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EDITORIAL

This issu e contains a number of pages devoted to t he Australian Speleological Federation, a body of conside rable inter est to all. It will be noted also, that the journal contains a list of references to Australian Caves, published by overseas magazines etc.

All reports, and a num ber of articles, have been severely edited, in accordan ce with past policy. The full report s are held by the Records Officer, and m ay be borrowed from him if more detailed information is required.

If any persons, with in, or without the Society, have written, or have access to an y reports or articles of sub stan tially speleological nature, the Editor will, at all times, be more than willing to consider them for publication in this journal.

The Editor wishes to ack nowledge, with many thanks, the continued help of Mr. G.E.Hewan, Headm aster of Cranbrook College, wh o has assisted by supplying a duplicating machine once again. A lso to Mrs. J.Cartwright (West Australian Cave Group), for the typing of many of the stencils, without whose help the journal would still be embryonic.

Laurie B ishop.

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AUSTRALIAN SPELEOLOGICAL FEDERATION.

The Australian Speleological Federation was formally constituted at Adelaide on 28th December, 1956. Behind that statement of fact lie several years of effort by speleos all over Australia, who firmly believed that the formation of a Federation would benefit their Societies individually and Australian Speleology in general.

Someone has written somewhere that "a religion requires not only a body of priests who know what they are doing, but also a body of worshippers who know what is being done". The same applies with the A.S.F. - it is not enough that the executive should know what it is doing and will do; members of SUSS are also members of the A.S.F. and as such should know what is being done or what will be done.

In the following limited space I will set out in brief note-like form some of the activities, aims and associated benefits of the A.S.F. are:-

1. Directly responsible for formal constitution of the Societies in Victoria, Cooranbong, N.A. and Newcastle (formerly loose-knit groups) with associated benefits.

2. Gathers Australian speleos as at Adelaide in 1956, and in 1958 in Tasmania. Consequently broadens caving experience, provides unique opportunities for discussions, exchange of views and knowledge, etc.

3. National body with associated representative power.

4. Research co-ordination and inspiration with consequent advantages.

5. Will provide information centre of Australian speleology.

6. Improve Australian speleological standards, by exchange of ideas and critical comments, etc.

7. Will foster common expeditions, e.g. the very successful Nullarbor and Kelly Hill expeditions in early 1957.

The list of benefits from the A.S.F. will increase as the Federation grows. Everyone has a part to play in this growth. Whether he or she co[illegible]rates speleological activities within a particular society, or whether these activities are nation-wide. The Federation will remain rather nebulous for some while, but with a steady growth over the passage of time, its strength will increase and its aims near fruition. The year when the Federation reaches maturity will be a bountiful one for Australian Speleology.

Brian J. O'Brien. President A.S.F.

TRIPS.

It would be erroneous to assume that the greater part of a caving trip is spent underground; in actual fact, a fair share of the time is spent supine on LILOs. Each trip is preceded by weeks/seconds of discussion and planning, including daily seminars on the Botany Lawn where programmes are decided on and the possibilities of transport are reviewed.

Vehicles are either borrowed, stolen, hired, or hitched. If the vehicle is hired it invariably happens that someone with a place in it backs out at the last minute. These people are trepanned or garrotted if accesible, and if not are subsequently asked to lead the next trip, since experience has shown that trips can be led by remote control, although it must be added that remote is the operative word. These people find it convenient to mastermind the trip from the Botany Lawn, something after the style of a non-playing captain. Meanwhile a press gang is despatched to kidnap people to fill the vacant places. These unfortunates generally recover their senses when about a mile from their destination, but sometimes shock treatment, such as plunging into ice water, is required.

The trip runs exactly to schedule until it is time to depart from Sydney. Then if the car is hired it is carried to Parramatta while the driver is learning how to work the gears and then pushed to Penrith while it is being coaxed to go. On arrival at destination those with super will-power put up tents; the rest lie where they fall, only to be aroused at 4a.m. by the gloating of enough crows to sink a battleship. In fact during the last trip news came through of two dreadnoughts which had succumbed to the onslaughts of the crows. When asked to comment, Mr. Crow said, "Aw hell, they're obsolete, and anyway, what my boys do in their own time is none of your goddam business."

In many caves no equipment other than the caver's personal gear is necessary, but in others ropes and ladders are used, either to make progress easier or to allow further exploration. When such equipment is used the old speleos seize the opportunity of demonstrating their prowess.

Meals on a trip are unpredictable both as their nature and their number. Food to be taken on a caving trip is very much a matter of choice. Some people even take such things as dripping, macaroni and dried vegetables with them, while others rely on such Spartan fare as brandy, dates and cheese. Whatever the food is it has been the writers experience that some of it always returns uneaten to Sydney unless one has been imprudent enough to offer it round. Frankfurts have been found good as food savers because after meals of them the very thought of them makes you lose your appetite.

con t inued.

