

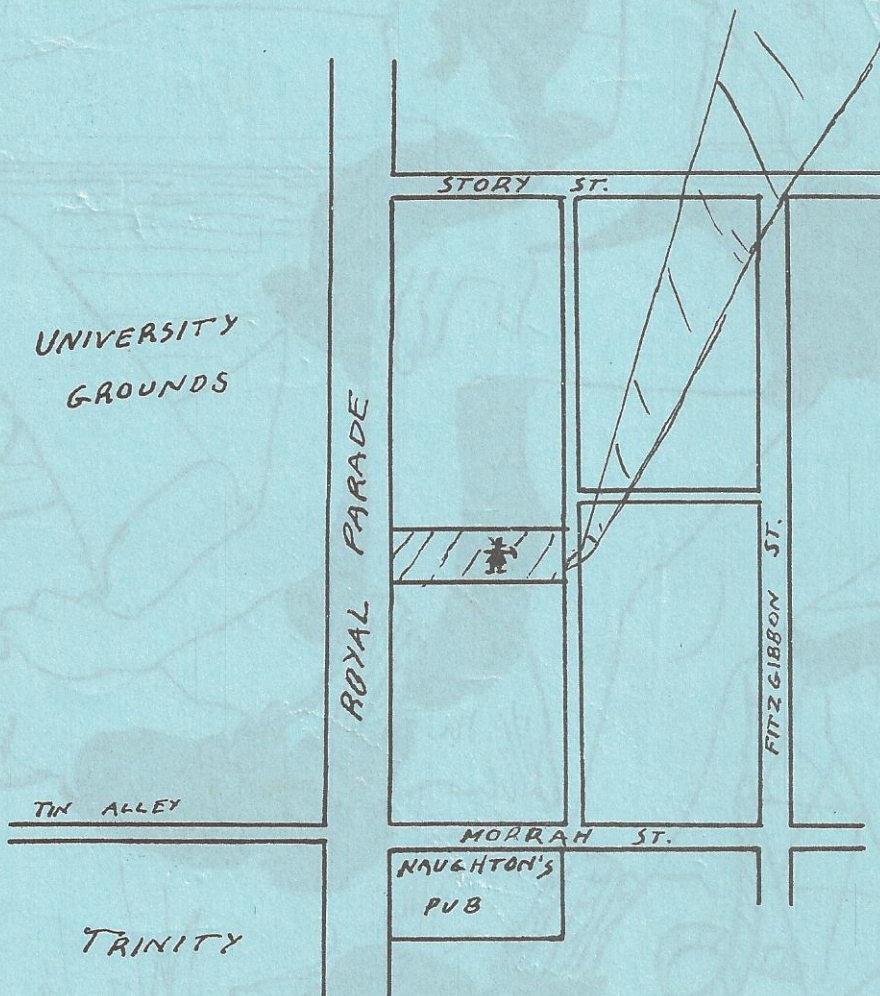
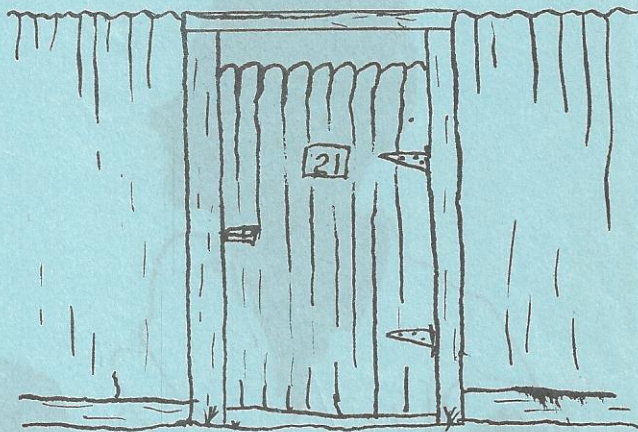
THE MOUNTAINEER

No. 1, 1966

*The Official Journal of the
Melbourne University
Mountaineering Club.
Registered at the G.P.O. Melbourne
for transmission by post as a
Periodical*



AIKMAN'S ROAD



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All correspondence addressed to Union House, University of Melbourne, Parkville.

No 1. 1966

Price 5c

The long vac has passed, fruitfully for most, drunkenly for some others, and a mixture of both for a fortunate few.

We have seen the usual traipsings through Tasmania, and braving of the N.Z. peaks by those a little higher on the hierarchy. The Ducanés received probably their worst battering yet with combined attacks from the M.U.M.C., the V.C.C., and the Sydney Rockies. Some members found a new area for adventure and made some creditable ascents in New Guinea. There was continuous work on the Peathertop Hut and with luck and labour it may be completed by Easter.

