



PLEA



JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.....

The mid-year Board meeting held in Cincinnati during the N.R.P.A Congress identified our areas of focus for the next couple of years: **Membership Services and Building Membership**. Of course, the services which first come to mind are the PLEA Journal and the bi-annual membership directory. Since their inception, improvements to these publications have been ongoing and will continue, especially the Journal which continues to look more like a trade magazine with every issue. Other, not-so-apparent services include the annual Conference and Workshop, the educational sessions P.L.E.A. sponsors at the N.R.P.A Congress and the P.L.E.A. Regional Directors for each N.R.P.A region who are ready to help members locate professional contacts, identify training and policy resources and assist in starting state P.L.E.A. affiliates.

Once in awhile the question comes up, "What do state associations get for their \$150 affiliation fee?" Well, the answer is simple: They get a seat on P.L.E.A.'s national Board of Directors. That means a voice representing the members and member agencies from their state. They get to take an active role in shaping what P.L.E.A. is and where it's headed. They get strength in the numbers of a national organization recognized by N.R.P.A as the professional association of law enforcement people who work in parks and resource areas. They get validation of their commitment to professionalism.

I've asked Dr. Bruce Wicks to continue as Chair of the Education Committee, focusing on representing P.L.E.A.'s interest at the N.R.P.A Planning Committee meeting. Programs on a variety of subjects have already been submitted for the 1993 N.R.P.A Congress and more will be sent before the December 4th deadline. Bruce has been successful in his role and has become even more effective as other Program Committee members have learned to trust his instincts and judgement as to the value of particular programs. The education sessions at Cincinnati were masterfully conducted. They were well received and, from preliminary reports, as highly rated as usual. This continuing tradition of quality topical programs has done much to convince administrators and members of governing bodies from around the United States and Canada of the value received through P.L.E.A. membership. Several of the programs were specifically mentioned by visitors to our booth in the exhibit hall. When that happens, we know the audience got the message.

Speaking of the P.L.E.A. booth, the patch collection on display has a magnetic effect on Congress delegates. And usually we can find them a patch from home or at least nearby. Sometimes they look in our directory, and find names of employees who are already PLEA members -- unbeknownst to them. We're even getting "regulars" now -- people who specifically seek out the PLEA booth and stop to talk awhile. The Cincinnati N.R.P.A Congress was one of the best organized I've ever attended and a lot of other people were saying the same thing. Of course, I knew why, but most other people wouldn't have had any other way of knowing. You see, Colonel Rick Greer and his (somewhat extended) staff on the Host Committee were right there in that conference center taking care of virtually everything that came up. Greer, his command staff and rangers were all very inconspicuous in their red T-shirts -- but see, I'm lucky enough to know a bunch of them personally. And everywhere I went I saw Hamilton County Park Rangers. But no one else had a clue. One of the best executed examples of good contingency planning I ever saw, and still they found time to staff our P.L.E.A. booth with uniformed rangers during all operating hours. Amazing.

Dr. Chuck Nelson has everything planned for P.L.E.A.'s upcoming 14th Annual Law Enforcement and Visitor Protection Workshop to be held in Reno, NV, March 3-6. All members should have received information/registration brochures to assist in planning. The topics are resource-and-environment based concepts and training presented by some of the best hands-on experts in their respective fields.

Finally, the newly-formed Law Enforcement Foundation for Parks and Resources will greatly benefit members by making funds available for education, training and research specific to our profession. Membership growth is vital to success, so I have appointed the Regional Directors to serve as PLEA's Membership Committee with Vice-President Greer as Chair. Their goal is for each to have a state affiliate organized in their home state by our March 3rd Board meeting in Reno, NV. (Yes, Dorothy, there will be a Kansas affiliate presenting an affiliation check at that meeting.) Any member interested in doing likewise should contact their Regional Director for information and help.

Ralph Hays, President
Park Law Enforcement Association



NATIONAL RECREATION
AND PARK ASSOCIATION

PLEA IS AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

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CALL FOR PUBLICATIONS

The Park Law Enforcement Association (P.L.E.A.), an affiliate of the National Recreation and Park Association (N.R.P.A), invites you to submit articles for consideration to *PLEA: the Journal of the Park Law Enforcement Association*. P.L.E.A. was established in 1984 to improve park law enforcement, natural and visitor resource protection services in park, recreation and natural resource areas through professional development, thus ensuring "quality of life" leisure opportunities in local, state, and national park, recreation and natural resource settings. P.L.E.A. serves individuals and organizations interested in the advancement and support of park and natural resource law enforcement services. Membership includes park rangers, forest rangers, park police, park patrols, park security, game wardens, conservation officers, park and recreation board members, administrators, educators and other interested park, recreation and natural resource professionals.

PLEA is published quarterly and attempts to provide timely information to the membership concerning the association and articles specifically aimed at the park and natural resource law enforcement audience, with the goal of providing educational information for our membership, facilitating an exchange of ideas, and to generally promote professionalism within the field.

Articles should be from three to ten double-spaced, wide-margined pages and should include a short biographical sketch, listing the author's agency affiliation. Photographs, charts and tables are highly desired. Upon publication, the author will receive a copy of the issue his article is printed in for his/her records. Please submit articles to the Editor for review and consideration. Thank you for your interest in *PLEA*. We look forward to receiving your articles.

Park Law Enforcement Association

14th Annual Law Enforcement and Visitor Protection Workshop

"Resource Protection Law Enforcement"

Conference Site
Peppermill Hotel
Reno, Nevada
March 3-6, 1993

Academic Sponsor
Department of Park and Recreation Resources
Michigan State University
Chuck Nelson, Coordinator

The theme of the 1993 workshop is "Resource Protection Law Enforcement." It will bring together nationally recognized experts to provide us with current, "hands-on" strategies to better protect the resources that make our parks and natural resource areas exceptional attractions.

PRESENTERS AND TOPICS

Dave Hall, Special Project Officer of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement will discuss strategies to Control Wildlife Poaching. He has had great success by encouraging unique judicial sanctions and working poachers who have "seen the light" into public education campaigns.

Joni Jones, Branch Chief for Visitor Protection at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will focus on the Resource Protection Implications of Juvenile Law Enforcement Incidents. She works in a heavily visited natural area surrounded by industrial, commercial, residential and tourism development on the south shore of Lake Michigan. She brings a strong perspective of resource conservation to seemingly unrelated juvenile incidents.

Dan Johnson, Chief Ranger of Oklahoma State Parks will provide insight into strategies for Curing the Unknowing Resource Violator. Dan's understanding of human behavior and its motivations will provide you with effective approaches to keep the friends of the park friendly, while improving their behavior toward natural resources.

Dale Antonich, Chief Ranger at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area will discuss the Environmental Consequences of Drug Labs. Dale's experience at the Death Valley and Lake Mead help him provide vital information on coping with chemical spills and other environmental damage associated with drug manufacture and trade.

Dennis McLane, Chief of Ranger Activities for the Bureau of Land Management will present Cultural Resource Protection Enforcement Strategies. Managing the largest public land base in the U.S. with the widest array of cultural resources of any agency, the BLM has by necessity developed unique strategies for enforcement and protection of cultural resources that have applications to all levels of government resource agencies.

Dan Young, Special Agent on the Toiyabe National Forest will discuss the relationship between Resource Protection Enforcement and Employment Safety. Dan has served in both the Reno and Las Vegas Ranger Districts as a law enforcement specialist and will provide unique challenges of maintaining employee safety with protecting natural resources.

In addition, a FIELD TRIP will visit the Tahoe Basin Management Unit and will be conducted by the U.S. Forest Service

WHAT IS THE ENFORCEMENT AND VISITOR PROTECTION WORKSHOP?

It is the annual educational conference of the Park Law Enforcement Association, the professional association for recreation law enforcement. PLEA is affiliated with the National Recreation and Park Association and is dedicated to the advancement of law enforcement in parks and the safety of park personnel and visitors. The workshop is open to anyone with a professional interest in recreation law enforcement. It annually attracts participants from most states and some Canadian provinces.

WHEN AND WHERE IS IT?

It will begin the morning of Wednesday March 3, 1993 with a PLEA Board of Directors meeting. Registration will be Wednesday evening from 4-7 PM with an evening hospitality suite. Educational sessions will be Thursday and Friday. Early Saturday morning will be the PLEA general membership meeting with the Tahoe field trip the rest of Saturday morning and afternoon. The conference will be held in Reno, Nevada at the Peppermill Hotel Casino. The Peppermill provides four restaurants, six theme lounges and a casino. The hotel provides free airport shuttle every half hour from 7:00 A.M. - 11:00 P.M. seven days a week. Dollar Rent-a-Car offers discount rates to Peppermill guests.

WHO IS THE ACADEMIC SPONSOR?

The Department of Park and Recreation Resources of Michigan State University is the workshop's academic sponsor. Dr. Chuck Nelson is the conference coordinator and he can be reached at (517) 353-5190 or FAX (517) 336-3597. Lifelong Education Programs at MSU will be providing CEUs for all attendees who complete the educational sessions.

WHAT IS THE COST?

Registration cost for the workshop is \$205.00 for P.L.E.A. members and \$220.00 for non-members. Non-members will automatically be enrolled as a P.L.E.A. member for 1993. This includes receptions, registration materials, all academic sessions, a banquet, and CEU certification. Other meals, lodging and transportation are not included. Registration must be received by February 15, 1993.

WHAT ARE THE LODGING PROCEDURES?

All reservations for lodging should be made directly with the hotel at (800) 282-2444 and ask for reservations. Price for 1-2 people is \$55 per room per night for deluxe accommodation and \$40 per room per night for the adjacent motor economy lodge. We have reserved blocks of rooms in both types of accommodations to meet your budget needs. Both types offer a choice of two beds in each room or a single king size bed. Handicapper and non-smoking rooms are available. These rates are available only if you identify yourself as attending the P.L.E.A. conference. Our block of rooms is also reserved for Saturday night March 6 for those staying the rest of the weekend. All major credit cards are accepted and lodging reservations need to be made by February 3, 1993.

Security in the 90's...

by Mary Lou Murphy, Asst. Public Information Officer

Bicycle security patrols can now be spotted at several parks in the county system. Freeholder John C. Bartlett, Jr., liaison to County Security said these patrols are joining a national endeavor to find an easier, more cost effective way of deterring crime, while creating pleasant community relations.

Bartlett said, "The implementation of the bicycle patrol in two of our county parks has proved beneficial to the county. It has improved security, saved the taxpayers' money and made a positive contribution to the parks' community relations program."

"We have one of the finest parks system in the state," said Bartlett. "The security department is one of the reasons it stays that way." Laurence Marcus, director of the County Security Department said, "the bicycle patrol can reach areas that are inaccessible to the trucks. The bicycles can reach locations more quickly."

"The savings are another bonus for our department," added Marcus. "The officers are on bicycle duty for six to seven months out of the year. During that time we save on gas and wear and tear on the vehicles." There are four security officers on bicycle duty. The officers work in pairs and patrol Ocean County Park and Lake Shenandoah County Park. The bicycle patrol also is used at other parks for events drawing large crowds.

Marcus said he hopes to increase the bicycle patrol next year to include two more teams. "The multitude of activities at the park can create problems. These officers are there to inform and guide our park patrons as well as enforce park rules," he said.

Don Bone, supervisor of the bike patrol said, "The four new patrol members have a very good rapport with the park patrons. Visitors are not intimidated and frequently approach the teams for help or information." Each officer went through rigorous physical fitness testing to qualify for the duty. In addition, each officer must take the basic ranger course to learn rules and regulations of the parks, self defense and first aid. The bicycle patrol officers include Senior Officer Gary Przewoznik, Steve Kelusak, Andre Nickens, all of Lakewood and Jason Froberg, Tom River.

Przewoznik said he liked the duty because he enjoyed the exercise, and it was easier to see what was happening. "The children really are interested in what we are doing," said Przewoznik. "We now teach bicycle safety to different groups who use the park." The patrol wears a specially issued uniform and safety helmet to ride the mountain bicycles. Each bicycle is cleaned daily and undergoes a complete maintenance overhaul once a month.

Froberg said that stretching at the beginning and end of each day is important because the teams ride from 30 to 40 miles a day patrolling 550 acres in the two parks. He added that a good diet is also important. Diets include carbohydrates, proteins, and lots of water.

A manual describing nutritional information, as well as describing the mission of the patrol, was given to each rider. Kelusak said, "Sometimes we run into some unusual circumstances while riding. We definitely have surprised some visitors because they do not hear us coming." Each day at the park is different. The patrol can be involved in anything from confiscating alcohol from minors to looking for lost children or stopping speeding vehicles. Nickens said that the patrol has assisted the Lakewood police when incidents happen within park boundaries. Marcus added, "As far as I know, this park patrol is the only one in operation in New Jersey. I'm sure once people are aware of it's benefits, we'll see patrols throughout the state."



PARKS USE BIKES TO PATROL -- Laurence Marcus (r), Director of Ocean County Security, Dorothy H. Giddings, Chief of Security and Gary Przewoznik, senior bike patrol officer display a mountain bike used to patrol two parks in the county system.

