

ACTIVITIES REPORT RAPPORT DES ACTIVITES

L'Union Internationale de Spéléologie a réalisé beaucoup d'activités depuis le Congrès de Budapest en août 1989. La même année il y avait à Paris l'Assemblée Générale de l'UNESCO et une assemblée de l'organisation des sociétés non-gouvernementales (NGO's), et Camille Ek, élu comme secrétaire général de l'UIS, faisait deux voyages à Paris à cette occasion pour gagner des contacts et des impressions personnelles..

Le Président de l'UIS ainsi que quelques membres du Bureau ont participé en 1989 et 1993 à de nombreuses séances où congrès réalisés par quelques autres organisations internationales ou en collaboration de celles organisations avec notre Union. Il s'agit surtout de l'Union Géographique Internationale (Commission "Man's Impact in Karst"), de l'Association Internationale des Hydrologues avec leur Commission du Karst, et de l'Association Internationale de Géomorphologie.

Tous ces activités et voyages ont été payés par les personnes respectives et n'ont pas été financés par l'UIS. Les membres du Bureau de l'UIS ont participé de plus à un grand nombre de manifestations spéléologiques sur le plan national ou régional. Quelquefois il ont été invités par les organisateurs de telles manifestations et l'UIS en remercie beaucoup.

Selon les invitations des pays-membres respectifs, le Bureau de l'Union Internationale de Spéléologie a pu se rassembler chaque année entre les Congrès internationaux. Il y avait une séance en 1990 à Ceškovice près de Brno en Moravie (République tchèque), en 1991 à Città di Castello en Toscane (Italie) et en 1992 à Louvain (Belgique) à l'occasion de la Deuxième Conférence Européenne de Spéléologie à Hèlécine.

Malheureusement et à cause des moyens financiers très limités, il n'y a aucun infrastructure pour l'administration de l'UIS, ce que provoque quelquefois un long retard des réponses de lettres envoyées au président.

L'édition et la distribution de l'UIS-Bulletin dépendent principalement aussi de la situation financière de l'UIS. En général l'envoi de l'UIS-Bulletin est assuré aux délégués nationaux et aux suppléants, aux présidents et aux membres des commissions et des groupes de travail, aux éditeurs de revues spéléologiques et aux représentants des sociétés et clubs spéléologiques de tous les pays. Pour l'édition et la distribution de l'UIS-Bulletin il faut employer la plupart des contributions des pays-membres.

MOTION CONCERNING THE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MEMBER-COUNTRIES TO THE U.I.S.

The Bureau of the International Union of Speleology decided during his session in Belgium in August 1992 to propose to the General Assembly the following motion:

- 1) The annual contributions of a member-country beginning with 1994 is
 - Category A: 300 US-Dollar
 - Category B: 200 US-Dollar
 - Category C: 50 US-Dollar
- 2) The Bureau of the International Union of Speleology is authorized to reduce or to remit the contributions, if the member-country makes a respectively written demand. If the Bureau of the UIS wishes, the member-country has to give reasons for the difficulties of a payment.

Each member-country has the free choice of the category in accordance with his own financial possibilities and with the number of speleologists or speleological institutions.

An information concerning this motion has been included in the number 37 (1992) of the UIS-Bulletin. The Chairman received four comments from different delegates. He has discussed all these comments especially with the President of the UIS. The results are:

The administration of the UIS works as economical as possible, but since the last decision in 1981 (!) the postal rates and especially the bank taxes have increased extremely. At the moment, for each money transfer by bank, more than 10 US-Dollar have to be paid.

If the new regulation shall have validity for a longer time, the proposed new contributions will be the minimum for a guaranteed continuation of the communication work of the UIS.

The authorization of the Bureau to reduce or to remit the contributions confirms that the impossibility of a payment by actual political problems or difficulties will not be an argument to exclude the speleologists from any country from the international collaboration into the UIS.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee recommends to accept this motion.

Les activités de l'UIS sont en effet encore beaucoup plus importantes. Très souvent l'Union ou le Président de l'UIS sont contactés quand il y a des problèmes avec la protection d'une grotte de grande valeur scientifique ou d'une région karstique unique.

Une bonne vue de la complexité et du caractère intégratif et interdisciplinaire des études spéléologiques donnent les rapports de l'activité des Commissions et des Groupes de travail de l'UIS. A cause du fait qu'un certain nombre de présidents de ces groupements ne peuvent pas participer au 11ème Congrès International de Spéléologie à Beijing, nous avons décidé de présenter ces rapports en avant dans ce numéro de l'UIS-Bulletin destiné à la distribution aux participants du congrès d'une part et aux spéléologues qui ne peuvent pas voyager au Chine d'autre part. La plupart des présidents des Commissions a envoyé un rapport concernant le travail dans les années passés, mais aussi une vue concernant les idées pour le travail futur. On trouvera ces rapports sur les pages suivantes.

Il faut souligner que l'importance de l'Union Internationale de spéléologie dépend de l'idéalisme et de la volonté des spéléologues de travailler ensemble et à un but commun: le progrès de la spéléologie et de la karstologie scientifique et appliqué.

Hubert Trimmel

COMMISSION DE PROTECTION EXPLOITATION ET TOURISME

Déjà lors du 6ème Congrès International de Spéléologie à Olomouc en 1973, la pollution dans les régions karstiques et surtout des eaux karstiques ont éveillé une vive activité de la Commission pour la protection des grottes et du karst. Il y a maintenant à côté de la Commission de l'UIS aussi des institutions comparables dans un certain nombre des Fédérations spéléologiques nationales. A cause de la faible liaison de quelquesuns de ces Commissions avec celle de l'UIS même, le rapport donné ici doit être incomplet; ça veut dire qu'il y a beaucoup plus d'initiatives des spéléologues pour la protection du karst et des grottes que ces documentées dans le texte suivant.

Les activités pour la protection du karst ont été encouragées à la Conférence spéléologique d'Obertraun en 1975 - l'année de la protection des grottes - où on a recommandé une coopération efficace des organisations spéléologiques avec les institutions scientifiques d'une part et les autorités des états et des régions d'autre part. Dans quelques pays il y a maintenant des lois concernantes la protection des grottes, tandis qu'on a subordonné ce domaine dans quelques autres pays aux lois fondamentales concernantes la protection de la nature et de l'environnement. Néanmoins il y a beaucoup de choses à faire et il y a beaucoup de problèmes actuels.

Un de ces problèmes a été souligné par le spéléologue français Choppy au symposium consacré à la protection du karst classique à Sežana (Slovénie) en 1982: la spéléologie de masse c'est la mort des grottes. Aussi en Europe centrale - surtout en Suisse, en Autriche et en Allemagne - les organisations spéléologiques ont confirmé qu'ils sont strictement contre le "trekking spéléologique" qui mène - comme c'a été exprimé par G.Stummer dans la revue autrichienne "Die Höhle" - "à un grand danger pour la protection des grottes parce qu'il dépasse l'admissibilité écologique". La Fédération des Spéléologues et Karstologues allemandes déconseille la propagande pour la spéléologie dans les journaux et à la télévision. Il est sur que ces questions doivent être discutées d'une part dans la Commission d'enseignement de l'UIS et d'autre part dans les Fédérations spéléologiques nationales. Ce problème devient toujours plus important. Restrictions de l'accessibilité de régions karstiques et la fermeture des grottes sont des réalités actuelles.

Sur le plan scientifique, le groupe de travail de l'Union Géographique Internationale s'occupant des changements des régions karstiques due par l'utilisation par l'homme existant depuis longtemps et dirigé maintenant par le professeur Ugo Sauro de Padova (Italie) a approfondi leur collaboration avec l'Union Internationale de Spéléologie. On a organisé une conférence commune en Tchécoslovaquie et en Hongrie en 1990 et une seconde conférence importante à Padova en 1992 (dont il y a des publications bien présentées). Sous les auspices de la Commission Internationale de la Protection des Régions Alpines (CIPRA) et du Département de Karstologie et de Spéléologie du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Vienne (Autriche) ainsi que de la Fédération des Spéléologues autrichiens, des manifestations consacrées aux questions de l'écologie karstiques et des réserves d'eau karstiques dans les Alpes ont été organisées en Autriche (Bad Mitterndorf, 1988, et Bad Aussee, 1991).

