

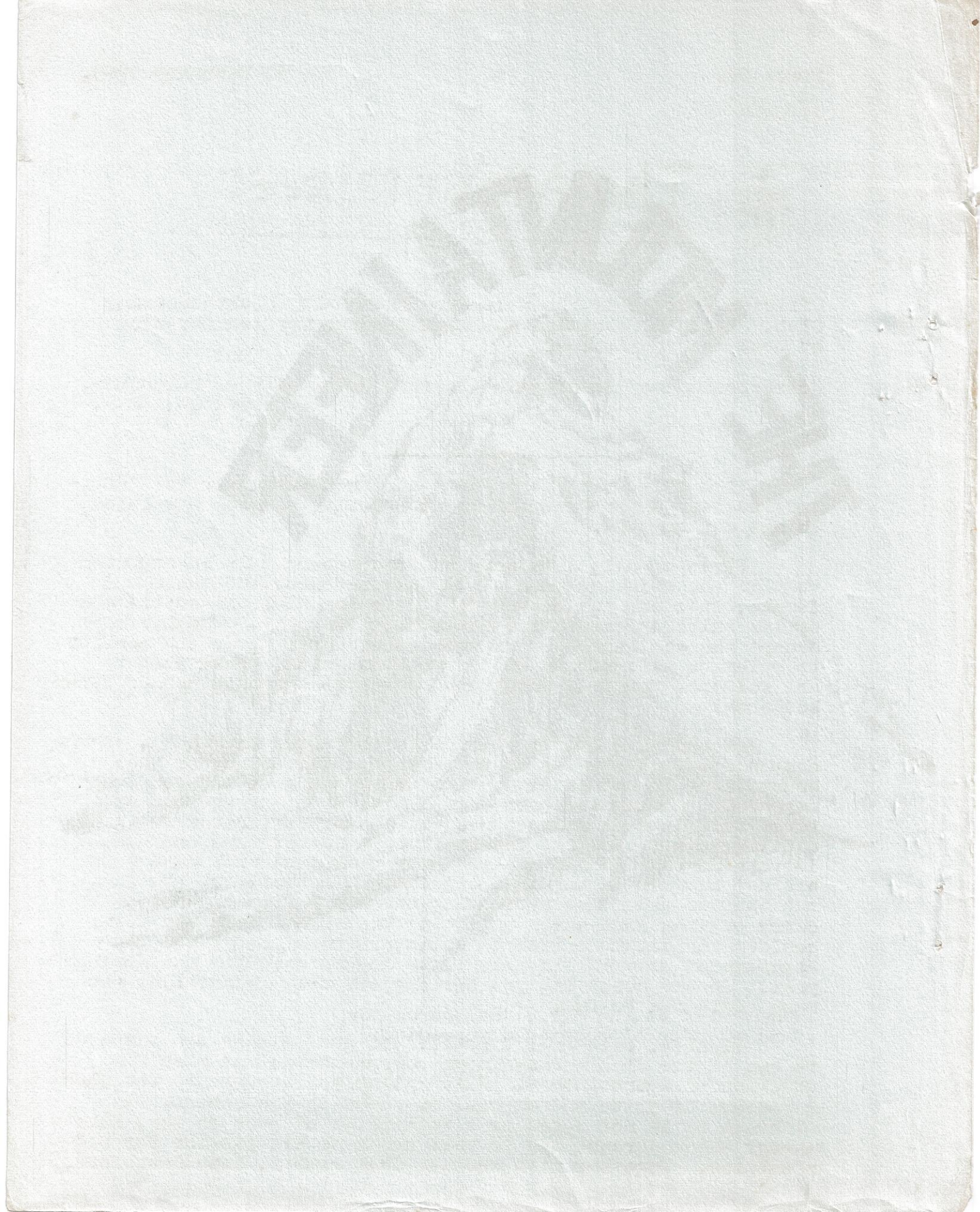
# THE MOUNTAINEER



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

Number 1.

February, 1969.





# 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.

---

With this, the first issue of the Mountaineer for 1969, and the last under the current editorship, several pertinent things may be said.

First of all, a welcome to new members. It is expected that in the neighbourhood of 200 new members, both male and female, freshers and others will join the Club and sample some of its multifarious activities during the year. Whether they accept the challenges of extreme rock climbing, or are content to relax on some of the easier walking trips, these members are welcome, for they provide a source of strength and of future leadership.

Secondly, a hearty welcome (with tongue in cheek), to the next editor, whoever he or she may be. Editorship of the Mountaineer is not as arduous an undertaking as is sometimes supposed. During the past year I have spent an average of three full days on each issue, this being sufficient for editing, proof-reading, duplicating, collating and postage. Whether another editor can get away with less will depend on his/her success in begging, cajoling, blackmailing, bribing, enticing or otherwise persuading another person or persons to carry out the last three of the above tasks. Although the quality varies, the editor is seldom short of copy, and the standard of material in this issue augurs well for the coming year. So how about it, you budding editors? Controlling the mass media can be fun.

Finally, editorial farewell and good wishes are extended to one of the Club's best known personalities and most experienced mountaineers. Mike Feller has brought to the club a measure of drive and enthusiasm found in few others. Although he is not noted as a technician of rock or ice, Mike's energy and endurance are as well known as his passion for big mountains. Together with another Club member, John Retchford,

well known to those who have attended climbing courses at Mt. Feathertop, Mike will leave in April to join the Australian Andean Expedition. That two members should be selected for this expedition is a tribute both to their individual abilities and to the stature of the Club.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The Annual General Meeting with its attendant election of office bearers is almost upon us again. Will we again have the situation where the more senior club members are the only ones who can be 'persuaded' to stand for the vacant positions?

It is often said that postgraduate members have more time to spend on bettering the club than undergraduates, but I know many postgraduates who dispute this.

I believe that, whilst the positions of President and Vice President(s) should be filled by the more experienced members - generally postgraduate - the positions of Treasurer, Trips Secretary, Stores Officer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Editor of the Mountaineer, and the General Committee Members should, in the main, be filled by undergraduates. This would do much to ensure the continuing vigorous growth of the club and generally benefit all aspects of "Mountaineering".

So, how about it you second and third years: why not take a turn on your committee and share your bright ideas?

Hoping to see many more names on the ballot sheet on March the 21st.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Ian Thomas.

Report on the Committee Meeting held 30th of January.

The meeting was called principally to discuss the club's financial submissions to the University Sports Union. This grant, received each year from the Sports Union, finances most of the clubs activities: enables new equipment to be purchased etc. Our submissions, basically the same as in 1968, will now be considered by the Sports Union.

During 1969 an Inter-Varsity orienteering contest will be held, organized by our club. The rules for this had already been drawn up by the club and referred to the Inter-Varsity committee through our Sports Union. The amended rules had now been referred back to us, and, after discussion, have again been submitted to the Sports Union together with our recommendations.

Harry Shaap reported on the progress of the Club Journal. The material in hand augurs well for a fine production.

After discussing the trips programme the meeting moved on to General Business. The main topic here was the hire of equipment and this is to be further discussed at the next meeting scheduled for February 20th.

If you have anything you wish to be discussed by the committee please do not hesitate to forward the topic to the secretary. Its your committee so lets have your comments.

Ian Thomas,  
Acting Secretary.  
340484 Ext. 2687.

---

MOOMBA WALKABOUT - 1969

On SUNDAY, 2nd MARCH, the Catholic Walking Club of Victoria, on behalf of the Federation of Victorian Walking Clubs, will lead the Annual Moomba Day Walk. The walk will be from the township of Harcourt to Castlemaine, a distance of six (6) miles.

The party will go by train from Spencer Street Railway Station at 9.30 a.m. on the 2nd March, and the fare for the return trip will be \$2.80. The train will arrive at Harcourt

at 12.00 noon and a short time will be allowed for people to change into suitable walking attire.

The walk will then proceed from Harcourt Station along the main road towards Castlemaine for a quarter-of-a-mile to a foot bridge on Barker's Creek. From this point onwards the outing will take the walkers through lightly timbered country on the West side of Barker's Creek. Some interesting old coach roads are followed during the day, and these being unused for many years now make ideal foot tracks for an outing of this nature. Here and there are seen the remains of early settlement, these being in the way of old stone walls dividing the paddocks and the sites of old dwellings. At one point an excellent view is had of the township of Castlemaine prior to our descending to it for the return journey to Melbourne.