Incidentally, if the fresher who has been on a caving trip looks at his tongue in mirror, he is likely to find there some new and interesting varieties of mould, previously unknown to science.

No previous camping experience is required for a caving trip. A knowledge of campfire songs is helpful though not essential, and the fresher is guaranteed to return to Sydney knowing at least three such songs. A perusal of the Honi Soit song book (if procurable) is advised.

The most unpleasant thing about caving trips is ....

Chris Court.
Alex Jones.

(The Edit or apologises for the incompleteness of the above article, but the authors have departed on another trip.)

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Casterct Cave at Jenolan.

The cave was discovered and first entered at East er 1956. Since this date, several parties have visited the cave, and it would appear that not all have been sufficiently careful in preserving the cave.

The entrance to the cave is in the hillside downstream from the Mammoth Cave, and a series ofdrops and slopes lead to the main chambers, where formation is to be found. There are indications that further work might lead t o new discoveries.

The main floor of the chamber was covered with many land snail shells, a number being completely calcitised. This calcite exhibited after-glow when irradiated with ultra-violet light.

Dr. Mitchel of the Australian Museum has identified the shells as being of two species:

1. Strongesta sp. a flat coiled carnivorous snail.
2. Meridolum depressum, a slightly taller shell, with a slight ridge on the body whorl.

A spider and many webs were also observed.

Trip Date: 4-5-56 to 6-5-56.
Leader: W. Peck.
Author: K. Renwick

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NEW EXTENSIONS OF THE SERPENTINE CAVE (JENOLAN).

In december last year, a party of SUSS members led by John Hinwood scaled the mud slope at the end of the solution tunnel and by so doing opened up a previously unknown cavern. They also discovered a solution tunnel leading off this cavern and similar in construction to the tunnel which leads to the mud slope. However, it is of much smaller dimensions and has a crystal floor and some mysterie formation.

Another passage was also found which terminated in a cavern with a roof height of approximately 65ft. Excavations and survey work in this cavern have shown that it can be joined to the solution passage leading to the mud slope.

In a later trip, Alan McLean climbed an off-shoot of the mud slope and followed a passage for some distance to another cavern. This cavern terminates in a flow formation some 30ft in length, climbing to the roof at an angle of 45° the flow narrows at the top to a small hole which opens out onto the hillside.

As yet, this extension has not been fully surveyed and explored. There are two or three promising off-shoots.

On this same trip, it was found that there existed another opening to the surface. This very small hole is at the top of the mudslope. It was found to be about 250 ft. distant from the entrance to the cave and 35ft. above it.

The Serpentine is only a small cave compared with the Mammoth, but it is unusual in that it has three distinct water levels. There is the original level which is now open to the surface through the very small appetures discovered in the roof of the highest portions of the cave. (This fact provides comparison of the cave to Bushrangers Cave which is directly above it and has several openings to the surface large enough to enter the cave by.) The level contains only dry formations.(Again in comparison with Bushrangers which exhibits only dead formation).

The next level, shown clearly by the second and smaller solution passage, has formation which is still being formed.

Lastly, there is the present water level which is still forming the cave by solution. In a wet season the floor of the main solution passage is a flowing stream, making the cave inaccesable past the first squeeze. Water also enters the cave through the roof in several places. This water apparently originates from the hillside, and is mostly seepage. However, it makes all mud slopes in the cave virtually impassable.

Surveys have showed that the cave is in very close proximity to Bushrangers Cave and also to a small cave which opens out beneath a sink 80ft East of the most easterly opening to the cave found on the hillside.

Alan P. Crook. (Dick).

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INTER-SOCIETY RELATIONS.

Although ther are only fourteen speleological societies scattered throughout Australia, a number of these find common caxing grounds, particularly in the larger cave systems of N.S.W. - Jenolan, Yarrangobilly, Wee Jasper and the rest. B ecause of this, a start should be made now on the promotion of a code of ethics, which will govern the behaviour of one Society towards another.

To cite an example which arose from a recent incident - one N.S.W. Society favours a system of indexing caves by carving code numbers in the rock of the cave entrances. Another Society disapproves of any numbering system whatever, whereas another Society again wants a modified system. Each of these Socities has many active members who cave in common areas. Yet the three groups have seemingly incompatible ideas, which must never the less be discussed until a solution is reached.

One might consider at first that inter-club arbitration would be a matter for the newly formed Australian Speleological Federation. B ut the Federation is as yet weak in stature, and it will be a wise policy for the A.S.F. to avoid petty "political" wranglings at least for the present time. If matters of controversy are extended until they concern a large proportion of A.S.F. members, then the Federation must act in a guiding, but not dictatorial, way.

There is another solution. It is, quite simply, the extension of common courtesies by each Society to every other Society. If a proposed course of action by one group is likely to be received unfavourably by outside groups, then this proposal should be discussed, this discussion to be either personal or by correspondence, an d to include all persons concerned. The moving Society has nothing to lose - it remains autonomous, and the decision will be still be made by it. And it may have much to gain - in new ideas, in possible co-operation, and so on.

