

BULLETIN *of the*

Sydney

University

Speleological



Society

A personal report

by Guy Cox

As I write this, I have been back for over a month, but the expedition still fills my mind, my plans and a large part of my time. That, more than anything, is a measure of the expedition's success. And it was a success, in every way, even if it didn't get the world depth record - and many of us never thought that it would. But the Atea Kananda is now by far the longest cave in the Southern Hemisphere, at 30km, beating Sao Mateus-Imbira (Brazil) at 20,540m and Selminum Tem (also PNG) at 20,500m. It is also the longest cave in the Malesian region, beating the 25km Mulu Cave in Sarawak. In fact, it is the longest cave outside Europe and North America, and if its depth (272m) doesn't break any records, it is still not to be sneezed at, at least by Australian, British or US standards. The Atea Kananda is not even the only cave explored by the expedition - Du Apoga Idi, a new discovery, made 8+ km, with leads still going. All told, over 40 km of new cave was explored and surveyed by the expedition, not including the 3.8km previously known in the Atea.

So was the expedition all about obscure statistics? Well, actually, no - though sometimes you might have thought so from the conversation in the hour or so after dinner and before bed! It was about walking, living and finding caves in a landscape quite unlike anything that most of us had experienced. It was about living and working with "primitive" people whose dignity and courtly manners made us feel like savages. It was about caving with people we had never met before, in spectacular river passages or neverending muddy grovels, and making friendships that will last a long time.

The people we met when we arrived at the small town of Koroba, having flown from the civilisation of Mt. Hagen in a motley assortment of small planes. On the flight, with pilots obligingly making scenic detours for us, we got some idea of what the scenery was like. At Koroba we had at least a European style house, rented from the town council for the duration of the expedition. From Koroba we made our way, by tractor, landcruiser or foot, through Kelabo to Harage. At each of these small, dispersed villages we were able to stay at the local 'haus kiap', native style houses built for the use of government officials but available free of charge to all travellers. And at each place the locals crowded around, intensely curious about us, eager to make us at home and hopeful also of employment, for there is little work available locally.

It took two days to get us all to Harage, for transport arrangements were complicated by the simultaneous organization of a helicopter to carry our supplies from the airdrop site to base camp. Julia James disappeared into the Muller Plateau on the helicopter, and then amazed us by returning on it in the evening, so that she still had to suffer the walk in! Life in a native style house takes a little getting used to. A fire is kept burning inside for cooking and warmth - but there is no chimney. The smoke certainly helps to keep the insects away, but most of us would have been happier trusting to Dimp. In any case there wasn't room for us all in the house, so many were happy to sleep outside. Dinner and breakfast consisted of sweet potatoes, spring onions and local cabbage. This diet could easily become monotonous after a while! Chief negotiator Richard Willson had spent at least half a day organising porters, and early in the morning we started the walk. The track is steep, uneven

and very muddy. The rainforest is so dense that even on the steepest slopes views are very rare, but the jungle has enough of interest close at hand to compensate. Nor is it monotonous, since our walk ranged in altitude from 5,500 to 8,500 feet, and through a whole gamut of vegetation types.

Some took two days over the walk, others three. Either way, our first glimpse of base camp, Atea Gana Anda (the house near the Atea) was startling. Through the trees, a mile away across a valley, was a plastic-roofed shanty town. There were organized up here! A shout across the valley brought a response - the billy would be boiling when we arrived. A Club Mediteranee village is really the closest comparison to Atea Gana Anda. There was a large dining-living room, a kitchen, store room, two bedrooms, bathroom with shower buckets, two porters houses, etc. All were built of local materials - logs tied with vines - but roofed with orange polythene (thanks to ICI and Union Carbide).