Now we must welcome the new members to the club and look at the prospects for 1966. With the effort required for the hut the club's normal activities lapsed, but now the heavy work is out of the way we can set about making amends. For first term the pressure is off, Easter is early this year so we can hope for fine weather and plan ambitious trips, and Autumn is perhaps the best season for rock-climbing, so we can expect the next few months to be full of activity.

A WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Whatever your intents and purposes in joining the club, even if you were only accosted by a bearded skungy biped in Orientation Week and handed over your six bob to escape him, there are sure to be trips to suit your tastes. There are trips designed for the enthusiast who enjoys carrying an eighty pound pack into Fedder, and conquering an unclimbed face; trips for the less vigorous of us who would prefer to spend a lazy day beside a mountain stream; trips for the more socially inclined who wish for riotous revelry around a camp fire.

However, regardless of the way your inclinations lean I would urge you to make the most of 1st Term and go on a few trips. This is the only way to meet other members and to "get in the know". The sharing of adventures makes for very firm friendships and has resulted in a sense of kinship in the M.U.M.C. greater than other university clubs. With just a little effort on your part (going on an occasional trip) you can become part of this kinship which is so hard to find in an overgrown university.

CLUB NOTICE BOARD.

The club notice board has been fiendishly removed prior to the demolition of the Union Building. Until it reappears at another site members will have to use Aikmans Road for current information. A temporary notice board will be erected outside for those who cannot get over at lunch times.

TRIPS PROGRAM

March 9th.

Orientation Week display followed by a party that night at the home of Tom Kneen, Burnley Gardens.

March 18 - 20

Wilson's Promontary Beginners Weekend.
First trip of the year to some of the year to some of the best walking country in Victoria. All beginners welcome. The whole of the Prom. will be covered:- Sealer's Cove, Refuge Bay, Mt. Wilson, Waterloo Bay, the Lighthouse, etc., and also a lazy bludge based at Tidal River. Book early as only two vans are available. Vans leave front of Union 6.30p.m sharp, Friday. Fare: Max \$6.00, min: \$4.00.

- March 25 Friday Meeting 7.30 p.m. in Old Arts (probably History Theatre).
Slides and talk on New Guinea where some members climbed Mt. Wilhelm 15,700' and the Kokoda Trail. Also bring selection of your own slides from summer trips.
- March 27 Sunday Bushranger's Bay
Leader. John Retchford. Standard. Easy.
Day walk from Cape Shank to Bushranger's Bay. (3ml.)
Bring lunch and swimming togs.
Van leaves top of Batman Avenue 9.00 a.m. Sunday.
Trip finishes at a Chinese Cafe in Little Bourke St
Fare. Max. \$2.25, min. \$1.50.
- March 30 Wednesday Annual General Meeting.
At 7.30 p.m. in the Old Arts Building. (probably History Theatre). ~~SEE ABOVE~~.
- April 1 Friday 7.30 p.m. Climbing Course Lecture. Demonstration of equipment and use.
All persons attending the Climbing Course must attend this lecture.
- April 2-3 Sugarloaf Climbing Course weekend. Details later. 'Once a year climbers' are discouraged from attending.
- Easter
April 7-12 Details are not yet finalised. There will be two vans. One based the Howqua River from where the Viking will be approached. The second at Licola, and the Moroka Valley will be covered. Leaders are needed for this trip.
There will be time for a fast small party to go from Licola, across the Snowy Plains to the Howqua, or vice versa.
- April 22-25 Long weekend. Climbing Course Mt. Arapiles. Further instruction in more advanced climbing technique will be given.
Transport. Probably private, but a van will be booked if it is considered necessary.

BOOKINGS. All bookings at Aikmans Road at lunch times, club meetings, or through the Trips Secretary, Nick White, who can no longer be contacted by phone.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday, March 30th, 7.30p.m., Old Arts Building

Business:- Presentation of reports, election of committee for 1966.

Nominations are called for the following positions:- President, Vice-presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, Trips Secretary, Stores Officer, two Committee Members. Nominations must be signed by the proposer, seconder, and nominee and must reach the secretary not later than 7.30p.m. on Wednesday, March 23rd.

IN THE NEWS

Lionel Terray, the famous French mountaineer who figured in the second ascent of the North Face of the Eiger and who was a member and leader of many expeditions to the Himalayas and Andes was killed in a climbing accident recently.

A new sport has appeared in Europe --- parachuting from cliff faces, big ones such as the Dolomites. It is considered faster than abseiling.

Report in the Herald. 1-2-'66,

'Mansfield shire councillof Clarence Poole has offered to set up a system of trip-wire alarms to strengthen security at Timbertop during the Prince's stay.'

