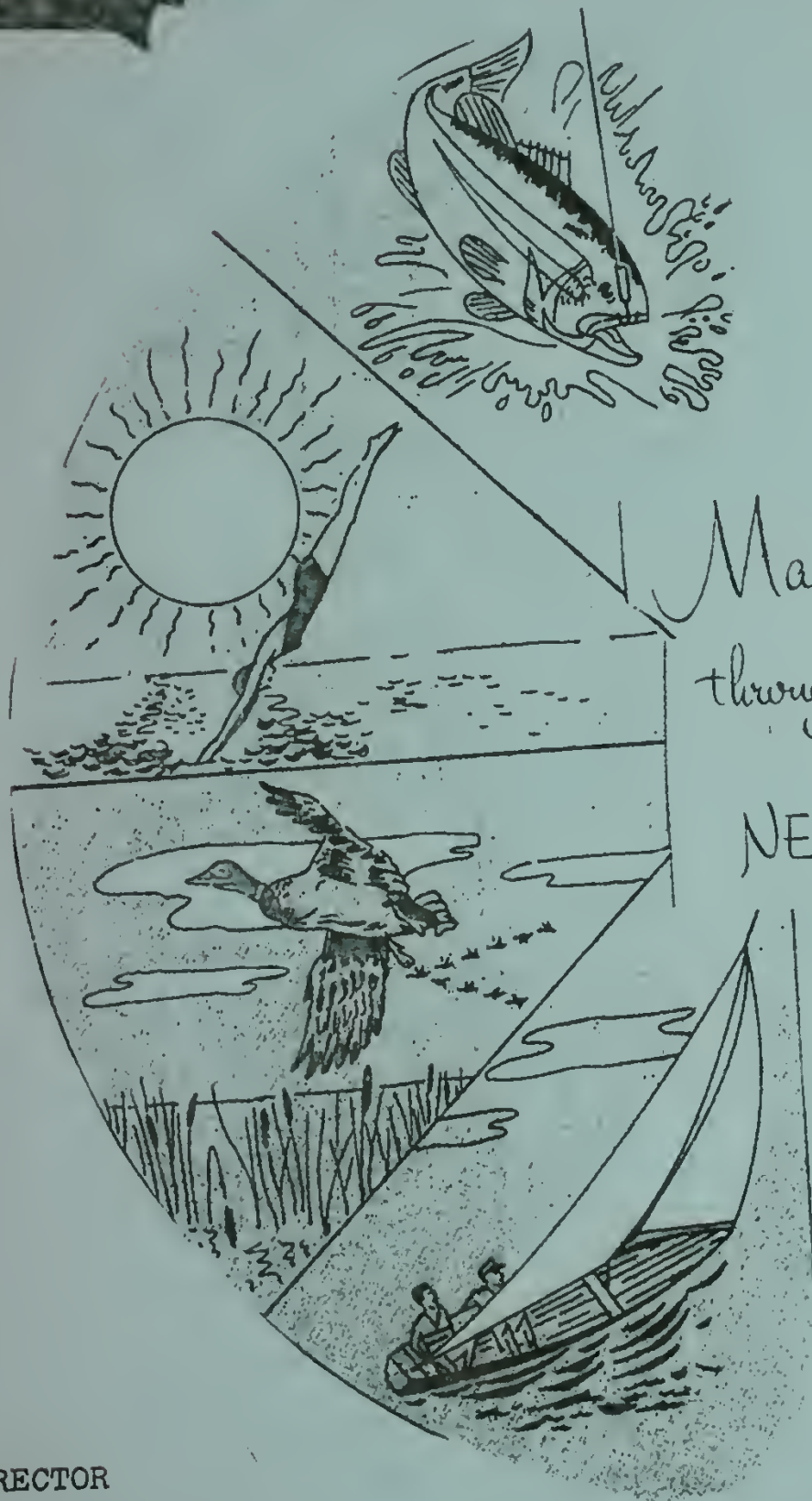


3A
1300
.P1
45
JAN
1961

GEORGIA VIEWS

STATE PARK

January, 1961



Many blessings
throughout the
NEW YEAR

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
MAR 9 '62
LIBRARIES

DIRECTOR

CHARLES A. COLLIER

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

BARBARA J. RANKIN -- RECREATION DIRECTOR



Happy New Year

As the New Year approaches, let us review our objectives and purposes for operating state parks so that we can plan for the year with renewed vigor and a definite criteria.

