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May - June 1987

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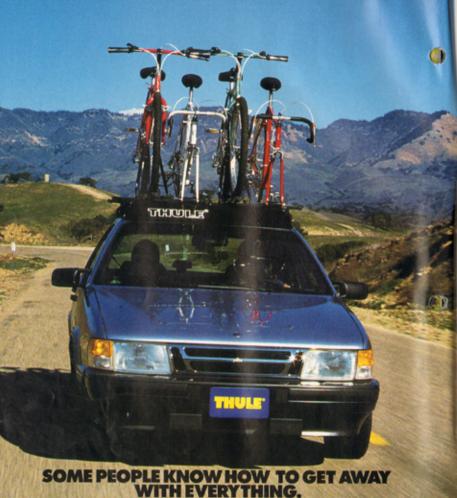
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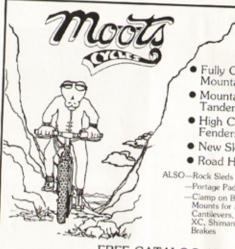
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Cover Photograph by Ed Blankman: Riding into summer with style

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ahead of everyone. Our new MT-F

front mountain rack. It has the

aluminum shelf, like our rear MTN

mountain bike

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All this deserves the best component group. Shimano's Deore SIS/Biopace. And as usual, we've taken it a step further. Like the 600 EX freewheel with precision sealed bearing sys tem. Uniglide chain. and Tioga sealed bear ing BB, and Tange

scaled headset. MKS Grafight 2000 carbon fiber pedals instead of black plastic

The Access rolls on three more big names, Namely Araya RM-25 rims and SR sealed bearing hubs. And they're fitted with Ritchey Quad 1.9

tires. Compare that

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Editor's Note

by Hank Barlow

This is our twelfth issue since we started two years ago. Hard to believe that much time has passed already. It's been quite an education. We recently revisited Moab's Slickrock Trail where, in many respects, the magazine was born. That was where we went when we first decided to put together our premier issue. Until then, Moab was pretty much unknown to the mountain biking community. Since then, every estab lished cycling magazine has run stories on eastern Utah's spectacular canyon country. The result has been an ever increasing influx of cars into Moab, all with at least two fat tired flyers lashed down on top. Moab is now a mountain biking mecca known by thousands.

Revisiting those haunts where Paul Gallaher short the pictures for our first effort stirred up all kinds of memories and thoughts. Number one amongst those enviral thoughts was humbleness. It's nice to think we made this magazine come to life but really, we were only part of the overall game, want to acknowledge and thank a few of those who made this all possible.

The person who had more to do with the start of Mountain. Bike Magazine was Charlie Kelly, one of the original offroaders and co-founder of the Fat Tire Flyer. Why Charlie? Because his efforts as a writer publicizing this fledgling sport made the possibility of another magazine possible. He broke the ground and every mountain biker, whether they've heard of the Fat Tire Fiver or not (ves. it's still around, better than ever but still vintage Charlie Kelly) owes him a big thanks. In so many ways, he better than any other individual, represents the spirit of mountain biling - at least in my mind.

Other publishers have since decided to exploit what they saw as an opportunity and no doubt they'll sell more magazines than FTB or MBM but they sure as hell don't understand the magic and I'm not sure they ever will.

In any conversation of mounnain biking, one name is always bound to come up-Joe Breeze. Maybe his role in the beginning has been exaggerated since he certainly wasn't the only one experimenting with chromemoly frames but the fact is he was the first to go out and produce not one or even two mountain bike frames but ten of them. Joe searted the productiem.

Charlie remained true to himself and became a writer. He's still pretty much the same guy he was then. Gary and Tom each head up their own mountain bike companies and are in so many respects quite different now than they were then. No two brand of bikes more directly compete with each other than Fisher Mountain-Bikes and Ritchey, I suppose every movement needs a family feud and here's ours but in the long run, this one has had nositive results. Their competition has spurred each into producing better and better bikes.

Revisiting those haunts where Paul Gallaher shot the pictures for our first efforts stirred up all kinds of memories.

tion of these marvelous machines; he broke the ice and demonstrated - whether accidentally or by design is irrelevant that these things had commercial possibilities. Maybe it all would have happened without him but it didn't. And he's still in there producing bilees, the American Breezer. Every movement needs a legend. Joe, whether he wants it or not, is one of mountain biking's Legends. He's also a fine gentiersan.

Who's next? Two guys actually, two who rarely speak to each other. Gary Fisher and Tom Ritchey. They used to be partners along with Charlie Kelly, Unfortunately the history of all that has been severely muddied by bad feelings and the changes people go through. Tom and Gary are richly rewarding of an enormous thanks. They along with Charlie - opened the door for commercial mountain bising. Each may in his own way be difficult to deal with but in the overall view of the sport's history, they belong in mountain biking's Hall of Fame.

Next in line is a bike itself though admittedly the decision to build the bike was a man's. Nevertheless, right along with busts of Charlie, Joe, Tom, and Gary we have to hang the original Specialized Stumpjumper. The first Stumpjumpers are now Legends. This is the bike that took mountain biking out of the realm of being a small clique gathering and thrust it bodily into the real world. Compared to today's Stumpjumper.

Jacquie is one of a kind, a legend because of who she is more than because of what she did. the original was a dog of a bike but it shattered the mold the cycling industry had become lost in. Specialized, more than any other company or individual, made off-roading possible for tens of thousands of us who couldn't afford to drop a thousand or more bucks on a bike. They're still an industry leader today. They may not sell the most bikes but I d be willing to bet that more people identify Specialized with mountain biking than any other company.

Two more individuals are in my mind deserving entry into this imaginary Hall of Farme of mine but they're two guys who have for a variety of reasons tended to remain rather obscure. Mantis's Richard Cunningham and Mountain Goet's Jeff Lindsay. The latter's early blikes, but fou of oval trobing, were legends long ago. Jeff's blikes are still pretty rare and he's still not very well known but he ought to be. He was one of the earliest.

Richard has labored in relative obscurity in southern California. Yet within the inner circle of mountain bike builders and riders, his name has always stood forth. Long before it became the rage, Richard was building short, steep bises with short-reach, high rise stems. He's always marched to his own drummer and many another builder has overheard his rhythm and paid beed.

The next two candidates are places. They too are Legends. The first is the Repack, Marin's wild downhill race that is no longer, at least the way it was then. The industry has gotten too big and sophisticated for such a crazy, fun spectacle as the Repack. But it still holds the key to understanding the sport's origins. The second is Crested Butte and the Pearl Pass Tour. This too has changed because of time, numbers, and dollars but one thing hasn't changed, the nature of the riding. Fat Tire Bike Week was a wonderful folk gathering of enthusiast fat

tired floors. CB in September was the place to be for anyone to loved mountain biking. The de over Pearl Pass may not be all that it's been cracked up to be but that doesn't matter. The core of Fat Tire Bike Week was the gathering itself. The singletracking around Crested Butte is still hands down the best and Fat Tire Bike Week is still with us though somewhat diminished from its heyday. The Repack and Fat Tire Bike Week were the events that made mountain biking famous, more than any

individual, bike, or component.

Every sport needs a hero.

Smoking Joe Murray was mountain biking's. He was our first authentic hero and no one will ever be able to take that away. For awhile, he was all but unbeatable. It was as if every one else was racing for second. It wasn't true of course but that doesn't matter. He was the man, the top gun, the silent unknown who showed up one day at a race and quietly proceeded to dust the hottest racers. Joe's still around too, still racing, still threat any time he's at the starting line. He now designs likes for Marin Mountain Bikes and is starting to look respectful but he's still our first hero.

No doubt someone out there is screaming at me about Jacquie Phelan, Yep, her bust deserves a place in the Hall of Fame too. The only question is whether to go for glory as she did and bare it all or assume some semblance of propriety and modestly display her talents. Jacquie is one of a kind, a legend because of who she is more than because of what she did. True, her racing career was impressive but she'll be the first to admit that she all but raced alone. She probably would have won anyway; that's the way she is. And it's not her fault more women weren't racing. She did everything but drag them out onto the course. Jacquie has a champion's heart with a pixy's humor. She was and is mountain biking's mirfor, the one we look to when things start getting overly seri-

Perhaps the grandest of all, the one who single-handedly did more for mountain bike racing than any other is Glen Odell.

Every sport needs a hero. Smoking Joe Murray was mountain biking's.

He took a fledgling organization and turned it into a major focus for the mountain biking industry. He got nothing out of it, not considering the incredible time and energy he put in but he did it anyway simply because he loved the sport. His focus was always trail access and environmental problems but he ended up having to spend all his time on racing since that was what the industry waerded.

There are others, so many others: Eric Koski, Keith Borotrager, Scot Nicol, Chris Charce, Ross Shafer, the triumvitate of Charlie Cuntingham, Steve Potts, and Mark Slate, and on and on. They've all contributed. Many others I know nothing about since I'm a relative newcomer myself.

For now, I'll end with just one more, no doubt a somewhat controversial designation considering the perception many have of him. The last is Ross Bicycle's John Kirkpatrick. He's the one who put together the first industry mountain bike racing team. He outfit ted them with outlandish. attention-getting team suits (stretch knickers no less!), had special race bikes built for them. (no, they weren't stock Ross bikes), sent them to races across the country, called them the Ross Indians, then splashed all that across magazines in fullcolor, multi-page ads. His motive may have been strictly promotional for Ross Bicycles but in doing so, he introduced the general cycling public to off road racing. Because of John. mountain bike racing went from racing for donated pizza slices at the local pizza parlor to racing for a national championship with cash prizes. So despite a sometimes arrogant New York attitude towards the west. John's place in bronze is assured.

Without all these characters and all those Eve not mentioned, all of us who love these fat tired flyers wouldn't know what to do with our time. They took bicycling out of the dark ages, out of the polluted main streams of America, and showed us not the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow but the rainbow itself. They opened up the backcountry to cycling and for that, I will always be thankful. Hopefully, our efforts here at Mountain Bide Magazine are continuing their great legacy.

What we've decided to do is start a Mountain Biking Gallery of Fame. So now we need nominations. Send in who you think is deserving and why. We'll then select a dozen or so for entrance into this year's listing. Each year hereafter we'll add more names. We're also going to award a Mountain Biker of the Year Award, Only this year.

rather than limiting the selection process to accomplishments during the last year, we're leaving it open all the way back to the beginning. Next year we'll limit it to the preceding year. Along with this award, we want nominations for awards in four specific categories: Photography, Writing, Industry, and Adventure. (Photos and writing published in competing magazines is perfectly eligible.)

Criteria is totally open. Send in who you think is deserving of these awards and why you think so. Include documentation when appropriate. Only typewritten, double-spaced entries will be accepted for ease of understanding. Next winter. after entries are closed and recipients decided, we'll throw a grand awards banquet - site so far undecided. (Suggestions?) So start sending in those entries to Mountain Bike Magazine, Box 989. Crested Butte. Co. 81224.



Mark Slate

What's new in shifters

Shifters - If it doesn't click it ain't trick, or at least that's the thinking this year. Practically every '87 model mountain bike features a Shimano or Suntour index shifting system. The concept is really quite simple. The thumb shift lever has "detents" which are engineered to correspond with the position of the rear derailleur in relation to the freewheel. This is where the simple concept turns into a difficult engineering exercise. There are many variables and factors to be considered: gear wire stretch, cable housing compressability, rear derailleur geometry and spring tension, drop out design and dimensions, and, of course, cog spacing and attendant shift lever barrel diameter. Suffice to say that it's best to follow manufacturers recommendations and not mix parts.

The Shimano Index System (S.I.S.) was the first indexing system available and set the marketing trend requiring Suntour to follow suit with their "Accushift." It is interesting to note that Suntour introduced a similar system some years back called "Trimec." (With a name like that, it was probably doomed from the start. I don't know what it means but then I don't know what a "Deore" is

> Imagine a front gear changer that can be shifted under full power with no lag time and at the touch of a button.

either.) Suntour introduced their system on the low end market and it was not accepted possibly only because of the lower quality association.

When Shimano first introduced S.I.S., it was only available in their finest component group. "Dura Ace," therefore creating desirability. The S.I.S. became talked about and highly sought but was only available for road bikes. Speculation of the perceived ease of operation on all-terrain bikes, in their most "all" element, ran rampant. Shimano was biding their time however, realizing that an

imperfect system would seriously damage the system's credibility. The wider gear ratios used on mountain bikes and the likelihood of contamination were cause for concern Pre-production prototypes were passed out to a select group of ProAm racers for testing and evaluation. The developmental process took a good year. By this time the mountain biking public and manufacturers alike were more than ready to buy the system. S.I.S. has been assimilated

into two levels of component groups for mountain bikes: Deore and Deore XT. The XT is the more costly group, differentiated by attention to detail such as finish and styling. On some components the materials are of a better grade than the Decre group, Suntour offers their XC 9000 and XC 7000 Sport to cover the same two price points. I haven't yet set up a bike with Accushift so I don't have a feel for any differences between the Shimano and Suntour Systems.

If the manufacturer's advice has been followed and all compatable equipment used - shifter, cable, derailleur, freewheel, and chain - then adjustment is a snap. Install all the new components but the chain. Check

the rear derailleur hanger for proper alignment with a derailleur hanger tool if possible. If not, bolt the rear detailleur in place than move the derailleur cage through its arc. Check for parallel alignment with the coos-This is easiest to see if you hold the derailleur in line with the big cog with one hand and move the cage with the other while sighting from the top. If it needs to be set slightly and you're ambitious, you can use a large crescent wrench. If you're at all in doubt let a shop do it with the proper tool.

Next anchor the gear wire

at the rear detailleur then grab the wire near the down tube like a bow string. Pull hard. The rear derailleur will hit its stop and the gear wire will be adequately pre-stretched while seating the cable housings in their stops. Now set the adjustment screws for high and low gear cogs. I find this easier to do without the chain in my way. Some folks may feel it's easier to set the high and low gear stop screws properly if the chain is on. In any case, both stops should find the derailleur jockey pulley directly in line

with each cog. If you don't have a bike stand, go for a test ride Make precision adjustments to the rear derailleur with one of the threaded barrel adjusters. There is one on the derailleur and one on the thumb shifter. If you have only hand tightened the freewheel you will need to make a cable adjustment after it is seated. The threaded adjusters require no tools and can be adjusted whenever need be-The system should shift crisply into all cogs with no running noise in any of the gears.

If you happen to bend your

Suffice to say that it's best to follow manufacturers' recommendations and not mix parts

with the extreme cogs

Now set the shift lever in the high gear position. Loosen the gear wire bolt in the rear derailleur just enough to pull the wire taut then tighten the bolt. Put the chain on if you haven't already. To measure the proper length for the chain, place it on the largest diameter cog and the largest chainring. Pull the two ends until they overlap and determine how many links you may remove. Remember the chain needs a little slack in order to shift so if it looks too tight, leave a couple of extra links.

Feed the chain through the front and rear derailleur cages and fit the links together. Push the pin through the opposite side plate making sure to leave equal amounts protruding from each plate. The new chains are extremely narrow and this is more critical than ever. Flex the newly joined link and check for any binding. If the link binds. grab the chain on either side of the pin and gently but firmly flex it side to side. You're ready

. If you have a bike stand, put the chain on the middle ring and run the rear derailleur through its' range. The upper jockey pulley should be in line rear derailleur or derailleur hanger you can flick either system over to the friction mode for the ride home.

I haven't mentioned any thing about front gearchangers. Although there are new components, they are essentially the same as previous models with some improvements to cage design and action. They're nicer than ever. A crude system perfected.

There is a new front year changing system on the horizon that is at least as exciting as the indexing rear changers. Have you heard of the Browning Automatic Transmission? You will be hearing more Imagine a front gear changer that can be shifted under full power with no lag time and at the touch of a button. It is an awesome system with a lot of promise. I hope to be writing about it in depth soon.

Are these outstanding improvements really the last word? I think just the latest word. There seems to always be a little more to go after. Let's get that chain to quit slapping around in the rough stuff for instance. I've got an idea how t Do the industry heavies in a position to make it happen see why it's needed

TREK'S NEW MOUNTAIN BIKES RAISE THE STANDARD thoroughbreds to utilize OF PERFORMANCE AND HANDLING HIGHER THAN ANYTHING ELSE VISIBLE ON THE TERRAIN.

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Then a group of the finest. Trek dealer The 8000 is crafted from new ATB components are bolted on Like Shimano's new Trek. And on top of the Deore S.I.S. indexed thumb

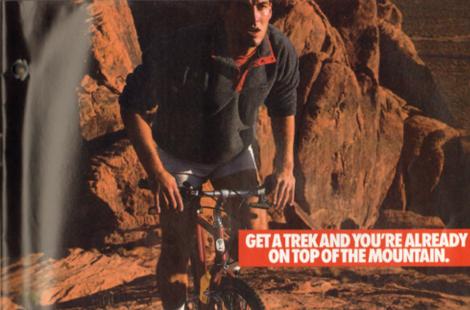
8000 series. The first all-terrain resiliency, strength, and align-mechanisms. Powerful underbrake. And a pair of lightweight, yet stomp-proof Rigida wheels.

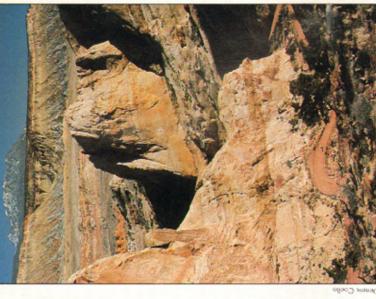
To see our full line of mountain bikes, including the revolutionary aluminum 8000 series, see your nearby

He'll put you on top of a heap as well.

Built for speed. Very slowly."







A Lunar Landing

Remember these thrilling words? "One small step for man...one glant leap for mankind." I do. A few of us were feverishly resandbagging an ammo bunker which the Cong had nearly blown the night before. One of the guys had a portable radio tuned in to Saigon, and.... But that was long ago, and approximately 240,000 miles from the "lunar landing" I'm referring to in this column.

It looks the same, or similar at least. Miles and miles of hardened sandstone labyrinths ("slickrock" to the pioneers, whose metal-covered wagon wheels and horses' hooves found inaction difficult) lack only the lessened gravity to be authentic. Sculpted by wind and water over the centuries, these earth-bound quiters and moonrock mountains are just a part of what this region

So swallow hard, walk up to the boss, and tell him you've just not to have a vacation. Then use this piece to help you plan your

Look at a Utah state map. Or better yet (in fact the best I've

Manual on the Four Corners region) try the "Indian Country" map infortunately available only to members of the Automobile Autociation of America. Drop your eyes to the south-central region, until you find the little town of Panguitch. Northeast of it is even smaller burg of Torrey. You're right - nothing much to the place.

Nut between those two spots is some country beyond compare Canyon. Long Canyon, Bryce Canyon and Capitol Reef and Parks, Calf Creek, Boulder, The Gulch, Muley Twist...the on and on. Seeing it all during a two-week vacation is cramming the best it has to offer into a madcap weekend ble. But its beauty makes—any attempt worth a try.

My last visit there was the kind of harried three day "ride and drive" combination which work schedules so often require. Not

that I couldn't take the time; that, after all, is the best part of writing for a living. The rush was instead forced by my partner for the trip-Bert Fox - a bicycle products sales rep. He had read some of my books and articles, and upon finding I lived only thirty miles away wrote to introduce himself. Explaining he was an avid biker he asked if we could link up on the road sometime for a tour, so that he could test some products. I was impressed; here was a conscientious salesman, a biker who already knew what he sold but was wanting to know it even better. We met for breakfast, got along, and decided upon a route.

auong, and decided upon a route.

Our planning sessions went without a hitch until he told me he was diabetic. I was shown the travel pack of syringes, informed that like all active chabetics he merely monitored himself and active that dosages accordingly, and told me not to worry. As poker-faced as possible I nocked my okay.