The guiding motives in any concerted action by each and every Society should be simply:

"To aid speleological progress in Australia."

Brian J. O'Brien. President A.S.F.

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Apologia pro Vita Mea.

Caving is the art and science of visiting limestone caves.

Trogging is a way of life.

A. Jones.

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OVERSEAS REFERENCES to AUSTRALIAN CAVES.

Compilation by Lt.Trevor Shaw,R.N.

Australian caves have received a considerable ammount of publicit y averseas,and this bibliography lists some of the relevant publications.

Barker's Cave;Nature,XlX,1879,p.423.

Big Cave,Naracoorte:N at.Spel.News,10,4,1952,p.5

Jenolan Caves:A.Tissandier:Bull.Soc.Speleologie,1,1895,p.50

E.A.Martel:La Speleologie auXX Siecle,1906,p.448.

" :La France Ignoree 11,p.41.

" : .. N.Trite des Eaux Souterains,p.705

" :L'Evolution Souterraine,p.129.

Koonalda;A.Lubke;L'Homme dans les profondeurs de la Terre, (op.p.96

Kelly's Cave: Op. Cit.p.278

Margaret River Caves:E.A.Martel:La Speleologie au XX Siecle, 1906,p.449.

M.Derribere:La Photographie Speleologique pp.6,8.

Muogarra:M.Deribere:La Photographie Speleologique,p.22.

Nullarbor Caves:A.Lubke: Op.Cit . P.278,plate op.p.96.

Oakey Creek:E.A.Martel:La Speleologie au XX Siecle,1906,p.449

Wombeyan:E.A.Martel:La Speleologie au XX Siecle,1906,p.448

Abbrakurrie Cave:A.Lubke: Op.Cit. Plate.

Glow worm caves of Tasmania: Sci.Am.,73.p.332,23 Nov.1895

Taboo Caves of (Nullarbor Plains,South)Australia;Lakes discovered;The Times,16 Jan.1936p.6.

Caves of Nullarbor Plain:Nature,137,25 Jan.1936,p.143

Tindale,N .B .&Mountford,C.P:Results of the Excavation of Kongaratari Cave,near Second Valley,South Australia;Adelaide,1937, 4to.

Argus:the Jenolan Caves and The Blue Mountains;Parramatta, 1898, 4to.,54p.

Reed,K.The Jenolan Caves;Empire Review,March,1937,pp.176-8.

Mann,F.C.T.:Through the Jenolan Caves of N.S.W.,Australia; Westm.@ 143,April,1895,pp.426-34.

Richter,J.E.;Fish River Caves near Sydney,Aust. Knowledge,6,(c.1895),p.384.

Fish River Caves,now Called Jenolan Caves;Knowledge,6, (c.1885),p.489.

Mitchell Library(Syd.)On the Limestone Caves at Wellington Valley,N .S.W. Phil.Mag.(3rd.Ser.) 1X 1893,p.445.

@ This abbreviation is at present unknown.The mag.is an American publication,and the abbr.key will be found in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Lit. 1890-99.

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WYAMBENE.

LOCALITY.

Braidwood is the nearest town. Drive about 15 miles along Captains Flat Road, then about 10 miles along the Krawarree Road, at the top of a steep rise, is a farm gate on the left-hand side of the road. Follow track to Shoalhaven River past farm, and cross ford. As there is no bridge, the crossing can only be made when the river is low, and heavy rain must be watched for. Follow very rough track to Watt's Farm, then head accross paddocks, watching for bogs, towards a prominent limestone bluff.

CAVES.

The exact number is uncertain, but there are at least two well known ones. The main Wyambene Cave, and the Ridge Mine Pot.

Wyambene Cave: Situated at head of narrow clearing, running into the camping area. A small stream leaves the cave and disappears underground. The main entrance is a short way up the hill-side, and is covered by an unlocked iron grill. This cave was a former "tourist" cave, and has a number of stout iron ladders in position.

The cave has a river near entrance, and to enter the main cave, it is necessary to get into the water and to duck under a narrow arch, and go upstream. This cave has two sections: an upper "dry" section, and the river section. The river section is the most extensive. Both sections contain numerous caverns with the usual formations.

FOSSILS.

Good transverse and longitudinal sections of Crinoid stem which are best seen in the floor of the River section.

ANIMALS.

Numerous bats-Eastern Horshoe Bat, Rhinophyllotis megaphyllus. two species of spiders-Cycloctenus abyssinus Urquhart (both male and female examples) delicate legged Theridion whose specific name could not be determined and the Opilionid Holonuncia cavernicola a creature which as conspicuous raporial appendages.

RIDGE MINE POT. Animals recovered from this cave included two species of frogs-The Great Barred River Frog-Mixophyes fasciolatus and a Hyla lesueurii. Bats were also seen in this cave.