Marcus said the patrol will increase the response time to locations within the park and decrease costs to the taxpayers.

Partners Against Crime: The Phoenix Park Watch Program

by R. L. Burnett, Park Ranger

Rising crime rates coupled with constraints are increasing the burden on park rangers across the nation. In Phoenix, Arizona, the reported incidence of vandalism increased from 500 acts in 1986, to 1,00 acts in 1991. In fiscal year 1991 alone, vandalism cost the taxpayers \$287,464 (Table 1). In addition to handling the greater incidence of vandalism, Phoenix rangers are also busy protecting mountain preserves, trails and parks; wildlife and equestrian centers; and neighborhood/community parks. So how is a city to manage its increasing responsibilities with limited manpower and resources?

PARK WATCH PROGRAM: The City of Phoenix Parks, Recreation and Library Department has initiated a Park Watch Program to encourage community involvement in combating crime in neighborhood parks. Specifically, 138 neighborhood parks are divided into three districts and these districts are patrolled by flatland rangers. These rangers must enlist the help of citizens living near public parks to become the "eyes" of the park. Park watch volunteers, then, are responsible for notifying officials when they witness unusual situations, crimes or emergencies in the parks.

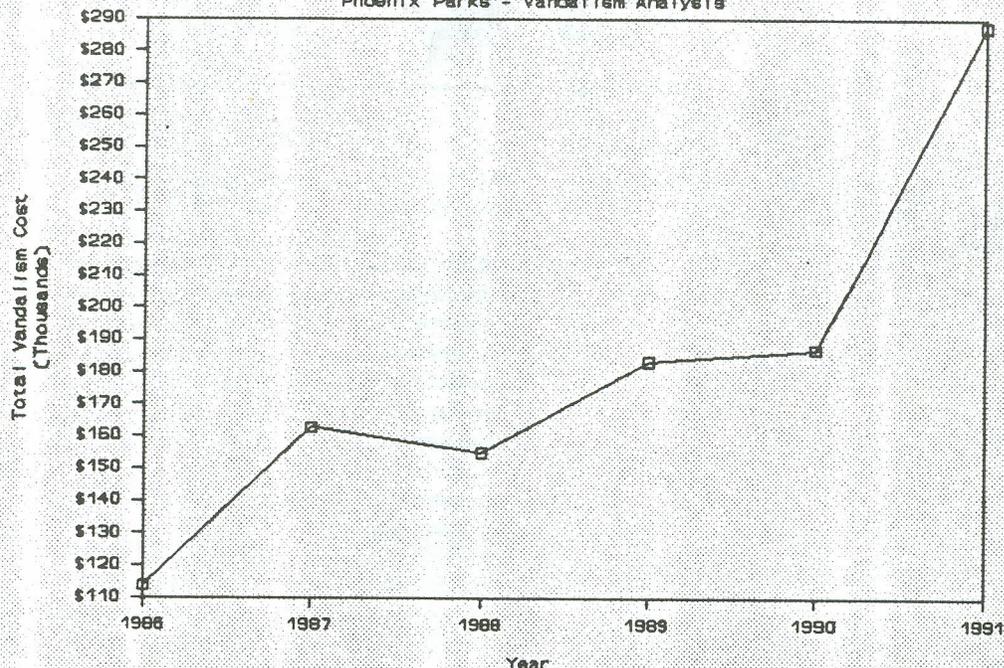
PROGRAM GOALS: The goals of the Park Watch Program are to reduce or eliminate the following: (1) safety hazards such as broken play equipment; (2) graffiti on public property; (3) destruction of irrigation equipment; (4) motor vehicle damage to grassland or other natural areas; and (5) vandalism and misuse of man-made structures and natural features.

MARKETING TECHNIQUES AND PARTICIPANT RECRUITMENT: To initially attract citizens and inform them of the Park Watch Program, flatland rangers deliver fliers to homes surrounding the park areas and invite residents to register as volunteers. Neighborhood meetings are then scheduled at community centers, parks and private homes. These meetings are organized and conducted by flatland rangers and other city personnel. Not only do these rangers answer questions regarding the program, but they also train the volunteers to properly report observed incidence to the authorities. Additionally, volunteers are encouraged to have the following information available when reporting to the authorities: (1) park address; (2) type of problem; (3) specific location in the park; (4) descriptions of "violators"; and (5) date and time of incident.

VOLUNTEER RETENTION: Last but not least, volunteer retention is a major aspect of the Park Watch Program. The retention of volunteers requires the continual recognition of their efforts which can be accomplished by the awarding of certificates. Moreover, volunteers must be given constant feedback regarding "their" community and "their" program. In short, the Park Watch Program is the City of Phoenix's way of maximizing community involvement and park ranger effectiveness in maintaining park facilities in clean and useful conditions. This program has resulted in a close-knit partnership between volunteers and park rangers. Park watch volunteers are encouraged to be the best witnesses they can be without placing themselves in hazardous situations. Consequently, more crimes are being reported accurately and in an expeditious manner. Hopefully, this teamwork will cause a downward trend in the acts of vandalism in city parks. A mutual respect between the rangers and the citizens of Phoenix has already developed.

TABLE 1

Phoenix Parks - Vandalism Analysis



OUTDOOR LAW ENFORCEMENT Professional Preparation: A Maine Initiative

By Dr. Jack C. Sheltmire

The University of Maine at Presque Isle has recently established a new academic program to prepare students for entry level positions in the area of outdoor law enforcement. It is designed to teach students communication and organizational skills as well as a thorough understanding of the criminal justice system in conjunction with the recreational user.

The program is comprised of three primary elements: The University Core, Criminal Justice/Political Science and Recreation. As part of the recreation requirements students are required to complete a full semester (600 hours) of field experience with an approved outdoor law enforcement agency. Some of the other selected requirements are noted below:

UNIVERSITY CORE

English Composition
Sociology
Psychology
Public Speaking
Basic Statistics
Business Computing
Journalism

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

American System of Criminal Justice
Criminal Law
Criminology
Police & the Community
Corrections
Juvenile Delinquency
Research Methods

RECREATION

Introduction to Recreation and Leisure
Natural Resource Management
Outdoor Safety Institute
Special Populations
Facility Design & Maintenance
Trends/Administration

The full-time practicum is scheduled for the fall semester of a student's senior year. It is designed to provide the student with the opportunity to work in and observe the operation of an outdoor law enforcement agency and its personnel. In the event your agency might be interested in serving as a placement location for a student intern with an interest in the area of outdoor law enforcement please contact Dr. Jack C. Sheltmire, Coordinator, Recreation/Leisure Services, University of Maine at Presque Isle, 181 Main Street, Presque Isle, Maine 04769 or call 207-764-0311.

Crime Pays in Wildlife Market

If you wonder why some become involved in poaching, read this unbelievable report about the wildlife black market: Commercial wildlife poaching is just behind the drug trade as America's most lucrative illicit business, according to a report by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Illegal sales are worth more per ounce than cocaine in some cases. Commercial poaching is featured in the October issue of Outdoor Life magazine if you want to study the comprehensive report of Terry Grosz of U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Here are some of the going prices the service's investigators have uncovered: \$100,000 paid in Saudi Arabia for an illegally-captured gray falcon; up to \$50,000 paid in Europe for headdresses made from the feathers of protected bald eagles; \$1,000 an inch paid in the Orient for the horn of a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep; and \$50,000 for a full-curl desert bighorn. Bear gallbladders sell for \$40 a gram in Asia - on par for what is paid for cocaine. The average black bear's gallbladder weighs up to 150 grams or is worth \$6,000, Grosz said. Missouri River Paddlefish sell for \$600 a pound as caviar in Europe while a single tuna can bring up to \$30,000. Commercial poachers are using the same type of sophisticated equipment that international drug dealers use to increase profits.

TIMBER THEFT VIDEO

The national timber theft video is now completed. This film entitled "Heed The Warnings" has been approximately three years in process from script to finished product. The film produced in coordination with the Washington Office of the U. S. Forest Service for law enforcement and field timber staffs will be used as a training film. The video highlights the lessons learned from a selection of timber theft cases nationwide. Within the next few weeks, copies of this film will be available with instructions on its use.

BURNING VEHICLE SAFETY

Information was received from a County Sheriff's Office in California that concerns severe health hazards and the need for extreme caution when handling burned vehicles. The information states that some auto manufactures are now using a new type of material called Fluorolastomecs in the construction of late model automobiles. This material is thought to be used in the brake lines, fuel lines, as well as other locations within the vehicles. It is alleged that this material when heated or burned, forms a highly caustic acid. And if the acid comes in contact with human flesh, the area of contamination must be amputated. Further, it stated that the acid is so corrosive that no other medical treatment, short of amputation is effective in its removal. An inquiry with the State of Florida's Fire Marshal's Office verified the accuracy of the information. Furthermore the Fluorolastomec of Veton vapor if inhaled is carcinogenic. It has also been confirmed that this acid remains hazardous for a minimum of two years.

POLICE TO KEEP HANDS OFF TOPLESS SUNBATHERS IN N.Y.

State parks officials said yesterday they won't arrest women who go topless at New York's parks or beaches, but will ask them politely to cover up.

Officials said they're awaiting clarification on this week's state Court of Appeals ruling that a state law prohibiting women from baring their breasts should only be enforced if the act is lewd or for profit.

Before the ruling, police would arrest women who went topless at a state beach or park, said Lloyd Adams, a lawyer for the state Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Adams said that until they receive an opinion from state attorney General Robert Abrams on how to proceed, park police will simply ask topless women to cover up. But if they don't, there will be no arrests for the time being, the parks department lawyer said.

Adams said he didn't know of any incidents involving park police since the court's decision Tuesday. The New York Post pictured a woman going topless at Jones Beach in its editions yesterday.

Law Called Biased

In a 6-0 ruling, the Court of Appeals threw out the convictions of two women who were arrested for going topless in a Rochester park to protest the state nudity law, which they claimed discriminated against women.

The court refused to declare the law unconstitutional, although two of the judges said that should have been done.

The State Department of Environmental Conservation, which operates several state campsites, said its regulations prohibit the exposure of intimate body parts "in a lewd manner." DEC spokesman Benjamin Marvin said the department is waiting to read the ruling before making any policy changes.

"None of (DEC law enforcement officials) could recall anytime when we've ever arrested someone for going topless," Marvin said. "But there have been numerous times when people have been told to put their clothes on. People generally comply."

The decision by the parks department to throw the ball into Abrams' court leaves the attorney general with a sensitive legal question at a time when he's involved in a tough political campaign.

Abrams is seeking the Democratic Party's U.S. Senate nomination to challenge conservative Republican Alfonse D'Amato and the attorney general has been strenuously courting the women's vote. Among his competitors for the party nomination are former vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro and New York City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman. Abrams spokeswoman Nancy Connell said she didn't know when an opinion would be ready for park police.

DISARM THE RANGERS

by William J. Hughes
Reprinted from the Sacramento, CA
News & Review

Guns, guns, and more guns. I'm sick of it. I go to the movies - there's an armed security guard. I go to the Quick Stop store - a guard with a weapon. I go to Tower Books on Broadway - a heavily armed rent-a-cop. Now, come on; what could possibly happen at Tower Books to warrant a storm trooper? Is shoplifting the latest Playboy now a capital offense?

The most offensive display of firepower to me is what has become of the state and federal park ranger. Have you noticed? It's been going on far too long now. Go to Sutter's Fort, the Indian Museum - a fully armed park ranger.

And at the Railroad Museum, for crying out loud. A carpeted living room with antique toys requires three to four rangers with guns? What need would there be for a park ranger with a sidearm at the Governor's Mansion? Some Senior Citizen tour group might need some pistol whipping?

Recently, during the gay civil rights demonstration at the State Capitol, there was plenty of serious presence in place. On my way home, down at the end of Capitol park, I passed three State Park Rangers, just standing there, armed. I couldn't invent a reason for such a show of petty force.

There is absolutely, and I mean absolutely no need for it. I speak from hands-on experience, I was a police officer in New York, once upon a lifetime ago, a park ranger in Yellowstone, and Everglades national parks, and a park aide in the state Railroad Museum.

The parks departments are arming people without qualification. Yellowstone and the Everglades' law enforcement staffs were dominated by seasonal employees - school teachers. Some minor league training, and presto: wear a gun, destroy the entire mindset of a person's initial interest in a park career, put the visiting public on notice that their city grief has followed them, and force career moves on those interested in a full-time park career, all because of a gun - the farthest thing from their minds when first attracted to park work.

I watched a ranger at the Railroad Museum trying to qualify with her pistol. She couldn't. Her DNA told her no, this is not me, not the ranger I want to be. And I mean a serious, professional ranger. I saw rangers in Yellowstone totally unequipped to deal with a shotgun; high-quality rangers who could control a crowd, enforce a law with a tip of their Smokey Bear hat - that hat that commands a respect no police officer will ever experience.

