

The Mountaineer

Registered at the G.P.O. Melbourne for
transmission by post as a periodical.

Vol. 3

July 1960



MOUNTAIN EQUIPMENT

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Fairy

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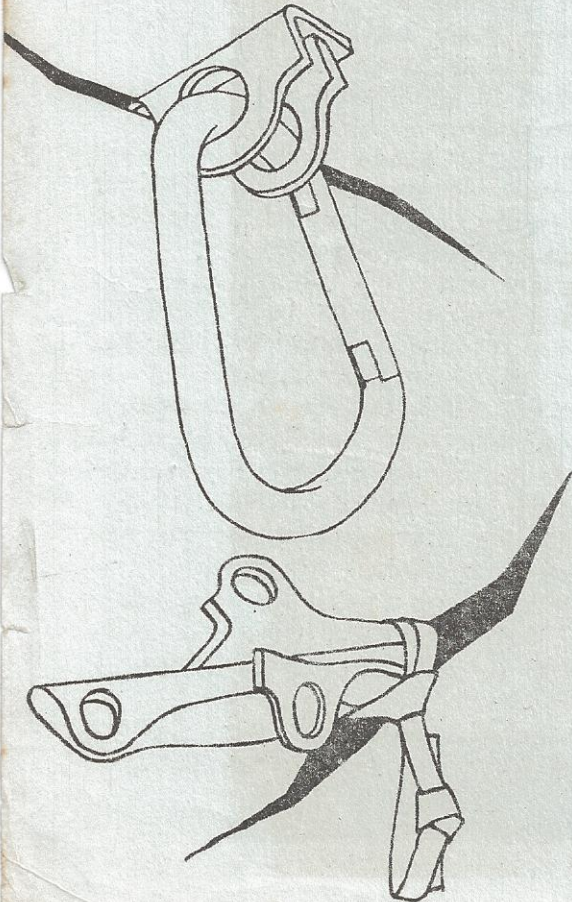
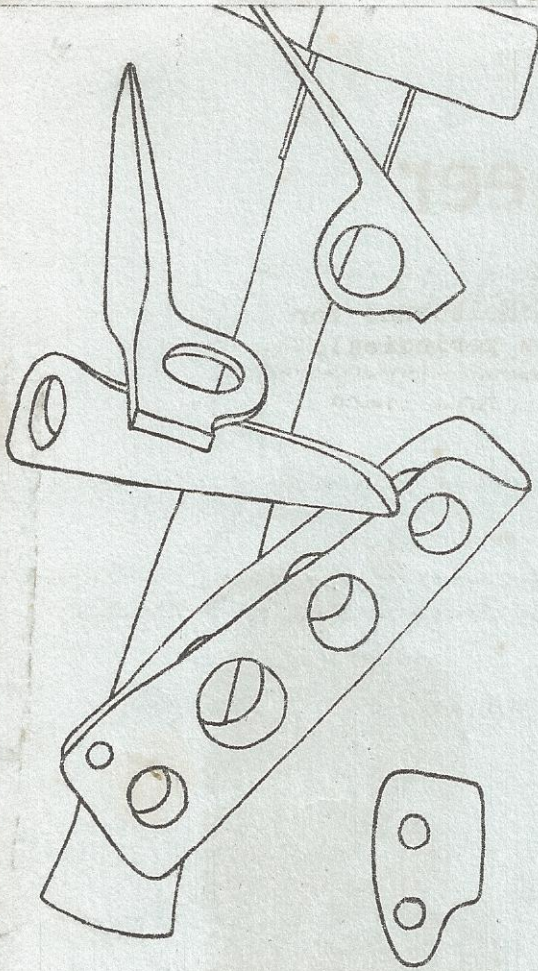
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The Mountaineer

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

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

Correspondence: Beaurepaire Centre, University of Melbourne,
Parkville 3052

STIRRING THE PORRIDGE

The Mountaineering club is one of the largest and most active extra-curricular organizations in the University. Consequently, its administration is more complex and more demanding than that of other bodies. The bulk of the work required is carried out by a small band of enthusiasts who make possible the smooth running of club activities. While the Committee members and a few helpers take on these tasks willingly, there are several ways in which club members can help to lighten their burden. Visit Aikman's Road at lunchtimes and assist with tasks such as duplicating and collating "The Mountaineer", addressing wrappers etc. Write articles for "The Mountaineer" or the club's annual journal (to be published early next year). Notify the assistant secretary promptly of any change in address. Offer your services as a trip leader. When on trips, co-operate with the leader, leave campsites tidy and in good order and respect the rights of others (even tourists, peak baggers etc.)

BOOK EARLY FOR TRIPS. This allows the trips secretary to assess transport needs in time to book the correct number of vans. If private transport is being used, check the arrangements with the leader or trips secretary. Do not leave it until the last minute, or you may miss out. Check that tent space is available. It is better to carry a tent than to find yourself sleeping out in the rain. If you have any doubts regarding your equipment, or your ability to complete the trip, check with the leader beforehand. By cooperating in these small ways, you will make club activities more enjoyable, and assist the Committee in the administration of the club.

GENERAL NOTICESCopy for the next "Mountaineer"

Articles relevant to any aspect of club activities will be welcomed by the editor. Trip reports, technical information, letters to the editor, artwork (cover designs, cartoons etc.), songs, verse are all acceptable. Get your name into print! Copy deadline is Friday, August, 16th.

Annual Journal

The club's journal, now to be published by Orientation Week next year, will be free for club members. Articles, poems, photographs (which will be returned) etc. are urgently required to glorify this publication. The editor eagerly awaits your contribution.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are due on 30th June. If you have a red line on the wrapper of your "Mountaineer", then you have become unfinancial, and must PAY UP. Subscription rates are:

Sports Union members:	60c.
Non-sports Union members:	\$1.00
Married couples:	\$1.25

The use of Feathertop Hut

To prevent rainstorms arising from severe condensation inside the M.U.M.C. Feathertop Hut, club members, and any others are asked to observe the following when inside the hut.

1. Ensure that all billies being heated are fitted with lids.
2. Endeavour to minimize the number of stoves used, by arranging with several other people beforehand to cook together, on the one stove.

P.S. Don't forget the Feathertop Alpine Instruction courses run by M.U.M.C. and New Zealand Alpine club in the second term vac.

M. Feller (Hut Warden)

Ye Olde Agnes Store

Several of the better known members of the club have borrowed equipment recently and found it in need of repair. As these people seldom use equipment it is essential that anyone finding faulty equipment tell whoever is in the store when it is returned. No charge is made for reasonable damage, this is what the hiring fee covers. It is most annoying to find buckles missing and rips in the canvas when the hike has started, so please tell us of any necessary repairs.

The store now stocks raspberry, lemon, lime and fruit cup "Happy Ade". This is excellent to add to water when on hikes and makes quite a pleasant drink. It costs 17c per packet for club members. 1 pkt. makes one gallon and will last one person a weekend.

Another new item is Freeze-dry meat at 45c per packet. This is the best possible way to carry meat. It is light and easy to cook. Our first order of 36 pkts. sold out in two weeks, but more should arrive soon.

Any suggestions from club members for new stock would be welcome and all will be considered.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I would like to comment on a statement in the last "Mountaineer" that with regard to packs "A-frames are out". I know that club opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of the H-frame, but I don't think the A-frame has been given a fair go. Properly worn an A-frame is just as comfortable as an H-frame. I have used a "Bergen" for all but the last 6 months when I changed to an H. I have as yet found no particular superior points in the H, and in particular with fastening it - it is much more tedious.

