



NEWSLETTER

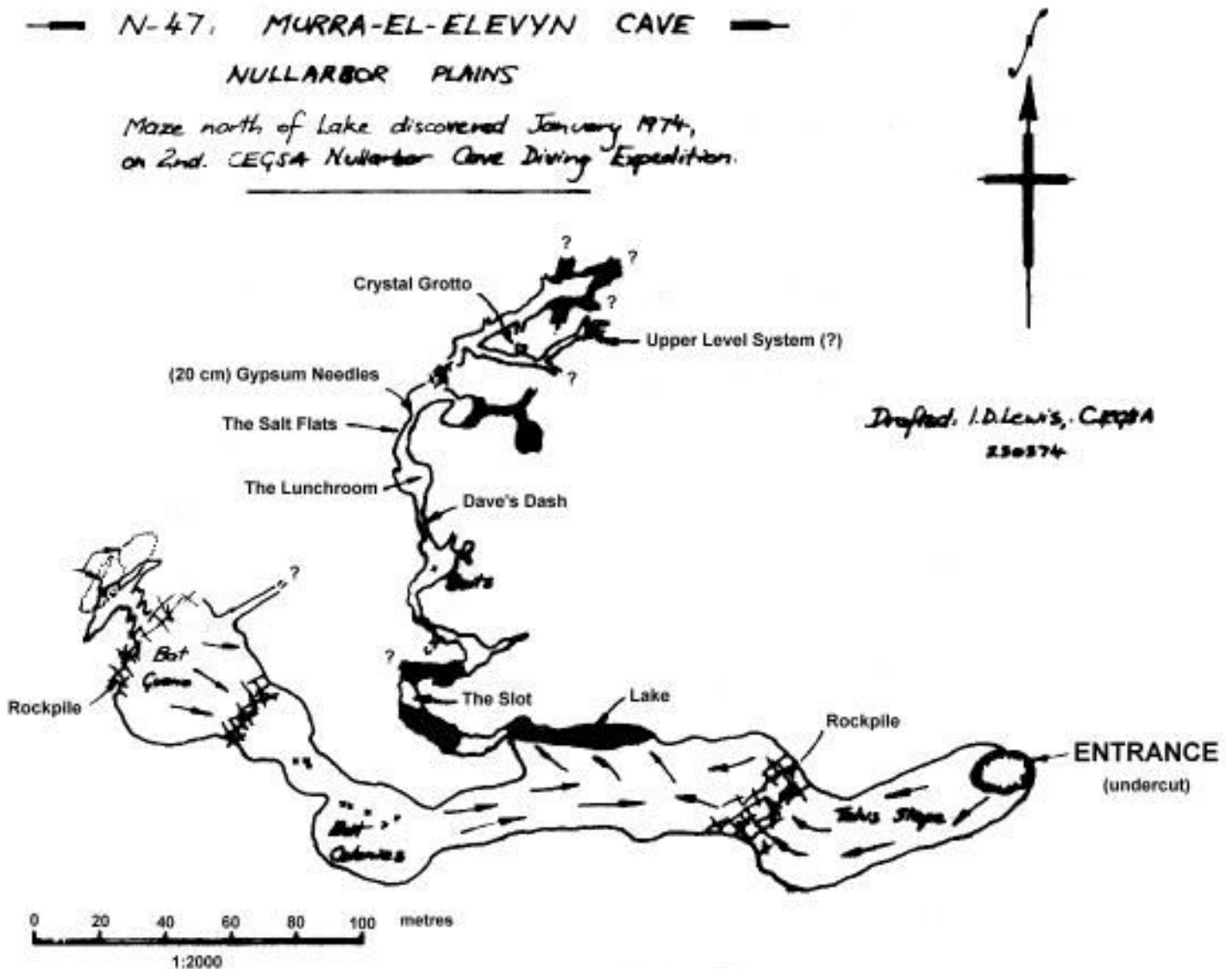
Cave Exploration Group

South Australia

C/O SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM NORTH TERRACE ADELAIDE

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C E G S A N E W S L E T T E R

