



NEWSLETTER

Cave Exploration Group

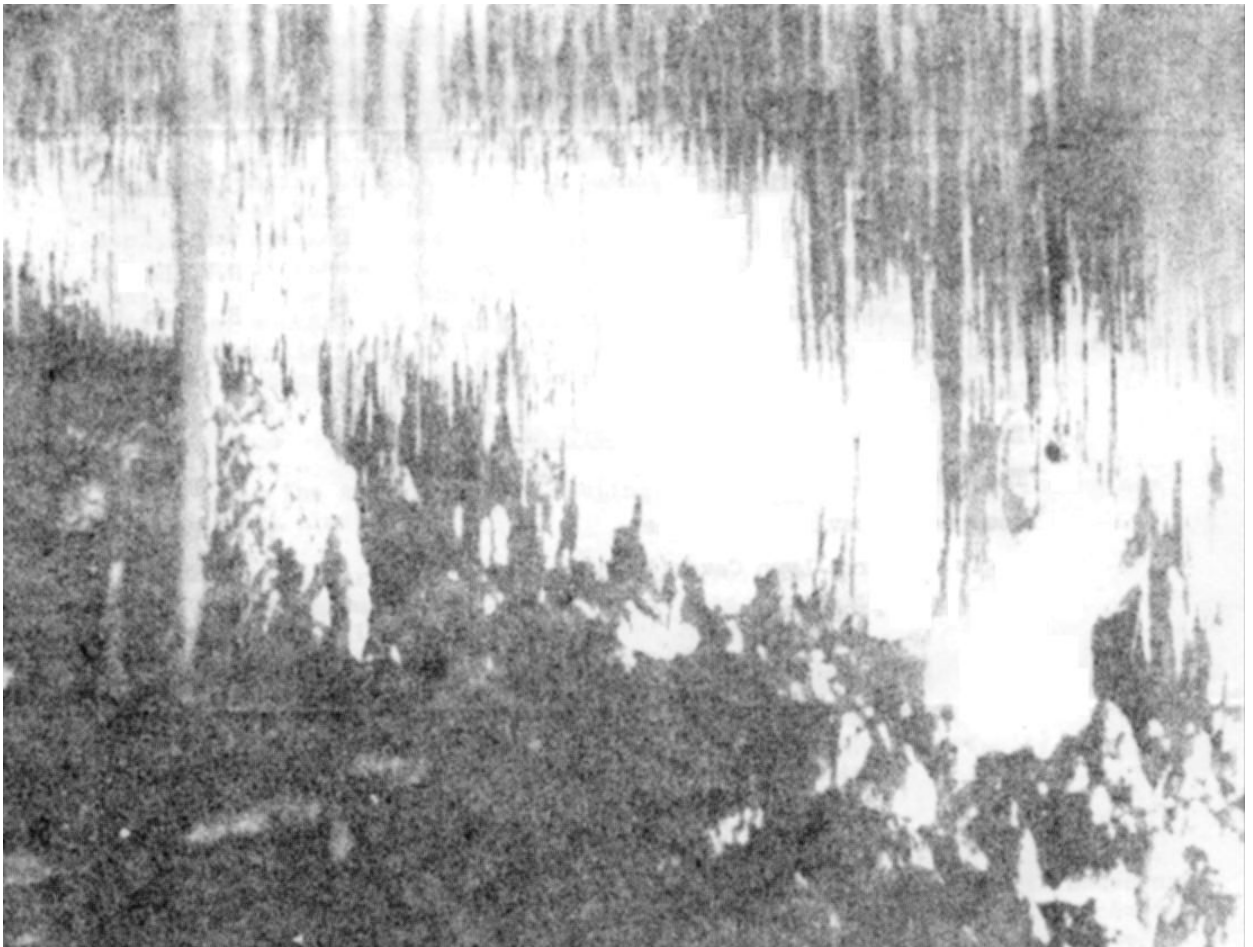
South Australia

C/O SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM NORTH TERRACE ADELAIDE

Vol. 18 No. 1

MAY 1973

Issued Quarterly



IN THE FAR-LEFT RUN, NEW EXTENSION, VICTORIA CAVE, NARACOORTE.

