



NEWSLETTER

Cave Exploration Group

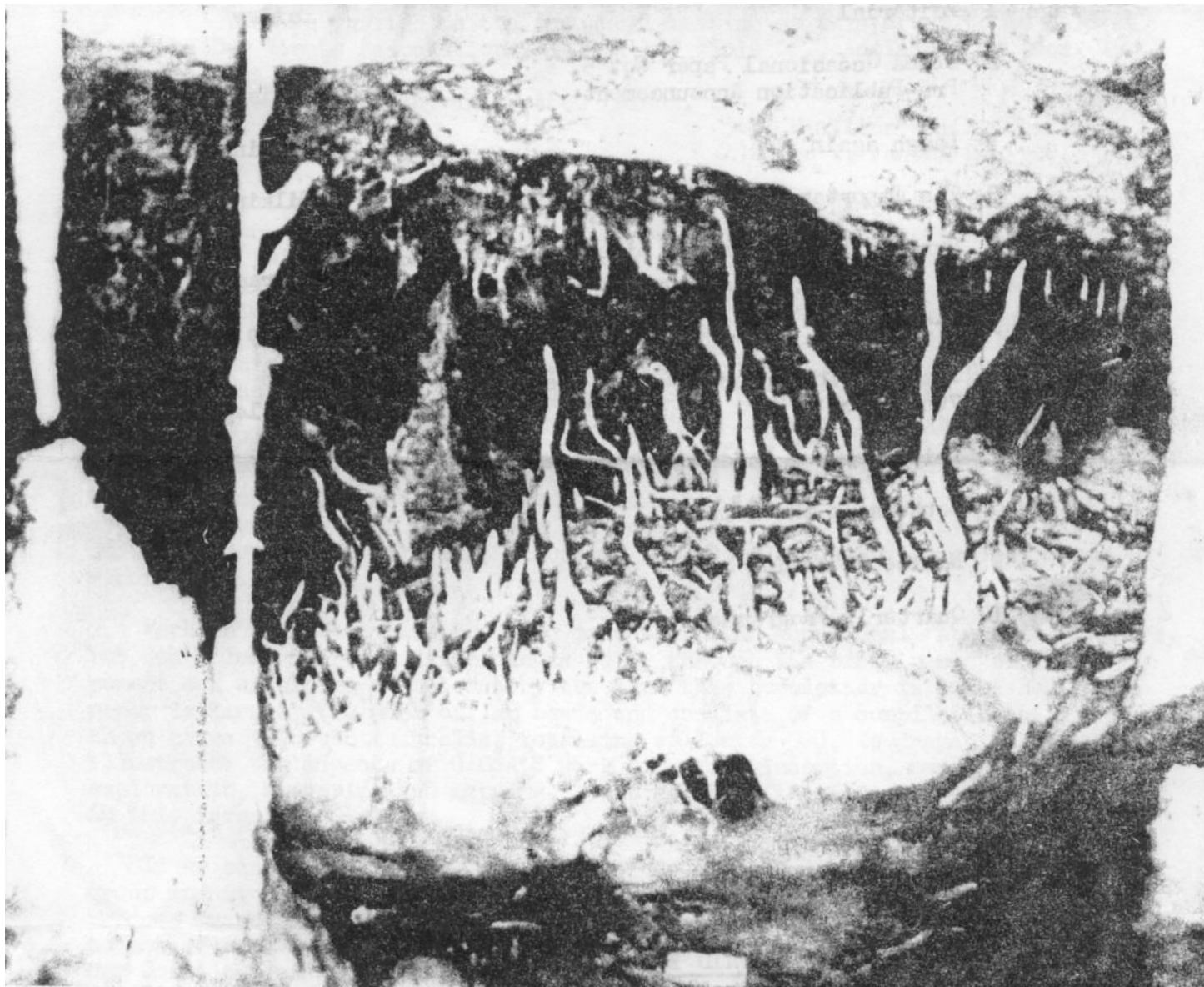
South Australia

C/O SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM NORTH TERRACE ADELAIDE

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HELICITITES ON FLOWSTONE
BLACKBERRY CAVE, NARACOORTE, S.A.