Initial reports from the cave were not good. The advance party greeted us with the news that the main riverway sumped 500m downstream of the furthest point reached by the previous expedition. This was not too discouraging, as there were still plenty of other leads, and after a day to recover it was all systems go. One party set out to survey the streamway explored by Malcolm Handel and Dave Martin, while others searched for high level leads. First sight of the Atea sink is something which few cave entrances can match. The steep and slippery path down the 150m deep doline suddenly emerges from dense scrub to reveal a curtain of waterfalls plunging into a pool, from which a raging torrent flows into a huge cave entrance. The water looks impressive enough to justify the 1976 estimate of $12 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (cumecs) but sober measurement this year gave only 3 cumecs. The easy way into the cave is through one or other of the dry entrances above water level. A passage - 'The Beeline' - with several short muddy pitches bypasses the first 500m of riverway and ends in a short pitch ('Glop Drop') into smoothly flowing water, the Ship Canal.

We dropped in to the chilly water, here 5m deep and 7m wide, and started surveying in somewhat unconventional (and uncomfortable) conditions. Mal and Dave had rigged a handline of polyethylene rope along the 300m swim, which helped, and two island rocks were a welcome relief on the way. Eventually a gravel bank blocked the passage, and we scrambled over it into a big chamber, Usitanh Kananda, with the river descending in a series of exciting rapids. At the foot of the chamber was a foamy pool to which the roof dropped, leaving only a 40cm triangular opening. Mal had been through this, but found no way out of the chamber beyond. We surveyed through the opening into a gloomy round airbell chamber. Airspace seemed to continue under a low flat rock mantelpiece, and we swam on, still surveying. We found ourselves in a series of chambers alternating with ducks, the water deep throughout - the tip, in fact, of a deep phreas, just barely exposed by vadose downcutting beyond. Eventually, to our relief, we emerged - into a huge river passage, with flowing water in which we could stand.

At this point, half frozen but with almost a kilometre of passage surveyed, we abandoned our instruments and pushed on at a faster pace. Swims alternated with rapids and gravel banks on which we could dry out until we eventually halted at a corner from which we could hear more rapids ahead. The current was getting stronger and we had no rope with us. It was to be some time before we reached these rapids. The next

party surveyed on from where we left, rigged lines through the swims and got only a few metres further before running out of rope. Even so, they had stayed down longer than was safe, and narrowly escaped being flooded in as a heavy shower outside filled the ducks. The sumps stayed closed for several days - a pattern repeated throughout the expedition. Subsequent trips made it a rule to be back through the ducks before 4 pm, since rain fell almost exclusively in the afternoon and evening.

After many fruitless trips down the Ship Canal, suddenly the ducks were open again. In spite of dropping some ropes into a bottomless lake, we passed the final swim and found the rapids we had heard a week before. The river swept down a steepening chute, in a spacious chamber, and disappeared into a fast-flowing sump, the Impeller. Hope was not yet dead, however, for the left hand wall of the chamber consisted of a huge and quite stable boulder choke. On that trip, though, all we achieved was to lose ourselves among the boulders. It was left to Ian Millar, on a later trip, to move a few boulders and emerge beyond the Impeller. Once again a river passage led onward, and soon the river tumbled over a waterfall into a large, boulder-floored chamber. At last the river was gaining some depth ! Not for cavers, though, for once again the water disappeared into a fast-flowing sump. Passages led out on this chamber - the Penstock - but none of them led onward.

The way on must be back at the boulder pile, and the next party split up to follow every possible lead until, suddenly, Neil Montgomery realised that he was through. Steve Worthington and I were in earshot, and soon followed him. We charged almost at a run through a huge floodway passage, dry except for a few waist-deep pools on the floor. A bypass ! But alas it was not, and subsequent trips found no way back to the stream. Nevertheless they found the system's largest chamber, the Aftermath, and its deepest part, Winchester, 20 m lower than the furthest point reached in the streamway.

Meanwhile, back on that first day's caving, the parties searching for high level leads had been equally successful. A climb above the Beeline led to Penny Lane, then to a muddy streamway - Ooze Cruise - and so on through passages large and small. First the New World Series, then the Austral Series (southernmost part of the cave) - exploration continued until well into the second month. The inlet streamway - Ugwapugwa - discovered in 1976 also continued, as a tall vadose canyon for several kilometres until it finally fizzled out in the Yaragaiya series, well-decorated old phreatic passages.

