

THE HEARING OFFICER: Dr. Dewey, on behalf of the Adirondack Park Agency, I'd like to thank you very much for coming and ask you if you have any objections to testifying under oath here.

MR. DEWEY: Not at all.

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right. Would you raise your right hand and be sworn?

GODFREY DEWEY,

called as a witness by the Hearing Officer, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right. Would you give us your full name and address for the record.

THE WITNESS: Godfrey Dewey, Lake Placid Club.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Dr. Dewey, you've been associated with the Lake Placid region for a number of years, have you not?

THE WITNESS: I came here first in 1893. I spent some part of every year here since. I've called it my permanent home since 1906.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And you were responsible in large measure for obtaining the 1932 Winter Olympics for Lake Placid, were you not?

THE WITNESS: I guess I have to admit that.

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right, and during the 1932 Olympics or prior thereto, a decision was made to locate ski jump facilities at a site we're calling Intervale, is that right?

THE WITNESS: That decision was made prior to the Olympic issue.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Did you participate in making that decision?

THE WITNESS: I was responsible for that decision after canvassing the whole valley, because at that time, the Lake Placid Company, which owns the club property, owned about 6,000 acres in the valley, and we practically could choose any place in the valley which was suitable.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Would you tell us in your own words, take as long as you wish, for the record how you came to choose the Intervale site.

THE WITNESS: The first essential was

the orientation; that is, it must be between north and east, preferably between north and northeast, and that is the orientation of the -- of the jump.

Second, it had to have as much height as was available with as either a steep slope or soil which could readily be worked and some shielding from the wind.

Further, it was important to get the nearest location that we could to the community because ski jumping is a thing that attracts large crowds and ready access is of great importance.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Has the ski jump facility that was, in fact, constructed at Intervale, been a center of public interest in the Lake Placid community since it was built?

THE WITNESS: Has it been a center of interest? Yes, decidedly.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And was it utilized successfully during the 1932 Olympics?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it was developed two or three times in preparation for the Olympics. It was used for the Olympics and was and has been since very highly commended by jumpers as a particu-

larly comfortable hill to jump on.

THE HEARING OFFICER: What other sites did you consider at the time you chose eventually Intervale?

THE WITNESS: We liked -- we looked over the whole valley and I would say that we inspected just about the -- the half dozen sites that are mentioned in the project application there not, of course, Bassett Mountain because we were interested in the immediate vicinity of Lake Placid. We considered all the way from Mount Joe to the south to Mount Whitney on the north and Cobble and Scott's Cobble, and all -- all through the valley with which I was quite familiar, having lived here for a good many years.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Did you consider each of these sites at that time in about the same detail without any predisposition to one site over another?

THE WITNESS: There was no predisposition when I started, but the other sites were eliminated progressively for one reason or another. The -- because of the comparative characteristics. The --

the other sites, when you come right down to it, are -- are scarcely sites. They are the nearest approach to a site that we could find, but I took particular pains in selecting the Intervale site because, while we started with a fairly modest jump, we looked forward to developing the best possible jump of whatever size the development of the sport called for.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you believe that the site at Intervale can accommodate a 90-meter jump?

THE WITNESS: Yes, under the present circumstances as has been worked out. There was a previous plan which I did not approve because it -- it dug down into the outrun somewhat to get the height and I knew that that would not do in that location because there's a water table only about a foot below and it would have been out of the question.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Where was that site, Dr. Dewey?

THE WITNESS: What?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Where was that site that would have required digging down in the

it wasn't published until 1935. But I want to emphasize the date which was 40 or 50 years ago because I was not trying to second-guess the FIS at that time. The FIS had no specifications for a ski hill site or proportions. If you wanted to hold an international meet, you presented a jump that was there and they criticized it and usually changed it, but there was nothing of that sort at that time. I realize now that there are quite definite specifications, but I submit that at that time it was perhaps the only data of that sort available and I used it a number of times later in helping others to design ski hills.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Have you been involved with the ski jump facility at Intervale since the 1932 Olympics?

THE WITNESS: I -- it depends what you mean "involved." I --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Have you observed its use?