De même, les mesures de protection dans le domaine du Karst Classique remontent déjà à des décennies. Déjà en 1980, il y eut à Trieste un symposium sur l'exploitation de l'espace karstique sous les auspices de l'UIS. C'est déjà depuis ce moment-là qu'existe l'initiative pour la fondation du parc karstique triestin et l'idée d'installer un Parc Karstique International dans le domaine du karst classique entre l'Italie et la République de Slovénie. Dans ce territoire, il y a plus de 1000 grottes; la région des Skopjanske jame se trouve dans la liste du patrimoine mondial naturel et culturel (World Heritage List) de l'UNESCO.

La réalisation de ce parc karstique est très urgent; par lui on a accès de l'Europe Centrale à la mer et il y a donc des intérêts économiques très importantes qui peuvent diminuer la valeur culturelle et écologique. Les dernières années, on a rassemblé des deux cotés beaucoup de matériaux, mais il faut en fixer les frontières, l'organisation et l'administration du parc et le financement. Pour le moment, on a déjà établi les liaisons entre les organisations spéléologiques, les naturalistes et les sociétés de protection de la nature (en Italie, la section de Trieste du WWF), mais le chemin jusqu'au règlement entre les états de la Slovénie et de l'Italie sera encore long.

Ce projet est aussi inclus dans le cadre d'une initiative internationale pour la création de régions protégées transfrontières, "Briques écologiques pour notre commune Maison de l'Europe", à laquelle l'Union Internatională de Spéléologie appartient. Un deuxième projet concerne la possible installation d'un tel parc karstique entre l'Hongrie et la Slovaquie (régions d'Aggtelek et Dömöc).

Des Parcs Nationaux en régions karstiques ont été fondés ou sont soit en train de réalisation ou soit projetés se trouvent en différents pays de l'Europe. Le parc national des Alpes Calcaires en Haute-Bavière (Berchtesgaden) sera élargi par un "parc national des Alpes Calcaires de Salzbourg" en Autriche. En Autriche on discute la création d'un deuxième "parc national des Alpes Calcaires en Haute-Autriche". D'initiatives comparables existent parmis quelques autres au Portugal et en Grande-Bretagne.

Dans le Karst dinarique, un entretien sur la fondation de parcs aurait dû se dérouler à un congrès international dédié à "l'homme et le karst" prévu à Dubrovnik en juin 1991 sous la protection de l'UIS, mais empêché par la guerre dans cette région. Cette guerre a anéanti le parc karstique des célèbres Lacs de Plitvice. Les euils de travertin sur les lacs sont détruits en partie, l'infrastructure touristique est détruite totalement. Au lieu de millions de touristes, ces lieux sont hantés par les chars de l'armée serbe. Le fameux Arboretum de Trsteno près de Dubrovnik a été incendié également. La conférence internationale de l'UIS et de l'IGU à Padoue en septembre 1991 a consacré une attention particulière à cet anéantissement criminel des phénomènes karstiques.

Tandis qu'en Slovénie, le parc national du Triglav et les grottes sont intact et accessibles, il y a dans la République de Croatie seulement quelquesunes des 7000 grottes où l'accès et la recherche sont possibles.

Ce rapport ne montre que quelquesuns des problèmes de protection et d'exploitation des régions karstiques. La Commission de l'UIS ne peut que souligner et encourager les activités nécessaires qui doivent être poussées surtout par les organisations nationales ou régionalés des spéléologues; elle poursuivra aussi les relations avec des institutions internationales travaillant dans la même direction. Le soussigné est prêt de continuer son travail comme président de la Commission pour les quatre années qui arrivent si la séance de la Commission et l'Assemblée Générale de l'UIS de Pekin acceptent cette proposition.

France Habe (Postojna)

COMMISSION OF SHOW CAVES AND CAVE MANAGEMENT

The last official meeting of the Cave Management/Show Cave Department took place at the 10th International Congress in Budapest, Hungary, August 14, 1989. At the time Professor France Habe and Russell Gurnee were re-elected co-chairmen of the Department. Since then there have been several meetings of various Commissions of the UIS related to the conservation and protection of caves

Events directed to the problems of Show Caves.

The following meetings have been realized:

- a) in Europe:
 - 1) Meeting in Genga (Italy), November 3-5, 1989
(Organizational meeting)
 - 2) 1st Congress of the International Show Caves Association, Genga (Italy), November 1 -4m 1990
 - 3) European Conference on Show Caves, Chateaudun (France), October 9 - 11, 1992.
- b) in the United States, organised by the National Caves Association (NCA):
 - 1) 24th NCA Convention, September 19-20, Kentucky 1989
 - 2) 25th NCA Convention, October 2-4, Missouri 1990
 - 3) 26th NCA Convention, November 4-7, Puerto Rico 1991
 - 4) 27th NCA Convention, October 5-6, Wisconsin 1992
- c) in Australia: Australasian Cave and Karst Management Association meeting in Queensland, Australia, May 17-23, 1993.

Recommendations for future work:

The International Show Caves Association provides a logical vehicle for the assembly and distribution of public information on Show Caves around the world. Increased tourism and communication in the next decade will provide an impact on cave protection and affect the preservation of caves. It is hoped that there will be several meetings sponsored by different countries to address specific problems such as:

- Show Caves:**
 - a) Visitor capacity
 - b) Internal management within the caves
 - c) Interpretive training and public information
 - d) Maintenance, safety, and construction techniques
- Karst Preserves:**
 - a) Surface maintenance i.e. drainage and construction
 - b) Pollution control
 - c) Agriculture and landscaping
 - d) Legislative approval and access control of caves
 - e) Public relations and interpretive information.

Russell Gurnee

INTERNATIONAL SHOW CAVES ASSOCIATION

The Second Congress of the International Show Cave Association will be held in Europe during the year 1994. Place and date are not yet definitively fixed. Further information will be given as soon as possible.

COMMISSION DE PHYSICO-CHIMIE DU KARST ET DE L' HYDROLOGIE

In the period from 1989 to 1993, Paolo Forti (Italy) was the President, while Yavor Shopov (Bulgaria) was the Secretary of the Commission. The Commission consisted of over 80 members from some 34 different Countries, probably being the largest commission of all the U.I.S.

During these four years the Commission and its members developed the research projects and the activities decided during the last International Congress in Budapest. Among them the following were the most important and worth of mention:

- co-operation to the IGCP Program 299, entitled "Climate, geology, hydrology and karst development";
- experimental analyses and data collection to prepare an "Atlas of the luminescence of speleothems and cave minerals";
- setting up experimental basins in different karst areas of the world in order to compare the different hydrodynamic behaviour in different climatic regions.

All these researches are still going on presently and it is supposed they will last over the next four years.

Some official reunion of the Commission were arranged during the most important international karst events of this period: in 1990 at the IAH-Conference on "Hydrogeologic processes in karst terranes", Antalya, Turkey; in 1991 at the XIII INQUA Congress, Beijing, China, and at the International Conference on environmental changes in karst areas, Padova, Italy; in 1992 at the European Speleological Conference, Hêlêcine, Belgium, where a special symposium for the Commission was organized in Luxembourg, and at the Reunion on the Experimental karst basins, La Habana, Cuba.

Several other uninformed reunion have been organized everywhere and each time a sufficient number of members of the Commission were present. The Commission actively co-operated with similar commissions inside the I.A.H., I.G.U., INQUA and others. Finally, some members, privately or in name of the Commission, took part to all the international scientific reunion dealing with themes of interest for the Commission.

During the next meeting at the 11th International Congress of Speleology in Beijing, Yavor Shopov will be proposed as Chairman of the Commission for the next four years.

Prof.Paolo Forti

During the International Conference on "Anthropogenic Impact and Environmental Changes in Karst" in Blansko in september 1990 was decided to establish a new study group on "Speleothem Records of Environmental Changes in the Past" of our Commission. The UIS President, Prof.Trimmel, recommended us to start this project as an IGCP 299-subproject; it is certainly possible to obtain many different records of Global Changes in the Past by this way. The study of speleothems by different methods will also rise the interest of scientists from other fields of science to the speleology. All interested people is invited to participate in this working group and to contact the secretary of the UIS-Commission of Physical Chemistry and Hydrogeology of Karst.

