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Sydney

University

COME CAVING
WITH SUSS.

Speleological



Society

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THE SUSS GUIDE TO CAVING

This issue is intended as a guide to caving undertaken by the Sydney University Speleological Society. Mostly this is in N.S.W. which is convenient for students in the club, however there are frequent trips to such places as the Nullabor and Tasmania for more active members. Indeed this Bulletin also provides a tantalising glimpse at international areas that are currently attracting interest from some members of SUSS. Future trips the club is planning are listed in the back of this (and every) Bulletin. Remember that permits are needed for most areas, and that these are only issued to recognized clubs. Contact the Secretary, President or a Trip Leader if there are no trips listed to your favourite area!

SUSS trips are normally advertised in the monthly bulletin and at the monthly meetings. All you have to do is contact the trip leader and get your name on the list. It is best to get in early as numbers are normally restricted and some areas are very popular. Remember that our meetings are (usually) held in the Common Room in the Holme Building (next to the foot bridge on Parramatta Road) on the first Thursday each month at about 7-30pm (about means don't be too surprised if no one else turns up until 8pm!).

Camping and Caving Paraphernalia

The cavers' uniform is a helmet, workboots and overalls, usually worn over a T-shirt and shorts with a jumper in cold or wet caves. If you don't have overalls and boots then old jeans, a jumper and sandshoes will suffice, but don't expect to wear them again in civilized places because caves have sharp rocks as well as mud. Expensive bushwalking boots are also maltreated in caves. Gardening gloves are used for abseiling and some cavers wear them all the time as protection against rough rock.

Guides at the tourist caves turn out the lights so tourists can "see" absolute darkness - well, so that the caver doesn't see absolute darkness he/she/it needs to carry a strong, long lasting light. The most popular light source is a lead-acid battery belted to the waist, with a cord to a lamp that fits on the helmet. A fully charged battery can last up to 12 hours on high beam or 15 hours on low beam. The carbide lamp is a common, cheaper alternative, but pollutes the atmosphere. If you do not wish to commit yourself to this outlay to begin with, then the best light is a strong torch, such as a Dolphin, with a strong strap - the flimsy plastic one attached to the torch by yielding metal clips are not reliable. Regulations also require two emergency lights, such as a small torch and a candle and matches, to be carried.

Caves have a bad habit of locating themselves in places with cold nights, so take warm clothes and an oilskin or perka for rain. You also won't feel like wearing wet caving clothes and shoes around camp or into a cafe on the way home, so take spares.

The most important items of camping gear are sleeping bag and toilet paper. Other essentials are billies, plates, cutlery, mug, matches, first aid kit and money for travelling expenses. Food, a tent and groundsheet are often shared. In some areas water containers are necessary as there is no handy water supply. Since cars are usually parked at the camp, luxuries are not forbidden: an airbed or sleeping-mat is especially useful in cold weather; can opener, billyholder, jaffle-iron; soap and towel add some comfort; and a musical instrument or camera is very civilized; but a camping chair is just plain decadent.

Trips are organised at monthly meetings (unless otherwise stated this is the 1st Thursday of each month in the Common Room of the Holme Building) and trip leaders organise the sharing of transport and tents. Car drivers should take the usual precaution for country travelling, i.e. check tyres, include jack, spare tyre, tools etc., since most caves are away from civilization and sometimes on bad roads.

There are always loquacious members at meetings only too willing to advise you on gear, and at last resort the club has a limited amount of gear for new members' use.

Kathy Handel

Sea Caves

Sydney's coastline contains many sea caves, ranging in size from the large St Michaels Sea Cave at Avalon, to caves which are very small. Of course many sea caves are below the level of the sea.

Sea caves are formed by erosion of the cliff face, usually at a weak point such as an igneous dyke or a fault. The chemical action of the sea water, combined with the extreme hydraulic force of the breaking waves and the abrasive action of the rock particles carried by the waves, soon (geologically speaking) enlarge these weak points and a cave is formed.

The size and shape of the sea cave is controlled by the nature of the weak point (ie the size of the dyke), the type of rock, and the nature of the bedding.