My experience as a ranger was: My gun stays in my briefcase, out of sight. Be it Yellowstone, Yosemite Valley on the Fourth of July, or the Railroad Museum, that's where the gun belongs. Guns are not necessary and should not be required equipment. Give the rangers a stick and some mace if you must, but not a gun. It is absolute overkill in the rather tame business of park patrol.

Monkey Business

The State Department has learned of a new danger to tourists at a game park in Zimbabwe - a light-fingered baboon. The U.S. Embassy in Harare cabled recently that the baboon snatched a wallet from a Californian. The predator primate, still at large, is assumed to be in possession of traveler's checks, several credit cards, a California driver's license and a return flight ticket to the United States. The cable did not identify the Californian, or explain just how the baboon pulled off the heist.

PARK POLICE WISH THEY HAD THE BLUES

Police patrolling parks on the east side of the San Francisco Bay are getting the blues over their tan and olive outfits.

The 54 uniformed officers of the East Bay Regional Park District say their ranger-like ensembles don't show their true colors and they've filed a grievance seeking a switch to the midnight blue sported by metropolitan police.

"We have a problem in our parks with identification. Our park rangers, the people who cut the grass and service the chemical toilets and mend the fences, wear the same uniform as we do," said Fred Michael, president of the district's police officer's union.

"The perception of the park district is that we don't deal with crimes per se (that) we deal with lost children and fishing violations and things like this," Michael said. In fact, park police have to face the same unsavory mix as city cops, he said.

"We have our parks that are within the urban structure where we live and those parks reflect some of the same problems that are in some of the communities," he said.

But district officials say switching uniforms could cost \$30,000. And they're not sure park police need to dress like their municipal brethren.

"There's some concern about the philosophy of law enforcement in a park setting," said Peter Arna, parks director of public safety.

The district, with administrative offices in Oakland, covers parks in several cities on the east side of the San Francisco Bay, including Berkeley, Hayward and Fremont.

A meeting is scheduled on the grievance, Michael said.

The importance of the color is not lost on the New York based National Association of Uniform Manufacturers, which runs an annual contest for best police uniform.

For many departments, dark blue is the color of choice, especially in larger cities, said spokeswoman Jackie Rosselli.

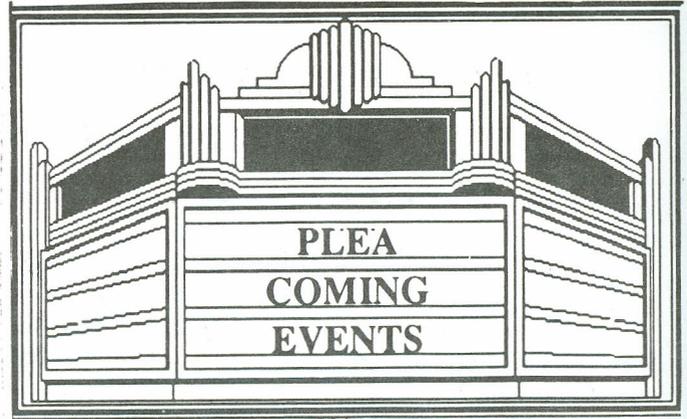
"It's perceived as a conservative look and it's also perceived as an image of authority," she said. "Color has a lot to do with how people think about others... you're never going to see a pink police uniform."

DEFENDANT WANTED PARK RANGERS KILLED

A Reno man accused of solicitation to commit murder allegedly wanted two Nevada State Park Rangers killed so they couldn't testify against him next month in a U.S. District Court trial. Scott Adam Mooney, 27, first told an undercover Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent he wanted the rangers' death to look like an accident according to a document filed Monday in federal court.

When undercover agent Richard Stoltz, acting as a hitman, said he usually used a Ruger pistol with a silencer to shoot into the back of victims' heads, the document said Mooney replied: "Okay, CIA execution style."

Mooney allegedly believed that killing Lahontan State Park Ranger Jim Wilkinson and Eric Johnson, formerly of Lahontan State Park but now in Elko County, would help him in his case of possessing a sawed-off shotgun. Mooney, being held in the Washoe County jail without bail, is scheduled for trial on the sawed-off shotgun charge on April 7.



1993

March 3: PLEA Annual Board of Directors Meeting.

March 4, 5, & 6: PLEA 14th Annual Park Law Enforcement National Conference. This year's conference will be held in Reno, NV. Academic Sponsor: Department of Park and Natural Resources, Michigan State University. Contact Dr. Charles Nelson (517)353-5190 for details.

March: PLEA 5th Annual Trade Show, held in conjunction with the PLEA Conference

October 21-25: National Recreation and Park Association Congress and Trade Show, San Jose, CA. Contact N.R.P.A. for further details concerning registration at (703)820-4940.

- PLEA Informational Booth in Trade Show:
- PLEA sponsored presentations in Education Session.

October 23: PLEA Mid-year Board of Directors Meeting.

1994

March P.L.E.A. 15th Annual Park Law Enforcement National Conference. Washington, D.C. Area. Sponsored by Maryland National Capital Park Police. Academic Sponsor: Department of Park and Natural Resources, Michigan State University. Contact Dr. Charles Nelson (517)353-5190 for details.

October 13-17: National Recreation and Park Association Congress, Minneapolis, MN. Contact N.R.P.A. for further details concerning registration at (703)820-4940.

- PLEA Informational Booth in Trade Show:
- PLEA sponsored presentations in Education Session.

October: PLEA Mid-year Board of Directors Meeting.

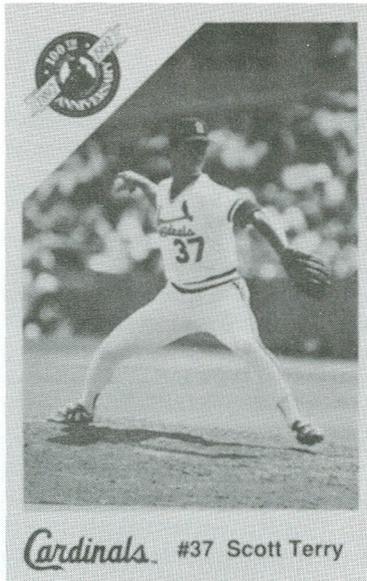
1995

March P.L.E.A. 16th Annual Park Law Enforcement National Conference. Cincinnati, OH. Sponsored by Hamilton County Park District. Academic Sponsor: Department of Park and Natural Resources, Michigan State University. Contact Dr. Charles Nelson (517)353-5190 for details.

October 13-17: National Recreation and Park Association Congress. Contact N.R.P.A. for further details concerning registration at (703)820-4940.

- PLEA Informational Booth in Trade Show:
- PLEA sponsored presentations in Education Session.

October: PLEA Mid-year Board of Directors Meeting.



Cardinals #37 Scott Terry

BASEBALL CARDS MAKE YOUTHS RUN

by John Nesbit

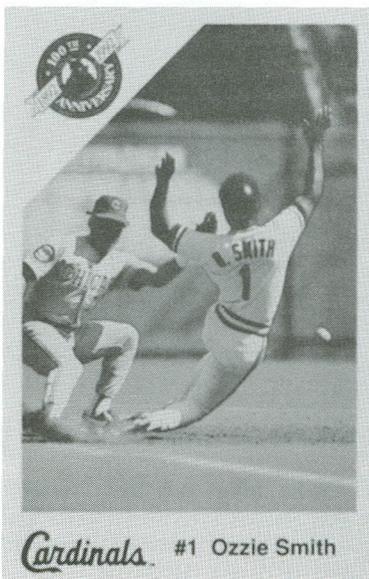
Since April, the St. Louis County Park Rangers, in cooperation with 83 other law enforcement agencies throughout the metro region, have been passing out baseball cards to youths in the park. The idea is to get rangers and visitors under 15 years old to interact in a positive way. "Instead of fleeing from us, they're now running toward us to get a card," a ranger observed.

The baseball card program is sponsored by the St. Louis Cardinals, the Kansas City Life Insurance Company and the Board of Governors for the Law Enforcement Officials of Greater St. Louis. Each week a new card is issued for distribution to the public. The cards feature a full color action photograph of the player. On the reverse side is an anti-drug, crime or gang tip along with player statistics. There are a total of 27 cards in a complete set. This is the second year that officials from St. Louis County and the municipalities, St. Louis City and Jefferson, Franklin and St. Charles counties have participated.

Our department approached the sponsors in February and asked to be included in the program for this year. We were accepted and picked up 2,000 sets of cards for distribution. Each Park Ranger vehicle is issued approximately 200 cards per week. The cards have been especially effective when used by the bike patrol and mounted units. Rangers have also passed out cards in neighborhoods adjacent to parks, at the central office and at a display in the Jamestown Mall during County Government Day.

The cards will be distributed throughout the remainder of the 1992 baseball season through October 3. This program has been one of our most successful attempts to promote positive contacts between rangers and park visitors. All department employees are encouraged to tell visitors about the program so they can flag down a ranger for cards to complete their sets. The goal of reduced illegal activity and increased public awareness of our "service" function will benefit us all.

John Nesbit has served with the St. Louis County Missouri Park Rangers since 1978. He is currently assigned to the central office and coordinates special projects, investigations and other administrative duties. For more information you may contact him at 41 S. Central Ave., Clayton, MO 63105. 314-889-3192



Cardinals #1 Ozzie Smith



Cardinals #41 Andres Galarraga

Pedal Patrol>>>>>

by Steve Tiemann

Rangers on bicycles? You bet your skinny seat they are! Don't flip over the thought of seeing a ranger cruising through the park on the hottest new patrol vehicle-the mountain bike! According to area bike shops, patrolling public areas on a mountain bike has been adopted enthusiastically by local law enforcement agencies around the country.

You may be asking, "Can you really do your job effectively on a bicycle? Why trade the convenience and comfort of working out of a car for patrolling on a bike?" The answer is, quite simply, "YES". If you are a cyclist, it is not hard to imagine why someone would rather be on a bike. However, even the non-cyclists who volunteered for the program have seen the benefits. Riders in good physical shape on a quality bicycle can be a very positive addition to the spectrum of patrol modes. On bicycle patrol, Park Rangers often stop to talk to park visitors, hand out St. Louis Cardinal baseball cards and department brochures, and answer a lot of questions about the bikes. All of this effort puts the Park Ranger and the department closer to the park visitors, which is what our job is all about. We believe that positive contacts with park visitors have increased tenfold since initiating the bike patrol.

The law enforcement part of the job is also being accomplished on the bikes. For example, at Creve Coer County Park, where the alcohol ordinance is enforced because of a history of abuse, rangers are able to approach violators unnoticed. On his first day of bike patrol, Ranger Jon Lawrence surprised some visitors who were in violation of the county's firearms ordinance near a remote part of the lake. Lawrence states "while cruising on the 'stealth vehicle' you can observe what people are doing in a more low profile manor, which often leads to violators being 'caught in the act'." The bicycles have also been used this summer for traffic control at several special events. Additionally, Ranger Lawrence, Dave Herberg and Don Hutson had the opportunity to conduct a bicycle safety program for the children attending the Queeny County Park day camp.

Getting the bike patrol started was not an overnight process. Two years ago, Park Ranger Hutson met with Chris Ludwig, a department landscape architect in design and planning, about the project. Ludwig, a much-respected competition cyclist and vice-president of Spirits of St. Louis Cycling Club, was able to secure donations of three bikes from Bianchi Bicycles of America through Mesa Cycles, a local dealer. Chris also encouraged the donation of a fourth bike from the Spirits, funded by the proceeds from club races held in the parks. Chris also conducted an in-depth training program and has been a good source of information for getting things rolling, so to speak. Park Rangers worked with local bike shops and distributors for discounts on equipment and uniform items, completing the outfitting of riders and bicycles by mid-June.

At a time when everyone is having to cut costs in all areas, the bicycles have been able to save the department considerable vehicle operating costs. In the month of August, the operating cost for the Park Rangers' fleet of 17 cars, 4 full-sized utility vehicles, and 2 motorcycles was \$.07/Mile, and all-time low for the month due to a reduced frequency of preventative maintenance, fewer slow-speed patrol miles and reduced idling time. Every hour that a ranger is on a bicycle, horse or foot patrol saves money for the vehicle budget. There were 260 hours and 593 miles of bicycle patrol in July, which increased to 261 hours and 673 miles for August. An added benefit to the department (and riders) is the increased level of fitness of the nine rangers who have volunteered for the bike unit. Several riders have lost some "excess baggage" and there have been improvements in morale, job attitudes, and cardiovascular and body conditioning.

Park Ranger Senior Steve Tiemann is currently the supervisor of the St. Louis County Missouri Park Ranger bicycle unit. For further information you may contact him at 41. S. Central, Clayton, MO 63105. 314-889-3192



St. Louis County Park Rangers on bicycle patrol are: left to right in the front row: Rene Bushan and Cheryl Rechter; left to right standing: Dave Herberg, Jon Lawrence, Steve Tiemann, Dennis Struckhoff, Don Hutson, Fred Statler and John Hallquist.