Perhaps permission from the Prime Minister's Department will be necessary for trips in the area.

CLUB DRINKING

For some time now there has been an effort to concentrate mountaineer's traditional Friday night drinking at Peter Poyntons Carlton Club Hotel, corner of Gratton and Cardigan Streets. Unfortunately this was interrupted by a slight difference of opinion with Peter. However the breach has been repaired, so it's Poyntons back room anytime from 5 till 10p.m. Friday evening.

ORIENTATION WEEK PARTY.

A chance for old members to renew acquaintanceships A chance for new members to meet old - the original excuse for holding the party. Formality demands.....

Mr. Thomas Kneen extends an invitation to M.U.M.C. members, old and new alike, to a casual party at his parents home, set in the spacious surrounds of the Burnley Gardens at 8p.m. on Wednesday March the 9th, and requests that you BRING YOUR OWN GROG.

Come along and meet such eminent personalities as Richard Schmidt.

AIKMANS ROAD - M.U.M.C. CLUBROOMS

On the inside front cover you will see a map showing the location of Aikmans Road. Do not start looking in your street directory as you will not find it there. Aikmans Road is not a street in Parkville but an infamous street in Christ Church, New Zealand. It is also the name given to the M.U.M.C. CLUBROOMS, which are the rear of 21 Royal Parade. This does not mean our clubrooms are infamous, on the contrary they are famous for their contents and the cause of envy to other clubs. In there will be found records of the club's great feats of the past, plans for the great feats of the future, an excellent map library to aid the planning of these great feats, a comfortable couch and arm chairs, and congenial lunch-time company.

Next door to Aikmans Road is a similar discrepancy, Agnes Place which is the rear of 23 Royal Parade and the Club Stores. Here for a small fee, payable to The Lord High Store's Officer, members can hire packs, tents and sleeping bags. They can also purchase the essential nutriment for activities requiring the aforementioned apparatus.

FEATHERTOP HUT

The Feathertop Hut is now well under way, but work parties will continue to make their way on most weekends, burdened down with materials of an intricate design. Old members have been bombarded with forms and requests by the artfully persistent Hut Committee for nearly a year, but new members have not had this pleasure. If you would like to lend a hand, meet a few new faces, have your food cooked and served by the club's fairest damsels if you are a male, or provide nutriment to work

FEATHERTOP HUT (CONT.)

weary stalwarts if you are not, your presence at Feathertop would be appreciated.

Q. How do I set about booking for these work trips?

A. See almost anyone who is at Aikmans Road of a lunchtime.

Q. Where is Aikmans Road?

A. You haven't been reading your Mountaineer.

Quote from the Feathertop area

'Lo, and the fools come out of the east bearing posts.'

Oh well, the pyramids were built by hand too.

I suspect a conspiracy. I suspect sabotage. I suspect that the Hut Committee is receiving payola from service station proprietors in Bright and Harrierville. Why, in one weekend five motorists, devoting their weekend to the most worthy project, were victims of mechanical breakdown. Gearbox, brakes, ignition, broken windscreen, and a flat tyre. An impressive list.

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POSSIBLE FIRST ASCENT OF MT. HARRINGTON IN PAPUA BY
M.U.M.C. MEMBER.

DATE 21 - 23 Jan. 1966.

Mt. Harrington is a volcano situated in the Northern district of Papua, which erupted in 1952, killing 4,000 people.

I set out from Popondetta, the capital of the Northern district, on a Lands Dept. Landrover at 12 noon on the 21st. I was going to Vendata, the end of the road, where a week previously I had engaged a guide and two carriers. The truck only took me as far as Gasembata and I decided to stay the night at the Anglican mission.

The guide and carriers were supposed to report at 5 a.m. but were nowhere to be seen. I sent a messenger to Vendata and by 8 a.m. we were on our way. I wanted to make an early start as I had been told it would take 6 to 8 hours to reach the camp site. I had been warned not to attempt the climb as it was the wet season and the route followed creek beds which would be flooded. They hadn't allowed for the 'conquering spirit' of the M.U.M.C.

It took half an hour to walk to Vendata where we waited until 10 a.m. for the rain to ease.

Leaving Vendata we followed a wide ridge covered with native food gardens. The gardens gradually made way for 7' high coorai grass and patches of rain forest until we arrived at the

first creek. It was very strong, but only knee deep in most places and never more than waist deep. We left it after 20 mins. and crossed a ridge to another creek which was like the first. We followed this for half an hour then climbed through forest on a very steep gradient, reaching the camp-site at 12.30 p.m.