The sea cave that is the subject of the freshmen field day is St Michaels Cave. This cave was formed when the sea level was some 10m higher than it is now, and the cave follows a dyke about 0.75m wide in a westerly direction. If you look up at the roof near the entrance this dyke can be seen. At the back of the cave the size of the passage corresponds exactly with the width of this dyke; however, near the entrance of this cave the passage has been widened considerably. This was caused by the erosive action of the sea, further enlargement has occurred by the breakdown of the roof. This breakdown can be seen near the entrance of the cave and conceals the true floor of the cave.

The other set of caves that will be visited is The Ovens, and Platform Cave in particular. Platform Cave is developed along a fault which can be seen to extend all the way up the cliff. Evidence of a previous sea level can be seen inside where there is a 'Platform' on either side of the cave.

Sea caving is an ideal sport for the summer, and exploration can usually be combined with a swim (intentional or not), but beware - sea caves can be dangerous. Be careful not to get trapped in a cave by the rising tide!

Bruce Welch

Jenolan

Although it is probably better known as a popular tourist area, Jenolan contains a large number of caves that are only accessible to members of a recognised caving club. SUSS has been largely responsible for the majority of exploration and mapping work that has been done at Jenolan, and two books, "The Exploration and Speleogeography of Mammoth Cave" and "The Northern Limestone" have been produced by SUSS members.

Jenolan is located about 60 km from Mt Victoria; it generally takes about 2-3 hours to drive to from Sydney. All caving trips require a permit from the Department of Tourism. On such "official" trips the usual camping area is Mammoth Flat - here there is limited water on tap!

The tourist caves at Jenolan are at the centre of two separate systems. The Northern System, which is the most extensive, contains a number of large caves. The best known of these is Mammoth cave which is one of the most strenuous and exiting sporting caves in the country. Spider Cave, which was discovered by SUSS in 1975 has since been found to contain part of a large river, sections of which can also be seen both in Mammoth Cave and in the Imperial Cave (in the tourist system). There are numerous other large caves in the Northern limestone, many of which possess excellent prospect for further extension. The Southern Limestone system appears to be less extensive, though the possibility of further discovery (and maybe even the fabled Southern Limestone Master Cave) is overpresent.

Caving at Jenolan has something for every enthusiast, several separate underground river systems, numerous sporty sections and squeezes, as well as some of the best formation anywhere in N.S.W.

Richard Mackay.

Bungonia

I didn't think anyone needed to be told the location of Bungonia because everybody to whom I mention caving seems to answer - "I tried that once ---- at Bungonia". In case you haven't been there yet, turn off the Hume Highway just south of Marulan, follow the signs to Bungonia and then the sign to Bungonia Lookdown. The area has been established and a ranger lives on site. Camping fees are \$2 a day and water, toilets and showers are available.

The area is a limestone plateau between Bungonia Creek and the Shoalhaven River. The caves are mostly vertical although several do not require much gear. 154 "caves" are tagged in the area and the descriptions and maps may be found in the Bungonia Caves book. About 20 of these caves are worth visiting, some being well over 100m deep and containing several pitches up to 50m deep. The caves are usually dry however, they have the added problem of high levels of carbon dioxide in their lower regions. The symptoms of carbon dioxide "poisoning" are obvious and it is easy to avoid problems. Major caves include Odyssey, Argyle, Drum, Grille, Hogan's Hole-Fossil, Acoustic Pot, Hollands Hole, College and Putrid Pit.

Many SUSS members scoff at Bungonia as an area, however, it has several unique advantages.

- (1) There are several promising surface digs so you can legitimately not have to go caving.
- (2) The scenery at Bungonia Lookdown and Adams Lookout is magnificent so its good walking country. A walk out to Tolwong mines or through the Gorge is a day well spent.
- (3) Finally, there are 3 excellent canyons at Bungonia. To traverse canyons is like exploring a world class cave without the roof. Lots of swimming and abseiling and then a pleasant stroll back up several hundred metres to the cars.

Graeme Smith

Cliefden

Cliefden Caves are located 35km S.E. of Blayney, past Bathurst, on the banks of the Belubula River. The limestone here was the first discovered in N.S.W. and the caves were known in the early 1800's.