Dr.Y.Y.Shopov

Medieninhaber (Verleger): Univ. Prof. Dr. Hubert Trimmel, Präsident der Internationalen Union für Speleologie, Draschestrasse 77, A-1232 Wien, Österreich. - Hersteller: Günter Stummer, c/o Karst- und höhlenkundliche Abteilung des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, Messeplatz 1/10/1, A-1070 Wien.

COMMISSION DU PALEOKARST ET DE SPELEOCHRONOLOGIE

The last general session of the Commission took place during the 10th International Congress of Speleology 1989 in Budapest. Dr. Pavel Bosak was elected as the Commissions President, and Dr. Karl Mais, Austria, and Dr. Erik-Stein Lauritzen, Norway, as Secretaries. This solution was adopted owing to the fact, that the President was the citizen of a communist country with limited possibilities of the international exchange and to ensure proper Commission activity and contacts. Three sessions of the Commission took place in the last period, all being linked with important UIS and IGU reunions. The first was held during International Conference: Man's Impact on Karst, Italy, September 1991; the second one was organized within the frame of the European Regional Conference on Speleology, Belgium, 1992, and the last session took place during 2nd International Symposium on Glacier Caves and Karst in Polar Regions, Poland, 1993. Last two sessions and meetings were focused on the problem of the Commission strategy in the period after 11th International Congress of Speleology. During the session in Belgium, Dr. Pavel Bosak was confirmed in the position of the Commission President for the period after the China Speleological Congress owing to signals, that a lot of Commission members would not attend this Congress. Commission Members were informed on the activities by Circulars. The President and both Secretaries were in contact, written and/or personal.

There are several goals achieved during last period. The **Documentation Centre** of the Commission operates in Vienna, Austria, headed by Dr. Karl Mais. The Centre collects information from speleology and karstology from the whole World, but especially from the past Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Documentation Centre invites also complete bibliographies of paleokarst and speleochronology from all countries for computer processing. Cooperation with IGCP Projects has been running in several directions. The most important cooperation is with IGCP No.287 (Correlation of Mesozoic-Tertiary bauxites and related Paleokarst in the Tethyan Realm): the preparation of paleogeographic maps for six different periods of bauxite/paleokarst formation and of the final report. The cooperation with the IGCP No.299 (Geology, Climate, Hydrology and Karst Formation) is also active in spite of chaotic Project management. Commission Members are involved in preparation of subchapter Reconstruction of paleoenvironment on the bases of Karst information. Lighter contact were established with IGU Commission: Environmental Changes in Karst Areas, we suppose to organize joint workshops.

Some supposed activities, as expected on the Commission meeting in 1989, are delayed. On the first place, the Speleochronology project should be mentioned. Owing to changes in the structure of science and scientific publishing house in former Czechoslovakia, contacts with possible co-publishers have not been completely clear. On the last Commission session, it was decided to renew the structure and contents of the book, to be more clear, not looking as symposium proceedings and to renew the offer. The project **Terminology** is in progress, but not finished, delayed somewhat by the position change of the manager. The idea to publish the "Speleochronological Newsletter" was abandoned owing to the fact, that Prof. Quinif edited "Speleochronos 1" in 1989. The continuation of the Tyuya-Muyun Expedition to Kirghistan was cancelled owing to changed political situation and violences, and expected costs.

Present and future activity:

The activity of the Commission will be focused on two projects:

- 1) **Compilation of the book Speleochronology and its Application in Paleogeographic Analysis.** As decided on the Commission Session in February 1993, the structure and contents of the book will be somewhat changed not to look as symposium proceedings and offered to publishers. It seems, that the negotiations with Springer and Norway Universities Press (Academic Press) are the most promising. If the project is accepted, we suppose to prepare the book for print during the year 1994.
- 2) **Workshop projects.** The idea follows very successful expedition to Kirghistan. Each two or three years, international workshop will be held. Workshops allow contacts of Commission Members in the field and solution of well defined problems. They will offer also possibilities for undergraduate and postgraduate students to prepare or to start preparation of their theses. The first workshop is supposed to organize in Italy, to study problems of stratigraphy and evolution of sea-shore caves in Apulia (most probably in 1994 in cooperation with IGU-Commission). Next workshop is offered in Norway.

Besides both fundamental projects, the commission will continue its activities in the field of the Documentation Centre, Terminology and in looking after sponsors to have money for all activities.

Dr.Pavel Bosak

COMMISSION DE SPELEOTHERAPIE

Die Kommission für Speläotherapie kann die Feststellung treffen, daß die Speläotherapie als eine sehr wirksame medizinische Behandlungsmethode zunehmend an Bedeutung gewonnen hat. Die Kommission und ihre Mitglieder haben daher ihre medizinischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Grundlagenforschungen weiter fortgesetzt, wobei eine deutliche Schwerpunktverlagerung vom naturwissenschaftlichen Sektor in den medizinischen Bereich zu beobachten ist. Es wurde in vielen medizinischen Untersuchungen nachgewiesen, daß die Speläotherapie eine deutliche immunmodulatorische Wirkung hat. Der Symptombesserung eines Krankheitsbildes entsprechen auch erhebliche Besserungen der zellulären und humoralen Immunitäts-Parameter.

Im Jahre 1989 präsentierte die Kommission für Speläotherapie bei der Jahrestagung der International Association of Asthmology "Interasma 89" in Prag im Rahmen eines Symposiums erstmalig seine wissenschaftlichen Erfahrungen bei einem internationalen Ärztekongress. Ein weiteres Treffen der Kommissionsmitglieder fand im Rahmen des 10. Internationalen Kongresses für Speläologie, ebenfalls 1989, in Budapest statt.

Beim 10. Internationalen Symposium für Speläotherapie, das die Kommission vom 22. bis 26. Oktober 1992 in Bad Bleiberg (Österreich) abhielt, wurde als vordringliches Arbeitsprogramm für die nächste Arbeitsperiode die Vereinheitlichung der Arbeits- und Meßmethoden sowohl auf naturwissenschaftlichem wie auf medizinischem Gebiet für notwendig erachtet. Damit soll eine Vergleichbarkeit von Untersuchungs- und Forschungsergebnissen ermöglicht werden.

Die Akten des 9. Internationalen Symposiums für Speläotherapie, das die Kommission im Jahre 1987 in Bad Bleiberg durchgeführt hatte, sind inzwischen ebenso veröffentlicht worden wie die bei der "Interasma 89" vorgelegten Vorträge. Der Band der Akten des 10. Internationalen Symposiums für Speläotherapie im Oktober 1992 ist bereits im Druck.

Die Kommission schlägt vor, den bisherigen Vorsitzenden, Herrn Dr.med.Tibor Horvath (Tapolca, Ungarn), für die kommenden vier Jahre in seiner Funktion zu bestätigen.

Dr.Beate Sandri

GRUPE DE TRAVAIL: GROTTES VOLCANIQUES

WORKING GROUP: VOLCANIC CAVES

Late in 1990 Dr. Hubert Trimmel appointed me in accordance with the decisions of the 10th International Congress of Speleology in Budapest chairman of the Working Group. After determining the responsibilities of IUS working groups, I appointed the following persons as members of this working group:

Denes Balazs (Hungary), Dominique Decobecq (France), Hong Shi Hwan (Korea), Sigurdur Jonsson (Iceland), Stephan Kempe (Germany), Les Kermode (New Zealand), Giuseppe Licitra (Italy), Alfred Montserrat (Spain), Takanori Ogawa (Japan), Manuel de Aguiar Silva (Portugal), Jan Simons (Kenya), Yavor Shovov (Bulgaria) and John Webb (Australia).

The first meeting of the working group was in Hilo (HI, USA) in August 1991 during the highly successful 6th International Symposium on Vulcanospeleology. Among points of discussions were:

- 1) documentation of lava tubes (and other volcanic caves) as the principal function of the working group.
- 2) definitions of types of volcanic caves. It was broadly agreed that terminology used by some central European geologists is not comprehensible to other vulcanospeleologists. Kempe and Ogawa volunteered assistance with this problem.
- 3) A proposal by Dr. Ronald Grealey for creation of a world data base on lava tube caves at Arizona State University, funded by NASA, was favorably received but it was agreed that many details would have to be clarified.
- 4) Potential sites for the 7th International Symposium. Subsequently this has been scheduled for November 1994, in the Canary Islands.
- 5) Inadequacy of mapping of lava tube caves of Cheju Island, Korea, second only to Hawaii as a potential research area for vulcanospeleology. The group voted to send a letter to Dr. Hong, urging him to contact the Government of Korea seeking better access for vulcanospeleological research on this island. No response has been received to the letter to Dr. Hong.