* The Newsletter will be issued in future in yearly volumes, with quarterly issues as before. The numerical sequencing commences with Vol. 18 since this is the eighteenth year of publication by the Group. Earlier issues do not have Volume numbers. Page numbers will be consecutive for an entire Volume, and a Volume Index will appear at the end of each Volume, in accordance with accepted publishing practice.

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EDITORIAL

Among the fascinating array of articles in this edition is one giving details of your committee for 1973. One important change listed is that of Publications Officer. It appears that the major qualification for this exalted post is that the selected victim should possess sufficient room to house the duplicator. Being able to fulfil this requirement, your new Editor now finds he is also expected to write, but as this appears from the mode of selection, to be of minor importance, he will keep this aspect to a minimum.

If in future editions, therefore, you see a blank space where you expect the Editorial to be, don't assume your Editor has nothing to say, give him the benefit of the doubt, he may be thinking.

On my fairly regular journeys through the Adelaide Hills to enjoy a spot of caving at Naracoorte, I cannot help but ponder on the perversity of man. Here at Nairne and again at Kanmantoo, are large spoil heaps of overburden and crushed rock as a result of mining activities, pyrites at Nairne and copper at Kanmantoo. Maybe all this waste material is too far from Adelaide to make it worthwhile, but instead of continuing to quarry the Hills Face Zone, wouldn't it be logical to use this readily available crushed and dumped quartzite instead? Perhaps it will eventually be used in the proposed new town of Monarto, further to the East,

COMMITTEE

At the Annual General Meeting held on 28.2.73, the following new Committee was elected:-

Grant Gartrell	President
Bernie Dunn	Vice-president (S and R)
John Foulds	Secretary
Jim Hopkins	(Records)
Max Meth	(Library)
Ed Bailey	(Publications)
Ed Sangster	(Treasurer and Membership)
David Hawke	(Quartermaster)

NOTICE OF BYE-ELECTION FOR COMMITTEE

Unfortunately, since the A.G.M., Ed Sangster has found it necessary to tender his resignation from the Committee due to pressure of other commitments. Therefore, notice is hereby given that a bye-election to fill the vacancy will take place at the May General Meeting, the time and place of which will be found listed at the rear of this Newsletter.

We are sorry to lose Ed, who has worked particularly hard recently on his mapping proposals, and we hope he can find a little time to see these come to fruition.

In the meantime, we are pleased that Ian Lewis is willing to be co-opted to the Committee to fill the void until the bye-election.

TUNNELLING WORK IN THE VICTORIA CAVE

Following the submission of a case for the purchase of an Electric Jackhammer and ancillary equipment to the National Parks and Wild Life Service, who administers Naracoorte Caves Reserve, we were pleased to note that this purchase has now been made. It remains the property of NPWS but is entrusted to the custody of G. Gartrell for CEGSA's use.

The prime purpose of the instrument is to assist in tunnelling projects within the Victoria Cave, to which end it may be operated from the mains electricity supply already installed within the cave. Eventually, its usefulness can be extended to other, more remote areas where the additional provision of a 1,000 watt generator would be necessary.

On the weekend of 17th and 18th March, 1973, the jackhammer was given its baptism in the Victoria Cave and proved itself more than equal to deal effectively with the hardest rock the cave can provide. To prevent the ingress of rock dust and cave dirt, which would shorten its life, the hammer needs to be used with care; also, thorough cleaning after use and oiling during and after use are all essential precautions.

It is recommended that the operators wear industrial ear muffs, since prolonged exposure to the noise levels in confined spaces, although not noticeably uncomfortable, would certainly not be beneficial.

The instrument is obviously already an unqualified success and undoubtedly will have paid for itself many times over, in the work it will have done after the coming Easter Naracoorte trip.

G. Gartrell

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE

Notice is hereby given of a proposed change to the CEGSA constitution to be put at the May General Meeting of the Group, time and place of which is notified elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Moved D. Hawke

Seconded G. Gartrell

“that in Section 4, subsection (a) of the Constitution, wherever they appear the words 'South Australian Tourist Bureau' be replaced by 'National Parks and Wildlife Service'.”

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS!

Your annual subscriptions are now due. To remain financial these should be paid no later than the end of April.

TRIP FEES AND THEIR USES

(The first of a continuing series –
if I get around to writing the rest!)