Perhaps the main point to make is that there is no hard and fast rule on types of pack. The beginner should realize that equipment is very much a personal matter and he should look carefully at all possibilities before making a purchase, not consult only one opinion.

No discredit is intended to the author of that article who has put down his ideas for us.

Pat Miller.

July, 1968.

Dear Sir,

On a recent trip it happened that our party was following another group from the Club. I was alarmed to see the mess left by club members and even more surprised to find that a fire had been left burning at the campsite. Surely a club with a reputation such as ours can set a better example and leave the country clean and safe.

Pat Miller

Dear Sir,

I wish to make a strong protest over the list of Committee members published in the last "Mountaineer".

Firstly, the position of Stores Officer has been regarded as being too insignificant to include.

Secondly, the Stores Officer, Pat Miller, and the Trips Secretary, Michael Feller, have been hybridized into Michael Miller.

Is this a conspiracy? A sinister plot? Everyone knows that these two are the only keen workers in the club.

I took strong exception to this and hope that the matter will immediately be rectified.

Yours unfaithfully,

Pat Feller.

Full apologies are extended to Mr. Feller. We are indeed fortunate that such a hybridization occurred in name only. What a mixture! The mind boggles.

Editor.

PHILLIP STRANGER TRUST FUND

Many thanks to the people who have made generous donations to the Phillip Stranger trust fund. It is hoped that many more people will contribute soon. Contributions may be left with Clive Parker or sent to:

The Phillip Stranger Trust Fund,
c/o Chris Baxter,
18, York Road,
GLEN IRIS. 3146

TRIPS PROGRAMME

15 JULY

(Monday)

FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING.

Countless slides of magnificent New Zealand will be shown. Michael Feller, John Bennett, et al., will be speaking. All are welcome. Supper will be provided.

20-21 JULY

ROCK CLIMBING - MT. STAPYLTON

Leader - John McLean

Transport - Private

BEGINNERS SNOW WALK

Mt. Timbertop - Mt. Buller

Leader - Peter Selby-Smith

Standard - Medium

Distance - 11 miles

Transport - Van, leaving Union Car Park

6.15 p.m. on Friday.

Fare - \$4.00 - \$4.50

Map - M.B.W. Mt. Buller (available at Aikman's Rd.)

27-28 JULY

SNOW WALK - THE BLUFF AREA

The Bluff - Bluff hut - The Bluff

Leader - Required!!

Standard - Hard

Distance - 14 miles

Transport - Private

Map - V.M.T.C. Watersheds of King, Howqua and Jamieson Rivers.

7 AUGUST

(Wednesday)

PRELIMINARY TALK - ALPINE INSTRUCTION COURSE

To be held in the James Crow Theatre, First Floor, Architecture building at 7.30 p.m. John Retchford will be the speaker.

Those going to Feathertop are obliged to attend.

All others are welcome.

10-12 AUGUST

(3 days)

MT. FEATHERTOP ALPINE INSTRUCTION COURSE

Leader - John Retchford et al.

Standard - Medium

Transport - Van, leaving Union Car Park

6.15 p.m. on Friday

Fare - \$5.00 - \$6.00

Cancellation Fee - \$2.00

Map - M.U.M.C. Mt. Feathertop

10-18 AUGUST

(8 days)

SKI TOURING - BOGONG HIGH PLAINS AREA

a. Mt. Hotham - Mt. Feathertop - Mt. Hotham

b. Falls Ck. - Bogong High Plains - Mt. Bogong - Falls Ck.

Leader - Bruno Zeller

Standard - Competent skiers

Transport - Private

Maps - F.C.V. Feathertop A,B,C, and D

M.U.M.C. Mt. Bogong

For further information contact Bruno Zeller.

30 AUGUST - 1 SEPTEMBER (3 days)

SNOW WALK - MT. BOGONG.

Mountain Ck. - Bogong Hill - West Peak - Mt. Bogong -

Cleve Cole Hut - Mountain Ck.

Leader - Robert Cannon

Standard - Medium-Hard

Transport - Private

Map - M.U.M.C. Mt. Bogong

6 SEPTEMBER

THE CLUB DINNER DANCE

To be held at the "Cuckoo", Main Rd.,

Olinda, at 7.00 p.m.

Cost - \$3.50 single

N.B. Please book early and pay as you book.

Bookings close on the 17th August.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY WEEKEND - MT. ARAPILES

About twentyone M.U.M.C. climbers spent Queen's Birthday weekend at Arapiles, with about eighty other from assorted clubs. The weather was nearly perfect for the first two days - a real change according to those who have been climbing there this year. A lot of good climbing was done and everybody enjoyed themselves, even those involved in accidents.

The evenings saw a return to the adventurous spirit of several years ago, with moonlight ascents of "Diapason" (VCC?) and "The Eighth" by Gordon Talbett, Peter McKeand and Chris Dewhurst. One might think that the number of falls in the weekend (six have come to my notice) is a reflection of this attitude to climbing, but I think that coincidence is the more accurate interpretation of the events.

Fortunately none of the falls appears to have had serious consequences. As usual it is instructive to examine these incidents since much can be learned from them.

The first point is perhaps the most important. Crash helmets should be regarded as an important part of a climber's gear and should be worn at all times. Sue O'Connor of R.M.I.T. needed two stitches in her scalp after a rock was dropped a few feet onto her head. Had this accident occurred on the cliff instead of in an exit gully the consequences could have been very serious. Peter McKeand fell fifty feet on "Checkmate". Although he fell clear of the rock, his head (protected by a club helmet) smashed into the cliff when he was arrested, instantly convincing Peter and many others that crash helmets should be considered indispensable. Peter fell from an easy section of the climb and was fairly well protected at the time. This suggests that even under "safe" conditions accidents of this type could happen to you.

I know crash hats can be a nuisance because I have worn one for some time and I continually bash it into rocks and occasionally wedge it in cracks. I often find that slings and a rope are an encumbrance, but I don't leave them behind - would you? A high quality helmet is desirable, but even a cheap motor cycle helmet is adequate for most occasions. Few accidents are so severe that a high quality helmet could withstand an impact where a cheaper one would fail, but the possibility of such an event should encourage people to buy a quality helmet if a purchase is to be made.

To those who doubt the wisdom of a helmet - ask someone who has been convinced the hard way - and ask yourself what value you place on your head.

I will not go into details of all that was learned from the rescue on the Sunday afternoon, but I would like to thank Bruno Zeller and John McLean for their parts in the rescue, and also the others who supplied the essential muscle power. Seventy minutes after the fall the patient was in a car heading for hospital.

One question which has since occurred to me is this - how many of us know enough first aid to treat the injuries we are likely to encounter in rock climbing accidents?

The last point which I would like to briefly raise here is the value of the Karabiner belay as a routine technique. I use it about half of the time, but I was not using it when Lesley Kefford fell from the Watchtower Crack and dislocated her shoulder. Had Lesley not come to rest in a condition and in a place in which she could support herself, I would have had great difficulty in tying off the belay rope and lifting her back to the ledge.

Tying off the rope while supporting someone on it is relatively easy if the Karabiner belay is being used, but it may be next to impossible without this technique.