Since fire restrictions will still be in force, it is suggested that persons interested in coming along on this outing bring a prepared lunch and a filled water bottle to quench one's thirst during the day. At the lunch break soft drinks will be provided at "no charge".

Bookings may be made at Aikman's Road, any lunchtime.

It is anticipated that people on the walk will arrive back in Melbourne at 9.25 p.m.

---

FOR SALE:

ONE MOUNTAIN MULE H FRAME PACK

Brand new webbing and leather straps. Pack in good condition. Only \$17.

ONE SIMOND "SPECIAL B" ICE AXE

Excellent condition, 2 seasons old, length 90 cm.  
Cost \$16.

Contact Michael Feller through the Mountaineering Club.

TRIPS PROGRAMME

22-23 FEBRUARY.

F.V.W.C. WORK PARTY - FEATHERTOP HUT

Standard - Medium

Transport - Private

For all further information contact

David Hogg.

2 MARCH.  
(SUNDAY)

F.V.W.C. MOOMBA DAY WALK

Harcourt to Castlemaine

Leaders - Catholic Walking Club

Standard - easy

Distance - 6 mls.

Transport - Train, leaving Spencer St. at  
9.30 a.m.

Returning at 9.25 p.m.

Fare - \$2.80

8-9 MARCH.

M.U.M.C. FEATHERTOP HUT WORK PARTY

Leader - Tony Kerr

Standard - Medium

Transport - Private

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

15-16 MARCH.

BEGINNER'S WEEKEND WALK - WILSON'S PROMONTORY  
(Three Trips)

1. Tidal River - Sealer's Cove - Tidal River

Leader - Russell Downie

Standard - Easy

Distance - 16 miles

2. Tidal River - Waterloo Bay - Tidal River

Leader - Harry Schaap

Standard - Easy - Medium

Distance - 24 miles

3. Tidal River - Lighthouse - Tidal River

Leader - Pat Miller

Standard - Medium

Distance - 26 miles

Transport (for all trips) - Van, leaving  
Union Car Park at 6.20 p.m. on Friday.

Fare - \$4.00

Cancellation Fee - \$1.50

Map (for all trips) - M.U.M.C. (Obtainable  
from us only) Wilson's Promontory.

These trips will be very informal (bring swimming togs) but leaders and other experienced people will be pleased to teach beginners to read maps, use compasses, pitch tents, etc.

21 MARCH  
(FRIDAY)

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To be held in the Sisal-kraft Theatre, Ground Floor, Architecture Building, at 7.30 p.m. Additional entertainment will be provided by a guest speaker. Supper will be served.

23 MARCH  
(SUNDAY)

#### PRESIDENT'S OPENING DAY WALK

Cape Schank - Flinders Area  
Leader - The new President  
Standard - Easy  
Distance - 9 miles  
Map - Broadbent's Mornington Peninsula  
Transport - Van, leaving top of Batman Av.  
at 8.30 a.m.  
Fare - \$1.40  
Cancellation Fee - 50c.

25 MARCH  
(TUESDAY)

#### ROCK CLIMBING COURSE - INTRODUCTORY TALK

To be held in the Activities Room, Sports Union Building (between Beaurepaire and Squash Courts) at 8.00 p.m. A party will be held afterwards. This talk is COMPULSORY for all those wishing to attend the climbing course. Bookings for the course will close after the talk.

29 MARCH  
(SATURDAY)

#### ROCK CLIMBING COURSE - HANGING ROCK

Leader - Clive Parker et al.  
Transport - Private, or Van, leaving the Union Car Park at 8.30 a.m.  
Fare - \$1.20  
Cancellation Fee - 50 c.

3-8 APRIL

#### EASTER WALKS - LICOLA MT. SKENE AREA (5 Days) MT. TYPO AREA (3 Days)

1. (5 Days) Mt. Skene - Mt. Sunday -  
Mt. McDonald - Mountain Ash Spur -  
Middle Ridge - Glencairn  
Leader - Dave Hogg  
Standard - Hard  
Distance - 60 miles

## 3-8 APRIL

2. (5 Days) Golden Pt. - Purgatory Spur - Gable  
End - Lake Tarli Karng - Mt. Margaret - Licola  
Leader - Peter Mitchell  
Standard - Medium - Hard  
Distance - 48 miles
3. (5 Days) Mt. Skene - Mt. Sunday - Mt. McDonald -  
Mountain Ash Spur - Middle Ridge - Glencairn  
Leader -  
Standard - Medium  
Distance - 40 miles
4. (3 Days) Power's Lookout - Mt. Typo - Gentle  
Annie Gap  
Leader - Pat Miller  
Standard - Medium  
Distance - 30 miles
5. (3 Days) Rose River Valley - Mt. Typo  
Leader - Required  
Standard - Easy  
Distance - 15.3 miles  
Map - F.C.V. Macallister River Watershed (5 days)  
F.C.V. Buffalo (3 days)  
Transport (all trips) - Van, leaving Union Car  
Park 6.20 p.m. on Thursday.  
Fare - \$5.00 (5 days), \$4.50 (3 days) Cancellation  
Fee - \$1.50

## 3-8 APRIL

## EASTER ROCK CLIMBING - GRAMPIANS OR BLUE MOUNTAINS

Leader - X  
 Transport - Private  
 Experienced Climbers only  
 One of the two possible trips would be a combined  
 trip with R.M.I.T. to the Blue Mountains

## 12-13 APRIL

## ROCK CLIMBING COURSE - SUGARLOAF

Leader - Clive Parker et al  
 Transport - Private  
 This will be a more advanced continuation of the  
 course started at Hanging Rock.

18 APRIL  
(FRIDAY)

## NIGHT MEETING - FILM NIGHT

To be held in the James Crow Theatre, First Floor,  
 Architecture Building, at 7.30 p.m.  
 Supper will be served.  
 The films will cover the Peruvian Andes, the  
 Antarctic, Darjeeling (Nepal), Tasmania, and the  
 Flinders Ranges (S. Aust.)

20 APRIL  
(SUNDAY)

DAY WALK - HEALESVILLE AREA

Mt. St. Leonard - Mt. Monda - Mt. Dom Dom  
Leader - Required  
Standard - Easy - Medium  
Distance - 11 miles  
Transport - Van, leaving top of Batman Avenue  
at 8.15 a.m.  
Fare - \$1.50  
Cancellation Fee - \$0.50  
Map - 1:50,000 Juliet

25-27 APRIL  
(3 Days)

ANZAC DAY WEEKEND WALK - MT. BUFFALO  
(Three trips)

1. Fixed camp at Lake Catani  
Leader - Brendan Holland  
Standard - Easy  
Distance - Any distance you like.
2. Buckland River - Lake Catani - The Horn -  
Lake Catani  
Leader - Paul Callander  
Standard - Medium  
Distance - 20 miles
3. S.E.C. Road - The Egg Rock - The Horn - Lake Catani  
- Mt. Dunn - North Buffalo Plateau - Chalet Road  
Leader - Michael Feller  
Standard - Hard  
Distance - 28 miles

Map (for all trips) - Broadbent's Mt. Buffalo  
Transport (for all trips) - Van, leaving Union  
Car Park 6.20 p.m. on Thursday  
Fare - \$5.00  
Cancellation Fee - \$1.50

25-27 APRIL

ANZAC DAY WEEKEND - ROCK CLIMBING AT ARAPILES

Leader - X  
Transport - Private  
This weekend is intended for beginners who wish  
to continue climbing

3 MAY  
(FRIDAY)

SLIDE NIGHT

To be held in the James Crow Theatre, First Floor,  
Architecture Building, at 7.30 p.m.  
Supper will be served.  
Everyone is invited to bring along their slides  
of past trips.

7 MAY  
(WEDNESDAY)

CAVING COURSE - INTRODUCTORY TALK

To be held in the James Crow Theatre, First Floor,  
Architecture Building. This talk is COMPULSORY  
For all those wishing to go on the course

## 10-11 MAY CAVING COURSE - BUCHAN WEEKEND

Leader - John Bennett et al  
Transport - Private  
Limit - 25 people

## 17-24 MAY (5 to 7 days) EXTENDED WALKING TRIPS

(1) FLINDERS RANGES, S.A.  
(2) NUNNIONG PLATEAU, E. Victoria  
Transport - Private  
More details in the next "Mountaineer".