Why should I bother to pay trip fees? Who is going to collect them even if I do want to pay them? If I do pay them, who will get the use of the money, i.e., are trip fees used for something constructive, or do they only swell the ever increasing (ho-ho) coffers of the Group?

Such is the commonly heard cry amongst all members of the Group, even trip leaders. In some situations, they may even be valid, since the trip leader often forgets and doesn't bother to collect trip fees. The answers to these questions are important to every member of the Group; in fact, to ask such questions is tantamount to asking "why should I bother to be a member of the Group? (For thinking such treasonous thoughts the Q.M. will be shot at dawn - any dawn, providing the Group can afford the bullet). The advantage of being a member of the Group and paying trip fees are many and varied. The primary one of course is the provision of the necessary equipment so that we may all go CAVING (the magic word).

Obviously, equipment is expensive but is the expense not worth it? The gear in the Group's possession is entrusted with the lives of everyone of us at some time or other. "How can this be?" you may say. Well, consider that each time you place your foot on the rung of one of Group's ladders for instance, you are displaying an implicit faith in 3 things: the strength of the ladder, the strength of the belay line and the weakest link in the chain, the belayer. The Group, therefore, needs to purchase and maintain equipment so that this trust is justified. We also need to train individuals so that the third point is eliminated. However, this last point is not the point of this dissertation.

This then is the purpose of trip fees, they enable the Group to build up and maintain a store of equipment in constant readiness for any situation and emergency which may arise. It must also contain supplies of such items as carbide, survey gear, digging tools and many other sundry items (under the heading of accumulated junk) so that the whims and vagaries of the Group may be catered for. This may make it easier to understand why we ask all members to pay trip fees. If we all keep this in mind, then I feel no-one will begrudge handing over their respective 20c or 40c for a weekend or what have you, because, in fact, this is what the money is actually used for.

Many members of the Group may feel that the Q.M. is a silly b,,,,,, because he is always trying to spend the Group's money on ropes or ladders or carbide or, you name it, he wants to get it. Again, the justification for this is his responsibilities to the Group - the Q.M. being the sucker who cops it in the neck if any of the gear fails, and also the sucker who has to repair gear which is damaged.

So, a general plea to all. Having justified the necessity for charging trip fees, how about all setting an example for each other. Trip leaders, why not collect trip fees first thing on Saturday morning, as was done recently with a most successful outcome. This overcomes the problem of chasing people up at the next meeting, a move which often results in non-payment. Cavers, why not offer to pay trip fees at the start of a trip, even before the trip leader asks for them. If such measures are taken, it would mean that the Group is a much more viable unit financially and that the Q.M. wouldn't have to spend the Group's general funds for gear renewal and maintenance.

If only one person reads this and agrees, then it is heartening, if two read it, pleasing, and if three read it - well, you never know, it may lead to a Revolution!

David Hawke

A NOTE FROM THE QUARTERMASTER

The Group's equipment is at the present moment undergoing vast upheavals in order to restore the majority and to replace the remainder of it. To make the task easier for the Q.M., how about returning all the gear to him, so he can examine and label each item? We are going in for a little more red tape, labelling and recording all the gear so that we have detailed knowledge of the history and location of each item of the Group's equipment.

This highlights a further point, please take a little more care with the equipment. My main complaint is about ropes. Having issued a rope correctly coiled, I usually receive it back in such a tangle that I spend about half an hour having to recoil it. This may be my own fault, but probably stems from a lack of knowledge of ropes. This lack will, I hope, be remedied later in the year by a series of articles on the construction, use and care of caving equipment. In the meantime, if you don't know how to package equipment for storage, how about asking me?

Q.M.

FOR SALE

½" dia. manilla rope - new - any length from ½" to 1100 ft (oops - 1 cm to 335 m approx.) This rope has a breaking strain (static load) of 2400 lb (1090 Kg) approx. and may be used for abseiling, lowering gear or belaying, although not all at the same time! Cost, of the order \$3.00 per 110 ft (33½ m). This is cheaper than you could get it elsewhere, as this is wholesale.

Available on order (fortnight's notice) Millers BS 3104 No. 4 Nylon climbing rope. This is the rope which the Group recommends for belay lines etc. static load 4400 lb (2000 Kg) approx. Cost \$39.00 per coil of 360 ft (110 m) or suitable adjustment for any part thereof.

