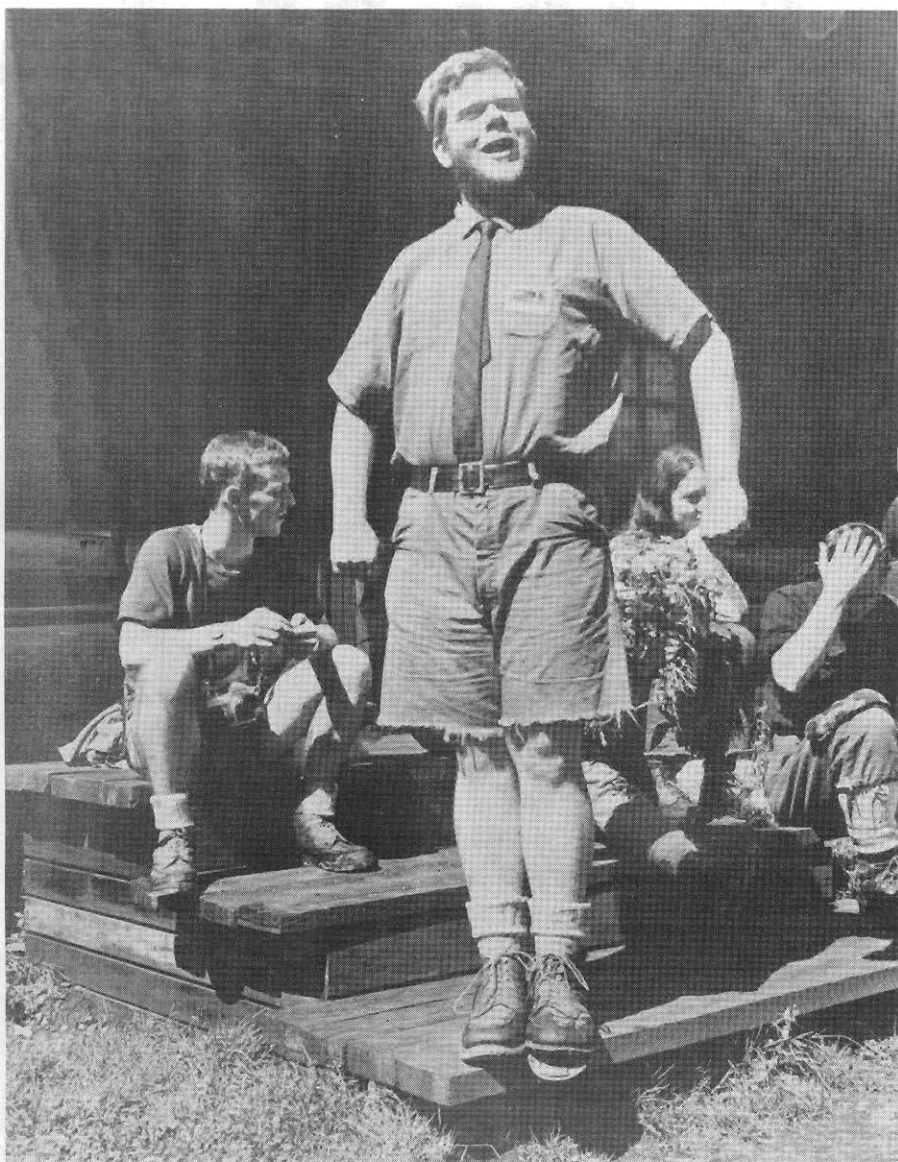


THE

IOCA

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The IOCA Bulletin
Spring 1969
Vol. 29 No. 2

An Official Publication of the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association

Co Editor: Steve Karon
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Table of Contents

Page

Vegetable Highway	4
by Ron Frost (UVaOC)	
Oar, Oar, Oar, Your Boat	8
by Ekard D. Semaj (ROC)	
College Week '68	10
Geology for Non-Geologists	12
by Mike Lane, ex-HamOC	
Some Helpful Hints for a Beginner in White Water	13
by Sandy Moore, ex-MWCO	
Winter Mountaineering School '68	15
by SteveAK + Steve Russel (ROC)	
You Too Can be Sued!	18
by U.Conn.O.C.	
Kartographische Wanderflight	19
by Bill Garrabrant, IOCAalum	

Staff for this issue: Photography work by Emmet Lyman, Jim Morrow; Typing by Joyce Wallace, Maria Falcone, Dora Watts, Jim Duck; layout by Ron Frost, Sandy Moore, Tom Koup, Pete Nelson. Additional assistance by the rest of U.Conn.OC and other assorted malcontents.

