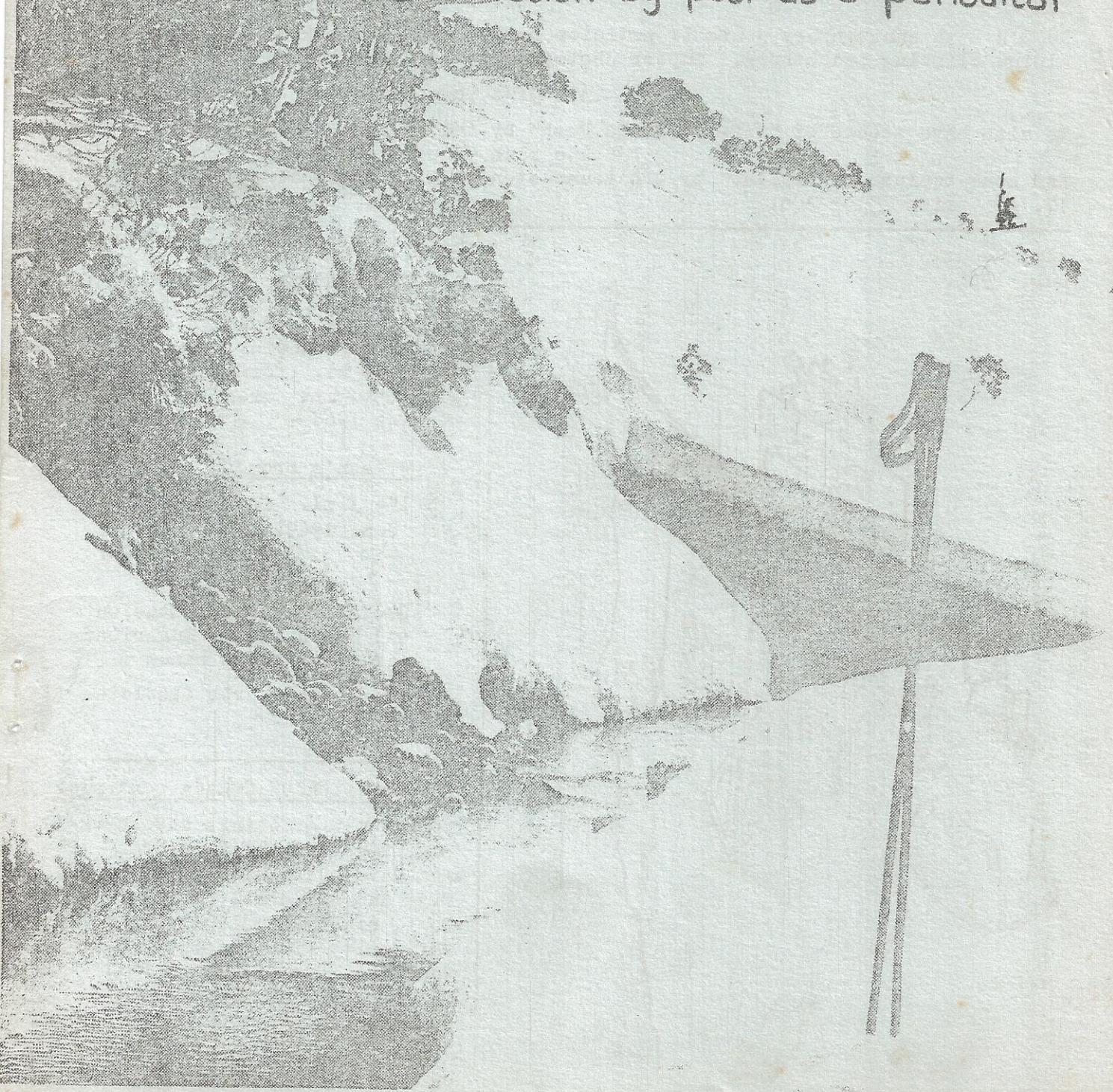


# THE MOUNTAINEER

number 7 december 1969 registered at the gpo  
melbourne for transmission by post as a periodical





THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY  
MOUNTAINEERING CLUB, c/- Sports Union, University of Melbourne, Parkville, 3052.

Equipment for Mountaineering:

A comprehensive guide to clothing and equipment based on many years experience by members of the MUMC. Chapters as well on First Aid, Home-made equipment, and equipment for rock climbing.

45 c plus 13 c postage. (also avail down town)

OXO

MUMC's 25th anniversary journal: articles on The Prom, Antartica, New Zealand alpine climbing and others. Superb photographic reproduction.

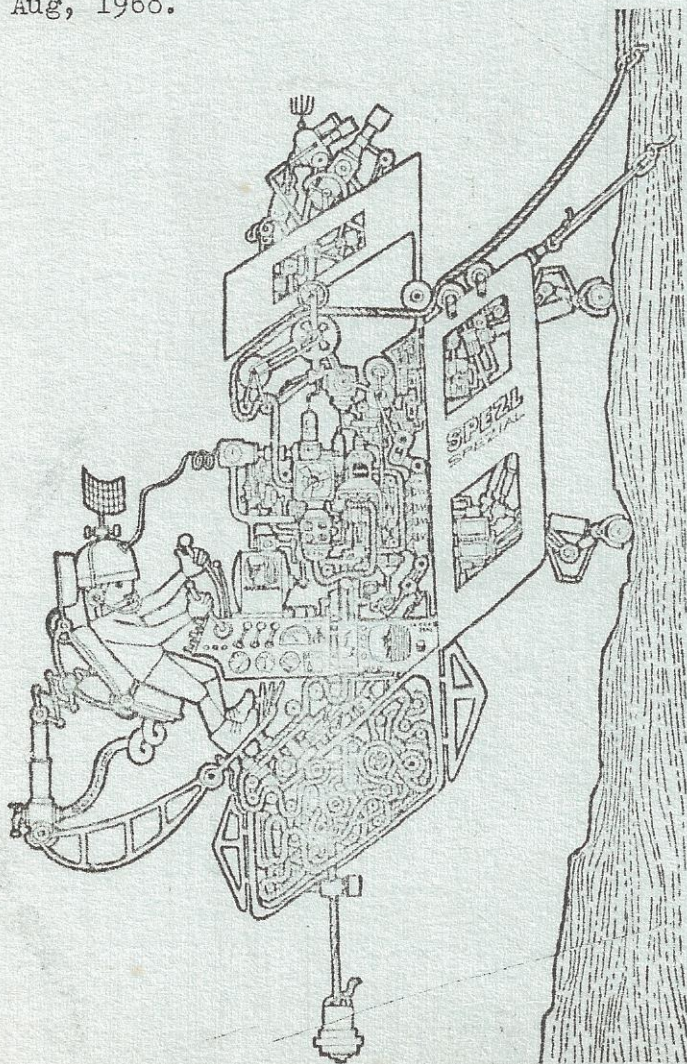
35c plus 9c postage.