1. Areas in the state park system should be of statewide interest and not local significance.
2. They should possess outstanding quality of landscape or features of special significance that make their preservation a matter of statewide concern.
3. State parks should provide recreational use of natural resources, and outdoor recreation in natural surroundings.
4. They should portray and interpret plant and animal life, geology, and other natural features.
5. They should protect and portray historic and scientific sites of statewide importance. They should preserve and protect natural areas of exceptional scenic value, not only for the present generation, but for generations to come.



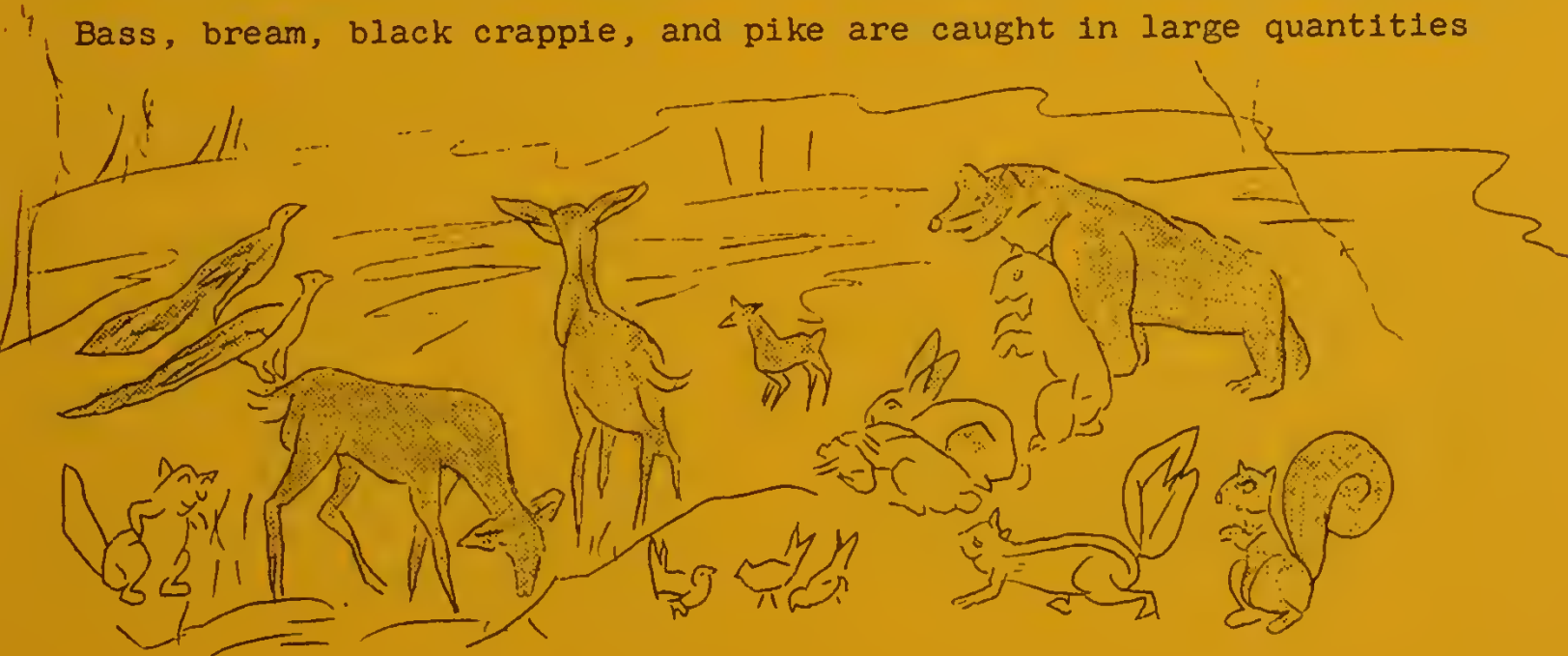
STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER STATE PARK