Surface exploration provided variety. A track was cut to the Atea resurgence, the source of the Nali river in a beautiful open limestone valley carpeted with orchids and pitcher plants. Unfortunately, the resurgence itself proved impenetrable, and none of the dry entrances nearby led to the river. The sink of the Tina river, a proven tributary 700m above the Atea sink, proved equally impenetrable.

After only 3 weeks caving it was time for the first month's party to leave. Some of us, desperate for a couple of extra days' caving, chartered a helicopter for the trip out, giving the film crew the chance of some aerial shots. The flight out was an experience worth the cost, for many of us our first chopper ride, and over some very spectacular 'green karst'.

By the time that we left it was already clear that exploration in the Atea was coming to an end. Parties were heading out to outlying regions where, as it turned out, there was plenty more cave to be found. One group had to leave a 200m shaft unbottomed, but the best luck went to a party on Mamo, a high-altitude region where rivers flow off siltstone to sink into limestone. Du Apoga Idi (Over the Hill Cave) was 8.6 km long when they had to leave, after an eventful exploration during which Julia, Neil Hickson and Al Warild were flooded in for a night. As the parties had to return to base camp for the final walk out, all reported leads still going. On September 2nd the final party returned to Sydney. Next year we may go somewhere else, but someday, somebody will return to the Muller Plateau.

* * * *

APPENDIX

Altogether, 48 cavers took part in the expedition. Nationalities represented were British, American and New Zealand as well as Australian. The main expedition spent 2 months in PNG, but the advance party was there for a month previously. The British contingent had their own expedition, to the Hindenberg Wall, immediately after the Atea expedition finished.

S.U.S.S. members on the expedition were:

Steve Bunton
Glenn Campbell
Guy Cox
Geoff Francis
Geoff Innes
Kathy Handel
Malcolm Handel
Randall King
Peter Ruxton
Graeme Smith

T.V. REVIEW

The Incredible World of Adventure -

Caves : The Dark Wilderness

Encyclopaedia Britannica Education Series.

TCN 9, Saturday 17th June, 5.30 pm

This would have to be the best movie-film footage I have ever seen. The script was aimed at the uninitiated (as is evidenced by other shows in the series) but was of interest and fascination to all. All types of caves were discussed and most speleological fields of endeavour at least received a mention.

The film was shot in America, with the word "spelunker" being a dead give-away. However, the American cave examples photographed were brilliant. Included were shots of Carlsbad Caverns and tourism in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. The most brilliant sequences were of the swimming of transparent blind shrimps being preyed upon by a Texas blind salamander. There was a big emphasis overall on cave biology and an overemphasis of vampires. I think, though, that I would have emphasized the cave biology if I had shot so much good footage of unique and rare cave bugs, crawlies and critters I couldn't edit out. Worth seeing if you have a chance.

(Footnote - I believe that it is available for hire from Encyclopaedia Britannica - G.C.)

(This review was unsigned but we suspect that the author might be one S. Bunton)

* * * *

by Guy Cox

As one of the first purchasers of this new-fangled descending device, it seemed a good idea to give an impartial view of it (if the editor will allow) after two thorough test sessions, one below ground and one above. The device, for those who don't know it, is a figure-8 descender with two extra 'horns' (Fig. 1) which enable it to be used in either of two modes:

1. As a conventional figure-8, with the small hole krabbed to the sit-sling. The descender must be removed to get on to, or off, the rope.
2. With the large hole attached to the sit-sling. The Harpoon is then used like a Longhorn descender - a loop of rope is pulled through the hole and dropped over the 'head' of the Harpoon, and the 'barbs' prevent the rope slipping off. (Fig. 2)

The Harpoon is cast in aluminium alloy with a very good finish (better than most Whaletails). Using the device as a conventional figure-8 gave no problems; it seemed very little different from a large Clog used in the same rig. (All tests, incidentally, were carried out on one length of new Bluewater, used single - Atea '78 has taken all my other ropes !) Bottom-controlling a descent also proved easy. The Harpoon scores over other figure-8 descenders by the availability of a secure locking-off mechanism. This is achieved by using the 'horns' as a cleat (Fig. 3), and was secure enough for a 'no-hands' pendulum.