We also have stocks of "Safety in the Bush" by the Hobart Walking Club

25c plus 9c postage,

and some copies of "Skyline" by the Launceston Walking Club, Nos 15,16  
17, 18 price 25 or 30c.

Alpinismus,  
Aug, 1968.



MAPS:

Mt. Bogong.

2 maps in 1.

2" = 1 ml. drainage of  
surrounding area

4" = 1 ml. form lines of  
summit area.

Feb 1968

60c.

Wilson's Prom.

1" = 1 ml. form lines

Jan. 1969.

60c.

Sketches of the routes on  
(i) North End of Sugarloaf  
(ii) North Jaw bones

Drawn 1966, prob obsolete  
5 c. each.

The invasion of Canada continues:

Merry Xmas greetings have been received from the Seccombes who have relinquished tropical Fiji and now dwell at the Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, where Phil is doing his Ph.D. It is cold in Winnipeg.





# The Mountaineer

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

Price: 10c.

No. 7, December 1969.

Official Journal of the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club.

Registered at the GPO Melbourne for transmission by post as a periodical.

Correspondance: The Editor, c/- M.U.M.C., Sports Union,  
University of Melbourne, Parkville, 3052.

With the end of the year nearly upon us, is it good that club membership is steadily rising as people come to borrow equipment and join the club? These people are extremely anxious to be club members and hope that their financial outlay of 60 cents can be used for next years subs too. However, since equipment can't be reserved, their next problem is how to be certain of getting a pack or tent for the six or seven weeks that they are hitch-hiking or fruit picking - if they take it out now they have to pay an extra dollar; if they come back a week or so later some one else may have beaten them to it: such a dilemma. (It would probably be cheaper to buy a second hand A frame anyhow.)

One of the aims of this club is to foster interest in 'mountaineering' and this, to my mind, does not mean acting as an equipment hiring service for the university in general. Therefore we should perhaps become more selective in accepting members. Many bushwalking clubs require that prospective members go on several walks with the club before being eligible to join, and both the VSA and VCC have similar rules regarding "genuine interest in the sport". We should and must encourage students to try 'mountaineering' and it is to this end that the store's equipment should be used: not for Christmas club members who keep equipment for the whole holidays but for beginners and the like who want to go on a trip for a few days while they are seeing if mountaineering suits them.

## CLUB CONTACT NEEDED

Sue and Nick White, our present no. 1 club contacts, will cease to act in this capacity from December 18th. Their assistance in this vital and often thankless role has been a valuable part of our trips programme.

However we now need another club contact.

- The duties are (i) ascertaining from the trips secretary the weekend's trips.  
(ii) receiving the check in phone call from the trip leader at the conclusion of the trip.  
(iii) letting the relations of those people on trips that are delayed know of the change in plans.

If you feel you could help in this very important role within our trips programme could you please let the Secretary know as soon as possible.

Cover: Falls Creek; for those people who have forgotten what snow looks like.



Notes from the Committee Meeting of November 12th, 1969:

The retyping of the Constitution is about to commence and copies should be available by first term.

On discussing a letter from that well known and highly respected essayist (A.G.K.) the committee felt that Conservation was already included within the constitutional aims of the club.

Rosalie reported that the club will probable make some \$65 profit on the most successful 25th Anniversary Dinner - mainly due to the excellent attendance. (This means we just about break even on official social events this year) Our thanks go to both Tony and Rosalie for organizing such a memorable evening.

Preparations for the distribution of the club journal 'OXO' are in the hands of Geoff Fagan and are now under way.

The formation of a caving sub-committee will be reconsidered in the New Year. Anyone with thoughts as to its structure, responsibilities, etc. please contact Paul Callander.

The following were approved for membership of the FVWC S&R section: Carla van Driel, Annabelle Roth, Geoff Fagan, Bob Russell and Martin Wardrop.

Pat Dugan reported on preparations that are taking place to set up a Conservation Council in Victoria to deal with specifically Victorian problems. Pat will keep us advised on these developments.

The Club is organising in conjunction with the Old Scotch Rover Crew an Orienteering contest at Elliott Lodge, north of Healesville, on Nov. 30th. The Intervarsity Orienteering will be held in Adelaide on 22/23 May next year and in Newcastle in 1971. Rosalie will denote a silver boot for the ladies event trophy.

The training courses for our various disciplines were considered and it was decided that for the bushwalking course - to be held at the Prom in early first term - the emphasis would be on small groups of beginners being directly supervised by a nominated experienced persons, perhaps as subsets of a larger group.

Some \$35 was approved for further maintenance and construction work on the hut. See trips program for details of work parties.

The clubs financial position is approximately the same now as at the start of 1969.

The next committee meeting will be held on 21st of January, 1970

Over the vacation many committee members will be scattered over the Southern Hemisphere so if you request some service from your committee during this period do not be surprised if a novel and perhaps belated answer is received from the caretaker member.

Cheery OXO's for the Vac's endeavours,

Your committee.





Trips Programme:

Bookings can still be made in the bookings book at Aikman's Rd. but since Ron Frederick (288.2136) will be in New Zealand until Jan 19th, trips and information about the trip can be also obtained from the trip leader.

There will no doubt be many private trips during the vac. Thus if you want to go on a trip or lead a trip make your presence known at Aikman's .

- December 21st (Sunday) Orienteering in the You Yangs, organised by the Richmond Harriers. The course for senior men will be over 5 miles with 9 controls and the course for women and novices will be over 3 miles with 6 controls. Further details will be available at "Aikman's Rd."
- 26 Dec - 3 Jan Snowy Mountains: Grey Mare Range - Jagungal - The Brassy Mountains - Kosciuszko - Watsons Crags + Lake Bagging.  
Leader: Geoff Fagan (98 1545)  
Standard: Medium Hard, due mainly to the length of time.  
Leave Melbourne on night of 25th to get to Geehi by Friday. Finish walking on 2nd. Jan - this leaves all Saturday to get home and/or make up for bad weather. There are also possibilities for 6 day(or even shorter) versions of this trip if any one is interested: one 6 day trip could start boxing day but miss out Jagungal, another starting north of Jagungal and meeting up with the 8 day people by New Year. This would cut out one lot of ferrying for them.
- 24th - 26th Jan. Australia Day Weekend.  
Either Cape Everard or Mallacoota.  
Leader: Robert Cannon (81 3668)  
Standard: Medium. Transport: Private.
- 7th-8th Feb. Donnabuang - Dom Dom  
Leader: Ron Frederick  
Standard: Easy, medium.
- Feb 15th. Copy deadline for the first of the 1970 Mountaineers.  
Last chance to write something, etc. for present editor.
- 21st.-22nd Feb. Feathertop Hut Work Party  
Leader: Tony Kerr. Transport: Private.