This is only one of several advantages of the method and a fuller realization of its value has prompted me to borrow the accompanying article explaining the method.

Well, back to the rock, and please be careful. The rock rescue squad may need practice but it doesn't need it that badly.

Clive Parker.

TRIPS' REPORT

"When We Were on Geryon...."

- Trip report. Mt. Geryon 16/2/68 to 6/3/68

Put your climbing helmets on, get your shovels and your bulldozers, here comes a climbing story. When we were on Geryon....

Four of our party travelled economy class by P.O.T., while Bruno went by plane, but once in Tasmania, we all began to thumb lifts. Bruno and Tony made it to Cynthia Bay in one day, but Clive, Roger and Gordon only got just past Queenstown where they spent the night in the midst of hordes of mosquitos and a local orgy. Much to their disgust they were unable to get a lift the next day, but finally travelled to Cynthia Bay by bus, to find that Bruno and Tony had already been taken up the lake by boat, despite very rough conditions. Because of these rough conditions Clive et al. had to wait till late afternoon for the boat, and arrived at Narcissus hut at about 7.30 p.m. From this point everyone began the death march towards the Cephissus Creek camp site. Due to 2½ weeks food, much climbing gear (and too many climbing trips in cars?) our packs were in the 80 to 100 pound range, with Roger Caffin's pack easily cracking the "ton". And so we staggered on, with the rests becoming more frequent and more numerous, until the last of our number crawled into the base camp on Monday afternoon. Bruno and Tony, who had arrived in the morning had already gone up and had a close look at the peaks, and many plans were laid for the next day. When we were on Geryon.....

By moving up the scree chute above the camp site we climbed to the base of the west wall of Geryon. Tony and Bruno headed off and did a crack line they had picked out the day before on the S.E. face of the South Peak, named it Pixie (for Bruno) and graded it 5-. The other three did West Wall Eliminate which involved

Page Missing

They were just in time to see John Bennett and Dave Allen arrive. When we were on Geryon.....

From this point the trip became rather disjointed, due mainly to the efforts of the weather god Hughie. The remainder of Saturday, and all of Sunday were used as rest days, and numerous walks were done around Geryon and the Acropolis. On Monday, Dave and Bruno left for Cynthia Bay; Dave to return home, Bruno to meet Jill who was due in by bus on Tuesday. Tuesday was wet (as Monday) so Caffin decided to leave (...its not the weather, I just want to know if I have become a father yet". or words to that effect). A deep silence fell over the camp with Caffin's departure, along with several inches of rain. No climbing was even considered. Bruno and Jill strolled into camp in the rain on Wednesday afternoon, and strolled out again Thursday morning (in the rain) to do some walking. They were followed by Clive ("...its not the weather, there is a 21st party on Saturday night"....or words to that effect). When we were on Geryon.....

The three remaining inhabitants of the Mt. Geryon Bothie (= Scottish mountain hut) crawled out of bed on Friday to find... it had stopped raining.... amazing...simply fantastic....how'd you manage it? After a desperate ascent of the scree chute they knocked over a rather grotty crack line next to Pixie and called it Elf. The sudden joy of climbing again immediately raised hopes of glorious feats on the morrow; a North-South-traverse of Geryon. Needless to say, it rained all Friday night, and Saturday morning so the remnants of the M.U.M.C. Geryon expedition began packing and piking. When we were on Geryon.....

Now as the Bothie sinks slowly into the mud, and all fact sinks slowly into exaggeration and imagination, any place where one of the following people appears, one mournful cry is sure to be heard.....

WHEN WE WERE ON GERYON.....

Tony Crapper
Bruno Zeller
Jill Warton
Clive Parker
John Bennett
Roger Caffin
Dave Allen
Gordon Talbett

Exit Cave; Tasmania. February, 1968.

Party: Ivan Scott, Russel Kaaden, 'Vonne Hardefeldt
Bob Chappell.

We arrived in Hobart (some the worse for wear) variously about Sunday, 4th February. After a couple of pleasant days around Port Arthur we contacted the local cavers; one of them, Peter, offered to guide us into Exit.

We left at 7.30 on Thursday morning and drove down by the Huon Estuary in dark rainy weather to Hastings. From here a rough road leads south to the coast. Some miles along this the Exit track leads off westward toward Cavehill and the cave itself.

Further west still, the d'Entrecasteaux River forks in the downstream direction; the south branch flows down to Recherche Bay, the other disappears into the ground and flows out inside Exit Cave a short distance from the entrance.

Along the track we walked in alternate bright sunshine and heavy hail, cheered on by brief glimpses of snow covered la Perouse and thoughts of poor lads on their way to Federation. Indeed, three of us walked right past the cave to be lost for some hours in the log strewn waste.

Nevertheless, we negotiated the entrance chamber at 4.30 p.m. by the high level (suicide) route. From here we passed via the Wind Tunnel (blows lamps out) through comfortable passages into a series of ever larger chambers, along the floor of which winds a fair sized stream. The roof was barely visible and on blowing out our lights we seemed to float in a sea of green stars: brilliant, inch-long glow worms.

The track leads along the gravelly floor, across the stream and often high around the back of the massive formation along the sides. Shortly before camp I, and about a quarter of a mile into the cave, the d'Entrecasteaux rushes from a hole in the wall; beyond the stream was much quicker and easier to cross.

Camp I is on a bank about twenty feet above the stream in the largest chamber so far entered. There is an impression here of being in the open at night: sometimes the running water would sound like an approaching rain squall and I would look uneasily for shelter. Here we ate and slept and ate again. In the night the worms made dim patterns on the far wall.

Before breakfast Peter and Russel made a rough map of a few hundred yards of passage that had recently been discovered.

On Friday morning we set off in good spirits for Base Camp which is a mile in. All went well apart from occasional hold ups to put packs through narrow spots in the Talus Blockage (an oversized and unfathomable rockfall), or find the way, or pass such inestimable TCC features as the ring bolt above the muddy ledge above the black and deep (bottomless?) pool.

We arrived at Base Camp - hours from Camp I. This was situated in a vast cavern, well above the river and behind some considerable cliffs, with a pleasant view of more cliffs resembling the Dolomites across the way. There was a carbide and food dump here.

In a small side chamber is a tangle of white helictite known as Edie's treasure: the mud floor there is littered with the celebrated gypsum crystals - imagine sword grass; transparent, fluted, feet long ("and don't bloody step on 'em").

After a meal and brew Peter left for Hobart and some sea fishing. We sat down and thought of the talus and went to sleep. Our fortyeight hours in this spot were generally uneventful.

Ivan decides to go for a swim. Anguished cries in the distance. Russel to the rescue - Mr. Scott starkers on the bank and his lamp blown out. No matches.

Bumping sound from Dolomites. Cook's walked off a cliff! First aid drill and we live to eat another day.

Russel and Ivan fight off base camp lassitude and explore in toward the Grand Fissure.

We decide to leave the remaining five or six miles of cave unseen as the taste of dehyd. and thoughts of beer trouble the mind.

Being slightly confused as to the location of the entrance to the talus section we had a look at the bottom of Mini Martin, the deepest natural shaft known in Australia (seven hundred odd feet from the hillside), recognisable by the great logs smashed on the floor of the cave.

The trip out was a good deal faster than that coming in; the d'Entrecasteaux had dropped considerably to make things easier, and we emerged into bright sunlight on Sunday afternoon.