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Cover: The Best (?) Man (?), Jim Drake at the College Week Wedding of Even and Nancy Bergen.

The Vegetable Highway

A TALE OF GREATE ADVENTUR IN HIGH MOUNTAINS AND OF GREAT DEEDES AND GREAT DANGUR

Part the Fyrst

IN WHYCH OUR HEROS DOE DESIDE TO GOE FORTH AND ACKOMPLYSH VAST AND DIFFYCVLT MANLY TASKSIN THE FACE OF GRAVE DANGURS.

"Come," sade Morris, "let us goe to yon lorty mountaine and bye use of our witts and greete strenth, asend it by means of whych noe mortale man as sucksesfully attempted."

"Forsooth," sade Ronalde.

Soe it was desided on that fyrst dae in the greate gathering at the lake Colden that the two brave clymbers wyth thre porturs, would set out the nexte dae but one to doe battle wyth Marcee Mountaine, the hyghest earthly point in the whole reagon.

Part the Second

HOW THE PARTEE PROCEEDITH TO A LOFTEE LAKE

WHENCE THEY SET UP ABODE AND HOW THEY CAME TO CHOOSE A MEANS TO CHALLENGE THE GREAT MOUNTAINE.

Soe, gental reader, the greate assult left the Colden lake wyth the waxing lyght of dae and carrying such goodes as the battal warrented, the proceedeth through huje forests and kuggmyres to the very portals of greate great mountaine. Leevyng the vast quantities of stores at the lake called Tear of the Cloudes, they, expending mucche energee fyghting the merceless land, found their wae at last to Haestak Mountaine for their fyrst view of their advisery.

"Harke," sade Morris. "Below is the Gorge of the Panthurs, wondrous wyld it is, and remote too, for from it ryces greate hyghtes of rocke, yea so straghte that water can clynge not to them. Soe tall they are that they doth blote the Sune. There, where a stream from on hugh doth cleave these fryghtful walls is where we shall assylt thys monstur. Up then, across the slabs that doth gleem whyte in the Sune, we shall fight, yea to the very nose of the rydge. Thence up yon rydge, even beyonde the limite of trees, to the summyt of yon wondrous mount."

"Forsooth," sade Ronalde.

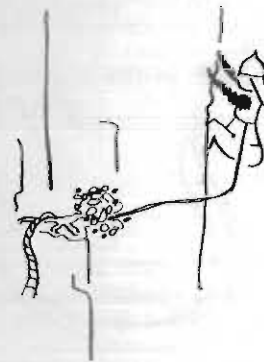
Part the Third

HOWE THE PARTEE SURVIVED THE VYSSITUEES OF WEATHUR AND SET OUT TO THE GORJE OF THE PANT URS AND OF WHAT HAPPENED.

Dawne came not the next dae to the camp at the very portals of Marcee Mountaine. For there the raine pored from hevend and fell grae clouds did conceal all. Undaunted by the vyssitudes weathur, the partee vowed to waite for the dae to clear. And loe, next monne they were repayd fullwyth, fore earle did the Sune through thyck pynes shyne.

Off did Morris and Ronalde goe down, down through dark forests, into the gorje of the Panthurs. There, verily, the lande was a vast kwagmyre, whence evyl gases fumed. Tanlled trees, wylling note to let a mortale pass beset them at evere turne.

Fore mane houres did the heros labour aganst the vatt dyfficultes of the land, untill, at laste, broke thennoone hour and loe, above them stood the waterfal, the gorje, and mayhaps, the pathwae to the top.



Part the Forth

HOWE OURE HEROS DID FACE THE GREATE DANGURS OF THE WATERFAL.