SURFACE CONDITIONS. Water should be boiled as the sheep liver flook snail - Simlimnaea subaquatilis abounds.

Date of Trip: 29.9.56 to 1.10.56.
Authors: Barbara Dew and Harry Pemble.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Si r,

My Editorship of this journal extends into the dim and murky past of the Sydney University Speleological Society, hereinafter called S.U.S.S.

It is with regret that I refrained from continuing in the position, but now that I am in the happy position of being a mere contributor, I can write a Letter to the Editor - and everyone knows what fun it is to write a Letter to the Editor.

I protest most vehemently against your editorial policy. I refer not to your writing a few lines yourself, nor to your uctting of other Contributor's articles, but to this: that you have not included in this journal an article, map, poem, drawing or report by every literate member of S.U.S.S. In my reign (I choose the word carefully) as Editor, I was almost overwhelmed by the flood of contributions arriving from many and varied sources. A lmost every morning I would be wakened from my slumbers by eager speleos flourishing manuscripts a nd shrieking extracts from Casteret or Heroclitus.

Ye t this is a thin edition of the Journal.

Sir, disgorge those articles!

B. J. O'B.
(Pro Bono Publico)

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LINKING OF EA STERN & WESTERN EAGLES NEST CAVES YA RRANGOBILLY

Recent digging work by Hugh Myers (C.S.S.) has established the connection between these two cave systems, and the c omplete system has now been traversed by a party from S.U.S.S. (Easter 1957). In order to apprec iate the importance of this work, one must understand that an act of creek piracy has occurred, and that the creek which once flowed into the Western Eagles Nest (W.E.N.) sink, now runs only as far as the Eastern Eagles Nest (E.E.N .).

It will be appr eciated that linking two cave systems of widely differing age, is a major step forward in our knowledge of cave development. The younger E.E.N. has made use of a previously existing underground drainage system, a nd has reached this by way of an entirely new set of solution passages.

The differing formation patterns in the two caves will probably be rewarding subjec t of investigation. In the W.E.N. virtually all the formation is restricted to the uppermost chambers - while in the E.E.N., the greatest proportion is to be found at a level slightly below the lowest passage of the W.E.N.

The abrupt cessation of deposition below the Eyrie section of the W.E.N., and the sudden onset in the crystal corridors of the E.E.N. must certainly be investigated as it is water from the W.E.N., which apparently contributes towards the calcite deposits of the crystal corridors, and yet the lower passages of the W.E.N. are virtually bare of formation.

Owing to the drought, both the East Depp Creek and Eagle's Nest Cave systems were unusually dry, although neither creek had completely ceased to flow. A more recent report (May 1957) indicates that the caves are once again in their normal wet state.

A. Hunt.

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NULLA RBOR PLAINS EXPEDITION - Jan. 1957

Following the inaugural meeting of the Australian Speleological Federation a party of about sixty trogs, drawn from almost all the societies in Australia, left Adelaide for the Nullarbor Plain.

This a rticle is not intended to compete with the official report of the expedition, but records some of the lighter incidents of the trip.

The first crisis arose, when it was realised that it would be necessary to fit 17 persons, with all their personal gear for two or three weeks travel, into 42 square feet in the rear of the truck. This was sorted out gradually during the next three weeks, although, from close association with the kerosene, several persons now wear permanent advertisements for Shell, though in a rather obscure position.

Although the number of known caves on the Nullarbor is now over 140, they are spread over a vast area - about 30,000 squa re miles - so their concentration is not great. Before leaving Adelaide, we had been told, in a joking manner, that one only had to walk for enough in a straight line to discover a hitherto unknown cave. One member, our Doubting Thomas, to test this, walked twelve miles, one afternoon, over a featureless landscape, but duly fell into two new caves and returned triumphant.

Evenings (lasting till two or three A.M.) provided opportunities for making test runs of the Diprotodon flash gear. This also had its lighter moments, as when one Peter, who had been sleeping soundly, woke beside a brilliant flame about five feet long. Thinking himself in Hell, he took off like a rocket across the Murrawijinee sinkhole, still in his sleeping bag and startled out of his wits.

At White Wells cave, was seen he unforgetable sight of two

frogs reading an anemometer in the centre of the sinkhole, using a high power torch and binoculars - this may seem tedious, but you just try reading an instrument in the centre of a drop 15feet wide and 25 feet deep.

By the time the expedition reached Eucla, there was exhibited a true democracy of colour, the truck leaders being as dirty as the rest, however, a good scrub in the surf worked wonders, despite the evening breeze blowing straight from the Pole. There was, of course, some difficulty later when truck mates failed to recognise each other.

The true size of the caves in the western side of the Palin is indicated by Tim's marathon run in the Abbrakurrie cave. Tim "filled in" the walls of the cave with a pressure lamp after a four ounce charge of magnesium had been fired from the Deprotodon. This didn't do the photographs much good, but it certainly emphasises the cave dimensions, as he ran about 330 yards, without going out of the picture.