C. E. G. S. A. N E W S L E T T E R
VOLUME 21 No. 1; MAY, 1976

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R E M I N D E R

IF YOU HAVEN'T YET PAID YOUR 1976 SUBSCRIPTION,
Y O U A R E U N F I N A N C I A L

EDITORIAL

After spasmodic discussions over a number of years on whether or not to become an-incorporated body, CEGSA finally took the plunge and became incorporated towards the end of last year. The group certainly has been very cautious, (or dilatory, or indifferent, take your pick) about incorporation, since it has existed as a properly constituted body for 21 years. Yes, the group is 21 years old, older in fact than some of our members. How did it all begin? Fortunately group records have been faithfully kept and they include a copy of the original notice, which was hand written and it ran as follows:-

"At a meeting held at the South Australian Museum on 4.3.55, it was decided to form an informal association, the South Australian Cave Exploration Group, to further cave exploration and research.

You are invited to the inaugural meeting of this Group to be held at the Boy Scouts Association building 119 Pirie St, Adelaide, on Tues, 19 April at 8pm.

Please bring any interested friend.

E. Hamilton Smith, Chairman
Roger T. Fenton Sec'y "

One day I hope to see an official history of the group compiled, not only for the older members to reminisce over, but also for the benefit and interest of recently joined members, as our records contain many interesting stories of past activities. The compiler of this history would need to be someone with plenty of time, patience and diligence, as the records are extensive and voluminous. They cover trip reports, Newsletters, minutes of meetings, plus a very large and weighty scrapbook of news-cuttings, letters and photographs. It is a pity that the size of the group records is such that only a tiny minority of members ever get the opportunity to do a little browsing through the group's history. Undoubtedly a lot, possibly a good majority of the information in the records is best left there as being only of interest to the participants at the time, or because it is now outdated, or irrelevant. Even if only two per cent of our records is worth extracting and compiling into a potted history, it should be done, as at present, almost no-one ever learns anything from group records.

Perhaps we should have produced more than four Occasional Papers in 21 years, but don't lose heart, a fifth one is going through its birth pangs at the moment and should be almost out by the time this Newsletter is published. This paper is largely the work of Ian Lewis and consists of a compilation of all the known caves in South Australia, totalling well over 500. It dramatically illustrates two aspects of CEGSA's work since its inception, namely, cave exploration, surveying and mapping. A notice about this paper appears elsewhere in this issue.

If we cannot find anyone we can persuade to produce a potted history of the group and my guess is, it is extremely unlikely we will, then we should perhaps produce Occasional Papers more frequently, certainly better than the average up to now of approximately one every four years. As Ian has taken one aspect of our Constitution and used it as a basis for an Occasional Paper, I suggest that other aims should be taken and considered for a similar purpose, for example, "To foster caving, speleology and the preservation of natural caves". The same words I used incidentally, to open my Editorial in the previous News letter. I am sure there is sufficient talent within the Group to produce a very acceptable paper, based on these aims, but I hope it does not take four years to produce it, as then it would clash with our 25th Anniversary!

The Federal Government must have had our 21st Anniversary in mind, as I have recently heard that they have now made available the money for the building of the research centre and museum at Naracoorte. This means that tenders will shortly be called and the building may be up by the end of the year. Funds are awaited now for the audio-visual displays and cave upgrading.

Ed. Bailey

CEGSA OCCASIONAL PAPER NUMBER 5 -- PRE-PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

As most of you will by now be aware, CEGSA is shortly to produce its 5th Occasional Paper entitled:-

"THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CAVE REFERENCE BOOK"

The book will contain up-to-date descriptions of all the caves known to CEGSA up to the end of 1975 and includes a comprehensive list of every Map and Location Diagram that can be found in Records.

Thus for the first time in the 21 years of CEGSA's existence, cavers will be able to see how much we have recorded of our caves IN A COMPACT REFERENCE FORM. This is infinitely better than having to pore over the old records books, each of which are about 10cms thick, full of pages which are held together by force of habit alone!

The SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CAVE REFERENCE BOOK also contains a complete checklist of the re-allocation of cave numbers in several areas of the State where adjustments have been made -- Upper and Lower South-East, Adelaide Hills, Murray River and Yorke Peninsula. The appearance of this data is especially useful coming at a time when the Group is beginning the slow process of upgrading all its old maps by changing to Metric Scales, drafting maps on to the new Standard Mapping Sheets and upgrading the data found on each map.

The book contains approximately 100 pages, including 10 Region and State Maps and 20 pages of the Map Lists described above. As the rate of discovery of new caves in this State is slowing down now, this book is intended to be a standard reference for the next 10 years. (I predict only then will a large revision be necessary).

The aim of this book then is to make a whole host of facts and information directly and clearly available to YOU, so you can all build on the data assembled by others in 21 years of work. This will avoid wasting your caving "careers" going over projects and interests already covered but until now, not documented where you would notice it.

Personally, I feel that this publication is a more appropriate way of celebrating CEGSA's 21st anniversary than the production of a slick glossy "CEGSA Comes of Age" (or "CEGSACOA" instant history) although a commemoration was never the intention behind Paper No.5 To summarise those years of effort in terms of productivity is much more satisfying and valuable to the Group and CEGSA could regard this as a prestige publication of sorts, because of its content.

Printing has commenced and it is hoped that Occasional Paper Number 5 will be available within the next couple of weeks. It is intended to produce only 300 books and the cost is most likely to be five dollars per copy. So when they arrive, get one while they are available!

The book has been written for CEGSA and the Committee and I hope that the spreading of this knowledge will encourage more of you to contribute to South Australian Speleology in your own way.

Ian Lewis
Author,
CEGSA Occasional Paper No.5

LAUGH AGAIN

During the recent map list compilation, the going joke was a Kangaroo Island 'cave' which looked small in comparison with the other 1:240 scale maps, but became a minute two metres deep and one metre long cave at the mapped scale of 1:36 !

Now you can laugh again, two of our esteemed surveyors have just handed me FIVE large size maps at 1:25 ! and this set was from part of a 30m wide NULLARBOR passage! They did try to pass it off by supplying a composite map at 1:250 and saying something about "the S.A. Museum wanted EVERY ROCK shown accurately to scale and position" and "we persuaded them that 1:10 was not necessary".

The Museum trip was held in January to continue research into Aboriginal use of Koonalda Cave (N4). It seems that the Aborigines have not used the cave for many thousands of years (and knowing how boring and straightforward mapping a Nullarbor rockpile is when every rock is to be shown true to shape), the request came to map the passage AS IT WAS ten or more thousand years ago, with the added challenge of establishing the sequence that the rocks fell. Thinking Ian and Kevin might need help, the Museum supplied some carbon 14 datings obtained from fire-sticks found beneath some of the rocks and made other useful contributions.

Graham Pilkington

THE IMPORTANCE OF 5U90D

5U90D? That is the doline that was dug out by Reddan in 1908 to discover Alexandra, Cave (U3). It was subsequently filled in after an artificial entrance to U3 was constructed in 1909. The fill comprised rubbish (including glass bottles), rocks and dirt. This initial refill probably covered the tube/soil interface, but by 1975 up to 0.5m of part of the tube was re-exposed by slumping and in-wash. Since then, however, this distinctive example of a doline sink was disfigured by burning and then buried.

But why important? Because the latest maps of the Reserve are showing that it is possible that this doline has been a major source of cave fill for the surrounding caves. It appears that the Alex is half buried by the fill and that the new U10 (Tomato Stick Cave) fossil chamber had this doline as its source (by implication of levels, entrance layout etc.). Alexandra Cave is blocked by dirt to the north (where U90 is) and this leaves a large area between itself and Bat/Blanche (U2/U4) with no known cave in what is otherwise a continuous series of caves. The original Alex entrance passage was similarly blocked prior to an eight metre tunnel being driven through a dirt filled section. Maybe more Fossil Chambers lie in wait, even under the new "bone room" to be!