Soe did Moris and Ronalde pause shrotlee to partake of noonda meal of this wondrous gorp, a greate substanse made wyth due care and imparted wyth spyrts magycal soe that shortle they were satsfyed and their stomacks fulled.

Soe it was that Morris proceedith to leade up the shear and fryghtful rock, beset as it was wyth much green and slypery plantes. Usyng his pytons of blessed Iron, pytons which were forged under means magycal for neather woulde they bend or brake, nor wyth all mortal forceupon them but straght forth into a crack woulde goe and there protect the clymber. Usyng his pytons of manee and sundree shapes, did Morris gaine a bare lege, where at a large and stronxe tree, secured he nis person and helped Ronalde forthe to the lege.

And the next leeu was Ronalde's. He climbed up over rock set myghtly with dyrt and foul plantes til he coulde nowise go furthur, and by needs exited to the fac. Here it was sheere and straghte, nore any crak held it, nor for the fabulous pytons of chrome-molly, fore it wase rotten. Soe wythout proteckshon did Ronalde attack the bare fac and tyne holdes. And woulde he fayled but for his wondrous boottes. Hand made they were and greatlee endowd wyth spells by thyre maker, Limmerus, by that they shoulde clinge to but the slyghtest cleft and noewyse slyp thereof.

Soe dyd Ronalde conkure the next pvch and bryng Morris upe to him, And the nexte leade was Morris's and sore beset was he therbye. For beare it was and hungover, soe thereon no nytons coulde be placed, nore ane holds fore the handes or feet be founde. But hygh above grew a bushe twisted and sere it was, but not wythstanding, did Morris tye a slynge about it and then a ladder of stronge and wondrous nylon to the slynge dide he clyp. Then steppynge backe, Morris incanted deplee prayeres to the greate Gode Oogah, bydding hym not to look upon hym, nore even caste his thoughts his wae. Then prayeres don, he clymbed the laddar, and loe, the bushe held, nore did it pulle from its plac. Soe did Morris passe the fyrst overhange and thense wyth gyle and strenth the sec onde also, tyll he standyth above the fell towerynge walles of the Gorje of the Panthurs. And soone did Ronalde also. And it was then bute three hours aftur the noone hour.



HOWE THE HEROS PUTE ASYDE WYTH EASE THE NEXT XIII LEADES OF ROAP TOE AND FYND THEMSELVES BESET BY YET ANOTHER DANGUR.

And then dyd the clymburs make xiii more leeds of roap. And the fyrst iv took thym upe a streem what did constentle fall and whereat grew manee greene and slyppery plantes. And the nexte v dyd leed them up the whyte slabs and across theyr tops by wae of the traverse of the bluburrys. And dyd the last iv leed them upe the rize, what was densely growne in trees of all sortes and other slyppere and wete plantes.

And fynally dod they come toe where they needen noe loanger the roap and it was civered wyth manee trees, greate and small, whych growing as they dyd in suche profushon, did allow but noe wae forth. And it was nowe six houres after the noone ho're and ther remaned but two hours of sune lefte.

Part the Syxth

HOW OUR HEROS FOUGHT A GREATE STRUGGEL AND HOW THEY FYNALLE GAYNED THE TOPE OF THE MOUNTAINE.

Soe stoppyng but to coyl the roap, they proceedith foarth into the forest. Fyghtyng myghtle against the fell trees whych did at every step and move work to tryp them and grab theyr clothes and scrath at theyr faces, And soe they struggled aganst greate odde and soone fought, all beset to a knob, whense thyre heades were above the trees. And above theyr coulde see the peake of Marcee Mountaine, but between there were many more leagues of trees. And there was only one hour of sun left.

And leeving the knov, they weant into the trees and fyghting and scursing myghtly they did goe. But soone they rot sore tyred and darke approacheth and yet did the trees styll holde them backe. Soone they must stope for the nyght, but fore one more try. And forth went they, sore beset from all quarters, and tyred and beseest, but strugglyng and fyghting gained they a rocke and loe, behynd it were sonly grasses and lowe sedges, nore did any trees growe there. And anon dyd they gayne the sumyt.