If interested in this, or any other gear, helmets, etc., please contact the Q.M.

D.V. Hawke, 43 Semaphore Road, SEMAPHORE, 5019. Telephone 497070 (nights).

THE G.Q. PARAGUARD STRETCHER

The S & R sub-committee has for some time been looking at stretchers for use in cave rescues. We have even got sketches of designs we have wanted to make ourselves. The stretcher we have been using on our practices up to now is the Neil Robertson owned by St. Johns. We have on loan at the moment a G.Q. rescue stretcher, agents in Australia are:

Parachutes Pty Ltd, Keys Road, MOORABBIN, Vic. 3139

Price is \$175.00 plus tax if applicable.

The stretcher has a frame of two aluminium tubes which can be joined at their centres by two sliding sleeves. The patient lies on two foam filled pads, which are easily removable for cleaning, and is held in position by leg and chest flaps and straps. All straps have easily adjustable quick release buckles. It has an adjustable head restraint with chin strap and a strap for securing the feet. There are four carrying handles, which with the two end suspension straps, make the unit very easy to carry (note: patient can be carried normally or upside down). Vertical lifts can be carried out either horizontally or head first. Never feet first as described in the brochure.

Dimensions of the unit are 6' x 10" laid out or 36" x 10½" x 6' packed in its valise. Weight is 22 lb.

On Sunday, 1st April, about 9 Group members went to the quarry at Reynella to have a quick look at this stretcher. As it is basically very similar to the Neil Robertson used by the Group before and has been tried by other Groups underground, see NARGUN, Vol 4, No. 10 dated May, 1972, we were fairly certain that the unit would be excellent for our purposes. The only point not too clearly stated was how much flexibility could be achieved at the joint with a patient strapped into the stretcher. Ed Sangster volunteered as patient and was strapped in. The first point raised was that fracture pads would be far superior to the triangular bandages used as packing between the knees etc. With the patient strapped in, it is necessary to roll the stretcher half over to unclip the locking sleeves. We were then able to bend Ed about 40° easily without any undue strain on his back or legs. The head restraint was not entirely satisfactory and the chin strap almost useless. As with all other stretchers adapted for cave rescue work a helmet and face mask will have to be fitted to this unit.

I don't see the absence of shoulder restraints being too much of a problem, as the lifting of patients feet first is against all rules of first aid and casualty handling. (A shoulder restraint was suggested as a possible modification in the NARGUN article).

This stretcher is not the perfect unit for cave rescue work, but it is the best available unit that I have seen to date. It would be impossible to have one unit to cover all conditions, therefore, the only compromise is to have a really good general stretcher and as I have said, this unit is the best one available. To call ourselves ready for an emergency, we must, therefore, have one of these units in our Group.

Bernie Dunn

TRIP REPORTS

CURRAMULKA (Corra-Lynn Cave)

17th - 18th February, 1973

Party: M. Meth (L), J. De Graft, T. Visser, G. & A. Pilkington, D. & T. Burke, D. Sharpe and day trippers J. Hopkins and B. Rivett.

Three steps were concreted on Friday night and Saturday morning.

Ann and Waldo Pilkington did not go caving at the weekend. It seems that one day, as Ann was taking Waldo (a large German Shepherd dog) for a walk, Waldo strained on the leash and almost dislocated Ann's knee.

The rest of the party entered the cave at 10.00 a.m. Saturday and proceeded through the Wombat extension via a rope ladder into the Skeleton extension. A small group went digging in the recently discovered Railway-Tunnel extension, whilst the rest of the group disappeared into the far reaches of the cave.

The tunnel being opened up had an air space at the top about 9 cm high, however, progress was slow as the workface was only about 30 cm wide. This dig was abandoned after about two hours in favour of another tunnel nearby. After an hour's digging, going in about 2 m, a completely clay filled cross joint was exposed.

In the afternoon, 120 m of survey was conducted from the entrance through the Grand Central area. This lined up with a survey conducted on 3.12.72 of a tunnel connecting Grand Central with Skeleton extension. This tunnel was discovered by Grant Gartrell on a previous trip.

On Sunday morning, 60 m of tunnel were surveyed in the far reaches of the Bush Walkers extension. It was noted that prior to surveying from the entrance to connect up with this survey, that at least three "squeezes" could be dug out.