Trips to Cliefden are notoriously luxurious. Cavers have the use of a house with fridge, electricity and a warm fireplace in the winter. Many an inspired trip has floundered within the realms of the house! The caves, being in private property, have controlled access, so numbers are limited on these trips.

Cliefden Caves undoubtedly have some of the most magnificent decorations of any cave in N.S.W. Cliefden Main, the major cave, contains the Helictite Hall, rivalling the helictites in Orient Cave, Jenolan. Most major caves are gated and contain numerous speleothems.

SUSS's major project at Cliefden is the surveying of Taplow Maze. Every trip discovers new cave, and of course, this has to be surveyed! This has been continuing for 4 or 5 years and a reasonable map is developing. Volunteers to restart this moribund project would be welcome.

The immediate area around these caves is located in gently undulating farm country and is a geologist's paradise. Trilobite Hill has had many trilobite fossils taken from it.

So for a trip away in the country for a quiet gentleperson's weekend, Cliefden is definitely recommended.

Randall King

Abercrombie Caves

Abercrombie Caves are in a 41 hectare reserve located 75 kilometres south of Bathurst and 16 kilometres south of the nearest hotel at Trunkley. Camping facilities include barbecues, hot showers and power points for caravans (although cavers would never be so decadent as to "camp" in such a manner).

The Grand Arch at Abercrombie surpasses in size and beauty the Arch at Jenolan though I am loathe to admit it. Measuring 221 metres long, about 60 metres wide, and in places, over 30 metres high, the Grand Arch is one of the greatest natural tunnels in the world. Within this Arch is the Hall of Terpsichore which includes an old dancing stage from the gold rush days.

There are around seventy five undeveloped caves at Abercrombie; Bushranger Cave was allegedly used as a hide-away by the notorious Ben Hall and Jack P. Piesley.

SUSS trips to Abercrombie are usually arranged in collaboration with MSS (Metropolitan Speleological Society). Abercrombie is a fine alternative to Jenolan Caves and well deserves a visit.

Mike Lake

UPPER SHOALHAVEN KARST REGION

The caving region is located in the Deua National Park some 30 km south of Braidwood and consists of five distinct cave areas. With the exception of Bendethra, all are reached by travelling south along the Krawarree road which parallels the Shoalhaven River. Access to Bendethra is something of a 4-wheel drive epic and not often visited by the likes of SUSS. The main cave is relatively large (about 200m of horizontal passage) while the remainder are mostly vertical and require tackle. Windlass Pit is 61m deep.

Access to the other 4 areas involves crossing the Shoalhaven. Previously it was possible to cross at Emu Flat property to get to Big Hole, Marble Arch and Cleatmore. The ford was quite deep and tales of water washing over the bonnet were not uncommon. Recently the farmer solved this problem by closing the road entirely. The walk from the river to Big Hole takes about 1 hour, Cleatmore 2 hours and Marble Arch 2 hours.

Big Hole, as the name implies, is a big hole and nothing more. Located near the top of a hill this 110m deep hole is well worth a visit. The basically free-hanging 90m pitch is tiring but not technically difficult (unless you have to pass a knot) and the view from the bottom inspiring. This "cave" is usually attempted by SRT enthusiasts keen to practice their techniques.

Cleatmore (or is it Cheitmore) is further north and down in the Deua valley. These caves are generally small and not worth more than a casual visit. The largest cave (CH2) has a 100 or so metres of reasonable passage and is reported to contain a bat colony. A small resurgence is active, even in times of extreme drought.

At one stage on its journey to the Deua, the water of the Reedy Creek travels along a narrow band of marble and has formed a number of caves in this area, including the large, walkthrough, Marble Arch. This area is well worth the walk for the gorge and arch alone. It also has two or three interesting caves worth poking into. The more enthusiastic can even get wet and muddy. Marble Arch Cave has four main entrances and about 90m of passage (mostly large). Moodang Cave has 4 entrances and about 140m of passage. With the current drought it can be negotiated for most of this distance although one is bound to get very wet. The resurgence (MA 4) is located a few metres up the wall of the gorge and is quite tight and wet - obviously worth doing.