Enough of hypothetical and past importance, what of its present importance, if any? This lies in its biological role as a food supply to at least one species of insect (or isopod?) that has been located close to the doline in U3. It is a cave-adapted creature, being blind, transparent and having long, highly mobile feelers. Maybe more of these soil-filled tubes ought to be examined in other caves to see if more cave adapted animals exist under these conditions as a preliminary to detailed research on the ecological niche.

Graham Pilkington

SURFACE EXPLORATION OF LIMESTONE AREAS AT PORT LINCOLN

During January of this year I spent a few weeks at Port Lincoln and in that time did a fair bit of surface exploration of karst areas.

The first area, a farming property owned by Clyde and Roger Haldane, (see Newsletter Vol. 18 No. 2, page 20) was covered more closely with the subsequent discovery of numerous sinkholes and a few small caves. The largest of these was a 5m deep cave accessible through a small opening between the wire rubbish and the rock face. A large flat rock usually covers this opening to prevent stock falling in. The cavern is about 5m in diameter and has a mud floor along one side with 3m head room. The skulls and bones of many small animals litter the rock pile and floor.

Within 20m another cave was found only after removing piles of rocks tossed into a 5m diameter sinkhole. The small low cave thus exposed extends 10-15m around the edges of the sink and perhaps 5m away from the edge. This has yet to be examined more completely. I have seen a large quantity of creek water enter this sinkhole during wet weather and I'm told nearby water courses also lose their water into the limestone.

On other parts of the property there are two distinct lines of sinkholes roughly parallel and 500m apart. One series has 5 small holes along a 200m line, the average size being 2m x 1m x 1.5m deep, all grow substantial ferns. The other series has about six holes ranging in size from an old weathered depression 30m x 10m x 2m deep to rocky solution tubes 1m across x 2m deep.

Another cave, just off the property, certainly looks a promising dig. At present, the 2m diameter hole leads steeply down to 5m where the cave bells out to 4m diameter. The floor is composed of small rocks loosely packed in dry topsoil and has numerous animal bones in it.

The second area examined was located about halfway along the BHP rail line to the sand mines near Coffin Bay. In an extensive clearing littered with the bleached trunks of Sheoaks a veritable field of spectacular sinkholes was found. These ranged in size from old weathered depressions 20m across and 2-3m deep to rugged collapse dolines 12m x 8m x 7m deep with big overhanging ledges. Many of these have enterable caves but few extend more than a few metres. Only one contained considerable amounts of flowstone. One large cavernous sinkhole was formed in weak limestone having a dip of about 10°. The area examined to date is but a small portion of large cleared areas. It deserves further exploration and may well yield a sizeable cave or two.

A local farm hand-cum-rabbit trapper, assured me he knows of many caves in the scrub but cannot remember locations too well any more; he did however give me directions to the elusive Proper Bay Cave. (Max and Pilko please note it does exist). A quick run through the Western Extension with Roger Haldane showed it to be quite substantial. It extends approximately 50m west and is roughly 5-15m wide x 1.5m high.

The entrance is 30m from the sea in Proper Bay and is barely 10m above it. The N.W. corner of the cave, which is the lowest point and the point closest to the sea, has some honeycombed rock below the average floor level, suggesting the action of standing water. Levels could eventually establish a relationship with tides despite the fact that it is now fairly dry. I intend to check the Eastern Extension as soon as time permits.

Sea caves at Sleaford Bay, Cape Carnot and Flinders Crevasse were all examined at various times. All are quite large having 15-20m penetrations and high ceilings. Solution pipes at Sleaford Bay are well developed and some penetrate 3m of cave roof 6m back from the cave entrance.

Jerry W. DeGraaf

TRIP REPORT - NULLARBOR PLAIN -- JANUARY 1976

After several other people had to pull out for various reasons, Joyanne and I set out for a trip to the Nullarbor on 28th December. It being our first venture there, our idea was to do the "tourist run" of several of the known deep caves and intersperse this with a bit of surface exploration. Our thanks go to Ian Lewis for suggesting some places likely to be interesting.