We decided to spend the night on the mountain as the top was clouded in. We improved the leaky shelter, but as soon as we lit the fire all sorts of beasties fell out of the roof, and for a while it seemed they would win the battle for our habitat. Luckily that night it hardly rained.

We were up by 5-15 and away by 6. It was fairly easy walking. We followed a ridge which gradually narrowed down to 18" and became steeper. At the end of the ridge was the highest point of the lip which surrounds the actual crater and slag dome in the centre. One side of the lip was completely missing due to the explosion of '52.

The slag dome itself is an enormous heap of rubble of all sizes. It is about 300' high and towers 200' above the lip, numerous vents emit steam and sulphur gases. The rock around these was in a decayed state and it was not safe to walk near them. The air was considerably hotter and when I collected some rock samples I burnt my fingers. The top is covered with heaps of rock about 20-30 feet high. I climbed what appeared to be the highest of these and on top placed an OXO in small stones on a flat boulder. By this time the mist was coming down and I didn't feel like hanging about much longer. Those steam vents looked too threatening.

The trip back was much quicker and we were down at Vendata in 2½ hours. From here I walked to Gasembata mission and left at 1.50p.m. for the Avala rubber estate to get a ride back to town. I arrived half dead and in need of the attention of six beautiful girls to massage my body.

On the whole it was a disappointing climb because one can see very little of the mountain while climbing it. The view of the plains below however is worthwhile.

BILL OSTMEYER.

CULTURAL SECTION

Beginning, an exciting melodrama. A victory of good over evil, set on a magnificent cliff of Mt. Arapiles.

A MAIDENS DISTRESS

or

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE BIG BOLD BLACK-BEARDED BULGARIANBEAST OF A BARON.DRAMATIS PERSONAE

RODGER THE DODGER - The hero of our drama. He is a slim dashing figure with dark careless locks and attired in a magnificent green parka

THE FAIR FIONA - Our heroine, the ideal of every climber, kind, gentle, and virtuous.

THE BIG BOLD BLACK-BEARDED BULGARIAN BEAST OF A BARON.-
The villain's appearance typifies his name. Bad eyes and a large nose are surrounded by a coarse black beard. Nicotine stained teeth show through a gap in the beard.

AUNT BEATRICE - Our heroine's aunt is distinguished by her ample matronly proportions.

ACT 1.

Scene: On Flinders Lane, at the foot of Bluff Major. Aunt Beatrice sits lymphatically on a rock. The warm Wimmera sun gives Rodger's parka a gay glow but his face is troubled, likewise Fiona's.

Fair Fiona:

Oh brave Rodger, what can we do?
The Sub Committee has forbidden you
To climb with me, a fair beginner,
For you are not a Climbing Leader.

Rodger the Dodger:

My Fair Fiona do not despair
For your Rodger the Dodger bravely will dare
To break the Sub Committee's rules
Passed by those ignoble ghouls.

Together we shall climb Bluff Major,
 And to prove your maidenhood is in no danger
 To satisfy all there was no foul play
 Your Aunt Beatrice will chaperone today

Sotie on Fiona with a tarbuck true
 To your Cassin crab, with locking gate too.
 For your reputation to bear no shame
 Your Aunt Beatrice should do the same

Enter the Big Bold Black-bearded Bulgarian Beast of a Baron
 laden down with ropes, slings, pitons etc.

The B.B.B.B.B. of a B.:

Stop Rodger; Our club's tradition:
 To climb with Fiona you are forbidden!
 Go back down to Diapason,
 This climb is not for you, son.

Wait Fiona, you stay here,
 And I will lead you up this severe,
 And when at last the top we've found,
 Well, later we'll abseil down to the ground.

Aunt Beatrice:

Not unless I too, to the top am towed,
 For she will not climb unchaperoned,
 I gave her dying mother my trusted word
 To protect Fiona from your immoral horde.

The B.B.B.B.B. of a B.:

Tie on Aunt Beatrice and climb with us,
 Let's have no more of this absurd fuss.
 For here are two ropes belonging to me
 And with two ropes we can climb as three.

Come hither and I will tie the knots,
 Around your most excessive guts,
 The cord which goes eight times round most
 Will go but twice around your waist.

Aside (Stat around and you'll see some fun,
 For I have left the locking gate undone
 And tied her waist-loop with a reef knot, it's true
 I left the thumb knot of her tarbuck too.

As she starts to climb, with the rope I'll jerk her
 And that ample weight will provide such inertia
 That the knots will spring apart, alas,
 She'll fall back on her ample ****)

10.

Here I go ladies, and you'd do well
To watch as I with learned skill,
With finess of balance, and strength of limb,
Master the problems of this great climb.