But it was a lie. When he left I broke out my oray, for I couldn't quite remember what high school health class had told of the disease. Webster's wasn't much help. It said something about insulin deficiencies and sugar content of the blood. But it didn't say a word about what I should do if Bert keeled over. Somewhere in that foggy, frontal-lobe portion of by brain I seemed to recall the emergency treatment of diabetics was to quickly ingest sugar. Or

was that for hypoglycemia?
I called a couple buddies. I could just as well have talked to a brick. One thought a candy bar was the answer. The other said he thought that would kill him. Great. I could compromise, I figured, with a Hershey's Semi-Sweet, but how do you inject chocolate? Growing impatient with my ignorance, and assuming I wouldn't understand the medical texts even if I took the rash action of

visiting a library, I put it from my mind. Sort of. But back to the route. Wishing to keep our options open, we other to Bryce. The two national parks are only 120 miles part, and drove the other to Bryce. The two national parks are only 120 miles part, but the geology is amazingly different. Ask a ranger what "reefr so and he"tramble on about a "large monoclinal waterpocket fold dipping eastward and trending north-south for about a hundred miles." So let me help out.

Capitol Reef lies on the immerise Colorado Plateau, a region which eons ago was uplifted by plate movement far below the earth's surface. In most creas the uplift produced symmetrical landforms. But here the earth's crust wrinkled, producing a long, curving terrier of rock.

Over millions of years the sandstone which makes up this "reef" was carved into amazing shapes - primarily by water. Ancient streams, melting snow and thundershowers created gorges, while "waterpockets" came about by the combined abrasive action of sand, rocks and water. Flash floods forced rocks and sand into depressions in the reef, which bove deep holes into the sandstone as they were whitled and tumbled by the passing water. The resulting pockets or tanks fill up during a storm, serving as huge rock cameers for animal and man alke.

Thus the terms reed and waterpocket. "Monoclinal" refers also to the reel. "a mostly gentle fold of rock with one steep side" (in this case the eroded eastern face). And "Capitol" comes from the resemblance in early settlers' eyes of one huge Navajo sandásone dome to the dome shaped capitol buildings across the nation.

So much for shapes. Now add the colors of various sandstones Wingale and Navajo reds; the greens, lavendars, yellows and grays of the Charle; and the rich, chocolate hues of Moenkopi rock, Toss in the abundant plant and animal life, centuries old Indian petrosplyphs and later Anglo cabins, and the many miles of fantastic drt-road riding (REMEMBER road-inding only in the Park) which Capitol Reef offers, and you'll see why just a single visit is so difficult.

And now to Bryce. Here you'll find a series of geologic amphitheaters filled with multicolored limestone. Water has

I fear the pavers will win in the end. So pedal the Burr Trail soon.

eroded this sedimentary bed into tall, strangely shaped configurations, and the sixty-odd pink and white rock layers change color constantly.

In fact, it was these colors (and a few short hikes) which caused us to leave Bryce late in the day. Our thoughts at first were to ride the forty-five miles to Escalante that afternoon, and the remaining distance through Boulder and Torrey to Capitol Reef the following day. However, several factors forced a change.

First, the Boulder-to-Torrey stretch was paved a couple years ago. That's great for tourism; tough for mountain bikers. The route is still fantastic for its scenery. But who wants a mountain bike on pavement all the time? Second, we wanted to see and ride to Burr Trail again - at least that most gorgeous portion of The Gulch, Long Caryon, and the miles from there to Muley Twist. Obviously, there wasn't time unless we drove portions of the route, and biked only the best.

But another problem came about through Bert's performance. He had hiked long and hard in Bryce, and when we rode relatively unloaded bites had not a bit of trouble powering up hils or racking up the miles. I'd watched carefully, but saw nothing that first day out (or even on the trip) to indicate his diabetes was causing any frouble. It was a good lesson for me, and perhaps a happy thought for you parents if you've found your child is so afficed.

Instead, Bert experienced difficulty exactly as do so many riders on their first four. He had not worked up to the weight of a touring load, but simply had increased his miles and speed during the few training rides his schedule had permitted before we took off. And because this was a winter ride at high altitudes, that load was even heavier than normal.

A tough pass exists between Bryce and Escalante. He was slow joing up, but he got there. But it was nearing dark and very cold. And on the descent his muscles cramped.

We spent the night in a motel in Escalante (most of the evening B & R's Country Thirst Buster Saloon'), then drove the training pawed miles to Boulder. It was a good choice, for I had awad pedalled it before and knew areas to hike and the best to the We turned off at Boulder, onto the scenic dirt road. And tough there's almost no traffic whatsoever on the pavement in these parts it's still a different world on dirt. You might have heard about the controversy over paving this gargeous Burr Trail, and be decision for now merely to "improve" certain sections. The terra Club and other environmental groups can be thanked for their involvement. But I fear the pavers will win in the end. So pedal is on.

You'll want to ride the beautifully green and watery Gulch, the high-walled, sendstone Long Canyon, and the fantastic mile-long descent of Maley Twist. It you plan to bike it all (as I did a couple wars ago) you'll be depending upon water sources in sandstone sockets and creeks, so be thoughtful. Pack along a water purifier. Or a friend with a seen.

I also suggest you write to Capitol Reef for maps, and updates on dirt road conditions. You'll see from the maps the amazing number of route options in this region. But you won't go anywhere when the road is a swamp.

So plan carefully. And train for a tour, not a land race. Write to me with specific questions (and a self-addressed, stamped envelope) on the area and I'll answer them if I can, and if I'm not on some long ride when they arrive.

But one more thing. Don't blame me if you find yourself returning to southern Utah for every vacation. The moon may have its effect upon lovers. But this state's lunar landscape has for many mountain bikers an even stronger - and more constant - pull.

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Click shifting

by Greg Morin

Gregg is a bike salesman and mechanic at the Tune-up Bike Shop in Gunnison, Colorado and captain of the Diamond Back racing team,

To click or not to click? This is the question being asked by many mountain bike owners who wonder if this new shifting technology is really worthwhile. Walk into any bike shop or go to a race and you will see the new transmissions on almost all of the bikes. Can it really be that good? All this change in one year? Here's a look at some of the prox and cons of this new dovelopment.

Various manufacturer's make index systems. Shimano developed the S.I.S. (Shimano Index System) for road bikes and Suntour and even Campagnolo weren't far behind in releasing their versions. The index system is now available for mountain bikes with Shimano and Suntour again the major producers. Here are our experiences with these two systems.

The Shimano Index System features dearliers with totally sealed springs and adjustment screws so dirt and pebbles can't clog and hamper shifting. Cages on both front and rear derailleurs have been made thicker and stronger. The rear derailleur features a "Doubble Servo Pantagraph" design, a fancy way of saying the derailleur closely follows the contour of the freewheel, resulting in quicker, cleaner shifting. The rear derailleur will handle up to a 32-tooth freewheel.

The front derailleur has a "Trailing Action Pantagraph" design. The cage moves on an axis about ten degrees off-center. This causes the chain to engage the channings quicker for a quicker shift. The new Biopoce II Chainnings also aid shifts because of the "Plateau Sections". These raised sections of the chainnings help lift the chain note the ring for faster shifts.

Because of a shorter bottom bracket spindle, there is less flex so more gear combinations are possible before the chain rubs in the front derailleur cage. The Shimano shift levers have a flat, low profile design and a three-step lever reach adjustment for small or large hands. They also feature a barrel adjustment right on the shift lever to fine tune the system even while riding. The system can be turned off and changed to conventional mode simply by turning the switch on the lever housing from "S.I.S." to "F"(freewheel). A special cable housing. made of piano wire strands around a teflon sleeve has been designed by Shimano to cut down on cable stretch, allowing for maximum S.I.S. performance.

The Suntour Accushift System also boasts totally re-designed components. The derailleurs are sealed from dirt and the rear derailleur seatures a fixed, not floating, guide (upper) pulley. This design aids in shifting as well as making the derailleur stiller and stronger. The cage pivot axle of the derail-leur (where the cage meets the main body) is supported by a special integral bushing to

eliminate side play. The Suntour rear derailleur also works with freewheels up to 32 teeth. The front derailleur has a sleek new design with a deep cage to eliminate chain rubbing.

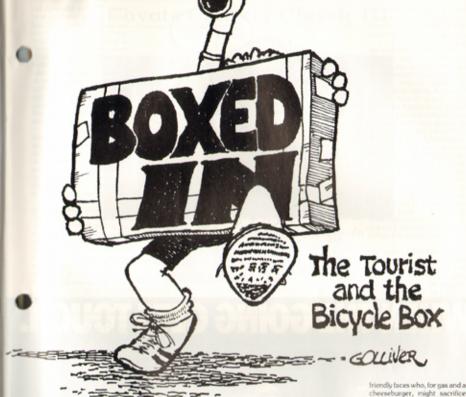
The shifters are available in the standard handlebar mount or with the levers grafted onto the brake levers. This new position allows the handlebars to be cut shorter because instead of two clamps taking up space (shifter and brake), you only have one. The Accushift System can be turned off by unscrewing the top wing nut and rotating the shifter housing.

Both systems allow the rider to shift without worrying about rugged terrain or losing speed. The Shimano System shifted slightly better, with no shit delays whatsoever including when climbing steep hills and shifting onto the large coos in the rear without letting up on the pedals to shift (a no no on conventional systems). The front derailleur performed just as well, shifting up and down even under uphill pressure. There was also no overshift when shifting from the small to the middle chaining, common to older models. Even in the mud, the shifting was precise and quick, thanks in part to the new sealed derailleurs. The big drawback with the Shimano System is that there are more moving parts which are harder to service (especially the shift levers).

The Suntour Accushift rear deraileur seemed to take just a little longer to find the selected gear and would sometimes completely miss a shift until re-shifted. The front derailleur shifted perfectly, even while climbing and shifting the rear derailleur at the same time - a tough test! The shifters mounted on the brake levers may take somegetting used to because the position is further forward than conventional shifters. The brake levers they're mounted on are plastic and give a "mushy" feel to the brakes. There's also no barrel adjuster on the Suntour shift lever; you have to undo the wing nut and twist the housing to switch to conventional shifting - a hard task while riding!

The Index Systems offer fast, hassisfree shifting, helping racers save precious seconds and novices make cleaner, easier gear selections for still more enjoyable mountain biking. But before rushing out to replace your existing shift system, first consider the facts of cost and compatibility. Expect to pay from fifty to a hundred and fifty bucks to upgrade a conventional system, depending what type of system you want and what type of freewheel you already have. So far, only Shimano Freewheels can be used with the S.I.S. System, ditto with

Then there's the biggest question of allwill it hold up to time and the rigors of offroad riding? Stay tuned.



"I guarantee it'll fit," the dealer piped over my doubtful stares. The box said "21 inch 10 speed" and my bike had fat tires and a very generous wheelbase, but what was 16 do? I was due at the airport, and this box was free and available. The shop didn't stock mountain bikes.

Cyclists who drive to carch
their planes may not appreciate
the special problems which the
bicycle box presents to the
about-to-be-airborne bike toursit who arrives on leg-power
alone. What's a tourist doing on
a mountain bike, you ask? It's a
cood idea, from my vewpoint,
but my reasons are another
story for another day, I'm into
boxes this outing.

Some airlines provide pack-

aging, but many don't, and the latter still like to ship their bicycles boxed. So you ride into your city of embarkation and begin the search for the bike shop nearest the airport; if it's a big city (good chance), this could entail camping out the night before in the immediate environs to get an early start. Once you've outsmarted the map and survived the traffic and found a carton to call your own, you're ready for the difficult part. Somehow you, your loaded bicycle, and that big, unwieldy box must traverse the one, five, or twenty miles remaining to the airport. You can walk it if you've time and need the exercise. If you're agile and

a good packer, you can pedal

(extra flags and mirrors recommended for this option.) There's always hitching, if you're feeling lucky, or you can fiap that cardboard behemoth and hope for a good updraft. Of course, springing for hotels and taxis would simplify things immensely, as the executive said to the wino; so would chartering a Lear and a limo, or dumping your buggage and buying new gear at the other end. We all have our individual budgets.

Besides, there are other ways. Some rare and thrise-blessed clines make provision for bicycles in their mass transit systems. They may not reach the rumway but can speed you many miles along your route. In some bike shops there exist

friendly faces who, for gas and a cheeseburger, might sacrifice their lunch hour to better their vegabond-karma by acting as chauffeur. Find out if there's a special airport bus service (usually from the glitz hotel zone); there aren't cheap, but they're less crippling than cab rates.

Once you've stopped rol ling, it's time to seek out a park or a wide place in the sidewalk for breaking down your machine. Passing pedestrians are often fascinated by this operation so be sure to set out an empty jar or a shoe box for tips in case you draw a crowd. A little flair and a zippy monologue here can keep them from drifting to the jugglers and fireeaters down the block. Beguile the right audience and your transportation problems could end on the spot. If every little

rip and stain and customized tool doesn't have a good story, give it one. If you borrow without crediting, you can always pay royalties later.

Naturally the road-bike box didn't fit my mountain bike without some stuffing and stretch ing. Right angles became curves and planes became textured ranges. A wheel spindle punched its way to open air and had to be sheathed with stray cardboard and extra tape. The fit was so tight that I couldn't stuff in my panniers and toolbag behind the forks, as I do in happier circumstances. So. after packing the bike and racks, I tapped the box to sound out hollows. Finding one. I'd punch a hole to cram in tent or sleeping bag or air mattress or whatever. Cover the gash with a swatch of tape, and the package is as good as new. Weight is not a consideration in this packing scheme; if the box still rattles, you haven't stuffed enough.

Panniers with unremovable stiffeners don't cram well and don't travel well through airport loggage systems, which abound with snares for loose hooks and dangling webbing-





WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH."

Kalahari Mountain bag

straps. The big difference between tossing bike-bags anto one of their conveyor belts and tossing them onto the freeway at 5 p.m. is that in the latter case, you get to watch the carnage and nobody makes sappy excuses afterward. If panners can't be coaxed into the bike box, cinch them together as tightly as possible with packing tape and cover with more tape all suspicious protrusions. Maybe the belts will eat some golf clubs instead of all your worldlies this time.

When possible, the best move is to find two bike boxes in the first place and cannoblize them to create one container big enough to hold your steed and all your luggage, too. This is tidy but leaves you with yet more bulk to transport to that distant airmost.

If bicycles were intended to fly, they'd be suitcase shaped, or at least there'd be box dispensers at airport information counters. Your logistical problems are the result of attempting an unnatural act. Cash in your ticket and pedal to your destination and all your problems will dissolve like smog at Coyote Clunker Classic III

by Ron Mosody



The real reason Team Bad Dog couldn't resist going to the CCC was the house special at the BBQ...roast coyote. It was going to be a dog eat dog weekend.

Most people remember the weekend of January 24th and 25th as Super Bowl weekend. Hive in southern California and it was about all I heard from about the first of the year on. Train loads of t-shirts, sweatshirts, visors, caps, mugs, key-chains and anything else you could print "SUPER BOWL" on were arriving from everywhere they make all those things. Hotels were all reserved, popular restaurants were over staffed and cab drivers were getting personal loans using the expected crowds as collateral.

Team Bad Dog

race headquarters

Meanwhile, about 150 miles southeast of Pasodena, another sports event was in the planning that was not being mentioned in the sports section of any newspaper. I admit it was facing strong competition but the Coyote Clunker Classic III deserves some mention, at least among mountain bike enthusiasts. Myself and Fellow Team Bad Dog members Lance and Margaret (we won't sit up, we won't roll over, and we won't pay our dues) got a flyer for the CCC III in December that gave the following description of the weekend's events.

SAT. A.M. COYOTE CANYON CHAL

a 36 mi. ride from Terwilliger to Borrego Springs, rugged and strenuous with a 3000 ft. elev. drop to lowest point in San Diego Country

SAT. P.M. COYOTE COOKOUT --

BBQ in Borrego for all participants. Roast couote, house special.

SUN. A.M. LOS COYOTES HILL CLIMB -- 7 mi. to highest point in San Diego Co., 10 mi. scenic loop return ride.

It was a quick and easy "yes" decision. The three of us had been riding for months on suburban bike trails with only the fading backsides of road racers for company. The prospect of mixing it up for a whole weekend with a group of mountain bikers seemed a much more sociable way to go off-road.

The fact that the ride started and ended in Borrego Springs was a large draw for us too. Borrego Springs is a small friendly town that can't ever get too big because it is almost completely surrounded by Anza Borrego Desert State Park - the largest State Park in California. Hundreds of miles of jeep trails and lightly trafficked paved roads criss-cross a variety of terrain from mountains and canyons to spring-fed oasis and flat open spaces. Primitive camping space (no water or facilities) is almost endless and free and there is a State Park Campground with water, tables, restrooms and showers. In the summer the temperature is frequently in the 10 degrees as the locals say, by which they mean 110 degrees.

In the winter, the forecast is often sunny and in the 80 degrees.

Though a lot of people don't think of the desert as a very good place for exercise of any kind, to me it seems particularly appropriate for bike riding, It's clean, it's quiet, and the relationship of sun, shadow, and color is nowhere more dramatically played out, changing constantly during the day and making the same spot of desert into dozens of radically different views that can be fully appreciated and explored on a bike without intruding on the frasile environment.

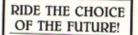
The real reason Team Bad Dog couldn't resist going to the CCC III though was the house special at the BBQ - roast coyote. It was going to be a dog set dog weekend.

We sent off our entry forms, received our maps and information packets, and on the Saturday of the ride, us and about 100 other mountain bikers were up at various wee hours of the morning loading bikes and camping gear to go looking for a little fun and SUN. Registration started at 7:00 A.M. at Christmas Tree Circle in Borrego Springs and we got there about 6:30.

We signed in, picked up route maps and meal tickets, and got in line to load our bikes on the truck that would haul them to the start. In line we met the only other semi-organized team to show the Southland Off-Road Bikers, or SLOBS. They had ream to shirts with an entire paragraph of run on

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scenery of the Anza Borrego Desert

sentences on the back of common ride quotes like: "There's no such thing as a dead end poison oak in your spokes is a sign of courage ... " etc.



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Loading the bikes took longer than planned and things got about an hour behind schedule but no one really seemed to mind. It was already sunny and warm and everyone was enjoying being outdoors dressed upin funny looking clothes and discussing the relative merits of funny looking bikes with funny sounding names like Land Shark and The Big Pink (Bad Dog say "a lot of my friends are mountain bike riders and not all of them are transvestites".)

At the trailhead, we helped unload the bike truck and in packing our gear, we found we had too much food to carry so we had a second breakfast of excess fruit. We were straddling our bikes eating bananas when the ride officially started and when everyone was already out of sight the truck driver asked us if everything was OK. (This was typical of the whole ride -- if you were stopped everyone who went by would ask if you were all right or if you needed anything. All the riders were concerned that no one got stranded out in the desert.) We were fine though - Bad Dogs just never start on time. Before leaving we took one more look at our maps and course descriptions

The first few miles of this challenging ride begin on gently rolling hills. Then the dirt road deteriorates noticeably and plummets into Coyote Canyon. In a span of four miles, the road drops approximately two thousand feet. Deep ruts and large boulders cover the road surface and riders need to exercise utmost caution (a serious fall in this part of the ride means it will take a long time to get emergency help to you.)

The first ten miles of the ride were a descent from the mountains bordering the desert to the floor of Coyote Canyon. The trail gradually became a steep, rocky, rutted path providing beautiful desert panoramas and a true test of downhill handling skills.

The next approximate twenty miles was along the canyon floor. There's lots of vegetation due to the stream that runs near yearround, making this part of the desert a refuge for bighorn sheep. The trail was a dirt mad, smooth but often sandy and crisscrossing the stream frequently. Although the water wasn't drinkable, the temperature was rising and splashing through felt good. The carryon parrowed so much at several places with vegetation so thick that the trail disappeared entirely and we had to ride the racky bottomed creek, sometimes hubdeep, for up to a quarter of a mile at a time.

The last six miles of paved road was welcomed after all that sand riding. At Christmas Tree Circle, the BBQ was well under way by the time I arrived they -- I was taking pictures.) Everyone was comparing trail stories and showing off their new tshirts -a yellow shirt with a skeleton riding a knobby fat-tire bike past some cactus, a discarded water bottle lying in the sand, and over his shoulder a coyote on a mesa howline at the moon. Some said it looked a little like a Grateful Dead album cover but I don't think anyone minded in the least.