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EDITORIAL

At the Annual General Meeting held last February, a new committee, consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary and five committee members, was elected. This committee has since met, and the remaining positions allocated, so that your committee for 1974 is as follows:

Athol Jackson	President
Ian Lewis	Vice-President (Membership)
Anne Wilson	Secretary
David Hawke	(Quartermaster)
Max Meth	(Treasurer and Library)
Ed Bailey	(Publications)
Wayne Goedecke	(Search and Rescue)
Graham Pilkington	(Records)

You will note (if you have read this far!) that I have been given the post of Publications Officer for another year, so don't expect any lessening of the pressure to provide suitable material for the Newsletter. Apart from the well-written, interesting and entertaining articles which I shall demand from you in 1974, I have another requirements that of photographs for the cover. The present stock has almost been exhausted, so dig out your more recent pictures for appraisal, preferably black and white, although top-quality colour slides can be used. I will give preference to photographs taken outside the Naracoorte-Tantanoola area, just to add more variety to the covers. What about the recent Nullarbor expedition members? Let's see something from you!

E.H. Bailey

REMINDER, YOUR 1974 SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW DUE!

THE ANNUAL VSA-CEGSA SHINDIG

This year, it is the turn of CEGSA to organise this notable event, which will be held on 29th June, 1974, at the Naracoorte Hotel. Those intrepid and enlightened cavers who have attended these annual dinners previously will need no encouragement to go this year, so make sure you note the date. Further details will be given at subsequent General Meetings.

xxx 29th June, 1974 xxx

SAFETY IN CAVES

On a recent CEGSA trip, I was appalled to find that few knew how to tie a bowline. A similar lack of knowledge was displayed on belaying techniques. This raises one of the most important questions that any caving group can ask itself, "How on earth have we managed to get this far without a serious accident?" More importantly though, "How long will it be before one occurs?" Also observed on this same trip, was a complete lack of safety equipment. How many of YOU (the body, life and soul of this group) know CEGSA's safety code? Do you take at least two and preferably three light sources, with you underground? If you rely on a torch, do you take extra batteries etc.? Remember, a dropped torch could be lost and/or ruined. Despite the ramblings of some, on the infra-red capabilities of the eye, if you are in a cave in the dark, you can go nowhere! Often this situation could be worsened by panic - and bingo, we have, if not a fatality, a shocked and upset caver.

The Committee has made a number of regulations regarding the minimum equipment one should take underground, but how many and how often are these observed? One of the most important ones is that each member should have a waist loop made of 2.5 cm wide tape, approximately 3 m long and at least one karabiner. This equipment is relatively cheap, but few members possess any of it; e.g., a Stubai D. karabiner costs about \$3.80, and is available from the Scout Shop. At present, your long-suffering Quartermaster is attempting to obtain catalogues from all Australian suppliers of this equipment, plus a few overseas. If we get a large-enough order, we will probably get a discount from some suppliers.

Equipment is not the whole answer, though. One could be the best-equipped caver in Australia and yet still be the most dangerous or the one most likely to have an accident. One must have a good grasp of basic techniques, and this is what Field Days are for. Okay - we haven't had one for a while, but there is one coming up in the near future, so come along and LEARN how to tie a bowline, to abseil, to climb ladders, to belay, to prussik, in other words, to learn all the most basic and important techniques. If you want to find out more, there are plenty of articles in the literature contained in the library, e.g., "Speleo Handbook", "Rope and Rucksack", and also in some of the Newsletters of other groups - look at "Speleo Spiel" in the last eighteen months, or Vol. 13, No. 1, of "Down Under", which has a very comprehensive article on most of the techniques. Also look at the 8th Biennial Conference Proceedings. A comprehensive book on the subject, from "how to tie a bowline" to more advanced techniques, is "Cavecraft" by David Cons. Talk to the librarian at the next meeting, or grab any of the experienced members of the group and ask questions - they won't mind; in fact, they probably would enjoy a little hero-worship!

Some parting comments. Please don't become complacent, as CEGSA's safety record depends on you. Take all reasonable precautions when you go caving. Above all, practise the bowline; it is the most important basic knot you can tie. If you need equipment, see the Quartermaster - he possesses most things, but what he hasn't got, he can usually get.