The second meeting of the working group was held in Angra do Heroismo (Acores, Portugal) in October 1992 during the Primeiro Encontro de Vulcanospeleologia das Ilhas Atlanticas sponsored by Os Montanheiros and the Portuguese Federation of Speleology. Dr. Trimmel as president of the UIS was among these attending. Discussions including the following:

- 1) the role of working groups of the UIS.
- 2) the potential role of the working groups in developing and approving international symposia on vulcanospeleology. To date, each symposium has been organized independently. Subsequently an informal system for developing and approving the 7th symposium evolved and may become permanent. This will be discussed at the next meeting of the working group.
- 3) Publication of Proceedings of the international symposia. Subsequently, Proceedings volumes have been published for the 1st and 4th symposia.
- 4) alternate sites for the next symposium, including Iceland, New Zealand, Acores, and elsewhere.
- 5) IUS standards for determining the extent of a cave and segmentation of a cave system. It was agreed that this should be used by everyone, in all parts of the world.
- 6) progress toward the world data base on lava tube caves.
- 7) the lack of progress toward resolving the problem of lack of access for study of lava tube caves of Cheju Island, Korea. It was agreed that the chairman should send a letter to Dr. Trimmel as UIS president for any further action he may be able to take. The problem has not been resolved.

- 8) the future of the working group. No meeting will be held during the 11th Congress of Speleology in Beijing. Sentiment however was strong for elevation of the working group to commission status. A formal request has been submitted.
- 9) the group voted support for a resolution of protection for La Cueva del Vienco-Sobrado & Cueva Felipe Reventon, Terceira.

Four issues of a **Newsletter** of the working group have been published, and the Chairman has travelled to France, Italy, and New Zealand, meeting with members of the working group. Also he has met with Yavor Shopov and John Webb in the United States, during their sabbaticals in Canada and in the United States, respectively. He expects to travel to France again in 1993 and to Spain in 1994, and to attend all international symposia of vulcanospeleology, at least during the 1990s.

Present and future activity:

Recently, the Proceedings of the 6th International Symposium on Vulcanospeleology (Hilo, Hawaii Islands, 1991) have been published. The 286-page volume now is available from the National Speleological Society Bookstore, Cave Avenue, Huntsville, Alabama, USA 35810. The cost of the volume is US-Dollars 11,- (handling and postage not included).

The working group will continue research and documentation as a Commission of the UIS after the 11th International Congress of Speleology. William R. Halliday is proposed for the coming period of activity as the Chairman.

The next event will be the 7th International Symposium on Vulcanospeleology in Spain's Canary Islands November 4 to 11, 1994. President and organizer is Miss Conny Spelbrink, scientific chairman is Pedro Oromi. The major part will be held on La Palma, including the sessions and two field excursions. La Palma is one of the smaller islands of the Canaries; the island houses the largest erosion crater in the world, the Caldera de Taburiente (9 km) and a large number of volcanic caves. Additional excursions will be to Tenerife and another island.

William B. Halliday

WORKING GROUP GLACIER CAVES AND KARST IN POLAR REGIONS

From its constitution during the General Assembly of the 10th International Congress which took place in Budapest in 1989, the Working Group has realized the following activities:

- 1) The 1st Symposium of the Working Group has been organized in October 1990 in Madrid (Spain), with a good international backup. The Proceedings, a 237-page volume (see UIS-Bulletin, no.37, p.18) have been published by the Instituto Tecnológico GeoMinero de España (Madrid 1991).
- 2) The 2nd Symposium was held in February 1992 in Poland. The Proceedings, a 127-page volume, have been published by the University of Silesia (Sosnowiec 1992).
- 3) The Working Group has got a Mailing List of about 100 persons from 19 countries, in spite of their variable dedication grade.
- 4) Marian Pulina and Adolfo Eraso achieving a book on karst in ice and glaciokarst, which should be published soon with McGraw-Hill Espanola.

- 5) Since the Budapest Congress, the Group has made the following expeditions:
- 1 - February 1990: Hielo patagonico Sur (Argentina - Chile)
 - 2 - July-August 1990: Peninsula Alfred Wegener, Greenland
 - 3 - August 1990: Biafo Glacier (Karakorum)
 - 4 - June-July 1991: Irkutsk's Permafrost (Eastern Siberia)
 - 5 - July-August 1991: Ellesmere (Canada)
 - 6 - September 1991: Hornsund (Spitzberg)
 - 7 - April 1992: Hornsund (Spitzberg)
 - 8 - June-July 1992: Vatna Jökull (Islandia)
 - 9 - August-September 1991: Ny-Alesund (Spitzberg)
 - 10- October-November 1992: Kirgisia (Southern Siberia)
 - 11- March 1993: Southern Patagonio' Ice
- 6) During the expedition no.7, taking advantage of a Glaciology Workshop, a Working Group called "Arctic Glaciers and Global Change" was created, 5 components of which (spanish, norwegian and polish) founded of our Working Group. This new group (A.G.G.C.) has recently been recognized by the International Arctic Science Committee (I.A.S.C.).

Present and future activity:

The Working Group will continue researches and activities. The 3rd International Symposium of the Group is planned in France in autumn 1994, with the help of the Grenoble University; its organisation is under way.

Adolfo Eraso

WORKING GROUP: ARTIFICIAL CAVES

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL: GROTTES ARTIFICIELLES

During the last years the interest in artificial cavities increased in many regions with a lot of artificial cavities like mines, underground quarries, tunnels, etc. Groups to study the world of human-made subterranean structures have been formed; sometimes these groups are part of a speleological organisation, sometimes not. International meetings were organized in Maastricht (1986), Rêves (1987), Paris-Meudon (1989), Naples (1991) and Bath (1992). The "actes du Iie Symposium international sur les carrières souterraines (Paris-Meudon, 8-13 juillet 1989) have been published in a 312-pages book entitled "Carrières souterraines"(1991) in Torcy (France).

The Working Group on artificial cavities was formed in 1989 in Budapest to streamline the contacts between the speleological groups interested in artificial cavities and between them and the groups pursuing the same aims. In Hêlêcine (Belgium) in August 1992, the working group had a meeting and plans were made for the future..

The Working Group has now correspondents in 20 countries. The Group will not publish studies or organize meetings. It is a reference-point for anyone who wants to find his way around into the artificial cavities. The contact between the members of the Working Group will be realized by a Newsletter, "Souterrains". The first number has been distributed in January 1993.

Present and future activity:

The Working Group plans to continue producing the newsletter "Souterrains" two or three times a year. Any further information of general interest to artificial cavities as well as the updated list of correspondents will be included. The gathering of information like international events and publications will be the main work of the editor.

Further projects of the Working Group are:

- a) To tackle a lexicon of words specific for artificial cavities. Many attempts have been made to produce one, the latest by Eduardo Capuano and Joep Orbons. This paper has been discussed during the 3rd International Symposium on underground quarries in Napoli (10-14 July 1991). New, new words and insights and languages have emerged, and the work is to continue.
- b) To ease the contact between members of the working group a computer bulletin board (BBS) could be set up. Anyone with a computer could log into this computer and find the latest information. Questions and answers work very rapid and efficient.

When the group was created, Jacques Chabert accepted to be its first chairman. Because of increasing professional activities, he decided to resign and at Héliécine in August 1992, during the European Conference of Speleology, Joep Orbons has been elected as the future chairman.

Joep Orbons

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL : KARST HYDROTHERMAL

WORKING GROUP : HYDROTHERMAL KARST

The Working Group has been created in 1989; some 14 scientists from 7 countries built up "the core" of the group. A presentation of its main goals has been given in the Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Speleology (p.863).

A part of activities planned has not been realized due to changes, sometime dramatic, in the World. So, we were unable to organize the expedition to the Tyuyamuyun (Kirghisia) in 1990; my visit to Israel kindly organized by Prof.A.Issar for January 1991 has failed due to beginning of the Gulf war; all foreign participants have missed the Meeting in Kungur, Russia, in 1991.