One bad trait of the Harpoon was revealed when trying a changeover from Jumaring to descending. I was simulating the most likely real-life situation and did not have the descender on my main krab when ascending. To change over I took the Harpoon and attached it to my main krab with another, non-screw-gated krab to avoid opening my main krab while it was supporting me on the rope. A straight-forward enough manoeuvre. BUT - on lowering my weight on to the Harpoon I found that it had slid down on to the latch of the krab. One 'barb' engaged the other side of the krab and neatly pulled the latch open ! Repeating the manoeuvre (5-6m up Mammoth pitch) showed that unless great care was taken this happened more often than not! Moral - always use a screw-gate krab with a Harpoon in the figure-8 mode. When making a changeover in an awkward position, use the Harpoon the other way round, when it cannot unlatch the krab (and you are also less likely to drop it).

Which brings us to the special feature of the Harpoon - the facility of using it backwards so that one can get on and off the rope quickly, with no risk of dropping the descender. Very handy when crossing knots. I admit to being a bit nervous, at first, about descending without any positive mechanism to keep the rope attached to me, but a few tries gave confidence. There was never any sign that the rope could jump off, and there were quite a few fringe benefits. Locking off was easy - simply a couple or more turns around the neck of the Harpoon. One turn gave a useful amount of extra friction, which could be invaluable when descending on a slippery rope.

Conclusions. The Spelean Harpoon is cheaper than any conventional figure-8 descender in Australia (\$7.90). It is more versatile, with its two modes of operation, and offers secure lock-off positions in both modes. In the Harpoon mode it has the added bonus of variable friction. It will work with single or doubled ropes. It is strongest when used as a figure-8, and I would recommend this as the general