BOGONG CONQUESTATHON

SATURDAY MARCH 7TH 1970

(Labour Day Week-End)

COMPETITIVE WALK OF MOUNT BOGONG

Particulars Box 70 Mt. Beauty - Tel. Mt. Beauty 57-2036

MT. BEAUTY & DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



General Notices:

Bushwalking and Mountaincraft Leadership Certificate Courses run by National Fitness will commence in 1970. Details at Aikman's.

OXO journals: FREE

There is a free copy of OXO for each member. Copies may be picked up from Aikman's Road or if you can't get there write and we will send you one. Need we remind club members what superb Xmas presents a pile of Oxos would make?

Half-tone Screen:

The club has purchased a half tone screen which enables Xerox copies of photographs to be made with a reasonable amount of detail still remaining. Info. on it if you want to use it can be obtained from the Editor.

Guide book:

Present estimate for completion is end of January. Collators and duplicators will therefore be required in January. If you can help please see Dave Hogg.

Orienteering at Healesville - November 30th:

The event was conducted in the bush around the Scotch College Scout Camp at Healesville and attracted 49 entrants. The course for senior men was the toughest one to date in the current series of contests with a "horror stretch" in the middle involving difficult navigation, some rather thick scrub and a steep climb. This section was won by Mike Hubbert of the Richmond Harriers followed in order by Tony Kerr, Dave Holt, Alan Roberts and Rod Tucker. The course for senior women omitted most of the steep, scrubby sections but nevertheless contained some difficult navigation, so much so that none of the three contestants completed the course. These difficult controls were omitted from the novice course and a large number of competitors completed this course including several who entered the senior event but were unable to locate one or more controls. The novice section was won by Tom Andrews from the Richmond Harriers with Scotch school master Mike Achurch second.

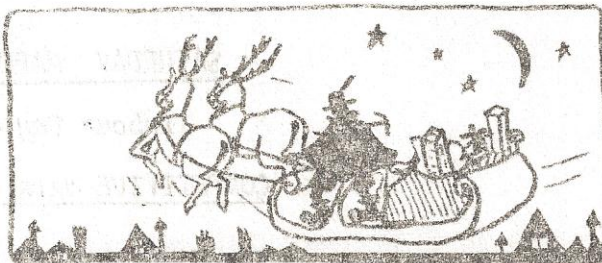
An alarmingly large number of competitors lost their control cards during the event, and would thus normally have been disqualified. The best way of preventing this from occurring is to carry the map in a transparent envelope with the control card secured inside the envelope with adhesive tape in such a way that it can be exposed for stamping at the controls.

Dave Hogg



Antarctic Rockery

Antarctica and the Sub-Antarctic Islands. Voyage to a continent few people have set foot on before. Four departures from New York in 1970. Costs from \$1500, excluding air transportation.





Subversive Influences within the Club:

An insidious plot to infiltrate the Club with Kneens was uncovered during the weekend of 6-7 December. The saner members of the work party on the club's hut (i.e Paul Callender, Martin Wardrop, Rod Tucker, Val Maitland, Annabelle Roth and Cath Kerr (the author left his name off this list - Ed.)) were almost outnumbered by Celia, Tom, Cam and Peter Kneen. Peter, who designed the Hut, has returned for a few weeks from Canada where he will soon be returning to lecturing-research position.

As strange as it must seem, much work was completed during the week end and much enjoyment was had by all. Martin's previously latent masonry skill should earn him top position in any rock yard that he happens to be committed to while Annabelle's landscaping efforts were only surpassed by her own hut cleaning service. Paul, Cath, Val and Rod splashed around in contact adhesive and worked as one to instal some more insulation.

Cam appeared to view the demolishing of the rock wall, only to rebuild it, as some form of social evil, and eventually found his vocation in tending the fire in the rubbish pit. Tom contemplated the fate of the Club's rat trap. The Hut Warden's thoughts were that it should not be left set, as some theiving rat may pinch it, and he felt that the task of having to claim finances from the committee for another, beyond his capabilities.

Celia's and Cath's powers of deduction are beyond reproach as, after half an hours fruitless searching for DCS in their checking of the medical Kit contents, they decided that that particular item +E referred to the previous item on their check sheet.

A trip to the Federation Hut on Sunday saw a h hive of activity. Bob Vincent, prominent MUMC member and designer of the Little MUMC Hut is currently creating a similar abode near the Federation Hut.

The next work party is a must for all. For the 21-22 Feb, 1970, bring your song books and musical instruments, Journey to our Hut via a pleasant stroll along the Razor Back from Mt. Hotham, a short walk up the North-west Spur or a slightly longer walk via the new Federation Hut, up the Bungalow Spur from Harrietville.

See you there, Tony Kerr

An alternative method of assessing how good a bushwalk was - for those who don't have the luxury of a bath instalment:



When you arrive home from a walk, lock yourself in a room with a member of your family and proceed to give him or her an account of the walk. The statistic of interest is the time before the said member rushes gasping from the room. The shorter the time, the better the trip. Controls: Windows and doors should be shut. Victim should not have a cold or stuffy nose. Again one should be careful not to wash on the trip.

"OT"

P.S. Let me know how you get on - I'm always thrown into the bath first.



Car Costs on Trips:

This article should help to satisfy the people who go on mountaineering trips and often wonder whether it is cheaper to take their own car or go by van. Drivers can generally base their cost calculations on one of two techniques: Method A (Incremental) considers only the extra costs involved in taking the car on the trip which would not have been incurred by having the car in the garage (petrol, and, . . . often forgotten, tires, lubrication, etc.). Method B (Average) considers the total yearly cost of owning and running the car and divides by the yearly mileage to arrive at the cost of going a known number of miles on the trip. Thus method B will result in a larger estimate of cost since it includes all of Method A plus a share of the unavoidable costs like registration, insurance and depreciation. Probably the true cost would lie somewhere between these two limits which may be regarded as the maximum and minimum cost of the trip

(It should be pointed out that normal insurance cover may not apply if 1) money or even petrol is given to the driver either before or during a trip, 2) agreement is reached about making a payment later.)