Our vehicle was the trusty LWB Landrover which we have fitted out as a "camper" and lived comfortably in for several months up at Chillagoe, North Queensland. It proved its worth again this time (although it's not the most economical of vehicles) and we were able to get off the beaten track in considerable luxury.

Initially, we drove straight across to Cocklebidy and visited Murra-el-elevyn Cave (N47) and Cocklebidy Cave (N48). We then put in about eight hours plodding through the bush (the scrub being too thick to drive through) looking for a cave marked on the Burnabbie 1:250 000 map at 439032. We didn't find it, but with bush like that we could easily have walked within 30m of it. In that region we did find two tiny holes just large enough to descend, leading to approximately circular chambers about 3m in diameter and 2m high. One was breathing out strongly and the other full of swallows.

We arrived at Mullamullang in the middle of a hot afternoon (in fact, the only really hot day we experienced out of the 14 we were away), after getting directions from the very helpful manager at Madura Station. He has recently graded many new roads in the area, including one going right to the cave (perhaps they're sick of cavers getting lost trying to find it?). When we arrived we met a party of 12 from MUSIG who were about to enter the cave and they invited us to join them. But having spent most of the morning tramping around the bush near Burnabbie we preferred to rest in the cool entrance for the rest of the day (deck chairs and cups of tea!).

The next day we did the "classic trog" to The Dome and back and needless to say are now full of awe for this truly incredible cave. Gluttons for punishment, we went back in the next day to have a look at some of the Easter Extension, amongst the beautiful salt decoration in the "Salt Cellars", I was pleased to recognise some of the actual pieces photographed for the 1966 Occasional Paper. Good to see that here, at least ten years of cave visitors have been careful with the surroundings. (Of course, it seems that much of this very fragile-looking decoration breaks naturally).

About to break camp to head eastwards again, we were met by a large party from WASG, some of whom had driven from Kalgoorlie to Forrest along the "trans. line". The roads in that part of the world are apparently rather atrocious, as the highest speed they hit for three days was 15km/hour!

Still travelling eastwards (and homewards) ourselves, we looked in at Abrakurrie Cave (N3) with its enormous flat-floored chamber, the largest single chamber in the country. On to Weebubbie (N2) which looks like a cave divers' paradise and then we stopped off to roam awhile in the large dunes and along the perfect beach at Eucla.

Having left Eucla, we turned South at Bunabie Tank, both to look at the sea cliffs and to examine a doline marked on the (Coompana) map at 244088. After travelling the appropriate distance along the new cliff-top road, we turned off into the scrub and after a couple of hundred metres intersected a wheel track which, sure enough, led to a medium-sized doline with vertical walls. A careful search yielded no cave entrance, but we found thousands of small (rabbit?) bones in small hollows at the base of the walls. The place gave the impression that generations of foxes had made a good living here off the animals unfortunate enough to fall over the side. A surprise find was a shovel, out in the middle of the flat-bottomed doline.

Forgotten by some cavers who'd tried a dig? No; as we soon found out, this was the pumpkin garden of Alan Stewart, who works with the Highways Department on the construction of the new road. On discovering that we were cavers and not simply travellers trying to use the new road illegally he became very hospitable and we enjoyed a barbecue and a few beers at the camp. The next day, Alan and the construction company foreman, Brian Hagerstrom, showed us several interesting caves which they'd found in the course of spare time exploration.

The most interesting of these is a blow-hole of 1.5m diameter which drops 14m to an oval chamber about 65m by 35m having a lot of (dead) calcite decoration and many avens. A strong breeze blows in at one point, behind a rockpile and this would bear further investigation. We did a quick compass and tape survey. Nearby is a small overhanging doline about 5m by 10m, the entrance of a circular chamber about 40m in diameter with a maximum depth of 20m. A third hole nearby seems relatively unexciting after the initial ladder pitch, but we cut our exploration short after Brian dislodged a 2m black snake whose it was.