David Hawke

PROGRESS AT NARACOORTE

Several trips have been run to the Reserve this year, as attention has shifted from Corral Lynn Cave, last year's main project. The Naracoorte portion of CEGSA's activity has been a mighty haphazard-affair, over the last three-to-four years, with plenty of work being done but little recording, or systematising – i.e., no back-up.

We have been concentrating on the Reserve initially to try to update our knowledge of the immediate caves. Results so far have been thus:

1. We have re-surveyed the northern end of Alexandra, beyond the tourist fence to the bottom of what is assumed to be the original entrance. Here there are some gigantic digs started many years ago by former CEGSA Wombats.
2. Surveys have been conducted over the surface between Blanche and Bat Caves and down into each to establish how close they are (found to be 25 m apart), and the old, obscured connection between them remains as elusive as ever.
3. Blackberry Cave has yielded more and more passage - mostly large - and the breezes still blow. Max Meth has compiled a map of the new sections, which reveals very large rock collapses in a vague sort of line heading south towards the hut (and I might add, towards the area under the pines by the hut which sounds very hollow!).
4. Recently, Cathedral and Tomato-Stick caves have been joined by the excavation of an ultra-glucky dig through clay that would do any glue factory proud! The total estimated length of the new Tomato-Cathedral-Stick Cave is about 1330 m with several extension possibilities yet. Part of the "Stick" end of the system has been found to lie above the final south-eastern chamber of Alexandra, about 4.5 m distant vertically.
5. The "Cathedral" end was investigated by Max, Anne Wilson, Jonathan Burke and Ian Lewis at the end of March, and a further rockfall chamber was discovered with a tantalising but only slight breeze. Said Max ruefully, "All this cave is one great rockfall!", as we patiently hacked at more loose boulders in the roof, walls and floor – it will go someday!
6. We have also officially numbered and described Peppertree Hole inside the enclosure and not too far from Bat Cave, although the relationship between the two has not yet been surveyed. The hole is about 3 m long and 1½ m deep, but certainly bears further investigation with some ironmongery of the rock-removing, kind.

Meanwhile, back at the hut, the possums have been busily raiding weekend food supplies for too long now and depositing the results throughout an already sagging ceiling. Dave Hawke has kindly helped us remove three of them to regions remote from the hut, although we haven't spotted the baby one and its parent yet. The hut has been patched up in the area where they came in and out, and we hope to restore the hut slowly to its former architectural grandeur!

Lastly, a big attempt is being made to overhaul the Naracoorte section of the CEGSA records and to conduct some long-overdue surveys. We found that Bottleneck Cave has been flattened and filled along with two others in the same paddock. It is information of this nature that hasn't been recorded for three or four years (although the Bottleneck business is actually recent). Hopefully, a series of trips this year will largely fill-in the badly neglected Master Sheets. In the melting pot at the moment are plans (nearly finalised) to separate completely the caves in the Naracoorte area from the Lower South East and from Bordertown, reducing all three to viable speleo-geographical units. The prefix "S" is likely to be dropped completely. At the same time, we have at last cut the Murray River caves adrift from their old places in the "S" numbers and formed a new group of "M" numbers for river caves - so far about twelve of them.

The work done to date at Naracoorte has been made very easy by the geniality and helpfulness of the Reserve "residents" Russell Bath, Harry Baker and Alex Sheriff. Caving gains quite a bit more when you can sit around and yarn for a while after a hard trogging stint, and we are always glad of their company. In fact, Russell has recently donated a red leather settee to the hut's furniture stock, making the place look sumptuous! What better reason could we now have for chasing the possums out!?

Ian Lewis

TRIP REPORT: CORRA-LYNN, 16th-17th MARCH, 1974

Graham Pilkington (L), Max Meth and Ann Pilkington

This three-person trip visited Corra-Lynn Cave with the idea of breeze-following beyond Hawaiian Tub Hill, twelve months having elapsed since the previous breezes were noted. We were lucky; on Saturday, air was flowing freely down the Wombat Runs. However, a late start and several hours' detour to finish off a previous survey in the new section saw the end of the breeze, so we continued to survey.