## 24-25 MAY CAVING COURSE - BUCHAN WEEKEND

Leader - Nick White et al  
Transport - Private  
This will be an advanced continuation of the first weekend

## 31 MAY INTERVARSITY 24 HOUR WALK

More details in the next "Mountaineer".

## 7-8 JUNE WEEKEND WALK - OTWAYS

Allenvale - Phantom Falls - Erskine Falls -  
Mt. Cowley - Won Wondah Falls - Allenvale  
Leader - Required  
Standard - Medium  
Distance - 30 miles  
Map - Aerial Survey Beech Forest B.  
Transport - Private or Van, leaving Union Car  
Park at 6.20 p.m. on Friday  
Fare - \$3.00  
Cancellation Fee - \$1.00

## MAY-JUNE ROCK CLIMBING WEEKEND TRIPS

These will be run to -  
Eastern Wall, Arapiles, Mackey's Peak, Bundaleer,  
Rosea, Jawbones.  
For further information about these trips visit  
the club rooms any lunchtime.

BOOKINGS

There are only TWO ways to book for a trip -

- (a) Enter your name, course, etc., in the  
booking list at the club rooms ("Aikman's  
Road") any lunchtime (1-2 p.m.)  
OR  
(b) Telephone Michael Feller on 20 2232 any  
evening UNTIL 23rd March. From 24th March  
onwards, telephone the new Trips Secretary.

DO NOT enter your name on the list on a Union notice board - this DOES NOT constitute a booking. DO NOT turn up in the evening just before a van is due to leave - book BEFORE you turn up.

CANCELLATION FEES - These must be paid by anyone cancelling less than 48 hours before a trip.

---

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of M.U.M.C. will be held on Friday, 21st March. Business will include election of office bearers for 1969. Nominations must be in the hands of the secretary no later than seven (7) days prior to the meeting. Nominations are required for the following posts:

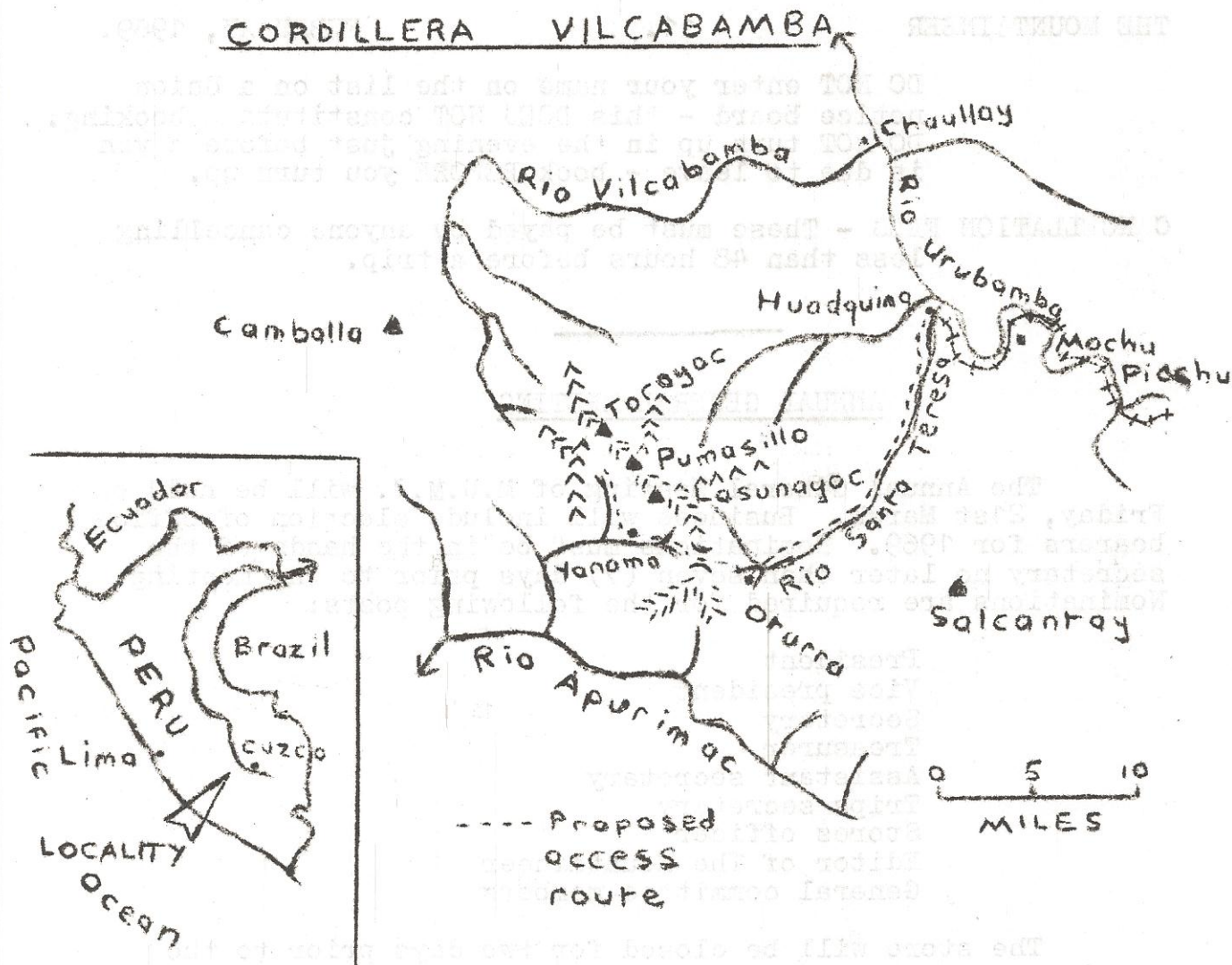
President  
Vice president  
Secretary  
Treasurer  
Assistant secretary  
Trips secretary  
Stores officer  
Editor of The Mountaineer  
General committee members

The store will be closed for two days prior to the meeting.

---

### THE AUSTRALIAN ANDEAN EXPEDITION 1969

This expedition is the first of its kind from Australia. The aims of the expedition are "To climb, explore, survey and carry out medical research in the Peruvian Andes in the winter of 1969." To carry out these aims a party of nine climbers will travel from Australia to South America and into the more inaccessible south-eastern sector of Peru. Here the party will spend three months climbing in some of the remote mountains of the area - the Pumasillo Group of the Cordillera Vilcabamba



Between the gigantic chasm of the Vilcanota River (called Urubamba in its lower course) and the Alpurimac River, the Cordillera Vilcabamba stretches for about sixty miles. It is divided into three groups. The central group consists of a series of summits of more or less equal height arranged in ridges, separated only by insignificant ridge depressions and culminating in the summit of Pumasillo (19,930'), to which the group owes its name. This group contains six peaks over 19,000'. These lie on the range running approximately NW-SE and extend from Lasunayoc (20,010') in the south, over Pumasillo to Mitre in the north. Radiating out from this main ridge is a series of ridges with many peaks over 17,000'.

For the three months that the team will be in the field a fairly extensive programme is planned. The first problem is to transport into base camp the large amount of equipment and three months supply of food which will be required to keep the team in the field. This will be carried by mule train on a journey that will probably take one week.

The first climbing objectives will be six unclimbed peaks (over 18,000') at the southern end of the range. After that the team will attempt to make the first ascent of the north east ridge of Lasunayoc (20,010') which is the highest in the group. If successful on these peaks the team will go further north and try new routes on some of the northern peaks in the group.

This expedition presents an excellent opportunity to study fundamentals of Exercise Physiology, particularly aspects of Heart and Glandular function as yet unknown. The cardiovascular studies will include original work concerned with the initial mechanisms controlling heart rate and will be a valuable extension of research performed at Garvin Institute of Medical Research at St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney. Various examinations, including Blood Pressure, Electrocardiographic and Intrinsic Heart Rate Measurements.