Practical Study. The place, where hydrothermal karst is studied most intensively is the Buda Hills, Hungary. This is due to the enthusiasm of Hungarian members of the group, as well as due to support of the National Authorities of Nature Conservation. A set of articles has been published (Nador, Sasdy, 1991; Ford, Takacs-Bolner, 1991; Dublyansky, 1991; Nador, 1992) dealing with paleokarst, stable isotopes, U/Th age, fluid inclusions, etc.

In June-August 1992 a field seminar has been organized by Prof.D.C.Ford in North America. Some members of the Group have visited several caves, including famous Wind and Jewel Caves in South Dakota, and Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico.

A degree of new data has been gained about the physical and chemical environments of paleohydrothermal karst in North Algeria (Dublyansky, Collignon). Expert analyses of samples from different caves by fluid inclusion method were performed during the four-year-period. Some new occurrences of hydrothermal karst were found this way (Calcite cave, Baikal area; Lisegorsk cave, Urals). At the same time some caves were proved to be of cold water origin.

Theoretical results. As a result of practical study,

- 1) The information is stored about the parameters of paleohydrothermal karst in different geological environments.
- 2) The theory of zoning of hydrothermal karst within the Earth's Crust is developed.
- 3) The physico-chemical models of partial hydrothermal karst forming processes are elaborated.

"Cross activity". The Group collaborates with some other groups and commissions of the UIS. We took part in discussion of data field definitions (Commission on Informatics), and in information exchange with Commission of Bibliography. The promising field for future joint research is a program on luminescence of karst minerals within the Commission of Physics, Chemistry and Hydrology of Karst. We keep, also, close contacts with the Commission of Paleokarst and Speleochronology. Instead of scientific contacts within the UIS some members take part in other programs and organizations, dealing with karst (e.g. IGCP.Project). Prof.A.Issar leads the theme "Ascending karst" within IAH.

Organization of work. Now, three "centers" of hydrothermal karst study are exist:

1. Hungary, Budapest Speleological Institute. Since Hungary is the "classical"hydrothermal karst country, it represents favorable conditions for deep study of the process.
2. Canada, Hamilton, Ontario, McMaster University. Since about 1982 the group lead by Prof.D.C.Ford carry analyses of stableisotopes and U/Th age of cave formations. Application of these methods to hydrothermal karst problem has brought extremely interesting data. Since recently the luminescence methods are successfully applied there to hydrothermal karst study (Y.Shopov).
3. Russia, Novosibirsk, Institute of mineralogy and petrography. Since 1982 the work on recognizing the physical and chemical parameters of hydrothermal karst by fluid inclusions methods is performed.

Information exchange. The bibliographic system on hydrothermal karst has been created. The list of publications from 1894 till 1989 has been published in 1990 (Y. Dublyansky). The collection of data is continued. The data may be integrated in future in the information system of the UIS.

Work meetings. The following meetings have been held:

- 1991: "Endokarst, deep seated karst, hydrothermal karst" (Kungur, Russia; proceedings are published in Russian);
- 1992: Field Seminar in the Buda Hills (Hungary). - Field Seminar in the United States. - Meeting during the European Conference of Speleology (Belgium).
- 1993: Work meeting in Hungary.

Planned future activity:

Since financial possibilities of the Working Group is negligible low, the only real activity available is the co-ordination of scientific activity and information exchange.

We plan to continue studies of some objects, where the work may be supported by different organizations. These objects are:

1. Transdanubian Range, Hungary. Instead of the Buda Hills we plan to expand our studies on some other areas (Gerecse, Bükk, Bakony and Pilis Mts.).
2. Black Hills, United States. The caves of the region are proved to be of hydrothermal origin. We plan to study the parameters of ancient hydrothermal karst in more details. Probably some more objects will be added to the list.

Another "line" will be the expert analyses in order to recognize hydrothermal karst in some dubious cases.

Methodics. We plan to combine possibilities of methods: stable isotopes (by minerals, as well as by fluid inclusions), fluid inclusions (formation temperatures and salt composition of paleofluids); and luminescence. It will be organized on the base of McMaster University (prof.D.C.Ford).

Theoretical work. Some theoretical investigations (including mathematic and physic modelling) are planned to be performed within the framework of Scientific program organized in Szombathely University, Hungary (Prof.M.Verés) in 1994 - 1999.

We will continue our work in a field of thematic bibliography and quick exchange of current information among the members of the Group.

Dr.Yuri V.Dublyansky

COMMISSION DE L'ATLAS DES REGIONS KARSTIQUES

Since the last International Congress of Speleology (Budapest 1989), the Commission for the "International Atlas of Karst Phenomena" has published a new volume - "Supplementband 77 of the Annals of Geomorphology (Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie)" - with the sheets 8 - 12 in 1990. The editor has been Karl-Heinz Pfeffer (Institute of Geography of the University in Tübingen, Federal Republic of Germany). The volume with 105 pages includes 28 figures, 11 photos, 7 tables and 5 geomorphological maps. This are a "Carte géomorphologique de la région de Millau" (Grands Causses, France) by Paul Ambert, a map of the "Karst Features of the Guilin Area" by Qin Houren, a map of "the Travertine Complex of Antalya/Southwest Turkey" by Dieter Burger, the "Geomorphologische Karte des Lluïdas Vale-Pöljjes/Jamaïka" by M.Landmann, and a map concerning "Les milieux naturels du karst de Villard de Lans - Vercors" (France) by H.Catinaud. The Commission will continue the work during the next four years and has decided to prepare the next publication with Dr.Dieter Burger as Chairman.

COMMISSION D'HISTOIRE DE LA SPELEOLOGIE

L'étude de l'histoire de la spéléologie a eu un grand progrès pendant les années passées. Il y a eu d'un côté des études régionales, mais aussi d'autre part des études plus générales: on a commencé de comparer l'histoire de la spéléologie dans les différents pays et les relations entre le développement entre les nations - ce qui est le premier but du travail de la Commission. Il faut citer ici d'abord l'initiative des collègues hongrois qui ont organisé en 1992 un premier colloque concernant le développement des connaissances spéléologiques dans les Alpes, dans les Carpathes et dans les Monts Dinariques avant la première guerre mondiale ("Alcadi '92). Il s'agit d'environ 15 états en Europe Centrale avec des langues différentes qui sont impliqués dans l'échange d'expériences de cette région. Un deuxième colloque de ce genre soit prévu pour le printemps 1994 en Autriche. Il faut de plus citer le symposium très bien préparé concernant la "préhistoire de la spéléologie" ("Protostoria della speleologia") à Città di Castello (Toscana, Italie), dont les Actes - un volume bien représentatif - ont été publiés et distribués récemment. Malheureusement manque encore la publication des Actes du Centenaire de la spéléologie française réalisé à Millau il y a quelques ans qui se sont occupées surtout de l'époque de Edouard-Alfred Martel. L'Histoire de la "National Speleological Society" depuis sa fondation a été publiée à l'occasion du 50ème anniversaire de sa fondation dans un livre spécial. Des contributions importantes à l'histoire des études du karst et des cavités en Allemagne ("Beiträge zur Geschichte der Karst- und Höhlenforschung in Deutschland, Teil 1") ont été publiées par la Fédération des Spéléologues et Kartstologues de ce pays dans un volume de 230 pages ("Karst und Höhle 1989/90"). En ce qui concerne l'Australie, la Société Spéléologique de Sydney a publié une biographie d'Oliver Trickett (1847-1934) qui présente en effet un étude de l'histoire de la spéléologie sur ce continent (Sydney Speleological Society Occasional Paper No.10, 156 pages, 104 figs., 1991). La même société a publié le livre de Trevor R.Shaw "History of Cave Science - The exploration and study of limestone caves, to 1900". Il s'agit d'un volume de 338 pages avec beaucoup d'illustrations.

COMMISSION DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE

1. Working sessions.

A working session of the Commission for Bibliography was held on the occasion of the 10th International Congress of Speleology in Budapest, Hungary, August 1989. During the European Conference on Speleology in Hêlêcine, Belgium, September 1992 I had meetings with some members of the Commission.