Walking out to the road and hitching back to Hobart was the hardest part of the trip, and food and beer did not eventuate till rather late Monday. The lounge of the pub near Geeveston is highly recommended.

From Hobart recuperation on the white beaches of the East coast then home via the Silver Sands, the Launceston, the Royal, the Flight Bar, the Melrose and Naughtons.

I would like to thank friends who put us up in Hobart (cavers suffer from acrophobia sleeping out) and the Tasmanian caverneers for their help in going to Exit Cave.

R.A. Chappell.

FALLEN ANGELS CLUB NEWS

It is gratifying to find that this years beginners have taken up the challenge and in some cases enter this club with some spectacular falls. This month's Splatter Cup Award must go to Lesley Kefford for her fifty foot fall off Watch Tower Crack. We are disappointed to note that while performing this splendid fall she only sustained a dislocated shoulder.

Mentioned in dispatches: Geoff Fagan fell off Iphegenia (Lacerated hip).

To Peter McKeand we can only say, while your fall of fifty feet off Checkmate was very spectacular, you will have to try harder if you wish to sustain an injury.

For the beginners aspiring to become members of this club you are reminded that there are three classes of membership.

Associate Membership (second fall exceeding 20ft)
Full Membership (lead fall exceeding 10 ft)
Ultimate Membership (lead fall as result of pushing off)

J. Zmood.

Rockclimbing, once only a single aspect of mountaineering as a whole, has now become a highly specialised sport in its own right. I feel that in the same way, falling, now only a small part of rock climbing, must inevitably develop into a separate sport, with its devotees spending all their time working at this one activity.

At the moment, the development of falling as a popular sport is being delayed by the unpleasanties associated with a fall e.g. the desperation just before the fall, the possibilities of injuries due to inadequate protection, the need to climb perhaps hundreds of feet before the fall is experienced. When falling becomes established as a sport, the experienced faller need only drive or walk to the top of his chosen cliff, select a good secure belay point, and a suitably steep section of rock face, and then proceed to fall off. There is no desperation or worry involved, as the time and place of the fall can be carefully chosen, and will therefore give maximum enjoyment of a good fall.

At present I know of only one club for fallers i.e. The Fallen Angels Club of the M.U.M.C. which is largely inactive, and holds no club trips, but with the upsurge in interest in falling, this club could provide the necessary basis for future clubs. A vast literature, and a comprehensive technical knowledge would soon be built up and falling would soon take its rightful place amongst the great sports of the world.

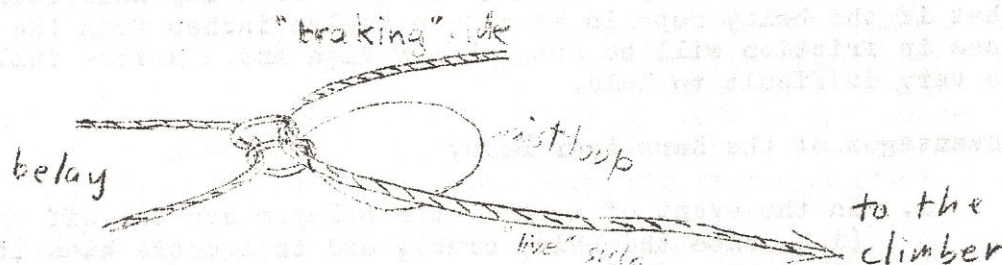
I would welcome any suggestions or ideas on how to raise interest in falling, and eagerly look forward to the day when there are climbers and fallers.

C.A. Norak.

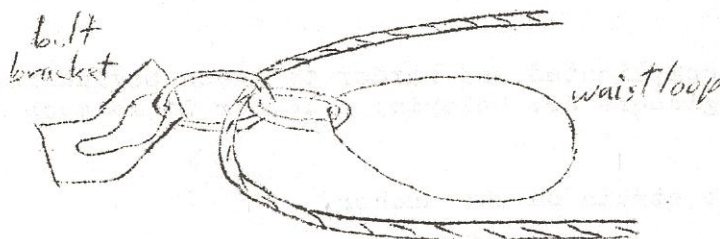
ARTICLES

The Karabiner Belay. Based on methods published in THRUTCH, May & June, 1966.

The Karabiner belay has been widely used in Sydney for several years, but it is not well known in Melbourne. This is a little surprising, since the method has some advantages over the usual waist belay. In the event of a leader fall a Karabiner, which is firmly attached to the belay, takes the shock and provides much of the friction required to stop the fall. This is more desirable than using the belayer's waist for the job.



The belayer fastens his waistloop to the belay with a screw gate Karabiner (gate down, screw closed). An extra Karabiner is clipped to the belay sling on the braking side (see diagram) and the rope is passed through this Karabiner and over the screw gate Karabiner. When belaying to a bolt it is permissible to clip two crabs in line, in which case the rope passes through the crab attached to the bracket and the belayer attaches himself to the next one.



The BELAY must be solid and must be able to withstand a strong pull up and down. Bolts, good pitons and waist level thread belays are best.

Holding the rope.

The rope should be held in front of the body as usual. Gloves MUST be worn. The rope should not be twisted around either arm except when belaying a second who is directly below the belayer. In this case the shirtsleeves should be rolled down and care must be taken since the braking arm may be drawn backwards. If this should happen

the belayer may easily lose control of the rope. Several variants are satisfactory, for example it is not necessary to have the belay point behind the belayer although it is desirable.

The belay rope should not run through the same Karabiner as the waistloop. It will not affect the efficiency of the belay if the waistloop is cut but it is likely that the belayer will be affected when he finds out.

If the waistloop is very tight the effect of the Karabiner belay will be lost, so the belayer should use a short sling to connect his waist loop to the screw gate or belay Karabiner. Note that if the belay rope is more than twelve inches from the back the loss in friction will be dangerously high and a severe fall will be very difficult to hold.

Advantages of the Karabiner Belay

1. In the event of a fall, the belayer can tie off the rope (i.e. onto the belay crab), and then untie himself without disturbing the rope.
2. The rope will not ride up under the armpits during a leader fall with the first runner above the belayer.
3. It reduces the shock on the belayer and also reduces the chance of burns, especially when a dynamic belay is necessitated by the size of the fall.