Stephen Collins Foster Park is located on Jones Island about fifteen miles from Fargo, Georgia, on the southwestern edge of the famous Okefenokee Swamp.

This interesting park is a memorial to Stephen Foster, whose melody "Old Folks at Home," made the Suwanee River famous in song throughout many sections of the world. The Suwanee River is the principal outlet of the Okefenokee Swamp, and the headwaters are very close to Fargo and the memorial park.

Few people have been able to describe the beauty of this area, which is believed to have more spectacular natural scenery than any other water, and broad vistas of blooming prairies, produce a veritable wonderland. Water lilies and pitcher plants are there in profusion. Many flowers found no other place this side of the Atlantic, bloom here the year-round. This scenery makes an exciting background for the many animals and birds found in the swamp. Inside the park area may be found deer, bear, raccoon, many alligators, migratory water-fowl find a winter haven here, and water birds such as cranes, egrets, and herons live here the year-round.

The fishermen will be delighted to know about this angler's paradise. Bass, bream, black crappie, and pike are caught in large quantities



the park area. Small boats available and boat runs have cleared through the swamp. If you go into the watery wilderness the use guides is essential.. Guides are also available for trips through the swamp. This is an experience which few parks in the nation have to offer to its visitors.

The Seminole Indians gave the swamp the name, "E-cun-fi-no-can," or "Quivering Earth." The spelling of "Ofekenokee" has been adopted by the Federal government, following a long period of controversy in which more than fifty forms were used. The main body of the swamp, about 330,000 acres, is owned by the United States Department of Interior, and the area where the State Park is located is leased from the federal government.

The "old Okefenok," as the natives call it, is believed to have been part of an ancient sea. It is 110 ft. to 130 ft. above present sea level. The water is in constant circulation as it drains away from a series of ridges in the center of the marsh into district watersheds. The principal outlet, the Suwanne River, flows into the Gulf of Mexico near Cedar Keys, Florida.

There are countless numbers of islands, some floating isles that have not yet secured a firm grip on the bottom. Stephen Foster Park is near the famous Billy's Island which was a final stronghold of the Seminoles and later as the site of Fort Walker.

Stephen Foster Park has six overnight cabins with one double deck bed and one single bed. Each has modern bathroom facilities. Located also in the park is a large bunk house with thirteen double deck beds and three single beds. There is a cafe and concession building where meals are served three times daily. For the people who like to cook out, there is a very good

picnic area.

Stephen Foster is reached by U.S. 84 and State Highway 89.

* * * * *

THE STORY OF THE CALENDAR

The calendar as we use it today was devised in 1582, more than 350 years ago, by Pope Gregory XIII, and is known as the Gregorian Calendar. The Pope perfected a calendar worked out before the birth of Christ by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.

The Julian Calendar, as Ceasar's system was called, counted 12 months in a year of 365 days. He added an extra day every fourth year, making a leap year with 366 days. Actually there are 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds left over from the 365 days which make up our year, and that time amounts to about a day in four years.

The Gregorian Calendar provided that, beginning in 1600, the hundredth years, excepting those divisible by 400, should not be observed as leap years.

Long before either Pope Gregory or Julius Caesar was born, people of ancient races had developed calendars of their own. The Syrians, Greeks, Hebrews, and Chinese all had calendar systems and the ancient Egyptians had a plan of measuring time very much like ours of today.