3rd - 4th March, 1973

Party: M. Meth (L), G. & A. Pilkington (and Waldo), D. & T. Burke, T. Visser and a team of bushwalkers.

Saturday morning we commenced digging out two of the squeezes in the main Bushwalkers Tunnel. About 6 m of digging was involved at both locations. The original tunnel height varied from 25 to 30 cm. It is now about 60 cm - except for about 1 m in the middle of each section.

The work was carried out by four teams, one operating from each end of each tunnel. After tidying up operations on future trips, there will remain only one small squeeze in the Bushwalkers run before the large chamber at the start of the On and On extension. This extends into an incredible array of crevasses, chambers and long tunnels. At present, the only access to On and On is through the Bushwalkers extension.

Saturday afternoon, Theo Visser and the bushwalkers had a tourist run into some of the large tunnels near Grand Central Crevasse. Graham Pilkington and I explored the right hand extension to Bushwalkers which connects (overhead) with Crystal Chamber and Big Stalagmite, etc.

Dennis Burke arrived from Adelaide late on Saturday. With the aid of a helium balloon, he measured the height of several tunnels. Two heights recorded in Grand Central Crevasse were 15.8 m and 10.8 m. The second part of Ramshorn Crevasse measured 7.5 m and the crevasse near the Big Stalagmite was 11 m.

A survey of surface features was completed on Saturday and on Sunday further surveying was done in the Bushwalkers extension.

Max Meth

WHERE DOES IT END?

(Why not have a little dig and find out? Ed.)

A tourist trip run in Corra-Lynn Cave on 8th April, 1973 has opened up more possibilities for this continually expanding surveyors nightmare.

After the arduous trips run by Max Meth on Friday night and most of Saturday, exploring the extensions beyond Bushwalkers 2nd chamber, together with a short trip on Saturday night into the old part of the cave, most of the enthusiasm had shrunk to "next time, we will "

Therefore, when Max left us to be home by Sunday morning, I decided that a quick trip was in order. The trip was to go via Grand Central and the Railway Tunnel to Skeleton Extension, detour into the Maze to waste time, then back via the Wombat tunnels. This we did, however, the detour went considerably beyond the Maze.

We went to the far left of the Maze into the part where we had to scale half way up a small crevasse in order to enter a side passage at a higher level. On returning to this crevasse, Paul Dixon went round on the higher level to the end of the crevasse, and found the near complete skeleton of a small animal, together with about 100 grub cases. I followed when identification of the bones was indecisive - well, at least two descriptions are now available, a bone's a bone, is it not?

Whilst an Identikit picture was being assembled up top, a voice from below remarks "What a funny place for a rabbit to get to". Bells rung in this skull of mine to the effect "Why did it choose THIS place to die, when it was so hard to get up to, even for us hardy trogs?" So I looked around, nothing except a pile of sand right to the roof. Right to the roof? Better check. Half a ton of sand later, it was reasonably established that there was about a half inch of air space, with the roof rising rapidly. The sand then choked the hole off as the roof went vertical. Undeterred, I pushed the top of the sand with a G-pick and it went up with little resistance.

At this point, Paul and I changed places and we agreed that the dig held promise. He continued at the end of the dig while I started on a crawl-way back to the crevasse. After the trench reached Paul, we changed positions and wonder of wonders, while at the face wall I felt a slight puff of fresh air, or was it? Another half ton later, we were almost sure that there was a slight breeze; the candle test proved it - the flame went horizontal when held near the roof. Several change overs later, the face wall was becoming dangerously concaved. What to do? Dig sideways of course and collapse the roof dirt there first. Why I chose to scoop out the right side I'll never know, but three hard scoops later I could see 3 ft and feel a gale on my face. A couple more, and 5 ft, then 10 ft with excitement growing all down the line. A couple of tons and several change overs later, it was still 10 ft. The air space was due to an almost entirely rock-filled cross fissure that was blocked off by a clay and rubble fill. Now what? Up through the rocks or into the fill? I chose the fill as more feasible from an excavation viewpoint.

Hurray! On digging into the fill, an air space appeared beyond it and the gale was still ahead of me. A half-hour of chain-digging and rubble-clearing right back to the initial crevasse and it was time to push through. What looked like a small chamber was just that, at the top of a large crevasse!