In conjunction with the above, research studies involving the Pituitary, Adrenal Glands, and the Pancreas will be made. Previous work has indicated that marked hormonal changes occur during and following exercise, and that this differs in fit and unfit subjects. It is intended to study various biochemical and hormonal changes which occur in the process of acclimatisation, and also during exercise at altitude. The above work will be performed by the expedition's doctor, Dr. John Sutton, of St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.

The nine expedition members are -

Ross Wyborn (Sydney, Expedition Leader)  
Jack Higgs (Sydney, Deputy Leader and Treasurer)  
Richard Bennett (Hobart, Photographer, food supplies)  
Pat Butler (Sydney, Expedition Secretary)  
Michael Feller (Melbourne, food organiser)  
John Gamler (Melbourne, equipment)  
Keith McNaughton (Melbourne, equipment)  
John Retchford (Melbourne, equipment)  
Dr. John Sutton (Sydney, medical officer).

All are members of the Australian Section of the New Zealand Alpine Club. The mother club in New Zealand has given the expedition its full official recognition and support.

It may be of interest to note that although all members of the team are Australians, they have all obtained their climbing experience during many seasons climbing in the Southern Alps of New Zealand.

It may also be of interest to note that no less than two members of the team, Michael Feller and John Retchford, are from the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club. Yet a third member of M.U.M.C., Barry Hayes was also selected but unfortunately he was unable to take part.

CONSERVATION

What do you think about conservation of nature? Or should one ask: Do you think about conservation?

Are you one of many people who thoughtlessly throw rubbish out of a car, leave cans etc. at picnic spots, kill snakes because they might bite, enjoy breathing our fetid, polluted city air, drive a car that leaves a trail of blue smoke, want to make money by quarrying or mining your own open cut, travel over Melbourne's huge brown sewer as it flows past Flinders Street Station, want to open up a farm in virgin bush, want to get a feeling of power as you bulldoze down trees, travel through areas being logged, want to become a land speculator and open up estates, want to go spotlight shooting, eat fruit covered with pesticides, enjoy carrying articles made out of kangaroo fur, want to build dams to provide hydro-electric power, or want to carve your name in trees or rocks.

THINK.

"Somewhere in this teeming and mud-grass world a billion or so years ago, an odd collection of fish, frogs, grasses, and waters met. They stirred the marsh oozes and generated new recipes for the life cycle of our planet. As I watch the great marsh, I speculate about the energizing forces at work out there - at the fantastic systems of structures in nature, the surging energy of growth and instinct. The development process is an incessant journey, and since nature formed man's beginning should it not now serve as man's guide?

Benjamin Thompson

THINK.

"Men have brought their powers of subduing the forces of nature to such a pitch that by using them they could now very easily exterminate one another to the last man. They know this - hence arises a great part of their current unrest, their dejection, their mood of apprehension".

Sigmund Freud

THINK.

"You shall know immensity,  
and see continuing the primeval forces of the world.  
You shall know not one small segment but the whole  
of life,  
strange, miraculous, living, dying, changing."

Nancy Newhall

THINK.

"And I brought you into a plentiful country;  
to eat the fruit thereof and the goodness thereof;  
but when ye entered ye defiled my land,  
and made mine heritage an abomination"

Jeremiah 2:7

THINK.

"Like winds and sunsets, wild things were  
taken for granted until progress began to do  
away with them. Now we face the question  
whether a still higher 'standard of living' is  
worth its cost in things wild, and free."

Aldo Leopold

THINK.

"What the inner-city child calls home is often a set  
of rooms shared by a shifting group of relatives and  
acquaintances - furniture shabby and sparse, many  
children in one bed, plumbing failing, plaster falling,  
roaches in the corners and sometimes rats, hallways  
dark and dimly lighted, stairways littered, air dank  
and foul. Inadequate, unsanitary facilities complicate  
keeping clean. Disrepair discourages neatness -  
rickety, shadowy stairways and bad electrical  
connections take their accident toll. Rat bites are  
not infrequent and sometimes, especially for infants,  
fatal . . . ."

National Crime Commission Report (U.S.A.) 1967

THINK. (Aikmans Road?)

"Pollutants have altered on a global scale the carbon  
dioxide content of the air and lead concentrations  
in ocean waters and human populations. Pollutants  
have reduced the productivity of some of our finest  
agricultural soils, and have impaired the quality

and safety of crops raised on others. Pollutants have produced massive mortalities of fishes in rivers, lakes and estuaries, and have damaged or destroyed commercial shellfish and shrimp fisheries. Pollutants have reduced valuable populations of pollinating and predatory insects, and have appeared in alarming amounts in migratory birds. Pollutants threaten the estuarine breeding grounds of valuable ocean fish; even Antarctic penguins and Arctic snowy owls carry pesticides in the bodies."

President's Science Advisory Committee (U.S.A.)

THINK.

"We still possess a few highways that express what is best about America.\* But most of them are hideous, scars on the face of this nation - scars that cut across across mountains and plains, across cities and suburbs, poisoning the landscapes and townscape with festering sores along their edges."

Peter Blake \*substitute Australia

THINK.

"Huge patches of once green countryside have been turned into vast, smog-filled deserts that are neither city, suburb, nor country, and each day - at the rate of some 3000 acres a day - more countryside is being bulldozed under. . . ."

William M. Whyte

THINK.

"A man can live and even be happy in the environment of a garbage heap. This is demonstrated (in the extreme) during wartime, when the human mind and perceptive system survives massive continuous shock. But life under these conditions is little more than survival. Most of man's ability to use his brain for emotional and aesthetic purposes must be cut off, and in some cases it is never regained. He becomes half a man."

Rene J. Dubos

THINK.

"It is today a fact that we have been overcome by dynamic changes and that we do not even try to impose

a rational order. When we do, it is on a small scale, for a short period, and very often after the process of commitments has started . . . that is, when it is too late."

Constantinor A. Doxiadis

ACT NOW !!

### THE ACCELERATED FREEZE DRYING (A.F.D.)

#### METHOD OF FOOD PRESERVATION

The person who forsakes the cities and highways for the bush tracks and mountain ranges must give consideration to how he may best carry all his gear, and reduce the weight of food in his pack, without prejudicing his safety and his enjoyment.

With regards to food, the Australian walker is familiar with dehydrated foodstuffs such as vegetables, egg powder, milk powder, etc. For some time it was even possible to buy locally produced dehydrated meats. Whilst these foods are light, they have lost much of their nutritive value in the dehydration process, and a person living on such foods alone for long periods, would certainly not have a balanced diet.

Several years ago some British scientists developed a new process for drying solid foods. This process is called the accelerated freeze drying (A.F.D.) method of food preservation. The resulting foods are superior in all respects to other dehydrated foods.

The principle on which this method of drying is based is the phenomenon of drying of ice by its direct conversion to water vapour. Some everyday illustrations of this are -

- (1) In Canada's winter, washing put out on the line during a prolonged frost, especially if accompanied by wind, will dry, even though it has been frozen stiff during the process.
- (2) Part of the reason why defrosting of the refrigerator is needed is because of the low temperature in the deep-freeze compartment - even in this compartment some drying of foods takes place if it is not guarded against.

If suction can be applied at the sametime as the freezing process, the drying is speeded up. For many years it has been customary in laboratories to preserve cultures of bacteria by combined freezing and suction. Scientists

who want to dry a product without allowing it to deteriorate can put a vacuum-dessicator into the refrigerator. When it is cold, the product is put inside, then the suction is applied till the product is dry.

The essentials in the A.F.D. process are: deep freezing, and the application of suction. Some additional procedures are necessary in a commercial plant, but the foregoing are the basic requirements. Scientists say briefly that the process depends on the sublimation of ice.

The deep-freezing has the advantage that small crystals of ice form inside the food, and consequently the cells of the food remain whole. Slow processes of freezing cause their texture to be spoiled by the formation of large crystals that rupture the cells.

Then when the vacuum is applied, these small crystals of ice turn into water vapour, with the result that a small cavity is left where the ice crystal has disappeared. The presence of this cavity helps water to penetrate when the food is rehydrated ready for cooking, and consequently reconstitution of the food is amazingly fast.

But the microsiopic cavities would also allow oxygen and moisture to gain ready access to the food, if special precautions were not taken during the packing of the food subsequent to drying. To prevent deterioration through oxydation and growth of moulds, the pack must be impervious to oxygen and moisture.