2. Editing activities.

The following annual issues of the bibliographic bulletin "Bulletin Bibliographique/Speleological Abstracts" have been edited and published:

- BBS/SA Nr.27 for 1988 (published 1989)
- BBS/SA Nr.28 for 1989 (published 1990)
- BBS/SA Nr.29 for 1990 (published 1991)
- BBS/SA Nr.30 for 1991 (published 1993)
- BBS/SA Nr.31 for 1992 (in preparation, to be published presumably 1993).

All issues contain about 250 pages and approx. 4000 titles and/or abstracts; all with an Author index; with Cross-indices.

Working by computer began partially since the Nr.28 issue. Now, the issue nr.30/1881 was for the first time, entirely written as a database on a Macintosh computer, then edited by desk top publishing techniques and printed on an Apple Personal Laser Printer. Previously extensive work was carried out to develop and to test the software. The book printing was, as usually, carried out by a printing establishment by the direct offset technique.

Several contributors helped in reviewing and abstracting their national speleological literature, or in sending me scientific literature from their countries; all are cited in each issue of the BBS/SA. Unfortunately the readiness of some probate contributors from early years has relaxed now and new contributors are hard to find.

3. Other activities.

A new edition of the "Instructions for the compiling of title/abstract cards for the BBS/SA (I) on Macintosh computer, (II) on IBM/DOS computer; (III) on typewriter; (IV) General remarks for external collaborators" was prepared in september 1991; it considers the use of computer, and was sent to all contributors. Since many years the annual "Current Titles in Speleology International", edited first by Tony Oldham, then by the BCRA (British Cave Research Association) and Ray Mansfield, is, respecting the BBS/SA, a corollary and overlapping publication. In December 1992 I proposed a fusion of the two similar publications and to work together. My proposition was on principle agreed to with interest; it will be discussed in detail in the near future to find a definitive agreement. Such a fusion would have several advantages: (a) a co-operation avoiding duplicate working, (b) a better management of our financial resources, (c) a more complete collection of the disposable literature to review; (d) the users have only one work to consult to get bibliographic information.

Projects for 1993 - 1997:

The activities of the Commission of Bibliography of the UIS will continue as in the past period, mainly by editing the annual "BBS/SA". A projected fusion of the BBS/SA with "Current Titles International" will be pushed on.

The usefulness of the annual bibliographic records as a database on floppy disks at the service of users, together with the published issue, will be carefully examined, as well as the necessity of a printed annual issue beside the bibliographic records as a database.

In default of a successor the signer below is willing to assume the responsibility of the Commission for bibliography for the next period 1993 - 1997.

Dr.Reno Bernasconi

INFORMATICS COMMISSION

Completed between 1989 and 1993:

Contact List. The official contact list of the UIS-Informatics Commission (UISIC) "UISIContact", has been established, and the first edition published. It lists people and organisations responsible and/or interested in cave and karst informatics around the world, together with the databases they operate. It will be re-issued periodically.

Bulletin. UISIC's newsletter, "Informatics Bulletin", has been re-established as a bi-annual publication (April & September), with the 3rd edition expected to have been published in April 1993. Included is the series, "Karst Informatics in...", which summarises the state of karst informatics in a different country for each edition.

Cave identification. A method for the unique identification of caves and karst features on an international basis has been agreed: to create the international ID, the unique national identification code is prefixed by the ISO 2-letter country code.

UISIC Address database. Stage 1 is complete and operational. This is sufficient for mailing material to karst informatics people and organisations.

Financing method. A method for financing the activities of the Commission has been proposed and is now under trial. The major costs of the Commission are the photocopying and posting of the big mailouts, e.g. Informatica Bulletin and UISIContact. These costs are to be taken, on a voluntary basis of course, in rotation by organisations which can justify supporting the work of the Commission. The remaining administrative costs are to be covered by a small subscription (currently AUD 5-00 via Visacard or Mastercard), requested when necessary from those on the mailing list. To date, the 1992 mailout was generously covered by organisations in Wien (Austria), and the 1993 mailouts are being covered by the Karst Research Institute in Postojna (Slovenia).

In progress:

Bibliography. A bibliography of karst informatics.

Karst Data Interchange Format. The draft specifications issued in 1989 are being modified according to comments received and according to the results of a pilot project being implemented in Australia. They will then be re-issued for final comment then voting.

Speleological Subject Classification Scheme. The subject classification scheme which is used for grouping abstracts in UIS's Bulletin Bibliographique Spéléologique is being used as a basis, and is being expanded to form an SSC scheme which will also be suitable for grouping and codifying the wide range of karst data fields.

Karst Data Field Definitions. A database has been prepared for the codification and multi-lingual definition of karst data fields. This is currently being filled with known field definitions. It will then be distributed as a self-contained database on diskette for comment, modification, and eventual agreement.

Contact has been made with the Commission for Environmental Changes and Conservation in Karst Areas of the International Geographical Union with a view to cooperation with karst data field definitions.

The intention is, with agreed field definitions and an agreed interchange format, to be able to compare, consolidate, or transfer karst data between independent data bases. Programmes to convert to/from multiple tables in ASCII format and the Karst Data Interchange format will be available from UISIC.

Address Database (Stage 2). The UisIC Address Database is being updated with the balance of the information from the UisIC Contact forms. It is expected to be available as a self-contained database on a diskette.

Future projects:

Completions. Complete the tasks above which are still in progress.

Wider involvement. Get more people involved in the work of the Commission.

Email network. Establish better communication between members by means of email.

Field definitions. Establish the mechanism for an on-going clearing-house for the definitions of new karst data fields.

Journal. Establish a journal for informatics articles and papers of more lasting interest.

The current Chairman is happy to continue in the position unless a change is wanted.

Peter Matthews

COMMISSION DES GRANDES CAVITES

La Commission des Grandes Cavités continue le rassemblement des données concernant les plus longues et les plus profondes cavités de notre planète, d'une part sous la forme de listes où figurent les cavités dépassant les 1000 m de dénivellation et les 40 km de développement, listes qui sont régulièrement tenues à jour, et d'autre part sous forme de listes nationales de tous les pays où des cavités ont été explorées et topographiées. A ce jour, le nombre de pays constituant le fichier de la commission s'élève à 119, bien qu'il soit difficile de distinguer entre les Etats totalement indépendants et les Etats sous tutelle.

Lors de sa réunion durant le dernier congrès international de Budapest en 1989, les travaux de la commission ont fait progresser l'idée de grandes cavités en s'intéressant aux cavités non-calcaires et non-karstiques. Ceci permet à un plus grand nombre de pays et de spéléologues de participer aux travaux de la commission d'une part et d'élargir le champ d'action et le patrimoine des spéléologues, tout en suscitant leur intérêt pour des cavités délaissées par le plus grand nombre d'autre part.

En 1993, est prévue l'édition d'un "Atlas des grandes cavités en roches non-calcaires du monde" qui devrait concrétiser les efforts effectués dans cette direction. Là aussi il s'agit de rassembler des données très éparées et dispersées, tâche qui serait impossible sans le travail et la collaboration indéfectibles des membres de la commission.

La distinction entre cavités calcaires et cavités non-calcaires a donné lieu à une discussion qui montre que le travail de la Commission des Grandes Cavités n'est pas isolé puisqu'il engage d'autres disciplines spéléologiques. De même, les discussions sur les problèmes de spéléométrie et de topographie, de 1977 à 1981, avaient aussi contribué à une ouverture de la commission en direction des techniques spéléologiques.

La Commission des Grandes Cavités n'existerait pas sans le travail de tous ses membres qu'il nous faut, inlassablement et publiquement, remercier chaleureusement.

Claude Chabert

COMMISSION DE SPELEO - SECOURS

Depuis le Congrès de Budapest, la Commission a eu beaucoup d'activités. Le bilan est positif en dépit des événements internationaux qui ont freiné ses actions. La Commission remercie les Fédérations française, italienne, bulgare, cubaine, britannique qui l'ont aidée.