Pushing my equipment through first my sight was blocked and hence I hastily retreated from the void ahead. A borrowed hand torch made sure I got through the dig safely. As it turned out, the dig came out at the top of a 45° sand slope. Timothy Burke passed my gear to me then followed.

The temptation was too much, while the rest of the party negotiated the squeeze I went to find out why a gale existed.

What a find! Over 1,000 ft of large passage, 6 ft wide and nearly all walking.

Talk about good digs, the initial poor one has opened up so many for compulsive diggers that they will be kept happy for quite a while, including me. Time was against us so we retreated in glory.

Significant bone deposits exist on the loose sand/clay floors and small amounts of dead formation were seen.

The party was: Graham Pilkington, Paul Dixon, Dennis Burke, Timothy Burke, Johnathan Burke and Jill Lamb.

G. Pilkington

EXTENSIONS TO CATHEDRAL CAVE

Following the report of a small digging exercise by Max Meth in Cathedral Cave, Naracoorte in the last Newsletter, we are pleased to announce that further digging and rock removal in the same area has resulted in the discovery of a significant new extension in this cave. This discovery has already been noted, in the Groups 1972-73 Annual Report, but since that report, a follow-up trip on 17th - 18th March has re-visited the extension. Minor attempts to find further passages have not been rewarded, although there are a few possible leads requiring digging. A survey is now well under way and once this is completed may provide guidance and impetus for further digging. There must be more to Cathedral Cave than has yet been found.

G. Gartrell

SEEN IN ACTION RECENTLY

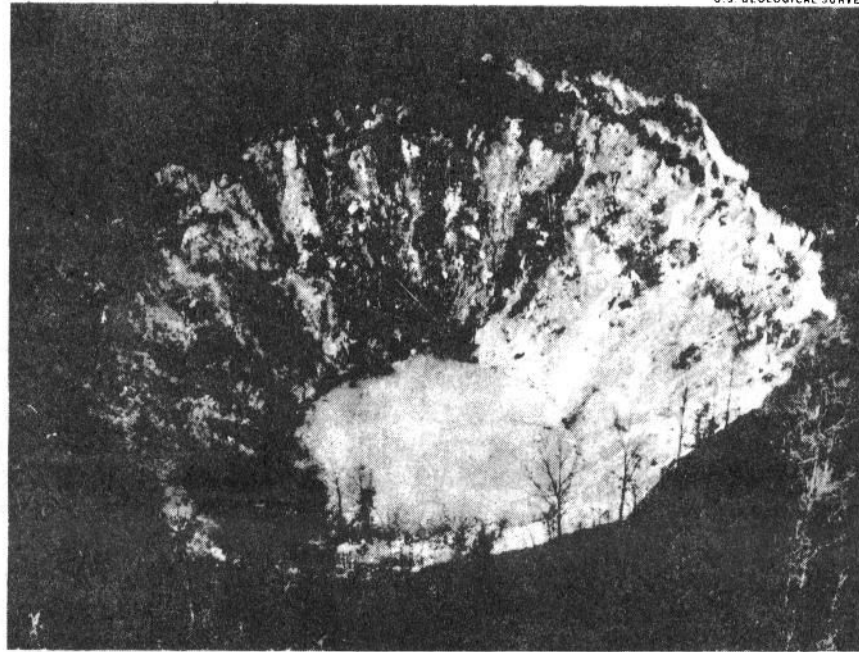
His Veritable Worthiness, our Illustrious President (who shall remain nameless) buried in a cloud of rock dust following a bucking, violently chattering object nicknamed "Kanga". Moral - if you cannot find a cave, then damn it all, why not dig one!

Whilst this cacophony was reverberating through the Victoria Cave, not more than a waist length away, Peter Rip Van Robertson was doing a bit of blatant spine bashing. The noise from his snores all but swamped the sound of the jack hammer. Completely buried by this avalanche of decibels was a party of bemused tourists and an inarticulate guide, who with difficulty, said afterwards "and we were worried about Concorde".

This episode provides another illustration of the happy relationship which exists between CEGSA and VSA, the former doing the work and the latter supplying the piped music.



FROM THE LOOK-DOWN, GREAT HALL, VICTORIA CAVE, NARACOORTE, S.A.