Many foods can be dried by this process. The following meal is possible - roast meat, gravy, brussels sprouts, carrots and potatoes, then raspberries with custard. Each food has its normal colour and texture and the flavour of the fruit is even better than that usually achieved by household preserving methods.

Foods suitable for Accelerated Freeze Drying are-

Meats, e.g. raw steaks or cubes, raw minced, sliced cooked.

Fish, e.g. raw steaks, flaked cooked (unsuitable for fish cakes, etc.)

Eggs, - raw (whole or separated).

Vegetables, - most varieties.

Fruits, - most varieties.

Cooked Dishes, - Beef and vegetable stew, spaghetti in tomato sauce with pork, chicken supreme, curried chicken, cooked rice pudding, etc.

It is thus possible to pack a complete meal of pre-cooked freeze-dried foods. Reconstitution takes from a few seconds to a few minutes.

Instant coffee and mixed fruit-bars are also A.F.D. items. The latter were devised to replace part of the chocolate ration in expeditions to far away places such as Greenland. Mixed fruit bars may be made with a variety of fruits. Not only are they good for dry eating, but they have been developed in such a way as to enable reconstitution to take place in one or two minutes so as to provide a hot sweet.

As long as the advice as to quality control is followed, meats and fish show no development of bacterial contamination during processing. The fact that the food is well dried out precludes the possibility of bacterial or mould growth during storage and use.

#### Summary of the technique involved.

- (1) The food is deep-frozen by a blast of cold air, subsequent to its being placed on specially designed trays.
- (2) Suction is applied, the pressure being of the order of 1 mm. of mercury, inside the closed cabinet.
- (3) To accelerate dehydration, steam pressure inside the contact plates keeps the temperature of the food at a suitable freezing temperature; otherwise, the loss of water vapour would cool the food too much.
- (4) The spacing between the plates is reduced so that they maintain contact with the shrinking food.

The drying time is of the order of 7 to 8 hours. Meantime, measurements of the negative pressure, the temperature inside the centre of the food, the plate pressure, the interface surface temperature, and the circulating water temperature, are recorded on a continuous graph. Because of its intricacy, the machinery is expensive.

When the food is dried, it requires special methods of packaging, in order to prevent spoilage through uptake of moisture or of oxygen, and to avoid flavour - contamination and mechanical damage. An inert gas such as nitrogen is admitted into the car or foil pack or other suitable cover.

Cost - The ultimate cost to the consumer should work out at much the same as for quick-frozen foods. (See Below)

Grade of Raw Materials - The choice of raw materials must be selective; for example, potatoes need to be thick-skinned, shallow eyed, and of good quality, so that wastage during mechanical peeling is reduced to a minimum. Too late or too early harvesting must be avoided because the sugar content needs to be low (to prevent browning), and the vitamin C goes off at the mid-winter period onwards.

Reconstitution - The optimum time for reconstitution varies between 30 seconds and 15 minutes, depending on the product. Raw meat is best done with cold water, rather than hot, while reconstituting.

Cooking - If the food was dehydrated raw, the cooking time is longer than if it was dehydrated after cooking.

In conclusion, because drying at such low temperatures is advantageous for heat sensitive materials, the combined loss of nutrients during processing, reconstituting, and cooking, are of the same order as for the corresponding fresh foods after cooking.

When accelerated freeze-dried foods are reconstituted they usually absorb less water than was lost during dehydration, so when comparing nutritive values, allowance has to be made for differences between the moisture contents of the cooked unprocessed and the cooked dehydrated foods, the latter sometimes being less.

To retain their vitamin C content, the foods must be stored in an inert gas such as nitrogen. If exposed to air, the oxygen causes loss of vitamin C.

Storage life - The foods, after drying, are best kept at cool temperatures, though they do not need to be at freezing temperatures. Maximum storage life is up to two years if suitably packed.

This, then, is the story of A.F.D. foods. In New Zealand such foods have been readily available for several years but it is only in the last year that they have become available in Australia.

At the moment there seems to be only one A.F.D. plant in Australia, run by Unilever Ltd. This produces "Suprise" peas and beans. All the other freeze-dried foods are imported from England and, most importantly, New Zealand. Amongst the most popular from New Zealand are Edmond's "Sweet 7" beans, some exotic rice and meat dishes - available in Sydney but not Melbourne, and Alliance freeze dried meats.

Several stores in Sydney and Melbourne have exploited the scarcity of freeze dried foods and sell them at heavily inflated prices. However, this club has its own store which has stocks of "Suprise" peas (10c /oz) and Alliance freeze dried meats - Beef steak stew, Savoury Mince, and Beef mince (45 - 50c per pkt.). It is time that mountaineers in Australia looked for high quality dehydrated foods and purchased only A.F.D. products.

This article was written with acknowledgement to the Federated Mountain Clubs of N.Z. (Inc.) who have distributed a bulletin (no. 15, 1963) containing an article by Muriel E. Bell on the A.F.D. method of food preservation. This article formed the basis for the one above.

MICHAEL FELLER

## MAPS

Of the different types of maps available the contoured army survey maps are the most useful. At present the army is replacing its old inaccurate 4 mile to 1 inch and 1 mile to 1 inch scales by metric scales.

All of Australia and Papua and New Guinea has been mapped on the 1:1,000,000 scale. It is these maps that appear in the Reader's Digest Australian Atlas on a slightly smaller scale. Last year a series covering Australia at a scale of 1:250,000, which is considerably better than the 4 miles to the inch series which it replaces, was completed. The job was shared by the army, who produced a 250' contour map, and the Division of National Mapping, who produced a hachure map. Because of their small scale they are of little use for bushwalking but, they do provide a fairly good general map of an area. At present the maps haven't been checked on the ground but I suspect that most track information comes from existing maps. (The Warbuton map covers most of the common hiking areas in Victoria.) The Dept. of National Development hopes to have Australia mapped to a scale of 100,000 by 1975. The army has also published several 50' contoured 1:50,000 maps.

### Relationship between different scale maps.

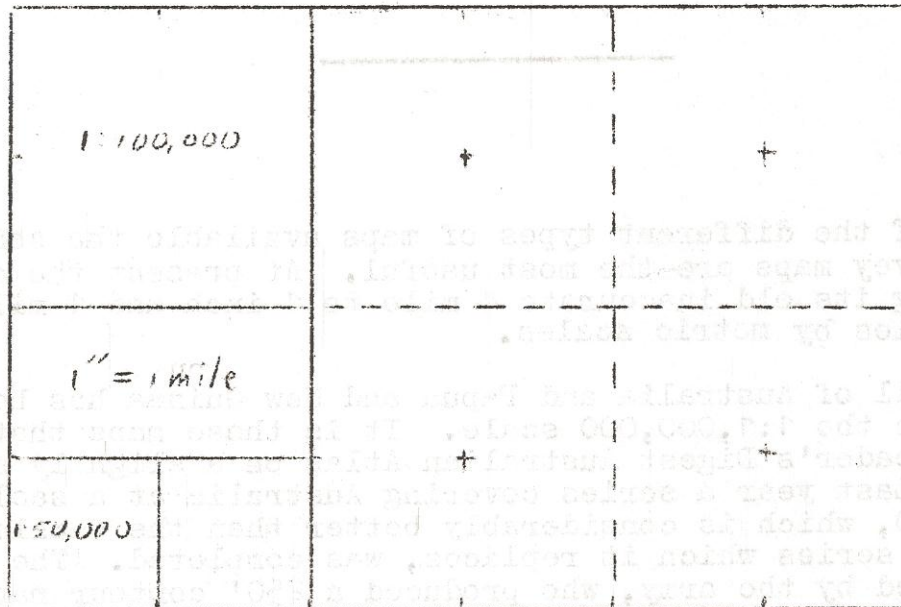
Scale	Approx scale in miles to the inch	No. of 1:50,000 maps to cover same area	Area covered	
			Lat.N-S	LongE-W
1:250,000	4	24	1°	1°30'
1:100,000	1½	4	30'	30'
1:63,360	1	2	15'	30'
1:50,000	4/5	1	15'	15'

60 minutes(') = 1 degree (°).

In particular it should be noted that the area covered by the old mile to the inch series has now been split down the middle

to give two of the new 1:50,000 maps. The same area is covered on the 1:250,000 as on the old 4 miles to the inch.