Personal Watercrafts Fun, Speed - And Conflict?

by Steve Holland, Don Pybas and Athie Sanders

Around the nation, wherever people congregate for water recreation at a lake or along the coast, personal watercrafts are an increasingly common sight. Since Kawasaki introduced the "Jet Ski" in 1974, several other manufacturers have joined in producing the small, fast and highly maneuverable vehicles which are variously called "jet skis," "wave runners" (these two names are trademarked product names which are carefully protected from generic use), water scooters, water bikes, cruise craft, or, most commonly, personal watercrafts (PWCs). Industry sources estimate that there are a total of about 450,000 in the U.S., with about 75,000 new ones sold each year. Just as technology has played a maternal role in other popular recreational activities (e.g., SCUBA, four-wheel-drive vehicles, snowmobiles and so forth), so it also created a new form of water recreation which is a cross between water skiing and snowmobiling.

Personal watercrafts are propelled by pressurized water exiting from the rear of the craft. The water is pressurized by an enclosed impeller, so there is no danger of being cut by a propeller. PWCs use a gasoline engine carrying five to nine gallons of fuel, enough for one to three hours of operation. Top speed for most models with a single operator is approximately 35 mph. Some models are steered by changing the balance of the rider while others have a steering wheel which connects to a steerable rear nozzle or a directional ski at the front. Steering control is limited to times when there is thrust actually moving the vehicle.

PWCs vary in capacity from one to three or more passengers, and various models are operated with standing, kneeling or sitting operators. Most models now include a lanyard-type engine shut off switch which will stop or idle the engine if the operator falls off. In addition, PWCs are designed to idle in a circle if the operator abandons the steering wheel. Operationally, the machines are inherently safe. The primary aspect which causes concern by many people is the noise, which can be similar to a motorcycle or lawn mower. Manufacturers have modified the muffler design so that the exhaust is channelled into the water stream or underwater, which lowers the decibel level.

However, some owners make after-market modifications that override the quieter design. Industry sources indicate two trends in recent sales, a preference for faster machines and interest in PWCs for two, three or more passengers as a family recreation vehicle.

Although designed to be safe and reasonably quiet, irresponsible operators, typically young men (according to enforcement authorities), engage in a variety of unsafe behaviors. Typical reckless behaviors include playing tag or "chicken" with other crafts; wake jumping; wave hopping; trying to splash other boats, docks or shore recreators; failing to wear a PFD; and operating around swimmers. Managers comment that some PWC operators seem to have tunnel vision and are unaware of other users. Irresponsible operators spend as much time looking toward the shore to see if they are attracting an audience as they do watching where they are going. Other water users (e.g., anglers, sailboat operators and sunbathers) are annoyed by the perceived "invasion" of their boat ramp areas or beaches by PWCs.

As the number of PWCs increases, the number of accidents are also increasing. Collisions with other PWCs, motor

boats or swimmers are the most common accidents. Recently, in Miami two children were killed in separate incidents, one by a skiboat colliding with a five-year-old operating a PWC, and another when two PWCs were racing and one became airborne, striking the nine-year old operator of the second PWC in the head. In Hawaii, a vacationing couple was paddling a rented rubber raft when a six-year-old PWC operator collided with them, killing the woman. In California, a father took his two-year-old child for a ride, fell off with the child still on-board, and the PWC crashed into some rocks and killed the child.

Instances where PWC racers have used swimmers as pylons to race around have been reported. One administrator in California reported several deaths due to PWC operators trying to skid very close to a motorboat, intending to splash the boaters and misjudging, ending up sliding under the boat and being killed by the boat propeller. Another increasing source of problems in tourist areas is commercial operations, which rent PWCs to visitors who have little experience, training or knowledge of established PWC zones and laws, or sensitivity to local residents.

Many states do not keep separate statistics for PWCs, so the scope of the problem is difficult to document. In Michigan, PWCs account for about one percent of registered boats but ten percent of boating accidents. Table 1 charts the rate of incidents and amount of property damage for six years in California; Table 2 for three years in Florida (as of December 1991 there were 21,857 PWCs registered in Florida). Unfortunately, budget cuts are resulting in reduced enforcement capabilities in many areas. In some municipalities in New Jersey, an extra user fee collected when the boat is registered is applied to hiring additional water law enforcement officers.

The primary environmental threat from PWCs stems from fuel spills during refueling, damage from operation in very shallow water and noise disruption of nesting water birds. Some marinas do not allow in-water refueling of PWCs due to potential fuel spills. Some models require a gas-oil mixture which presents another danger of a spill during mixing. Everglades and Biscayne National Parks do not allow PWCs because of shallow waters where the jet action can damage sea grasses and marine life. In addition, particularly on lakes, anglers can be disturbed by PWCs scaring away the fish. However, game and fish wardens note that except for very shallow waters, PWCs are less disruptive than motorboats because they lack propellers. However, high-speed collisions with marine life such as manatees or dolphins are still a hazard to wildlife, especially if no-wake zones are violated.

The noise, danger and conflict generated by irresponsible operators is causing many lake and beachfront residents, as well as regulatory agencies, to limit, and in some cases ban PWC use. Most states treat PWCs as class A boats (small motor boats) since they are motorized. They are required to follow basic motorboating rules such as yielding to swimmers and sailboats, wearing PFDs, holding valid registration and possessing an on-board fire extinguisher. About 15 states (others are considering) have passed legislation with specific regulations for PWCs. The most common restrictions pertain to the minimum age of the operator, no operation between sunset and sunrise, establishing no-wake zones for a certain distance from shore and defining reckless behavior for which citations can be issued.

For example, Texas has a minimum age of 12; Michigan has a minimum age of 12 (with a boating safety certificate or adult on board) otherwise 16, except no one under 16 can rent; Florida has a minimum age of 14, but 16 for rentals; and Hawaii has a minimum age of 15. Some states require that if the PWC is equipped with the lanyard-type engine shut off, the lanyard must

be attached to the operator. Florida requires operators to be equipped with "an efficient sound-producing device" (i.e., a whistle). Michigan dictates that the wake of another vessel (except another PWC) cannot be jumped closer than 150 feet and that actions such as splashing or weaving around other boat traffic or playing tag defines reckless operation. Several states specify that owners who allow underage of non-qualified operators are culpable for fines, damages and injuries.

In addition to age, equipment and behavioral restrictions, some areas are outlawing PWCs on certain lakes, rivers, beach or bay areas or restricting them to special-use zones. In Dade County Florida, an ordinance was passed to restrict launching or operating any motorized vessel, including PWCs, within 400 feet of the Rickenbacker Causeway, which leads to Key Biscayne. This ordinance was not enacted before the arrival of about 150 PWCs operating each weekend at this site. Congestion, safety and noise concerns of local waterfront property owners generated the complaints that induced the restriction. Displacement from one area often results in higher concentrations in other areas and increased conflict with the traditional users of these sites.

Some former Rickenbacker Causeway users moved to an area called Blue Lagoon, which is a series of artificial lakes and canals. One of the lakes has a ski school associated with hotels, and conflicts are now reported with PWCs getting too close to the skiers. Ft. Lauderdale has enacted restrictions keeping PWCs 150 yards from shore except for no-wake entry and exit. Volusia County (Daytona Beach) has restricted their use to three 800 foot exclusive PWC zones where they can operate up to the shoreline, and they may also operate in any waters beyond 1,500 feet from shore. These PWC zones are eligible to be rotated annually so that no set of beach landowners is continuously affected by PWCs.

The City of Redding, California, has prohibited PWCs from the Sacramento River within the city limits. New Hampshire has some of the most far-ranging PWC exclusions with PWC (one- and two-person craft only) bans applying to lakes less than 75 acres and a process whereby a petition of ten residents can lead to a hearing and possible judgment excluding PWCs from a given lake. About 80 lakes in New Hampshire do not allow PWCs. One lake bans them on Saturday and Sunday. All PWCs must maintain a no-wake speed within 150 feet from shore. The Personal Watercraft Industries Association (PWIA) currently has legal challenges underway in New Hampshire and Redding to test the legality of the restrictions.

Some manufacturers and trade organizations have made major attempts at increasing the safety and courtesy of customers. Various programs to encourage responsible PWC use are being promoted as the industry recognizes that the rising number of restrictions could limit their sales. Educational efforts by boating safety organizations are traditionally targeted toward sail and power boats of a larger size. Few agencies have adjusted to include PWCs in their manuals or created special courses for them. The attitude of many users is that PWCs are not vessels but pleasure crafts much like a sail board.

The Personal Watercraft Industries Association and several manufacturers have assembled and created a variety of educational programs (videos, posters, exhibits, brochures, booklets, technical speakers and so forth) available to dealers, Coast Guard Auxiliary training programs, city and state agencies and rally-tournament hosts. PWC clubs are facilitated to serve as self-regulating entities. The industry has a package of educational materials available for rental businesses to show their customers before they rent a vehicle. Several states (e.g., Connecticut, Michigan and Florida) are considering requiring a boating safety course for all operators, operators under a certain age or as a

remedial requirement (similar to traffic school) for those cited or convicted of violations.

Personal watercraft users should be encouraged at the very least to be aware of the four "Cs": common sense, courtesy, communication to other users and conservation of natural resources. However, the dire condition of state budgets in the early '90s has precluded enactment of new programs in many areas, despite the steady increase in PWC sales and incidents.

PWOA, a division of the National Marine Manufacturers Association, takes the position of understanding that waterfront property owners and local regulators need to address noise, dangerous behavior and congestion on the water, but also believes that banning PWCs is neither a solution nor is it equitable to citizens wishing access to the water. PWIA promotes common courtesy and responsible riding as a means of demonstrating that PWCs are fun and safe. They have set forth a model Personal Watercraft Safety Act that has been adopted and is under consideration in a number of states. One of their most successful programs is a rescue and education loan program where manufacturers loan, free of cost, PWCs to governmental and regulatory agencies responsible for beach patrols, search and rescue units, and game and fish wardens. PWCs can be a useful vehicle to quickly transport lifeguards to distant water areas or to let game wardens or rangers access tight backwater areas with minimal disturbance. For example, PWCs are used by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for Long Island area state parks and lifeguards; the Oceanside, California, Recreation Department, Aquatics Division; Gateway National Park; Bald Eagle State Park in Pennsylvania; and the Department of Leisure Studies and Recreation at California State University at Northridge. The Volusia County beach Department keeps one PWC at each of six lifeguard stations and finds them particularly useful in reaching overturned boats.

Personal watercrafts are an additional form of recreational technology and activity for directors, marina operators, park managers and law enforcers to manage. They have been around almost 20 years and programs to control their use and abuse and restrict them from certain areas are still developing. Trends indicate that their use will continue to grow and the potential for conflict increase. The already overloaded "multiple use" of water resources must adapt to one more use. Regulatory management seems to be the current approach to educating our culture toward accepting and accommodating this popular new sport.

Table 1
Number of Incidents and Amount of Property Damage Involving Personal Watercrafts in California

Year	Accidents	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
1986	64	33	2	\$ 56,900
1987	91	48	0	\$ 55,000
1988	101	57	2	\$102,000
1989	112	78	1	\$ 87,000
1990	159	110	3	\$146,300
1991	170	130	5	\$200,000

Table 2
Number of Incidents and Amount of Property Damage Involving Personal Watercrafts in Florida

Year	Accidents	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
1989	131	79	6	\$ 84,386
1990	162	90	6	\$115,953
1991	176	141	2	\$117,478

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT: Wave of the Future for Marine Law Enforcement. Water Vehicles Available to Law Enforcers at No Cost

More and more law enforcement agencies with marine jurisdiction are discovering a new wave in marine law enforcement technology: personal watercraft. In the past this type of boat was primarily viewed as a recreational vessel. Now, due to an innovative loan program begun in spring 1990 by Yamaha Motor Corp., U.S.A. in conjunction with its dealer network, more than 70 public safety agencies across the nation have uncovered many applications of personal watercraft (PWC) in law enforcement.

Under this program any public safety agency, working through their local Yamaha dealer, may obtain free use of one or more Yamaha Water Vehicles for use during the boating season.

"Many public safety agencies at all levels of government are increasingly confronted by financial limitations as they try to carry out their mandates," said John Donaldson, public communications manager for Yamaha Marine Group and originator of the loan program. "This program is intended to assist these agencies, especially those charged with protecting and patrolling our waterways."

There are two models most frequently used through the loan program. One is the WaveRunner III. Designed to carry up to three people (weight not to exceed 450 lbs), the WaveRunner III is powered by an oil-injected 633cc/50h.p. Yamaha Marine engine able to reach a top speed of 38 mph, has a 10.6 gallon fuel capacity and a cruising range of approximately 50 miles. Additional features include reverse capability, three separate storage areas and a fuel and oil gauge.

The other model is the WaveRunner LX, designed to carry up to two people, and powered by a 633cc/42 h.p. Yamaha Marine engine. Both vehicles are protected against saltwater corrosion and feature a rear water visibility spout to enhance the vehicle's profile and recognizability among other boaters.

The exclusive characteristics of these water vehicles make them ideal for marine law enforcement. The useful characteristics most often cited by the officers who use them are shallow draft, high maneuverability, stability and ease of operation.

