

THE PENINSULA WILDERNESS CLUB MEETS THE SECOND MONDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT 7:30PM AT THE KITSAP UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP CHURCH ON PERRY AVENUE IN EAST BREMERTON.

MONTHLY MEETING MONDAY 13 JUNE WHITHER THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS?

Mr. John Teichert, Assistant Superintendent, Olympic National Park (Plans and Development) will present a briefing of the newly released Design Development Plan for the Olympic National Park involving the Kalaloc Quinault, Ozette and Soleduck areas. Particular emphasis will be on the Ozette and Soleduck areas. The presentation will be about 45 minutes in length. Afterwards, Mr. Teichert will be available to answer any questions, listen to your concerns, and consider any complaints you may care to put forward.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

I will be out of town for much of the month of June. Jim Luddon will be taking over the July issue so any stories or notices you wish to submit should be given to him at this month's meeting or call him at home.

Clint Porter

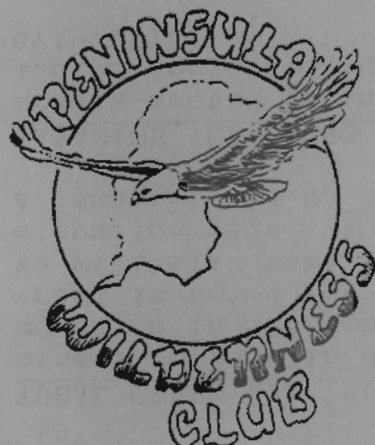
OFFICERS

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VICE PRES	Dick Roemer	297-2190
SECRETARY	Barbara Luddon	373-0431
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JUNE 1988

-TIME DATED MATERIAL-

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES:

TUBAL CREEK AND TULL CANYON TRAIL, SUNDAY, 5 JUNE: This is the trail used by miners to pack in equipment to the Tubal Cain Mine. The hike is easy to moderate in difficulty, (3.6 miles one way and 950 feet elevation gain) The trail is noted for Rhododendrons, which should be in full bloom for the hike. We will also take a short spur trail to the Tull City Camp (.7 miles, 850 foot elevation gain) to the 1941 wreck of a military plane. Points of contact are A. Adamski and D. Savage at 692-5933.

PARADISE ICE CAVES, MOUNT RAINIER 11 or 12 JUNE: The plan is to hike the trails around Paradise. The group may camp out in cars. Activities will include practice on glacading and ice ax arrest. Call Bruce Kitteridge at 871-7231.

MOUNT SHUCKSAN, JUNE 18-19: This will be an intermediate to advanced climb. Call Charlie at 697-1876.

MOUNT RAINIER CLIMB, INGRAHAM GLACIER, DISAPPOINTMENT CLEAVER ROUTE, 2-4 JULY: Last year four of us made it, this year, weather permitting, maybe more will. This is a three day climb (Camps at Anvil Rock and Disappointment Cleaver.) Being in good shape with intermediate mountaineering skills required. Contact D. Savage at 692-5933.

DAY CLIMB IN THE OLYMPICS 9-10 JULY: This will be a class three climb starting on the Lake Constance Trail up to "C141." Call Charlie at 697-1876.

DAY HIKE, TO UPPER LENA LAKE: 16 JULY: The trail up to Lower Lena is fairly easy. Going on to Upper Lena is a bit stiffer, but is worth it. Elevation gain is about 4,000 feet. Definitely an all day trip. Call Clint at 377-3087.

MOUNT ADAMS DOG (SOUTHERN) ROUTE, 30-31 JULY: This the route even dogs can and do climb. Humans are expected to bring ice ax and crampons. The elevation gain is from 5,000 feet to 12,000 feet and very demanding physically. Call Doug at 692-5933 for more information.

TRIP COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

The Club's informal trip committee met on the evening of 18 May 1988 at the Home of Alice Adamski and was informally chaired by Doug Savage. Recommendations of the committee included the following:

- (1) Having the July club meeting at Illahee Park as a pot luck picnic. it was noted that we do usually have a club picnic about this time each year.
 - (2) Inviting another top flight speaker, assuming we have the money, for a club meeting or for a special program as we have it the past,.
 - (3) Adopting a trail for the club to keep up. One possibility is the Maynard-Byrne trail which starts near the Dungeness River in the Olympics and leads up towards "Baldy" on the north end of the of Gray Wolf Ridge/
 - (4) Arranging for club sponsored classes on Mountain Oriented First Aid.
- Other issues discussed included ideas for new trips and the question of club and sponsor liability for mishaps on group outings.