* * * * *

HOW JANUARY GOT ITS NAME

January was named by the early Romans for one of their most honored gods, the god Janus. This deity was pictured with two faces, one looking into the future, the other back into the past. As the god of all beginnings, he guarded gateways and entrances and gave his name to the opening month of the year.

ANOR STARTS PARK DEVELOPMENT

Governor Ernest Vandiver (Wednesday, December 28) turned a spade of earth which officially launched the development of Stone Mountain Memorial Park.

The park slated to cost more than \$11,000,000, will be one of the largest and most complete recreation and tourist attractions in the state, according to Matt L. McWhorter, who is chairman of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association.

The brief ceremonies were held at 2:00 p.m. at the dam site, southeast of the mountain. The ground-breaking began construction of the main dam in the recreation area, an earthen giant which will hold a 416 acre recreation lake. The structure will be 64 feet high and 1,175 feet long, with a 30 foot wide top upon which a two-lane paved road will cross. The road will be a part of a scenic highway, now under construction, which will circle the 3,000 acre park. The dam will cost an estimated \$3,000 and is scheduled to be completed in 100 working days. It will impound Mountain creek to provide a lake some five miles in length. Plans call for the lake to feature a dozen sand beaches, a marina, and fishing dock, and various amusement attractions, including an old-fashioned Mississippi river type excursion boat.

RECREATION AND CLEAN WATER

One of the great social changes of our time is the emergence of outdoor recreation, no longer a luxury, as a major feature of American living. This has come about in the post-war era because of increased income, better transportation, and above all the increase in leisure time made possible by the five-day work week.

As a result of these trends, plus rapid population growth and the crowding of people into metropolitan centers, more people are spend-

ing more time outdoors doing more things for the fun of doing them than ever before in the history of this or any other country.

Most people find water important in their recreation. That is why much of the recreational activity of the American people today, perhaps the largest segment of it, is associated in one way or another with the water areas of the United States. The country's outdoor recreation plant is built on or around the shores of the country's watercourses.

Fish, Wildlife Areas Shrinking

Pollution drives people away from the water and fish and wildlife as well. According to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the area of fish and wildlife habitat rendered unproductive each year by pollution is greater than that created by public agencies carrying out programs of fish and wildlife restoration.

Why are the country's watercourses becoming polluted so rapidly? There is a complex of reasons. Since World War II the population of the United States has increased and more people mean more wastes to be disposed of. People are moving from farms to cities and suburbs, and the problem of waste disposal becomes much more difficult to deal with in thickly settled communities than in sparsely populated rural areas.

Industrial production is expanding rapidly, and so the volume of industrial wastes is growing too. The character of agriculture is changing, and the changes are such that farms now have more serious waste disposal problems than they once did.

Waste Discharges from Boats

The vast increase in boating and other water-oriented recreation in recent years has in itself caused increased pollution. Waste dis-

ges from boats are becoming an increasingly serious pollution source. In addition, exhausts and fuels discharged into water from engines are damaging to water supplies and to fish. The Public Health Service has undertaken a research project to evaluate more precisely the effects of motorboat engine waste.

Over-all water demand has increased enormously as living standards have risen. We now use over 300 billion gallons a day--twice as much as we did 20 years ago. And finally, construction of waste treatment facilities has not kept pace with the rising volume of pollution.

Despite all this, the need for clean water for recreation continues to mount. It has been said that the country is now in the grip of "aquamania." Thirty million Americans are leisure time fishermen. Six million are water skiers. The number of pleasure craft jumped from 2.4 million in 1947 to nearly 8 million today. Some 75,000 swimming pools are now being built every year. Many of these, of course, are community pools, constructed because of the pollution of nearby natural water areas.

These figures are impressive. But they do not take account of the uncounted millions of Americans--most of the entire population--who enjoy picnicking, swimming, beachcombing, birdwatching, or otherwise relaxing and enjoying the esthetic pleasures along or on the water on weekends, vacations, or in their spare time.