Shallow Draft for Great Maneuverability

Police agencies have found that a primary advantage of using Yamaha Water Vehicles is their ability to operate in even the shallowest of waterways, where observed violations by irresponsible PWC riders or other boaters are often beyond the reach of more conventional patrol craft.

Sgt. Linda Mertes is head of the Special Marine Activity Response Team (SMART), a unit of the City of North Miami Beach, FL, Police Department, that exclusively uses personal watercraft. According to her, many of the canals and waterways under her jurisdiction were inaccessible to conventional patrol craft, due to shallow water, low bridges and other impediments to larger boats. Using personal watercraft lets her officers establish a presence in those areas and deter reckless boaters who were previously out of reach.

The experience of Marine Sergeant Mark Donahue of the Eric County, NY, Sheriff's Department is similar. "For example," Donahue said, "Strawberry Island (in the Niagara River) was designated a New York State Park this year. It is now our responsibility to patrol the island for the safety of visitors and prevent overnight camping. The shallow waters around the island would make this impossible without the WaveRunner III."

"We can go further up the river to ensure that fishermen are following safety regulations," Tuscola County, MI, Sheriff Thomas Kern said, "and they give us greater maneuverability and access to parts of our waterways such as low level areas and marshes - places we couldn't normally take a boat."

The vessel's ability to operate in extreme proximity to the shoreline also makes it valuable for search and recovery. According to the Chief Terry Beasley of the Dauphin Island, AL, Police Department, Yamaha Water Vehicles have proved critical in several drowning victim recoveries.

Dauphin Island is located in the Gulf of Mexico outside Mobile Bay, and is a popular spot for boaters and swimmers. On July 4, 1990, Beasley received a report of a potential drowning victim missing off a remote end of the island. His marine officers immediately brought their two WaveRunner III's to the spot and launched the vehicles.

"Normally, we'd have called in the Mobile County Sheriff's flotilla for assistance, but they were unable to help for a couple of days due to mechanical problems," Beasley recalled. "The officers hailed a nearby shrimp boat that used its nets to drag the bottom while officers searched visually on the WaveRunners." Beasley credits having the WaveRunner III's to flag down the shrimp boat for assistance with saving them a couple of days in recovering the victim.

A great advantage of water vehicles in marine law enforcement is what Sgt. Curtis Hanson of the Multnomah County, OR, Sheriff's Department termed the "gotcha" factor. "In areas near moorages where we had received dozens of speed and wake complaints, we had phenomenal success in avoiding being seen by violators, even though we were in plain sight," Hanson said.

Deputy Mike Allen was on routine patrol on his Yamaha WaveRunner III when he spotted some personal watercraft being operated in an area marked exclusively for swimmers. "When I came over to tell them to leave the area, they started waving like I was one of them." Too late, they discovered that Allen wears the badge of the Iosco County, MI, Sheriff's Department. The "gotcha" factor has proven a very effective deterrent against boating law violations. "Before we began using the personal watercraft and conventional boats," said Sgt. Metes of North Miami Beach. "Now, just our presence in areas we couldn't access before have caused violations to really drop off."



THE BEST CRIME DETERRENT IS A DOG

by Dave Barry

The man was standing right outside our master bathroom. He couldn't see Beth and me, standing in the hallway, but we could see him clearly. His face was covered with a stocking mask, which distorted his features hideously. He was dressed all in black, and he had a black plastic bag stuck in his back pocket. He was using a screwdriver to open our sliding glass door.

You always wonder what you're going to do in a situation like this. Run? Fight? Wet your pants?

I'm not experienced with physical violence. The last fight I had was in eighth grade, when I took on John Sniffen after school because he let the air out of my bike tires. Actually, I didn't KNOW that he did this, but he was the kind of kid who WOULD have, and all the other suspects were a lot larger than I was.

The man outside our house was also larger than I am. He jerked the screwdriver sideways and opened the door. Just like that, he was inside our house, maybe six feet from where Beth and I were standing. Then he saw us. For a moment, nobody spoke. "CUT!" yelled the director. "Way to go, Ozzie!" I said to the stocking-masked man. "Looking good! Looking criminal!" "I'm wondering if his bag is too dark to show up," said Beth. Everybody wants to be a director.

Anyway, as you have guessed, Ozzie wasn't a real burglar. He was part of a production crew that was using our house to shoot a promotional video for the company that installed our burglar alarm. Here in South Florida it's standard procedure to have burglar alarms in your house, your car, your workplace, and, if you've had expensive dental work, your mouth.

I like having an alarm in our house, because it gives me the security that comes from knowing that trained security personnel will respond instantly whenever I trigger a false alarm. I do this every day at 6 a.m., when I get up to let out our large main dog, Earnest, and our small emergency backup dog, Zippy. I'm always in a big hurry, because Zippy, being about the size of a hairy lima bean (although less intelligent), has a very fast digestive cycle, and I need to get him right outside.

So I fall out of bed, barely conscious, and stagger to the back door, where both dogs are waiting, and I open the door and BWEEPBWEEPBWEEP I realize that I have failed to disarm the alarm system.

Now I have a problem. Because within seconds, the voice of the Cheerful Lady at the alarm company is going to come out of the alarm control panel, asking me to identify myself, and unless I give her the Secret Password, she's going to cheerfully notify the police. So I stagger quickly over to the panel. But this leaves Earnest and Zippy alone out on the patio. Theoretically, they can get from the patio to our back yard all by themselves. They used to be prevented from doing this by a screen enclosure around the patio, but thanks to Hurricane Andrew, most of this enclosure is now orbiting the Earth. The hurricane did NOT blow away the screen door, however. It's still standing there, and the dogs firmly believe that it's the only way out. So—I swear I'm not making this up—instead of going two feet to the left or right, where there's nothing to prevent them from simply wandering out into the yard, they trot directly to the door, stop, then turn around to look at me with a look that says, "Well?"

"GO OUTSIDE!" I yell at them as I lunge toward the alarm control panel. "THERE'S NO SCREEN ANYMORE, YOU MORONS!" "I beg your pardon?" says the Cheerful Alarm Lady, because this is not the Secret Password. "Bark," says Earnest, who is trotting back toward the house, in case I am telling her that it's time to eat. "Grunt," says Zippy, as his internal digestive timer reaches zero and he detonates on the patio.

We do this almost every morning. We're very dependable. In fact, if some morning I DIDN'T trigger a false alarm, I think the Cheerful Alarm Lady would notify the police.

"You'd better check the Barry residence," she'd say." Apparently something has happened to Mr. Barry. Or else he's strangling one of his dogs."

So the alarm people have been very nice to us, which is why we let them use our house for the video. It had a great Action Ending, wherein Ozzie runs out our front door, and an armed security man drives up, screeches to a halt, leaps out, puts his hand on his gun and yells "FREEZE!" This is Ozzie's cue to freeze and look concerned inside his stocking. They shot this scene several times, so there was a lot of commotion in our yard. Fortunately in South Florida we're used to seeing people sprint around with guns and stocking masks, so the activity in our yard did not alarm the neighbors. ("Look, Walter, the Barrys planted a new shrub." "Where?" "Over there, next to the burglar.") Anyway, the point is that our house is well-protected. The alarm system is there in case we ever need it, which I doubt we will, because—thanks to Zippy—only a fool would try to cross our patio on foot.

BOOKS OUT OF DARKNESS

David K. Sakheim and Susan E. Devine, 1992.
Lexington Books, Macmillan Inc., N.Y., N.Y.

Periodically, bizarre and frightening reports of satanic cults and ritualistic abuse appear in the popular press. The increasing frequency of these reports has promoted investigations by the FBI as well as by mental health professionals whose patients have reported such abuse. Are there satanic cults, and if so, how wide spread are they? Is there a correlation between "satanism" and child abuse?

Out of Darkness focuses on the intersection of these two phenomena—how extremist occult groups can severely abuse children, resulting traumas that develop, and how psychotherapists, clergy, and law enforcement personal approach the problem. In patients diagnosed with multiple personality disorder, treatment usually unveils a history of severe ritualistic abuse.

There are those who firmly believe that satanism and ritual abuse are wide spread and growing phenomena demanding immediate attention, while others believe just as strongly that such reports are no more than the titillating, attention-seeking fabrications of unbalanced people. *Out of Darkness* is one of the first books to take a thorough and balanced look at these very controversial topics. In bringing together leading researchers in forensic psychiatry, multiple personality and dissociative disorders, traumatic stress, and religious studies, as well as an FBI agent and two ritual abuse survivors, Sakheim and Devine break bold new ground in their exploration of these disturbing events.

The Durham Police and Park Rangers 1992 Summer Youth Academy "A Step in the Right Direction"

by John R. Byrd Sr. - Durham Park Rangers

In a combined effort the Durham Police Department Community Relations Division and the Park Ranger Division of the Durham Parks and Recreation Department got together to formulate a program of alternative activities for youth ages 11 to 15 years. This group was targeted because there seems to be the least amount of structured programs for youth that fall in this age category in the Durham area.

To further make this a community effort the Durham Housing Authority and Wheels Recreation Park (a private leisure service provider in the Durham area) cosponsored the event. Several restaurants and Harris Teeter Grocery donated the lunches and some break supplies. This being the first time the program was to be offered it was advertised in the local media beginning about a month before it's implementation. It was announced there would be a cut-off at the first thirty registrants. A waiting list was also developed in case someone didn't show or fell out of the program. The program ran from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. every Tuesday and Wednesday for three consecutive weeks comprising a total of six days. The purpose of the program was to involve youth in classes, activities, and interactions which will promote good citizenship, a wholesome lifestyle, and provide positive alternatives and interactions with their peer role models.

The program was administered by Sgt. S.W. Chalmers of the Community Relations Division of the Durham Police Department and Ranger J.R. Byrd Sr. of the Park Ranger Division of the Durham Parks and Recreation Department. The objectives of the program were as follows:

- (1) To acquaint the student with the duties and responsibilities of the Durham Police Department and the Park Rangers
- (2) To provide information on the hazards of firearms
- (3) To provide information on the safe handling of firearms
- (4) To inform the students of the legal requirements of carrying and transporting a firearm
- (5) To expose the students to personal safety tips
- (6) To expose the students to several ways to escape from danger
- (7) To provide accurate information about drugs and alcohol
- (8) To teach good decision making skills
- (9) To show the students how to resist peer pressure
- (10) To provide the students with support groups
- (11) To teach the students safety tips while swimming or boating
- (12) To teach the students safety tips while utilizing the parks
- (13) To teach the students some emergency first aid tips
- (14) To acquaint the students to Law Enforcements role in the Juvenile Justice System
- (15) To acquaint the students to the Courts role in the Juvenile Justice System
- (16) To acquaint the students with the Youth Homes role in the Juvenile Justice System
- (17) To acquaint the students with violence intervention methods

Classes were held and experts were brought in for each one of these subject areas. Part of the experience included field trips to the Juvenile Courts, The County Youth Home, and Lake Michie a local park. The conclusion of the program was a fun day at the Wheels Recreation Park. This included a graduation ceremony, a pizza lunch and a free-for-all in the park which included roller skating, batting cages, go-cart track, putt-putt golf, and b-ball. Each participant was given a certificate and a t-shirt and their parents were invited to the ceremony. Through the evaluations the participants as well as their parents expressed a great deal of gratitude and appreciation for the program. They all stated they hoped we would offer it again next summer and they would like to come back if possible and bring their friends. This is the type of program that would fit in well in any community.

For more information contact Ranger John R. Byrd Sr. with the Durham Park Rangers at (919) 560-4355 or Sgt. S.W. Chalmers with the Durham Police Department at (919) 560-4317.

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HUNTING THE HUMAN PREDATOR

Scientist Ken Goddard Tracks Criminals who Prey on Wildlife

by Michael J. Neill and Joan DeClaire (in Ashland)

Eleven years ago, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service undercover agents arrested members of a gang suspected of illegally buying walrus heads from Eskimo hunters in Alaska. In a trailer next to a gang member's Anchorage house they had found 2,000 pounds of walrus tusks destined for factories where they would be turned into mass-produced "original Eskimo art" for tourists.

But the suspects had a seemingly ironclad defense: In court, their lawyers argued that the walrus had been killed before 1972, the year the federal law protecting ocean mammals went into effect. Given that there were few tests available at the time to determine an animal's date of death, the claim would have hobbled the government's case. That's where Kenneth Goddard, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's sole forensics investigator at the time, stepped in. Working with a criminalist - a criminal evidence expert - at the University of California at Berkeley, Goddard proved that flecks of blood found on the tusks had been spilled more recently than 1972. The government got convictions.

That victory, plus a growing dossier of convictions during the past 11 years, has transformed Goddard's one-man shop into the world's leading detective agency for crimes against wildlife. Today the National Fish and Wildlife Forensic Laboratory in Ashland, Oreg., with an annual budget of \$2 million, pits 18 scientist-sleuths against the criminals who kill endangered species and other protected animals. "The people here are creating a brand-new science," says Goddard, 46, who directs the lab. "There are things going on here that simply aren't being done anywhere else in the world."