Finally we have the Wyanbene Cave area. Access is via a ford across the Shoalhaven at Gundillion and a drive along 8 km of road to the cave entrance. In wet weather the road and river crossing can be

quite impassable to 2 wheel drive vehicles and it is easier to camp at the river and walk. Several small caves are reported to exist but I've never found them. Wyabano Cave has about 1200m of passage and is entered at the resurgence end. The cave is wet by NSW standards and trips into the cave can extend for several hours so dress accordingly. It is basically horizontal but there are a few short climbs and ladder pitches. The cave is well decorated and boasts a magnificent aven - "the Gunbarrel" - which rises 100+ metres up into the roof. Several large chambers exist and a wade or two through the Diarrhoea Pits eventually leads to the terminal sump aptly named Frustration Lake. This cave is best considered a cave for people who know they like caving and not one for those who like to keep their feet dry.

Graeme Smith

Cooleman Plain

. Cooleman tends to be a 'poor relation' to nearby Yarrangobilly, particularly since both are in the Kosciuszko National Park, and the same access conditions apply. It is, however, a distinct and unique area in its own right. Cooleman Plain is only about 50 km from Canberra as the crow flies; about 100 km by the shortest route (the rough Brindabella Road (dirt) and a steep four-wheel-drive track), or about 200 km from Canberra by sealed road, with about 30 km of dirt and a slightly easier track. In other words, it is quite remote!

The area is dominated by the Blue Waterholes, a huge rising from which a river flows through spectacular gorges to join the Goodradigbee. Downstream is the much-visited Barber cave, a through-trip tributary to the main stream. Up the dry valley above the Waterholes are the Cooleman - Right Cooleman system and Murray Cave, both dry and much trogged. These are the largest and best-known caves at Cooleman, but these are not what give the Plain its special attraction.

Above all, Cooleman is a region of active stream caves. Barber is one such, but the stream is small. The aptly-named Wet Cave, above Murray, is more typical - a large, very wet stream passage with even a free-diveable sump. The Clown, Frustration, New-Year, Zed Cave system is even more choice - tight, sharp passages often half full of water and seeming ten times their real length. Any Yorkshireman would be instantly reminded of Wharfedale.

Because of its distance from Sydney trips to Cooleman tend to be long weekend affairs (though not always on official holiday weekends!). There is a long tradition of Easter Cooleman trips, always worth attending.

Guy Cox

Yarrangobilly: An Introduction

Yarrangobilly (Yagby, for short) is located in the Kosciusko National Park about 70 kilometres south of Tumut and it provides a stimulating venue for extended caving trips, particularly during the vacations, since there is an opportunity to undertake worthwhile projects with cavers of many societies.

The Yarrangobilly outcrop is a narrow band of Silurian limestone running approximately north-south for a distance of some 13km. and varying from 0.5 to 2 km. in width. Like Jenolan this limestone has a steep dip, although here it is to the west. Rising to the east of the limestone, the Yarrangobilly River crosses the outcrop near its northern boundary and then turns southwards giving this area a 200m plus gorge. All the caves here, bar a few small relics, are located to the east of this gorge and the main caves are found on the plateau or down the limestone cliffs.

Younger granites and porphory completely surround the limestone and gives rise to many westwardly flowing streams that, on striking the limestone, form large blind valleys and dolines that mark the beginning of each cave system. The water eventually resurges into the Yarrangobilly River in a fairly complex hydrological pattern but is basically a series of lateral cave systems, with an abundance of water and sumps.

Yarrangobilly has an abundance of well decorated caves, among them are the tourist caves which have very dense and delicate formation of a high standard. Eagles Nest is the main undeveloped cave, being the deepest (174m) and the seventh longest on the Australian mainland. This system has three parts: East (Y2) and West Eagles Nest (Y1) and the Eyrie (Y3). It contains huge caverns, rockpiles and deep stream canyons and has good formation. This system is an excellent example of stream piracy in which the creek has moved progressively eastwards. There is, however, little possibility any significant depth increase as the level of Deepest Dig is estimated to be approximately that of its resurgence, Hollin Cave (Y46).