All hazyed it was in fylmy pynk and farawse blue mountaines stode and a cool breeze cooled ther sweat. An it was but ten mynutes before the eyght houre after noone it was darke and a pale moon shynd all quiet on the worlde.

by Ron Frost (UVaOC)

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ORE, OAR, ORE YOUR BOAT

ore

HOW I SPENT MY LAKE GEORGE

Once again the Rensselaer Outing Club tried to run (or be run by) its world famous Fall Lake George trip on 11-13 October 1968; and that's ancient history.

For the ROC, the trip began on Thursday afternoon when we got a truck to haul the pile of equipment necessary to run Lake George: garbage cans, canoe tow ropes, emergency equipment, etc.

The first crew left Troy at 9:00 Friday morning, arriving in Bolton Landing at about 10:30. The first order of business was to tow canoes from the more distant canoe rentals to Lambs or No-Ro-Wal's in chains of up to 12 canoes long. Meanwhile, other workers set up registration on the mainland, began running IOCA equipment to Turtle Island, and started setting up the generator and the lights to guide canoers to the island.

Then the mob descended. Fun started. Canoes were leaving constantly late into the night, our power boat drivers took those to the island who didn't or couldn't take canoes.

Charlotte McGray was there.

On Saturday morning trips left for Black Mountain, the waterfalls, and To: ge Mountain. Meanwhile, the ROC was busy. The lights had to be moved to Mohican for the square dance. Worst of all, a dock had to be set up on Mohican. On Saturday afternoon, weary ROCers could finally relax, going swimming and water skiing.

After our usual steak dinner, it was time to set up the caller's equipment for the square dance. Cider was moved to Mohican. At the same time IOCA's were arriving for the square dance, called by Don Beck.

On Sunday, IOCA's bid a fond farewell to Turtle Island until next fall. For the ROC, there was still work to be done. The island had to be cleaned up, canoes towed back to their original rental spots, and equipment had to be repacked. We finally left Bolton Landing for Troy at 9:00.

(Note: This article is not approved by Jay E. Mendelsohn)

Ekard Drawde Semaj

Editorial comment: One thing that the author did not emphasize, which I feel should be mentioned is the fact that the ROC does not make any profit on the Lake George trip, nor are the ROC members paid for their work. Any profit on the trip goes directly to IOCA.



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College Week 68



GEOLOGY FOR NON-GEOLOGISTS

IOCANs are even more curious than most people about the land on which they live: its character and origin. They frequently run across lofty mountains, precipitous cliffs, labyrinthine caves and island studded lakes, but seldom do they stop to consider the intrinsic interest of landscapes.

Studies of these features are undertaken by geologists, who frequently write their finds in a form intelligible only to other geologists. The average person, who would enjoy even an elementary understanding of certain geological phenomena, is left in a form easily understood by the non-geologist is more common than most people realize. Your local library is a good place to start.

State geological surveys often issue publications which describe in elementary terms the geology of scenic areas. Further information on such publications can be obtained by writing to the Geological Survey of a given state.

The often spectacular geology of national parks, monuments, etc. is frequently described in pamphlets written for the non-geologist. Examples that come to mind include Yellowstone Park, the Tetons, Glacier Park, and Devil's Tower. There are undoubtedly many more. Information can be obtained by writing the park headquarters of the region in which you are interested.

General geological descriptions of specific areas which are not government owned sometimes are written and published privately. Examples include The Geology of Oregon-Baldwin, Geology of the Finger Lakes Region von Engeln, and Geology of the Great Lakes-Hough.

Useful and often overlooked sources of information for the geologist and layman alike are the countless guidebooks published by private organizations throughout the United States. These guidebooks describe certain field trips associated with the annual meeting of the organization concerned. Although much of the material is specialized, there are usually several descriptive sections which are designed to elucidate some aspect of the regional geology for the benefit of those people who are unfamiliar with the area. Road logs are included which locate and describe easily accessible points of geologic and scenic interest.

One of the greatest joys of being a geologist is the opportunity to travel and have a certain appreciation of the myriad aspects of the land surface. Others with such aids as these, may now be able to gain a similar appreciation.