On a typical day at the lab, one team might be analyzing the ingredients in a batch of "rhino horn" pills sold, mainly to Asian men, as an alleged cure for impotence. (In fact, most batches contain mercury and arsenic rather than rhino.) Other technicians test motor oil taken from a dead bird's wings in hopes of identifying the polluter. And DNA samples from a slab of venison taken from a freezer can determine whether the meat came from a buck or a doe, thereby helping establish whether a deer was killed legally. "It's not uncommon to suspect who killed a particular animal," says Dave McMullen, the service's assistant regional director for law enforcement and Goddard's boss. "Now we'll be able to say that meat came from that animal and that animal alone."

The lab's greatest recent success, though, was the discovery two years ago by criminalists Ed Espinoza and Mary-Jacque Mann of a technique for determining the difference between ivory taken from today's elephants and that recovered from the long-buried remains of mammoths and mastodons. The distinction is important because traders in illegal ivory have escaped prosecution by claiming that their wares are taken from the prehistoric beasts, that are still found preserved in ice in arctic regions of Eurasia and North America. Working with a \$250,000 scanning electron microscope and a 25-cent protractor, the researchers found that microscopic lines detectable in cross sections of ivory intersect at different angles on modern tusks and on ancient ones.

Another coup came with the lab's discovery of a method for identifying bile acids unique to black bears' gall bladders, which sell illegally in Asia for as much as \$4,000 each. Used in traditional cures for a wide variety of ailments, the bear gall bladders are otherwise almost identical to those of pigs, which can be sold legally.

Born and raised in San Diego, the son of a Marine NCO and a housewife, Goddard has been chasing crooks ever since he graduated from the University of California at Riverside with a biochemistry degree. In 1968, at 22, he joined the sheriff's department in Riverside County and discovered his calling. "I loved it," he says. "By day they taught me forensic science, and by night they took me out on patrol. I realized this is what I really wanted to do."

From there, Goddard moved on to crime labs in San Bernardino and Huntington Beach, getting his master's degree in criminalistics from UCLA. At the same time, he launched another career - as a crime-fiction writer. (His fourth and most recent novel, *Prey*, is about an undercover Fish and Wildlife agent who goes after a couple of poachers and stumbles on a government plot to destroy the environmental movement.)

By 1979, though, burned out from police work, Goddard answered a help-wanted ad and became the Fish and Wildlife Service's first chief of forensics. He was astonished to discover that the service had no laboratory and no money to build one. "It never occurred to me that they would hire someone to set up a forensics program and not give them a lab," he says, "so I had never asked about it."

For the first eight years, Goddard had to lean heavily on his experience as a cop. "I went out to the field a lot and learned to apply my police stuff to wildlife," he says. "For the most part, we had to catch people in the act with whole animals because once the animals were broken up into pieces and parts, they were too hard to identify. We'd use fingerprints, footprints, tire tracks, things like that."

Lobbying to get a laboratory was almost as difficult as doing fieldwork, but it paid off. Congress funded a lab in 1987, and Southern Oregon State College donated land on its Ashland campus. The facility opened in June 1989, and Goddard began commuting to work from his 20-acre ranch on a mountainside overlooking the town. There, he, his wife, Gena, and their daughter, Michelle, 21, tend two horses, seven cows, three dogs and two cats.

The lab contains a less bucolic menagerie. In a warehouse area Goddard calls his shop of horrors are thousands of items confiscated by wildlife inspectors - everything from alligator shoes to mandolins made from sea-turtle shells. One section is reserved for what Goddard wryly calls "the guy problem" - the many products that are claimed to cure impotence. "It really doesn't say much for the male of our species," says Goddard, "that people think they have to take this stuff."

In the lab itself, research in animal forensics continues. "This is real science-fiction stuff," says Goddard, who estimates that the lab has worked on more than 1,000 cases. "I used to tell people that within 5 or 10 years we'd be able to match blood found at a kill site to blood on a jacket or a car. Well, as of six months ago, we've been able to do that for deer, elk, moose and bear."

As word of Goddard's successes has spread, he has been approached with some strange requests. About once a year, someone asks for his help in examining evidence that might prove the existence of bigfoot, the mythical half-man, half-beast of the Pacific Northwest. "We choose not to take it on," says Goddard. "I don't see it as a law-enforcement issue."

CARY'S STORY

On Saturday, March 12, 1927, Park Policeman James Alexander Cary was assassinated while on duty in Hot Springs National Park. Cary was 31 years old, 2 months, and 23 days old. He left a wife, a five year old boy and an eight month old daughter. The following story was compiled from documents out of Cary's Official Personal file, National Archives and park records, U.S. District and Garland County court records, FBI case file, personal interviews with surviving relatives, and newspaper accounts of the incident.

Cary was born in Missouri on December 19, 1895 to Joseph and Lillie Cary. He was one of five children. Cary's father was a policeman in St. Louis, Missouri, and later moved to Hunter, Arkansas, where he served as a Deputy Sheriff and then the Town Marshal. Cary was a Baptist and a member of the Sumpter Lodge #419 F. & A.M.. Cary's education ended after his second year of high school. A Veteran of World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy on the U.S.S. Orient from June 1, 1917 to February 4, 1919. Cary held a position with the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Post Office from April 20, 1919 to March 31, 1920. Transferring, he went to work for the Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital from July 1, 1921 to January 15, 1923. On December 19, 1920, Cary married Thelma B. McCaslin in Royal, Arkansas, and they lived at 109 Florence in Hot Springs. Cary completed two correspondence courses which included a 30-lesson Detective Training Course. Finally on October 5, 1923, by Order #120 of Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, Cary was appointed a Policeman to Hot Springs National Park. (Being an urban park, law enforcement was assigned to "policemen" until June 1, 1938, when they were reclassified as "park ranger"). Cary reported for duty on October 9, 1923 to earn a salary of \$1,000 per year with an annual bonus of \$250. Two years later, Cary was earning \$1,320 annually.

Cary's position description denotes two duties. "(1) Patrolling Reservation, maintaining order and suppressing violations of the law, rules, and regulations (90%)," and "(2) When detailed, makes investigations of alleged violations of the rules and regulations, and inspection of incoming trains (10%)." Cary's work schedule was listed as 8 hours a day/56 hours a week. To accomplish this, Cary was furnished with a Ford "government-owned touring car." In addition, he was required to buy his uniform, pistol and night stick for an estimated \$100. However, Cary used the pistol his father carried as a law enforcement officer.

On March 12, 1927, at approximately 4:15 p.m., Cary left park headquarters in his patrol car. It was the only day Cary was known not to have carried his weapon. By 8 p.m., Cary had not returned. The Superintendent Dr. Joseph R. Bolton ordered an immediate search. The patrol car, with the driver's door open, was found between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. at the summit of West Mountain. It was not until the next morning about 6:45 a.m. that Cary's father-in-law, brother-in-law, and brother "unaided by any officers" found his body. Cary was found 1/4 mile away from his vehicle and about 400 feet inside the park boundary at the edge of a ravine on West Mountain. Director Stephen T. Mather was notified by letter, dated March 14, 1927, from Superintendent Bolton that Cary "was fired upon from ambush by unknown persons, resulting in his death."

Cary's body was only "50 feet" from where he had arrested Raymond Hunt, Walter Weldon, and Ed Halsey on charges on transporting whiskey on December 7, 1926. During the incident, Hunt fled to the Sheriff's Department where he gave himself up stating he did not want to be arrested by Cary. Later,

Hunt was taken before Hot Springs' U.S. Commissioner Roy E. Erney for his initial appearance. The trial was set in Federal Court for April 1927. Cary was the only witness.

Garland County Sheriff Van Sickle, Hot Springs City Chief of Police William M. Brandeburg, Coroner P. Randolph, Prosecuting Attorney William G. Bouic, U.S. Bureau of Investigation Special Agents William E. Miller (Little Rock) and L.E. Kingman (Dallas), and other officials of the Federal Government were notified and requested to render assistance. "Officers immediately began an investigation and rounded up all suspects to be found," according to Superintendent Bolton's March 14th letter. On March 23, 1927, Federal Prohibition Agents and the U.S. Attorney were requested. However, the U.S. Attorney determined the Federal Government had no jurisdiction. First, it was not a Federal crime to kill certain Federal Officials until May 18, 1934. Finally, the Federal Government lacked exclusive jurisdiction over West Mountain until it was ceded by Arkansas on March 25, 1933.

The investigation determined the ground near the body showed evidence of a desperate struggle. Two trees were blazed in white paint to mark the murder spot. Cary's watch was found some distance from where his body had fallen. One clue was a bloody fingerprint, that was not Cary's, on the lining of his trouser pocket. Also, examination showed Cary's pockets had been gone through. The linings were pulled out and papers laid scattered about. It was believed the perpetrators had "hoped to find certain papers or notes in his possession which contained damaging evidence against them or parties whom they were connected" (Hot Springs New Era, 3/14/27). Also, there was no bullet hole in the jacket Cary was wearing. This lead some officers to believe some one had held Cary, his coat being open and pulled back when the shot was fired. Later away from the crime scene, (Officer) Bert Hall who arrested one of the suspects, Raymond Hunt, found spots of blood on a shirt and pants in Hunt's closet. They were taken for investigation.

Bootleggers were suspected of using the secluded ravines of the mountain as hiding places for their surplus stock. "It is the theory of officers that (Cary) might have seen something down the mountain side which caused him to investigate, or that his assailants, knowing that he passed the same way daily, might have been lying down the mountain to the point where he was slain." Prosecuting Attorney Bouic was quoted as saying, "The killing of Officer Cary cannot be taken by officials charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law in any other light than a direct challenge from those engaged in the liquor traffic. It is a threat against the lives of all officers and we intend to accept the challenge" (Hot Springs New Era, 3/14/27). Eleven persons including five women were rounded up for questioning.

Coroner Randolph's inquest determined Cary's death was from a .45 calibre pistol. Powder burns showed the bullet had been fired at close range. The bullet had entered the right breast about three inches below the collar bone, broke two ribs, passed through the right lung, and exited through the left shoulder. Time of death was estimated from Cary's watch which had apparently stopped during the struggle, at about 5 p.m. Cary was buried on March 15, 1927, in Lowe Cemetery, in Royal, Arkansas, 14 miles west of Hot Springs. His tombstone reads, "Faithful to his trust, even unto death."

The investigation officially did not "materialize" any results and no one was charged with the crime. This prompted Mrs. Cary to write U.S. Senators T.H. Caraway and Joe Robinson on January 24, 1928. The Senators initiated an inquiry on January 31st. It was learned there were problems between city and county

law enforcement. "Too much local politics involved in these matters," according to a letter to the Director from Superintendent Bolton, dated June 25, 1928. In an earlier letter dated January 30, 1928, Bolton stated: "At the time a city election was pending at which a mayor was to be elected and it is possible that the police authorities did not give the suspects as harsh a 3rd degree as had been the custom, due to the criticism that had followed the giving of the 3rd degree to a number of soldiers of the Army and Navy Hospital."

On February 27, 1928, Mrs. Cary offered a \$500 reward to find her husband's killer(s). The citizens of Hot Springs added another \$500 to that reward. Mrs. Cary was concerned about a cover-up. In a letter to Secretary of the Interior Work, dated February 27, 1928, Mrs. Cary stated, "nothing much being done." Cary had left the house without a weapon. Mrs. Cary felt he apparently knew something was going to happen. Cary told his wife that it was better for him to be shot than shoot someone. Cary kept a notebook which contained "notations of misdeeds by the Department (of the Interior) officials here," according to letters of Mrs. Cary dated February 27th and January 31st. The notebook "shows things are not as they should be in the Department." One quotation from the notebook read "J.S.B. (Superintendent) tips the gang that we and Prohibition Officers are after them. If they are posted, how can we get them." A theory surmises the notebook was the item the killer(s) were looking for when they went through Cary's pockets. This notebook was confiscated from Mrs. Cary, by investigators, and was never seen again.

This, now, prompted, rumors of a conspiracy between the city and certain park officers to kill Cary. Two U.S. Bureau of Investigation agent's reports to Little Rock's U.S. Attorney Charles F. Cole indicated foul play. Cole wrote a letter to the U.S. Attorney General, on August 10, 1928. Cole stated: "There are many things connected with this matter which point to a suspicion that the Superintendent of the Reservation and the Chief of Police may have been interested or in some way connected with this killing. Not only a Government Official in the discharge of his duty has been deliberately assassinated, but high Government Officials have betrayed their most sacred trust."

Subsequent trial testimony indicated internal problems between Captain Richard L. Gaffney, Chief of the National Park Police at Hot Springs Reservation, and Cary. A statement was introduced which indicates Cary's father at one time accused Gaffney of killing his son. Another witness, Mrs. Ana Brown, stated she observed Captain Gaffney come down off West Mountain immediately after the shooting. The next day, Mrs. Brown was arrested as a suspect. Captain Gaffney came by her cell and told her not to talk. It should not be surprising that such a situation could exist. This was a period of corrupted politicians, gangsters, and pay-offs all stemming from prohibition.