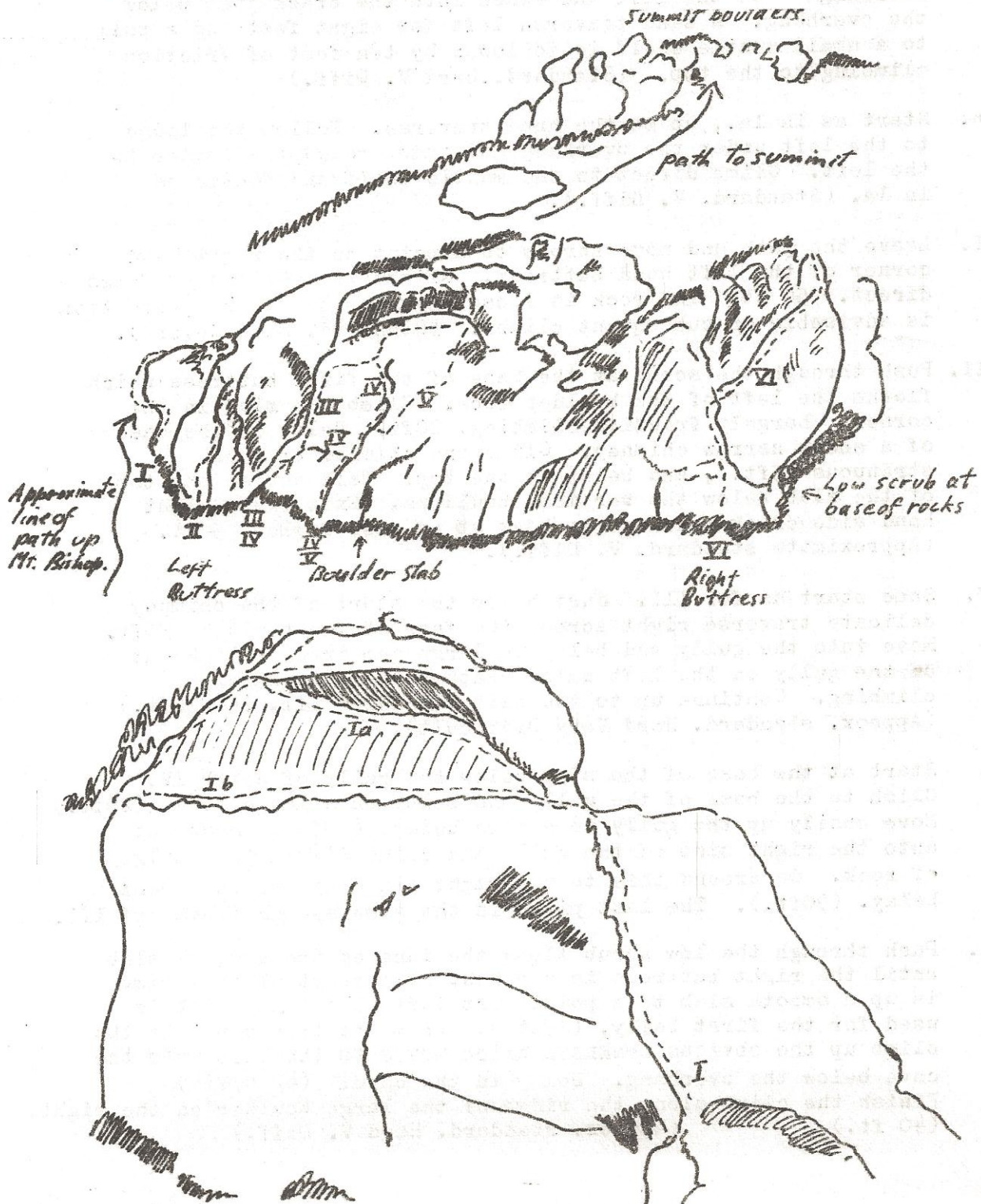
Disadvantages.

1. It is more complicated and harder to teach beginners, but when beginners are belaying a leader it is much safer.
2. It puts more strain on the anchor.

C. Parker.

Rock Climbing at Wilson's Promontory

The large boulder face on Mt. Bishop offers a number of interesting climbs suitable for short days climbing. In addition to the climbs mentioned in the V.C.C. Guide Book the following climbs are worth a visit.



- 1a. Beginning about ten feet to the left of II in the crack. Move up the left wall about ten feet and out to the left onto the open face. Climb diagonally up and to the left until a platform is reached and belay (25ft.). Walk across the ledge to the left and into a wide crack. Climb this direct and move out to the left to belay. Step around the overhang to the left and reach into the crack just below the overhang. A hand traverse left for eight feet and a pull to a small mantle shelf is followed by ten feet of friction climbing to the top. (Standard..Hard V. Diff.)
- 1b. Start as in 1a., up to the hand traverse. Follow the ledge to the left under the overhang and step around the corner to the left. Climb direct to the mantle shelf and finish as in 1a. (Standard. V. Diff.).
- II. Leave the path and move across to a point to the right hand corner of the left hand buttress. Climb the obvious weakness direct. 50 ft. The rock is loose and probably piton protection is advisable on subsequent climbs. (Standard. Mild Severe).
- III. Push through the scrub at the base of the first buttress which flanks the left of the boulder face. Climb the slab in the corner. Largely friction climbing. 20ft. Belay at the base of a short narrow chimney. Climb the chimney (rather strenuous 15ft.), and belay at the top. Walk across the top of the slab below the vertical boulders. Exit via a right hand side crack which moves back at an easy angle. 50ft. (Approximate standard. V. Diff.).
- IV. Same start as for III. Just below the start of the chimney delicate traverse right across the face of the boulder. 30ft. Move into the gully and belay on large gum tree. Climb out of the gully on the left wall. Rather delicate balance climbing. Continue up to the exit for climb III. (40-50ft.) (Approx. standard. Hard Very Difficult).
- V. Start at the base of the slab below the gully of climb IV. Climb to the base of the gully and belay on a large tree. (20ft.) Move easily up the gully to a tree belay. (30ft.) Move out onto the right side of the gully and climb direct to a bulge of rock. Go around this to the right and continue to a good belay. (90ft.). The last pitch is the same as the finish of III.
- VI. Push through the low scrub along the face of the boulder slab until the right buttress is reached. The start of the climb is up a smooth slab to a point just left of a tree which is used for the first belay, (25ft.). From the tree continue the climb up the obvious weakness which moves to the left into the cave below the overhang. Belay in the cave. (40-50ft.) Finish the climb along the ridge of the large boulder on the right. (40 ft.). (Approx. standard. Hard V. Diff.)

The above climbs are all situated close together on Mt. Bishop and added to those listed in the V.C.C. Guide to the area provide a pleasant days climbing.

Another area worth visiting is Pillar Point. The track from Norman Bay to Squeaky Beach is followed until the turn off to Pillar Point. The track is followed until it terminates at the rocks which jut into the sea. The rocks are followed to the right on a gradually narrowing platform. Two interesting climbs for beginners start where the platform finishes at a narrow gully. One climb starts by traversing into the gully and belaying where it narrows into a chimney. A short 20ft. chimney is climbed to a rather strenuous exit. (Standard. V. Diff.)

The second climb starts over the gully and moves up the slab by an obvious route. It is a delightful exposed balance climb (45 ft.) to a belay at the top. Move easily on flat rock to the right and climb the crack in the corner (15ft.). Belay on top of the crack.

Little Oberon

On the south-east face of little Oberon is a rock face offering what appears to be a variety of climbs. Although only one climb is listed here the reader should note that the area is large and a number of similar standard routes apparent.

The track from Norman Bay to Little Oberon Bay is followed until a route over the seaward ridge of Little Oberon can be easily ascended. Descending on the other side, follow the rock face until a very large flake forms a gully on its' left ledge and the main face. A large platform with a number of trees appears just below the overhang formed by the flake. Follow an obvious diagonal line to the right leading to the platform and belay on the largest tree (60ft.). Move diagonally left across the face to the bottom of the large gully (45ft.). Move easily up the gully to the start of a long chimney. A strenuous climb up the chimney leads to a belay on top of the flake (75ft.). Climb the remaining face direct. A running belay from a jammed stone is adviseable (35ft.) (Standard. Hard. V. Diff.)

B. Nettleton.
A. Lephart.
Dept. of Physical Education.

How not to walk off the map during a "24 hr."

With another "24 hr." rapidly approaching, I have decided that a brief article on basic map reading would not go astray.