There is already a shortage of water-oriented parks and recreation areas, local, state, and cities have a total of only 750,000 acres in parks close enough to be used after work or school, as against an estimated present need of 2 million acres.

A similar disparity between present demand and supply exists in the case of recreation areas, mainly state parks, which are within a couple of hours of travel time from population centers and can be used for all day or weekend outings.

How To Make More Play Areas.

Aggressive efforts to control water pollution in many urban areas are the only economical way of increasing play areas. By making water acreage available for water sports and by making river, lake and ocean beaches suitable for play, a city or state park system can increase materially its total recreation facilities where acquisition of already developed land would be impossible.

The average work week has dropped from 70 hours in the last century. Further decreases are in prospect as industry becomes more efficient and we rely more and more on machinery to do our work. It is predicted that within a generation the work week will be 32 hours, and this may be conservative. (One estimate suggests that, if the rate of technological progress since 1850 is projected to the year 2000, the United States could produce as much in one seven-hour day as is now produced in a 40-hour week.) Longer vacations are also in prospect.

More Play Space for the Future

With more leisure, prospective gains in both population and individual incomes, and further increases in urbanization and mobility, the demand for suitable recreational sites will continue to grow in the years ahead. Resources for the Future believes that within the next 40 years the total demand for outdoor recreation will be something like 10 times what it is now.

If the water-based recreation plan of the United States is inadequate

et present needs, the grow- demands of the future cannot be met without aggressive action to clean up the Nation's water-courses while it is still possible to do so. Failure to do this will rob the American people, future generations particularly, of a priceless heritage.

* * * * *

TO ALL CABIN AND GROUP CAMP SUPERINTENDENTS

IF YOU HAVE NOT SENT IN YOUR COMPLETE LIST OF NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR THE OPENING OF GROUP CAMPS AND COTTAGES THIS SPRING, PLEASE DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. SEND THESE TO MISS BARBARA RANKIN OF THE GENERAL OFFICE.

* * * * *

THE PARK VIEWS WILL ONLY BE AS GOOD AS YOU MAKE IT. WE NEED THE NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT PARKS TO MAKE THIS PUBLICATION INTERESTING AND OF VALUE.

* * * * *

PARK NEWS

CROOKED RIVER--Work has been completed on the installation of the asphalt floor tile in ten of the cottages at Crooked River. With the new equipment and curtains furnished last year, these cottages are now very attractive and usable for our visitors.

MAGNOLIA SPRING--On Thursday, December 22 a group of distinguished people had lunch at the park. The group was headed by Lt. Governor, Garland Byrd and his son, Buster. The occasion was put on by the local sportsmen, and in attendance was the commanding general of Fort Gordon.

* * * * *

THE STORY OF SNOW

Sometimes the atmosphere above us

is such that the moisture in the air condenses and forms raindrops. If the temperature is below the freezing point, 32 degrees Fahrenheit, snowdrops are formed instead.

Snow protects the earth beneath it from the bitter cold of winter, so that the earth is often warmer than the surface of the snow. The more snow in winter, the greener the grass in spring.

Snow is made of many lovely little crystals, all six-sided and arranged with remarkable regularity.

* * * * *

WINTER BIRDS

Do you know of the birds which can't fly but can swim? They are the penguins, with their black cutaway coats and stiff white bosoms. With one exception, all of the twenty kinds of penguins are found in the cold regions of the Antarctic. The little Galapagos Penguins live on islands off the coast of Ecuador.

Penguins have tiny, oar-like wings, which are useless for flying, but are very efficient aids in swimming. They live almost entirely on fish. Some penguins nest in burrows of ground. Others carry their eggs or babies on their feet, protected by feathers.

* * * * *

CENTENNIAL CALANDAR HIGHLIGHTS FOR JANUARY, 1961

3rd - Georgia State Troops seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Delaware refected a resolution for secession.

9th - Mississippi seceded from the Union. S.C. shore batteries repulsed "The Star of the West." It returned to New York.