About 1km north of Eagles Nest are the Deep Creeks (East, West and North). Each of these is fed by a separate creek and has an active stream with plenty of crisp mountain water. Of these East D.C. is the most substantial being the third deepest cave (139m) on the mainland. The main entrance, Y5, has a rockpile chamber giving way to an active streambed crawl and huge roof pendants with deep scallops on the walls. Further in, on a higher level there is more formation in the 'Donkey Tail Room'.

To the north, the next main system is Coppermine (Y12), which is the resurgence of Y8, Y9, Y10 and Y45. Coppermine Cave is at river level and one has to wade through the stream passage before the decorated parts are reached.

SUSS has had a long history of exploration here starting in March 1950 but now most work is done within the Varangobilly Research Group. This was formed to stimulate and co-ordinate speleological work in this area and comprises mainly cavers from Canberra and Sydney. Although most of the work on the documentation of the caves has been completed there is still a need for manpower on joint trips to help with hydrological, geological and biological research being undertaken by the YRG. No special expertise is required on such trips and they provide an opportunity to broaden one's knowledge of the many aspects of speleology as well as seeing a very attractive area in comfort (the YRG has the use of Cotterill's Cottage for camping).

Like all NPWS controlled areas, a permit is required for entry and the caves are gated. Since SUSS does not currently have its own project there, trips are usually conducted in conjunction with other societies so that it is best to watch out for these trips and to let interest be known so that more trips will be organised.

Peter Winglee

Expedition Caving

Drizzling rain eases, the steamy warmth of the tropics seeps through the undergrowth. No strain with laden packs to lift our feet from the mud that sucks at each footstep. Up ahead, a New Guinea native, bush knife in hand, expertly slices the vines and bamboo. Uri Pogoba squeals excitedly and we move forward to where he stands at the edge of a deep shaft. Instantly the mood changes as packs are taken off, throwing rocks sought, and people clamber around the rim of the hole for a better look. A rock is dropped ... one ... two ... three seconds before a thud is heard. That's 150 feet deep, the same size as the deepest underground pitch back home in NSW. Quickly a rope is produced and tied off to a tree - there's no lack of anchor points around here. As the caver descends into the muck the onlookers wait for the answer. Does it go? Or is this just another shaft blocked with debris?

Expedition caving is undoubtedly the most exciting and unpredictable aspect of speleology. For those of us who live in Sydney the potential for new discoveries on home territory is rather limited. There are certainly some good discoveries to be made at Jenolan, Bungonia, Varangobilly and the other well-visited areas, but such discoveries are hard won, and not likely to make any impact on the world caving scene. To satisfy the fundamental urge, present in most cavers, to go where no other has gone before, to descend pitches of uncertain depth or to swim an underground river that flows into the unknown, he or she must take part in an expedition to distant parts.

Some of the first expeditions undertaken by SUSS members were to the Nullarbor Plain in the early '60s. Aerial photographs were used to spot entrances and as a result many new caves were found in the flat, almost featureless, desert. This included Mulla-mullang which, at 6 miles was the longest cave in Australia at that time. There is still potential for finding long caves on the Nullarbor, especially for cave divers, who recently made the world's longest underground dive of over a kilometre in a water-filled passage that is still going.

Interest in Tasmanian Caves has always been strong, and although it is not necessary to mount a real expedition to go there, I mention it here because of its remoteness from Sydney. Various individuals from SUSS have made contributions to exploration in Tasmania, and the smallest state now boasts the longest, deepest and wettest caves in Australia.

The South Island of New Zealand is the land of the so-called mini-expedition. There are three areas of special interest; Takaka Hill, Mt Arthur and Mt Owen. Over the years these areas have yielded some of the world's greatest sporting caves. At Takaka Hill there is Harwood's Hole, with its 180m entrance pitch followed by a kilometre of streamway to the Starlight Cave exit, which must rank as one of the best of all through trips. Nearby is Greenlink Cave, which has 16 pitches, mostly in waterfalls, down to the first pump at a depth of 270m, beyond which exploration is still continuing. At Mt Owen and Mt Arthur many of the caves are in the alpine heath above the treeline. The rope, tackle, food and camping equipment must all be carried in, and good organization is at a premium. Fortunately cavers have usually been rewarded for their efforts and most mini-expeditions make one or two major finds. A Mt Owen trip in 1977 found and explored 14 new caves in a period of ten days. One of them was 700ft deep, another was 650ft, and anything under 100ft was considered too insignificant to be called a cave.