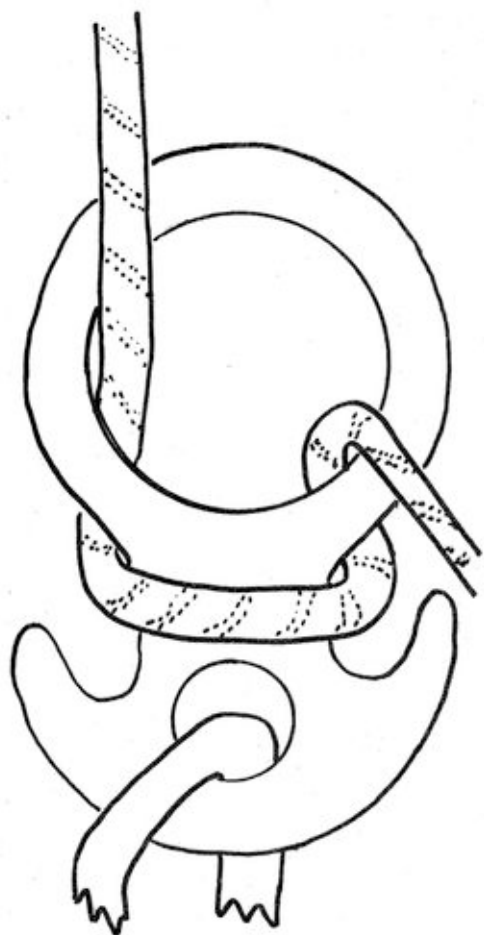


Fig. 1

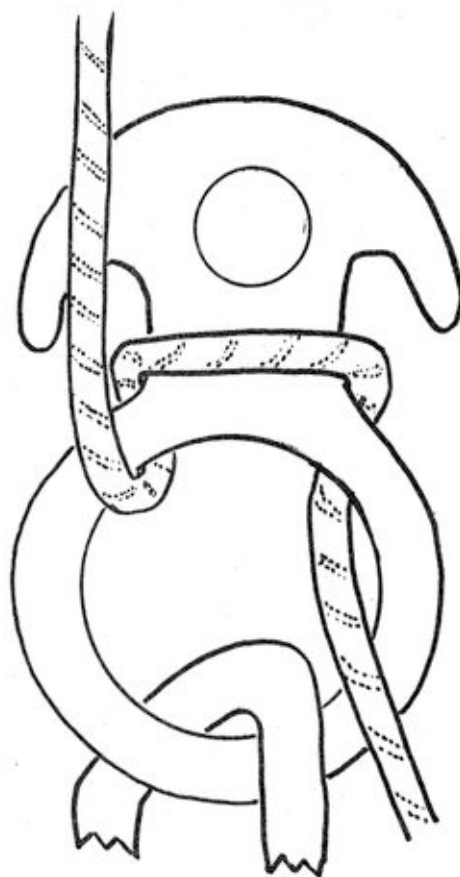


Fig. 2

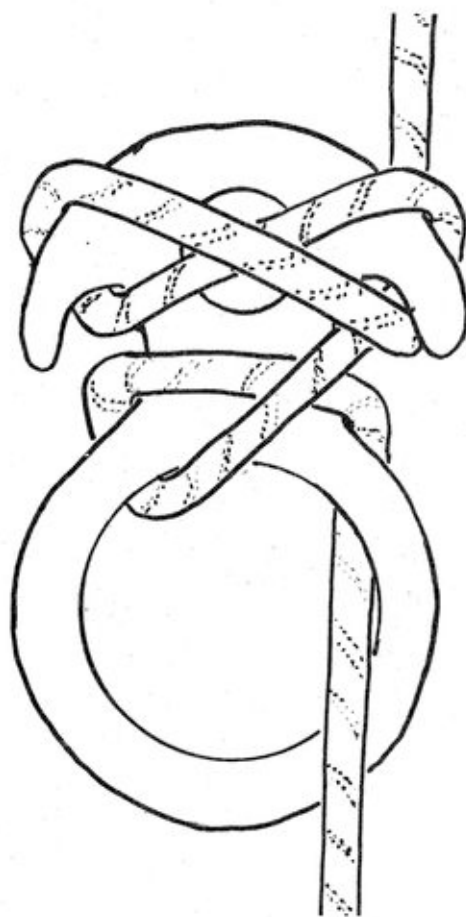
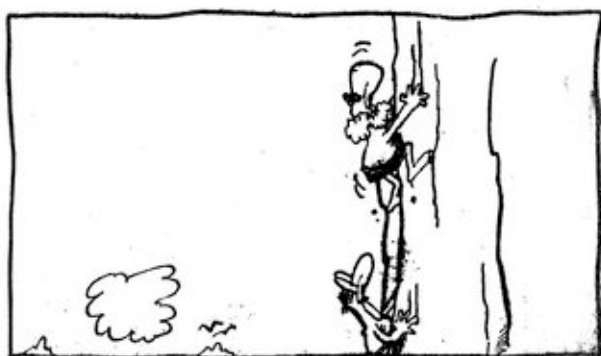


Fig. 3

mode to use (with a screw-gate krab - ALWAYS), but I would recommend the Harpoon mode when crossing knots and in other awkward or fiddly situations. For very long pitches the Whaletail or rack would still be my choice, but overall I feel that the Harpoon could, and should, become the standard descender in Australian mainland speleology.

IT'S HAPPENING AGAIN !

THE CUSS (Combined Universities Speleological Societies) DINNER
WILL BE HELD AT MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE ON FRIDAY 15 TH
SEPTEMBER. FURTHER DETAILS LATER - KEEP THE DATE FREE !





12th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN SPELEOLOGICAL
FEDERATION - 1978/79

VENUE: W.A. Secondary Teachers' College,
Corner Hampden Road and Stirling Hwy,
NEDLANDS.

P.O. BOX 151,
NEDLANDS,
W.A., 6009.

DATES: 1-4 January 1979

SESSIONS: Six Conference sessions are programmed between lunchtime on Monday 1 January and the afternoon of Thursday 4 January. They are to take place in the main lecture theatre of the W.A.S.T.C. Speleosports are scheduled for the afternoon of Wednesday 3 Jan.

Projection facilities will be available for 16mm movies, 35mm slides and overhead projection transparencies. If other equipment is required, please contact Ken Lance as soon as possible.

Topics include conservation, management, biology, geology, geomorphology, hydrology, anthropology, archaeology, palaeontology, photography, mapping, expedition reports, techniques, or any other cave-related subject.