On Sunday, a barometric pressure change occurred, which resulted in more surveying, instead of digging. Hence, a "digging trip" finally produced a complete map at Grade-3 standard of the area near and beyond H.T.H.

For anyone who had the misfortune to work on that mammoth dig (H.T.H.), the map will just add to the insult of the "extension" thus created. The map shows that they were digging into the centre of an area completely surrounded by passageways! Never mind, the cave is known for its multilevel system - those few metres might have joined another level.

Graham Pilkington

TRIP REPORT: TANTANOOLA AND NARACOOORTE, 9th-10th MARCH, 1974

Grant Gartrell (L), Max Meth, Irene Kiripolski, Annette Crichton, Peter Hocknell, Jane Wilson,
Bevan Wilson, David Hawke, Jill Sinclair, Gilbert Sare and David Sare,
with a short visit by Fred Aslin.

All carloads first coincidentally congregated Friday midnight at Kingston, where every petrol station was noted to have eyes tightly closed and to be snoring loudly. Those that needed petrol badly had taken the precaution of topping up at Salt Creek an hour earlier, but the super Gartrell car would have liked a drink at Kingston. Much to everybody's disgust, that sturdy vehicle made it all the way to the campsite at Tantanoola that night and then into the petrol station next morning unaided, despite the gauge showing the tank to be empty for the last 60 km. The fill next morning managed to squeeze 16.3 gallons into the 16-gallon tank.

The prime purpose of the trip was to check out an "unexplored cave with flowing water" reported to us at Tantanoola. When we arrived, the owner said that this was an exaggeration (it narrowed to an impenetrable crack, and faint water movement could sometimes be detected), and that furthermore, Fred Aslin has surveyed it three years ago. Fred met us on the Saturday morning and verified this.

After obtaining permission from the local forester, a brief visit by some of the party was made to Tindale's Cave E to inspect damage to the cave gate inflicted by persons unknown. Measurements were taken, and David Hawke promised to convene a future visit with his welder to effect repairs and reinforcements.

Most of the party then made a trip into Lake Cave and returned to the surface carrying sundry beer cans and other garbage left in there per favour of whoever cut the lock off with hacksaw or bolt-cutters or whatever. A temporary fastening with the aid of a length of chain and padlock, supplied by Peter Warren, was made upon leaving the cave, but a complete rethink of the gate seems warranted. While we prefer not to have to lock caves up, this cave has been lucky to survive as well as it has for so long, and is unique in South Australia - so we are just darn well going to do our best to help it to continue to survive.

Not far from the anticlimactic new "stream" cave, the owner, Max Clarke, had noticed a subsidence into a solution pipe, indicating a hole of some sort underneath. Fred and I searched for this and found it, and Fred postulated that it would lead to a joint cave parallel to, but not in line with, the other cave which was several hundred metres away. We manufactured a bucket and started the dig. Soft sand made it easy going, and a good rock wall all round was reassuring. About a metre or so down, the going became tougher, because a large root belonging to an adjacent pine tree was heading out into the middle of the hole. Fred produced an axe and chopped through the top. We tied a rope around the exposed section, Max Clarke found a good fulcrum log and a good long lever beam and we heaved and heaved and heaved. Imagine pulling a 10 m long carrot out of the garden: that is exactly what it was like! The root obviously descended straight and true, for a further eight metres at least, through pure sand, thus indicating just how much and what type of digging we have in store for us in future. With luck, it would only take a day and could be well worth the time spent on it.

The party left Tantanoola late Saturday afternoon and headed north to the comforts and mosquitoes of Naracoorte, lured by the thought of impending discoveries in Blackberry.