At Mt Arthur exploration has traditionally taken place in high altitude areas, which is not surprising as vertical cavers are continually searching for the 'deepest cave'. This has produced caves like Gorgoroth and Blackbird, both in the order of 300m deep. More recently some trogs with inverted thinking have started exploring at the foot of Mt Arthur. Exploring caves from the bottom and climbing up inside them has become all the vogue. In January 1981 Nettlebed, which had been explored from the bottom up during several expeditions over the last couple of years, became the deepest cave in New Zealand.

As climbers have aspired to go to the Himalayas, Australian cavers have aspired to go on expeditions to Papua New Guinea, which may well contain the deepest cave on Earth. Most Australian efforts have centred on the Muller Range in the Southern Highlands. Four full scale expeditions have gone into this area. Caving in New Guinea requires, as well as caving skills, the ability to carry a heavy pack all day, through wet and muddy conditions, and to remain cheerful about it.

Why do we keep going back to New Guinea? It is because there are vast amounts of limestone still unexplored, because New Guinea already contains the deepest (Bibima) and longest (Atea Kanada) caves in the Southern Hemisphere, because there are dolines which could swallow up the whole Central Business District of Sydney and cave rivers with volumes of water greater than anywhere else in the world. Much of the exploration has been done by Australian and New Zealand Cavers, but British, French and Spanish cavers have also found it worthwhile to trek halfway around the globe for a couple of months' caving there. The best account of why we go there, and what we have found, is in the published report of the 1978 Australasian expedition, Caves & Karst of the Muller Range.

Malcolm Handel

Caving Safety

Every caver is surely aware that no aspect of caving deserves more attention than that of underground safety. This is true for a number of reasons, e.g. if caving accidents are allowed to mount, caving as a sport will decline in public favour, caving societies will dissolve, and then that what would all we weirdos do for congenial company? Furthermore, careless caving is bad for the caves themselves - blood spilled in caves is unsightly and makes them slippery for cavers to negotiate. Finally, and perhaps most worthy of note, certain caves are so constructed as to make recovery of accident victims virtually impossible. If sufficient safety precautions are not taken, such caves will become packed solid with bodies and will thus be rendered impassable for explorers. It is therefore in the caver's own interests to pay heed to the dictums expounded in this article.

First, we will consider a few personal rules for personal safety:

1. Never go into a flooded cave. You will be unable to keep your carbide lamp burning under water and will surely become lost.
2. Never enter a cave during an earthquake. Blocks of stone may fall from the roof and in doing so may tear your clothing. This may cause you to catch cold when you leave the cave.
3. Always use a rope when you abseil. This point cannot be stressed too strongly.
4. Stay away from caves that are known to be inhabited by cave bears, dragons, sabre-toothed tigers, pterodactyls and bunyips. Some scientists feel these animals may be dangerous.
5. Showing off in a cave is frowned upon. No matter how skilled you may be walking on your hands on the Hairy Traverse in B4-5 (Bungonia), it is extremely unsafe. The rock here is rough and you may scrape your palms most painfully.

6. Be choosy about your caving companions. If you have just stolen your mate's girlfriend, or if your flatmate has taken to dropping pellets in your coffee and standing beside your bed at night with a meat cleaver in his hand, it is best not to take these persons into a cave with you. Though they may appear physically weak and puny, they could be possessed of diabolical cleverness. Play safe!

7. Do not go caving if you are suffering from gangrene, a broken neck, bullet wounds, hydrophobia, small pox, fractured ribs or food poisoning. Many situations arise underground that demand alertness and top physical form.

8. Under no circumstances should you ever try to drive through a cave in a car. If you run out of petrol there is no place to buy more.