For this reason, Director J. Edgar Hoover, U.S. Bureau of Investigation, on September 1, 1928, assigned Special Agent John K. Wren, who was not known locally, to conduct an undercover investigation into Cary's murder. Wren conducted his investigation (Case Number 90-1-7-2-4) from September 10, 1928 to December 7, 1928.

Wren interviewed Mrs. Dottie Weldon who provided a signed written statement implicating Raymond Hunt, Lawrence Wilson, Roy Wilson, David "Goofy" Camp, and Garland "Doc" Weldon. Mrs. Weldon wrote the Wilson brothers had stolen 20 gallons of whiskey and hid it on West Mountain the day Cary was killed. Those five individuals went up West Mountain about 4 p.m. She heard a shot at approximately 20 minutes to 5 p.m. At approximately 6:30 p.m., Hunt returned to her residence (136

Gem Street) adjacent to West Mountain with a 30-30 rifle in his hands. Hunt told Doc Weldon "I came very near shooting you, for I had to shoot over your shoulder." Doc replied, "Well we got the S.B. anyway, but we had a hell of a tussle." Hunt continued "We will hide (the rifle) under the house." Mrs. Weldon was warned "if you talk, we will kill you." The five regularly reminded her of this threat. Several other witnesses were interviewed by Wren. They corroborated Mrs. Weldon's statements. Some witnesses told how Hunt spoke that Cary "would never get to testify against him" for interfering with his bootleg stash on the Mountain.

With this information, U.S. Attorney Cole filed a complaint against the five before Little Rock U.S. Commissioner O.D. Longstreth, on December 7, 1928, for one count of conspiracy to murder a Government witness on account of his having testified as a witness before U.S. Commissioner Erney and one count of conspiracy to deter, by murdering, Cary from performing his official duty. Arrest warrants were issued.

Hunt, Weldon, and Camp were taken into custody on December 21, 1928 by Garland County for liquor violations and held for the U.S. Attorney. The Wilson brothers were picked up by the U.S. Marshal outside Dallas, Texas, on January 8, 1929. They waived extradition and were returned to Little Rock by Deputy U.S. Marshal Culbertson, on January 24, 1929. All were arraigned, in person or absentia, on January 19, 1929 before the U.S. Commissioner. Pleas of "not guilty" were entered.

On January 24, 1929, the U.S. Attorney General authorized U.S. Attorney Cole to provide the Government's evidence to the state courts and assist the state in prosecuting the five on state murder charges before trying them on the Federal charges. On February 1, 1929, using the new evidence developed by the ongoing secret Federal investigation, the five were indicted by the Garland County Grand Jury on charges of "Murder First Degree." On February 2, 1929, Little Rock's U.S. District Judge John E. Martineau released the five from Federal custody to the Garland County Sheriff with the provision that after the state trial they were to be returned to the U.S. Marshal in Little Rock. "Officials in Washington regard the clearing up of this mystery as one of the most important of 'unfinished business' of the present administration" (Sentinel-Record, February 5, 1929).

The trial was held between February 25th and 26th, 1929 (Court Docket Number 6293). Circuit Judge Earl Witt presided. Hunt was tried first. He was represented by Little Rock Attorney Frank Pittard. The prosecution's case was based on the previous mentioned circumstantial evidence from witnesses who heard Hunt state Cary would never appear against him in Federal court after being arrested by Cary for the liquor law violation, witnesses who saw Hunt on West Mountain the day Cary was killed, witnesses who were told by Hunt he had hidden the murder weapon, and a witness who stated Hunt told him he killed Cary. Conflicting testimony was entered on the murder weapon as a 30-30 rifle or a pearl handled or "bright" handled gun (neither was ever found). Hunt had placed the weapon under the house at 136 Gem Street or placed it in an inner-tube and either buried it on West Mountain or in a creek (Sentinel-Record, 3/1/29).

The defense showed Hunt had an alibi proven by his relatives that he was at work at the time of the murder. The defense attacked the character of the State's witnesses utilizing Prohibition Officers and Deputy Sheriffs to prove the witnesses were either ex-convicts or bootleggers themselves. Finally, they attempted to show there was no animosity between Cary and Hunt. On February 26, 1929, at approximately 11:35 p.m., the jury acquitted Hunt after deliberating for over four hours. An interesting note is that the five accused, according to newspaper accounts

(Sentinel-Record, 2/5/29), were not the least bit worried upon hearing the indictment against them or about what the outcome would be of a trial against them in Hot Springs. They had a confident premonition they would be acquitted. The charges against the other four defendants were dropped fearing acquittal also.

To the five's surprise, on February 25, 1929, they had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury (Criminal Case Number 9477), in Little Rock, on the two conspiracy counts. (Documents also refer to a Grand Jury indictment on October 15, 1928). On February 27, 1929, all defendants except Weldon were returned to the U.S. Marshal in Little Rock. Weldon's pending conviction in State court on other charges had been subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Arkansas and he went directly to state prison.

On April 4, 1929, Hunt entered a plea of "nolle contendere" to the two conspiracy counts after an unsuccessful motion to dismiss the charges as double jeopardy. Hunt spent one year and one day in the U.S. Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia.

The charges against Camp and the Wilson brothers were dropped apparently due to affidavits that they were with other people and problems with them having been acquitted of the charges in state court. On December 17, 1930, the charges against Weldon were dismissed because he had been in state prison during the time of the trial. And, now he could not be found. The U.S. Attorney felt little likelihood of a conviction. The U.S. Department of the Interior concurred on November 8, 1930.

Raymond Daniel Hunt was born February 2, 1902, in Harold, Texas. He died in Hot Springs, on June 10, 1968. Hunt's criminal history included additional time in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for whiskey charges and Hot Springs Municipal and Garland County Circuit Court for charges of carrying a concealed weapon, alcohol sales violations, assault and battery, robbery, burglary, forged checks, grand larceny, car theft, indecent exposure, public intoxication, and drunk driving.

Another interesting note: Times have changed but Government paperwork hasn't. In order to pay for the funeral and provide death benefits, the U.S. Employee's Compensation Commission, on April 6, 1927, requested the Director to complete a CA-2 "Report of Injury" and CA-5. Time lagged and Mrs. Cary was left in "strained financial circumstances," according to a letter to the Director from Superintendent Bolton dated April 21, 1927. The funeral cost \$215. The Government finally paid its share, \$200, on October 10, 1927. On February 14, 1928, as requested, a CA-12 and CA-13, were also submitted. Eventually a year and a half later, Mrs. Cary was awarded \$40.25 a month as long as she remained single and her children received \$23.00 a month. Of course, several letters of correspondence over time showed the payments were not always prompt.

Cary is survived by his son James Orvis, of Dallas, Texas; daughter Leora May Timmins, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; and several grandchildren. Up until a few years ago, Mrs. Timmins had her father's uniform with the bullet holes. The uniform has been lost in one of her "government" moves, as the wife of a Postmaster.

Since 1987, James Cary has been recognized annually at the May 15th National Peace Officer Memorial Day Ceremony for Garland County, Arkansas. On October 1991, Cary's name was read at the "Roll Call of the Fallen Officers" dedication to and his name being inscribed in the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial, in Washington, DC. During the 1990, Peace Officer's Memorial Day Celebration, Leora May Timmins was presented the Fraternal Order of Police's Supreme Sacrifice Medal of Honor, for her father's death. In addition, with support from the Hot

Springs Police Department FOP, Garland County Sheriff's Department FOP and Hot Springs Interagency Law Enforcement Association, a memorial plaque was purchased displaying a black and white photo of Cary in his uniform and a bronze plate which reads, "Park Officer, James A. Cary, Killed in the Line of Duty, March 12, 1927." A petition was sent to then Director Mott to display the plaque in the park's renovated Fordyce Bathhouse Visitor Center. The Director never responded. However, Park Superintendent Roger Giddings did respond. In the Arkansas Gazette, of May 21, 1989, Giddings stated: "It won't be allowed in the Fordyce." In the meantime, the plaque has been given to Cary's daughter for safe keeping until such time as the agency can be persuaded otherwise.

M. Jeff Ohlfs, U.S. Park Ranger
Joshua Tree National Monument
April 9, 1990 (rev. 11/20/92)

BOOKS: Dangerous Ground The World of Hazardous Waste Crime

Donald J. Rebovich, 1992.
Transaction Publishers.
Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey,
New Brunswick, N.J.

Until recently, both the public and industry considered waste to be a common term describing all types of garbage, making no distinction between fairly innocuous and dangerous forms of waste. If business firms were caught dumping their wastes, it was treated more as a nuisance than as a criminal act; the common images of the criminal and the dumper were worlds apart. In **Dangerous Ground**, Donald J. Rebovich closes this perceptual gap, providing essential information and analysis of hazardous waste crime and the hazardous waste criminal.

Rebovich's portrait of the criminal dumper is a surprising one. Most commonly, he is an ordinary, profit-motivated businessman who operates in an environment in which syndicated crime activity may be present but by no means pervasive. The author's research uncovers a criminal world of the hazardous waste offender unlike any theorized about in the past. It is a universe in which the intensity, duration, and methods of the criminal act will be more likely determined by the criminal opportunities available in the legitimate marketplace than by the orders of a controlling crime syndicate. It is also a world where one's criminal position is often determined by aspects of employee trust, antagonism, and solicitation in the workplace.

Dangerous Ground places the new criminal culture in illuminating perspective by detailing the basic elements of the history and character of hazardous waste generation, its legitimate disposal, and efforts to control illegitimate disposal. Government response to the problem is documented; its failures as well as its successes. The author concludes by presenting his analysis of what the future holds of this crime area and valuable recommendations for enforcement. **Dangerous Ground** is the most complete and up-to-date account of hazardous waste crime available. It will be of interest to law enforcement officials, criminologists, environmental scientists, and specialists in waste management.

GREENGATE

“The Biggest Rip-Off Land Grab since Teapot Dome”

by Kathleen Marquardt,
Chairman, Putting People First
Washington, D.C.

Last May, the Inspector General (IG) of the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) uncovered “the biggest rip-off since the Teapot Dome.” Dubbed “Greengate” by the late investigative journalist Warren Brookes, the scandal has illicitly funneled millions of dollars of taxpayer’s money into the coffers of so-called “nonprofit” groups.

But don’t expect to see a high-profile Special Prosecutor or a RICO suit, and don’t even think about seeing an expose on “60 Minutes.” Because this time, the folks caught with their hand in the cookie jar are not entrepreneurs, but “environmentalists.”

We all want clean air and water, healthy trees and abundant wildlife. But “animal rights” and eco-extremists say they want to take us (in the words of Earth First!) “Back to the Pleistocene!” The first step is to shut down all use of lands owned by the federal government.

The feds, in collusion with these extremists, have developed an insatiable appetite for land. Since 1986, while the U.S. economy started to look like the incredible shrinking man, DOI’s land acquisition budget has increased by a whopping 140%. At this rate, government will soon have so much land locked up that entire industries will be shut down.

How has this land grab worked?

As the IG’s report discreetly explains, “nonprofit organizations provided beneficial assistance in acquiring land that was needed by the Department and identified by various bureaus as a priority for acquisition.”

When bureaucrats covet a piece of land is “a priority for acquisition,” they often hint that it is about to be declared a wild and scenic swamp, habitat for the “threatened” furbish lousewort, or something of the sort. Local land-use boards immediately shut down farming, grazing, logging, mining, drilling and development there. Suddenly the owner can no longer produce any value from the land-but still must pay taxes on it.

Even a government economist knows that if someone is forced to pay taxes on land they’re forbidden to earn anything from, sooner or later they’ll be bled dry. At this point, some heroic environmentalist “trust” comes to the rescue, making an offer the property owner cannot refuse.

As The Washington Times’ Ken Smith reports, property owners “sell the land to a trust below...appraised value and take a tax deduction on the difference. The trust turns around and sells the property to the [government] agency...for the appraised value. The trust pockets the difference...It’s a great deal for everyone but the taxpayer, who not only pays more for the property than its worth but shoulders more of the burden to pay for it because tax revenues from the seller are reduced.”

According to the IG, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Bureau of Land Management have repeatedly used this scam, spending \$992 million on land acquisition since 1986.

The IG reports that the environmentalists benefiting from this swindle include enormously rich sacred cows like the

National Audubon Society, the Trust for Public Land, and the Nature Conservancy (TNC).

TNC was founded in 1951 to maintain private preserves as an alternative to federal control. According to Field & Stream, most of the group’s original donors were “older sportsmen eager to see the values that arise from hunting and fishing perpetuated.” Today, TNC has annual income in excess of \$221 million, bankrolled by donations from corporations including Dow Chemical, Exxon, British Petroleum, Conoco, Chevron, DuPont, and Philip Morris.

TNC’s advertising still says, “We buy land.” What it doesn’t mention is that TNC also sells land, and according to Outdoor magazine, has “made the federal government its best customer.” Two-thirds of all TNC purchases are eventually conveyed to the government. In Texas, 90% of all TNC acquisitions are now in federal hands.