The positions of all these caves were fixed (at least to the accuracy of a six figure grid reference) by triangulation using a prismatic compass and tape and the only available landmarks which was one of Telecom Aust's microwave towers. The coordinates of this we obtained on return to Adelaide.

The rest of the trip home was -uneventful, but I may just rave for a moment about the incredibly beautiful scenery near the coast just South of Penong. The home at this time of the year of a happy crowd of surfers (Cactus Beach), this area boasts sand dunes bigger and better than those at Eucla, and tidal lagoons of pink water fringed with borders of wind-blown salt "decoration".

Neil Smith

THE TRIP THAT NEARLY WAS - CAPE JERVOIS 7th March, 1976

D. Peisley (L), R. Josephs, T. Burke, D. Hare, C. Lindley, M. Josephs, N. Josephs.

A small trip was planned to survey and dig a 'new' cave down at Cape Jervois, so well loaded with plenty to eat and drink (it's quite a walk) and of course all the necessary gear for the job, we drove down early Sunday morning. First stop was to the property owner, who wasn't at home. Turning off from the road and opening a few gates (and closing them again, of course) we eventually arrived at our spot. We sorted out the numerous bits of clobber and loaded ourselves up. The boys were first to head off down the track with the females lagging a little behind. It was here that my weekend came to an abrupt end, I slid forward and the pack on my back pitched me forward and I fell hurting my wrist. It appeared to be broken. We called back the boys, gave them instructions to continue with the planned dig and to drive my car back afterwards whilst Rose Josephs kindly offered to drive me to a doc.

The boys carried on, found the cave and proceeded to dig. It was harder than they first thought but they managed to dig about 2m before they gave up. A survey showed the cave to be 36m long with some potential for further extensions after digging.

Apart from my mishap, the day was quite successful.

Dot Peisley

TRIP REPORT NARACORTE, January Long Weekend, 1976

Those present: several CEGSA members and several others from the combined Gem and Mineral Clubs of S.A.

First trip to a cave saw a small party heading into Victoria Fossil Cave for a brief look around and some small pointers on the preservation of caves were noted.

Taking care to avoid the tourists as much as possible, we headed through as far as the Great Hall and it was little four year old Julie that seemed to be leading the way! As most of the people to be taken in caves this weekend had never been in a cave before, they were carefully briefed as to what they should expect and how to behave and the dangers of not doing so.

Our second cave, Cathedral, was for the more adventuresome and knowing it was not a tourist cave, put off a few. Nevertheless, we had a couple of enthusiasts.

Once in the cave, there were several remarks that the cave was almost devoid of the decoration that was so abundant in Victoria Fossil Cave. Then it was pointed out that this cave had been most generously decorated until vandals and souvenir hunters had been through. We ventured further through the crawly parts and here a few thought it was a little more than they had bargained for and that it was time to go back.

The next day, more people turned up (a different set this time) so it was decided to go on a photographic trip once again through the Victoria Fossil Cave. A much slower trip this time to allow for the setting up of cameras and choosing subjects. By this time, most of the crowd were filling their pockets with rubbish left behind by thoughtless others. It seemed to be 'going home' that caves were not just holes to be either filled in or hacked away and the remains taken home.

A surface walk to look at other holes and enjoy the sunshine was the order for the rest of the day and was enjoyed by all and their families.

The next day, several people expressed curiosity about the hole near the showers (Tomato Stick Cave) so I contacted Russell for the loan of a rigid ladder as none had climbed a flexible ladder before.

After going through from daylight to daylight, on our way back we looked at the connection between Cathedral and Tomato Stick Caves (and for those who know of it, they know just how 'glocky' this is) we thought it might be interesting to try it! One person put his head around the corner and exclaimed "You must be joking" and sat back to watch the proceedings. A great grand finale to the weekend as about eight of us squelched, grovelled, squirmed and sweated our way through. Some even got through without getting their helmets dirty, they must have worn them under the water! With clothes clinging and hair streaked, we looked at each other and queued up to go back through the way we came in!