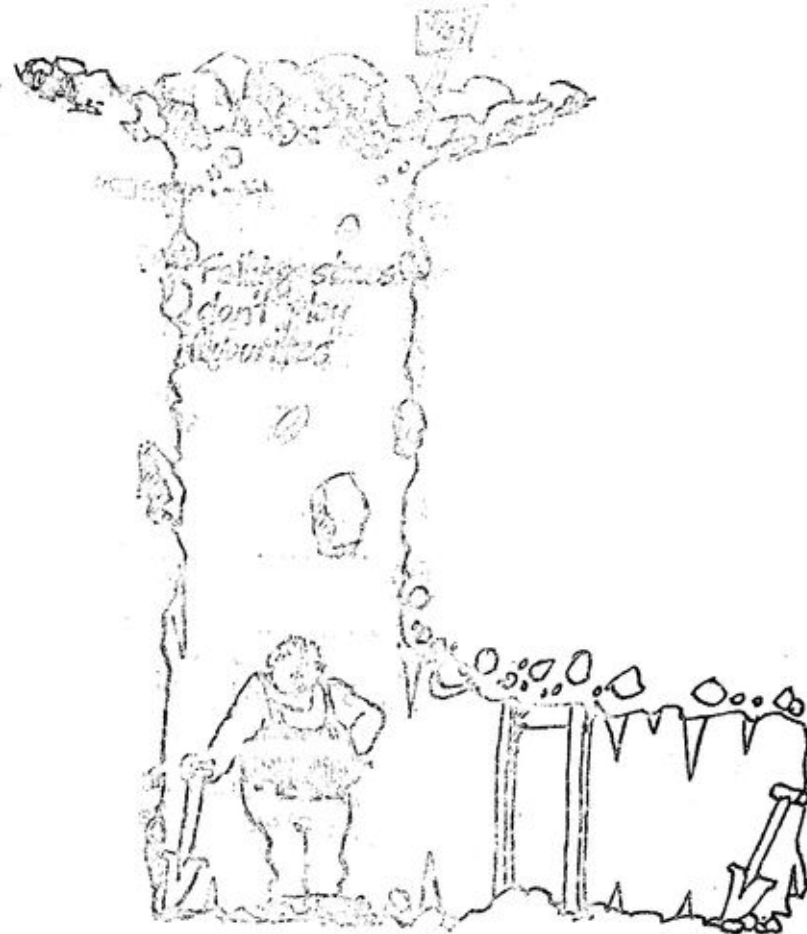
EXTRACT from "SPAR" 46, July 1975

Editorial

This Bulletin is the usual Orientation Week issue. More established members will be more than familiar by now with the annually recurring content. However, there has been no new copy whatsoever to print, so no apologies will be made for an uninteresting March Bulletin. At least, the future events list should make it worthwhile.

TRIP LEADERS

Judy Clarke, 10 Holden St. Epping. 869 1276 (h)
Phillip Cole, 12 Meldrum Ave, Miranda. 525 2496 (h)
Guy Cox, 180 Short St., Dalmain. 818 1896 (h); 692 3176 (w)
Ivan Desailly, 10 Second St., Ashbury. 799 7264 (h)
Grant Elliott, 2 Dobson Crescent, Dundas. 858 1194 (h).
Anne Gray, 392 Abercrombie St., Chippendale. 698 7242 (h)
Paul Greenfield, 89 Macaulay Rd., Stansmore. 560 4952 (h); 692 3524 (w).
Geoff Innes, 3/29 Empress St., Hurstville 57 6422 (h)
Randall King, 89 Marion St., Emere. 519 5296 (h)
Mike Lake, 31 Crescent Rd., Caringbah 524 5229 (h); 692 3145 (w)
Guy McKanna, 48 Vineyard St., Morda Vale. 997 3758 (h).
Richard McNeall, 49 Stanhope Rd, Killara. 46 1347 (h).
Kristin Young, 8 Lovick St., Glenmore. 98 6367 (h)



Every Specie must wear
a safety helmet and stout boots.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS 1983

=====

PRESIDENT Richard McNeall, 49 Stanhope Rd, Killara.
46 1847 (h)

VICE PRESIDENT Guy McKanna, 48 Vineyard St., Mona Vale.
997 3758 (h).

SECRETARY Graeme Galloway, Psychology Department
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SECRETARY Kristin Young, 8 Levick St., Cremorne.
90 6867 (h)

EDITOR Paul Greenfield, 89 Macaulay Rd., Stanmore.
560 4952 (h); 692 3524 (w).