For almost no risk, TNC has reaped windfall profits-all tax-free. In one case, the group realized a \$140,000 gain on a parcel it secured with a \$100 purchase option. As TNC president Patrick Noonan assured his staff when the group spent \$25 million to purchase the Virginia Conservation Reserve, “You can sell it to the feds and make all your money back.”

TNC chief operating officer William Weeks explains: “We do work closely with USFWS. We buy these properties when they need to be brought, so that at some point we can become the ‘willing seller’ [to the government]. This helps the government get around the problem of local opposition.”

William Perry Pendley, President of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, says, “I understand why the United States used middlemen in its dealings with Iran. But why does our government need middlemen to deal with its own people-unless it knows this land grab violates the will of the people?”

On September 16th, Oregon Senator Bob Packwood said, “At the same time folks in rural Oregon are seeing their tax base eaten away by an ever expanding government land acquisition program, some ‘nonprofit’ groups are reaping substantial profits at taxpayer expense.”

Not only are taxpayers being ripped off, but our own money is being used to violate private property rights, to enrich the coffers of misanthropic elites who are trying to wreck our way of life.

CHRISTMAS CAR-OLS

Police in patrol cars were amused when strains of “Jingle Bells” began playing on police radios all over the city. “They thought somebody cited Santa Claus,” police Capt. Ralph McComsey said. But when the music continued, it interfered with radio communications. “By noon it was really bad,” McComsey said. “It was like listening to a record. It wiped out our transmissions completely.”

Police called in the federal Communications Commission, which tracked the problem to the home of Blanche Cosgrove. Cosgrove answered her door Wednesday to find two men wearing headphones and carrying electronic gear, asking to inspect her Christmas decorations. “I was dumbstruck,” she said. “They asked if I had anything in the house playing Christmas carols.” She showed them a musical ornament decorated with three plastic reindeer whose noses light up. “I turned it on and off and he listened with his headphones and said, ‘That’s it!’” Cosgrove said.

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COLOR	SIZE	PRICE EACH	TOTAL
<i>RETURN ADDRESS</i>						
NAME _____					ADD \$1.00 FOR XXL _____	
ADDRESS _____					ADD \$200 FOR XXXL _____	
CITY/STATE/ZIP _____					POSTAGE AND HANDLING <u> \$2.50 </u>	
PHONE _____					GRAND TOTAL _____	

Item #7 Lapel Pins



Price \$5.95
Colors: Silver, Gold

MAIL TO:

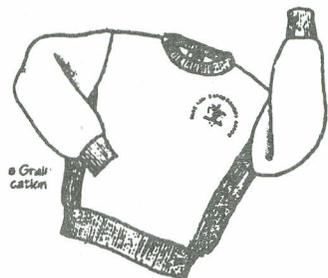
Bill Runnoe, Treasurer
Park Law Enforcement Association
9620 East Alameda Dr.
Norman, OK 73071



Guarantee:

*If not completely satisfied with your purchase
please return within 30 days for a refund
or replacement
We will accept personal checks, cashier's checks
or money orders payable to P.L.E.A.
Allow 2-4 weeks for delivery*

Item #1 Embroidered Sweatshirts



Price \$16.95
 Colors: White, Lt. Blue, Silver, Navy, Red
 Royal-Blue, Maroon, Kelly-Green
 Black, Yellow
 Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL.

Item #2 Embroidered Golf Hats



Price \$9.95
 Colors: White, Lt. Blue, Gray, Navy, Red
 Royal-Blue, Maroon, Kelly-Green
 Black, Beige, Brown
 Sizes: One Size Fits All

Item #3 Embroidered Golf Shirts
 50/50



Price \$17.95
 Colors: White, Lt. Blue, Silver, Navy, Red
 Royal-Blue, Maroon, Kelly-Green
 Black, Yellow
 Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL.
 * XXXL Colors: White, Black, Royal-Blue
 Kelly-Green, Red, Maroon, Yellow

Item #4 Embroidered Golf Shirts
 100% Cotton



Price \$20.95
 Colors: White, Lt. Blue, Silver, Navy, Red
 Royal-Blue, Maroon, Kelly-Green
 Black, Yellow
 Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL.
 * XXXL Colors: White, Black, Royal-Blue
 Kelly-Green, Red, Maroon, Yellow

Item #5 Silk Screened T - Shirts
 50/50



Price \$10.95
 Colors: White, Lt. Blue, Silver, Navy, Red
 Royal-Blue, Maroon, Kelly-Green
 Black, Yellow
 Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL.
 * XXXL Colors: White, Black, Royal-Blue
 Kelly-Green, Red, Maroon, Yellow

Item #6 Silk Screened T - Shirts
 100% Cotton



Price \$12.95
 Colors: White, Lt. Blue, Silver, Navy, Red
 Royal-Blue, Maroon, Kelly-Green
 Black, Yellow
 Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL.
 * XXXL Colors: White, Black, Royal-Blue
 Kelly-Green, Red, Maroon, Yellow

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

* APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP *

NAME _____ INDIVIDUAL _____

TITLE _____ AGENCY _____

AGENCY/FIRM _____

ADDRESS (Street/POB) _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

WORK PHONE _____ NEW MEMBERSHIP _____ OR RENEWAL _____

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

_____ Individual \$ 20.00
_____ Agency \$ 70.00
_____ State Affiliate \$150.00



CURRENT MEMBERSHIP NUMBER _____

VISA AND MASTERCARD ACCEPTED _____

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ VISA _____ MC _____

EXP. DATE _____

ACCOUNT NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (NRPA)

PAT CARTRIGHT
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION
2775 SOUTH QUINCY STREET, Suite 300
ARLINGTON, VA. 22206-2204
800/626-6772



P.L.E.A. IS
AFFILIATED WITH THE
NATIONAL RECREATION
AND PARK ASSOCIATION

AGENCY MEMBERSHIPS

Recently requests were made of the P.L.E.A. Board of Directors to establish Agency Memberships. The stated reason for this move was to assist agencies in joining officially. Many agencies have little trouble paying for an "agency membership" but balk at paying individual memberships, even though these memberships are in strictly professional organizations. By designating a new membership category many agencies were able to join en mass. Because of the inequities in agency size across the nation, benefits had to be strictly managed in this category. Thus the following benefits are offered to Agency Members: (1) Full membership privileges to the agency as in individual memberships, and (2) Reduced rates for official P.L.E.A. Functions (Conferences, Educational Events, etc., for all agency employees without the need for each employee to join P.L.E.A. individually. Because of the cost of printing and distributing PLEA only one copy of PLEA would be sent to Agency Members. Though the Board of Directors authorized reprinting and distribution by these members. P.L.E.A. membership is decidedly inexpensive when compared to other professional organizations. The Agency Membership allows agencies to financially support P.L.E.A. and receive benefits from that membership.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS

- (1) One vote per membership on official P.L.E.A. issues.
- (2) Four issues per year of PLEA: Journal of the Park Law Enforcement Association.
- (3) Membership I.D. Card.
- (4) P.L.E.A. Patch.
- (5) P.L.E.A. Window Decal.
- (6) Bi-Annual Park Law Enforcement Agency Directory.
- (7) Reduced Rate for P.L.E.A. Sponsored Conferences and Educational Events.
- (8) Access at a reduced rate (or free as available) of special P.L.E.A. sponsored publications.
- (9) Eligible for election to the Board of Directors and appointment to various committees.

STATE AFFILIATES

State Affiliates are groups within states which have organized along the guidelines established by the P.L.E.A. Board of Directors. State Affiliate receive one seat on the Board of Directors automatically and take an intimate role in developing the future of P.L.E.A. There is a \$150.00 affiliation fee. If your state is not currently an affiliate contact the President of P.L.E.A. for details on how to start.



NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

2775 South Quincy Street • Suite 300 • Arlington, Virginia 22206-2204

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

CLP CLT CTRS CTRA
(Check if Applicable)

FORM OF ADDRESS (Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms., Dr., Sen., etc.) _____

LAST NAME (If not enough space, spell out above address) _____ GIVEN NAMES AND INITIALS _____

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE OR POSITION (Abbreviate if necessary) _____

EMPLOYER OR ORGANIZATION (Abbreviate if necessary) _____

MAILING ADDRESS (Street or post office box) _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP (in the US) _____

FOREIGN COUNTRY (Abbreviate if necessary) _____

Home Office

PHONE (Check One) AREA CODE PREFIX NUMBER

NEW MEMBER (Check One) RENEWAL STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBER

RATES
Your dues support the many NRPA programs and services that are designed to expand the park, recreation and leisure movement. These include subscriptions to NRPA publications: Parks & Recreation magazine —\$18.00. Therapeutic Recreation Journal \$6.00. Your membership category determines which of these publications you receive.

NOTE: THESE RATES ARE NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

FOR NRPA USE ONLY:

KEY NO. _____
JOIN _____
EXP. _____

ETHNICITY INFORMATION (RESPONSE IS VOLUNTARY)

American Indian White Male
Asian Hispanic Female
Black Other

This information will assist NRPA to develop a profile of our membership.

Membership Category and Dues

Professional (Based on salary)

Annual Salary	Annual Dues
<input type="checkbox"/> 0-14,999	\$ 45.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 - 19,999	60.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 - 29,999	90.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 30,000 - 39,999	125.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 40,000 - 49,999	150.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 50,000 and over	210.00

- Retired Professional 40.00
- Student (NRSB is primary affiliation) 30.00
- Associate (Limited to those not employed in field) 45.00
- Commercial Firm 230.00
- Nonprofit Association 175.00

If your agency is an agency member of NRPA with a special package, you are eligible for reduced dues

- Professional* 55.00
- Student* 25.00

*The following must be completed to use the reduced dues structure.

Organization Name _____

Membership Number _____

For information on special package, contact Membership Dept. NRPA

- Friends of Parks and Recreation (Annual Fee) 15.00
(Includes Friends of Parks and Recreation Newsmagazine only)
- Also available on a subscription basis
- Friend 35.00
- Friend/Contributor 50.00
- Friend/Supporting 100.00
- Friend/Benefactor 250.00
- Friend/Patron 500.00
- Friend/Fellow 1,000

(All friend categories limited to those not employed in the field)

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- ___ NRPA Insurance Programs
- ___ NRPA Certification Program
- ___ Latest Publication Catalog
- ___ State Society Membership
- ___ NRPA Credit Card Program
- ___ NRPA Memberloan Program
- ___ Ethnic Minority Society
- ___ European Recreation Society
- ___ Park Law Enforcement Association

Check One Branch or Section of Choice

(One branch or section is included with membership. If you desire affiliation in more than one branch or section, number in order of preference and add \$10 under Optional Fees for each additional branch or section.)

- ___ American Park and Recreation Society (APRS)
- ___ Armed Forces Recreation Society (AFRS)
- ___ Citizen and/or Board Member (CBM)
- ___ Commercial Recreation and Tourism Section (CRTS)
- ___ Leisure and Aging Section (LAS)
- ___ National Aquatic Section (NAS)
- ___ National Society for Park Resources (NSPR)
- ___ National Recreation Student Branch (NRSB)
(This branch is automatically the primary affiliation of NRPA student members. To be included in any other branch, student must pay for additional branch.)
- ___ National Therapeutic Recreation Society (NTRS)
(Therapeutic Recreation Journal Included in Professional Membership Services.)
- ___ Society of Park and Recreation Educators (SPRE)
- ___ Friend of NRPA

Optional Fees

Must hold membership to purchase:

- National Job Bulletin (\$30.00) _____
- PIN (\$18.00) _____
- Recreation . . . Access in the 90's (\$25.00) _____
- Journal of Leisure Research _____
- \$25 — Domestic _____
- \$20 — (SPRE Member) _____
- \$28 — Foreign _____
- Recreation and Parks Law Reporter (\$50.00) _____
- Legal Issues in Recreation Administration (\$50.00) _____
- Membership Certificate (\$7.50) _____
- Professional members only _____
- Print name as to appear _____
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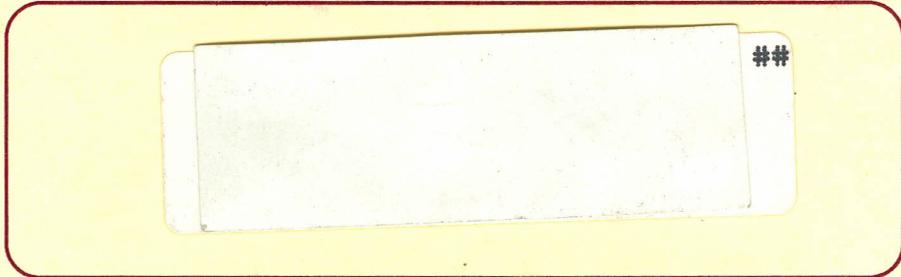
**TO ACTIVATE MEMBERSHIP BY PHONE WHEN USING VISA OR MASTERCARD
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-626-NRPA**

Signature _____

Date _____

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