> All of our bikes had semilimped across the finish line in various states of disrepair.

All of our bikes had semi-limped across the finish line in various states of disrepair. We were too tired to work on them that night but we were up at dawn the next day and our team mechanic. Lance, had our bikes hanging on ropes from our picnic table cover and was attempting to make them ridable for the second day's events.

We found out why they call this the Coyote Clunker Classic. No matter how good a shape your bike started in, it's a clunker by the time you finish. Besides minor problems like dry chains and slightly bent rims, we found that the hubs on two of our bikes had been packed with water soluble grease and in spite of sealed hubs, all that riding in the creek had completely dried them out. We couldn't ride them in the hillclimb the way they were but we were reluctant to leave the desert so early. Instead, we just put 'em back into shape as best as possible and spent the day on easier rides exploring some of the other scenic canyons. Come next January, we'll try again. Wouldn't miss it for the Super Bowl!

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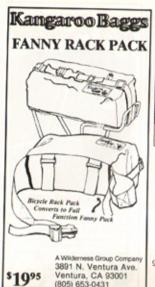
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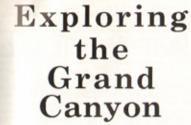
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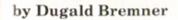
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Mountain Bike Magazine May/June 1987





Tires roll soundlessly over the soft blanket of pine needles covering the road. Wild Turkey and mule deer scatter before us into the trees. As we get closer, the vivid colors of canvon light begin to tease our eyes through the forest greens. We arrive and walk the final steps to the Canyon's rim. Before us, two billion years of the Earth's history rises 6,000 feet from river to rim. In the distance, rising again as high, stand the snowcapped San Francisco Peaks.







(Top) Vishnu Temple with the San Francisco Peaks in the background as seen from the North Rim. (Middle) View from Sublime Point. (Bottom) Road to Cape Solitude,



Unlike many of our National Parks, hundreds of miles of back roads of the Grand Caryou rim country are open for mountain biking. From day tours to multi-day trips, from rolling terrain to heart pumping switchbacks, with widerness, wildlife, and secluded carsyon viewpoints, the Grand Carsyon has something to offer to back-country bicyclists of all devotions.

Separated by only twelve miles, the North and South Rims of the Grand Canyon seem worlds apart in terrain and climate. At 900-500 televition, the Kaibab Plateau of the North Rim allows cool refuge from the desert heat during the summer as well as in the fall when the aspens are aglow in their array of color.

On the North Rim, the Point Sublime region west of the North Rim Village offers some of the best backcountry riding in the Park. This area can be reached by driving west on dirt roads four miles before entering the Park entrance gate. Forest Service roads then lead to several remote areas of the North Rim backcountry inside the Park boundary Characteristic of the North Rim are long. rim-high peninsulas that project southward from the rim into the carryon. These plateaus are cut from erosion accelerated by the southern tilt of the land. Along the tops of many of these thin plateaus are dirt roads which roll through corridors of conifer, pine, and aspen before ending abruptly at the canyon's edge.

One of the most spectacular of these rides leads out the plateau to Point Sublime itself. The overlook gives you a unique 6000-foot panorama of the Canyon from river to rim in one of the deepest parts of the gorge.

The topography is as saturated with history and legend as the Carryon walls are with color and leght. With the aid of topo maps, the endless maze of buttes and temples surrounding Point Sublime gradually come into perspective. To the west lies the Powell Plateau, an island like projection from the rim named after Major John Wesley Powell who, in the mid-1800's, conducted extensive surveys of the region and was the first to successfully manyage the

Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.

Far below can be seen the white waves of Boucher Rapid named in memory of the French. hermit who trapped and prospected in the heart of the Canyon's Granite Gorge. On the distant horizon to the south lies the broad, dark outline of Ariza ona's highest point, the Son Francisco Peaks (12.670 ft.). and the adjacent cinder cones and lave flows. To the east stand the buttes and temples that inspired Clarence Dutton. Major Powel's survey geologist, to name them in reverence

MAPS: Grand Cenyon National Park topographic, USGS Kaibab National Forest, North and South sections, USFS

Permits and information for backcountry Park use may be obtained from:

Backcountry Office Grand Canyon National Park Box 129 Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023 South Rm - (602) 638-2474

North Rim - (602) 638-2474 North Rim - (602) 638-2622

ACCESS:

The North Rim can be reached by taking Highway 89A north from Flagstaff, Arizona or south from Kanais. Utah to Jacob Lake, Arizona where Highway 67 leads 40 miles to the North Rim Lodge. The North Rim and Highway 67 are closed from mid October until mid May, depending on snow. To get to the South Rim, take Flwy 180 north from Flagstaff to the South Rim Village, or turn west from Cameron of Have 89A.

For maps and other information on bicycling the Grand Canyon contact:

Cosmic Cycles 113 S. San Francisco Flagstaff, Arizona 86001 (602) 779-1092 for the architecture and majesty of Eastern religions. Buddha, Brahma, and Vishnu Temples silhouette the far horizon while Confucius, Mencius, and Osiris Buttes seem almost within arms reach.

Another nearby plateau projecting out from the rim is Tiyo Point, named for an Indian boy who, according to Hopi legend, floated the Colorado to its end sealed inside a hollow log and brought rain back to his tribe from the Snake People. Below, tucked in pockets below the rim, are Indian ruins dating back a thousand years. While Point Sublime is class.

sic for cycling, other destinations, such as Fire, Swamp, Tiyo, and Widforss Points, can also be reached on day trips from central camps. For longer tours, you can ride the Point Sublime Trail winding along the rim for 30 miles west from the North Rim Village.

East of the Village are severel short rides accessible from the paved Park road that follows the ridges of the Wallhalla Plateau past Point Imperial to Cape Royal. On the Forest Service map you can find several fire roads, closed to motorized traffic, leading to more spectacular prominences on the rim. The silky pine needle surface and gradual descent make riding on these rarely used roads especially rice.

One of these roads leads to Francois Matthes Point, named for an early park cartographer and naturalist. After the long, gentle descent through the forest, you can climb down the point for a view of Cheyawa Falls spouling from the canyon wall and plunging 150 feet before beginning its long cascade to the Colorado River. Across the canyon and framed by the temples of Zoroaster and Brahma are the South Rim and the San Francisco Peaks.

Still another short road near Cape Royal leads to the apply named Cape Final standing above a major south to west bend in the Grand Canyon. Cape Final is a superb vantage point to watch setting sun intensify the desert colors on Jupiter Temple and the other towers and cliffs of the Butte Fault resion.

While the North Rim has a lot to offer mountain bikers, the South Rim too has its own cache of roads. Prey to summer's heat and crowds (3 million visitors annually), the South Rim is also best visited in the spring or fall.

A good overnight or long day trip is the tour from Desert View out to Cape Soltude, looming high above where the sky blue waters of the Little Colorado. This ride begins with a steep switchback descent to the long, canyon-cut plateau of the Kaibab Monocline. The 15-mile trip out is mostly downhul but on the return, some bike pushing is required. The views of this wide section of the Canyon are well worth the effort though.

Another tour, west of the South Rim Village, leads to the remote country of Great Thumb Mesa and the head of the Bass Tral. Along the way are several possibilities for detours to viewpoints along the rim above the Canyon's Inner George.

While mountain bikes provide a unique method for seeing the Grand Canyon, there are regulations governing their use which should be followed Mountain bikes are allowed on all existing roads, dirt or paved many of which are closed to motorized traffic. Mountain bikes (and all wheeled vehicles) are prohibited on hiking trails and anywhere below the Canyon's rim. However, several determined cyclists have traversed the canyon from north to south carrying their dismantled bikes on their backs to avoid leaving tire tracks on the trail The Park also requires backcountry permits for all overnight camping use (car, bicycle, or otherwise) within the Park boundary. These are obtainable from the backcountry off-

Most of the backcountry roads le on a layer of limestone which, in the forest, is covered with dirt and in the drier areas tends to be gravelly and occasionally ledgy. Plenty of water and a sood tool/patch kit are a must. Maps of the park are available in either a single topo map or in sections depending on what part of the park you want to visit. Roads on the topo maps are often unreliable so be sure to take along the North and South Kaibab National For-



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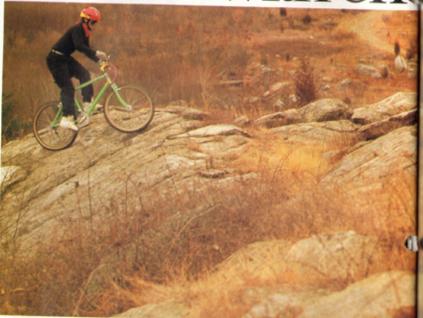
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Beautifully handcrafted and handpainted in an array of wild DuPont IMRON" colors, a Cannondale ATB looks as good on the street as it does in the hills.

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Take a ride on the wild side. In your choice of radical colors and prophics.

The Magic Breath



by Teresa Bradford

reath is our most precious possession; nourishment to our bodies! We can go weeks without food, days without water, but only moments without air. Yet, despite its vital importance, we give it little time or awareness. Breathing supplies the oxygen which keeps our metabolism burning. It provides oxygen to our blood which feeds muscle, tissue, nerves, glands and vital organs.

According to Eastern thought, breath is the hub around which the "wheel of life" revolves. The yogic word for breath is "prana" and is synonymous with respiration, life, vitality, wind, energy, strength. The science of breath is referred to as "pranayama" and is the practice of breathing control. A yog's life is not measured by the number of days, but rather the number of breaths.

Proper breath control can also be used to maximize athletic performance. Exercise, (i.e., bicycling) which demands large quantities of oxygen for prolonged periods of time forces our bodies to improve those systems responsible for oxygen transport. Let's look at the value of proper breathing.

Poor breathing robs you of energy and thus, life. Poor posture, lack of breathing awareness, and inactivity all lead to reduced lung elasticity and a depletion of oxygen circulation within our bodies. Our tendency toward shallow, rapid breathing, mostly in the upper part of the lungs, allows the blood to pool in the lower lung region and become stale with very little oxygen to nourish it.

Conversely, by increasing your knowledge and practicing proper breathing techniques, you can errich your body with an additional 30 - 40 gallons of air each hour - as much as a 20 -25%. increase in blood oxygen per hour. The benefits are unbelievable and some almost immediate!

Some major benefits of "complete" breathing are: Higher levels of energy for longer periods of time

Strengthening of the respiratory system

Soothing and toning of the nervous system, thus relieving stress Improved intellectual capacity

Better and more effective sleep

Aeration of lungs (and phlegm removal) Lightness of body and mind

Physiologically, the objective of respiration is to get oxygen

Proper breath control can be used to maximize athletic performance. Poor breathing robs you of energy and thus life.

into the alveoli (tiny air sacs in the lung) where gas exchange (nourishment) occurs. Wastes are exhaled in the form of CO2. Under normal conditions, only about 60% of these alveoli are open and functioning; the remaining 40% have no blood flow or gas exchange occurring. With exercise or respiratory stress, these dormant capillaries are recruited and begin to function. The already opened blood vessels dilate even further to enhance oxypen unligation and carbon dioxide expulsion.

There are two ways to get air into the lungs - nose and mouth breathing. The upper airways of the respiratory system treat and unduct air flow while the lower, most distal airways are responsible for distribution of air and gas exchange. Nasal breathing is the most beneficial. The large surface area of the mucus membrane in

the nasal cavity treats the air by humidifying, warming, and filtering out foreign particles. But, because this is a high-resistance pathway, when increased volumes of air are needed, as with extreme exercise, mouth breathing, (the second path) becomes more

Although mouth breathing is not as effective in preparing the air to enter the lungs, less energy is expended and a greater volume of air is accommodated.

The primary muscle involved in breathing is the diaphragm, a dome-shaped muscle which separates the abdomen from the tho-

During inspiration, a diaphragmatic contraction initiates breathing by increasing respiratory volume. The external, intercostal muscles contract as well to elevate the ribs and aid in expanding the thoracic cavity. Thus, both the diaphragm and intercostal muscles expend energy to accommodate inhalation

During expiration, the diaphragm relaxes, letting the lungs recoil (like a stretched rubber band being released), depressing the thoracic cavity and decreasing respiratory volume. Normally, expiration is passive. The abdominals come into play only to push against the diaphragm in forced expiration (as with extreme aero-

So, how can we breath most beneficially?

Let your face and neck relax. Remember, air comes in through your throat, so if you are harboring tension in your neck, this will partially constrict your air flow.

Follow this exercise. Lay down on your back, bending knees, feed on floor. Press the small of the back against the floor and fry to make the spine as long and extended as possible. Let your face and neck relax. Remember, air comes in through your throat, so if you are harboring tension in your neck, this will partially constrict your air flow. So, let everything relax, close your eyes. Take a few breaths, then place your lett hand on your abdomen and your right hand on the upper part of the chest. Breath...

As you inhale very alowly, your abdomen rises first, then the lower lungs (ribs), then the middle, and as the peak of inhalation, you feel the right hand rise also as you have moved air all the way to the very top of the lungs. And when you think you have fully inhaled, inhale even a little more!

When you exhale, do not just "blast" out the air. Use control and exhale slowly. Let the air from the top of the chest initiate the exhalation, pushing the rest of the air out from the top so that area slightly lowers first, then the middle chest; the abdomen is the last area to lower. When you exhale, don't allow the thoracic cavity to collapse. Think of the cavity which encases the lungs as a hollow space that is always expanded. When you exhale, keep the chest open and just allow the air to "fall" out.

Think of it this way:

Inhaling is like filling up a glass of water - from the bottom to the top; exhaling is like emptying that glass from the top to the bottom.

Keep in mind that lungs are of three dimensions so that when you inhale, not only do they puff up the chest, but they should also inflate at the back and sides as well - like a balloon, inflating in all directions!

I recommend these breathing exercises be done 5 - 15 minutes every day. The first weeks do them laying down, focusing all your attention on them while in process. At first it may seem mechanical and you'll find it's easy to "recruit" muscles to mimic the elevation, expansion, etc. Most of us have never been taught to breathe. To move toward proper breathing, we have some life-long patterns to change, and it takes time, persistence, and patience to make optimal breathing automatic.

When you become more comfortable with the technique, you can practice it sitting up. It is important that your back is straight and spine extended, so prop yourself up with pillows if you must. Your goal is to integrate this complete breathing technique into all that you do.

Don't get discouraged. You'll learn this breathing technique by practicing just as you learned to bicycle or swim.

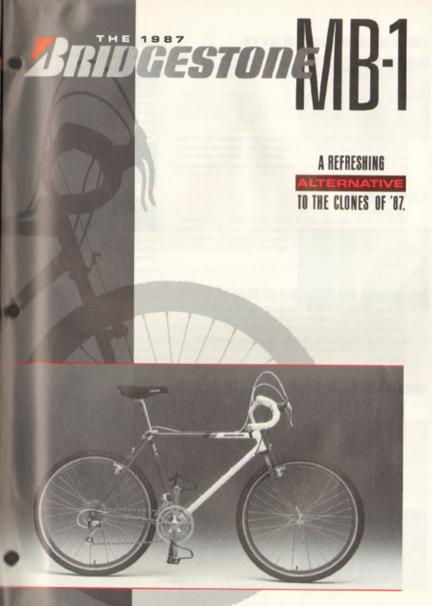
By incorrect breathing, we are slowly suffocating ourselves. There is no alternative to proper breathing and to a regular schedule of airway cleansing. Although learning to breath correctly takes time and patience, this awareness will enhance your training, vitality, and your life. Go for it and enjoy!

Mountain Bike Magazine T-shirts

These are 100% cotton Beefy-Tees, guaranteed to catch an eye with our "rad rider". Printed with hot pink ink on a variety of cool complimentary colors. Shown from left to right: teal, dark gray, navy, white, and wild berry. Also available in jade, royal, and black.

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A BIKE YOU CAN LEARN WITH, A BIKE YOU CAN GROW WITH

The front-end geometry of most mountain bikes is designed to keep unskilled or reckless riders upright on unpained descents. This built-in autopict strening makes it hand for a conscientious beginner to learn good technique, and trustrates those who already have it.

The MB-1 puls you in control. The fat tires have a large confact patch and provide plenty of stability without the need for a laid-back head ILbe angle. On the MB-1, you don't have to hit the bumps and hope for the best. And you can out around a boulder when there's no room to carve a lum.

On steep 1-mile per hour climbs, when most mountain bikes transform the path ahead of you into a Ouija board, the MB-1 tracks steajort and goes where your eyes point it. No amilies wandering 'You'll have more fun on the MB-1 because you have more control. You'll become a better note: laster. And you'll never dogrow your bike's potential.

A STEEPER SEAT TUBE ANGLE

Now this really matters:

The MB 1's 73" sest tube angle allows an efficient seated pedaling position without having to shove the saddle far forward on its rails. And it lets you make quicker transitions from stilling to standing. Since you don't have to shift your weight forward first, you'll slow down less as you stand up, and you'll spend less effort regarring the lost momentum.

Great theory, and it really works. Just like on a road bike.

SHORTER CHAINSTAYS, MORE TRACTION, FASTER ACCELERATION

The stubby chainstays on the MB-1 are only 16.875" long. They tuck the rear wheel in underneath you, so you can climb most dirt hills off the saddle, with comfortable, familiar road technique. No need to learn new and awkward tricks to maintain traction.

Acceleration is improved because they fishtal less under hard podalling. They contribute to a feel which anyone who is familiar with fine road tokes will recognize and welcome.

VERTICAL REAR DROP-DUTS, SPACED 126mm

Vertical rear grop-outs keep the wheel in place without having to overlighten the skewer—which can darrage bearings—and they greatly simplify removing and replacing the rear wheel.

But with the exception of the MB-1 and a handful of others—mostly custom—the dropouts on mountain bikes are spood 130mm. There s nothing intrinsically wrong with this, but hubs made to lit this spoong are generally stocked only by shops which specialize in mountain bikes and have an extensive inventory.

The 126mm rear drop-out spacing on the M8-1 accomodates a road-standard hub. These outnumber the wider hubs at least 15-to-1, and can be purchased in bike shops from Mt. Piot to Hooterville.

STRONGER STEEL, A LIGHTER FRAME

The MB-1 frame is built with the best, costlest chrome-moly mountain bike tubing available...TANGE PRESTIGE. This is the only heat-freated chrome-moly made for mountain bikes, and its beside strength is nearly 25% greater than all others. We guarantee strong joints with beautiful logs and excellent brazing. The frame is made to survive years of hard use on the roughest trails.

A 50cm M3-1 FRAME WEIGHS 5 POUNDS EVEN That's less than a lot of mad frames, and up to 2 pounds lighter than 99% of the mountain bike frames on the market today.

Head Tobe Angle Head Tube Angle Head Tube Angle

Everybody is concerned about head tube angle. But head tobe angle is just one of many factors which influence a bike's streeting.

The MB-1 has a 71' head tube angle, and it's the combination of this, bolk rake, frame tubing, front-center, hasdition width and height, alons length wheels, and weight distribution which make it ride as it does. Don't scope a pake by it's head tubin.



Our split cable housing stops reduce sponginess by eliminating a lot of cable housing, and make it easy to re-grease the cables without disconnecting them.



A FORGED CRANK WITH BOUND CHAINRINGS

SAKAE RINGYO (SR) doesn't maintain a high profile here in the U.S., so some of their linest products get overlooked. But a tour of their manufacturing, testing, and quality control facilities in Japan would impress the socks off you.

The MB-1's PXC-T310 crank has several things going for it. It's strong (both SR and Bridgestone insist that it pass tests which simulate far more abuse and much handor use than mere human pedalling ever could), it's rigid, attractive, and the large-radius webs between the crank arm and the 5 spider arms distribute the stress eventy. We specified the MB-1 round channings because, dispite computer testimony, we prefer the familiar, smooth ried of round rings, and suspect that were more efficient with them. The 50T large channing is big by mountain bike standards—an advantage on fast cescents or the flats. There's nothing unusual about our choice of middle (38T) and inner (28T) channings; but if you live in Assen, you'll probably want a 24T or 26T. Switching is easy—this crank accepts SR, Sugino, Specialized, Shimano, and Avocet chainings, round or otherwise, from 24T to 53T.