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TREASURER Grant Elliott, 2 Dobson Crescent, Dundas.
858 1194 (h).

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799 7264 (h); 692 2947 (w).

ASF COUNCILLOR Kristin Young, 8 Levick St., Cremorne.
& SAFETY 90 6867 (h)

PUBLIC
RELATIONS Randall King, 89 Marian St., Enmore.
519 5296 (h)

JIM SEABROOK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Peter Campbell, 6/45 Albert St. Strathfield.
764 1027 (h)
Guy Cox, 180 Short St., Balmain.
818 1896 (h); 692 3176 (w)
Bruce Welch, 21 Thompson St., Marrickville.
569 9928 (h); 660 2222 (w).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Roy Winstanley, 5/68a Smith St., Wollongong
Geoff Innes, 3/29 Empress St., Hurstville
57 6422 (h)
Mike Lake, 31 Crescent Rd., Caringbah
524 5229 (h); 692 3145 (w)

REMOTE AND INACCESSIBLE PLACES SUBCOMMITTEE

Bryan Cleaver, Helen Turton, Ian Mann

Future Events

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February

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- Tuesday 21st Committee Meeting, Madsen Tearoom, 7.30pm.
- 22nd-24th Orientation Week. See our stall on the Front Lawn.
- Sunday 26th Field Day at Avalon. BBQ at Richard McNeall's afterwards. See separate sheet for details.

March

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- Thursday 1st General Meeting. These are held the first Thursday of every month in the Common Room of the Holme Building, at 7.30pm. Come along and find out about new and old events. Everybody welcome.
- 3rd-4th Freshers' Trip, Bungonia. Everybody welcome. Contact Mike Lake; 692 3145(w), 5245229 (h).
- 17th-18th Wyanbene. Contact Mike Lake, as above.
- 24th-25th Canyoning; Kalang or Spring Creek. Everybody welcome. Contact the very same Mike Lake.

April

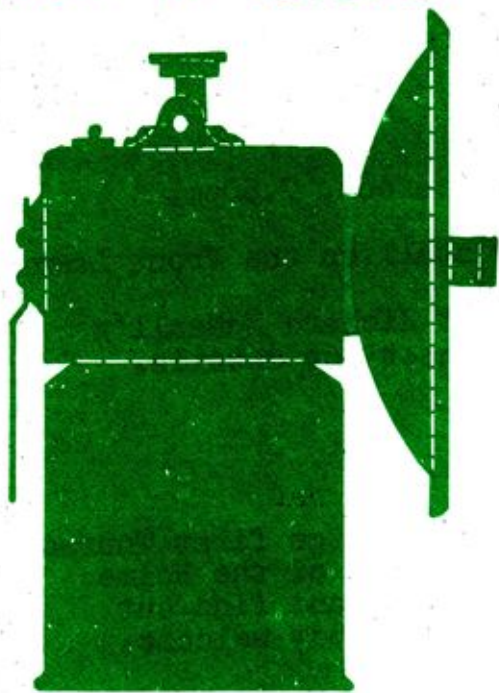
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- 7th-8th First Aid Course organised through St John's Ambulance. Trip Leaders and intending Trip Leaders must have first aid certificates. Any other interested people may also attend this private class. Contact Kristin Young, 906867.
- Sometime Jenolan, depending on when we can get a permit. Contact Mike again.
- Thursday 5th Annual General Meeting. Come along and vote for new Committee Members. Common Room, Holme Building, 7.30 pm.
- Easter Annual SUSS Coleman trip.

SUSS FIELD DAY - Sunday 26th February.

Sea Caving and Abseiling and Laddering Instruction. Bring your swimmers. Meet in carpark opposite Avalon Fire Station at 10 am. Those requiring transport, contact Mike Lake, 692 3145, 524 5229. The actual location of the abseiling practice is on the cliff edge near the eastern end of North Avalon Road, Avalon. Don't forget the BBQ afterwards at Richard McNeall's place, 49 Stanhope Rd, Killara, 46 1847. BYOG and Meat and swimmers. All Welcome.

Lumen in Tenebris



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SUSS

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NEW MEMBERS' BULLETIN