Outre les nombreux échanges de courrier et de documentation envoyés de par le monde, la Commission a suscité ou participé aux réalisations suivantes:

- Stage international de Secours Spéléologique organisé par le Spéléo-Secours Français,
- Réunion nationale de la Commission Médicale Française avec invitation d'un médecin de chaque pays d'Europe,
- Réunion Internationale de Secours en Bulgarie qui bien que complètement organisée a dû être annulé à cinq jours de l'ouverture par manque de participants dû à la conjoncture internationale,
- Participation au Congrès du Cinquantenaire à Cuba où la Commission aida à mettre sur pied le Spéléo-Secours cubain,
- Congrès de la FEALC où fut mise sur pied l'Ecole de Spéléo-Secours pour les pays d'Amérique Latine et des Caraïbes, La firme Petzl a offert à cette Ecole la quincaillerie pour cinq équipements.
- Présence aux Congrès de la Fédération Française de Spéléologie (en 1990, 1991 et 1992), à Rescon 92, à la Conférence Européenne de Spéléologie en 1992.

La Commission a tenu trois bureaux en France, Bulgarie, Belgique et de nombreuses séances de travail..

L'Europe ayant une bonne infrastructure dans la domaine du Secours, l'effort de la Commission s'est porté vers l'Amérique Latine. Le Docteur Ercilio VentoCanosa, délégué de l'Amérique Latine, a participé à la création du Spéléo-Secours Cubain et a donné des stages de formation dans le Yucatan au Mexique.

Deux numéros du "Feuille de Liaison" pour les membres du Bureau sont sortis. La revue italienne "Speleo-Soccorso" nous a ouvert ses colonnes. Un document sur le Secours Trans-Frontières a été réalisé et est à la disposition de toute personne intéressée.

Pas plus que précédemment et malgré l'appel auprès des Secrétaires Adjointes de l'U.I.S., il n'a pas été possible d'établir une collaboration avec le continent asiatique, l'Océanie, l'Australie.

Enfin, lors de sa dernière Réunion, tenue à la Conférence Européenne, la Commission a proposé, vu la faible participation prévue des organismes de secours au prochain Congrès U.I.S. en Chine, que l'UIS reconduise tous ses membres dans leurs fonctions jusqu'en 1997.

André Slagmolen

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MEMBERSHIP DEMANDS

In consequence to the political development since the last International Congress of Speleology in Hungary (1989) and of the development of the speleology in the last years, many countries demand the membership of the International Union of Speleology. First information concerning this matter is given here, but it is evident that proposals for new memberships can be presented also during the International Congress of Speleology in Beijing.

En conséquence du changement de la situation politique surtout en Europe depuis le dernier Congrès International de Spéléologie en Hongrie (1989), mais aussi à cause de l'importance croissante de la spéléologie dans le monde entier, il y a un certain nombre de pays qui demandent de devenir pays-membre de notre Union. Une première information se trouve ci-dessous, mais il faut souligner que des motions respectives peuvent encore être présentées pendant le Congrès International de Spéléologie à Beijing pour être discuté et accepté dans l'Assemblée Générale à cette occasion.

Infolge der seit dem letzten Internationalen Kongress für Speläologie in Ungarn (1989) eingetretenen politischen Veränderungen, aber auch infolge der wachsenden Bedeutung der Speläologie in der ganzen Welt liegen schon jetzt für die kommende Generalversammlung der UIS einige Ansuchen um Aufnahme als neues Mitglied vor. Anschließend werden dazu einige Informationen gegeben. Es ist aber zu betonen, daß Aufnahmeansuchen neuer Mitglieder auch noch beim kommenden Kongreß in Beijing eingebracht werden können.

The following countries demand the membership of the International Union of Speleology'

1) REPUBLIQUE DE SLOVENIE

The Republic of Slovenia is now an independent state. The speleologists are familiar with the regulations of the UIS and will continue the cooperation with the UIS established in the former Yugoslavia. The Speleo Association of Slovenia ("Jamarska Sveza Slovenije" is the Federation including the different clubs and speleological groups. The address is: Lepi pot 6, SLO-61000 Ljubljana.

2) REPUBLIQUE DE CROATIE

In the independent state of Croatia, the Croatian Speleological Association - Society for researching, surveying and filming karst phenomena, has been organized. The President of this Association representing the Croatian speleologists, Prof. Dr. Mladen Garasic, dipl. ing. geol., Nova Ves 73 a, HR-41000 Zagreb, sent a written motion to including Croatia as a member of the UIS.

3) BOSNIE ET HERCEGOVINE

By a letter from march 9, 1993, the President of the Speleological Association of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Jasminko Mulaomerovic, demand in the name of the Association to become member of the UIS. Bosnia and Hercegovina is a member of the United Nations, and the speleological organisation includes several hundreds of speleologists.

4) LITHUANIA

The Lithuanian Speleo Sport Association was founded in 1990. It unites five speleo Clubs and 1 Speleo-Info-Center. It has now about 100 individual members in 4 cities. The voting delegate - if the country become member of the UIS - will be Erikas Laiconas, Speleo-Info-Center, P.O.Box 203, 3000 Kaunas, Lithuania.

5) UZBEKISTAN.

By a recent letter, Mr.Vladimir Dolgyi, Chairman of the Uzbek Commission of Speleotourism, informs the President of the UIS, that his organisation has decided to join the UIS. The Commission unifies the speleological groups and teams on non-commercial basis. There are circa 40 persons fully involved in speleological researches and sportive cave explorations in Uzbekistan including a small laboratory of karst researches by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Most of the speleologists are based in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan and a little group works in Samarkand.

6) VIETNAM

A vietnam, il y a maintenant un Institut de Géologie collaborant avec le Comité National de Recherches Scientifiques en France. Dans le cadre de cet institut travaille le géomorphologue Pham Khang (Thèse "Karst tropical au Vietnam") qui sera le délégué officiel de ce pays. Le Vietnam est très intéressé d'établir des contacts avec des chercheurs en domaine karstique.

7) INDIA

Recently, the "Speleological Society of India " has been founded. The President is Mr. Narayana Reddy, c/o Dr.V.V.Narayana Reddy, I.I.C.T. (=Indian Institute of Chemical Technology), Organic Section, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), 500007, India. The Society is interested to become member of the UIS (a first annual contribution fee has been paid by H.Daniel Gebauer).

8) CZECH REPUBLIC

Former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was divided in two independent states on the date of January 1, 1993. After the establishment of the Czech Republic as one of the succession states the Ceska Speleologická Spolecnost (Czech Speleological Society) demands the membership in the UIS and has nominated the delegates.

9) SLOVAK REPUBLIC

In a common letter of the Czech Speleological Society and the Slovak Speleological Society dated November 14, 1992, and signed by the Presidents of both Societies, also the Sloval Republic demands the membership of the UIS as a succession state after Czechoslovakia.

10) UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Speleological Association has been established in Kiev on January 11, 1992. She has over 570 individual members, 26 local clubs and 9 sections and commissions. The Association is dedicated to cave exploration, study and conservation, as well as to recreational caving. The President, Alexander Klimchuk, demands the membership of his country.

In memoriam

TAMAZ KIKNADZE (1936 - 1991)

Tamaz Kiknadze, since 1989 member of the Bureau of the International Union of Speleology, was born in 1936 in Georgia. His main fields of research have been karstology, speleology, geology and geography. He has been the author of four monographs and 80 scientific reports concerning these fields, as well as the author of six popular-scientific books.

He was Professor of Geology and Director of the Institute of Geography of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, the President of the Georgian Speleological Society and of the Georgian Tourist Federation. As the Vice-President of the Soviet Speleological Association he was also the delegate of the Soviet Union in the International Union of Speleology.

In the international caving scene he was known since the International Congress of Barcelona (1986); he has been later the President of the Organizing Committee of the First International Symposium on Speleology in the Soviet Union with many participants from all continents.

With his death in the last days of August 1991, not only the Georgian Speleology, but also our international organisation lost one of the most active collaborators. We hope that one of his last intentions - to organize in Georgia an international symposium concerning "Geoecology, Karstology and Speleology" - can be realized in a near future.

We are sure that it will not be forgotten.