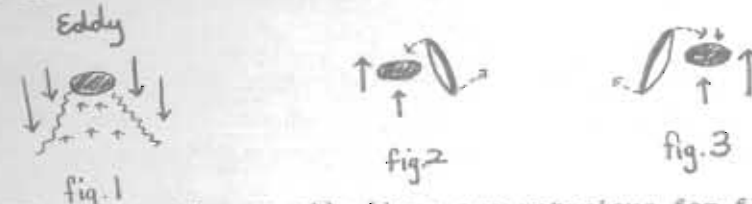
Mike Lane
(Ex-Hamilton OC)

Forgot your toothbrush? Chew a fresh twig of the cherry, willow, or other tree or shrub you know to be tasty, and work the fibrous end back and forth over the teeth.

SOME HELPFUL HINTS FOR A BEGINNER IN WHITE-WATER

There is one big difference between the decked boats and open ones: their response to hydraulics and currents. A Grumman very seldom responds to current differentials in the same way a decked boat does and a beginner often finds himself swimming when he forgets this point.

Heavy flow in cluttered rapids gives rise to current differentials known as eddies. Eddies form on the leeward (downstream) side of large rocks where flow is slowed or even reversed. (fig. 1) These eddies are perfect stopping areas from which the canoeist can scout the river ahead. Knowledge of the use of these eddies is the most important tool of the decked boater.



Approaching eddies is tricky as eddy lines are notorious for flipping unwary boaters. As soon as the bow of the boat hits the slow water in the eddy, it stops and the current sweeps the tail end around. This is the critical point, as the boat spins around, the water on the downstream side of the boat tends to build up on the gunnel. This produces an angular moment which tends to flip the boat with alarming ease. To counter this rotating moment, the canoeist leans his boat so the bottom is facing the direction of movement. (fig. 2&3)

Getting out of the eddy is the same problem. Canoeing straight out of the eddy produces problems since the eddy line usually forces the bow right back into the eddy. The proper technique is to canoe out of the head of the eddy, pushing the bow into the current at about a 45° angle. (fig. 4) Here again the current differential will tend to flip the boat, this time with the current building up on the upstream gunnel. The boater therefore leans his boat so the bottom faces the current as the current sweeps the boat around.



Another technique helpful in navigating heavy water when one wants to cross the current is ferrying. (fig. 5) Here the boater paddles up river with his boat slightly angled to the current, allowing the current to push him across, much like a sailboat uses the wind. Here again, however, the current builds up on the upstream side causing flips, therefore the boater leans downstream while crossing the current. -13-



WINTER
SCHOOL
1968
by
SteveAK
and
Steve
Russell
(ROC)



For those who had waited long enough, December 27, the day it all began, was a beautiful, clear day. It was even cool enough to provide the most particular Winter Mountaineer with the conditions he could ever want. Thus the mountaineer apprentices of Section II of winter school, 25 in number, along with their 4 instructors travel the wild peaks of the Adirondacks.

The first working day found groups setting out for short jaunts to Lower and Upper Wolfjaw. But after spending an uneventful day all turned in early looking forward to another, more interesting, day of winter climbing. Friday dawned as one of THOSE days. Dawn broke, dropping the sky on our group of mountaineers as freezing rain. As the day progressed and climbers reached the summits they set out for, the precipitation turned into wet rain. So that night and the following day most students spent at a drying-out-en-masse party in Winter Camp. Only a few adventurous or determined souls sallied forth to climb. Those lucky ones were greeted by one of those not-too-common cold and clear Adirondack days. Following the monsoons, those who were not scared off, hiked out and were invaded by beautiful climbing weather on Sunday and Monday. On these days goals were set high and peaks as Haystack, Saddleback, Big Slide and Sawtooth (Yes!! Sawtooth) were attempted. All in all, excepting a little rain, Winter School '68 enjoyed much better climbing weather than those of the past. But even if winter climbing isn't all snow and freezing cold, it always turns out to be fun.