The December Giant

WITH a thunderous roar, hundreds of tons of dirt and rock dropped from sight, tossing trees around like matchsticks and leaving the yawning, lunar-like crater shown above. Now, after investigating the massive cave-in, which occurred last December in central Alabama's Shelby County, the U.S. Geological Survey has identified the crater as a "sinkhole." It may be the largest yet (as much as 425 ft. across and 150 ft. deep) in a growing number of such cave-ins that have pockmarked central and northern Alabama in recent years. Sinkholes often occur when the roofs of underground limestone caverns

suddenly collapse. Government scientists are not yet sure what is causing the rash of sinkholes in Alabama (at least 1,000 in Shelby County alone in the past 15 years). But Hydrologist John G. Newton thinks that they may be the result of a natural—or man-induced—lowering of the water table. That would not only remove buoyant support from the subsurface clay above the caverns, but would also cause additional structural damage to the cavern roof by increasing the downward velocity of fresh water seeping into the earth. The eventual result, says Newton, can sometimes be a gargantuan collapse like the one Shelby County's residents call the "December giant."

(This is reprinted with acknowledgment.)

TIME, APRIL 9, 1973

NEWER TECHNIQUES:

Although it is said that there's nothing new under the earth, there is a place for the ventilation of methods which can sometimes help. Four are mentioned.

Balloon height measurement: In about Oct 1952, a SUSS "great", one H. Fairlie-Cunninghame made his own hydrogen in the Oolite Cavern of the Jenolan Mammoth to record a roof of 70ft. There are 3 lighter than air gases usable, this, helium or "balloon-gas" a He-N mix. Helium is effectively the simplest nowadays. You can take it in a miniature gas apparatus of the size of a pair of binoculars. A small balloon, 30 cm diameter, takes 4.5 litres at about, 50mm Hg. Use a strong cotton eg.8 guage. Good for at least 75m. Your balloon may get stuck in a chimney (ours did) but ought be able to be carried around from place to place without risk. And, of course, if it bursts, just fill another. The lift is strong enough for it to hit the roof with a plop, and it can be walked around the roof quite easily for a series of measurements. A very light tiny balloon might be used in places where a 30 cm would become impacted.

The Drawing Board: is a simple tool to aid digs. It is held in the hands and used for drawing back soil, sand or rubble after it has been loosened with a g-pick. Even hardened cavers have used it. Take a piece of hardboard 25cm x 13, nail onto it a holding piece of 7½cm. double-bullnosed architrave. Makes digging faster & easier. Take along a pair.

The Remote Chisel: suits situations where you might want to exert chiselling force in a fairly confined space. Maybe the first use was at Corra-Lynn (Y1) 4th March to cut through the tough flowstone floor of a squeeze at the left of the distal end of the Grand Central. While some place their trust in electric jack-hammers, the remote chisel may be set up with less fuss.

Ours is of sections of boiler pipe, 4cm ext. diam and 7mm walls. The sections are fitted together to give the desired length. A socket holds a big chisel (or wedge, star-drill etc) and the other end has a bashing boss dropped into it so that the sledgehammer (5kg) does not do any damage to the pipe section. The remote chisel is hit from a convenient site and, if needed, the end** is supported on a multi-faceted rest like a billiards "jigger". The pipe may be bent by the insertion of short curved segments and could carry several bends. It has its uses.

Water-tube Level Studies: seem to be bearing fruit at Naracoorte. Kevin Moriarty and his team from the Flinders Univ. have a quite sophisticated system of a 400ft basic tube from which levels may be found. The tube may be taken up down and around etc. and a 25psi water press gauge with a linear response may be coupled in for a water head of about 17 metres. Usually the tube is used as a simple manometer instrument. There is a telephone line along it.

Not quite as easy as it sounds, for there is the problem of minor barometric pressure variations for instance in an extension which vents through a small squeeze. There are other bugs which have had a great deal of work done on them. (Water-tube levelling is also used in building.)

** business end

Denis Burke

LOGIC OF CORRA-LYNN (Y1) on York Peninsula, near Curramulka, 190km from Adelaide.