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SPELEOLOGICAL EVENTS 1993

MANIFESTATIONS SPELEOLOGIQUES

HÖHLENKUNDLICHE VERANSTALTUNGEN

Verwendete Zeichen:

Signes employés:

Employed signs:

- Manifestation internationale
International event
- ⋈ Manifestation nationale
National event

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Type de manifestation / of event	Date	Lieu / Place	Organisateur	Adresse pour/for information
○ International Symposium on Artificial underground Objects ("Bohemia Subterranea")	1993-08-22 - 1993-08-28	Praha	Czech Speleological Society	Czech Speleological Society Slezská 9, 120 00 Praha 2 Czech Republic
⋈ Ninth Annual Karst Encounters (Fall Ohio Valley Region Meeting)	1993-09-15 - 1993-09-17	Muscatatuck County Park, North Vernon Indiana, U.S.A.	Eastern Indiana Grotto of the National Speleological Society	Brian Leavell 1626 South M St., Elwood, IN 46036, USA
○ 8th Meeting of the Association of the European Geological Societies (MAEGS 8) (Evolution of...the Pannonian Basin)	1993-09-19 - 1993-09-26	Budapest (Hungary) Post-Meeting Field Trip: Oil and Gas, Underground Water and Geothermy	Magyar Allami Földtani Intezet	Magyar Allami Földtani Intezet Nepstadion út 14 H-1442 Budapest Hungary
○ International Karstological School (Classical Karst)	1993-09-20 - 1993-09-23	Reception Centre at Skocjanske jame and Sezana (Slovenia)	Speleological Association of Slovenia and Karst Research Institute zrc sazu	Institut za raziskovanje krasa ZRC SAZU, Titov trg 2 SLO-66230 Postojna, Slovenija
○ International Symposium on Speleotherapy (25th Anniversary of Speleotherapy in Ukraine)	1993-09-22 - 1993-09-25	Solotvino Transcarpathian reg. Ukraine	Local Organizing Committee of the UIS-Commission of Speleotherapy	Sekretariat - Internationales Symposium of Speleotherapy Tereka Str.42, 295760 Solotvino
○ International Symposium "Man on Karst" (dedicated to 70th anniversary of Dr. Ivan Gams)	1993-09-23 - 1993-09-25	Postojna (Slovenija)	Commission on Environmental Changes and Conservation in Karst Areas IGU	M. Andrej Mihevc, Institut za raziskovanje krasa ZRC SAZU Titov trg 2, SLO-66230 Postojna
○ International Symposium: Prehistoric and Tribal Art Symbol and Myth (Valcamonica 1993)	1993-10-06 - 1993-10-11	Valcamonica (Brescia) Italia	Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici Valcamonica	Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici I-25044 Capo di Ponte (BS)

Type de manifestation / of event	Date	Lieu/Place	Organisateur	Adresse pour/for information
« 16th Anbuai TAG Fall Cave-In	1993-10-08 - 1993-10-10	Sequoyah Caverns Valley Head, Alabama USA	Dogwood City Grotto of the National Speleological Society	Carl Anderson 2465 Drew Valley Road Atlanta GA 30319, USA
« Troisième Rencontre d'octobre (Génèse des karsts profonds)	1993-10-23 - 1993-10-24	Château de Restinclières (près de Montpellier)	Comité Départemental (34) de Spéléologie (Hérault) et Spéléo-Club de Paris	Spéléo-Club de Paris (C.A.I.) 24, avenue de Laumière F-75019 Paris, France
○ International Symposium on Water Resources in Karst with a special emphasis in arid and semi-arid zones	1993-10-23 - 1993-10-30	Shiraz (Iran)	Ministry of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Water Research Organization, UNESCO, IAH	Water Research Organization (TAMAB), Karst Symposium P.O.Box 15875-3584, Tehran Islamic Republic of Iran
« National Cave Management Symposium	1993-10-27 - 1993-10-30	Carlsbad (New Mexico)	National Speleological Society	Dale L. Pate 30, Permian Drive Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
○ Table Ronde Internationale "E.A. Martel et le karst slo- vène (1893-1993)"	1993-11-12 - 1993-11-13	Postojna (Slovenija)	Fédération Slovène de Spé- léologie, Musée complexe de Notranjska	Institut za raziskovanje krasa ZRC SAZU Titov trg 2, SLO-66230 Postojna
○ 12e Festival Internacional de Video i Cinema Espeleologic de Barcelona (Espeleo Cinema 93)	1993-11-24 - 1993-11-27	Collegi "La Salle Gracia", Pl. Nord, 14, E-08024 Barcelona	Espeleo-Club de Gracia	Espeleo-Club de Gracia Apartado de Correos, 9126 E-08080 Barcelona, Espana
○ Karst Field Studies: Karst Geo- archaeology of the Yucatan, Mexico	1993-12-27 - 1994-01-03	Yucatan Peninsula (caves, cenotes, Maya sites)	Center for Cave and Karst Studies (Dr. G. Veni and Dr. J. Brady)	Center for Cave and Karst Studies Dept. of Geography and Geology Western Kentucky University Bowling Green, KY 42101, USA
1994				
« NSS Annual Convention	1994-06-20 - 1994-06-24	Ft. Clark Springs Brackettville	National Speleological Society	1994 Convention Central 300, Mockingbird Austin, TX 78745, USA
○ International Symposium "High Alpine Karst", 20th Meeting of the German Working Group of Geomorphology	1994-07-18 - 1994-07-24	Wien (Austria) and Dachstein area (Upper Austria)	International Union of Speleology, Austrian Com- mission of Geomorphology	Dr. Huert Trimmel Draschestrasse 77 A-1230 Wien, Austria, Europe
« Pre-Congress Excursions	1994-08-27 - 1994-09-01	Alpi Apuane (Italia)	Società Speleologica Italiana	see next page

Type de manifestation/of event		Date	Lieu/Place	Organisateur	Adresse pour/for information
«	17o Congresso Nazionale di Speleologia	1994-09-02 - 1994-09-04	Parco delle Alpe Apuane, Stazzema + Castelnuovo Garfagnana	Società Speleologica Italiana	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Segreteria XVII Congresso V. degli Asili 33, I-55100 Lucca
o	Changing Karst Environments: International Symposium organized by the University of Huddersfield and the University of Oxford on behalf of IGCP 299	1994-09-11	Oxford(England)	International Association of Hydrogeologists, Karst Commission, and International Geographical Union, Commission on Environmental Changes and Conservation in Karst Areas	Ruth Horsfall Conference Office (Karst) The University of Huddersfield Queensgate Huddersfield HD1 3DH England
		1994-09-14	-----		
		1994-09-17	Field excursions		
		1994-09-23	Huddersfield		
o	7th International Symposium on Vulcanospeleology Field excursions	1994-11-04	La Palma (Canary Islands, SP)	UIS Working Group on Lava Caves, Federacion Territorial Canaria de Espeleologia and others	Miss Conny Spelbrink Carretera de Martin Luis 32 38715 Puntallana Isla de La Palma Canary Islands, Spain
		1994-11-08	-----		
		1994-11-11	Canary Islands		

Many other events of interest for karst researchers and also for speleologists to held during the year 1994 are in discussion or the definitive dates are not yet disponible.

24 The Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba (Prof. Dr. Javier E. Rodriguez-Rubio) has envisaged an International Symposium and Field Seminar on tropical karst of Cuba in relation with the IGCP-Project 299 for one of the first months of 1994. The programme will include visits in all seasonal humid tropical karst regions of Western and Central Cuba. Four days of scientific sessions are foreseen in Habana.

An International Conference on "Breakthroughs in Geomicrobiology in Karst" will be organized possibly in February 1994 by the American Karst Water Institute. Information will be available by Dr. David Culver, Dept. of Biology, The American University, Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016, USA.

In August 1994, an European Regional Conference of the International Geographical Union will be realized in Prague (Czech Republic). After this Conference, beginning with the 27 August, a Symposium and field excursion on human impact in Karst of Southern Poland is planned.

Due to the lack of detailed information, the preliminary list of 1994 events does not include many other national or regional speleological events as well as many conferences on an international level.

So, following a decision of "Alcadi '92" in Hungary, the International Conference on Speleohistory of the Alps, Carpathian and Dinaride Mountains in Central Europe, "Alcadi '94", will be organized in Austria in occasion of the centenaries of the first book of speleology ("Höhlenkunde") written in German by Franz Kraus, and of the cave rescue action after the enclosure of cavers by flooding in Styria ("Lurgrottenkatastrophe").

Also in Austria, a week of speleological instruction for the (mostly German speaking) countries in Central Europe will be organized probably in July 1994 in the Dachstein area.

The International Show Caves Association has cancelled the General Assembly planned for 1993 and will organize this event also in 1994. Place and date are not yet definitively fixed.