Next morning, the majority slept in soundly as usual, while a small group got cracking. Max (Meth) took us as far as the last party had got, and the glory-hogging G. Gartrell then plunged in and gingerly removed a few obstructing rocklets hanging in the road. Incredibly the rock-pile began to assume a fairly sanitary-looking form, and it was deemed to be safe to proceed. A small chamber on the side of a rock-pile revealed itself and then a short, careful squeeze through formation led into bigger and better things. David Hawke vanished off a detour to the right and disappeared into the roof, perhaps never-to-be-seen again. No such luck. Upon climbing up from the far chamber and in the general direction of back, we came upon David sitting in the middle of a large-to-medium-sized chamber, with enough pretties to keep us all amused for much time. Very nice indeed! Little crawls off the sides, big abysses off the sides, leading of course into more little crawls; but try as we might, we could not find any great tunnels vanishing out of that new chamber. The usually bone-chilling breeze passing through the cave was virtually non-existent on that occasion, so we could not attempt to follow that, and it is possible that, under more auspicious circumstances, all will be revealed to us. We shall not give in lightly. There must be miles more yet to come. The exploration party then proceeded to extricate itself from the cave, only to find the sleeping beauties all straggling into it. One day they'll find out what they missed, if they are silly enough to go back there.

Grant Gartrell

MUD IN YER EYE

Small incidents observed on some trips over the last twelve months lead me to believe this short note is warranted. Every one of us should think before we act. Not too long ago, a person emerged from a crawl, stood up in a pretty chamber and vigorously dusted down his/her overalls. So what? So the air fills up with dust which not too slowly settles out over the formation. After fifty people have done likewise, we might just as well have smeared mud all over it in the first place. Dust on formation is a well-recognised problem in certain show caves. Help us to minimise the problem in our wild caves.

Then, of course, there were those people who didn't think that the leader was serious when he requested overalls to be removed before crawling over certain sections of formation recently. In the first place, this is mandatory out of respect to the caves and to future cavers, obviously. In the second place, a good strong clean plastic bag should be carried to contain the offending boots and overalls while traversing the formation so that dollops of mud don't fall off on the way, assuming these items of apparel will be required on the far side of the formation area. Naturally, walking through mud in bare feet before returning across the formation requires either that you walk back on your hands or else levitate. If you cannot do either satisfactorily, then keep clean. and if you cannot keep clean, then do everyone a favour and keep out altogether.

Grant Gartrell

PALAEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT VICTORIA CAVE

During 1973, I was fortunate in being able to accompany Dick Tedford on the third and final in the series of American Museum Expeditions to search for Tertiary marsupial fossils; the latter half of the year I spent at Monash University. During my absence from Adelaide much fine work was carried out at Victoria Cave under the leadership of Ed Bailey. In a previous Newsletter, Kevin Moriarty outlined the extensive geological research being undertaken by the group from Flinders University. The following is a summary of the palaeontological research at Victoria Cave and some of the problems of interpretation encountered in this field.

The excavations are confined to two pits. The larger pit visible from the tourist area measured 3m x 3 m and has reached a depth of 80 cm. In the base of this pit, we have uncovered the pelvis, some ribs, vertebrae and humerus of a medium-sized quadruped. We are associating these skeletal elements with the skull and jaw of Zygomaturus found nearby. The excavation was widened in this area in the hope of uncovering more of the skeleton, but instead we came upon the articulated radii and ulnae and two poorly preserved fore-paws of Thylacoleo. As a skull of Thylacoleo was found on the surface in this area, the excavation was expanded yet again in the hope of recovering more of the skeleton of this enigmatic animal. The sediment surrounding these specimens has yielded numbers of fragmentary skulls of sthenurines and macropodines (kangaroos), as well as small dasyurids (marsupial mice, cats, etc.), peramelids (bandicoots), potorines (rat kangaroos), and innumerable rodents, birds, reptiles, etc. (Smith 1971, 1972; van Tets & Smith submitted).

The second pit is much shallower than the first (15 cm deep), is situated approximately 2 m further into the chamber and encompasses the early excavations. Adjacent to this area, cores were taken in the sediment to a depth of 2.5 m. The low roof level in this area makes work difficult, and only relatively small areas of bone can be relieved out at any one time. Nonetheless, over an area 6 m x 1.5 m, a large number of sthenurine skulls have been removed (mainly Sthenurus gilli), an excellent skull and jaw (not associated) of the large Procoptodon rapha, an almost complete jaw of Palorchestes azeal (a large, lightly-built quadruped), and four skulls of Thylacoleo. Portions of the skeletons of these animals form an intertwined mass and excavation is necessarily slow and painstaking.