10th - Florida seceded. Citizens of Wilmington seized Fort Caswell, N. C. Louisiana State Troops seized Baton Rouge Arsenal.

Alabama seceded. Governor
 of S.C. demanded the sur-
 render of Fort Sumter.

12th - Representatives of Missi-
 sippi withdrew from the U.S.
 House of Representatives.

19th - Georgia seceded. The Virginia
 Legislature passed a resolution cal-
 ling for a Peace Congress in Wash-
 ington. Robert E. Lee was 54 years
 old.

21st - Jefferson Davis made fare-
 well speech as he retired from
 the U. S. Senate. Florida and
 Alabama Senators and Representa-
 tives also withdrew.

23rd - Robert Toombs of Georgia
 made farewell speech to U. S.
 Senate as he withdrew.

24th - Georgia State Troops seized
 Augusta Arsenal.

28th - Iverson of Georgia withdrew
 from the U. S. Senate.

* * * * *

The first president of the United
 States, George Washington, was
 inaugurated on April 30, 1789,
 but Congress changed the inaugu-
 ration date to March 4 in the 12th
 Amendment to our Constitution, put
 into effect in 1804. March 4 it
 remained until Congress changed it
 again in the 20th Amendment, in
 effect since February 6, 1933.
 This Amendment made January 20
 inauguration day.

When a president of the United
 States is inaugurated this is the
 oath he takes: "I do solemnly
 swear that I will faithfully exe-
 cute the office of president of
 the United States, and will, to
 the best of my ability, preserve,
 protect, and defend the Constitu-
 tion of the United States."

* * * * *

Recreation experiences are an im-
 portant social and economic part of
 contemporary American life. This
 fact is recognized by many indivi-
 duals and organizations who hold
 that providing adequate recreation
 opportunities for all is an impor-
 tant public responsibility. In
 support of this attitude are an
 increasing number of local, region-
 al, and national agencies which
 provide some recreation services.

The place of leisure activities in
 American life has expanded tremen-
 dously since 1900. A study of these
 trends provides some clues to what
 may be expected in future years.
 At the turn of the century working
 conditions were inhuman by present
 standards. A 60 hour work week
 paying \$4.00 to \$5.00 was common
 and child labor was widespread.
 Families lived in crowded and
 dilapidated homes and apartments
 and were unable to escape, even
 momentarily, from this grim environ-
 ment.

By contrast, today's average American
 family of two or three children en-
 joys the mobility of one or more
 automobiles, and lives in a modern
 suburban single family home. An
 average weekly income of \$100 to
 \$150 for about forty hours of fair-
 ly interesting work in a pleasant
 and safe environment is ranced
 by paid vacations and many other
 benefits. This comparison of the
 relatively recent past and the
 present gives some idea of the
 magnitude of change that may be
 expected in the next 25 to 50
 years. The fact that these rapid
 and revolutionary social, economic,
 and physical changes in American
 society have evolved through ex-
 perimentation within the existing
 political framework supports the
 confidence that solutions to the
 increasing problems of mass leisure
 will be found.

experts predict that the four
work week is a near reality.
month or six weeks of paid vaca-
tions may soon be common. In fif-
teen to twenty-five years a majority
of American families may enjoy both
a country and city home. The family
automobile, which has provided
boundless freedom, may be supple-
mented by mass transportation sys-
tems that are more adapted to
metropolitan living. Even more
signigicant may be the growth of
a public conservation attitude
which would place a high value on
the quality of the home and com-
munity environment. This concern
for stability and long range pros-
perity may counteract the current
attitude that associates unlimited
growth and exploitation with an
ever rising standard of living.

* * * * *

Music is the universal language of
mankind,--poetry their universal
pastime and delight.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

* * * * *

OUR TRAIL

The New Year is like a hill-side
Covered with untouched snow,
And each of us a skier,
Poised and ready to go.

What kind of a trail, are we going
to make
As we ski down life's rolling hill?
Will it be straighter than ever
before?
In each heart we hope it will.