SPONSORING A TRIP By Clint Porter

The following comments are a summary of the Trip Committee's discussion on the subject:

As we all understand, any undertaking in the wilderness, has its potential dangers. The hazard varies depending on precisely what you are doing. Obviously scaling the peak of Mt. Rainier is more hazardous than a day hike up to Flap Jack Lakes. As a result, there has been some discussion about the liability of trip sponsors and the club, should something goes wrong. Our position on this issue was that when one announces a trip on the board at a meeting or in our newsletter, one is actually saying, "Hey, I am going to go to a specific area and do such and such. If you want to come along, you are welcome." The sponsor is not taking the role of leader or guide. He is just the guy or gal who thought this up and will be the first person on the trail.

Now this is not to imply that the sponsor may not have some inherent obligations. These would include stating clearly what the outing is going to involve, what level of skill will be required, and what equipment is to be required. When a group forms, informally for otherwise, for any purpose, the group does accept certain inherent responsibilities for each participant. However, it is also an inherent right of the sponsor, to decide that a prospective participant should not be on a particular trip because he or she lacks the proper gear, lacks adequate training or experiences, or in not sufficiently fit. If the participant decides to continue against the sponsor's wishes, he cannot be stopped, but he is on his own. This can be very difficult situation for those involved, but we need to remember that we are adults and in the wilderness, adult decisions have to be made.

It is possible that some readers of these comments may view the above as effort of the club's macho mountain climbers to push their weight around. This is not at all the case. The real issue is personal safety and collective responsibility. To fully explain this I need to put the issue in a personal perspective. On a recent group outing I realized that because I had not brought the proper equipment, I could not keep up with the rest of the group. I made a judgement that if I kept on I would slow the others down, and if bad weather came in, I might adversely affect the ability of the rest of the group to quickly descend. Therefore, I discussed the matter with the group sponsor and we agreed that I would return to the trail head by the path we had taken. This was not an easy decision, but if you do not come properly prepared, you pay the penalty. And if you find yourself in this situation, it is better for the you to make the decision yourself rather than to force the other group members to make it for you.

BUYING A SLEEPING BAG. by Arlo Plagerious

Buying a sleeping bag is more difficult to do than buying most of your other camping gear. Because of health laws, there is no rent-to-own policy allowing you to try out different bag styles. Therefore, prior to going shopping, you must determine what you need in a bag. Three aspects affect your decision:

(1) Bag Type, (2) Fill Material, and (3) Bag Construction.

(1) BAG TYPE: This depends on what type of recreation you do. There are three basic types of sleeping bags:

(a) Camping Bags are built for car or trailer camping. They are designed for comfort and not for thermal efficiency. They are heavy, bulky and do not compress well. Temperature comfort range is above 32 F.

(b) Backpacking Bags are designed to fit in a backpack. The mummy bag (large at the top and tapers to the feet) is the most thermal efficient shape. They are filled with various fibers which are compressible, but resilient. These bags generally weigh less than five pounds, and are rated from 0 F.

(c) The Winter Bag has a comfort rating of less than 0 F. Like the backpacker bag, it too is made of various compressible fibers, but to give the higher temperature rating, it is heavier and more bulky than the backpacking bag.

(2) FILL MATERIAL: This is the second important aspect to consider when buying a bag. The type of fill material in the bag determines how well your bag will work when it is wet. If a down bag becomes wet, it will gain about 130% in weight and lose 90% of its warming capacity. Synthetic bags will gain about half as much in weight and lose only about 10% of their warming capacity. There are five types of fill used in backpacks:

(a) Hollofil 808: Non allergic, mildew resistant, and retains most of its loft when wet.

(b) Hollofil II: Same as Hollofil 808 except that the fibers are more resilient and more compressible.

(c) Polarguard: Non allergic, mildew-resistant, and retains most of its loft when wet. It is quite durable and is constructed to prevent "cold spots."

(d) Quallofil: Soft, down like feel, non allergic and retains loft when wet.

(e) Down: Goose feathers. The quality varies considerably and is best measured by fill power, or how high one ounce of down will loft.

(3) BAG CONSTRUCTION: Internal construction is hard for the customer to examine. Here you must rely primarily on the reputation of the store or the guarantee of the product. External construction is easier to examine:

(a) Start with the stitching; if you can snag it with your fingernail, it is suspect. Ideally, stitches should be 8 to 12 per inch.

(b) The shell should be of fabric that does not allow the insulation to filter through. Uncoated fabrics are best so that body moisture can easily pass through.

(c) Turn the bag inside out to see how it is finished. On better bags, inside seams are stitched to sealed edges.

(d) Climb into the bag. The bag should be cut generously enough to allow elbows, shoulders, knees and feet to move without compressing the loft. Though you need to be able to move inside the bag, you do not want too much room. Excess room increases the air flow and reduces thermal efficiency.

(e) Draw the hood closed to make sure that the air hole is near your mouth. The inability to breathe might be embarrassing.