PAPERS: Twenty minutes will be allowed for presentation followed by a discussion time of ten minutes. Abstracts will be printed before the Conference and handed to participants upon registration. If you wish to deliver a paper, please:

- submit the title and your name to the WACCON Organising Committee now. This will enable session timetables to be finalised;
- submit an abstract of no more than 200 words as soon as possible before 31 October 1978;
- bring the completed paper to the Proceedings Organising Committee at the Conference (contact Jim Campbell).

COSTS:

- Accommodation at Currie Hall (a university residential college) - \$15 per day.
- This covers a bed and three meals a day, except for the Conference Dinner which is \$12 per head excluding drinks. A bar will be on site.
- Proceedings: pre-publication - \$10.
- Conference registration fee - \$12 if paid before 17 Nov.
- \$14 if paid after 17 Nov.

REGISTRATION: If you wish to attend WACCON and/or present a paper, please complete the form below and return it to the Organising Committee, WACCON, P.O. Box 151, NEDLANDS, W.A. 6009

REGISTRATION FORM: Please make all cheques payable to WACCON and NOT NEGOTIABLE.

REGISTRATION FEE: \$12 if paid before 17 November 1978
\$14 if paid after 17 November 1978

NAME: _____ Registration @ \$12/\$14 _____

ADDRESS: _____ College @ \$15/day/head _____

_____ Proceedings @ \$10 _____

_____ Dinner @ \$12 per head _____

What we have now is all there will ever be — CONSERVE AUSTRALIA'S CAVES

WACCON Information, continued.

CROSSING THE NULLARBOR

Information from Jim Cundy.

The name Nullarbor strictly refers to the treeless plain. However for the purpose of cavers (and many others) this term has loosely spread to cover the area south of the treeless plain from Ceduna to Norseman. It is in this context that I shall use it here.

FACILITIES: For those of you who have never seen the Nullarbor, you will be surprised to see on a map that there are a lot of place names between Ceduna and Norseman. However, these are NOT towns. They are just "service stops". Each is an elaborate service station-shop-motel-hotel complex. These service stops offer food (take-aways and eat there but no supermarket), petrol (expensive), drinks (no water) and a pleasant rest stop. There are also fruit fly checkpoints at Norseman for west-bound traffic and at Ceduna for east-bound traffic.

VEHICLES: In previous years a large section of the Nullarbor has been unsealed and this commanded a great deal of preparation, as car after car was left out there, defeated by the harsh conditions. Now it's all sealed, but don't be complacent. It's still 1100 km of road with no water, spare parts or mechanics. Even if the brochures and authorities say they exist, just try to find them!

WATER AND FOOD: THERE IS NO WATER AVAILABLE, despite the "reliable" information you have. It is possible that some of the tanks may have water but even then it may be risky to drink. The last post for water is Ceduna. It's not the best, but at least it's available, while the people on the Nullarbor have very little sympathy for people who venture out there without water. If you work on two litres per person per day you should be able to get by, but take extra to be sure.

The same applies for food, although you won't starve. You can only buy cooked meals or snacks. It's not possible to buy supplies, i.e. no meat, no bread, no fruit or vegetables, not even a can of spaghetti!

CAMPING: The usual rules of camping apply, especially with regard to campfires and rubbish. Watch your campfires carefully as you will be in an extremely large area of bush in summer. Don't dump or bury your rubbish. Take it out! There are rubbish dumps at each of the service stops.

REGISTRATION FORM, continued.

PAPERS: I am interested in presenting a paper. Yes/No.

(If yes, please attach details.)

FIELD TRIPS: I am interested in participating in field trips for more than two days. Yes/No

WACCON Information, continued.

THE CAVES: The caves themselves are not terribly dangerous. However, the number of deep, large caves is small and each of these is quite delicate. This will be only too obvious when you see the more popular Weebubbie and Cocklebiddy Caves.

DOLINE EDGES: A word of warning about the dolines. They are unmarked, sharp and deep. In many cases the track leads straight to, or alongside the edge. Driving in is a very real danger. Many of these doline edges are also showing signs of wear due to close parking of cars, so please **keep your cars** at a respectable distance.