Quick reference tables:

I will now present some typical costs for the non-technically minded mountaineers; the others can wade through the Appendix and then write letters to the editor criticising my cost estimates. Some costs depend on the size and age of the car so the fairly obvious categories are made of 4 or 6 cylinders and less than (<) 3 years old, between 3 and 10 years and greater than (>) 10 years. Anyone with a 1932 1 cylinder Wankel rotary 3-wheeler should see me personally.

Tables A and B (based on methods A and B resp.) show typical costs for a car trip to Feathertop or Arapiles (about 450 miles).

Age	Table A		Table B	
	4 cyl	6 cyl	4 cyl	6 cyl.
< 3yr	\$3.20	\$4.00	6.90	8.20
3→10	2.80	3.50	4.60	5.50
> 10	2.70	3.30	4.00	4.90

TO FIND COST OF  
TRIP MULTIPLY  
THESE FIGURES BY 4

(Ave. van fare \$4 to \$5)

As a word of warning, I would advise all drivers to study the Appendix below. The above figures are based on small to average sized car styles (a Monaro or a Mercedes would be significantly different), 12,000 miles per year and allow routine maintenance to be done commercially (reasing, oiling, and repairing yourself or at your parents' expense saves money.)

Appendix: Itemised costs:

This shows that the above impressive looking tables are based on a typical engineering approach: wild guesses disguised by accumulated round off errors. If you disagree with these figures then remember they are only a guide for each driver to work out his own table of costs.

Expenses can best be itemised under the three general headings below. The only problem of grouping them into method A or B is found in the Depreciation costs. Method A should contain only incremental costs, so should any portion of the yearly depreciation be considered as mileage dependent? Studying the used car business shows that a car's model, make and year determine fairly accurately its resale value, but a small variation is possible for the 'condition' of the car. So to a very rough approx<sup>n</sup>. I have decided to tabulate typical yearly depreciation costs for typical mileage



cars and to consider a small portion of the yearly total, say 20%, as being due to depreciation caused only by the 10 or 12 thousand miles travelled and the rest, 80 %, being the portion of the yearly depreciation that would have occurred even if the car travelled no miles. Of course all depreciation costs should be included into method B, the total yearly cost divided by the total yearly mileage.

1. Running cost/ 1,000 mile ( k mile)	4 cyl	6 cyl
Petrol (av 44c./gal; 33 or 25 mpg.)	\$13.3	\$17.6
Tires (4 x \$16/25 k Mi.)	2.6	2.6
Servicing (plus \$2/kMi for minor repairs)	5.0	6.5
Oil consumed (some use more!)	0.2	0.2
Brakes (\$5/10 k Mi)	0.5	0.5
Muffler (\$15-\$30 / 30 k Mi)	0.6	0.6
Tune -up (20 k Mi extra service, \$15)	0.8	0.8
Total \$/1,000 mile	23.0	28.8
or in cents per mile	2.30	2.88

## 2. Depreciation/ year:

Annual loss of resale value (20% of these figures considered to be mileage dependent and included in method A below)	Age	4 cyl	6 cyl
	< 3	\$350	\$400
	3-10	100	120
	> 10	40	50

## 3. Fixed costs / year.

	4 cyl	6 cyl
Compre. Insur (varies \$20 - \$120)	\$ 54	\$54
Registration and 3rd-party	45	60
Battery (\$14/2.5 yrs.)	5.6	5.6
RACV	5.5	5.5
Total:	110.1	125.1

These totals are divided by the typical ave mileage of 12 k Mi and included in method B only.

Total costs in \$/ 1,000 mile:

Age	Method A		Method B	
	4 cyl	6 cyl	4 cyl	6 cyl
< 3	\$28.8	\$35.5	\$61.4	\$72.6
3-10	24.7	30.8	40.5	49.2
> 10	23.7	29.6	35.5	43.4

Method A includes Running costs/k Mi and 20% of Dep./ yr. divided by 12. Method B is the total of Running cost and one twelfth of the sum of depn and fixed costs.

## Acknowledgements:

The author wishes to thank firstly the many automotive organisations who sent him bills on which he based these calculations and secondly the makers of a well known type of cheap Japanese slide rule.

Geoff Fagan.

From Rex Harris (club member and lecturer in computation):

"Multiplication of two complex quantities takes 153 machine cycles in the IBM 7044."



Any one for Canada?

Dear MUMC Member,

Are you getting tired of life in Melbourne? Do you want to tread greener pastures? Then why not come to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

This city is a mountaineer's paradise for many reasons. The environment of the city itself is perfect. After Rio de Janeiro, Vancouver has been called the world's second most beautiful city. It has many parks, trees, lawns, a harbour blocked from the sea by many islands and mountains rising up behind. It has two universities set in beautiful natural surroundings, one on top of a forest covered hill and the other on the end of a peninsula surrounded on three sides by water and on the fourth by a large forest. Ten minutes walk from downtown Vancouver is another peninsula most of which has been left in its natural state with only several walking tracks through it.

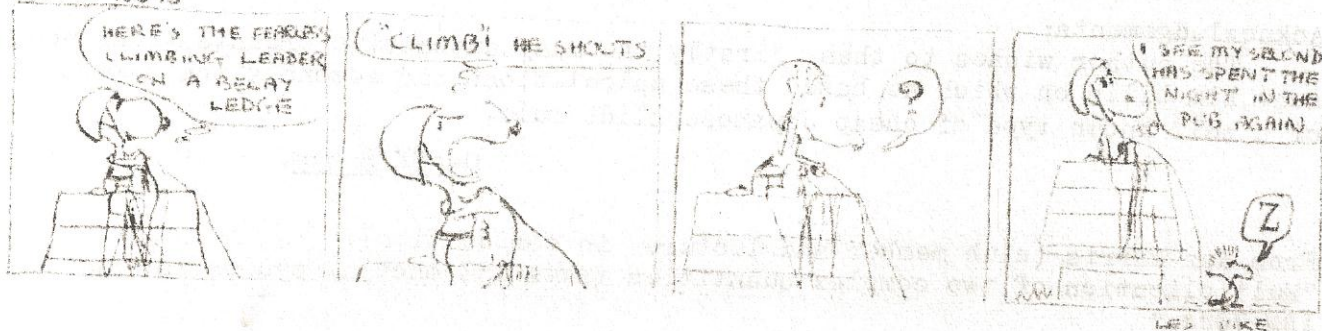
The mountaineer is offered everything here. One hours drive will take him to rugged mountain country where there is no habitation and many interesting and scenic walks to do. Again, an hours drive will take him north to Squamish where the vast granite face of the Squamish Chief is the Yosemite Park all over again. Further afield there are still unclimbed cliffs and, on the mountains, 2000 foot walls still to be climbed. Only 80 miles south is a 10,700 ft snow capped mountain - Mt. Baker - which has much to offer the snow and ice climber who is interested in a day trip. Two hours drive north into the Coast Mountains of B.C. brings him close to the first virgin mountain. There are countless more as he travels north. A vast area full of 7000-8000' glaciated peaks is a national park - the Garibaldi National Park - and can be reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