We already have a diverse fauna which includes both extant and extinct elements. The discovery of the ossuary by Barry Wright, and its extension into the bone-filled upper ossuary by Ron Galbreath, has added two more chambers of incredible richness. Samples of bone have been taken from the surface of the sediment in all chambers and sent to Dr. Polach at A.N.U. for C^{14} dating, and to Dr. Bada at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography for racemisation dating. This latter method, developed by Bada, involves a comparison of the number of left- and right-handed molecules of amino-acids (usually isoleucine) in the bone, the ratio of the two being a function of time and temperature. The preliminary results from Dr. Bada indicate an age of 40,000 years $\pm$ 20% for the main fossil chamber, and 20,000 years $\pm$ 20% for the ossuary.

What ecological or climatic information can be deduced from our results so far? There are three components in the fauna: extinct Pleistocene forms, species still living in the area today, and species still living in Australia but extinct in this area. The latter include the bandicoot Perameles bouainville, the marsupial mouse Antechinus stuartii, the southern potoroo P. apicalis and the rat kangaroo Bettongia gaimardi (Smith, 1971, 1972). P. bouainville was wide-ranging at the beginning of European exploration, but its habitat requirements are unknown; A. stuartii occurs in a wide range of habitats including rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and sandstone cave country; P. apicalis inhabits dense grasses and low thick scrub, particularly in damp places; while B. gaimardi, which occurred in the eastern highlands and adjacent coastal areas in recent times, now appears restricted to areas of dense vegetation in Tasmania. The lack of detailed knowledge of the ecological requirements of these species makes it difficult to suggest how the present-day environment differs from that at the time of accumulation of the bones. All we can conclude is that the cave was surrounded by sclerophyll forest, a deduction which we could easily make from that portion of the fauna which is still extant in this area.

What can we conclude from the extinct fauna?

Its composition may indicate a predominance of grazing or browsing forms. We can, however, only use the fossils to make inferences about the vegetation present at that time if we can assume that the cave deposit represents a purely random collection of the animals then inhabiting the area. Furthermore, the sthenurine kangaroos present a paradox in that, although browsing and grazing forms can be recognized on the basis of skull and tooth morphology, all appear to have a monodactyl pes which is normally associated with a cursorial mode of life (Tedford, 1966), i.e., such animals are thought to be fast-moving and are normally found in savannas and grasslands. The two large quadrupeds, Zygomaturus and Palorchestes pose yet another problem. The wear facets on the lower incisor teeth of Zygomaturus suggest that it often plunged its lower jaw into the dirt, perhaps to feed on roots or tubers; whereas the larger Palorchestes is more lightly constructed and has the lower incisors arranged like a scoop. Little is known of the skeleton of Palorchestes; Ed Bailey has already recovered some limb bones and a scapula which we are associating with this animal. We now eagerly await the discovery of the feet. Dick Tedford informs me that an unusual foot was recovered from the Wellington Caves in N.S.W. It had laterally-compressed, hatchet-like claws similar to the ancient Calicotheres. Perhaps it was the foot of Palorchestes.

Thus our inadequate understanding of the ecological requirements of the extant marsupials and the dearth of studies on the post-cranial material of extinct forms renders a reconstruction of the past environment very speculative.

The interpretation of past climates is even more hazardous, as they, cannot be considered to be constant for long periods of time. Studies of late glacial conditions in Europe have shown that within two millennia, the vegetation of the Netherlands oscillated from tundra to forest to tundra and back to forest, accompanied by temperature changes of 5°C or more (van der Hammen et al., 1967). Pollen analysis has the potential to provide accurate evidence for vegetational change, but unfortunately, the cave environment is an oxidising one which appears to be inimical to the preservation of pollen (Alice Wells pers. comm.). As Calaby (1971) points out, what we really need is "undisturbed sites covering a long time-span, and many more dates".