OWNERS: For the purpose of the pre- and post-Conference co-ordination, I will be keeping in close contact with the landowners. Consequently, it will only be necessary for you to write to me before December and I should be able to arrange all of the details for you.

POLICE: During December and January there will also be a supply of cave rescue equipment at the Eucla Police Station. You should notify the Eucla Police Station of your arrival and departure from the Nullarbor.

Cavers generally have a good reputation with the "locals" so please don't spoil it for others.

Above all, treat the country and the caves with some respect. As beautiful and passive as they seem, they pose a real threat to the unwary.

Jim Cundy (C.E.G.S.A.)

WACCON FIELD TRIPS

Field trips will run immediately after WACCON for several weeks or until you all go home. This sheet contains various information and advice, and is meant to help you to plan for the field trips. Please read it carefully and bring it with you to WACCON. Note Nullarbor field trips above.

WEATHER: Western Australia is extremely hot and dry in January. It was 45°C on one day in January last year in Perth and it gets worse north and east. Water must be carried at all times and in all areas. Small towns or remote areas depending on tank water will not supply you with water. However, rain may occur, particularly in the south, and nights can be bitterly cold, particularly inland.

WALKING IN THE BUSH: Wear a hat and take some water! The sun is very hot and the air is very dry.

CAMPING: At present, all field trips will be run from camp sites. This means no buildings, so you must come self-contained, including water.

DISTANCES: All caving distances are less than 400 km from Perth except the Nullarbor. Almost all caves are easily accessible from vehicle tracks close by.

WACCON Information, continued.

FACILITIES: All camp sites will be within one hour of the nearest town with full shopping facilities and water (except the Nullarbor). Caravan parks etc., are numerous but are likely to be booked out except for casual use of showers.

VEHICLES: All camps will be readily accessible by 2WD. 4WD may be necessary or useful in parts of Eneabba, Jurien, Nambung and the south coast.

ACCESS TO CAVING AREAS: Most areas are on National Parks or State Forest and you enter with permission, so behave yourself and don't blow it.

- * Never drive off existing tracks
- * No fires
- * Think
- * Don't make yourself conspicuous

FIRES: The fire hazard in W.A. in January is extreme. Total fire bans may well be operative and in general assume there is a total fire ban unless the radio tells you otherwise. "Total" means absolutely no fires. If you cause a fire by accident, jump in and burn yourself to death (this is less painful than being caught by the local fire brigade).

CLOTHING: See weather above. Standard caving clothes are simply shorts and shirt under overalls. This is worn everywhere except in the wet. Even the overalls may be too warm in the hotter areas.

WET SUITS: There are two or three wet suit caves. Two are currently dry due to a drought but will probably be wet again by January. Wet suits are not essential unless you want to sit around. The water is a nippy 15°C.

THE CAVES: The caves of the south-west are typically dry, horizontal, easy and well decorated.

VERTICAL: There are no pitches inside caves in W.A., but entrance pitches are fairly common. Ladders and SRT are widely used. The longest pitch is less than 30 m and almost all are less than 15 m (i.e. one 15 m ladder and one rope is ideal). Artificial anchors are never used. Climbing is rarely used because there is little need for it and it is silly to climb on Coastal Limestone anyway (too soft).

LIGHTS: Carbides and electrics are widely used and equally suitable as first light sources. Electrics would be preferred. Carbide will be for sale at WACCON.

PHOTOGRAPHY: The caves are generally highly photogenic and accessible.

ETHICS: A.S.F. ethics apply without question in W.A., e.g. smoking in caves is unheard of, no digging without permission, etc.

BREAKING THE PRETTIES: The biggest hazard in West Australian caving is breaking the pretties. Don't break the pretties!

Repeat, DO NOT BREAK THE PRETTIES! This means taking it easy and being careful.

TRIP ORGANISATION: Each caving area will have a co-ordinator who will be available at WACCON with detailed information sheets and will work out the trip dates at the end of WACCON. There will then be a resident co-ordinator at each camp for those dates, who will run the show. Each trip will be led by a designated Trip Leader. The co-ordinators and Trip Leaders will have the authority, so if you want something, ask them, and also do what they tell you.