Eg. Warburton 1:250,000



Rather than use latitude and longitude to locate a position on the map, an independent co-ordinate grid is used. A map reference consists of 6 digits - the first 3 refer to the E-W axis and the last three to the N-S axis. On the 1:250,000 map the grid lines are 10,000 yards apart and so the accuracy of a grid reference is to the nearest 1,000 yards. For example Mt. Matlock has the grid reference of 418366.

However for maps of larger scale, the same co-ordinate grid is used but now the lines that are marked on the map are only 1,000 yards apart and accuracy to the nearest 100 yards can be obtained. Thus Matlock on the 1:50,000 map has a grid reference of 185659. (If we were to use an 8 figure reference for the 1:250,000 map we would obtain 41853659 - in effect we are ignoring the 4 and the 3 in the larger scale maps.)

Various State Government Departments also publish maps of areas of interest to themselves. These maps are mostly of the scale one mile to the inch, although there are some Lands Dept. maps with 1 mile to two inches. The maps use the same grid as the army survey maps and a 1 mile to the inch Lands Dept. map covers exactly the same area as 1" = 1 mile army survey map. Usually these maps do not show contours but only have creeks and roads. On some maps ridges, saddles and 'peaks' are shown.

A third source of maps is provided by club sketch maps. They usually have a Lands Dept. map as a base, with tracks and huts, etc. added from field observations. The lack of contours on these maps is not a great handicap as far as navigation goes - the only lack of information is of the number of ups and downs between two points.

Every hiker should become proficient in using both of these types of maps. Third form geography should have provided a reasonable knowledge of contour maps. The easiest way to learn map reading is to use a map frequently. Take one on every trip and follow the route on it. When you are resting try identifying the various landmarks shown on the map - peaks, creeks, spurs and saddles. If you don't learn how to use a map, you mightn't become lost but you will probably have a few more miles to walk.

Since one of the aims of this club is for members to organize their own hikes, the club has a fairly extensive map library. Although the maps cannot be taken out of the club room, they can be used to find out which is the best map to buy in order to cover a given area and/or to extract information from several maps onto a single map.

There are about 500 maps in the library and a list of all maps is Map "O". In addition there is a card index for the Victorian maps: each map has its own white card and there is also a yellow card, corresponding to each 1:63,360 army survey map, which lists all maps that cover all or part of that area.

Any suggestions as to maps that should be in the library would be welcomed after March.

#### ZERMATT DAYS.

The story is told of one of New Zealand's guides who often took clients on the longer climbs from the old Haast Hut. In the very early hours of the morning he would stamp

out of the hut into the darkness and hurl a stone down the big couloir below. If there has been no frost the snow in it, would be soft and the stone would just 'swish' into it, promising deep soft snow on the Silberhorn route to Tasman or in the Linda Glacier. At this he would exclaim "Oh - -!". At other times when the snow was frozen iron-hard and the stone clattered away into the depths his exclamation would be "Oh - -!", in exactly the same tone.

There is no moral to the story, simply it indicates something very common amongst many climbers - the occasional lack of enthusiasm or apparent reluctance to get out on a climb. Generally this amounts to no more than a few grumblings while fumbling with crampon straps at 2 a.m. or taking the first few steps out into the coldness of the night. Up at the hut one usually managed to 'get going' despite those little hardships, and setting out on a climb from the hut always seemed easier than setting out from the valley for the hut. That was often the most difficult part of climbing the mountain and it was easy to postpone sweating it out up a steep track under a roasting sun until tomorrow, in favour of a lazy day and perhaps a few cold beers on a terrace, maybe a fondue at the Hotel Weisshorn and the evening with crowd in the Bierkeller. Probably all of us have been guilty of wasting a day or two in the Alps by that ingenious method. Besides, "Rather than start off at this late hour it would be far better to get an early start tomorrow, before the sun gets up".

However, many parties that go to the Alps are masters at this game and spend much more time in town than above the treeline. Either that or they are just not destined to climb.

On my first season in Zermatt I seemed to have joined forces with just that sort of group. There was Derek, David, Doug and Bill. After several weeks most of the mountains were still known to us from a respectable distance, always something came between them and us . . . . .

Like the time three of us set off planning to do the East ridge of the Weisshorn. We set our own pace on the track to the hut, Derek and I arriving in the middle of a very hot afternoon. At sunset David still hadn't arrived and it was only after nightfall when another party turned up that we learnt that David had been sick somewhere along the track, so had returned to Zermatt. That in itself was reasonable, but with him had gone all the climbing ropes as well! So much for the Weisshorn.

Bill was next to go. Heavy rains had chased David and me back from the Schonbiel track during a half-hearted attempt to get to the Rossiet Hut for the Dent Blanche South-ridge route. Two days later we arranged to try again. The weather was perfect, I packed and was ready to leave at 9 a.m. It was early-afternoon before he arrived, minus rucksack, and

with the explanation that Bill has gashed his hand opening a tin that morning. David had taken him to a doctor, then fainted during the mopping up of blood and stitching.

Doug was also fated. We were returning from a good mixed snow and rock route on the Zinalrothorn, and barely a hundred yards from the hut Doug slipped on a loose boulder slope and one block fell and crushed a toe, an extremely painful and crippling injury.

What of Derek? We were at the Mount Rosa Hut, the alarm had just gone off at 2.30 a.m., and outside it was bitterly cold and windy. The barometer had dropped slightly but we decided to give it a go. Except Derek that is. "I'm no' goin'! And he didn't.

These were the sort of incidents that kept us off the mountains, apart from the odd days when we just admitted to general laziness. Bad weather played its part too, and in that month in the Swiss Alps we were not treated too kindly ..

A little browned off by our fruitless attempts to climb something, I had gone alone to the Hornli ridge on the Matterhorn, had a look at the first five hundred feet of the route and decided to try it next day. Rather than share the already overcrowded floor space in the Belvedere I crawled into a rough shelter in the ruins of the old hut for the night. But I had sadly misjudged the weather for by midnight large snowflakes were drifting down. The temperature fell rapidly, a wind sprang up, bringing a hailstorm and more snow. It was two days before the storm exhausted itself on the Matterhorn, leaving it plastered white.

Another time, on the Monta Rosa, we were chased off the mountain by bad weather, having reached almost fourteen thousand feet. The top was only a short climb above but made impossible by fierce winds and showers of ice particles. The ropes had become coated with ice and were like wire cables, we were chilled through and even in the notch in the ridge could barely stand against the wind. There was nothing to do but go back.

Always it seemed we were in the valley when the weather was good or improving, and on a mountain when it was bad or deteriorating. Inbetween times we had sneaked in a few climbs but there should have been a lot more.

If nothing else we had an original lot of excuses for not having put the time to full use. Right at the end of the season we got in one climb that, remarkably enough was not doomed by cut hands, fainting fits or slothfulness, and it helped to even out the score a little.

David and I went up to the Hornli Ridge and bivoached in the old ruins. The barometer was falling, long thin clouds streamed across the sky from the Italian side and there was a cool gusty wind. After our previous abortive attempts at forecasting the weather it seemed normal then to ignore those obvious signs and prepare for the climb. Besides, the tantalizing sight of the Matterhorn from the valley had been a constant reminder that we should have been up there, not sitting about.

We began the climb early next morning by torchlight, unroped as it was not difficult and also as that enabled us to move very quickly and overtake the slow-moving guided parties. We climbed rapidly up the ridge, sometimes on slabs or in broken gullies on the East face, sometimes on its airy crest. The rock was clear of ice and beginning to warm as the sun came up. Not until reaching the steep face below the shoulder did we slow down, and then only because a loose layer of snow overlaying ice demanded caution. We climbed it still unroped, crampons still in the rucksack and only one axe between us - suddenly becoming very aware of our exposed position. We should have been scared as hell. Instead we enjoyed every minute on that precarious slope.

However, on reaching the crest we roped up, by unspoken agreement, and also because having left the sheltered side of the ridge we were soon struggling against a fierce wind that whipped stinging showers of ice at us. The rocks became flecked with ice and the rope was swept out from us in a wide arc, it also collecting ice. Above the rocks there was only the final steep icy slope below the summit. We hugged close to it for protection from the wind, shouting to each other but unable to hear, and moved steadily upward until there was nothing more to climb.