SUNTOUR WINNER FREEWHEEL

You may not care that the pawls of a Winner freewheel are %" long and drive at near tangers to the inner body if may bore you to hear that at least 2 pawls are engaged at any given time. And you may not give a hoot that Surfour takes great pains in the heat treatment of their stool.

But if you ride where there are no phone booths or bike shops, you might as well use a freewheel you don't have to worry about. For hard use on randems or trails—or tandems on trails—SUNTOURS WINNER is our tavorite, bocause if doesn't blow up. The MBH uses a namow 13 × 28 six speed.



A CHEAP CHAIN

D1D, the manufacturer puts out a 4-page brochure on the ments of their LANNER chain, but we like it for just 3 reasons:

It's strong. It shifts well. And it's cheap enough to replace whenever you don't feel like cleaning it. We get not of ours every 500 combined drift and road miles, and the freewheel cogs last longer because of it.

SUNTOUR XC-COMPE PEDALS

Last year these were the choice on virtually every cost-no-object mountain bike, and this year, they're just as good.

The chrome-moly spindles are strong, the bearings are double sealed and easily serviced, the cages are replaceable, and the weight per pair is just 335 grams.

All that, and they're aesthetically inoffensive.



SEALED BOLLER BEARING HEADSET

Ball bearing headsets wear out quickly because the balls rotate very little in a headset—they just pound the same spots over and over.

Tange's GMASTER headset solves this problem with tapered roller bearings. These have many times the surface area of ball bearings, so they can withstand much more pounding. This particular model is superfield (130gr), easy to service (the lockinut is exite tall and easy to grab), and should outlast ball bearing headsets 3 to 1.



FINALLY ... A PRODUCTION MOUNTAIN BIKE WITH DROP-RABS!

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s which influence a

and it's the combi-

E. Brant-center, harr-

wheels, and weight

Fample It eppy to

Were it not for misunderstanding, mob mentality. City Life, the Yuppie influence and general inavailability, a lot of mountain bikes would have drop bars.

We like them for seated climbing because they make it easy to shift your weight drastically with subtle and comfortable changes in position. You can weight both whoels effectively without contortions.

We like them for off-the-saddle climbing because you can stand and lean forward without feeling cramped. Your arm and back muscles can pull hard on the bars and your wrists don't get strained. Its natural, familiar, and comfortable.

We prefer descending with drops, too. They put the fat part of your hand-a perfect shock absorber-directly on the bar. Your wrists don't flex with the bumps, so they suffer less on long descents. And if uprights make you feel as though you're on top of the bike hanging on, drops will make you feel as though you're inside the bike, in control

Distance ricking is far better with drops. Your hands can roam freely, and they always find a comfortable resting place. On rides of less than 10 minutes, it hardly matters; on rides which last more than 30 minutes, drops are a godsend.



We rode a lot of miles with a lot of different handlebars before designing our DistDrops. We stole our favorite features from the 4 favorites, added a couple of our own ideas. and developed a bend which is both simple and extremely accompdating. There's bar where you need it and none where you don't.

... AND A MATCHING STEM

Our DintDrop stem is based on Charlie Cunningham's Gooseneck —the original drop. bor mountain bike stem-and Scot Nicol's similar "LD" model. This is a beautiful stem. and makes a major contribution to the success of our drop bars.

The long shaft has nearly 3" of vertical adjustment to accompdate long or short arms. and different riding styles. It's cold-forced by NITTO from 2017 T4 aluminum, for maximum strength. The bore diameter is 26mm, so it also fits IBIS and WTB drop bars. It's strong, rigid, looks great, and positions the bars just right for trail riding.

HANDLEBAR-END SHIFTERS

Virtually every top pro and amateur cyclo cross racer in the world uses bar-end (fingertip) shifters, because they're compatible with crop bars, and they allow you to control the bike while shifting over rough ground. Your thumb maintains its grip, for uninterrupted security-even over rehardened hoofprints.

SUNTOUR's version is Frank Berto's favorite, and ours, too. The large drum moves cable fast, and the ratchet keeps the gear. For the fastest possible shifts, we use a special compressionless cable housing on the MB-1.

ARAXA RM-20 SUPERHARD ANODIZED RIMS

These are light enough for fanatics and strong enough for off-road tandem use. The hard anodizing is not just cosmetic. It makes the braking surface less vulnerable to wear caused by gnt-impacted brake shoes, increases rigidity, and protects against sait compsion. If a better rim exists, we haven't seen it.

So you can use the pump you already have for your good road bike. Comparability with gas station air hoses shouldn't be an issue on a bike meant for trails



BirdDraps are 41cm wide at the curve. The upper porflore is straight, for exculmon hand space. The lower grips are fixed 12" for wrist clearance while climbing or sprinting, and more comfort on descents. The ends are cut short to give quicker access to the bar-end shift.

They're made to our specs by NITTO, out of thick wated heat treated aleminum, for extra rigidity and strength.



Staff levers should be indped and by how well they're able to overcome poorly executed and ill timed attempts by a rank novice, but by how well they perform in the hands of a moderatnly skilled user. The key to good shifting on steep did is anticipating your needs, and nailing the gear before your rpm's low and pedalling gets hard. The set-up we have on the MS-1 works better than anything else we've used-indexed or not.



RITCHEY FORCE TIRES: RACING (HOND: DURO) (HEAD)

One of our favorite rides has a hill which we've never climbed with any other tire. Coincidence? At the '96 NORBA Nationals, riders on FORCE tires took 1st and 2nd in both Men's Pro and Veterans, and 1st in the Women's Pro divisions. Coincidence? The front tire is a FORCE RACING. At 675 grams, this is the lightest full-size wire-beaded dirt tire made. The rear is a FORCE DURO. It weighs just 50 grams more, and has 20% more. rubber, for better wear on those horrid paved roads we all must ride to get to the dirt.

This is the tire combination your friends will be trading up to.

CANTILEVER BRAKES, FRONT & REAR

Despite recent developments, many riders-including us-still prefer cartilevers. And we think Dia Compe #982's are the best of the bunch. The calipers are cold-forged for strength, and each bolt, washer, and spring is top quality. They're powerful enough for braking in watery mud, and sensitive enough for gravel or wet leaves. They're easy to assemble and adjust, not at all prone to clogging with must leasy to de-clog, simple to release for wheel removal, light and elegant

Compared to other cantilevers, the #982's are a mechanic's dream. The external springs perform in the muddlest conditions, and can be tensioned independently, without any tools. They can be released in a second and a half, for much easier brake adjusting. The shoe height adjusts on an eccentric, so you can dial it in right at the rim.

RACING LEVERS

Dia Compe's Royal Compe levers are conventional high quality racing levers. The bodies are accurately cast, the levers are cold-forged, the mini-hardware has all the right features, and the anatomically-shaped hoods are made of an ozone-resistant compound. The advantages to this type of lever off-road are the same as they are on-road: They serve as rests while cruising, grips while climbing, and have plenty of leverage for the steepest descents.

SUNTOUR CYCLONE HUBS

These have better seals than some sealed hubs which cost twice as much, and the cartridge bearings withstand radial loads (bumps*) much better than cup-and-cone. sealed mechanism hubs. The bodies are cold forged, and the flanges are angled towards the rim to reduce stress at the spoke's bend. The axies are incredibly tough. We've yet to bend or break one.

SUNTOUR'S BEST OFF-ROAD DERAILLEURS

There are close to a dozen off-road front and rear detailleurs available. We chose an XC front because we used it on last year's MB-1 and we know it works well. It has a reverse action (push the lever forward to shift up) so it takes a ride or two to get used to, but it makes hard shifts beter than any other we've used.

The XC 9000 rear is new this year. It shifts as well as any we've tried, and Suntour assures us that, with redesigned pivots, a new brass bushing, a supported pivot axle. and reshaped pulleys, it's the best shifting and most durable detail our ever made.











A LONGER SEAT POST, A BETTER SADDLE

The 2 most-likely-to-be-replaced items on a new mountain bike are the saddle and seat post. Not this time.

The MB-1 has SR's MTE-300 seat post. It's 330mm long, so you can buy a properlysmal frame and still get the seat up where you need it. (If you need a longer post than this, you need a larger frame). It weighs just 335 grams, looks nice, and has a simple, reliable saddle clamp.

We chose a Seta Italia TURBO social because we just couldn't put a cheap seat on such a nice bive. It's not filled with jeto or any of the new magic markes, but unless you ride in blue jears—or bit upright—first cutte combinatele. And unlike wider saddles, it stays out of the way when you need it to. (Women may want a wider saddle for antomical reasons; most shops would be happy to trade a suitable women's seat for the delaxe TURBO.



LIMITED EDITION

We plan to build just 300 MB-1's this year. For the name of the dealer nearest you, contact BRIDGESTONE CYCLE or one of the distributors listed below.

Bridgestone Cycle (IJ S.A.) Inc. 15003 Wicks Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 (800) 345-2030 (in CA) (800) 847-5913 (outside CA)

Dixe Cycle 1711 1st Avenue North Birmingham, AL 35203 (205) 324-2788

Alted Cycle 50 Ser St. Wolfman, MA 02254 (617) 889-3571 District Cycle Supply 10747-2 Tucker St. Beltsville, MD 20705 (301) 937-5580

Minaukee Cycle 2654 Waswatosa Minaukee, WI 53213 (414) 258-9054

Istand Cycle Supply 425 N. Washington Minnapolis, MN 55401 (612) 333-7771 SNC 300 Yempion

Gendon Cycle Supply 760 E. 105th Cleveland, OH 44108 (215) 681-4040

Syracose, NY 13394

GEOMETRY CHART

Frame Size	Seat Tube Length	Top Tube	Front- Center	Wheel base	Standover Height	Frame Weight (lb-oz)	Fork Weight (lb-oz)
45cm	17.7"	21.65*	24.5"	41.38"	27.3"	4-12	1-13
50cm	19.7	22	24.72	41.54	30.2	5-0	1-14
53cm	20.9	22.4	25	41,77	31.4	5-2	1-14%
57cm	22.4	23.2	25.8	42.64	32.9	5-3	1-15

The following specs are the same for all sizes: self-tube angle: 73° head tube angle: 71° chanstay: 16.875° bottom bracket height: 11.5° fook riske: 2.16° trail 2.2°

ONLY ONE COLOR AWAY, ABLE: White and dark gray, as shown, with a red and black band on the top tube.





Bridgestone Cycle (U.S.A.) Inc. 15003 Wicks Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 (800) 345-2830 (in CA) (800) 847-5913 (outside CA)

Trail Tactics

by Hank Barlow

Single-tracking is an art. Properly done, it's as smooth and rhythmical as skiing. Getting to that point takes practice, lots of it. It also demands a higher degree of concentration than any other terrain despite the relatively slow speeds. Nimbleness is required of both bike and rider.

The trick is standing up. Novice riders can usually be recognized by how enthusastically, if at all, they do so. They tend to be saddle burrs compared to veterans who stand almost as much as they sit. The rougher the terrain, the more they stand.

Contrary to what many a mountain biting newcomer thinks, out-of-the-saddle riders are more stable on rough terrain than in-the-saddle riders. It's like riding in the back of a pickup. Sitting, your body is jarred by every every bump. Standing, the bumps will still be there but you'll absorb them with your legs. That's what happens on a mountain bike. Sit and you'll bounce over every bump. Stand and you'll bounce over every bump. Stand and you can float over them, letting the bike hop about as it will while you remain quietly stable above it. Standing lets you use body english to maneuver the bike instead of always steerings the front wheel.

A common mislake of inexperienced riders attempting to stand on rough terrain is being in too low a gear. Standing provides more power and if you're in too low a gear, you can end up spinning the rear wheel and coming to a stop instead of jetting the bike forward with each stroke. A higher gear also makes it easier to balance on the pedals because of the increased resistance. Just don't get caught going into a climb in too high a gear since down-shifting on steep, rough terrain can be almost impossible no matter what deraillour system you're using. Even if you make the shift, it's hard on your roughness.

A higher gear also also lets a rider use the quarter-stroke technique. This entails using only a quarter or so of a crank's complete rotation with a quick backwards movement to the beginning of the stroke so that only one leg propels the bike forward, used when a full stroke will bang the pedal into the ground, possibly stopping or even tipping you over. A higher gear will squirt the bike further forward than a lower gear. If everything is timed just right, a quarter-stroke or a series of quarter-strokes can get you up and over whatever obstacle you're attempting.

Out-of-the-saddle riding on single-tracks is just like running through the woods. Hands are held low, legs lexed, weight on the balls of your feet. The runner's forward stride is the cycler's pedal stroke. The upright rider position of flat-berred mountain bikes makes the similarity even stronger. The primary difference is having something to brace your hands on.

Handlebars are held with a relaxed grip and only light pressure. The head is high while eyes watch the trail. Most of your weight rests on the balls of your feet while your thighs very lightly grip the nose of the saddle. Think of the position as a warrior's stance, a subtle crouching and concentrating of your energy.

This is where skilled riders excel. Weight is shifted between front and rear wheels according to traction needs but the action is so subtle that even very careful observation may not soot the movement.

The objective is to precisely distribute your weight between front and rear wheels. Too much weight on the front wheel can cause either an excessively heavy steering response or too abrupt a steering response and a loss of rear wheel traction during



climbs. Too much weight on the back wheel can cause unwanted wheelies during climbs and a front end that pays little heed to your directions. This subtle shifting of weight between front and rear wheels is simply a constant advance reaction to terrain changes and is best accomplished out-ofthe saddle, not on it.

This is particularly true in sudden transitions, dropping into a sharp depression for example. A quick backward body movement and an unweighting of the front wheel just before it smacks into the far side can turn a larring collision into a smooth curve.

Timing is the key. Release the brakes too soon and the bike will instantly accelerate so your speed through the depression may be far too high. Or if you unweight the front wheel too soon, you'll end up smacking it right into the opposite slope instead of gracefully swooping up the other side. An out-of-the-saddle position makes all this a

That applies to small steps during a climb too. Again, timing is the key. Approach the step with a steady pace, not too fast, not too slow, then just before the front wheel hits the step, shift your weight back and lift it over with a a smooth but powerful nedal stroke. Done correctly, there's never a break in the rhythm. It's just like running up a hill only the motion is more fluid. The most common error made when attempting this maneuver is excessively lifting the front wheel and ending up doing a wheelie. The objective is to unweight it just enough to slom the ground surface.

More extreme steps can require a stronger lifting of the front wheel followed by a forward weight shift and an unweighting of the rear wheel to help it over. Immediately upon clearing the obstacle, assuming the hill continues, weight has to be shifted back to maintain traction. Being in the right gear for this maneuver is particularly critical since you want maximum forward surging of the bike with each pedal stroke. Again, overdoing the movement is a big problem. Too much lift and you'll do a wheelie and come to a halt. Time your lift with a strong pedal stroke and a slight forward movement of the torso to counteract any tendency to whee-

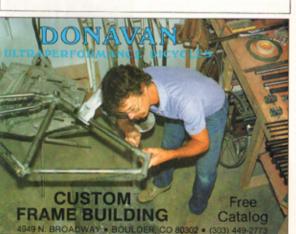
> The idea is to become an integral part of the bicycle, to move as one with it

The arms are critical in all these maneuvers. They are not lifeless appendages frozenly hanging onto the bars. They should be constantly applying upward or downward pressure, working with the legs to power the bike forward. Be sure to hold the bars with a relaxed grip, not a death grip. The idea is to become an integral part of the bicycle, to move as one with it, legs and arms working in concert while the torso floats over all this activity to create a stable base from which to work. Always the objective is minimizing torso movement since that's where most of your mass is located. neutralize the torso and you free the arms and legs to control and move the bike around as needed.

The more often you come out-of-thesaddle, the better you'll get at it so start by standing on easy terrain then work your way onto ever rougher ground. Once you get all this wired and it's not really all that difficult you'll be ready to enjoy the ultimate mountain biking experience, single-tracking. So remember, when the going gets tough, the tough stand up.

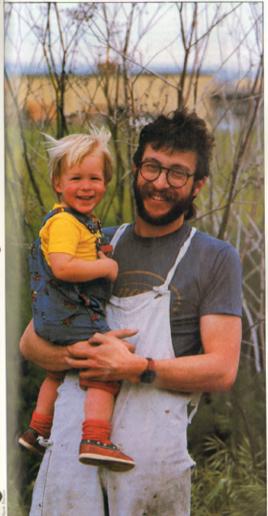
Mountain Bike Magazine May/June 1987





Profile

Ross Shafer with his son Max



Ross Shafer

"I won't ever get rich building frames; no frame builder ever does. It's one of those occupations done out of love, not for the money. So I decided if I'm not going to get rich, I might as well enjoy building frames. That's why I build custom frames only."

oss Shafer's statement is bad news for all those would-be buyers of Salsa Ala Cart mountain bilves. These superb, hand-crafted production bikes are soon to be collector's items. When the last frame is sold, Ala Cart no longer will be found on Ross' menu

Profile

That's a se-jous loss to the community of mountain biking afficionados who can't afford Ross's custom frames. It's a lattle like hearing for Years about this great house specialty at a lattle known Mexican restaurant near the waterfront and when, after much effort, a finally get there, crinic a few cervezas and eat a basket of chips with guacamole and hot susce then sit down to order the mell you've dreamed about for years, the wateress tells you they no longer serve it.

The ultimate crushing blow! Learning there is no Santa Claus is merely a brief fluttering of an eyeld in comparison. For anyone who's recreational focus is filled with mountain bilds, for anyone who treasures hand-built, exotic bicyles, such a calamity can be so overwhelming that the immediate response might be to get up and sliently leave the primises, head shaking, eyes block.

Don't.

Sit back do_{son}, relax, smile, have another cereza. The Ala Carte was good - no arguing that - but the Salsa memu's center-piece as always been the custom built frame, a frame designed specifically for you. Face it, that's what you really wanted in the first place. What made the Ala Carte so attractive was the price. If you could, you'd opt for the Moto frame anyway, one built for you.

The Ala Carte took too much time to build. I found hyspelf running around, checking on other's work, building twenty of these then twenty of those. Maintaining continuity was difficult with the less experienced help needed to produce the frames. It was a production line, simple as that. The bises were profitable, and people loved them but I didn't love building them. not under those conditions. So I quit building them.

The custom bike is Ross's strength, his workmanship the glue that holds the dream together.

"The Ala Carte took so much of my time. I was losing cultioners. I just couldn't get the bikes out fast enough so orders started dropping. Especially road frames. People have forgotten. I build road frames too. Orders for road bikes are fewer and fewer every year. Now that I've dropped the Ala Caste, my order book is falling up again. I'm hoping I can Pick up some more road bike orders too."

"I like building road frames. Their design and construction is similar to my Moto frames with lujtess brazing and frames that are generally smaller than standard road frames. My custom stem combined with a correctly sixed top tube provides the proper rider position. Some of my road customers are people who bought a Moto frame previously."

What's entailed in purchasing a custom frame? Three things: time, money, information. If you want the bike now, don't go custom. Buy a bike off the floor. If cost is a major concern, don't go custom. A bike designed and built for one person is expensive, always has been, always will be. Your bike has to have a pretty high priority in your life to spend that much money on it.

The third ingredient is easy. Ross provides through his authorized dealers (you can only buy a Salsa through an authorized dealer) an easy to fill out form with a variety of measurements needed. Someone at the shop will then help you measure yourself. You'll also need to have some idea of what bicycle relationships you like - handle-bar/saddle spacing, saddle positioning relative to the bottom bracket, whether you prefer being stretched out over the top tube



Fillet brazing of an unpainted Salsa frame.

or in a more compact and upright position.

Once that information is put together and sent to Roos. he designs the bike accordingly. Every Salsa custom frame has its own drawing; there are no stock frames from which he selects the correct one for you. Roos is the grand chef insisting every ingredient for every meal be fresh and cooked to order.