FURTHER INFORMATION: Contact the Field Trip Organiser, Ray Hart, WACCON, P.O. Box 151, NEDLANDS, W.A. 6009

WACCON PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

The photographic competition has been changed considerably for this Conference, with lots of divisions and lots of prizes to be won. Start planning your entries now and don't forget to bring them.

Top nature photographer, Michael Morcombe, will be choosing the best slide for the big prize.

There are three sections: colour slides, black and white prints, and colour prints. You may enter two photographs per category per section.

Categories are: 1. Cave entrances
2. Chambers
3. Scientific
4. Pretties
5. Action
6. Humorous (colour slides only)

Prints must be approximately 25 cm by 20 cm and mounted.

Conditions of entry.

1. Entries must have been taken since CAVCONACT by the person entering them.
 2. Any photograph may be entered in only one category.
-

WACCON PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION - ANTICIPATED ENTRIES

	SLIDES	B & W PRINTS	COLOUR PRINTS
ENTRANCES			
CHAMBERS			
SCIENTIFIC			
PRETTIES			
ACTION			
HUMOUROUS			

WACCON Information, continued.

3. You must label entries with the category and your name.
4. You will be responsible for collecting your entries on Friday, 5 January 1979 at a time and place to be announced during the Conference.
5. Slides must be spotted on the bottom left hand corner when viewed upright to indicate correct positioning.
6. Any entry not meeting these conditions may not be accepted.

If you intend to enter the photographic competition, please fill in the table at the foot of this sheet (to help our organising).

Most important: The deadline for entries is 12 noon on 1 January 1979 (to give the judges enough time). Entries may be posted to the Organiser or handed in at the registration desk on Monday morning.

Posted entries and any enquiries to: Organiser, WACCON Photographic Competition, P.O. Box 151, NEDLANDS, W.A. 6009

IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT

Please circulate VERY widely. This information is not listed on the enclosed registration forms.

Currie Hall will be available for accommodation from Sunday, Dec. 31

On arrival, participants must check in at the registration desk which will be open from Sunday afternoon until Monday noon.

Charges are calculated for each night in residence.

(non-resident)
There is to be a New Year's Eve Barbeque for residents on Sunday night - casual tickets will be available.
The Bar will be open.

The ASF Committee Meeting (1st. session) is on Monday morning, Jan. 1.

The DINNER is on Thursday night, Jan. 4.

The ASF Committee Meeting (2nd. session) and Field Trip Organisation is on Friday morning (Jan.5) so that the Conference does not end until Friday lunchtime.

All caravan parks, etc. around Perth (will be heavily booked anyway) are located some distance from Currie Hall, average 20 Kms.

WACCON Photographic Competition - anticipated entries, continued.

NAME: -----

ADDRESS: -----

FUTURE EVENTS

- September 15th Combined Universities Speleological Societies
Friday Dinner. Macquarie University Union, 7 pm.
- September 23rd Jenolan. Southern limestone and elsewhere.
& 24th contact : Peter Winglee - 713 9182
- September 30th Jenolan. Far North of Mammoth and gentler trips.
- October 2nd. contact : Peter Winglee - 713 9182
- October 5th. SUSS GENERAL MEETING - Common Room, Holme Building
Thursday (Old Union). *** NOTE CHANGE OF ROOM *** 7.30 pm
- September 30th If Jenolan doesn't inspire you, try Cooleman Plain.
- Oct. 2nd contact : Tony Austin - 663 4946
- October 21st Jenolan. Southern Limestone.
& 22nd contact : Peter Campbell 76 8855
- January 1st WACCON - 12 Biennial ASF Convention, Nedlands, W.A.
- 4th See announcement elsewhere in the Bulletin.
Nullarbor trips before and after the Convention.



Lumen in Tenebris



Celebrating 30 years

VOLUME 18 NUMBER 2

JUNE/JULY/AUGUST
1978

SUSS

BULLETIN
of the
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY
SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BOX 35, THE UNION,
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,
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