Maps come in varying scales, colours, degrees of accuracy etc. etc. ranging from rough sketch maps on cigarette packets to 1:10,000 contour maps.

Under the Australian National Mapping Program the whole continent is being mapped or remapped to a 1:50,000 scale (i.e. 1 inch on the map = 50,000 inches on the ground). It is likely that such a map will be used for this year's "24 hr.". The comments which follow apply to such a map, but generally they will be applicable to other types of maps.

The following pieces of information must be extracted from the map if you wish to reach the first check point:

1. SCALE

Can usually be found below the southern boundary of the mapped area. Make sure you understand the meaning of 1: 50,000, 1:63,360 etc. (see above).

2. CONTOUR INTERVAL

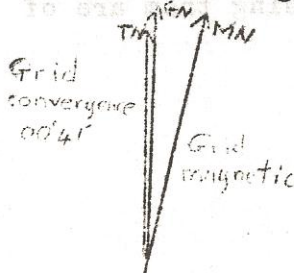
Also found at bottom of map. If not stated there, look at the contours themselves which are labelled randomly e.g. every fifth contour has its height written on it. The interval on 1:50,000 Army maps is 50' with every fifth contour line being darker print. A contour line is a line on a map passing through all points of equal height above sea level. Any person who comprehends the principle behind the contour line can at a moments glance tell whether the area mapped is flat or mountainous. The spacing of the contour lines gives them this information. After closer examination, ridges, saddles, valleys and spurs all become apparent. The only way to become a proficient reader of contour maps is to use them regularly. So, if possible, take your own map on any trip and try to follow the route on it. You may even discover that the navigator is leading you in circles. Hint: when trying to distinguish spurs from valleys remember that the creeks flow in the valleys and that water flows down hill.

Other ways in which height may be shown on a map are by means of:

- (a) spot levels - height above sea level is noted at various points on the map.
- (b) layer shading - various colours denote the approximate height above sea level e.g. 0'-100' green, 100'-200' yellow etc.
- (c) hachures - short straight lines indicate slope of terrain see e.g. V.M.T.C. maps.

3. MAGNETIC VARIATION

This occurs because the compass points to the North Magnetic Pole and not to the true North Pole. In Victoria, to obtain the true bearing in relation to the North Pole, you add 10° to the magnetic bearing. A table similar to that extracted below can be found in the lower right hand corner of the map and should be understood.



The relationship between true north, grid north and magnetic north is shown diagrammatically for the centre of the map. Magnetic value is correct for 1965. Annual change is 00°03' easterly.

To determine magnetic north connect the pivot point "P" on the south edge of the map with the value of the angle between grid north and magnetic north as plotted on the degree scale at the north edge of the map. N.B. magnetic variation will be found to be slightly different as one moves throughout the State.

Orienting the Map.

Lay map on a flat surface so that the Magnetic North line on the map is parallel to the needle of your compass. Remember when using a compass to check that there are no metallic objects nearby which could affect its reading. Also check your compass at the start of a trip against one which is known to be accurate.

4. LEGEND

The legend, or list of conventional signs as it is often called, illustrates what the various symbols scattered all over the map represent.

5. RELIABILITY DIAGRAM

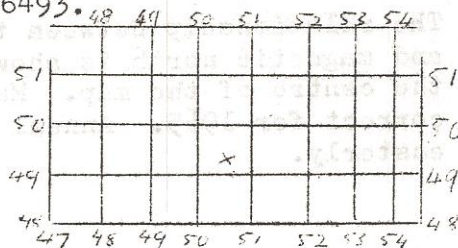
Self explanatory.

6. DATE OF LAST SURVEY

Always check this information which is usually found in the lower lefthand corner, for the map may have been made during World War II and not have been subsequently revised, with the result that roads, buildings etc. constructed postwar will not be shown.

7. GRID REFERENCES

Grid lines are lines (usually in black) printed over the map, normally at 1000 yd. intervals i.e. about $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart and running approximately N-S & E-W. They are a convenient method of describing a particular spot on the map. The references made using them are of six figures e.g. 506493.

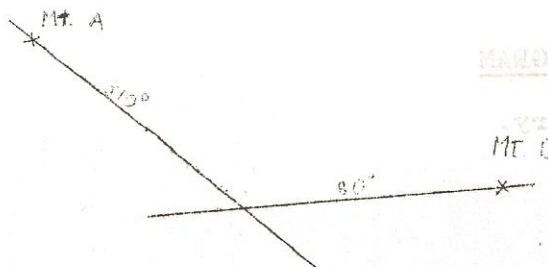


The third and sixth figures of the reference are obtained by dividing the distance between grid lines into tenths. You read the N-S grid reference first i.e. 506 is obtained from the numbers along the northern and southern boundaries of the map, and the E-W references second i.e. 493 is obtained from the numbers on the E. & W. sides of the map.

ADDITIONAL USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE NAVIGATOR.

1. BACK BEARING

May be used by a person who doesn't know his exact location, but can identify at least 2 features marked on his map. The procedure to follow is to take bearing on each of these features and then rule lines following the resulting bearings through these features on the map. Where they intersect is the approximate position of the person taking such bearings, e.g.



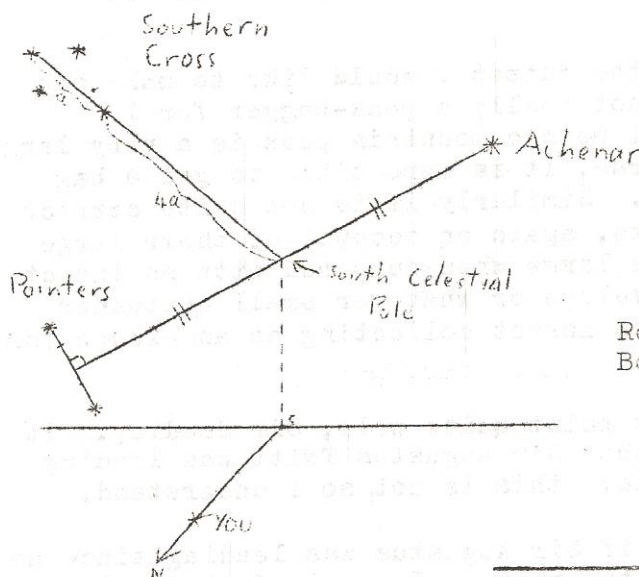
2. FINDING NORTH WITHOUT A COMPASS.

By day.

- (1) Shadow stick method. Place stick vertically in ground and mark the length of the shadow it casts every hour. The shortest shadow run N-S.
- (2) Watch method. Point the 12 on the dial towards the sun. Then bisect the angle between the 12 and the hourhand - the resulting line runs approximately N-S.
- (3) Moss grows on south side of trees. (Many exceptions will be found)

At night (particularly useful if you leave your compass at the last checkpoint and can see the Southern Cross and/or the Pointers and/or Achener through the mist).

The diagram below contains three methods of finding south which I hope are self evident.



Recommended Reading:-
Boy Scouts' First Class Book.

The Cannon's Roar

The following is a transcript of the interview of Sir Smedley Falls by Bob Under on 'Peepul' on the ABC recently.

B.U.: We have in the studio tonight Sir Smedley Falls who

SSF.: Good evening.

B.U.: is one of the greatest peak-baggers in the world. Sir Smedley (SSF: Good evening) has recently returned from Rumdoodle where he (SSF: good evening) was leading an expedition. I'm going to ask Sir Smedley (SSF: Good evening) a few questions about peak-bagging. Good evening, Sir Smedley.