CURTAIN.

Look for Act II of this exciting drama in your next issue.

—oOo—

THE UPPER HOLLYFORD VALLEY NEW ZEALAND. JAN/FEB. 1965.

For any individual possessing an amalgam of the following elements; eighty pounds, enthusiasm for mixed rock and snow climbing, not too worried about two hundred and fifty to three hundred inches of rain per year, living in 'huttet' luxury, averse to long 'slogs' prior to climbing, partiality for superb mountain scenery, then he would find in the upper Hollyford Valley an unsurpassed base camp.

"Like a dismal cirque of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor". For the druid stones, substitute mountain peaks varying from between six to eight thousand feet. This will give an inadequate picture of the almost complete circle of peaks thrown up within a few miles that surround the New Zealand Alpine Club huts in the Upper Hollyford Valley. The huts are situated just adjacent to the road running through from Te Anau to Milford at a point a quarter of a mile from where the road cuts through the Homer saddle.

Despite the very high statistical probability of bad weather and a ywo weeks allowance of the two hundred and fifty inches of rain, we has extremely good weather with only a little rain. The smow was not in particularly good condition being rather soft and inclined to leave the underlying rock given a little provocation. It afforded us some good climbing, however, up various gullies and expeditions along the higher ridges. The rock was quite good for climbing being of a granitic quality, reasonably stable and lacking only in good belay positions on many of the routes.

Apart from the intrinsic satisfaction obtained from climbing some of the good mixed routes of rock and snow, the views from the summits encompassed possibly some of the most sensational mountain scenery in the world. This would be particularly true of the view from the Barrier ridge over towards Madeline 8380' and Te Wera 7627' (A magnificent looking peak.)

The peaks within easy reach of the hut number in the twenties and include climbs of all standards, suitable to either the beginner or the experienced alpinist.

Any member of the Club who intends to visit New Zealand would find it very worth while to spend at least a few days in this corner of the Darran ranges.

Useful information concerning the Darran ranges may be found in back numbers of the New Zealand Alpind Club Journal, Moir's Guide Book (Southern Section pages 60-65), Fiordland National Park (p 32-36), The Darran Mountains (one inch to one mile map) and the Shell Map of the Southern lakes.

Brian Nettleton
Alan Lephart

Dept. of Physical
Education.

-----oOo-----

CAVING

Whilst caving is not strictly a branch of mountaineering, it seems that there is, in M.U.M.C. a lack of knowledge on caves and caving. This is surprising when one considers the fact that Melbourne's University is amongst the biggest in Australia and yet has no caving society as many smaller universities have. Melbourne itself only supports two clubs, whilst in Sydney there are at least four very active caving groups with large memberships. In Victoria, the caving position is made difficult by the lack of good caving regions within reasonable distance of Melbourne.

There are two main types of caves, both of which are represented in Victoria. Caves formed by the solution of limestone are the most interesting and complex, offering a much greater physical and mental challenge than the lava tunnels of the Western District. It is the limestone caves with which we deal here, partly because of the fact that they are more 'sporting', but mainly because I know more about them.

The formation of limestone caves is a controversial matter. They are primarily due to the solution of the rock, aided and abetted when an appreciable passage has been formed by erosion and rockfall. Solution caves are of two types--a hole with vertical descents (going down to about 550' in Australia to over 3,000' in Europe)--and the cave proper, mainly horizontal. Both caves and potholes may be active, i.e. having a stream running in them.

EQUIPMENT.

Caves tend to be cool, damp and muddy and consequently one has to be kept dry and warm (impossible)

The universal garment is the boiler suit, available in a variety of makes and hues, which tend to brown after use. The nylon reinforced models are preferable, but only slightly stronger. Underneath the boiler suit one may wear what one likes, thick

trousers are useful when crawling. Good boots should be worn, rubber of nailed soles are necessary. The usual rock climbing features apply - i.e., close fitting, narrow and robust. A safety helmet, (bash hat, skid lid, bone dome), should always be worn. An efficient chin-strap is a necessity. Metal types should be avoided because of their weight and the cutting factor of the rim.

As caves tend to be dark, artificial light has to be provided. The commonest form is the carbide lamp available in several models, giving light for, from 3 to 24 hours. From the interaction of calcium carbide and water, acetylene is produced which is ignited to give light never before 'seen'. (As the small scout at Bungonia said: - "You put rocks in the bottom and water in the top and it burns, real bright").

Electric lights commonly in the form of headlamps attached to the helmet are also used. These have the advantage of running under water and of pointing in the direction one is facing. Electric lamps need to be very strong to take the severe bashing which they will receive. Candles are also carried as an emergency light source. Spares for carbide lamps, torches, matches and candles (especially candles) should always be carried.