Carrying about half a tonne of mud and dirt on our clothes we climbed out, much to the amazement of the tourists up top, especially when they heard one extremely muddy caver exclaim "That's the last time I'll visit a tourist cave!" We were absolutely covered and far too dirty to use the showers. Luckily there was a lawn sprinkler going near the showers, so this was used as a preliminary wash off spot. Judging by the reaction and my own dip, most of the intrepid cavers thought the temperature of the sprinkler worse than that encountered in the cave. A movie was made of it all and has proved to be hilarious to say the least.

Some of the people from that trip enjoyed themselves (yes, really!) so much so that they have subsequently joined the group.

I think it fair to say that all finished the weekend a little more enlightened about CEGSA and our activities as well as having a good time.

Dot Peisley

COMMITTEE FOR 1976

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 1976 is as follows:-

Athol Jackson	President
Graham Pilkington	Vice-President (Records)
Jane Wilson	Secretary (Treasurer)
Rod McDougall	(Quartermaster)
Pat Lake	(Library)
Ed Bailey	(Publications)
Kevin Mott	(Safety)
Dot Peisley	Membership

REFRIGERATOR FUND

Donations to enable a second hand refrigerator to be purchased have continued to be received by the treasurer. The fund now stands at 15 dollars and this has enabled Kevin Mott to obtain a suitable refrigerator. Thanks are due to Kevin for not only making this purchase, but also for transporting same to Naracoorte for installing in the Hut. We should also include in our thanks, Peter Robertson of VSA whose suggestion it was and who opened the fund last January.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

It was recently brought to my notice that in Vol. 20, No.4 of CEGSA's Newsletter, page 44, the Editorial mentioned that mud had been tramped on white flowstone in the Strawhaven of Victoria Fossil Cave. If this mud is as recent as 3 months and I have assumed correctly from your not mentioning removal, may I respectfully urge that you take steps to remove this mud before it is incorporated into flowstone. Smooth calcite is suitably cleaned with a nylon scrubbing brush and copious amounts of water. Undesirable drainage is avoided by use of foam sponges. Laboratory wash bottles and bicycle pumps make reasonable jets for more delicate formations. The guides at Jenolan use a high-pressure water jet (600 psi) but this is obviously difficult in a wild cave. They have also found that siphoning pools works well in cleaning them. In recent months N.S.W. speleologists are seeing the value of placing signs, small aluminium sheets with the caption stamped with metal stamps and anchored to bedrock with masonry nails, warning people to "detrog" in necessary places. Since damage can still occur in bare feet or socks, thongs are recommended (clean) since these more evenly spread the load and eliminate perspiration discolouration. In Silver Frost Cavern (Jenolan) tracks with reflective markers are the lesser of two evils in marking "stepping stone" paths through the cavern.

Yours Sincerely,
Peter Campbell (S.U.S.S)

Dear Sir,

Whilst on my very first excursion with CEGSA at Naracoorte over the New Year, I couldn't help but feel rather puzzled and amused as to the meaning of certain words and phrases used by various members of the Group when discussing their day's activities. Now of course, I understand the "troggers" terminology, but to the absolute new-comer, it was very strange and easily misinterpreted.

I know the Hut was over crowded on numerous occasions and probably not quite the 'aven' some thought it would be, so when somebody said that they had found some good digs, I immediately thought, 'Ah-hah, he has found some good accommodation elsewhere'.

The word 'flattener' was used quite often and at first it really puzzled me. A ladies girdle is frequently referred to as a 'flattener' and here they were actually squeezing through them! -- which also brings to mind the word 'squeeze'. "We went through an awkward squeeze" - the mind really boggles at this one. Did they mean a cuddle? A narrow escape? Credit squeeze? or an illegal exaction? Must squash all rumours about that one.

Then there was the 'solution tube' and 'solution pipe' -- were the two by any chance connected? and if so, just what sort of solution were they pouring into them?