SSF.: Good evening.

BU.: I'm going to ask you a few questions about peak-bagging, Sir Smedley.

SSF.: Good evening. Well from the outset I would like to make one point quite clear. I am not really a peak-bagger for I simply don't bag peaks. I mean a mountain peak is a very large object indeed and, of course, it is impossible to get a bag to fit over the top of it. Similarly it is not quite correct to say that I collect peaks, again on account of their large size. A mountain is quite large when compared with an insect, or an M & B tin, or an envelope or whatever small container that is handy when one uses insect collecting as an excuse for a rest. But as.....

BU.: I think you have made that point quite well, Sir Smedley. It was reported in December that Sir Augustus Twitt was leading the expedition to Rumdoodle; this is not so I understand.

SSF.: Well no, it only looked as if Sir Augustus was leading since he was always at the head of the party. I was in fact the leader, leading in true mountaineering tradition from the rear.

B.U.: I was wondering if you could tell me a bit more about the expedition.

SSF.: Ah, now you are going to ask me to tell you a bit more about the expedition.

B.U.: You are a man of very acute perception, Sir Smedley.

SSF.: For a while I was guided by a blond loquacious sherpa, but he fell foul of a yetiess - strange, once he left, I had no trouble getting pure water. After I had a Dutchman, but he kept getting lost and going around in circles, so I don't really have a guide at the moment. All the same I have had a remarkably good return rate - only once have I had more than a 1.53% loss, and that was when I was at the Union courtyard whilst the rest of the party was at Batman Avenue.

B.U.: On your last trip you had a very narrow escape didn't you?

SSF.: My, my yes. While walking along the highway up the Bluff, I was startled to see a large tyre coming straight at me. A few seconds later the rest of the landrover came skidding upside down towards me. On and around it was most of a camp, bell (with cow attached), a horrible red zephr and two hikers. I don't mind admitting it but I turned and ran as fast as I could to the nearest milk bar. My, a seven oz. glass of trifle never tasted so good.

B.U.: All the same I suppose you will be climbing quite a few Australian mountains; you will of course be going to Buggary.

SSF.: Oh, yes indeed, heh heh, many's a time I've been told to go there. Heh, heh. In fact I'm often called a peak bugger, heh, heh, etc.

B.U.: Is that so?

SSF.: Er, yes.

B.U.: Do you use mules on your trips?

SSF.: No, I carry everything on my back.

B.U.: I'm sorry, I meant a mule pack.

Then followed 5 minutes of mutual apologizing.

SSF.: I don't believe in packs myself, so I just have a frame and a large back pocket attached to it, so that everything will be handy.

B.U.: A final question, Sir Smedley, in order to do your trips you must have some power over the Government.

SSF.: Well let me just say that Lloyd George knew my father and father knew Lloyd George. Not only that but also they know that if they don't do what I want I will get a stick of dynamite and blow them all up.

B.U.: Thank you very much for coming tonight, Sir Smedley, and giving us an insight into the picturesque life of a peak bagger.

BOOM.

LIBRARY

The following books are available in University Libraries and so, for the time being, will not be purchased for the Club library while other books are still needed.

Baillieu Library

- ✓ To the Third Pole (American Everest Expt.) G.O. Dyrenfurth 915.42 D996
- ✓ The life of Horace Benedict de Sasseur. D.W. Freshfield B925.5S259F.
- ✓ The Mountains of New Zealand. Rodney Hewitt 919.31 H611
- ✓ High Adventure (1953 Expt.) Sir Edmund Hillary (mumc) 915.42 H649
- ✓ The Ascent of Everest (1953 Expt.) Sir John Hunt (and in Ed. & Med.) (mumc) 915.42 H941
- ✓ With Axe & Rope in the New Zealand Alps. G.E. Mannering AX 919.31 M282
- ✓ Abode of Snow. K. Mason. 796.52 M399.
(List of Himalayan exploration & mountaineering).
- ✓ Mountains & Mountain climbing. Nelson B796.52 N928
- ✓ South Col. Wilfred Noyce 915.42 N949
- ✓ On Snow and Rock. Gaston Rébuffat 796.52 R293
- ✓ Starlight and Storm (Ascent of 6 great North faces of the Alps). Gaston Rébuffat 796.52 R293
- ✓ Americans on Everest. J.R. Ullman 915.42 U41
- The Age of Mountaineering. J.R. Ullman 796.42 U41
- ✓ Scrambles amongst the Alps in the years 1860-69. E. Whymper B914.94 W629
- ✓ On Climbing. Charles Evans. 796.52 E92.
- Alpinismo a Quattromani. Saraget & Ray 796.52
- Australian Snow Pictorial. S. Flattely 796.53.
- ✓ The Crossing of Antarctica. Hillary & Fuchs (mumc) 919.9
- East of Everest. Hillary & Lowe 796.52
- Everest - From the first attempt to the final victory. Morin 915.42.
- Everest - The Challenge. Younghusband. 915.42
- The Far South. Bechervaise 919.9

~~Karakoram~~ F. Maranni

<u>High Latitude.</u> Davis	919.9
<u>High in the Thin Cold Air.</u> Hillary & Doig.	796.52
<u>Interpretation of Ordinance Survey Maps.</u> Hockey	623.71
<u>Kanchenjunga.</u> John Tucker	915.42.
<u>Karakoram.</u> F. Maranni (mumc)	915.46
<u>Mount Everest 1938.</u> Tilman	915.42
<u>The Pamirs.</u> Dunmore	915.42
<u>Quest for a Continent.</u> Sullivan	919.7
<u>Story of Everest.</u> Murray.	915.42
✓ <u>Tasmania by Road and Track.</u> Emmet. mumc	919.46
<u>Tasmania, Isle of Splendour.</u> Beatty	919.46.
<u>Visit to the Sherpas.</u> T. Bourdillion	915.42
<u>The White Roof of Australia</u>	796.93
<u>Men of Pierre Saint Martin.</u> J. Attout	551.44 A885
✓ <u>Ten Years Under the Earth.</u> N. Casteret (mumc)	551.44 C349
<u>My Caves.</u> N. Casteret.	551.44 C349

Geology Library

<u>British Caving.</u> C. Cullingford.	551.44 Cul.
<u>Helectite VI. 1962-3</u>	p551.44
<u>J. Australian Cave Research</u>	p551.44
<u>International J. of Speleology</u>	64/5 p551.44 Int.
<u>Speleology. The study of caves.</u> G.W. Moore	551.44 Moo.
<u>Nat. Speleology Society Bull. (Virginia)</u>	V28 1966.
	p 551.44 Nat.
<u>Depths of the Earth.</u> W.R. Haliday.	551.44 Hal.
<u>Caves of Washington.</u> W.R. Haliday.	551.44 Hal.

Also there are a large number of separates in the separate collection of relevance to cavers.

<u>Mount Everest.</u> T. Hagan.	555.42.Hag.
<u>The Mountain World.</u> 1953-4, 1958-9, 1960-61.	551.4 Mou.
<u>La Haute Montagne Alpine.</u> G. Galibut.	551.89 Gal.
<u>Standard Encyclopedia of the World's Mountains</u> A.J. Huxley	551.89 Hux.
<u>How to collect mountains</u> C. B. Hunt	551.89 Hn.