The cornice over the Italian side had collapsed and we thankfully crouched in a hollow dug out below it, for the moment out of the wind. Beside us a young climber was being sick, and at the same time trying bravely to convince his indifferent guide that he was really enjoying himself. As for ourselves, we sat there half-frozen for twenty-five minutes, wishing those minutes could have been hours for below us a large part of the Swiss Alps was set out in gleaming white relief.

Having spent a month amongst those mountains, and having climbed a few of them, we felt we knew them intimately. That is partly what climbing is about - getting to know the mountains. Just as much a part as the planning of the climbs, or simply the time spent in the Alps, whether enthusiastically climbing, or as we seemed to have done for most of that month, not climbing them!

FRED MITCHELL

A SLIDE NIGHT

A Slide Night will be held in the Such and Such theatre, at 7.30. The topic will be a trip to "Wherever it was". This is advertised all over the Shop, and, promptly at 7.30, in the Such and Such theatre, a few people straggle in. One wanders out again to find a projector and the speaker vaguely sorts out a few slides. Others stand round talking and a few strangers arrive, to wonder if this is the right place.

Around 8.00, the President raises his voice to announce Mr. So and So, with slides on his trip to Wherever it was. Applause is followed by a lengthy pause as the audience finds their seats, and Mr. So and So finds the light switch. Darkness. "Lights". The projector is reorganised and switched on. "Right?" "Right!" "Lights?" "OK.!" And there, on the screen, we see -

"This is just a shot of Fred Smith and his car, which took us to Wherever it was. Next. That's one of the hills nearly - a bit over-exposed. Next. Here you might just see where we camped, way down there. Mumble, mumble, etc." And so it goes. One slide is upsidedown. Another, Mr. So and So can't recognize, and discuss it with Fred. Whatever he says is either inaudible or not worth hearing. Supper is a relief from the embarrassment and confusion.

This is a poor example of a slide night. Many of the slide nights I have attended have been very well presented, but others have been abysmal. Mountaineering offers great scope for the photographer and many return with good sets of slides. But these slides only have limited interest for those not familiar with the subject or area illustrated. The method of presentation of slides determines whether the evening is interesting or just plain dull.

Slides should only be used to illustrate a well organized talk; slides with a few words thrown in at random are rarely very meaningful.

The presentation should be made in a logical order. Slides should be shown in sequence corresponding to the talk, and each one should illustrate a point. Maps are ideal when describing a trip.

The best slide nights in 1968 that I attended illustrate my point. They were given as a talk, with slides almost incidental - for example, the talks on caving and alpine climbing. The worst night was as I described above.

Anyone who gives a slide night could, with little

extra effort, organize a talk, however modest, and fit their slides into the pattern of talk.

This would raise the standard of club slide nights, and would attract more club members and others, apart from the nucleus of regulars.

PM

---

### A HIGH PLAIN STROLL

Despite the encroachment of the Kiewa scheme, the Bogong High Plains still provide Victoria's **best** views for the minimum of effort. Thus the Australia Day holiday saw mumcaineers enjoying a pleasant stroll across some of Victoria's highest mountains. After a night spent in tents, a bus shelter or a  $\frac{3}{4}$  finished house our party assembled at Bogong village and at 10 a.m. set off - half heading south up the road and half north. But an hour later we were reunited, proving that it is quicker to go straight up a spur than to waggle around it. The weather was overcast but still there was an occasional view of the Kiewa valley through the trees. By lunch we had covered 6 miles and climbed 3000' to Bogong Jack's Saddle. Considerable time was spent discussing which was named first - Tawonga Hut or Tawonga Hut Creek.

The north peak of Fainter was the first of an extensive list of peaks to be bagged but by the time we arrived a gale was blowing. However 9 people reached the top and the comment "If anyone asked me why I go walking, well, I just don't know" summed up the situation pretty well. The number that reached the south peak dwindled as the party headed off for Tawonga Hut in drips and draps.

One hut was being used as a hash house by Outward Bound who were having a 24. It is wonderful to lie in a nice warm sleeping bag listening to the sausage machine approach of the instructors - hullo, get warm, here's some food, goodbye - as the groups of hikers clad only in shorts and shirts shivered into the hut. We only had 179 points of rain in about 7 hours and so needless to say it was a day of total fire ban.

The next day the weather cleared and we enjoyed perfect hiking conditions for the rest of the trip, both from the sky and the ground. A quick climb to the Niggerheads confirmed our impression about the magnificent view from this range. Feathertop, which yesterday had appeared only as a dark grey blob against a light grey background, towered in rugged glory across the West Kiewa valley. Buffalo, Kosciuszko and even

the Razor could be seen in the distance while closer at hand the High Plains stretched like a gently undulating green carpet to the east.

After visiting Mt. Jim which towers 1530 cm. above the surrounding countryside, we were to ascend (or descend to?) Mt. Bundara whose grassy summit is indistinguishable from the surrounding plain. Nothing is to be gained by explaining why only one member actually reached the summit (and this was by the doubtful trial and error method of climbing every little bump in sight). After picking a limping climber on his seventh 'this is my last bushwalk' as his navigator, Brendan set off with two others. Nothing was seen of this group until 7 that night but it seems that they would have done better to follow Brendans map reading. This party not only missed Bundara but also by wandering round the south side of Cope missed it was well.

The ease of hiking on the High Plains can be gauged by the extremes of altitude for the day: 6048 and 5277. As was to be expected we had our usual twilight walker but the cause for this was not her speed but rather the time taken to get ready in the morning. The other discovery of the evening was of great interest to the chef. After two days of bubbling dehydrated and frothing soups it was found that it was really fruit saline in the salt shaker.

Monday provided the first snow walk for the year in the snow drift on the south side of Nelse. On our leisurely walk we meet four other groups of hikers lapping up the glorious sunshine. After lunch by a bubbling aquaduct, we set off for Spion Kopje, the last of the 7 six thousand footers. From Little Spoon Kopje, Bogong village nestled by Lake Guy 3 miles and 3000' away, and soon we were heading down to the waters of the Kiewa and the end of the first official club trip this year.

---

MT. ANNE 11th Jan. - 15th Jan. '69.

Marg James  
Miles Pierce  
Paul Callander  
Row Jellef  
Neville Ludliey

Maps HWC. 4" = 1 mile contour  
Wedge 1" = 1 mile contour

Mt. Anne has recently become more accessible due to

the H.E.C. road being built from Frodshams Gap (19 miles from Maydena) to the Scott Peak dam site on the Huon River. The road skirts the western foothills, and is completed as far as Deception Ridge, (10 miles). We were permitted to park at Sandfly Creek (smile) and walked the remaining 4 miles to Conclaminion Creek. By midday the air drop had been collected and sorted and we set off for Mt. Solitary. Crossing the Huon River without difficulty, we met some Bauera on the opposite bank which took  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour or so to push through. Reaching the plains beyond, we followed the staked Port Davey track to near the foot of Mt. Solitary. The ascent was easy, the heat from the button grass being somewhat oppressive. Views of Mt. Anne across the Huon Plains were most spectacular, and Mt. Wedge, The Franklands, Arthurs and Lake Pedder stood out in the clear atmosphere. The expected party from Federation area did not arrive.

### Day 2.

Another fine day, so we decided to transport a quantity of food up to the high camp on Mt. Eliza. Marg and Miles arrived that night, just in time to finish the remains of the steak and fresh food we had carried in for them.

### Day 3.

A perfect day and the climb up onto Eliza was rewarded almost at every step with ever widening views of the South West and Western mountains. We lunched just beyond the summit on a pleasant plateau with a large snow drift and small tarns with their alpine vegetation, including pines, cushion plants etc. From the edge of the plateau we had spectacular views down the cliffs into Lake Judd and over to Mt. Sarah Jane. Continuing North along the plateau easy alpine walking for about a mile gives way to a large boulder field. Beyond this is the saddle between the North ridge leading off to Mt. Anne and the East ridge leading off to Mt. Lot.