He starts at the bottom bracket, position ing the saddle, seat tube, head tube and handlebars according to your needs, though every frame is built from its own drawing. Salsa bikes share certain characteristics: basically they're short and steep. Head angles vary from 70 to 71-degrees, seat tubes range from 71 to 74-degrees. All his bikes have short rear triangles. He also builds smaller than normal frames, compen-

sating with a higher rise stem and extended seatpost. If you'd normally ride a 21-inch frame for instance, you'd probably ride a 20-inch or even smaller Salsa.

"The smaller the frame, the lighter the wight, the stiffer the structure. I've built three bikes for myself so far and each one has been two or three centimeters smaller than the previous one. My next will be smaller yet."

Salsa mountain bikes have been at times described as thrinly disguised road bikes not without some truth though with today's trend to steeper and shorter frames. Ross is no longer alone in this thinking. The description is also not too surprising since Ross was a road frame builder first. According to Ross his first mountain frame in fact was nothing but a thinly disguised road bike with fat tires. It's still running around somewhere down in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Ross is a wonderful reminder of mountain biking's roots, roots that are often lost under the flood of production machines from every major bicycle manufacturer plus an unending stream of information generated by all of the mountain biking and bicycling magazines. More than any other product or even lifestyle change, these fat tired flyers have a direct line ancestry back to the 60's and early 70's generational rebellion. They are the living legacy from the Free Speech Movement, Country Joe and the Fish, hippies and communes, Ravi Shankar, and Jimmy Hendrix balancing thousands of counter-culture, back-to-nature, stoned out freaks on electric notes that stretched into eternity. It's a background that's usually lost in the 80's hyped-up marketing efforts. It's, also a background Ross knows well.

He used to be one of those hippy musicians, rocking out to the beat of life. He also had this dream at the time, a dream shared by uncounted thousands of like-minded souls of the sixties - to live on the land, a part of it, growing his own food instead of crussing through super markets filling a wire cage. In pursuit of that, he hitchliked north to Canada to join friends on a communal farm. Only it didn't fit. A communal, selfsufficient farmer was not his path. Once again, he was on the road, hitchliking back to California where he joined a Yoga House for awhile but that didn't seem to fill his needs either.

Not that he was worried about it all. He may have been wandering but inwardly he kenew it would all work out. Ross had learned at a relatively young age not to fear the future, even death. He'd aiready died once. Been run over by a car. That was not too long after returning from Canada.

He remembers it clearly. He was riding his bike fast. hot-dogging past slow moving cars. The accident was his fault, totally. He whipped by a car stopped at a stop sign and swung a turn right in front of a car coming through the intersection. The driver never

Profile

had a chance; one moment the road was clear, the next it was filled with Ross on his

The car went right over him but not the wheels. He ended up pinned under the back of the car, twisted up like a pretzel, one ieg and knee wedged up into the space between the bumper and the car. To the people who ran up and looked at him, there was little doubt that his neck or back were broken at a minimum.

Ross couldn't understand what all the fuss was about. His hearing has a crystaline clarity and everything was happening in slow motion. He curiously watched a man run up and put a jack under the rear humper and start lifting the car. As soon as the body had lifted up a ways, Ross's leg was released and suddenly he could breath again. His chest had been pinned by the trapped leg and he'd been barely able to breathe. His leg fell out and he crawled out from under the car and was carried over to the curb. Everyone looked at him like he'd nsen from the dead. Ross was quite calm and clear through all this then the shock hit him.

His mother had been at home and had here of the squeed of locked up tries skidding on pavement and then the ensuing thud and, like all mothers, had wondered if her son had been hit. Then she dismissed the thought. Ross was more careful than that.

The yoga he'd been doing at the Yogi House must have helped him for his body ame out of the accident in quite good shape considering. He was laid up for awhile with a slight skull fracture and severe, deep bruises but otherwise was fine. Ever since, he hasn't been afraid of death. It's just one more of those things that comes along and it really isn't bad. Not that he completely understands life or anything like that but there's ust this basic over-all clarity deep inside sort of a psychic counterweight to the waves. ife seems to serve up. That realization opened life's doors for him. Knowing every thing is eventually going to work out has given him the willingness to try anything.

In retrospect, becoming a frame builder was the only logical outlet for Ross's talents It just took awhile to manifest itself. At age sixteen, he started working in his former scoutmaster's machine shop. He stayed there three years, in the process building his first frame, a lugged road frame, in 1976. The building of the frame was generously aided by the experience he'd picked up in a ewelry class and a machine shop class. The ewelry class taught him investment casting while the machine shop class taught him the skills he was to later earn his living from. But that was still well into the future. At the time, Ross was more interested in becoming a rofessional musician. Working in the mahine shop helped pay the bills while he and a friend pursued a musical career. (The music ended up being put aside before he continued p. 61









by Gary Sprung

Railroads once linked every city, town and hamlet in America with a vast network of steel ribbons. Total rail mileage peaked in 1916 at 254,251 and remained at well over 220,000 miles through the 1950s. The figure as of 1984 is 152,000 and decreasing every year. Though the railroads are hauling more freight tons than ever, the companies have found that they make their profits on the main lines and lose their shirts on the branches and spurs. The time when every business sought a location along a rail line is long past. Competition from paved highways, river locks, barge canals, slurry pipelines, and airlines have shrunk the rail system. Some industry analysts say the most "efficient" system would total only 50,000 miles of trackage

What does this fact of our modern economy have to do with mountain bikes? The corridors left behind when a railroad line is abandoned are invaluable to anyone who likes trails, especially bicyclists.

In Crested Butte the single most popular mountain bike ride, the "Lower Loop", uses the route of a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Western which once served four coal mines. When coal was king, a dozen or more steam-powered trains plied these routes daily. When diesel engines and the decline of steelmaking eliminated the value of the coal mines, the rails disappeared along with the mines. The land of the railroad right of way was sold to various private companies and individuals.

Unfortunately, since those old rail bedsmake great bike trails, conflicts between the land owners and ambitious bikers have resulted. With a little foresight thirty years ago, the disputes between recreationists and landowners could have been prevented. The routes could have been sold to private organizations or public agencies who would have managed them for public fun instead of private profit

In many parts of the country, citizens have now realized the importance and value of preserving the continuity of rail corridors after abandonment and removal of the rails. Though the process of converting rails to trails is fraught with difficult obstacles and potential controversies, 95 routes in 23 states have been successfully converted. Most of the conversions have been in the Midwest and East, with a several on the West Coast and a few in the South. In the Rockies and Great Basin, only Colorado has rail trails.

The idea is catching on fast. People increasingly realize that saving these corridors is a now or never situation. A national. non-profit organization, the Rails To Trails Conservancy, was established last year to coordinate efforts and provide guidance to local preservation attempts. Corridor preservationists seeking information and assistance have deluged the group and they've answered the call with sophisticated guides to the conversion process.

"It is truly ironic that this country spends

millions of dollars each year building new trails systems while an already established system of frail corridors along some of our most scenic vistas is melting away before our eyes," said the Conservancy's Executive Director David Burwell in testimony before the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors.

"It's not the rails or the ties that we're interested in, it's the right-of-way," explained Peter Harnik, the Conservancy's programs director. "These 50- or 100-footwide ribbons of open space through cities. suburbs, farms and forest are national resources that generally cannot be replaced. Once the linear continuity is broken up by land sales or development, it's lost forever, It's like trying to put Humpty Dumpty back together."

A prime example for mountain bicyclists of the value of saving these rail right of ways is the Bizz Johnson Trail in the Lassen National Forest of northern California. This 25 mile, rail-trail park uses the former route of the Fernley and Lassen Railroad built in 1914 to haul timber from Westwood to Susanville. Flanked by steep cliffs and slicing through lush pine forests, the trail traverses the wild Susan River past excellent swimming and fishing holes. Included along the route are two huge tunnels and eleven trestles. The trail is named after a former Congressman from the area who obtained federal funds for the trail and pressed for exchanges of land between the railroad

company and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. The trail is unpaved and accessible only to people on foot, horseback, and mountain bike. Motorized vehicles are prohibited.

Most rail-trails have been paved or graded with fine gravel and are of less interest to fat tire cyclists. But asphalt is expensive and the rapid rise of mountain biking popularity may eventually eliminate most of the demand for pavement or gravel, thus cutting the costs of rail-trail establishment.

The Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) has criticized three federal agencies - the U.S. Departments of Interior and Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) - for the inadequate steps they have taken to preserve rail rights-ofway. The Conservancy has filed a lawsuit against the ICC in a federal appeals court in Washington, D.C. for its failure to enforce the "railbanking" provision of the National Trails System Act of 1983. In Section 8(d) of that act, Congress declared a policy "to preserve established railroad rights-of-way for future reactivation or rail service, to protect rail transportation corridors and to encourage energy efficient transportation use." The section goes on to state that if a state, local government or private organization vill agree to assume full responsibility for anagement, legal liability and taxes on former rail routes, then the ICC "shall not permit abandonment or discontinuance.

The ICC interpreted the act to mean

that rail lines should be banked only if the abandoning railroad company voluntarily agrees. RTC argues that Congress clearly meant to require banking.

The railroad industry has opposed the RTC lawsuit with claims that mandatory railbanking of corridors amounts to unlawful confiscation of private land. RTC hopes the suit will be decided before the end of

Despite Congress's passing of the trails act, section 8(d) does not mention recreation as a purpose. The idea is that railroads may have more value than present economics suggest and that the nation may one day wish to reestablish transportation corridors. A precedent for that idea is today being set in Aspen, Colorado, where a trails-to-rails conversion process is underway.

When the Rio Grande abandoned the last eight miles of its Aspen branch in the early 1960s, Pitkin County persuaded the company to donate the property to the local government. The county established a recreation trail extending from downtown Aspen along the Roaring Fork River to the small town of Woody Creek. Now a private entrepreneur wishes to reestablish passenger trains from Denver to Aspen using the old route. The proposal created intense controversy in Aspen with significant opposition coming from property owners along the route and limited opposition from the hikers, joggers, and mountain bikers who use the trail. The Roaring Fork Railroad

Company promised to rebuild the trail along a parallel route and in a vote last November the public approved of the idea overwhelmingly. The railroad company is now going through the local planning process, renovating 45 railroad cars and trying to raise the \$18 million in startup costs. It's an important experiment testing the potential for profit from passenger trains.

Conversely, the controversy in Aspen also shows the value of rail-trails to adjacent landowners. Are these people afraid of the noise or sight of the trains? The trains would pass by only a few times a day. The more likely source of their opposition is the enjoyment they get from the presence of an openspace corridor in their backvards and the financial value it adds to their land.

Adjacent landowners are a frequent source of opposition to rail-to-trail conversions. Usually they fear trespassers and vandalism. The conversion advocates may wish to take a closer look at the Aspen situation as a possible tool for persuasion. A study by the Seattle Engineering Department of the Burke-Gilman rail-trail has shown a definite increase in the property values adjacent to or near the trail. Homes within two blocks of the trail were significantly easier to sell and sold for an average of six percent more than would be expected otherwise. Property crime rate along the trail was less than the rate for the neighbor-

continued p. 61

Be A Fat Tire Survivor

Snacking along the way keeps one fueled for whatever may happen.

by Bodfish

Finally, you manage to dislodge a string of free days from your work-a-day, bill paying, "get ahead" lifestyle...What are you going to do?...Call one of your loosely employed adventure buddies, (always explore the backcountry with at least one companion.)

"Hey, what d'ya say we throw the dirt bikes, camp gear and some grub into the back of my Cherokee and head up into the Sierra?" Arry sierra will do.

She'll shoot some questions back at you, "How cold is it going to be up there?"

Could be nippy, as much as thirty degrees colder at night than most lowland locations. Tell her to bring her best sleeping bag and a small tent for keeping the wind chill and other "critters" from crawling into the bag with her.

"What should I wear?"

Tell her wool. It may be heavier than Poly-Entra-Lite, or whatever, but it insulates/holds in heat even when wet - a behavior the plastics may never duplicate.

"How will we know where to ride?"

Buy a guide book or get advice at the bicycle shop nearest your target area and pick-up a map or two at the local ranger station. Confidence in your "sense of direction" will take you a long way and a degree of self sufficiency is admirable but don't launch an expedition into the outback withour U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps and maps, if availsble, from a regional bike shop. These and a compass may be what saves your buns when you get turned around out there. and believe me, at some point you will get turned around.

If you're driving to the mountains (It just wouldn't be mountain biking anywhere else) the quickest and surest way to get in the saddle is to choose a basecamp, not too close to a National Park or wilderness area (beyond temptation) so that you can ride day-long loops or clover leaf loops in every direction from camp.



The basecamp technique allows you to carry a minimum amount of gear and pack-in a maximum amount of quality exploring. If you've got the full outfit, parmiers, lightweight bag, tent and cookstove and your idea of a worthwhile yourney is to do a five day (point A to point A) loop, you'll be better off to park the combustive beast at a ranger station, be sure to let them know what's

happening so they don't have your vehicle towed away), and plot a loop that you can complete in four days from where you're parked—then give yourself five days to do it. Chances are it's gornst take a lot more effort to execute than you'll guess by looking at the maps. If not, you will have an extra day in there for some serious looking or hiking.

Now that you're out of the car and cinching down on the toe straps, think for a minute -- do you have a few tools with you. something to repair a broken chain or to adjust sloppy brakes or an errant derailleur with...Hmmm...maybe you should have taken that bicycle repair class offered last month at the bike shop. A small tube or can of chain-lube will most likely come in handy at some point during your ride. If you're using the basecamp method of bike touring you'll be able to leave the larger tools, extra pedals, tub of waterproof boat trailer bearing grease, spare spokes and possibly a spare freewheel in the trunk of the car... Water?

What are you going to do about water when the two bottles under you are empey? You might ask someone at the ranger station about springs along the route you've plotted. Springs are often designated on the U.S.G.S. topo and Forest Service maps, however, many of these may be contaminated, seasonal or permanently dried-up. It's best to talk with someone who's been in their excently. In fact, show a ranger that route you have in mind and tell him when you expect to return.

If there is a spring along your route what are you going to do with it before you drink

Reading the Backcountry Maps

Map reading is tough enough but applying a web of squiggly lines on a piece of paper to the truf on which you stand is no small task. There are a few folks who possess the mysterious "sense of bearings" that make map interpretation seem effortless, even though, you can't possible look at the map too much when fat biking in the outback.

Forest Service maps are covered by a grid consisting of one half inch (or less) squares. These squares also appear on the U.S. Geological Survey maps. They are one inch across on the fifteen minute series topographical maps and two inches across on the seven and a half minute series maps. Each of these squares represent one square mile. These one mile across sections will aid you in calculating distances between springs, camps and intersecting roadways. Look a little closer and see that these sections (squares) are numbered up to thirty-six (36 squares per township). This numbering system is the same on all government maps.

As you wander the forest you'll notice the yellow or silver locator-tags (called K tags) nailed five to six feet high on occasional tree trunks. These "ags often have a nail driven into the section number that corresponds with your present location. The nail or hole is located in the exact area of the square where you stand. Many K tags have been vandalized by gan toting "woodsmen," however, if you get up close you can usually determine the difference between a single nail puncture and the several smaller dents and holes made by the pinker's BB?

All Forest Service maps have township numbers running vertically at the edge of the map and range numbers running horizontally along the bottom and top. These numbers (followed by a letter denoting direction) are also scratched on the K tags.

The green portions of the map identify Forest Service land (We all own this property, right?) while the white spaces are privately owned. If you run into gates where the road crosses the white section of a map and the gate is locked (or the property is posted with NO TRESPASSING signs) and; you cross the gate, you are breaking the law if the owner asks you to keeve and you hesitate, you can be arrested and may have to pay a hefty fine. TAKE ALL YA WANT!

GOT MILLIONS OF EM!

NAME
YOUR
PRICE.

WATER

WATER

in? Boil it, filter it or treat it with chemicals but don't guzzle it until you've exterminated or evicted the tenacious little parasites that would love to set up shop in your intestinal tract.

While we are on the subject (the digestive tract) you will be wise to carry a wad of toilet paper and a pack of water-proofed matches. Not enough has been said in the literature about what to do with your feces when you're miles from the nearest commode or cafe restroom. The best you can do to insure that more streams and springs aren't infected with harmful bacteria and parasites is to find a location at least one hundred feet from water and dig a hole at least six inches deep and deposit your feces. there (burn the toilet paper as thoroughly as possible, and bury. Throw some leaves or pine needles over the excavation site so that animals are less likely to find it and dig it up).

Finding your way through the web of National Forest roads, fire lanes, cattle trails and logging spurs is no easy task. One of the first things the surviving mountain bicyclist understands is the importance of climbing to the top of the nearest ridge or lookout for a few minutes of reconnaissance. It's here that you attempt to identify the various creek drainages below you and match them to corresponding peaks and ridges. (peaks with lookouts are the essiest to soot.)

You can also use these peaks, ridges, lookouts, lakes and shadows to orient your map toward north. A compass will work nicely for this purpose too, (remember, magnetic North is different than true North. At the bottom of your topographical map the degree of adjustment necessary for the area is indicated.)

Many times, how long you survive in the outback is more a matter of comfort than anything else. Be sure to bring along a cushy sleeping pad, a couple pair of socks (keep

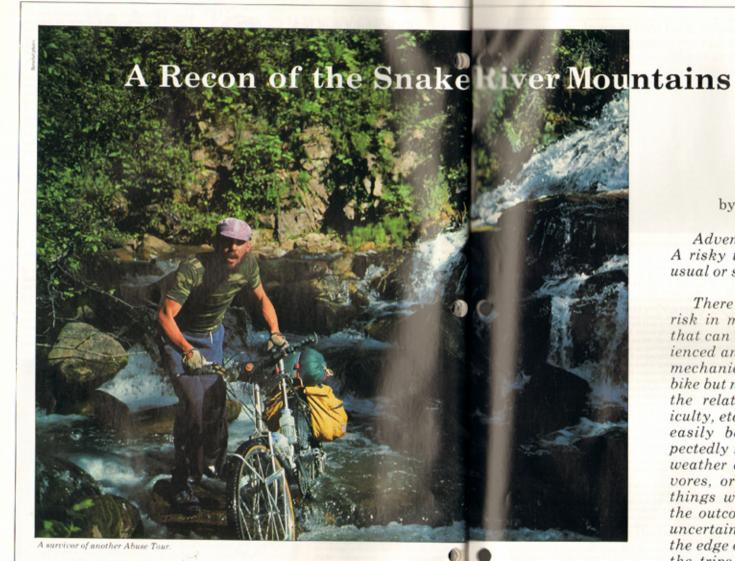
dry socks on your feet), and toss in an extra pair of riding shorts or better yet, a pair of short's liners — Eve been using all-corton boxers as liners for the last one hundred thousand miles and can report complete success at avoiding rashes, blisters and boils, (Yea, I know, it's about time I change 'em.)

Another way to stay relatively clean on a tour is to live by the Bodfish touring mottor. "Swima-day." We've jumped in some mighty icy creeks (the coldest being Soowshoe Creek in British Columbia) in the name of hygiene. You never regret it but stripping down on the bank of a 45 to 50 degree creek for a brief baptismal is mentally one of the toughest hurdles you'll encounter on any journey. The secret is to quickly shed and plunge, think about it afterward.

If this sounds abit too earthy for your tastes (there are those among us who have vowed never to sleep on the ground again), you may wish to basecamp at a Bed and Breakfast or a Hot Springs Resort (this way you can also avoid the cold dip). The fact remains, unless you are with a guide/me-chanical type you'll need to learn how to read the land, the maps and the weather as well as how to trouble-shoot and repair the gitches that often occur in your machine beyond the ten mile mark (walking range) on any outing.

The steps necessary for a summer of successful outback journeys are simple and quickly become routine. The most important may be the first I mentioned. Take a Buddy. Sure, you're one tough and competent dude (or dude-ess) and you may have already survived ten years of solo mountain biking in the South American Rain Forests but the time will come when you need a partner to get you out of a backcountry predicament.





by Keith Benefiel

Adventure (ad-ven char) n. 1. A risky undertaking. 2. An unusual or suspenseful experience.