THE WITNESS: I -- I have not been involved with the reconstruction and as is well known, the club eventually transferred it to the Park District

attention to bob runs which we didn't have, ski hills which we knew we wanted to know more about, and rinks, so that I had considerable experience of examining those and getting information about them. It was that investigation that impressed me so that I wrote that article because it was quite evident that the hills that were being used had been built and rebuilt by cut and try.

THE HEARING OFFICER: In other words, your paper which was eventually published in 1935 was the first technical engineering and scientific attempt to quantify ski hill design, wasn't it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, more than -- more than quantify it, to -- to set definite characteristics that would assure developing the best possible jump, the most comfortable to jump on and the most effective for the distance available. In that article, in addition to the detailed technical discussion, you will note a simple rule of thumb in three sentences which makes it possible to evaluate the possibilities of a ski hill site with very little actual surveying.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Tell us what those

characteristics are for evaluating the slopes.

THE WITNESS: The -- yeah, the rule of thumb was that of the total available height including the tower, if any, about 40 percent would be above the takeoff and 60 percent below and, second, that the steepest point of the lower hill would come between 50 and 60 percent of the height below the takeoff and, third, that the longest jump that could be built without sacrifice of other additional characteristics would be equal to about 60 percent of the height of the lower hill or 66 percent of the total height, two ways of stating the same thing.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Are these criteria for good ski hill design and these rules of thumb still good today?

THE WITNESS: I would say that they were perfectly valid today. I -- I would have no doubt that the FIS has developed technical specifications for the curves and tangents of what they consider a suitable hill today, but I would submit in support of my effort to provide those data, that the present proposed 90-meter jump being planned by the best expert that they could obtain, differs from the



regulations added that to the specifications.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you remember approximately what year that was?

THE WITNESS: Oh, no. Someone familiar with skiing will know better than I remember. In the III Olympic Winter Games the Alpine events had not been added yet and all that we were asked to provide for the Nordic was a 60-meter jump.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I see, all right. Now, Dr. Dewey, the site at Intervale that you selected has since been used almost continuously for ski jumping since 1932, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, definitely. I think every year except possibly in the war.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And you're referring to World War II?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE HEARING OFFICER: The -- is it your opinion as a long-time resident of this area that the Intervale site is an appropriate site for a 90-meter jump?

THE WITNESS: Definitely.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Can you give us an

opinion based on your own experience as to the impact or effect of constructing the 90-meter jump at an alternate site away from Intervale?

THE WITNESS: I think it would be most unfortunate, not merely for the convenience of the Olympic Games but for the purpose that we're trying to achieve of a training center for athletes permanently, because the questions of the care of the jump are -- call for, as far as possible localizing the jumps at a single point. We have, of course, also the 35-meter or they -- what do they call it, the 40, the 35-meter jump, and I believe they have added one or two still smaller ones. I might say in that connection that in 1923, incidentally to another purpose, I had visited Holmenkollen Jump, and I had learned at Stockholm that they have three jumps of graded sizes and that impressed me immediately as an exceedingly desirable feature. That was before there was any question of the Olympics.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Your original education, Dr. Dewey, was in education, was it not?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I -- I have -- I am in Who's Who in America, I think I am set down as

author, educator, executive, but actually education has been my primary field.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And you've been concerned about the education of Olympic athletes, haven't you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that -- my particular field in education has been more in the direction of the teaching of reading and writing but I am interested broadly in education in every aspect and as a doctor of education have some background on that.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you feel as a professional educator, that the concentration of ski jumps that are proposed, a 90-meter, a renewed and rebuilt 70-meter and the existing smaller jump at the Intervale site, are of any pedagogic value to competitors learning to ski jump?

THE WITNESS: I would say that they were because it's a chance for those that are learning on the small jumps to watch those on the larger and to step up to them as soon as they feel in their bones that they're ready for it.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Have you been observing ski jumping over the years with a view towards

noting the way young people or competitors actually move from the training jumps to the world class competitive jumps?

THE WITNESS: No, I haven't -- I have no specific evidence on that. I report what they do at Stockholm. They certainly did that with a -- with a reason and with a result and a similar thing has presumably been happening here. There were also at that jump, I forget whether they called it 25- or 30-meter that used to be above the high school here, and there was also a smaller one on the Lake Placid Club golf links. As a matter of fact, all of the series of the ski jumps then that were built anywhere in this valley up to the time of the Winter Olympic Games were designed and built by me.