In winter the mountaineer turns to skiing. The resorts close to Vancouver all have far fewer lodges than resorts in Australia, but much more extensive slopes and more lifts, T-bars, etc. This is because they are so accessible. The closest resort is only 20 minutes drive from downtown. Thus one can go skiing for an afternoon, or since the slopes are lit up at night, for a few hours after dinner. At the beautiful resort of Whistler, where Canada plans to hold the 1976 Winter Olympics, one can stick to the normal runs which are up to 5 miles in length or wander a bit further giving a 10 or 15 mile run. If he shuns the ski resorts then he can ski cross country from Vancouver to Alaska without getting off the snow once.

Therefore, if you like the outdoors, you could do worse than Vancouver.

Michael Feller

## JAM NUTS





Rubber Tubes for Anyone?

Now just about everybody has a rubber tube these days, which they intend using on walks, but usually leave home. Experience has suggested you take into account the following points when investing in one of these indispensable items:-

Firstly the narrow bore long tube - only for those who want statics value, want to get horribly unfit quickly or else aim at saving weight in high cliff regions. Research has shown that satisfaction gained is proportional to  $\frac{d \cdot t \cdot T}{P \cdot c \cdot l}$  where

1. d = diam. of inner tube lining.
2. t = time.
3. T = temperature of water.
4. P = atmospheric pressure.
5. c = number of amoeba and wogs in soln.
6. l = length of tube.

Thus one obviously seeks cool clean water for a long time at sea level with a short fat tube, but this doesn't mean the sight of a stagnant mudfilled bootmark is oblivious to our memory, rather we accept a compromise. Those who find a long, flat tube is more ideal e.g. for supper-time cocoa in bed find about 18' is the limit, for it takes valuable time to suck up this far, and if you speak ..... Then of course we recommend you go to considerable length if smoking after a recent drink of vermouth, to avoid fire risks. Short, fat tube sucking die-hards often go to extremes to prove their point, such as kneeling in a bog and lying on wet grass to get close enough to the water.

Climbers prefer the multi-purpose telescopic rigid variety for seeking out those soaks and damp pot-holes out of their reach on thirsty pitches, especially now that 'Gerri' of America are producing light weight duralumin versions. However, such unyielding "sticks" rarely enter the walker's realm; it would remove that delicate and finite judgement - the pure thrill of the dangle into the unknown depths and the resultant jolt as God's own aqua dens hits an asbestos tongue - and so dear to his little heart. Again, "Gerri" are considering a telescopic flexible compromise. Finally, can one foresee the future in rubber tube design? Perhaps the attention will be diverted towards minimum effort on the part of the subject rather than the aesthetic appeal of the beasts. Surely separate inlets for communal sucking, a minipump to allow telescopic non-flexible varieties to become 19', anti-static and sterilising and rock filters are eagerly awaited, while saliva in the billy when attempting to keep that fire going will no doubt be solved. Cavers would welcome the addition of high efficiency softeners to counter that nasty lime layer which builds up inside their tubes. Perhaps, but I hesitate to say only perhaps, one will be designed to handle Adelaide's water supply. The world awaits, such is its faith in the trusty rubber tube - the infallible friend who has kept many a bushwalker's morale high on "waterless" expeditions.

From 'Chunder', Bulletin No 40, Aug. 1969  
(Adelaide Uni Mountaineering Club)

The holes in the sides of sandals are for letting  
bull ants in quickly.



The Prince of Wales Range:

In January this year, Chris and I set out on a trip which had for several years occupied our thoughts. Our aim was to cross the country between the Lyell Highway and the Gordon River, including a traverse of part of the Prince of Wales Range.

By 8 a.m. we had left the huts at the Lyell Highway and were crossing the Franklin River. The rather dubious bridge constructed of several strands of fencing wire, is a few hundred yards from the beginning of the Jane River Track. South of the crossing the track has been recently bulldozed for a distance of three miles. Beyond this section, the track was open and clear for a further 3 miles, however, after this frequent patches of bauera and ti-tree have encroached rather badly.

Stormy clouds sped over us, interspersed with sunny patches, lending contrast to the colours of wildflowers, fern gulleys and button grass plains. Camp was made close to Mt. Algonkian in a stand of myrtles. From a nearby hill we viewed the 'atrocious' scrub covered Algonkian. Misty rain limited our appraisal of the best route, but a recent burn on a ridge to the east extending up onto the lower slopes appeared to be a reasonable approach.

Continuing rain and low cloud greeted us for the second day. Pushing our way through burnt limbs and debris we began the ascent of the ridge. Soon we were in unburnt forest. The lush growth, slippery and saturated, engulfed our feeble efforts, and progress was reduced to climbing, crawling and twisting amid the horizontal and other rain forest varieties.

There could be no complaint of monotony, for the vegetation changed several times before reaching the summit, each one providing a new challenge to manouvering tactics. A patch of sassafras gave brief respite, opening up the humid coolness of the rain forest. Then came pandani, scoparia and King William Pines, and a final pitch of cutting grass and melaleuca.

From the summit, mist and rain reduced visibility to a few yards. On a compass bearing we began to follow a connecting ridge to the northern end of the Prince of Wales Range. On either side, some 3000' below us in the mist, were a maze of forested ridges falling away to the Denison and Jane Rivers.

We dropped about 200 feet and camped in an open forest of King Billy and pandani. The slender mature pines grew up to 60 - 80 feet high. There must be few groves of such quality remaining. Fire had already come to within half a mile, in spite of the inaccessible region.

By lunchtime on the third day we were standing on Sanctuary Peak, the first high peak of the Prince of Wales Range. Clearing weather opened up views of the western and south western mountains. Across the Denison valley to the east were the Spires, Innes High Rocky and beyond them, the Denison Range. To the north-east across the broad valley of the upper reaches of the Denison, the King William Range raised its flattened summits. A vast rain forest stretched away into the gorge between the King William Range and Loddon Range.