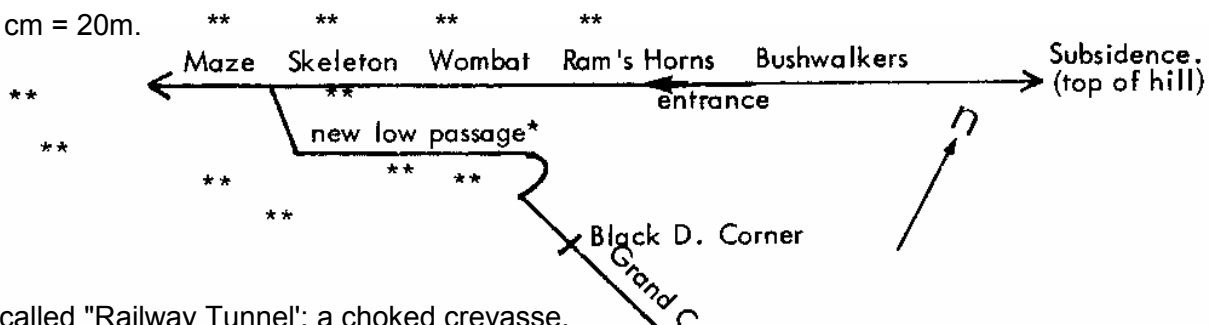
The cave is in a form of limestone which resembles rough concrete. No water, few formations, a maze of intersecting passages, perhaps 2km at this stage, often in three levels sandwiched into a 22m thick zone. At the Black Diamond Corner, Grand Central Crevasse, any one of the four options can lead one back to the single entrance. It is certainly a confusing & frustrating cave.

Now, from map study and new finds, a certain logic has become apparent. It seems that, as one enters, you face along the principal spine at 240° (approx) with the Wombat extension - Skeleton ahead. Ram's Horns Crevasse beneath and Bushwalker's Extension behind aiming towards a small sink at the hilltop 200m or so back. All is in a virtual straight line with the Wombat-Skeleton line making up the last 120 metres in one run. It follows that the best digs would be on the 240° bearings or on those which would intersect at 90° to this bearing. Particular attention could well be paid to the north of the Skeleton/Wombat area and also to the south where there is a new straight passage from the distal end of the Grand Central parallel to the Skeleton.

Scheme: Y1 (part)

Max Meth and Denis Burke.

1 cm = 20m.



* called "Railway Tunnel"; a choked crevasse.

**zones where digs could do well.

CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)Programme May - July 1973May

5th – 6th	Curramulka (L) M. Meth	Further surveying and digging in Corra-Lynn Cave
Wed 9th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	43 Semaphore Road, SEMAPHORE
12th – 13th	Curramulka (L) I. Lewis	More work in Town Cave including cleaning out the shaft
19th – 21st	Naracoorte (L) G. Gartrell	Mainly Victoria Cave survey and tunnelling
Wed 23rd	General Meeting 8.00 p.m. Museum Lecture Rooms	Speaker - Ian Lewis on the Kimberly area, W.A.
Sun 27th	Sellicks Hill (L) B. Dunn	Day trip. Surface walk along the limestone.

June

9th – 11th	Glenelg River (L) J. Foulds	Further digging and exploration
Wed 13th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	2 Boorman Avenue, PASADENA
23rd – 24th	Curramulka (L) M. Meth	Corra-Lynn surveying and digging
Wed 27th	General Meeting 8.00 p.m. Museum Lecture Rooms	Followed by plenty of time for coffee and social intercourse.

July

Sun 1st	Carrickalinga (L) G. Gartrell	Cliff walk and one good cave; good leg-stretcher
Wed 11th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	45 Marlborough Street, BRIGHTON
Sun 15th	Reynella Field Day 10.00 a.m.	Through gate at end of Grants Road. Follow track. BYO-B-B-Q.
Wed 25th	General Meeting 8.00 p.m. Museum Lecture Rooms	Members slide night. Bring your 10 best recent slides.
28th – 29th	Curramulka (L) B. Dunn	Search and Rescue exercise and training at Corra-Lynn Cave

CONTACT LIST

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Grant Gartrell	45 Marlborough St, BRIGHTON	(W) 596298 (H) 982203
Bernie Dunn	4 Parsons Rd, REYNELLA	(W) 822722 ext 207
John Foulds	500 Fullarton Rd, MYRTLE BANK	(W) 434162

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Bernie Dunn	as above	
David Hawke	49 Semaphore Rd, SEMAPHORE	(H) 497070
Grant Gartrell	as above	