Born about 10,000 years ago

Chorus: I am a lonesome traveller, a mountaineering bum
Very widely travelled, from across the range I've come
I climbed the Rock of Ages in the year of One
And that was just about the biggest thing that man has ever done.

1. I was born about ten thousand years ago,
And there's nowhere in this world that I won't go
I've climbed all the mountains tall and I've never had a fall
And I'll clout you if you say it isn't so.
2. I climbed Everest just the other day
Wore out three pairs of gym boots on the way
And up on Kanchenjunga I damn nearly died of hunger
When the monsoon blew my last niner away.
3. I don't like to boast; perhaps I shouldn't say
I did the Western Arthurs traverse in a day
Next morning I climbed Fedder and I spent the night at Pedder
And did Frenchman's, Gould, and Ossa the next day.
4. I went over to New Zealand just to look
At a little pimple there they call Mt. Cook
In the Andes the Fitzroy really filled my heart with joy
So I soloed up and signed the visitors book.
5. I taught Rébuffat and Hillary all they know
And I climbed the Eiger backwards just to show
That it could be done and moreover it was fun
Why no-one else has tried I'll never know.
6. The mountains of this world begin to pall
I've climbed the lot, the big ones and the small
So I'm heading off quite soon to climb the Mountains of the
Weak gravity there will give a softer fall. moon

(Found scrawled on the back of a dehyd. packet and dedicated to almost everyone...)

BOLD PETER McKEAND

(Tune: Bold Tommy Payne)

I'll tell you a story, its strange but its true
of the climbers where I come from and the wild things they do
There once was a young man whose downfall began
on Checkmate - his name was Bold Peter McKeand.

Singing toorah oorali orrali ay

With pitons and rope he sprang up with a roar,
Slings, bolt plates and crackers, five dozen or more.
He charged up the cliff face with glory in mind
And he soon left the easiest section behind.

Singing toorah oorali orrali ay

Bold Peter climbed up just as far as he dared
Then suddenly found himself flying through the air
You should have heard the words to which Peter gave song
When the cold wind made him realize his handholds were gone.

Singing toorah oorali orrali ay

Now up at the "Piles" where the pine forest grows,
The folk tell a story, and they ought to know
How under the Bluffs ther's appeared a great rift
Where Bold Peter's crash hat dug a hole in the cliff.

By 'Jim'.

July, 1955

THE MOUNTAIN

WILLIAM PETER MONTGOMERY

(London: 1955)

I'll tell you a story, the story of the
of the children who I met and the story of
there once was a young girl who lived in
of the children - and she was very beautiful.

She was a very beautiful girl.

With golden hair and eyes like stars, she was
beautiful, like a flower and a butterfly. She was
He called her the little girl who lived in the
and he soon knew that she was the most beautiful girl.

She was a very beautiful girl.

When Peter thought of her, he was always
These children lived in the mountains, the children
Now children were born in the mountains, the children
When the children were born in the mountains, the children

She was a very beautiful girl.

Now up at the mountain where the children lived
The little girl was very beautiful, and she was
Now under the little girl's feet, the little girl
Where the little girl's feet were, the little girl

By William



THE ORIGINAL MULE



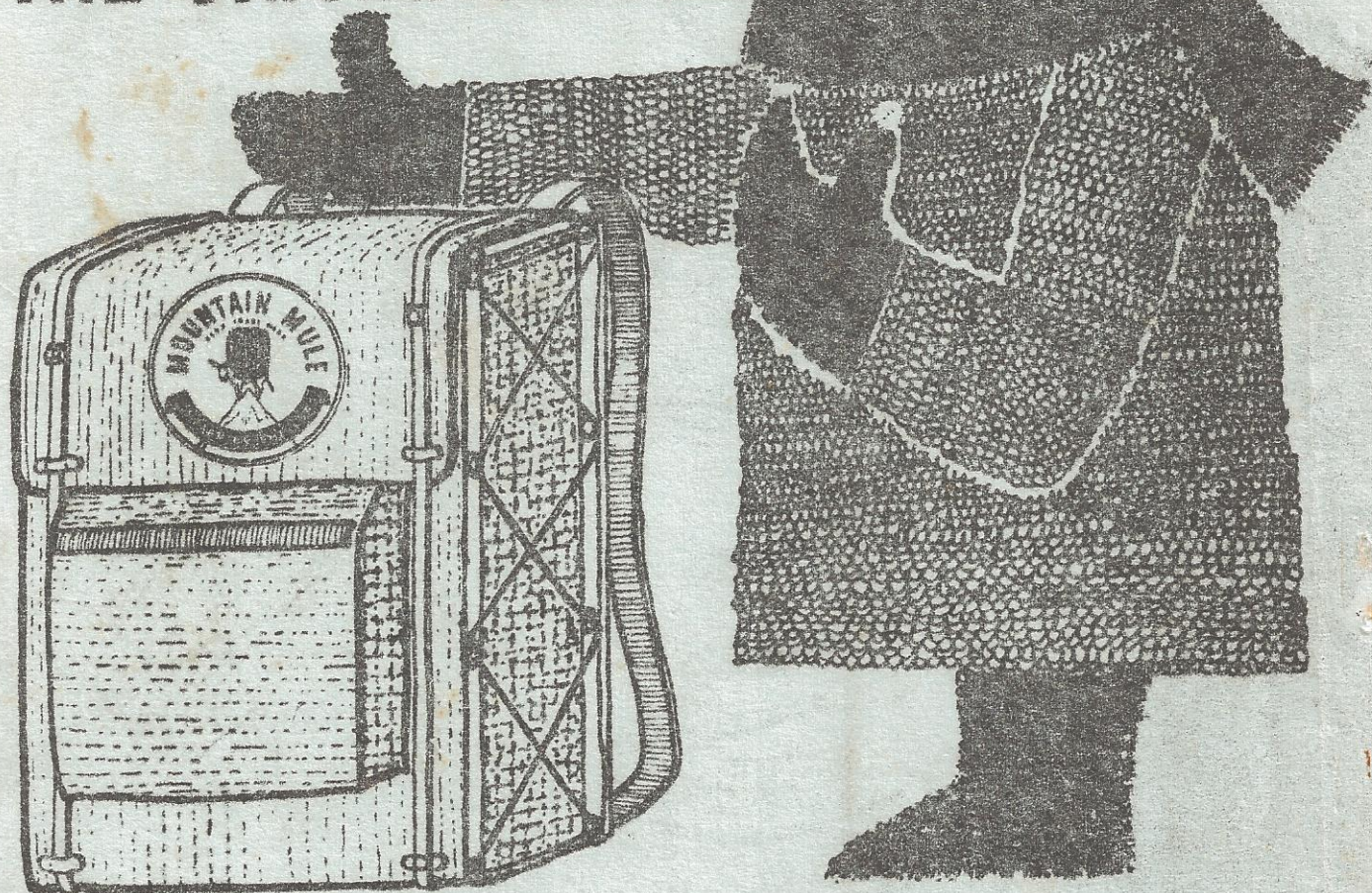
THE ORIGINAL MULE
A Book of
Facts and
Fancies
by
J. B. H. H.

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Co.

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THE ORIGINAL MULE



as used by Sir Edmund Hillary
on his Mt. Everest Expeditions.

Now made in Australia by

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5 Budd Street, Collingwood, Vic.
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