Our course to the south along the range top was open for the next mile or so, then patches of ti-tree and other scrub covered the crest at increasing intervals. Two higher peaks were traversed before we dropped down to a shelf on the eastern side of the range to make camp. The view was dominated by the sharp Diamond peak, flanked on either side by jagged needles of quartzite, rising out of the steeply clinging forest.



Mists wreathing the summit peaks dispersed in the morning sun revealing Diamond Peak in startling crispness against a clear blue sky. Excitedly we climbed to the ridge anticipating perhaps the most rugged and difficult part of the Range. Before reaching the western most needle, several scrubby cols and serrated ridge crests had to be negotiated.

From the summit of Diamond Peak we looked down on the precipitous gorges and forests that fell away to the Denison Plains. In every direction stretched a wilderness of mountains, rivers and forests. Echoing from the near and distant valleys came the sound of water as though drifting up from eternity.

Further south we made our second high camp on the range and watched the sunset from a nearby crag. With the hush of evening, the lengthening shadows of the serrated range fell across the Denison valley. We watched spellbound as night descended on the primeval wilderness, bringing a contentment that only nature in all her beauty can provide.

Neville Ludbey



Surely 'The Herald' wasn't discussing the noble climber when it printed this:

At Mt. Arapiles the climbers can camp at the foot of the rock face.

There are no washing facilities, or other comforts.

The climbers pitch tents among the trees and forget about cleanliness and godliness until they arrive back in Melbourne on Sunday night.

After the physical and mental tension of climbing during the day, both sexes make a beeline for the Natimuk Hotel, about 13 miles away, where they drink and sing bawdy songs, mainly about climbing, until closing time.

Keep those articles coming in.



ZEBEDEE



Survival in Bushfires:

The following article is condensed from two sources: 'Bushfire Sense' by the CSIRO and "Summer Peril" prepared by the Victorian Government.

When flames have cut off your escape route:

Don't Panic. Panic seriously drains nervous and physical energy and clouds judgement.

Run only when absolutely necessary.

Radiated Heat is the Killer. In most bushfire tragedies, the victims are usually dead or nearly dead before the flames touch them - the most deadly hazard in any bushfire is heat radiation since it causes heat stroke - essentially a state of utter exhaustion. But since heat rays travel in straight lines and are greatly impeded by opaque materials like clothing, wood, earth and stones, sheltering from heat radiation is the main aim for survival in a bush fire.

Thus when caught on foot, shield yourself as much as possible from radiated heat. Cover exposed skin with clothing or anything else available, and protect your lungs by using a wet handkerchief or a pad over the nose and mouth. Try to avoid exposure to the blast of hot gases by taking refuge in dugouts, flowing streams, or dams: or get behind any solid protection which will prevent heat reaching you. (Avoid sheltering in small water tanks on stands, since you will certainly collapse and die if the water becomes too warm.)

When smoke is dense, wait for pockets of fresh air, which usually arrive frequently, before filling the lungs. The air nearest the ground is generally the freshest and coolest.

Do not attempt to escape along roads through unburnt bush, but move to the safest position available nearby. In dangerous situations try to reach burnt ground, even if it means passing through the flames when there is a lull in the fire: never enter flames when they are more than 5 ft. high; when they are tending to 'crown out' to the tree tops; when they are more than 30' deep; or when the undergrowth is very dense. If they only way to escape is through the flames, don't delay in front of them. Cover exposed skin as well as possible, take some deep breaths and move briskly through to the burnt area. Choose the path which is least obstructed by dense growth, logs or uneven ground.

If trapped by a high wall of deep flames, as a last resort, light a backburn about 20' long and step onto the burned area. In grass, the burned area will be cool enough to move onto in 30-60 seconds.

Resist the temptation to run from encircling fire front unless your chances of escape are quite clearly high. If you do flee, run downhill since fire moves fastest uphill and try to work your way to the edge and rear of the fire front.

When caught in a vehicle, do not leave it. Close the windows and doors, and cover exposed skin with any available material. If you cannot find a suitable escape route, do not be too concerned, for a car can survive surprisingly fierce flames and, contrary to popular belief, the petrol tank is unlikely to explode.



In severe situations in forest areas, stop in the shelter of a protective bank, and wait until the flames pass. Lie as low as possible in the stationary vehicle: get under the dash-board or below window level, and cover yourself with rugs or other materials to escape from radiated heat. If there is not enough room inside get under or behind the vehicle and cover yourself.

When caught in a house, close all doors and windows, and be sure that there is plenty of water available in baths, buckets and hoses. Since a house nearly always catches alight in the roof first, open a man trap in the ceiling inside to allow access if necessary. If time permits, clean up outside and remove dry bushes, piles of wood, etc. close to the walls; and if there is an adequate supply of water, hose down the house and immediate surroundings, and fill the gutters ( a tennis ball in the down-pipe makes a good plug). There is a very good chance of saving the house if you extinguish all burning embers deposited on the roof, or elsewhere, as the fire approaches. When the fire finally arrives retreat into the house and stay close to an external door - or better still, in a position where there is more than one escape exit. Even if the house eventually catches alight, by the time you are forced to vacate it the main fire will have passed and you will be able to move out onto burnt ground.

#### Fire regulations:

No person shall light a fire in the open air during the "Summer Period" unless: -

1. The fire is more than 25 feet from any log or stump.
2. The fire is in a properly constructed fire-place or an 18" deep trench
3. The ground within a radius of 10 feet of the fire place is thoroughly cleared of all inflammable material. The space above this area must also be clear.

\*\* A fire must never be left unattended, make sure it is out before leaving.

These provisions apply to spirit and gas appliances, barbecues and incinerators.

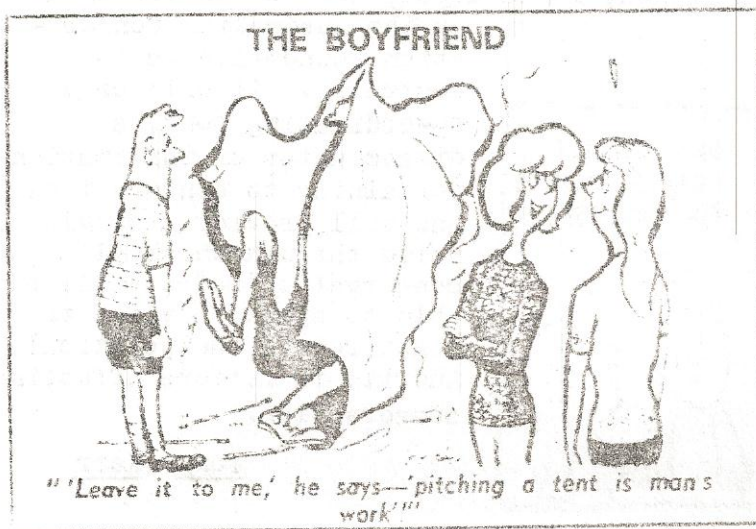
#### Fire sense:

Do not burn toilet paper after use.