Life on the Nullarbor was pleasant, except perhaps for the ever-present wind, which blew all day, every day, and which filled our food, clothes, noses and throats with the dust that was soon stirred up around the camp sites.

A t the Catacombs we finally pa rted from our bread (perhaps it would be more accurate to say it ran away), at any rate, what is left of a 2½ week old loaf after an inch has been cut off all round to remove the moulds, is only just worth eating.

It was at the Catacombs that we shared a cave with a dingo. We were sheltering from the weather - a temperature of 114° and no shade outside, and 62.5° and a howling draught inside. The dingo wasn't sheltering - he was rather dead.

Jimmy's cave provided a change, in that it was inhabited by two rather lively tige r snakes. This provided rather a close shave for one member, but we ended up in undisputed possession of the cave.

Finally, congratulations to the wearers of the four Nullarbor-grown beards who continue to defy custom and curiosity.

A. H unt.

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THE BOGY MAN.

Aside from considerations of why men leave bright sunny bushland to descend into the darkness of a cave, and aside, too, from all considerations of the discoveries awaiting the cave-explorer, one of the most intriguing facets of caving is the psychological effect of the cave environment.

It is generally accepted that the black unknown of caves led primitive men to inhabit the darkness with their imaginings of the spirit world. The famous cave paintings and sculptures in the Pyrenees are stated to have played some part in the supranatural world of Stone Age Man. This forms a fascinating study in itself, but I am here more concerned with the effects of cave environment on us - the modern cave explorers.

In Australia, the transition from surface to cave is usually one of great contrast. The caver leaves the light and warmth of the surface, where his lamp is only an insignificant flicker before the sun, and is almost immediately immersed in the darkness and quiet of the cave, where his lamp is now the all-important source of light, without which he will be rendered almost powerless. Sometimes he will become keyed up to a physical tension by the need for some intense physical effort, but in general he becomes immersed (the only word applicable) in the calm of the cave.

If he is with mates, the lights of his companions and their voices become sources of intense interest, more individual than in the world above, and more indicative of the sources of life which give them existence. And this points up the prevailing atmosphere of the cave. Regardless of our knowledge otherwise, a cave seems a barren sterile tomb, where we alone intrude to bring the life and light which the forbidding, half-seen walls would block out for many of our lifetimes.

There are famed stories of explorers in the wilderness in the Antarctic, on high mountains - who felt in their endeavours another "presence", a person who endured what they endured, and did what they did, yet who seemed just out of tangible contact. The last man in an exploring party leaving a big cave may have the same feeling - near him, perhaps behind that boulder he just climbed, is something half-friendly, yet so unknown that he has no wish to be left with "it". In his weariness and incoherent thinking after prolonged effort, the last man tends to press close to his mates - behind him, somewhere in the black silence, is something which will swoop on him if he is left alone. He's not afraid of the dark - that's only for children who believe in the Bogy Man - and yet ...

continued.

Several years ago I was, for my pains, lost and alone for three days in a big unexplored Yarrangobilly cave. For all but a few hours I had no light or food, and the only practical things to do were to shiver (it was 40°F) and crawl aroung trying to find my way out. Over this period, as I became progressively more tired my mind slowed its working, the Bogy Man himself and legions of his companions capered just beyond the range of my hearing and my touch (effectively the only two senses I could use).

The Bogy Man was not there all the time - he left when I thought deeply, recited poetry or sang songs to myself; but if I should break the stillness of the cave with a sound - be it the lilt of my voice in song, the glories of romantic poetry or the cadences of Eliot and the moderns, or even nonsense verses - he would swoop to the sound and press close about me. My voice would hold him off, but when it stopped, leaving the absolute deathly stillness of the cave, he would gain courage as I lost it. In all the stillness, he made no sound, and all I could hear was the whisper of my breath and the sound of my heart beating. (Three days of silence in the cave enabled me to disprove the commonly-held theory that a heart goes "pit-a-pat". Instead, it goes "whooshp, whooshp").

The Bogy Man does not like sound or laughter, nor my singing (please, no Editorial comment!)*.. nor the flare from my remaining matches, but give him silence and the dark, and he is in his element.

Why is this? Why is the darkness, unknown in its darkness, inhabited by Something? I have been told several times by cynics that the very act of caving is the result of a Freudian urge. Yet why do we visualise the womb of the earth as inhabited by Something terrible? (Or as Aunt Ada Doom would say, "Something nasty"). Perhaps the dark Something is our imagined Other Self, that branch of mankind's dichotomy which can lead his mind and deeds to the silver of heaven or the slime of hell.

I don't know if this is so. But I do know that through the tensions of caving it is possible to make close acquaintance with one's other self, and to know intimately one's self. Therein, perhaps, lies one of the main reasons for our caving.

Brian J. O'Brien.

.. None necessary ! Ed.

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YESSABAH LIMESTONE AREA.