There is always an element of risk in mountain riding, a risk that can be lowered by an experienced and competent rider on a mechanically sound mountain bike but never negated. Of course the relative risk, hazard, difficulty, etc. of any given tour can easily be increased by unexpectedly radical terrain, adverse weather conditions, large carnivores, or any number of other things which conspire to make the outcome of the undertaking uncertain, keeping the rider on the edge of the saddle. These are the trips I like best, the Abuse Tours.

The downstream ride began on good trail through willow meadow but any visions I had of coasting down the last twelve miles were dashed as the canyon showed its true character.

I don't have to go far to find them. Our cabin sits at the bottom of Teton Pass, which separates the Teton and Snake River mountain ranges of Northwestern Wyorning, Whâle the Grand Tetons are the drawing card for millions of visitors including thousands of bock-country travelers, only a handful of hunters and cross country sleers ever really penetrate the wild country of the Snakes.

Two years previous, my wife and I did the first cyclo-crossing of the range was the saddle between Tayler and big Elk Creeks. The tour down Big Elk was marked by the trail varishing for ten miles plus some twenty odd creek crossings. Progress was hindered by bikes heavily laden with camping and cooking gear and food but we were certainly slad to have them on biscousc.

There was one more obvious route over the range which look despotable by mountain bike (on the map). By traveling last (which means solo) and light, carrying only tools, rain clothes, and my "blue bag" with the barest survival gear and space blanket, I planned on a seven hour, thirty mile "abuse tours recon patrol". Diane was to meet me on the other side at trail's end with the Volkswagen to avoid a fifty-five mile paved ride back over two mountain passes.

Hindsight tells me that a long leisurely breakfast and eleven o'clock start was probably a mistake, but that's what makes adventures.

A five mile spin up the pavement of Fall Creek Road brought me to the Mosquito Creek Canyon logging road Gradually ascending this hard packed dirt. I passed deep forest and meadows with lily pad ponds alternating with clear cut and charred slash pile. At Elik Gulch I left the road, which continues up valley five more miles, and crossed the creek at an old washed out log bridge, preferring the virgin timber stands to slash and burn for seemic value.

From the ex-bridge, an overgrown jeep trail led a mile up to a seasonally abandoned hunting camp, a shost town in the summer wilderness. This marked the beginning of the pack trail winding its way up, contouring around steep sidehills a hundred feet above the creek, now just white noise - invisible in the heavy timber. Major game trails cross and spur off the main route, most indistinguishable from the other, but map, compass and memory from acother trip kept me on route to Mosquito Pass, at 8000 feet, an opening and trail junction. I'd been this far before and was familiar with the location of a spring where I refilled three 27 oz. bottles and had a bite and a pipe.

I felt a bit weak, but dismissed it as being from the effort of jamming up through the heat. I'd recover quickly.

The junction was three way; back the way I had come, up to the right or up to the left. Having already had enough "up" for owhile and not wanting to return, I lowered my seat and dove straight over the pass into the bush down a thin game trail. The map showed the trail I had left as looping back down to the creek a mile found.

The game trail petered out at an unoccupied "spike camp" hacked out of the woods. After scouting unsuccessfully for the main trail, I shouldered my machine and bushwacked up to the ridge top where the trail was supposed to cross. There it was.

By now I was getting weaker, which seemed unusual. I was in what I considered good shape and had done tougher trips this summer. I was also committed, the return being longer than continuin.

Across the Wyoming/Idaho line new, I flew down a good trail

following an unnamed tributary of the East Fort of Palisades Creek. The downhill rush bottomed out as Heft the thick trees and cruised into the sage and boulder strewn creek bottom of the East Fork.

The East Fork itself traversed a canyon too steep for trails, so my way lay over one more pass, a steep male and a half which would drop me to the drainage of the North Fork of Palisades Creek down which the remainder of the route went.

I found myself laboriously pushing my bike in places I should have easily managed in my 24/34 granty. By the top of the pass, I was exhausted and semi-collapsed against a giant white pine, a true grandfather tree to which was nailed a sign: Long Pine Pass.

I barely had any appetite for the last of my food. This was unusual as appetite was something I usually never lock. This and my now recking weakness led me to believe that I was suffering from the rapid onset of one of those body-slam types of flu. I had heard it was "going around." Lovely.

It was a rough boulder hop and rut slide down the horse trail to the creek and blasting across in a spray of cold water refreshed me. I revelled in a spot of sun before it disappeared behind Thompson Peak looming above on the west.

The downstream ride began on good trail through willow meadow, but any visions I had of coasting down the last twelve mikes were dashed as the canyon showed its true character. As the creek wandered back and forth and the canyon narrowed, creek crossings became frequent to avoid impossibly steep side hils. Progressing down, more tributaries came cascading from steep rock slopes to swell the flow of Palisades. Each crossing was a little deeper, a little swifter. After the second ford they were unrichble. After the tenth, the waist deep torrent was almost unfordable.

The steep carryon walls, cleft by waterfalls, were spectacular but I was oblivious to the scenery. Instead, I was engaged in what was beginning to be a survival struggle.

Finally the canyon opened to a wide meadow. Cow moose and calf took their leave as I came on the scene. To reach the meadow I had to cross the malevolent creek once more. The sheer rock buttress I foced left little choice.

Fifteen feet downstream, the not inconsiderable flow of water roared over a log and brush dam to plummet over the rocks twenty feet into a pool. No mistakes were allowed. A bite length into the stream and the water was breaking over my chest. The cycle, which had been my upstream brace, suddenly became buoyant, slamming into me. The current pinned me between cycle and the sharp sticks of the brink. After a long fight, I extracted myself and machine and log on the shore, heaving breath, totally soaked, asking myself. "Am I having fan vet?"

I vowed that if one more crossing presented itself, I'd set up a space blanket lean-to, build a fire, and dig in. The thought didn't particularly appeal to me but another swim appealed less.

It was getting dark and beginning to rain. I had ridden off my last map...ah, adventure.

Across the marshy meadow, I climbed up to some higher ground and found a trail. A major trail. With signs. AND A BRIDGE!

The bridge was literally the last thing I saw. The overcast night says combined with my being in the trees and deep inside a caryon made for visibility usually found in deep cave systems. I followed the trail only by bashing into the logs and rocks to each side. I

continued p. 60



Don Bank enjoying a cruise through the Vermont countryside.

Touring in New England

by Nancy Schappert

ooking for a great vacation spot? One awaits you in the foothills of Vermont's Green Mountain National Forest. Nestled just three and a half hours from Boston's busy Logan airport is the unique village of Pittsfield where time comes to a standstill. Finding Pittsfield is easy, it's a straight shot out of Boston on Interstate 93, connecting to Interstate 89 through New Hampshire and on into Vermont by way of Route 100. The route takes you through such picturesque towns as Hanover (home of Dartmouth College), White River Junction, and Bethel. Once you cross over the New Hampshire/Vermont border, the route follows the White River into Pittsfield where the Tweed River joins the White

The driving was wonderfully released and tradic free. Had it not been for all the restaurants, shops, scenic overlooks along the way, we would have made Pittsfield in good time. As it was, we found ourselves Ingering at every opportunity, absorbing the soft, green views and quiet towns and farms

strung along the roads.

Pittsfield is a classically New England villoge, picturesque in the best Wyeth sense and home to some three-hundred inhabitants and imbued with a tangible peacefulness. The village is protectively hedged in by the Green Mountains whose old, rounded hills keep the summers mild and the winters brisk and are all but synonymous with "Vermont". Our first deep breath of that clear, cool Vermont air immediately dissipated any residue "city-worries" we might have drug along. This historic mountain hamlet has one country store and a gas station plus the expected white clapboard homes. All surround a village green complete with flagpole and bandstand. This is "Hometown, U.S.A."

Our destination was the Pittsfield Inn, located right on the village green. We pulled up to the linn and instantly knew everything was going to be wonderful. Even in our most twist dreams, we couldn't have imagined a more perfect place to experience a New England vacation. Everything was exactly as I had imagined it would be only better.

The Inn was a three-story, white clapboard house completely refurbished to pristine condition. This was our home for the next three days, physically, mentally, and spiritually. Colorful hanging baskets and wicker furniture adorned a porch running the entire length of the house. Acres of base green lawn invited us out for leisurely strolls or games of croquet. Lawn chairs came complete with an afternoon newspaper, happy-hour beverages, and hors of oeuvres.

happy-nour oseverajes, and nors o ocuvres. My sister and I had come to Pittsfield to experience mountain biking Vermont-style and as I got out of the car and looked over our surroundings, I left like I had stepped into a Currier & Ives painting. The front door opened and out stepped the innkeeper, Tom Yennerell, with a warm, enveloping welcome that made us feel part of the family. He then led us into the house to meet another biking guest and to show us our rooms.

An almost overwhelming feeling of nostagin swept over me as I stepped through the door and glanced around at the dinning room, parlor, and spacious staircase. The beautiful woodswock and even the smells carried me back to my childhood and vacations at my aunt's sprawling. New England home. I found myself looking down the hall expecting to see her walk out, arms opened for her nieces to run into them for hugs.

I stepped into the parlor and blindly followed Tom to meet our fellow cyclist and slowly returned to the present though the mood never really departed.



Tom Yennerell (front), owner of the Pittsfield Inn, and Peter Hike (background) working up an appetite for dinner.

We climbed higher and the meadows gave way to birch and pine trees. We passed old farm houses and New England saltbox houses.

The rooms had been newly redone to successfully capture an aura of timeless-ness. The works of local artisans adorned the walls while the rooms were dressed out with lovely antiques. Filling my senses were a potpourni of bright wallpapers, qualts, and fabrics. My bed was just like the one my aunt had, big and fluffy and covered with a patchwork quilt bedspread. Large windows looked out over the lawn at breathtaking views of the surrounding hills.

After finally settling in, we went for a short ride before dinner. We needed the exercise to clear our heads after the hours of driving and absorbing so many impressions and memories. I also wanted to get acclimated to the countryside just a bit since the morrow would find us on our first "official" ride and I didn't swant to be bringing up the rear before we even started! Tom pointed us in the right direction, up past the company store and out onto a jeep road.

The hills invited us on, past lush fields of daisies, meadow grass, and flowers. We climbed higher and the meadows gave way to birch and pine trees. We passed old farm houses and New England salibox houses. After about forty minutes of a gradual uphilis we stopped to contemplate "world affairs" beside a pond stocked with fish. I lay back in the grass and imagined David Thoreau may have set a bot like we did at that moment.

Time passed unnoticed until we reluctantly got on our biskes for a great downhill ride back to the Inn and dinner. Our cheeks rosy from the cool Vermont evening air, we changed and headed down to the dining room. Immediately upon crossing the threshold, my mouth started to water. Tantaliz-

ing aromas wafted out from the kitchen and my raging hunger made itself even more known. For a moment I found myself heading into the kitchen to taste things on the stove before suddenly remembering where I

The gourmet cuisine was as exquisite as the lin is picturesque. Every course was a symphony in flavor, right down to the homemade desserts. We then retired to the limis tavern (formerly the living room) for a taste of the local flavor. The linn has one of the few liquor licenses in town so in the evening, the parlor becomes a local's meeting place to swap stones and weave rall tails. It was quite an experience to hear them sell of their adventures.

The next morning we awake to a crystal clear, sunshine morning. We quickly got dressed and headed down to breaklest, wondering if breaklest would meet the standards set at clinner. We weren't disappointed. Choosing the cold option, we were served homemade croissants, granols, fresh fruits, juice, and coffee. Everything was so good that if my sister hadn't gotten me up and out. If might still be there eating!

Bikes and riders were loaded into a Beonco and driven to our starting point, a jeep road winding past an old logging camp and cemetery. After hell an hour, we turned onto another jeep road, this one overgrown with lash green vegetation.

This particular ride was pretty technical and though the scenery was striking. I was concentrating more on staying with the bike than fifing away memory shots for later. Parts of the trail were so overgrown, we were leterally hacking our way through! It

was truly an experience to remember. I managed to stay with the group throughout even though at times doing so was questionable. The group was really fantastic and everyone helped each other through the rough stuff. With our bond forged, we headed bome with an appetite worthy of the dinner that awaited us.

Up and out early the next day, our group was a little larger because Tom had invited some of his local buddles to accompany us on our two-part mountain bike excursion. We rode all over the countryside in the morning, our eyes devouring some of the most spectacular scenery I have ever witnessed. Picturesque farms and houses docted the landscape with the most gorgeous vegetation anywhere on earth. The air was cool, perfect for riding, and the morning dew had left a glistening sheen on everything. I thought about pinching myself to be sure I wasn't dreaming but then the hills brought me back to reality as I found myself huffing and puffing to get up them. The route made a circle that brought us back to a scrumptious tail-gate picnic lunch.

After lunch, we divided up into two separate groups, the "cruisers" and the "bruisers". Being a glutton for punishment, I joined the "bruisers". We rode, pushed, grunted, and snorted to the top of this particular hill where I found myself at the head of what turned out to be the longest screaming single track through the woods I have ever ridden. I stayed on the bike but there were quite a few questionable moments as I bounced over logs, splashed through streams, and ducked under trees. I must have enjoyed it though because when we reached the end. I was ready to do it again!

The sunlight was fading fast as we regrouped and headed back to the lim for cocktail hour. We were psyched! I've found in the past that nothing cements a friendship quicker than a good mountain bike ride and these. Vermont adventures didn't let me down.

We were leaving the next day; it was time to return to the 'real world'. I couldn't believe how fast the time had flown by nor how much we had accomplished in just a few days. We'd arrived tired and we were leaving refreshed and revitalized. Somehow, after our stay in this country inn, the world just didn't seem so intimidatine.

We left with smiles on our faces and tears in our eyes, proof of our mountain biking triumphants. The friends we left behind at the Pittsfield Inn are incentive enough that someday I shall return and the next time. I'm going to ride those hills to the tool.

*For more information on these Vermont Mountain Bike Tours: Contact - Tom Yennerell, Pittsfield Inn P.O. Box 526 Pittsfield, VT05762 Lone Peak WILDERNESS TRAIL BIKES



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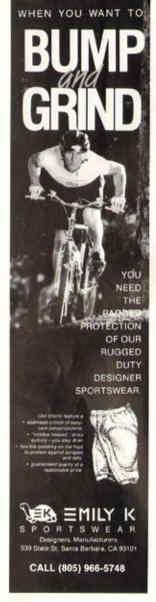
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by Sally Burkholder



Crystal Mill along the Crystal River upstream from Marble

No Access to Marble

Ten days for a bike tour let's go to Colorado. That was our decision last November. Veterans of many summers of bicycle touring, we wanted to try a tour on our mountain bikes and Colorado seemed like a good location. We've toured in Alaska, Maine, Nova Scotia, Ireland, the Pacific Northwest, and Canada so we were ready to try mountain biking in Colorado. We knew that jeep roads through the mountains and ghost towns were almost limitless and we knew breathing would be difficult for our sea level lungs.

We seldom plan specific the seldom plan specific trip was no exception. We arrived in Denver and found that the only transportation out of the city that day was to Loveland. That's where our tour started. We were on the road by 8 a.m. the next day and climbed 3000 feet. Our legs and Jungs survived day one, and day two took us over Trail Ridge Road with a high point of

12,183 feet. That was a bit of a challenge for two bodies less that 48 hours from sea level iving. Lots of rests, lots of water, and lots more rests got us over the top to a great downhil ride.

While our bodies had a good workout, we really hadn't challenged our mountain bikes. All the riding so far was on good pavement. We studied the maps and found a route for our tour along the western slope of the continental divide. We chose roads that took us through Granby, Kremling, State Bridge, and Wolcott the next day. It must have been the hottest day of the summer, and we encountered dirt roads, construction, and a five mile hill climb before a final glide down to Wolcott.

If you've ever travelled from Vail to Glenwood you might have noticed Wolcott. It's a wide spot on the old road, off the main highway, with a general store across the street from the bridge. I'm not sure what else the store has for saic buy you can buy grape popsicles at

2 for \$1.28 and that includes tax. We sat in the shade of the building and downed enough popsicles to spend \$3.84, and then felt that we might survive the heat to see another day. In the late afternoon we

overed up with a little more #12 sun block and continued our trip down river to Eagle where we began our first test of the "mountain qualities" of our bikes. We took a short cut to Aspen over Crooked Mountain Pass at 10.300 feet to Mereduth above Reudi Reservoir and then climbed another 1,500 feet over the hills via foot trail and logging road to Lenado, Woody Creek, and Aspen. Our bikes were fully loaded with camping gear. food, tools, and clothing. We rode most of the route but found occasion to push the bikes through some mud and up some cliff like sections of the trail. Uphill really wasn't too bad but for downhills we do want to commend the folks who invented the cantilevered brakes. Downhill riding takes a lot more effort, hand strength, and guts than one might imagine. This sport is not for the weak handed bike rider who can't take a little bouncing on the downhill side. The bikes can take it: the question is can the rider?

In Aspen we decided to seek advice for a preferred route over the mountain to Crested Butte. It was June 25 and we wanted to go over either Taylor Pass or Pearl Pass. In bike shops, sports shops, and on the streets, we asked about the routes and met with a real lack of information. The advice seemed to be "there's no way. the snow will be too deep; those passes are closed until August." No one could tell us if we would face patches of snow which bikes could be pushed through or miles of waist deep snow which might be impossible to pass. The best advice seemed to be to go to the town of Marble and try Schofield Pass.

If you are not familiar with Colorado, you need to realize that the distance from Aspensio Crested Butte for a crow is 25 miles. Over Taylor Pass it is about 35 miles, Pearl Pass about 30 miles, and via Marble and Schofield Pass about 60 miles. All of these are reasonable. The alternatives include the route one might take in the winter via

Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, and Montrose at 250 miles. It's one of those places that's just around the corner but sometimes you can't get there from here.

We took the available advice and headed for Carbondale, Redstone, and Marble. About 5 miles from Marble, the road turns to dirt and the most challenging day of our ten-day tour began. We cruised up to the Marble Store and discovered that two bikers had come over from Crested Butte just a few days before. They were described as "tired out" and had only been carrying day gear. In the next six hours and 3,000 feet, I wished several times that I had only had day

The first few miles were

steep. It's a real thrill to push

your bike up the road with your

nose to the pedals. That's steep. The only positive thought was that we wouldn't have to come down that section. After passing the Colorado Outward Bound School, the road rolled a bit and riding was possible up to the ghost town of Crystal, From Crystal we pushed up another steep section and faced our first avalanche filled gully. The snow was probably 75 feet deep and covered the road and the creek and filled the gully. We pushed the bikes up and over this obstacle of about a quarter mile. Hot sun, beautiful scenery, and red koolaid snow cones contributed to our will to keep going. The second avalanche shoot was similar to the first but slightly steeper. A new technique of standing uphill from the bike, locking the brakes, taking a step and pulling the bike up to you was developed. I'm quite sure that there are enough protrusions on a bike so that it would act as a good ice ax if a self arrest was necessary as bike and rider slid down the steep snow. Luckily we did not have to test mu theory.

The next section of 'road' was hardly ridable. Large boulders littered the road with a sheer drop to the creek. A lack of thick air for our five days-from-sea level-lungs didn't help. The road finally flattened out near what appeared to be the top of the pass. The creek, however, provided one more almost insurmountable obstantants in the control of the pass.

cle. The road crossed the creek under almost foour feet of water rushing to a cliff edge where it fell and ran under a snow beidge. We had two choices and neither was good. We elected to cross on the snow beidge and frent traverse a steep scree field to the road. I will only saw we made it.

say we made it.

It was 4 p.m. by the time we were across and we began rid.

ing up the road which was twelve inches under water from the overflowing creek. We broke into a beautiful meadow and approached a highway sign which we were sure would declare the top of the pass and the elevation at this point. We approached the sign from the back. The other side read "No Access to Marshle."

We crossed the meadow and much to my dismay found that about another mile of waist deep snow had to be negotiated before reaching the top of the pass at 10.707 feet.