Keep fires small, both for preserving fire wood and fire safety.

On summer weekend trips, there is no real need for cooked food: e.g. sausages could be cooked at home, tinned food, etc.

Make sure the fire is properly doused with liberal quantities of water.





'Goodbye Feathertop':

Exploration rights to one hundred square miles of alpine country south of Bright, including Mt. Feathertop, has recently been given to a mineral company. What would the Club's action be if commercial finds are discovered on Feathertop? What would you do as an individual? Have you ever had any thought on conservation at all? Do you wish for a higher 'Quality of Life'?

The general awakening of public interest in attempts to improve the quality of life - well planned cities, leisure time, elimination of rat race conserving our environment, etc. - has been well demonstrated by good attendances at recent public meetings.

On Sunday 19th of October, in Richmond Town Hall, two hundred people heard Mr. Jack Holden, economist at University of Melbourne, dispel any confidence in Sir William MacDonald's mathematics. To farm the Little Desert could be profitable to those able to spend \$224,000 on improving a farm and then sell for \$180,000, the apparent loss turning into a profit via immense tax concessions - a gain for the individual - a community loss in more ways than one.

Prof. Lloyd, of the school of Agriculture and Economics, urged logically that for the nation's agricultural profits to go up, labour must be reduced, existing farms improved and amalgamated, and definitely no new farms.

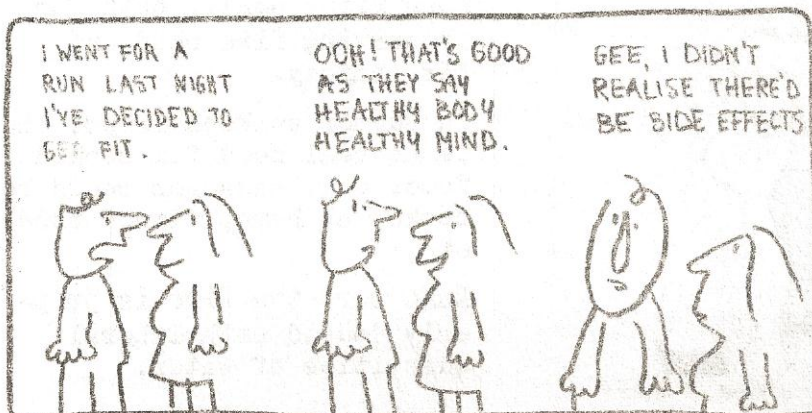
Mr. R. Garnett of the VNPA cited numerous examples of area that his association had pressed to have reserved and about which the government had done nothing.

Mr. Holding, State Opposition Leader, was adamant that the 'onus of proof' should be reversed. That is, it should be the developers' task to justify 'alienation', not the public's task to justify conservation, as in the present state of affairs.

At the Palais Theatre on 26th October, 2000 people listened to the presentation of the Bushlands 'Magna Carta', a seven point charter which, if accepted by the Government, would prevent needless alienation of Crown Lands by commercial interests.

One hundred and seventy representatives of various Conservation groups, Bushwalking clubs, etc. met on Thursday 30th of October to form the 'Conservation Council of Victoria' which, it is hoped, will be to Victoria

as the Australian Conservation Foundation is to Australia. It will be a co-ordinating body, a disseminator of information pertaining to conservation and will provide a single voice through which all conservation bodies will be able to speak, a voice that might reduce the political inertia in matters affecting conservation.



Tony Kerr



Additions, alterations, etc. to the supplement to the supplement of that honorable role:

MUMC Membership List as to 10/12/69

Copies of any other membership lists are available at Aikman's Rd. Any changes of address, etc should go to the Assistant Secretary. There will be no more membership lists under the present editorship. Small Changes in details are underlined.

Alterations:

ALLISON, Don	33 Barnett St., Hampton, 3188.	98 8368
	Bus: <u>620311 ext. 1303</u>	
CAYLEY John, Mr. and Mrs.	21 Yarran St., Leeton, NSW, 2705	
GALL, Phil	198 Barkers Rd., Hawthorn, 3122	81 1040
HICKS, Frank	257 Quebec St., Toronto, Canada	
Jan (.rs.)	" " "	
SECCOMBE, Phil	Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of Manitoba, Canada	
Margaret (Mrs.)	" "	
SHEEHY, Kevin	821 A Mt. Alexander Rd., Moonee Ponds, 3039	371039
THOMAS, Terry	102 Hudson St., Hurstville, NSW, 2220	
WILLIAMS, Keith	Flat 23, 311 Royal Pde. Parkville, 3052.	
FELLER, Michael	Dept. of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C., Canada.	

New additions to Membership List:

ANDERSON, Max	1 Yuidle St., Brighton, 3186.	92 2739
BLACKBURN, Alan	119 Royal Pde, Carlton, 3053	
BROADRIBB, Karen	6 Langdon St., Caulfield, 3162.	53 5905
CRACKNELL, Ron	Flat 6, 77 Chapman St., Nth. Melb. 3051.	329 8562
DAVIES, J	18 Nautilus St., Beaumaris, 3193	
FREEMAN, Alan	24 Parkhill Rd., Kew, 3101.	86 7205
	Term: Trinity College	
FREER, Robyn	7/15 Wheatland Rd., Malvern, 3144	50 3588
GREEN, Michael	11/38 Westbury St., East St. Kilda, 3183	52 3168
HAIN, Dennis	4/30 Allison Road, Elsternwick, 3185.	53 7007
HARROWFIELD, Ian	17 Nielsen Ave, Nunawading.	878 7947
	Term: Physics	, 349011 ext. 49
LEAVOLD, Yvonne	66 Napier St., Essendon, 3040.	37 8382
MAINLAND, John	100 Highfield Rd., Canterbury, 3126.	83 5731
MOON, Tony	58 Kinsale St., Reservoir, 3073.	47 7327
	Term: Physics Dept.	ext. 5451
RAYMENT, Phil	4 Robina Rd., Eaglemont, 3084.	45 1529
	Statistics Dept.	