The between-cavern age-differences suggest that Victoria Cave may meet this requirement, and its potential may be further enhanced if the deeper sediments in the main fossil chamber yield yet older dates. We are now awaiting the results of more accurate C^{14} and racemisation dates for the bone in the surface sediments of each chamber.

Rod Wells

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir:

At present, considerable noise is being heard about "Conservation" of our heritage. The controversy has quickly found its way into our world of speleology, and for several years now has been one of the foremost driving forces in CEGSA. However, I believe the Group has overlooked one important aspect of this trend, for too long, despite personal entreaty.

It has been written (I do not quote) that, in essence, "the caving trip that provided most memories, laughter and charisma was in fact, that trip where everyone SUFFERED!" Memories of ultra-knobbly rocks reshaping cold and battered elbows, kneecaps and other less substantial regions; of ghastly cold glocky mud, so thick on overalls that the wearers were forced to discard them in order to climb up the ladder; of meals of frightful description - peanuts, putrefied chocolate, hard-boiled eggs that look as if they hadn't yet been laid, cold spaghetti (yecchh), and condensed milk in tubes with its incredible ability to embarrass anyone! - - - these memories all flow from the hard, bruising, hateful iron-man trips underground.

What, then, is my complaint??

Simply this — that attitudes of this Group are depriving us of the ability to communicate with the cave in a natural, raw, rough, ready way. CEGSA wombats bash unmercifully AT ALL THE HARD SQUEEZES. Hammers, G-picks, shoulder-irons, bars, trowels and so-help-me a mechanical jack-hammer are being used FAR TOO MUCH to make trogging life easier for the caver. What impudence! Where the hell is the true caving spirit that demands that a caver should make the effort to get through INSTEAD OF GOUGING OUT A TWO-WAY THOROUGHFARE.

HERE is the conservation I began harping about. Sections of Corra-Lynn Cave have been disfigured - I call it maimed - by these "Cave in Comfort" types. Even the Corra-Lynn Nutcrusher no longer crushes nuts. A search-and-rescue practice in Fox Cave of late nearly reshaped the whole darn system, including the letterbox, and enlarged it to something like King William Street. Before long, Blackberry Cave will lose all its breezes through yawning chasms where once lurked weeny keyhole slots, hardly big enough to put a lock on, let alone a gate, but sufficient after some skilful chipping to admit the adventurous, and thus deserving, trog.

CEGSA — revise your thinking now, or soon we'll be able to pass stretchers through the 21 cm in Mairs Cave and to excavate with wheelbarrows in Town Cave. And then won't everyone say, "Oh, what happened to the Pearl Chamber Gun-barrel?", and "Didn't we used to crawl into the Tantanoola lake chamber??"

Cast aside your weaponry and start tackling our favourite squeezes as they are, don't assail them with a 9-iron! I don't preach that we "go back to the good old days" (because they were essentially no different from now), but I do make a plea to conserve the "SPORT OF CAVING", and don't deprive future enthusiastic speleorubberies from the sheer enjoyment of squeezes and grotty grubby grovels.

This letter is earnest and may be long, but I sincerely hope that the message is clear.

Yours in caving,

Ian Lewis

RECORDS' REORGANISATION

WHY?

CEGSA was formed in 1955 to explore and study cave phenomena and to foster speleology in South Australia. Since that time, a great deal has been achieved. The amount of data amassed several years ago reached unmanageable proportions under the traditional Trip Report System. Therefore a new system based on Cave Reports has been introduced. All data will in future be filed under the relevant cave name and number. All the information recorded on a cave will be accessible collated on a single file in our Cave Report cabinet.

ADVANTAGES

This will make planning and leading trips far easier. It will provide purpose to replace "tourist" trips by trips which have something definite to achieve. It will provide "Records Nights" in Adelaide, where members can read up on karst features and find-out the details which previously only the caving "heavies" knew. It will help create a new and larger generation of "heavies".