But as with all big climbs on this trip, the ride down the other side made all the climbing worthwhile. After only about half a mile of downhill snow, we came to a smooth jeep road and a long downhill gide to a short snow slide and scenic meadow where we camped for the night. The next morning we coasted for about ninety minutes down through the scenic valleys to Gothic and Crested Butte. In Crested Butte, the mountain bike capital of the world, no one seemed to know if Schofield Pass was open to Marball.

With three days to go, we rode the long way to Gunnison over Kebler and Ohio Pass at 10.033 feet. From Gunnison we climbed back up 2,500 feet to Taylor Reservoir and then over Cottorwood Pass on the final day. Our lungs and bodies, now accustomed to the altitude, the sun, and the long climbs, rode with ease over the 12,126 foot pass and then cruised with joy for two hours down, down, over 5,000 feet to Buena Vista, Salida, and eventually back to Denver by thumb and friendly pickup driver.

There's an unending supply of great mountain biding in Colorado and not many folks really out there touring. Our best advice is to explore your own route, get off the main roads, and don't let anyone tell you there's no access to Marble.

Along with any riding in this area come the beautiful wildflowers.



Cycling in our National Parks



Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

by Mark Reaman

Milions of people visit America's National Parks and other federal ands every year and hundreds of thousands bring along their bicycles. Citations for taking bikes into unauthorized areas vary from park to park. For example, the initial fine at Mount Raimer National Park in Washington is \$50. Last year, less than half a dozen citations were issued there.

A \$15 fine is handed out at Point Reyes Seashore in California. It was at Point Reyes



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that one of the biggest mountain bike controversies originated. Mountain bike use was allowed unchallenged until 1984, when bicycle use was estimated by the National Park Service to be 300 to 400 users per week. When the Park Service moved to close all trails, more than 2,000 people signed a petition and forced a public hearing on the matter.

John Sansing, Point Reyes Superintendent, does not know how many mountain bikes use the area today but estimates that between 2,000 and 4,000 total bicyclists, mainly from the Bay Area, use the park annualiv.

"There are violations of the wilderness zone and a few instances of irresponsible bicyclists," he said. "However there are 59 miles of trails open to bikes at Point Reyes. We are also coordinating an inter-agency bicycle use map that should illustrate long distance loops and trails networks.

At Utah's Zion National Park, a \$25 citation is issued if cought riding on prohibited trails. Repeat offenders will have their bikes impounded and then will be turned over to the magistrate court where they can face a steep \$500 fine. While there have not been instances of repeat offenders at Zion, approximately 40 citations were issued to mountain bikers caught riding on prohibited trails in 1985.

"It is hard to sympathize with someone who says they deln't know mountain bikes aren't allowed on the trial. It is pretty obvious. Signs are posted at the park offices and at all trial theads," explained Paul Kirkland, Zion's back-country coordinator.

"Most of our violations come from locals who choose to ignore the rules," Kirkland said. "It's a little cat and mouse game I can sympathize with them to a degree but unfortunately I have to enforce the rules.

No Bikes In The Wilderness

It is the reasoning behind these rules that fans the fire of controversy. The Wilderness Act of 1964 prohibits the use of mechanical transport in designated wilderness areas. The four agencies primarily responsible for managing such public land, The National Park Service, the United States Forest Service, the Bereau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service, differ slightly in their mountain bike policies but all consider bicycles "mechanical transport" and thus prohibit them from much of the land they manage.

Groups like the Sierra Club also consider mountain bikes to be dangerous to the environment and in May of 1965, the club issued a policy which puts mountain bikes in the same catagory as motorcycles, dune buggies, and other all terrain veheles.

The first bikes designed for off road riding appeared in the late 1970's. Since approximately 1982, sales of mountain bikes have exploded and it is estimated that by 1990, almost half of all bicycle sales will be mountain bikes.

According to a 1985 article in Backpacker Magazine, mountain bicycles are being used to reach isolated and relative unvisited wildlands in a fraction of the hiking time because the latest mountain biking technology makes it possible to ride fully loaded bikes up grades as steep as 18% or more. Mountain bikes have established themselves as an alternative means of entering wildlands. This is what makes federal land managers worried.

The speed and strength of mountain bike sales have taken these land managers and rangers by surprise and so the government is grappling to deal with mountain bike rules and regulations. allowing the bikes on public land.

"With the advent of mountain bikes, the Park Service has reviewed their use from several standpoints: First, their potential impact on resources; specifically trail erosion, cross country impacts, etc. Second, the impact on the mandate to maintain the natural setting unimpaired. Third. What the impact on visitors backcountry experience should be in a National Park and down into a group of hikers and you have a problem. We've had mountain bikers plow into hikers or have to lay the bike down on the trail before hitting a group." Kirkland said.

During his speech to the International Congress on Trail and River Recreation, Richard Spray felt it was not worth worrying to much about mountain bike access to wilderness.

Findings so far indicate that there is very little impact from a mountain bicycle. Those preliminary findings also tend to confirm most managers' intuition. Still, most managers of public lands continue to use the mountain bikes' environmental impact as the primary excuse for not allowing the bikes on public land.

What Is The Problem?

In December of 1984, a backcountry management plan was compiled for Canyon-lands National Park in Utah. The environmental assessment issued with that plan states that rangers should "allow use of mountain bries on designated four-wheel drive roads only." The report states that "although visitors participating in these activities may be displeased with such restrictions, unaesthetic environmental impacts and visitor conflicts among user groups could be a problem."

On a five point scale with 1 being positive and acceptable and 5 being negative and unacceptable, mountain bikes were rated a 4 in terms of impact on visitor experience, a 3 under the categories for park operations and cultural resources and they were rated a 2 in terms of impact on biological and abiotic resources.

During a speech before the International Congress on Trail and River Recreation, Richard Spray of the U.S. Forest Service seemed to concur with the assessment that mountain bikes have little impact on the land.

Findings so far indicate that there is very little impact from a mountain bicucle. Those preliminary findings also tend to confirm most managers' intuition. Certainly a climbing rider does not have enough power to spin the wheel and displace soil as does a motorcycle. Braking and skidding on a downhill run can cause a slight problem, but no more than perhaps a descending vibram boot and certainly less than a horse. In wet weather, on the wrong soil type a mountain bike can cause ruts that are at least potentially damaging, however, mountain bikes are messy in the mud and it is apparent that most people stay home in wet conditions. I simply think we have bigger impact monsters to tackle than mountain bikes when it comes to physical impact," he stated in the

Still, most managers of public lands continue to use the mountain bikes' environmental impact as the primary excuse for not finally the intent of the Wilderness Act for designated areas," explained Homer Rouse, Associate Rocky Mountain Regional Director of Park Operations.

The Chief Park Ranger for the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado agree with the decision to limit mountain bike access to the backcountry. 'In consideration of traditional values and uses, effect on the experience of other visitors plus potential adverse effects such as trail erosion—the continuous tracks caused by bicycles on steep trails become channels for water—we believe use of bicycles on trails is inappropriate, "said David Essex."

"Presently we are also working to reduce conflicts concerning traditional uses; adding a non-traditional use would create further conflicts," be concluded.

"These rules were implemented to provide necessary controls for the preservation
of natural and cultural resources for which
we have the responsibility of protecting,"
said Joshua Tree National Monument Super
intendent Rick Anderson. "No studies on
impact of bikes have been conducted at
Joshua Tree National Monument; however,
abuses by bikers going crosscountry have
been observed. The tracks from these vehicies do cause an increase in wind, water and
soil erosion."

Another argument made to prohibit mountain bikes in certain areas is that mountain bikes are dangerous and conflict with more traditional trail users such as hikers, backpackers, and horses.

In a paper written by Scott Havlick for the Journal of Energy Law and Policy, he mentions that as early as 1981, in Marin County, California, serious injuries to hikers had resulted from collisions with speeding off-road bicyclists.

Paul Kirkland of Zion National Park feels safety is a valid reason to prohibit mountain bikes on backcountry trails. "In Zion it is more a safety factor. The trails are steep and precipitous with some pretty serious switch-

"You combine a mountain bike speeding

"To give you a general idea of the magnitude of opportunity for mountain blike recreation in the National Forest, consider the following: There are 342,000 miles of roads on the National Forests of which 69% or 236,000 miles are classified as high-clear ance vehicle' or lower standard. These are mountain bixe meat! By comparison, there are only 90,000 miles of trail in the National Forests including that which is wilderness. All this opportunity and very few mountain bixers from about it." He said.

It Won't Get Better:

Managers of federal lands appear to think that even though mountain bikes have a limited impact on the land, it is simply better to keep them off of the public lands they manage. Their attitude is why open up another can of worms? Even though studies are showing mountain bikes have a very limited environmental impact, it would still be best to ride somewhere else. The manage ers are not sure what mountain bikes can do and they seem to fed that too many bikers are irresponsible.

Several chapters of regulations governing mountain bike use have been reviewed, revised, and updated. Public review was completed last August and final publication of the revised regulations is expected early in 1987.

However, those rules will not change much. Bicycles will be allowed on estab ished roads, parking areas, and designated routes if they are within areas of the park formally zoned for development and special uses.

So when visiting any public lands, especially a National Park, it is best to write to the park rangers for their specific rules regarding mountain bikes and remember that you will have very limited access to the backcountry on your bike.

*Mountain Bicycles on Federal Lands: Over the River and Through Which Woods? by Scott Hwilck

Bike Tests



Schwinn Paramountain

After having just negotiated a particularly steep, gnarly climb or a fast, twisting single-track, all of a sudden riders realized how superbly the bike performed.

Schwinn Paramountain, Ned Overend signature Model

Schwinn's flagship mountain bike, the Paramountain, has arrived. It's both exciting and disappointing. Exciting because the bike was designed with extensive in put by Ned Overend, 1986 NORBA National Champion. Disappointing because the frame is not a hand-built creation from the Paramount factory. Not that it's flawed, it isn't. It's a fine product from Schwinn's Mississippi factory but still, it's a production frame as opposed to a hand-built frame that the quality Schwinn Paramounts are famous for, But a production Paramountain also has a distinct advantage: price. The frame-set including headset, bottom bracket, and unicrown fork - sells for approximately \$490. This means it's possible to have a top-of-theline mountain bike, one built out of the lightest Prestige tubing and equipped with full Shimano Deore XT gruppo (currently the rage though at a premium price) including the lightest rims mounted with the best dirt tires, for about a thousand bucks.

Here's how Ned recommends setting up a Paramountain: Suntour XC seatpost. Pearlizumis addie. Maniis stem. Salsa Motobars. Suntour XC Comp pedals. Specialized X-26 rins with straight-gage 14 spokes (2 cross in front. 3 cross in back), Deore XT hubs. Deore XT deralleurs and cranks (round or Bo-pace. Ned generally uses round 26/36/46), either Suntour XC roller-cams or Shimano U-brakes front and reer, six-speed freehub (generally 13-30), and either Seecalized Ground Control S or Rit-

chey Force fires (depending upon the type of terrain you'll fride-rough ground requires more air volume which the Ground Controls have). Set up accordingly, the bike's price would be about \$1,050 an impressively low price-tag for a bike of this quality.

Geometry is steep: 71-degree head, 74degree seat. Ned's objective was to place the rider in a strong position over the bottom bracket. Remember, Ned is also a top road racer - be was named to the US Road Team for the 1986 World Champioeships and is famous for his hill climbing abilities both on and off-road - and The Paramountain reflects that.

He also recommended placing the front wheel well forward so riders don't feel like they're about to dive over the bars on steep descents. Consequently the Paramountain has a relatively long front/center. 26.125 inches. Combined with the 17.375-inch chainstays, the resulting wheelbase is also longish, 43.5 inches (21 inch frame).

Steering effort is very light. It's quick too, typical of steeper headed bikes. Considerping its race geometry, the Paramountain is surpnisingly, comfortable. Credit for that goes to the longish wheelbase and the lightweight Tange Prestige tubing, Prestige tubing comes in a variety of guages and the Paramountain is built out of some of the lightest, and therefore less rigid, available. Ned believes too many mountain bike frames are too stiff and that such stiffness is unnecessary for efficient climbing. Stiff frames may be in theory more efficient but when riding off-road, that rigidity can become tiring during long rides. The downside to a softer frame is too much flex under heavier riders. While lighter riders had no complaints about the Paramountain's frame, heavy riders did.

So how does the Paramountain ride? It's a bit of a sleeper. Unlike many high-priced custom frames, there's no immediate sense of a distinct personality. There's even a tendency to forget about the bike and get on with the ride. Then, after having just negotiated a particularly steep, gnarly climb or a fast, twisting single track, all of a sudden riders realized how superbly the bike performed. It does exactly what you want it to do quietly, smoothly, efficiently - pretty much the way Ned races. That longish front end was especially appreciated during some steep downhills on Moab's Slickrock. There was never any sense of being on the edge of pitching over the bars on even the steepest descents - and the Slickrock has some unbelievably steep sections.

Climbing was where the bike shone, except for heavy riders. Fitted with Avocet Fat Slicks (2, 125 version), a 24 tooth granny ring, and a 28-tooth big cog, the bike scooted up incredibly steep slopes on the Slickrock. The handling at slow speeds was impeccable and riders felt as if they could precisely thread the front wheel wherever they wanted it to go.

The test bike was equipped with Shimano U-brakes front and rear with excellent results. The brakes worked smoothly and powerfully, enabling riders to drop down the steepest pitches with only the one or two

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fingers operating the front brake lever - the rear brake was barely used during those plunges. (Using the rear brake would only lock the wheel up, resulting in unnecessary skid marks on the rock.)

The only real criticisms of the Paramountain were in small details such as the brake cable braze-ons. They're too firmsy and too small for oversized brake cables. Unfortunately, considering the rest of the bike's quality, the little things seemed to glare out at the world but according to Ned, Schwinn has made on-line changes to correct those flaws.

The Paramountain more than adequately fills the role of Schwinn's mountain bike flagship. It could be one of the best buys on the market though admittedly a \$1,000 bicycle isn't exactly a bargain. You don't have to be an expert to enjoy the Paramountain either despite its full-race pedigree. If some very hot bike with excellent manners. To say it performs with grace in all conditions is not an exesperation.

Marin Team Comp

Marin Cycles is a new California mountain bike company who gained immediate recognition with the addition of Joe Murray to their staff. Joe was mountain biking's first hero, a guy who won the NORBA Championship two years running, 1984 and 1985. and so dominated off-road racing that he won almost 80% of the races he entered. Not until Ned Overend came along was Joe pushed with any regularity. Last year was a rough one for him with mechanical problems and injuries cropping up plus he switched companies midway through the season. Nevertheless, any time Joe is in a race, every racer, including Ned Overend, keeps one eye out for him. He's always a threat to

Joe is Marin Mountain Biké's chied designer for all models including their flagship, the Team Comp. The Team Compi's geometry is strait race with a 71-degree head angle, 73-degree seat tube, 17 25-inch chainstays, and 42-25-inch wheelbase. The filler heared Presting frame is tricked out with top of the line. Shimano Deore XT derailleurs, crankset, rear U-brake, cantilever front brake, and hubs plus Suntour XC Comp pedals, Suntour XC seatpost, Salsa stem and 5alsa Moto-bar.

The bike has a personality that immediately reveals itself. The steering is quick almost to a fault. A thought is all that's needed to change directions. More than that and riders at first found themselves constantly making corrections, Yet despite that quickness, the steering elfort was surprisingly heavy, possibly because of the long reach Salsa stem it was equipped with. That steering took getting used to but after some steady riding, riders felt at home with its handling. Unfortunately we were unable to keep the bike long enough to be able to experiment with different length stems to see how they affected the handling.

The steering response may bave been influenced by the frame size. 19 inches. It was a tad too small for most of our riders so the front wheel may have carried more weight than would a slightly larger frame. Frame sizes come in 1-inch increments so getting a correctly sized frame is easy. A 20 inch frame might have been better for us.

This may seem strange but some of the testers (only the male riders) who rode the bike started feeling as if they were Joe himself and their riding reflected that. Rider positioning was sort of a crouched stance. like a tiger ready to explode into action. It was perfect for pounding up hills or sprinting towards imaginary finish lines. Aggressive attitudes on the Marin became the norm. This was only disconcerting during steep downhills. A distinct move back from the front wheel was mandatory. Joe can hammer down hills on this bike as hard as he goes up but not us. Downhills brought out the caution signal. This is clearly a race bike. not a cruiser.

with smooth, fillet brazing of the Prestige tubing. Fortunately, the Team Comp does not come equipped with Joe's personal choice in gearing. Having in the past attempted to ride his standard low year of a 34-tooth chain ring and a 28-tooth cog, the presence of a triple with 26/36/46 rings and a 13-28 freewheel was welcomed. As always, the Shimano Deore XT click-shifting rear detailleur worked to perfection. It hit every cog cleanly and smoothly. The only thing we had to get used to was the very slight delay between clicking the shifter and the solid thunk of the chain landing on the next cog. The Deore XT front derailleur's performance was what we learned to expect Shifts were flawless as long as riders paid attention and didn't attempt to force down shifts on steep hills. It still shifted, just sloopily. But that's not the derailleur's fault.

Our only compoint with the component selection, and this is as usual strictly a personal point of view and one we've rogged at in the past, is the mixing of brakes. The Team Comp had a Deore XT U-brake in the back and Deore XT cantilevers in front. If



Marin Team Comp

Rider positioning was sort of a crouched stance, like a tiger ready to explode into action. It was perfect for pounding up hills or sprinting towards imaginary finish lines.

The bike's only real fault was that constant state of aggressiveness it seemed to generate. Even when crussing, riders felt as if they were on the verge of hammering the pedals. The bike wanted to go and go hard. The Team Comp is not a bike for every rider. It demands a higher than average ability level but it also responds accordingly. If that's a fault, there are quite a few other bikes out there that wished they had the same problem.

Frame quality was what you'd expect

you like cantilevers, we still feel you should put them front and rear. The 1987 Decree XT cantilevers are simply refined versions of Shimano's always fine cartilevers. They stopped the bike smoothly and powerfully but in the opinion of everyone who has tested the cantilevers and the U-brake, the U-brake is superior. Like Ned Overend, we feel that the front brake is the most important and that's where the most powerful brake should be located. The Shimano Ubrake may not be in the opinion of some the

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most beautiful brake to look at but it does the job wonderfully and deserves to be mounted front and back.

The Marin Team Commis not a mode.

The Marin Team Comp is not a production version of Joe's race bike with modifications to make it more tractable for recent citing the market of the market of the market of the market of the find out what it feels like to be Joe hammering up a hill, dropping inders in your dust.

Rocky Mountain Blizzard

We were first introduced to Rocky Mountain Bicycles during the summer of '86 with their hand-built racing bike, the Team Thunderbolt We were impressed. The bike was hot, a regular rocket. This year we have the Blizzard.

Essentially it's the same bike as the Team Thunderboil: but instead of being hand-built in Canade out of Columbus tubing, the Bizzard's rig-welded in Japan out of Prestige tubing. The geometry is identical to the Team Thunderboil. A 69-degree seat tube, 17-25 inch chainstays, and a 43-inch wheelbase. The most notable feature is a severely sloping top tube. This all edds up to one high performance mountain bike, a bike with reasonably quick steering, good climbing traction, and excellent downhilling capabilities.

The Blizzard is a fairly conventional offroader. A year ago, that wasn't the case, That's how things in the world of mountain biking are changing. One year your design is on the leading edge; the next it's middle of the road. Does that mean a designer has to constantly change designs to satisfy the latest craze, in this case the trend to ever steeper and shorter frames? No, if anything, there seems to be a settling down of experimentation, even a touch of reversion with a shade longer wheelbases and slightly more relaxed angles. Evidently, mountain bikes are not turning into fat tired roadies. We're not in danger of seeing 74-degree head angled mountain bikes.