THE HEARING OFFICER: As a lifelong resident of this community, do you feel that ski jumping and ski jump facilities play an integral role in the existence of this community?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I should say that they -- that they played an essential role because the -- the community in winter is, above all things, a winter sports community and the -- a winter sports

community without that feature would be rather a bob-tailed situation. More people will use the rinks, more people will use perhaps the cross country trails but a winter sports center especially for major competition without a topflight ski jump would be inevitable.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you believe that the ski jump facilities contribute to the maintenance of the identity of the community?

THE WITNESS: Definitely, yes, and in that connection may I comment on what was said? I believe it was by the Sierra Club representative when he suggested how preposterous a 26-foot or 26-story building would look standing where the ski tower is. Somebody should have suggested that a 26-story building would look equally inappropriate on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The Statue of Liberty is only about 35 feet higher than this ski jump, but it's in a vitally appropriate place and similarly the ski hill, the ski jumping hill here is a hallmark and a design for the hill that marks it as nothing else does. The other facilities aren't conspicuous until you get there. I well remember

in the years when the railroad trains were running that -- and the considerable number of years that the high school jump was there, that after we passed down the Lyons Crossing and swung around the curve to the station, I looked up at the 10 or 20 feet above the trees that that ski jump loomed and said, "Yeah, this is Lake Placid, the winter sports community."

THE HEARING OFFICER: As a native of this community and a long-time resident, have you also observed the relationship in terms of the identity question between the valley and its residents and the surrounding high peaks and wilderness area?

THE WITNESS: I don't quite get the question. Have I observed?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Is the community in any way associated with, attached to or have any relationship with the high peaks wilderness area which surrounds the valley?

THE WITNESS: Well, insofar as Adirondack Lodge which is in the valley is the key point for climbing the principal peaks and passes and trails, I would say that Lake Placid was very definitely

identified with the high peaks area.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Do you believe, looking back over your rather long illustrious lifetime that the maintenance of a major ski jump facility at Intervale and the existence of the high peaks wilderness area are compatible?

THE WITNESS: I don't see anything incompatible in it any more than it's incompatible to have the village here with its stores and houses and other features. There is no suggestion of turning the Adirondacks back into a Forever Wild wilderness for everything inside the blue line. I don't see anything inconsistent with the fact that the then -- that the high peaks are 10 miles from the center of Lake Placid and the fact that Lake Placid is the outstanding center for winter sports and also for various summer sports.

THE HEARING OFFICER: What has been the history of the use of the Intervale site over the years during the summertime?

THE WITNESS: During the summertime so far as I know, the only thing has been that 4th of July ski jump that was started as a publicity stunt

and has been continued for 20 or 30 years.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Does the existence of a basically unused facility in the summertime in any way interfere with the activities which go on in the high peaks areas during the summertime?

THE WITNESS: Not in the slightest. I -- I was interested in the testimony of the Adirondack Mountain representative who had climbed Algonquin 102 times that you have to use binoculars to search out the ski hill from that distance.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I have no further questions, gentlemen. I would like Dr. -- to thank Dr. Dewey very much for making the effort to appear here. Gentlemen? The applicant?

MR. KAFIN: We have no questions.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Hanna, no questions? On behalf of the Adirondack Park Agency, Dr. Dewey, I would like to thank you very much for coming and I appreciate all that you have done for the community and I think I echo everyone's sentiments here when I thank you for a very fine job over many, many years. Thank you all.

THE WITNESS: If I can be of any further



service --

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: We'll take a five-minute recess.

(Whereupon a short recess was taken.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: Let's go back to Mr. Reinhardt. O. K. I'm going to let the record show the first exhibit for today 761207:1 is going to be a copy of a memorandum to Dick Persico from John Wargo dated October 5, 1976, subject: 90-meter jump alternative sites, and a list of criteria logical to use on a search for alternative sites without accepting the validity thereof and without submitting it for any purpose other than the fact that it indicates a list of site selection criteria. I'm going to pass copies out to all the parties giving one to the reporter asking her to insert it at one time in the minutes as the Hearing Officer's exhibit and ask the applicant to be prepared at the next hearing or by memorandum to comment on its consideration of whether these criteria were first among those utilized by the applicant in selection of the Intervale site and, second, whether or not they believe the criteria