The limestone is limited to one large outcrop, less than one hundred feet above sea level. It rises straight from the plain to a height of about 150 feet, and is without sink holes. It is of the type Casteret refers to as "Lapiaz". It is covered with razor-sharp ridges and excrescences, making sliding extremely dangerous.

There are any number of holes, many of those near the summit being crater-like in formation. One of these seemed to descend for some distance, but lack of equipment precluded full exploration. The largest cave entered had about 200 feet of passage, and was the abode of many hundreds of bats, which could be removed from the walls for closer examination. There were also a number of frogs, although neither this, nor any other cave, contained water. Frogs were of normal colour, though in complete darknes. All caves explored led downwards and were blocked with bat guano and/or decaying vegetable matter of comparitively uniform thickness. This layer contained many brachypods perfectly preserved, even to colour. The only formation seen was a piece of completely desiccated flowstone.

Access to many of the larger caves, which are located high up the hill, is rendered extremely difficult and hazardous because of the density of the vegetation and ruggedness of the rock.

The extent of the limestone belt is determined by the circumferance of the base of the hill: about 1½ miles, the distance being increased by an attempt to avoid many acres of lantana and a bull.

The area is not speleologically encouraging.

Date of trip: 18.5.57 to 22.5.57
Leader: Alex Jones.
Author: Chris Court.

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S.U.S.S.RECORDS.

The following records may be consulted by intending trip leaders. References indicate the journal in which part or all of any report has appeared.

Jenolan: 26 reports.

Report No.

August I950 H.Fairlie-Cunninghame (S.U.S.S.I,2)
Frenchman's ,Playing Fields,Bottomless Pit Caves.

Jak Kelly (S.U.S.S.I,2)
Descent of Bottomless Pit.

October I950 E.Slater (S.U.S.S.I,2)
Possibilities of film on caving in tourist caves.

August I95I P.MacGregor (S.U.S.S.I,2)
Physical Characteristics of air in Jenolan Area.

May I952 H.F-C. (S.U.S.S.I,3)
Central Level of Mammoth Cave.

March I953 D.T.Burke,F.Stewart,B.Nurse (S.U.S.S.I,3)
Underwater Research in Imperial Siphon and Mammoth.

April I953 H .F-C. (S.U.S.S.I,3)
Extension across the river in the Mammoth.

June I953 D.T.Burke.
Underwater expedition to the Imperial Siphon.

34 July I953 Tattersal & Wardrop (S.U.S.S.2,I)
Lakes in the Mammoth.

36 September I953 J.Bonwick (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)
Discovery of Chevalier Extension of the Glass [illegible]

59 November 1953 Dik Dowden
Alternative to Trickett's tunnel to link Orient Cave with surface.

November 1953 H.F.-C.
Use of scaling pole in Glass and Temple of Baal.

45 March 1954 B.Mason (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)
Water tracing in Mammoth.

54 D.T.Burke (S.U.S.S. 3, 1)
Work done by S.U.S.S. in 1953 and 1954: includes Diggin's and discovery of Serpentine. Mammoth Lower Level and Fire Cavern, Aladdin, False Frenchman's; Orient and Baal extensions.

52 April 1955 T.Faunce.
Discovery of Roe Hole extension and Foul Air in Baal ext.

58 June 1955 A.Hunt
Discovery of Aladdin Extension.

63 December 1955 B.J.O'Brien (S.U.S.S. 3, 1)
Walkie-Talkies in Caves.

68 April-May 1956 T.Faunce
Discovery and Exploration of the Casteret.

69 May 1956 K.Renwick.
Gastropods in the Casteret.

70 June 1956 J.Hinwood.
Discovery and Exploration of the Foz Hole.

71 July 1956 W.Peck.
McKeown's Creek and Underground River relationship.
Also Serpentine and Mammoth.

7[illegible] July 1956 W.Peck.
Systematic exploration of the River Cave.

76 September 1956 K.Renwick.
Brachiopods in the Chevalier Extension of the Glass.

74 October 1956 A.Crook.
Guiding a party of scouts through Jenolan.

73 October 1956 W.Peck.
Further work in the River Cave.

77 November 1956 W.Peck.
Summary of work at Jenolan and possibilities of further work.

Yarrangobilly.

March 1950 - January 1951 P.MacGregor (S.U.S.S. 1,2)
Initial exploration of Eastern and Western Eagles' Nest.

June 1952 H.F.-C. (S.U.S.S. 1, 3)
Examination of features of previous report.

32 June 1953 F.Stewart and B.J.O'Brien (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)

35 August 1953 ditto

38 December 1953 ditto
These three refer to mapping of the Eastern Eagles' Nest, exploration of the Deep Creek and Copper Mine Caves.