SCOTT, Jenny	81 Broadway, Camberwell, 3124.	82 6044
TAYLOR, Michael	24 Wavell St., Bentleigh, 3204.	972724
TAYLOR, W.R.	Box 356, Orbest, 3888.	
WEBB, Eric	20 Ellis Rd., Glen Iris, 3146.	50 6155
ZIVKOVIC, Jasenka	c/- Alan Blackburn, 119 Royal Pde. Carlton.	

Congratulations, Geoff Fagan.



Additions to the Map List:Victoria:

- 767 Bogong High Plains and Adj. Peaks; Algonia Guides, 1" = 2 ml., 1968.  
 592 Macallister River Watershed, F , 1" = 2 ml., 1966 ed.

Antartica: 1:250,000

- |      |                          |      |                    |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------|
| 1836 | Enderby Land - Kemp Land | 1849 | Mac-Robertson Land |
| 1837 | " " " "                  | 1858 | Wilkes Land        |
| 1846 | " " " "                  | 1859 | " "                |

New South Wales:

The following maps were donated to the map library by Paddy Pallin.

- 1450 Kanangra, Lands Dept., 2" = 1 ml, 50' cont., 1964  
 1460 Kanangra Tops 1" =  $\frac{1}{2}$  ml., 1967  
 1461 Kowmung, 1" =  $\frac{1}{2}$  ml., 1967  
 1462 Gangerang, 1" =  $\frac{1}{2}$  ml., 1967  
 1463 Budawang Range, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 ml.  
 1464 Nelly's Glen  
 1469 Central Blue Mountains, 1" = 1 ml., 1966.

Victoria: 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 maps.

The following is a list of the metric scale maps available on Dec. 1.  
 The system of numbering these maps in the library has been changed and the new numbers are given here. An asterisk next to the number indicates that the map is not yet in the library but that this would be its number if it were. @ next to a map name indicates a recent issue.

1:100,000 series: Contoured, issued by Division of Nat. Mapping.

- |                  |                |                                    |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| *181 @Coleraine  | *227 Bendigo   | 281 @Jacob's River, 1969, 40 metre |
| *189 @Warnambool | *233 Heathcote | 282 @Kosciusko, 1968, 40 cont.     |
| *190 @Hamilton   | *240 Nagambie  | 287 @Berridale, 1968, 20 metre."   |
| *192 Horsham     |                | *292 @Cooma                        |

Also useful maps in the 1:100,000 scale are the CFA Whitfield and Buffalo maps.

1:50,000 series: Contoured, issued by Division of Nat. Mapping. 50 ft. cont.

- |                      |                    |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| *197 IV Mildura West | *240 I Arcadia     | 246 II @Thornton    |
| 216 I Lorne          | 240 II Longwood    | 246 III @Taggerty   |
| 216 III Otway        | 240 III Nagambie   | 253 I Aberfeldy     |
| 216 IV Beech Forest  | *240 IV Murchison  | 253 IV Matlock      |
| 232 I Pyalong (3)    | 245 I McMahons Ck. | 254 II Skene        |
| 238 II Monbulk       | 245 II Neerim      | 254 III Jamieson    |
| 238 III Ringwood     | 245 III Gembrook   | 264 II Yackandandah |
| 239 I Yea(3)         | 246 IV Juliet      | 264 III Beechworth  |
| 239 II Glenburn      |                    |                     |
| 239 III Kinglake     |                    |                     |
| 239 IV Tallarook     |                    |                     |



1:50,000 dyeline, provisional issue, released by the Lands Dept.

Available from Central Plans Office, ordering is necessary.

Dates refer to the age of the aerial photos, all were released within last few years.

238 I	Yarra Glen 1967, 20 metre	276 I	Gibbo, 1952, 50'
*238 IV	Yan Yean	276 II	Leinster, " "
*246 I	Eildon	276 III	Benambra, " "
*246 IV	Alexandra	276 IV	Dart, " "
243 II	Liptrap, 1965, 20 metre	277 II	Nariel, " "
251 II	Darby, 1965, 20 metre.	277 III	Cravensville, ""
251 III	Yanakie, " "	279 I	Orbost, 1961, 20 metre
254 I	Buller, 1959, 100'	279 IV	Nowa Nowa, " "
254 IV	Mansfield, " "	284 I&II	Club Terrace and Bemm, '66, 40 metre.
		284 III&IV	Conran and Murrungowar " "





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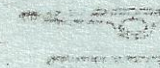
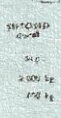
Rurp

Knifeblade

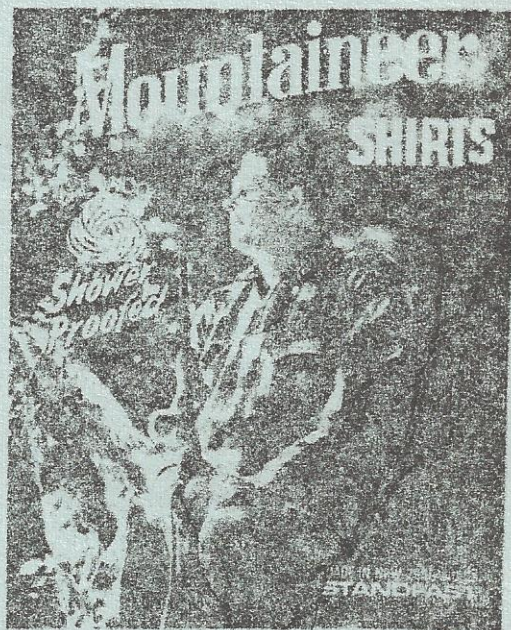
Lost Arrow  
Angle

Bong  
Bong

Leeper



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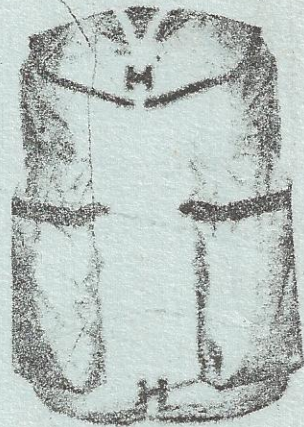
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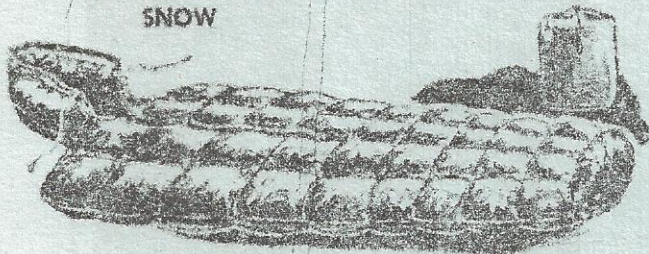


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