SOME DAYS NOTHING GOES RIGHT ;



The
GOOD

The
Bad



The UGLY

YOU TOO CAN BE SUED

or

OOGAH, ACCIDENTS, THE OUTING CLUB AND YOU!!

or

IF YOU CAN WADE THROUGH THE GARBAGE, THIS ARTICLE IS IMPORTANT!!

by Marie Falcone, Emmett Lyman, Dean Wallace
and the ENTIRE State of Connecticut

You've all seen Oogah manifested: you know -- the time you climbed the Mountain from the East and reached the top only to face a most wicked thunderstorm from the West... or ... the time you carefully tested your handhold and slowly leaned your weight o

n

i

t... In any case, if you

have been OCing for any length of time, you have seen some hairy near-accidents. For example, we once were teaching beginners the art of climbing and belaying from a top rope. Each beginner would climb about 20 feet up the face and then let go in order to get the "feel" of the rope and the assurance that the belay would hold. Having recovered from the "fall," the climber would complete the easy route. Simultaneously, a novice belayer would be learning that aspect of the art. Obviously if the beginner did it incorrectly, there would be trouble so we had an experienced climber providing a back-up belay on the same line. All day things went without a hitch: highly nervous novices would let go of the rock and be caught by the beginning belayer. Finally it was late afternoon and a young girl had begun to belay a "gung-ho" guy. This man got up to the "fall" point and, instead of letting go fearfully, he leaped backwards in a Tarzan-style jump. Unfortunately the young girl had been pulling up the rope with her right hand and forgetting to feed it through her left (belaying) hand and the experienced climber, bored stiff and talking to friends, had not noticed. I am told that the look on the boy's face as he realized he WASN'T going to be caught was amazing. Luckily he landed in a tree-- and the incident became funny.

It might have ended differently, however, and that (at long last, thank goodness) is the jumping-off point for this article. For the UCONN. O. C. was unincorporated and, as we now find out, if he had been hurt EVERY MEMBER OF THE CLUB COULD HAVE BEEN SUED! Every individual member in an unincorporated club (according to Connecticut law. Our lawyer believes the law is similar in other states but you had best check.) can be held liable -- even if you, personally, were not even on the trip involved. With the club incorporated, however, the club itself becomes liable: this means that the equipment and funds can be taken in case of a law-suit -- but the plan tiff CANNOT touch personal holdings. In Connecticut the cost is extremely low: it only costs \$29.00 for the initial incorporation, plus \$7.00 a year after. The Connecticut State Attorney, located on campus, provided the application papers. Perhaps you would have to hire a lawyer; we avoided this considerable expense by going through the administrative structure. We are going to try for Non-Profit status.

Incorporation does not void individual insurance; it is not all-inclusive: drivers are not protected, nor does it protect an individual from the charge of "negligence." But it is worthwhile if you consider that court awards these days can run to \$100,000 and more. Such a sum would totally bankrupt all the members of any club in IOCA!

(Final hint: NEVER charge your car passengers--or admit to it-- for that instantly turns your car into a "taxi" and voids all normal insurance policies.)

KARTOGRAPHISCHE WANDERFLÜCHT

The map is one of the most effective devices IOGANS employ in getting lost and found. Recent improvements in reproduction permit the Xeroxing (for 5 or 10 cents) of an area large enough to get lost in from a university library copy of a U.S. Geological Survey map (now costing about 50 cents). The black and white copies may then be colorfully illustrated with special information peculiar to the expedition involved. Some hints: use as a master a map without green overprint, if possible. A map with solid overprint may reproduce better than one indicating scattered vegetation.

Bill Garrabrant

I have a method of making constructive use of the circular patterns I make when lost. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the landmarks and features of the circuit, both at foresight and backsight, I unwind backwards and thus straighten out.

Old sage of the woods.

Fresh celery sticks contain much water and may be packed on a short trip in place of a canteen.

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This boot is designed for American Cross Country Skiing, 4 in. high for freedom of movement and support. Roomy toe, trim fitting instep, snug fitting heel. Padded Bellows Watertight Tongue. Reinforced steel binding plates at toes. Fully insulated throughout for warmth. Sewn with nylon thread.

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