We now come to the climbing equipment for potholing. As one starts at the top of a pot, (usually) and can hardly ever see the face below, only the foolish caver abseils down a shaft. Wire ladders of the electric variety are used for descent. These are made of thin steel rope and duralumin rungs about six inches long and twelve inches apart. The whole, properly made, has a breaking strain of about one and a half tons. Ladders are made in 30 and 60 foot lengths which can be clipped together to form longer sections.

When ladder climbing, a belay rope (toprope) or a number 4 nylon is used. Ladders are exhausting to climb and it is easy to fall off. Waistloops and karabiners are used to clip on to the ladder, if, and when, resting.

Other special equipment includes scaling poles, skyhooks, dipriontodons (super flash guns), and inflatable rubber dinghies. TECHNIQUES. Caving has been called 'subterranean mountaineering' and all rock, (and ice, in other parts of the world) climbing techniques are used on occasions. 'Chimneying' is possibly the most important, as many caves call for ascents and descents of inclined cracks and 'pipes'. Often these cracks are horizontal and such constriction becomes known as squeezes, rat holes, etc. Crawling methods are many and are usually painfully as much is done on hands and knees or stomach. Artificial climbing techniques are occasionally used to reach holes high up in walls and roofs.

SAFETY. Cave safety is a most important topic as many people

take for granted that they can surmount any encountered underground obstacle with insufficient light, time and equipment. Injury underground adds tremendously to the difficulties of a caving party. In Britain, caves are graded, (like known climbing routes), not on the physical difficulties of exploration but on the difficulties of extracting a badly injured person. To get a person with a broken leg through a hole, just big enough for him alone is complicated and dangerous.

It follows then that a caving party should be experienced or have with it, experienced people, preferably members of a recognised caving group. The ideal number in a party is four cavers. Movement is much facilitated with three - this is the minimum number recommended by any caving club. One should be fit and well before embarking on any outdoor activity. This applies as much to caving as to anything else. Remember..... your caving career may last a lifetimeif you are careless.

Recommended Reading: 'British Caving' edited by J.H. Cullingford. Textbook of principles and practice, better than any other in English. (It is in the Geology Library). 'Ten Years Under the Earth' by Norbert Casteret (In Rowden White Lib) 'My Caves', 'Darkness under the Earth', 'Descent of Pierre St Martin' all by Casteret. 'Caves and Cave Diving' by Guy de Lavour (In Rowden White Lib.) The section on equipment for caving will be in 'Equipment for Mountaineering' second edition which will come out in the next few months.

Trogyeti.

N.B. There will be a caving trip sometime during first ters vac.

NEW BELAYING TECHNIQUE

Of late many of the club's top climbers have been using the jam nut belay with considerable success. We trust they will regain full virility.

CLIMBING IN THE DUCANES - A MYTH EXPLODED.

Date: Mid January, 1966.

Party: Ias Guild, Lyn Cady, Pete Smith, Fran Menzies, Doug McConnell and wife, John McLean, Gwyn Davies, members of V.C.C. and Sydney Rockies.

The object of the trip was to do a second ascent of the route up the east face of Geryon, put up to by Bob Jones and Bernie Lyons several years ago, and to perhaps improve on this by putting up another route directly onto the North Peak.

The rest of the party had gone in early, and Gwyn and I were to meet them at the campsite at the foot of Geryon's famous scree slope. There is a great deception in Pine Valley. A blazed trail begins with a sign 'Geryon' but leads to the foot of the Acropiles. Consequently we spent several days not exactly lost, but misled. When we did finally find our mistake and scrub bashed those three hard earned miles from Pine Valley Hut the weather broke. Days of snow, sleet and hail.

It was the second last day of our stay when Ian and I were finally able to team up on a rope. To warm up we did a variation ascent of the South Peak and had the disconcerting experience of seeing a falling boulder knock off an oft used abseil point. The sling was just left sitting on the ledge, around nothing.

The following day we set off at 6 a.m with another rope, Reg Williams of the V.C.C. and John Worrell of the Sydney Rockies, to climb the scree slope and drop over the saddle between Geryon and Acropiles, and hence get to the foot of the east face.

The climb began with a sense of urgency, rapid climbing and long pitches so as to have time to spare when we reached the Severe pitches we expected. However, they did not come and we completed the 1,400' of climbing onto the col between the Foresight and the North Peak in just over 4½ hours. Most of the climb was confined to gullies and couliours, so there was little of the expected exposure. Further to our right, below the North Peak the cliff looked more fearsome and would probably require artificial technique. Perhaps an ambitious project for the future.