Almost everyone who rode the Blizzard liked it. The grin factor consistently registered high marks. If there was any griping, it was focused solely on the front end, specifically the head angle. In downhills and on rough terrain, the bike was a sweetheart. The bumps and grinds of fast downhills were absorbed and passed over like so much chaff on a strong wind. But getting to the top of that hill brought out the bike's other character; a front end with a bit of a wheel flopping tendency and a steering response a tad on the heavy side. A distinct effort was required to make a change in direction. Once that effort was initiated, the bike responded instantly, smoothly. But at slow speeds during technical climbs, some of the riders complained about a lack of precision in the steering. That's also typical of slackangled head angles and those who com-



Rocky Mountain Blizzard

In every other respect, the bike is a goer. Out-of-the-saddle climbing seemed the natural technique and the Blizzard responded impressively.

plained prefer steeper angles. Riders who were comfortable with 69-degree heads loved it.

In every other respect, the bike is a goer. Out of the saddle climbing seemed the natural technique and the Bizzard responded impressively. Just as with the Team Thunderbolt, the bike encouraged aggressive pedalling, just plain old hammering on the cranks.

One of the bike's best features was the hand-built stem with a wonderfully short handlebar. Hand positioning was perfect. This might seem a small item but considering all the bikes out there with poor stemhandlebar combinations, anytime a bike shows up needing modifications in this re gard has something going for it.

Components were top-of-the line across the board - Shimano Deore XT. The seatpost was a Suntour XC with a Pearl Izumi saddle perched on top, again top of the line. The wheels were hand-built in the Rocky Mountain factory with Araya RM 20 rims then mounted with Ritchey Force tires. Only two complaints surface with the components and both are pretty standard around MBM offices. First, we still prefer having the same type of brakes front and rear, either cantilevers or U-brakes or roller cams. The Rocky Mountain had a U-brake in back, cantilever in front. Secondly, we'd definitely recommend replacing the Shimano Deore XT pedals with Suntour's XC Comp pedals with clips and straps. The Shimano's are good, very good in fact, but the XC Comp's are still better and for this hot a bike, appropriate.

Most mountain bikers's focus is on the products coming out of Japan and the US. Well, there's another force to be reckoned with, the Canadians. We've now seen a number of uery fine machines come south and we've yet to not be impressed. No doubt they're a bit more difficult to locate but if they keep putting out such fine bicycles, they'll more than likely start showing up in more US shops if only because the shops seek them out. And with the Canadian/American exchange rate, some fine buys are possible. The Blizzard may be one of them.

Fisher Montage

This is Fisher MountainBikes's most popular model featuring a fig welded frame built in Japan to Gary Fisher's exacting specifications. Since the Montare is somewhat more expensive than other comparatively equipped mode-in-Japan mountain bikes, the logical question to ask is why popurore for a bike with Fisher's name on it? Because you're often getting more bike for your dollar.

In what way isn't necessarily immediately visible. It's little things like oversized motorcycle-style brake cables with brass terrules and tellon lined cable housing. Thicker cables may not seem like much but they increase braking efficiency by eliminating cable stretch. The tellon housing reduces friction for a lighter braking effort. The Montare also has slotted cable stops for easy cable removal plus the rear roller cambrake comes equipped with a removable brake cover for better performance in

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Fisher MountainBikes Montare

The Montare is a bike anyone can ride off-road and feel at home on. The handling is quick without being demanding. Its front end lets you hit rougher terrain faster than you might have wanted to.

muddy conditions.

Those are just a few of the little things you get along with Fisher's name. Those uses are garanteed from years of experience building and riding off-road mechanes. So while it's true you may be paying more for a bike with Fisher's name on it, you're also getting more than you might from another bike.

The Montare's frame design is conservative with its 69.5 degree head angle and 71.5 seat tube. Gary believes that recreational mountain biliers are better off with moderrale angles. He feels that steeper angles require more demanding rider skills inappropriate for recreational mountain bilies. Rounding out the bilie's geometry are 17.5 inch chainstays (20.5-inch frame size; smaller frames have 17.25-inch stays, larger have 17.75-inch stays), and a 42.625-inch wheelbase (wheelbases also change with frame sizes) with a 1.75-inch fork rake.

The Montare is a bike anyone can ride off-road and feel at home on. The handling is quick without being demanding. Its front end lets you hit rougher serain faster than you might have wanted to. Just hold on to the bars, shift your weight back, and ride it through while applying judicious amounts of back brake. The bike wall buck its way through without tossing you aside like a banana peol. Fishers have always been known as fine downhillers and the Montare is no exception to the rule.

While the bullmoose bars have been replaced with a mode-in-Taiwan copy of the famous Selsa stem. Gary still tends to set up his bikes with an overly long reach stem. If it fits you, it's great. If it doesn't - and that is true more often than not -it's a bit of drag since that means changing stems. Bringing the hands closer to the saddle can result in major changes in the bike's feel. But Fisher has always been known for long reach stems and some things never change.

Surprisingly, the bike wasn't as good a climber as had been expected. We suspect it was caused by a short front/center and a longish rear/center. Gery's latest competition bikes are quite the opposite with extremely short stays and longer wheelbases. But then the Montare isn't a race bike. It's an all around mountain bike sustable for louring, hard-core recreational rides, and casual racing. The handling is forgiving enough that riders can get away with a lack of refined skills yet it still delivers when really pushed.

Obviously the Montare is no entry level mountain bike. Not unless the buyer has no doubt whatsoever that this is the sport for him or her. But for someone who's been into mountain biking for awhile and is ready to step up into more performance, the Montare is ideally situated. For the dollars, you'll get fine components and a well-built frame incorporating all of Fisher's years of experience in the world of off-roading. The Montare may be made in Japan but it's a Fisher to its core and many a rider thinks that is more than worth the extra cost. Its handling is performance oriented enough that you'll continue to enjoy it as your skills improve but it doesn't demand high skills to ride it in the first place. It's certainly one of the more fun production mountain bikes we've ridden.

Takara Highlander

If you've been around the mountain biking scene for very long, you've seem the rather astounding improvement in the bikes. The quality machine that can be bought for not much money has continued to go up every year. In 87, that means excellent brakes, sealed (semi) hubs, light rims, and still better derailleurs, click shifting units no less. Unfortunately there's also a down side less. Unfortunately there's also a down side



Takara Highlander

The bike's handling is fine, neutral and forgiving yet responsive enough to negotiate single-tracks smoothly.

Bike Tests

to all this. Invariably these bikes are not set up for serious or even part-time off-roading. What's so frustrating about all this is that making them into decent dirt travelers would require minimal changes. The Takara is typical of these bikes.

The reason for these failings is simple emough: some 80% of the mountain bikes sold are reputed to be ridden strictly on the pavement. They've replaced the cheap dropbarred ten-speeds and are used solely for around town transportation. What makes them attractive to these buyers are the upright comfortable riding positions they're normally set-up with. That's exactly what makes them poor off-roaders.

Blasting down steep, rough descents was often accomplished with more speed and aplomb than on many a more expensive machine but at a cost. That cost was getting to the top, especially when the climb was steep. Under those conditions, picking then holding a line was difficult, almost impossible on rugged terrain. Instead riders had to lower their head and charge ahead, relying on strength instead of finesse.

Admittedly those were extreme conditions. In the kind of riding conditions most off-roaders encounter, the bike was stable, smooth, and predictable. Combined with the fine components, including click shifting Suntour rear derailleur, the Highlander is a



Bianchi Grizzly

The Bianchi Grizzly is a pretty dandy little bike for a low price. Its one bike that was really designed to be ridden in the dirt and set-up accordingly for the most part.

The Takara Highlander came equipped with high rise bars that no matter how low the stem was dropped into the steerer tube, still placed the hands above the saddle height. Consequently, a bike whose handling could have been quite good came up short on everyone's evaluation chart. Climbing with the hands higher than the saddle necessitated too many convoluted contoriors. Wheeles were the norm any time the slope became steep. Downhills were great though, the steeper the better. Never was there a sense of flying over the bars.

All that was needed to dramatically change the bloe's handling characteristics was the installation of a low rise, shot extension stem with flat bars. With that, the Highlander feels the way a mountain bloe should. Riders can even start feeling enthusiastic about it. Frame geometry is conservative 69 degree head. 70 degree seat. 43.5 inch wheelbase, and 18 inch chainstays. Comfort and downholls are the bloe's strong suits, especially with those high-rise bars.

rather impressive package for an introductory mountain bike. Therein lay the source of our frustration with the bike. All in all, it's a good bike, especially for the money. But if they'd set it up the way a mountain bike ought to be, it would be an excellent bike, a bike that could turn a novice off-roader into an enthusiast. We're not talking geometry here either, just the set-up. The bike's handling is line, neutral and forgiving yet responsive enough to negotiate single-tracks smoothly.

No, what we found so frustrating were the handlebar/stem combination and the ubiquitous street/dirt tires. We've already picked on the bars enough. The tires weren't particularly good on the pavement and they were worse on the dirt. With decent dirt off-road tires, a better stem and flat bars, the Takara Highlander would be an excellent pike, especially for the price. Getting your dealer to make those changes will probably cost you some money but depending on how much, doing so might well be

worth while. Then you'll have a true offroader for minimal cost. But if what you're really interested in buying is an around town cruiser but one capable of cuting across the stray vacant lot or down local equestrian trais on the way to the beach, the Highlander is fine just the way it is. No changes are needed; you'll love it.

Bianchi Grizzly

The Grizzly is a less expensive cours to the Super Grizzly, reviewed last year in MBM. It too sports the famous Celeste Green, a color so attractive that many a rider has ended up busing a Banchi sold year in the case of their mountain bikes, using color as your selection criteria isn't such a bad idea. The bike's a fine performer so you won't be sorry afterwards.

Frame geometry is the same as the Super Grizzly's, 17.5-inch stays, 42.75-inch wheelbase, and steep angles (71 decree head, 73-degree seat). A year ago, those were relatively radical numbers. No longer, Short and steep is a design that proved itself. over last year's racing season and more and more production mountain bikes are copying it. In that respect, the Super Grizzly was out of the blocks earlier. Today, those numbers are middle of the road. Nevertheless, it's still a design that demands a higher degree of rider attention. You can't just hop onto a Grizzly and pedal off into the back country with your mind on everything bu your riding. But it also won't take you long to get used to it, especially if you're an experienced road biker.

Steering is quick and light as expected considering its head angle. The fork is a unicrown design though not still enough for really aggressive riding on rough terrain. That's typical of all mountain bikes in the Grizzly's price range. Also typical of this price range were ridiculously long handlelsars that had to be cut down before the the bike was really ridable. With them, the bike over-reacted to any steering impetus in a very nervous manner. The leverage was too much. Supposedly most new mountain bikers are more comfortable with wide bars since they feel more secure on the bike but that's really only true on pavement. Rough terrain causes the front wheel to jump around resulting in novice riders sawing at the bars to keep things under control. But with a steep head angle, that front end is going to react even faster to small movements of the bars. You're better off getting used to a narrower bar right from the beginning and that doesn't take long.

In every other respect, the Grizzly's handling was better than average. The short stays made for good climbing traction even out-of the saddle though not as good as might have been expected. Again, this was due to the handlebars but for a different!

Bike Tests

reason. The cause was the saddle/handlebar relationship - also typical of less expensive nountain bikes. For efficient climbing, most experienced riders prefer a low handlebar position. This the Grizzly doesn't have though it was still better than a lot of other bikes in its price range. The lower bar position lets riders get low over the top tube when climbing-out-of-the-saddle while still being able to press down on the bars to keep the front wheel on the ground. It's also advantageous when climbing in the saddle since riders can drop their elbows low to keep pressure on that front wheel. High bars make doing wheelies during climbs far too easy. The Grizzly was better than many another low priced mountain bike but we still found the bar position frustrating since it would be so easy to correct at the factory and the ride would be so much better. Otherwise the bike's climbing abilities were fine. At least the Grizzly comes equipped with not too bad a racing-style saddle.

Components are mostly Shimano Deore including a click-shifting rear derailleur, can including a click-shifting rear derailleur, can cliever front brake, rear Ubrake, Suzue sealed hubs, and Shimano Bio-pace chain rings. Most surprising component of all were the Araya RM 20 rims, one of the best rims available. Also refreshing were off-road tires instead of the ubiquifous multi-use tires that are really not too good for anything that are really not too good for anything.

In summary, the Bianchi Grizzly is a pretty dandy little bike for a low price. It's one bike that was really designed to be ridden in the dirt and set up accordingly for the most part.

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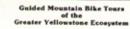
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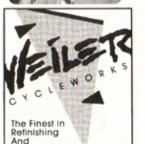




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Wyoming Adventure

continued from p. 44

could hear the creek, the raindrops dripping by stages through the thick pine canopy, and my tires rolling over the still-hard trail but I couldn't see beans.

My weakened condition had me supporting my weight on the saddle, shuffle-rolling along. There was no question of stopping. Wet as I was, even if I could start a fire in the soaked woods, I was already hypothermic. Best be on my way. I hoped my wife wasn't frantic with worru, initiating rescue procedures. I slammed into something. It was a sign with a big roof. Trailhead. Next to it was our orange bug, my frantic Diane sleeping soundly in the back seat. I collapsed inside as she loaded the blike up on the rack. "Rough trip huh? If you hadn't gotten here by morning I would have worried," she said. She knew my trips, having participated in other brutal trips into the outback, some of which included inadvertent benightings.

So, to paraphrase Rudyard Kipling; "A ride is just a ride, but a good adventure is a story."

What's in the Blue Bag?

That mountain bikes are efficient backwoods trail transportation in many instances is established. So efficient are they, that a matter of hours could land a rider deep in de woods. In case of mischance, breaking a crucial part of bike or body, getting lost or bewildered, etc., help is a long way off and just welking out could take over a day. On a road trip, making a phone call or sticking out a thumb can get you home. In the heart of darkness, hitching is not an option.

Best be, as the boy Scouts say, prepared.

A comprehensive tool kit is primary on the equipment list. It should be considered a bicycle component. With it one should be able to perform at least the following tasks: repairing a flat, streightening a wheel, replacing spokes, removing a broken derailleur and shortening the chain for a one speed ridable vehicle, tightening crank arms, bottom brackets, hubs, replacing a cable, tightening a freewheel cover plate. Rocks and limbs will be available for the difficult leverage and brute force iobs.

It should be a hot, short ride in the desert that doesn't see foul weather gear along. Mine consists of lightweight nylon waterproof parks and pants, rubberized cotton work gloves and a light wool hat

This rain gear lives in a blue river runners stuff sack, tough and, with its roll and snap-lock closure, totally water-proof. Sharing the small blue bag is the "possibles" sack, the survival kit.

This 4 1/2" x 4 1/2" cylindrical nylon bag is more than a talisman, it is the American Express card of the wilderness. I don't

leave home without it

The alpha articles are those hallmarks of humanity, knife and fire making tools, in this case a full BIC lighter and steel waterproof match safe as backup. More matches are held inside the seatpost with a cost.

The basic first aid kit needs to stop bleeding, dress abrasions and wounds and perform tasks such as removing slivers and easing severe pain. An "ace" bandage can help splint a break or make a strained limb capable of travel.

The need for shelter is answered well by the 2 oz. Space Rescue Blanket, a 5' x 8' sheet of aluminized mylar, which, rigged with a 20' or 30' length of nylon cord can provide shelter from wind and rain and act as a reflector, lean-to, or wrapped around a body as a reflective sleeping bag.

Rounding out the contents of the possible's sack is one or two concentrated food bars, laden with calories, carbohydrates, and protein. I chose a flavor I'm not partial to to lessen the chance of it being consumed in a non-emergency situation. Health food stores have a good selection.

The contents of my "blue bag", like my helmet, I hope I'll never have use for but the food bar is the only unused item in it. Sooner or later I'll eat it, too.

Anyone who ventures into the woods must take the responsibility for dealing with whatever situation might arise or travel with someone who will be responsible for them.

Ross Shafer continued from p. 37

really got involved in the bicycle industry but has recently been resurrected as an escape from bikes.)

A strange background for someone who has become known as one of the finest craftsmen around? Not really. Every frame builder I've met so far has more than just a little of the artist in him. (I use the male gender since I have never met a woman frame builder though I've heard of Georgiana Terry and her frames designed for women.) His is a proud tradition of blending art and practicality and his frames display that. Like most hand-built mountain bike frames, Ross's frames are lugless and he takes great pride in the beauty of his fillets. So smooth and even are they that he refuses to sand or file them even when someone specifically and strongly requests the extra work. After a careful examination of his

fillets, even the pickiest of critics have to

agree that his fillets need no further work.

They are superb. The best way to see them

is before the frames are painted but unfor-

tunately that's not practical.

There's a practical reason for leaving the fillets untouched but for paint: the quality and eveness of the fillet is right there to be examined. Sanding or filing can weaken a joint by accidently removing too much material. Undercutting of fillets during the finishing stage is one of fillet brazing's biggest problems. On a Salsa, there's never any question about the brazing, it's right there for all to see, covered by nothing more than a thin sheet of paint.

Ross also takes great pains to see that every bike he builds, no matter what size or geometry, is recognizable to any cognoscente of custom bicycle frames. The bike you order may be built for your body but you can't tell Ross how to attach the seat stays for example; that is part of his art, part of the Salsa style. It's that kind of focus on detail that makes certain bikes classics, the one you want to hold on to if only to pass on to your kids, the one that every time you know fellow bikers will look at it with fondness, even envy. That's what classics

are all about and in the opinion of many a mountain biker including fellow frame builders, that's what Ross builds.

He may be difficult to talk to over the phone and he may not go out of his way to behisend fellow bikers, but there's a reason. He's focused on exactly what he's doing and has little time for anything else. Not that he's one-dimensional; he's not. In fact, there are far more bikes running around equipped with the famous Salsa stem than there are Salsa bikes. He also has Salsa handlebars and portage straps plus a popular t-shirt with the colorful Salsa logo. All bear the Salsa stamp of quality.

He's also a husband (his wife is a graphic artist and designed the Pepperman logo) and a lather. Balancing the often conflicting demands of work and family isn't easy, especially when he makes a point of delivering ordered goods on time - an often soo rare quality amongst many a mountain bike frame builder. Any spare time and too often there seems to be a severe lack of that - goes to the family. So he works hard to maintain that focus and that means limiting any interactions with customers. He prefers

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leaving that in the capable hands of bike shops across the country. And that's why he quit making Ala

Cartes. Custom frames are where his heart lies, especially when the rider is smaller or larger than normal and has been unable to find a bike that correctly fits him or her. That's when Ross is really in his element. designing a bike specifically for that rider then building it from scratch right through to completion in one smooth continuous performance. He used to even paint them hirrself, usually in wild schemes of colors, but no more. Painting is not what he really likes to do so he stopped. He has someone else do the painting while he gets on with designing and building another bike. He has to. More and more riders are opting for custom bikes and Ross takes pride in delivering on schedule. Between that and fulfilling his family role leaves no time for idle hatter - even when the chatter is about that ustom bike you're willing to spend your hard-earned cash on. So don't call him. Order your prized Salsa through your favorite dealer instead. by Hank Barlow

Rails to Trails

continued from p. 39

hood as a whole. That despite the 7,000 people per day who use the trail, 10% of whom are bicycle commuters.

RTC has written an excellent guide to the conversion process called "Converting Rails to Trails: A Citizen's Manual for Transforming Abandoned Rail Corridors into Multi-purpose Public Paths". It's available from the Conservancy for \$\$, plus \$1.50 for postage. (1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005; phone 202/783-0980). RTC also publishes a legal manual, available for \$25 plus postage, and a fascinating newsletter for members. (Membership dues begin at \$18.)

Another resource particularly valuable to mountain bikers is the wonderful book "Tracking the Ghost Railroads of Colorado" by Robert Ormes. Colorado once had a fantastic array of standard and narrow gouler railroads crossing almost every mountain range and reaching deep into the wilderness. Some of these routes have become jeep trails but many are sinking into obscurity after reverting to private ownership. Ormes' guidebook gives high quality maps, historical details and good verbal explanations, including the ownership status of the routes.

RTC also recommends "Right-of-Way: A Guide to Abandoned Railroads in the United States" by Waldo Nielsen (available from Old Bottle Magazine, Box 243, Bend, OR, 97701). The book covers more territory but is less detailed and explanatory than Ormes".

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