Leaving Packs here we traversed the remaining boulders and snow slopes to the foot of the cliffs, then made the final ascent reaching the summit about 4 p.m. From this lofty lofty-perch, the remains of a dolerite sill, we looked down on the tarn shelf under the cliffs and senated ridge of the glacial arete leading out to Mt. Lot. To the Nth East was the ridge leading down to the limestone area, its lower slopes forested and steep, fell away to the valley containing an unnamed lake. There are many sink holes in this area.

Returning to the packs, we descended below th cliffs, traversing at the same time out onto the northern slopes of the arete. An attractive campsite among some small pools and amid low alpine vegetation was somewhat exposed and devoid of suitable trees for tent poles. We had carried these from the high camp on Eliza. At the dawn a fiery sky over the knife ridge, high cloud and north westerly wind spelled out bad weather. Climbing onto the low gap in the ridge, the

sunrise over Mt. Weld was a glorious sight. Below, Lake Judd's ruffled waters were still in shadow, and partly hidden by the amphitheatre of cliffs. Looking back over the gorge to the North, the cliffs of Mt. Anne, pink in the early sun, dropped precipitously for a thousand feet or so. From the camp site, Mt. Lot looked tantalisingly close, but once on the ridge, we saw that it was obviously going to be a long and tricky traverse, both to, and from its summit down to the Lake shelf near Sarah Jane. Rain began to fall about 10 a.m., mist began enveloping mountains in succession from the Denisons, etc. until Mt. Anne also disappeared. Rock work became quite risky and we decided to return to Condaminion Creek. Steady rain continued for the rest of the day.

Day 4.

Overcast weather clagged in the Mountains and after sorting out the remains of the food, we walked out to the car and fled the South West.

---

From Bennen, one of the early mountain guides of the Valais, comes the following story which has flourished as a motto to many a mountaineer in desperate straits: There was once a Tyrolese who was addicted too much to the company of the opposite sex. The parish priest endeavoured to reform him. "Mein Sohn", sagte der Pfarrer, "Frauen zu lieben und in Himmel zu kommen, das geht nicht". "Herr Pfarrer", sagte der Tiroler, "es muss gehen".

---

PITTSBURGH HURRAH!

The following words were found scrawled on a postcard at Aikman's Road.

Help! Tom Kneen is alive (but only just) in Pittsburgh, and would appreciate news from the land of the living. If this is God's country he's welcome to it . . . . Pittsburgh is a cold and windy hole. Snow everywhere at the moment. Not a mountain in sight, or an attractive woman for that matter. Happy Christmas. Oxo. Tom Kneen.

---

Latest Snippets from CommitteeMeeting Held 20th February, Sports Union Office.

Michael Feller has consented to act as returning officer for the forthcoming committee elections. So, your nominations of good men/women and true, should be forwarded posthaste to him.

A number of constitutional amendments, as outlined separately, were proposed for consideration at the A.G.M.

During Orientation Week; 4th, 5th, 6th of March, the club will have a static display in the Union and the climbers will be dynamic.

At the last two meetings some considerable discussion has been devoted to the question of equipment hire, and it has been decided by the committee that the club policy should be as follows:

On beginnerstrips, and other such trips as designated by the committee, only beginners be allowed to hire equipment before the Wednesday preceding the trip: beginners being those going upon the trip to be instructed.

All hire fees will be at standard rates but for equipment hired for longer than two weeks a five dollar deposit will be requested.

Advances made in securing advertizing for the club journal were discussed.

As this is the club's 25th year some thought is being devoted to a suitably memorable commemorative occasion.

Nine club members will be attending the National Fitness sponsored canoeing course over the next few weeks.

The next meeting will mainly deal with the arrangements for the A.G.M. and will be held on Wednesday, 12th of March.

IAN THOMAS  
Actg. Sec.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

## Constitutional Changes - Notice of motions

Notice is hereby given that the following motions shall be proposed at the Annual General Meeting on Friday, 21st March.

- (i) That in clause 3, the words "the Union House" be changed to "care of the Sports Union".

(The complete clause would be:

"For the purpose of correspondence, service of notices and business transactions, the address of the Club shall be care of the Sports Union of the University of Melbourne".)

- (ii) That a new clause 10(a) be inserted as follows:

"The President shall preside as Chairman at every general or committee meeting or if there is no President or if he declines to take the chair, a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting. The Chairman shall have a normal vote and a casting vote".

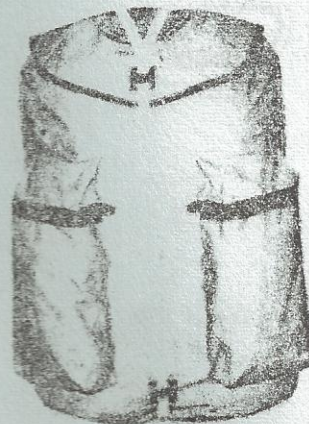
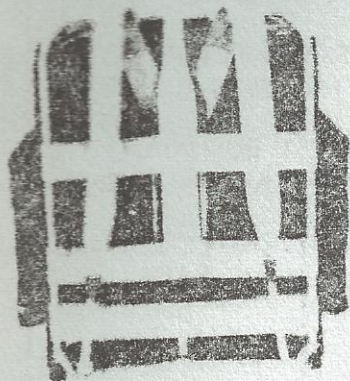
The present clause 10(a) be changed to 10(b), 10(b) to 10(c), 10(c) to 10(d) and 10(d) to 10(e).

\*\*\*\*\*



**KIMPTON'S**  
PRESENT  
THE FULLY IMPORTED

# FEATHERLITE 'MOUNTAIN MULE' PACK



FEATHERLITE No. 1 has single bag strapping and two outside pockets. Post Free. . . . .  
Double waterproof bottom. Weight 2lb 14oz.  
FEATHERLITE No. 2 has double bag strapping, larger capacity bag, camera pocket and map pocket on top flap. Double waterproof bottom. Weight 3 1/4 lbs. Post Free. . . . .

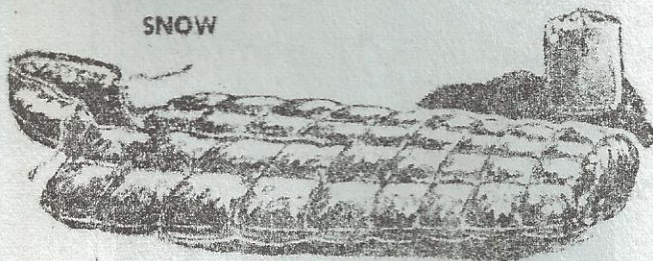
KIMPTON'S are Australian Agents & Distributors for the famous range of Tents & Sleeping Bags by 'BLACKS of GREENOCK'.



KIMPTON'S also stock the lightweight N.Z. WINTEST Tents in Nylon or Japara.

## KIMPTON'S "EIDERLITE" SLEEPING BAGS ARE MADE IN 3 POPULAR MODELS

SNOW



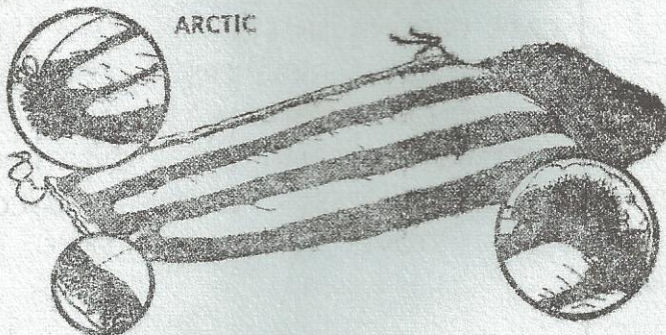
**Snow:** Tailored hood — 36" nickel chest zipp. Circular insert for feet. Cut 6' x 30" plus hood filled with Super down, Feather down.

**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 quilt becomes a

sleeping bag. A double sleeping bag can be made by zipping two of these quilts together. Super down or Feather down filled.

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

ARCTIC



thus a complete cell of super down 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 filled with super down.

Obtainable all good sport stores and scout shops — if not contact —  
KIMPTON'S FEATHER MILLS, 11 Budd Street, Collingwood, Victoria, 3066  
PHONE: Melbourne 41-5073, Sydney 389-1239, Adelaide 57-8624, Brisbane 2-2354.

All sleeping bags are obtainable in Aquasade, the new waterproof terylene material that breaths. \$3 extra