From the col we repeated the V.C.C. new route up onto the North Peak. This was first done five days previously by Reg Williams and Melon in the first south to north traverse of the peaks.

Perhaps the best routes were put up on the 600' north wall of The Acropiles. Ian and three of the V.C.C. attempted a route in the centre of this wall but were stopped 200' from the top. It could probably be completed with artificial. Later Reg Williams and John Worrell completed a climb on the left of the wall.

JOHN McLEAN.

WIDER SCOPE IN CLIMBING.

Small groups of M.U.M.C. climbers in the last year were climbing regularly at Sugar Loaf and North Jaw Bones, virtually mastering all the hardest climbs on these faces. This is a worthwhile achievement, but is only a success in a limited field of climbing. The gentle angles of these faces give ample practice in the handling of ropes, placing of runners, and belaying etc., all of which are so necessary in climbing. It is to be hoped these people will now devote far more of their climbing efforts to the steep and far more complex faces of the Grampians area. Large steep faces call for a much greater range of skills and techniques. However, the basis of these techniques is still rhythm and an even finer sense of balance. Many climbers switching from the 'Loaf' area feel they do not have the strength to cope with the harder cliffs. This is a mistaken idea, as once one has had some experience and gained confidence on steep rock, little extra strength is needed on any but the 'fieriest' of overhanging faces. Balance still allows the feet and legs to do most of the work.

May this year see many M.U.M.C. members climbing on the harder established routes and putting up fine new routes in the Grampians area.

AN EXCELLENT ROUTE ON THE NORTH JAWBONES

By combining four of the best climbs on the bones a sustained high standard route is formed on the North Buttress. It was first climbed as such by Peter Jackson and Robert Bull of the V.C.C. in Nov. '64 but due to lack of attention given to Jawbones of late, has been infrequently repeated.

The route begins with Spraggit, a Severe climb which starts on the slab left of Northern Ramble and wends its way through the overhangs and onto the Route 1 face. Here it meets up with Speigleman's Overhang. A remarkably clean crack, requiring classical technique, which leads up to the right hand belay of the Traverse of the Gods. The route then goes out to the centre of the traverse, thus embracing the crux, and up Greg's Direct Route (a 150' rope is needed to reach a safe belay on this pitch). This last pitch was originally graded a Mild V.S. but is now considered a hard Severe.

RECORDING OF CLIMBS

With the rapid development on Victorian climbing in recent years it has become increasingly more difficult to keep records of routes and first ascents. This presents a problem to climbers visiting a cliff for the first time, and will in time create a difficulty in making up guides for the cliffs. For some time the V.C.C. has been in the habit of keeping records of first ascents. However, M.U.M.C. has been sadly negligent in this field. The Climbing Sub Committee proposes to nominate a Climbs Recorder to whom descriptions of new routes can be submitted for filing at Aikmans Road.

A description of a new route should contain the following:-

- a. The cliff on which the route exists.
- b. The name of the climb.
- c. The length of the climb.
- d. The grading given to it, with a brief description as to where the difficulties lie e.g. strenuous, delicate, etc.
- e. A pitch by pitch description with the length of each pitch.
- f. The date of the first ascent.
- g. The party to make the first ascent.

It is hoped that this service will encourage M.U.M.C. climbers to do more to develop Victorian cliffs.

STOP PRESS.

The club has reclaimed a notice board at the same location as last year, on the north side of the Union building.