May we leave behind in that
unmarked time,
A trail, straight, true and clean:
Never afraid, never ashamed,
To look back or let it be seen.

Florence H. Steelman

* * * * *

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The Civil War
Centennial, which will be one of
America's top travel motivational
influences for the next five years,
begins in January with a message
and a literal bang.

The message from the President
officially opens the Centennial
January 8. The "bang" will come on
daybreak January 9, when cadets of
the Citadel Military College stage
the first of many re-enactments to
come--the firing of the first shot
of the war at Charleston, S.C.
The original cannonade forced the
withdrawal of a merchant ship,
"Star of the West," which was
attempting to bring supplies to
Fort Sumter.

* * * * *

ASPHALT WITH A "GREEN THUMB"

You are well aware of the many places
where soil erosion is a problem. It
is likely that one of the most common
examples of this situation is the
unprotected slope area created by re-
locating a road. These slopes, with-
out a stand of grass, erode very
easily after a rain. This situation
is now generally handled by mulching
with straw and asphalt.

* * * * *

BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME ON A CAMPING TRIP

1. Make an appointment for each
member of the family with the
doctor and dentist; don't let a
toothache or unsuspected illness
spoil your vacation. Get any
extra prescriptions filled by
your own druggist.
2. Check over all your camping
equipment. If this is the first
trip, take an overnight "shake-
down" at a nearby park. Test any
new gear, and set up camp in the
back yard to refresh your memory
of procedures with tent, stove,
etc.

...an some menus in advance,
specially for the first few days
that you will not have to make
shopping lists every day en route.

4. List all the equipment you plan to take, and check off each item as it is packed.
5. Map out your travel route and plan your stops and necessary alternates in case of delay or filled campgrounds.
6. Make arrangements for the care of pets, house plants and the lawn. If you plan to be gone long, ask a neighbor to air out the house occasionally.
7. Turn off the hot water heater, pull plugs on electric appliances, defrost and empty the refrigerator. Check all faucets.
8. Make sure that you have insurance papers, identification, travelers checks or check book, car registration, and an extra set of car keys. Is your driver's license up to date?
9. Stop newspaper, milk and other regular deliveries. Make arrangements for forwarding or holding your mail.
10. Leave an extra key with a neighbor, and notify police of your absence.
11. Have your car checked over carefully, including the battery, brakes, and cooling system. Pack a road flare or trouble light, necessary tools, a jack, shovel, and extra fan belt. Consider including a tow rope and tire chains.
12. Lock all doors and windows; leave window shades up. Put away or secure any outdoor furniture.
13. Put valuables in a safety deposit vault.
14. Leave an address and your travel itinerary with a member of the family or a close friend.

15. Count noses before taking off!

* * * * *

PROGRAM FOR CALIFORNIA BEACHES AND PARKS

We have just received, in the General Office, a most outstanding report and recommendations on the California State Parks. This state is certainly to be commended for their forthright picture and research in the recreation fields. Certainly no other state in America today is using more professional skill in preparing and looking into the days of the future concerning the great potentiality of the state's responsibility in the field of recreation.

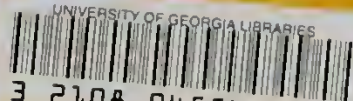
The California State Park Commission has proposed a broad expansion of the state park system, including acquisition of land before cost and beyond reason and the establishment of approximately 15 thousand camp sites during the next 5 years.

The California Park Commission anticipates presenting a continuing program each year. If adopted, this program cost for a total of about 15 million dollars at the 1960 land and construction prices. The program will provide vastly improved camping facilities and an adequate opportunity for California families to vacation in state parks at an increase of approximately four times the present availability of picnic facilities.

To Governor Brown and Parks Chief, Charles E. DeTurk, we wish all the luck and success of having this program approved and into operation. Certainly California is blazing the trail for what all other state parks must begin to do within the next few years.

* * * * *

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LIBRARIES



3 2108 04554 1680