46 December 1953 B.J.O'Brien (S.U.S.S.2, 1)
On being lost in Eastern Deep Creek.

43 August 1954 B.J.O'Brien and F.Stewart (S.U.S.S.2,1)

64 August 1955 F.Stewart (S.U.S.S. 3,1)
Water tracing to find efflux of creek in Eagles' Nest.

65 October 1955 B.J.O'B. (S.U.S.S. 3,1)
Fluorescein testing in Eastern Deep Creek.

66 January 1956 T. and J. Anet (S.U.S.S. 3, 1)
Discovery of Northern Deep Creek.

Abercrombie

44 October 1953 D.T.Burke (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)

Belubula and Cliefden.

42 March 1954 Bob Chapman.

39 & 40 J.Hiscox and T.Anet (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)
Description and map of Cliefden.

Bendithera.

Jak Kelly S.U.S.S. 1, 2)

53 Canberra Speleological Society (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)

Blue Rock.

78 March 1956 T.Draper.

Borenore.

Jak Kelly (S.U.S.S. 1, 2)

Bungonia.

2 February 1949 Alan Tapsell (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)
Description of area and location of cave entrances.

May 1953 D.T.Burke (S.U.S.S. 1, 3)
Effect of foul air on Speleologists.

51 October 1954 D.T.Burke (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)
Foul air in the Putrid Pit.

Colong.

49 & 61 J.Cummings.
Both refer to Colong Lower Level (Woof's Cavern)

Comboyne.

8 December 1954 Jak Kelly (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)

Etrema Gorge,

56 1953 L.Bishop (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)

Michelago and London Bridge Caves.

60 1954 Cooma Cave Club.

Moore Creek.

F.Jeffries (S.U.S.S. 1, 2)

Narrangullen.

29 April 1953 F.Stewart (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)

National Park.

N.Friend (S.U.S.S. 1, 2)

Rosebrook.

57 March 1953 Cooma Cave Club (S.U.S.S. 3, 1)

Rosedale.

J.E.N.L.Smith (S.U.S.S. 1, 3)

Tuglow.

Jak Kelly (S.U.S.S. 1, 2)

Wellington.

41 April 1954 D.Havenstein et al. (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)
Full report on the area.

47 May 1954 B.J.O'B. et al. (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)
Wellington, Burran Burran and Finch's caves.

Wombeyan.

7 June 1949 P.MacGregor (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)

37 November 1953 R.Wardrop (S.U.S.S. 2, 1)

Queensland - Camooweal.

48 Mount Isa Speleological Society (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)

Victoria - Buchan.

50 January 1954 B.Dew (S.U.S.S. 2, 2)

Kangaroo Island - South Australia.

67 January 1956 T.Kirkpatrick (S.U.S.S. 3, 1)

Tasmania.

December 1949 L.Cohen Liena Caves (S.U.S.S. 1,2)

January 1952 P.MacGregor Mole Creek & Hastings (S.U.S.S. 1, 2)

January 1953 H.F.-C. Liena and Hastings (S.U.S.S. 1,3)

H.F.-C. Wetas of Tasmanian Caves (S.U.S.S. 1, 3)

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AUSTRALIAN SPELEOLOGICAL FEDERATION.

Names and Addresses of the Executive.

President: Mr.B.J.O'brien,
School of Physics,
University of Sydney.

Secretary: Mr.E.Hamilton-Smith,
C/o Brotherhood of St.Lawrence,
6 7 Brunswick Street,
Fitzroy,
Victoria.

Treasurer: Mr.B.S.Nurse,
P.O.Box 198 Broadway
Sydney.

Librarian: Mr.R.Anderson,
P.O.B ox 198 Broadway,
Sydney.

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CONSTITUTION

December 1956

NAME.

1. The Organisation shall be known as the Australian Speleological Federation.

AIM.

2. The aim of the Federation shall be to further Speleology in all its aspects on a national level, to gather together Australian Speleologists and formulate national policies in furtherance of its aims.

MEMBERSHIP.

3. Membership shall be open to those Speleological groups subscribing to this Constitution. Foundation membership shall be granted solely on this basis; future applications for membership shall be accepted subject to 2/3rds majority vote of the member societies.

MEETINGS.

4a. The committee of the Federation shall meet every year.

b. A full meeting of the Federation shall be held every second year, to which member societies should send delegates. The number of delegates shall be optional. Each Member Society shall nominate a spokesman or a proxy to vote on its behalf, such proxy to be accredited in a form acceptable to the meeting. At each Full Meeting the Host Society for the following Full Meeting shall be elected, this Society to be responsible to the National Committee for the organisation of the Meeting and of any associated activities.

VOTING.

5. Each member Society shall have one vote.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICE BEARERS.

6a. The government of the Federation shall be vested in the committee of the Federation which shall consist of a spokesman of each member society, or proxy acceptable to the committee. The committee shall have power to appoint subcommittees.

b. The executive shall consist of the following office bearers:-

President
Honorary Secretary
Honorary Treasurer
Honorary Librarian

who shall be elected at each Full Meeting.

c. The executive shall exist to carry out the decisions of the Committee and the day to day business of the Federation in accordance with the policy of the Committee.

d. Members of the executive shall not as such have a vote at Committee Meetings but should attend.

e. The President or his nominee shall preside at all meetings.