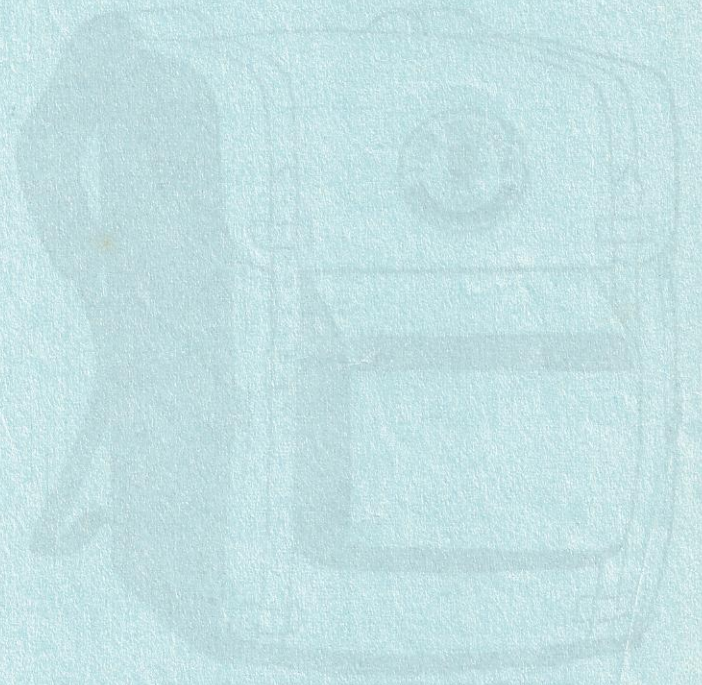
KIMPTON'S

HOW MAKE AND SELL THE ORIGINAL

MOUNTAIN MULE

AS USED BY SIR EDMUND HILLARY
ON HIS MT. EVEREST EXPEDITION

The Mountain Mule is a new type of pack animal, designed to carry loads of up to 100 lbs. It is made of a special material which is strong, light and does not rot. It is easy to use and can be carried by a single person or a team. It is the ideal pack animal for the mountaineer, explorer and sportsman. It is also ideal for the farmer and the small business man. It is a real money saver. It is a real time saver. It is a real life saver. It is a real peace of mind. It is a real mountain mule.



KIMPTON'S "EIDERLITE"

SLIMMING BAGS ARE MADE IN 3 POPULAR MODELS



Model 1 - The most popular model, made of a special material which is strong, light and does not rot. It is easy to use and can be carried by a single person or a team. It is the ideal pack animal for the mountaineer, explorer and sportsman. It is also ideal for the farmer and the small business man. It is a real money saver. It is a real time saver. It is a real life saver. It is a real peace of mind. It is a real mountain mule.

KIMPTON'S FEATHER MILLS LTD.
LONDON, ENGLAND

KIMPTON'S

NOW MAKE AND SELL THE ORIGINAL

MOUNTAIN MULE

AS USED BY SIR EDMUND HILLARY ON HIS MT. EVEREST EXPEDITIONS.

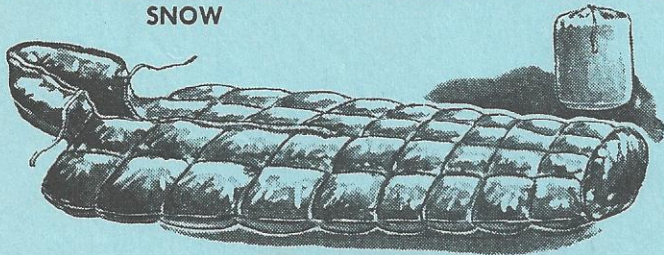


This super lightweight, super strong pack always puts the load in the right place distributing the load evenly without objectionable pressures on the back. Plenty of room and complete protection from weather incorporating lightweight "ripstop" Terylene canvas and fuel tank frame are standard features. Standard Model £14/17/6. Large Model £15/7/6. Mulette £14/17/6. Post free. Extras include Leather bottom 15/-, Terylene Webbing 15/-, Camera pocket 10/-, Packing Brackets 15/- (pr.).

KIMPTON'S "EIDERLITE"

SLEEPING BAGS ARE MADE IN 3 POPULAR MODELS

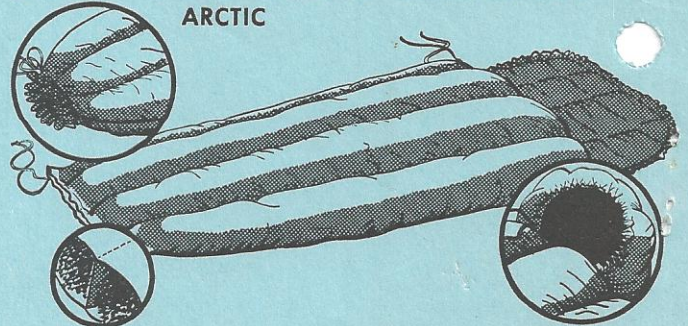
SNOW



Snow: Tailored hood — 36" nickel chest zipp. Circular insert for feet. Cut 6' x 30" plus hood.

Combination quilt — Sleeping bag: Designed for all-the-year use as either an eiderdown quilt, or sleeping bag. Simply fold in half and zipp the bottom and side and presto! your

ARCTIC



quilt becomes a sleeping bag. A double sleeping bag can be made by zipping two of these quilts together.

Arctic: FOR SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES. Cellular walls form lengthwise flutes top, bottom and at the side joins, thus

a complete cell of superdown gives the sleeper warmth all-round. When tied the end allows no heat loss however in hot weather the down can be compressed to the bottom of the bag and the end left open for ventilation. This makes the Arctic a dual purpose bag. Cut 6' 6" x 30" plus hood.

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