And 'wetas', now there was food for thought. I wondered if the cave was full of breakfast cereal. Well, I mean, some people do say that they will have some form of wetas for breakfast, whether it be Weeta-Puffs, WeetBix or Wheeties.

'Cenote' was another interesting word. Had somebody hit a high 'C' note and destroyed some fragile decoration formed one lubbly night (lublinite) many years ago? (It will be many years before I'll stoop so low as to print that one again, Ed.) and 'water table pool' were they trying to play eight ball on a table full of water?

Then there was one word I really thought I knew all about. After all, I do have several of them at home - in the kitchen, bathroom etc., and my 'sinkholes' often become choked up with rubbish.

As I was not able to go 'underground' with the rest of the Gang, I spent all of my time on the surface occupying myself by typing up some notes for Ian Lewis's new book. One entry kept coming back to me - a description of Mock Cave (or U84) which read as follows:- "pot, and squeeze at bottom into small chamber" --well! I mean to say! Who's mocking Mock, or is that a potty definition?

On a more serious note, I personally wish to thank all CEGSA members who were at Naracoorte with us for making my family's first 'trogging trip' such an enjoyable occasion, with a special 'thank you' going to Ann and Graham Pilkington. Thank you Ann for your friendship and thank you Graham, for the patience and consideration you showed to my two young sons.

Jan Peterson & Family Inc.

NOTICE OF MOTION

The Committee proposes the following amendment to the Rules:- No. 1. Fees.
Associate Membership 4 dollars per year. Full Membership 8 dollars per year. Full members permanently residing more than 80km from Adelaide shall pay 6 dollars per year. Associate Members transferring to Full Membership shall pay the balance of the Full Membership fee. Any person joining after the 31st of August shall pay half fee.

CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) INCORPORATEDProgramme for May to July, 1976MAY

Sunday 2nd	66 Eyre Cres, Valley View	Ladder Making
Wednesday 12th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	31 Lutana Crescent, Mitchell Pk
15th – 17th	Naracoorte (L) Athol Jackson	See Athol
Wednesday 25th	General Meeting 8.00 p.m. Museum Lecture Room	Talk by Adelaide Gem & Mineral Club Rep.
29th – 30th	Curramulka (L) Graham Pilkington	Surveying in Corra-Lynn Cave

JUNE

Sunday 6th	31 Lutana Crescent, Mitchell Park	Ladder Making
Wednesday 9th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	23 Harcourt Road, Payneham
12th – 14th	Naracoorte (L) Rod McDougall	Caving, Naturally!
Wednesday 23rd	General Meeting 8.00 p.m. Museum Lecture Room	Talk by St. Johns Ambulance Brigade Rep.
26th – 27th	Naracoorte	Annual VSA/CEGSA Dinner

JULY

Sunday 4th	7 Alexander Street, Largs Bay	Ladder Making
10th – 11th	River Murray (L) Kevin Mott	Bakara Caves, Surveying and Digging
Wednesday 14th	Committee Meeting 8.00 p.m.	6 Hudson Avenue, Rostrevor
17th – 18th	Naracoorte (L) Rod McDougall	Search for Hot Air Cave
24th - 25th	Curramulka (L) Graham Pilkington	Surveying in Corra-Lynn Cave
Wednesday 28th	General Meeting 8.00 p.m. Museum Lecture Room	Palaeontology, progress report by Rod Wells

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TRIP CONTACT LIST

Athol Jackson,	6 Hudson Avenue, Rostrevor - (h) 337-8759 (w) 259-6795
Graham Pilkington	66 Eyre Cres, Valley View - (h) 264-2598 (w) 272-5711
Kevin Mott,	23 Harcourt Road, Payneham - (w) 227-2704
Rod McDougall,	7 Alexander Street, Largs Bay - (h) 49-4457 (w) 50-3269

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SEARCH AND RESCUE

Kevin Mott,	see above
Ian Lewis	12 McLachlin Avenue, Glenelg North - (H) 295-6582
Bernie Dunn	4 Parsons Road, Reynella - (W) 382-2722