SUBCOMMITTEE

A Records' Sub-committee was appointed at the March 1974 Committee Meeting to design and implement the new Records' System. It consists of:

Graham Pilkington (Chairman)
(Ed) Hugh Sangster
Wayne Goedecke
Ian Lewis

PLAN

In order that the Miracle may come to pass, your Records' Subcommittee proposes the following conversion plan:

A. Introduction of Printed Pro-Formas as below

- (a) Trip Card: A 6" x 4" (A6) card listing basic details of the trip - name of leader, fees collected, size of party, work done, caves visited, etc. This would be posted direct to Records' Keeper and used as the basic Trip Reference.
- (b) Cave Reports: Six different A4 sheets (12" x 8") classified as:
 - (i) New Karst Feature;
 - (ii) Exploration Results;
 - (iii) Survey Results;
 - (iv) Biological and Fossil Features;
 - (v) Photographs Taken;
 - (vi) Ideas Sheet.

These will be colour-coded (six colours) and be primarily lightly-ruled sheets, containing a paragraph of relevant condensed questions.

Colour-coding will allow easy collating in each Cave-Report folder. Sheets are to be used only as required.

B. Introduction of Trip Recording Folders to Accompany Leaders on Trips

These would contain the Trip Cards and Cave Report Forms outlined above. They should be issued before each trip and returned afterwards with the relevant sheets completed to the Records' Officer. Later it is hoped to incorporate other information of use to the Trip Leader (another reason for getting the system rolling).

C. Transcribing Existing Records on to Cave-Record Sheets

Trip Reports have been glued in ledgers in the order received since 1956. Information about each cave needs to be transcribed on to the relevant Cave-Record Sheet so that eventually we can collate all the information on each cave.

We need your help - tea and bickies provided.

D. Maps

The lay-out of the standard map sheet is being reviewed prior to printing. Help will be needed in re-drafting/tracing old maps on to standard sheets.

New maps should be drawn to metric scale on standard sheets (when available).

WHAT YOU CAN DO

A. Return all CEGSA records or a list of those held by you.

B. Supply all cave and related data in your possession which you consider should be stored in CEGSA records.

C. Volunteer your name to the Records' Officer if you think you can help with any aspect of Records' Re-organisation.

Phone (Home) 264 2598

(Work) 223 0461, Ext. 136

Graham Pilkington

RECORDS' OFFICER

—o0o—

ONCE AGAIN, DON'T FORGET YOUR 1974 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

\$5.00 for full members

\$3.00 for country and associate members

CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Programme for MAY to JULY, 1974

MAY -----

4th – 5th	Naracoorte (L) David Hawke	Examining rarely visited caves
Wed. 8th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	66 Eyre Crescent, VALLEY VIEW
18th - 20th	Lake Hamilton (L) Ian Lewis	Surveying & exploration in the Port Lincoln area
18th - 20th	Naracoorte (L) Graham Pilkington	Exploration & Surveying of Beekeepers Cave
Wed. 22nd	GENERAL MEETING 8.00 pm Museum Lecture Room	Films
25th - 26th	Naracoorte (L) Ian Lewis	Intensive surveying.

JUNE -----

Sun. 2nd	Reynella – Field Day 10.00 am onwards	Further details to be given at MAY 22 General Meeting
Wed. 12th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	6 Hudson Avenue, ROSTREVOR
15th - 17th	Flinders Ranges (L) Anne Wilson	Exploring & surveying in Arcoota Creek area
Wed. 26th	GENERAL MEETING 8.00 pm Museum Lecture Room	Speaker: Graham Pilkington - “The New Records System”
Sat. 29th	THE 3rd CEGSA – VSA EATING CONTEST Naracoorte	See separate notice in this issue

JULY -----

Wed. 10th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	12 McLachlan Street, GLENELG NORTH
13th - 14th	Curramulka (L) Ian Lewis	Town Cave – an ‘Iron Man’ (blimey – get your tickets here!) trip; start training NOW!
Wed. 24th	GENERAL MEETING 8.00 pm Museum Lecture Room	Speaker: David Hawke “Recent Work at Naracoorte”
27th - 28th	Curramulka (L) Ian Lewis	Surveying & digging in Bone & Corra-Lynn Caves

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