QUORUM.

7. The quorum for all meetings shall be more than one half of the Committee members.

FINANCE.

8a. The amount of annual subscription shall be a percentage of the total membership receipts of each member Society for the previous financial year ending before December 31st. each year. This shall include all receipts from all forms of membership including, Associate, prospective, country and any other lesser membership category.

b. The levy will be based on a detailed budget programme that will be submitted to the executive body by the 31st March each year. It will be in t he form of a formal motion by the Treasurer to be decided by voting in the normal manner by the spokesman delegate of each Society by the 30th. of April each year.
Should the motion be defeated, then a new budget is to be presented within one month for a voting return at the end of the next month, and so on until a satisfactory budget is accepted.

c. The executive shall then, on the satisfactory passing of the budget be empowered to levy such money and to freely expend such revenue for the detailed purposes named and for the detailed amounts named only.

d. Any budget surfeit at the end of the second year of office of the executive shall be credited to the next year's budget account when approved. There shall be n o budget defecit.

e. A full statement of accounts shall be circulated to member societies by the end of every financial year, which shall terminate on December 31st.

SPECIA L MEETING.

9a. The time and place of each annual Committee Meetings other than full meetings shall be decided at the previous full meeting.

b. Also Committee Meetings other than annual meetings shall be convened by the executive either on their own authority or on the receipt of such of a request signed by more than one quarter of the Committee Members.

INFORMA TION CENTRE.

10. A Central information bureau shall be established and maintained in charge of the Honorary Librarian.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

11. Alteration of the Constitution shall be possible only a t a full meeting of the Federation. H owever an interim change of constitution maybe enacted at a com m ittee meeting but this must be ratified at a full meeting. Notice of motion of alteration shall be given not less than two months prior to such a meeting and shall be circularised to all member Societies not less than one month prior to such meeting. The m otion shall require the assent of a two thirds majority of member Societies to be carried.

EXPULSION.

12. Should any member Society vi olate the constitution of the Federation or from any cause be deemed undesirable, that Society maybe expelled from the Federation by the vote of two thirds of the members of the Committee at a special meeting of the Committee called for that purpose. A Society so expelled shall have right of appeal to a full meeting of the Federation.

B Y LAWS.

13. The annual meeting shall have the right to formulate by-laws.

DISBANDMENT.

14. A motion for the disbandment of the Federation shall be dealt with in the same way as a motion for the alteration of the Constitution, except that such a motion shall require a ninety percent majority of member Societies to be carried. In the event of such disbandment, the archives shall be offered to the National Library at Canberra, any remaining real property shall be disposed of either by tender to member Societies or at public auctions and the resulting monies, together with the liquid assets shall be divided in proportion among the member Societies of the Federation, determined on the basis of the last Society subscriptions to the Federation.

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MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN SPELEOLOGICAL FEDERATION.

1. Canberra Speleological Society
   Post Office,
   Box 35,
   Canberra A.C.T.

2. Cave Exploration Group (South Australia)
   c/- South Australian Museum,
   North Terrace,
   Adelaide. S.A.

3. Cooranbong Speleological Association,
   Australasian Missionary College,
   Cooranbong. N.S.W.

4. Cooma Cave Club,
   c/- Ray Ferris,
   26 Orana Avenue,
   Cooma. N.S.W.

5. Hunter Valley Caving Club,
   Post Office,
   Box 6,
   East Maitland. N.S.W.

6. Jenolan Speleological Society,
   c/- Jenolan Caves. N.S.W.

7. Mt. Isa Speleological Society,
   11 Elm Street,
   Mine Side,
   Mt. Isa. QLD.

8. Newcastle Technical and University
   College Speleological Society,
   c/- The Secretary,
   52 Alfred Street,
   Waratah N.S.W.

9. Orange Speleological Society,
   c/- The Secretary,
   Wolaroi College,
   ORANGE. N.S.W.

10. Sydney Speleological Society,
    Post Office,
    Box 198,
    Broadway. N.S.W.

continued.

11. Sydney University Speleological Society,
Box 35,
The Union,
University of Sydney,
Sydney. N.S.W.

12. Tasmanian Cavorneering Club,
c/- Frank Brown,
15 Deviation,
Battery Point,
Hobart. TAS.

13. Victorian Caving Exploration Society,
c/- 15 Riverside Road,
Ivanhoe. VIC.

14. West Australian Caving Group,
c/- 79 Reynold Road,
Mount Pleasant. W.A.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

It would be appreciated by the committee, if all incoming correspondence were addressed to the President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc, at Box 35, The Union, University of Sydney, rather than to the individual holding the position.

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Correspondence and contributions to be addressed to:
The Editor
c/o The Sydney University Speleological Society
Box 35, The Union
University of Sydney

Walter Jagger, Printer, Eastwood. WL2679.