

Vol. 16 # 9-10
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THE CASCADE CAVER

Official Publication of the
CASCADE GROTTO N. S. S.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF VULCANOSPELEOLOGY



Volume 16 No. 9-10

Editor: Rod Crawford

"September-October 1977"

51

Published March 1978



Avant ou après la Visite...



Dégustez une
Réserve des Grottes

12°

Vin de Table

cont. 75 cl.

M. JOUBLIN, NÉGOCIANT 89650 ARCY-SUR-CURE

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THE CASCADE CAVER is published ten times a year by the Cascade Grotto of the National Speleological Society. Subscription rate is \$4.00 per year (i.e. ten issues). Full grotto dues are \$4.50, and family memberships (not including subscription) 50¢. All payments should be made to the Grotto treasurer, Chuck Coughlin, 6433 S. 127th Pl., Seattle, Washington 98178.

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, April 1st--Concrete limestone area. Contact Rod Crawford, 543-4486 late evenings (Seattle), or Tim Holland, 759-5223, Tacoma.
Tuesday April 18. Monthly meeting at the Hallidays', 1117 36th Ave E, Seattle. 8:00 PM. We can expect the program on caves of the Canary Islands that was postponed from the March meeting due to other programs.
April 15-16. Seminar and Workshop on Finding New Caves to be held in Santa Cruz, California. Contact Dave McClurg, (415) 968-2353. Sounds very worthwhile if you can make it (but right at tax time!).
Perhaps April 22-23, return to Senger's Talus Cave to finish the map. Contact Rod Crawford.
April 29-30 or May 6-7. Possible Deadhorse Cave trip, contact Rod Crawford or Ed Crawford at 522-1203.
May 27-29. Memorial Day Weekend--Vancouver Island, contact Bob Brown, (206) 569-2724.
June 18-24, NSS Convention at New Braunfels, Texas.
June or July. No doubt someone will be going to Windy Creek Cave. Chuck Coughlin (772-1170) or yr editor are both good bets.
October 14-16. Regional Meet at Hell's Canyon is in a bit of trouble because no sponsor has been found. If none is found then it will be at Revelstoke, B.C., instead. Stay tuned.

NEWS AND NOTES

ANNOUNCING: DUE TO A MARATHON MAPPING EFFORT DURING MARCH, APE CAVE NOW HAS A MAPPED LENGTH OF **** 12,810 feet**** MAKING IT ONCE MORE THE LONGEST LAVA TUBE CAVE ON THIS CONTINENT BY A COMFORTABLE MARGIN. Expect a report next issue.

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The following business was conducted at the Labor Day Regional Meet in Vancouver Island: Phil Whitfield is the regional chairman, Bob Brown the regional correspondent to the NSS. The publication Northwest Caving was abolished in favor of an occasional newsletter, the NWRA Bulletin. (The first issue of this was distributed at the September meeting). We are asked to contribute a Cascade Grotto slide show to the region. Sixty-six people attended the 1977 meet. The 1978 meet was scheduled for Hell's Canyon, October 14-16, (but see above).

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Our own Charlie Anderson was married December 10th in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

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At the Vancouver Seminar, Mike Sims announced (not for the first time) that Bigfoot Cave and Meatgrinder Cave in California have been connected, making the deepest cave in the U.S. until it is surpassed by the Silvertip System or some other. I neglected to write down the exact depth but it is over 1200 feet. There may (possibly) be more on the 1978 Seminar in a later issue.

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OUR COVER: Two examples of spelean wine labels, courtesy of Bill Halliday.

FEATURE

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL FREE - ZONE ON THE TRIESTE KARST

[The following statement was presented to the 1977 International Congress of Speleology jointly by the Italian and Yugoslavian delegations, and adopted in principle by the Congress.]

The treaty of Osimo between Italy and Yugoslavia, ratified on 3rd April 1977, provides for the establishment of an industrial free-zone administered by a joint Italo-Yugoslav committee, in a triangle between Sesana, in Yugoslavia, and Opicina and Basovizza, in Italy. The area of approximately 25 square km is divided in half by the state border that runs on the hilly countryside on Monte Gaia, Monte dei Pini and Monte Franco. The choice of the area does not appear to have been made on the basis of preliminary studies of the highly karstified terrain, of the economic implications created by the lack of infrastructures, or the possible localities of living centers to satisfy the needs of at least eighty thousand new settlers. The town of Trieste, with about 270,000 inhabitants, lies about five km southwest, and is downwind with respect to the dominant winds.

The area in Italian territory touches Opicina, densely populated because on an international highway and railway, and the lesser centers of Padriciano, Trebiciano and Basovizza on the roads limiting the area on the southwest. The village of Gropada, with about 400 inhabitants, is the only one inside the area.

The area lies on intensely fractured limestone belonging to the early Cretaceous, with lithological differences that have conditioned the morphology and the intensity of the karstic characteristics both on the surface and underground. On scale 1:25,000 topographic maps that disregard minor characteristics, are shown over 300 dolines some of which reach 300 metres in diameter and 50 in depth. 227 caves are known, the majority of the vertical type and almost all obstructed by stone rubble. Many caves have been located on the surface thanks to air currents generated by the fluctuations in the level of the subterranean Timavo. The Trebiciano Cave itself, 329 metres deep, on the bottom of which runs a branch of the Timavo, was discovered in 1841 through the intense airstream.

We believe that many more grottoes would be uncovered through large excavations, as often happens during construction of roads, the Trieste-Ingolstadt pipeline, or in stone quarries. We also fear that digging with the use of explosives could even compromise the stability of the surface. This took place in the cave in the vicinity of Basovizza, where a grotto showing large collapsed parts in the interior came to light.

It is worth while remembering that the project of building a large industry in the Trebiciano area, the "Grandi Motori Trieste", was abandoned for technico-economic and ecological reasons.

If the destruction through industrial settlements of a central area of the Karst until now sufficiently respected, and the destruction and ecological imbalance of a larger area by the following infrastructures and urbanization, seem sufficiently serious, still graver and more dangerous seems the possible pollution of the waters of the Timavo.

It is, in fact, from the Timavo resurgences at S. Giovanni di Duino, (average flow in 24 hours of 1,700,000 Cbm) that Trieste draws its water supply of 240,000 Cbm daily. In recent years the pollution of the Timavo has made the water supply of the city difficult in flood conditions.

On the other hand, it had been agreed that the Karst was an area to be protected. The Act "442" dated 1.6.71 binds many zones on the Italian side of the Karst to the rules of Natural Reserves, with about one-third of these falling within the future industrial zone between Gropada and Basovizza. For their aesthetic and traditional values, the localities of Trebiciano, Padriciano and Gropada, and an area that includes about two thirds of the free-zone, have been declared as protected from Dec. 71 according to Act 1497 dated 29.6.39. The same law that rules the safeguarding of geological singularities, has been utilized to ask for the protection of 21 caves in that zone. The speleological patrimony of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region is protected in an Act dated 1.9.66.

Critics of the locality of the Industrial Free Zone have been unanimous in naturalistic and scientific circles in Trieste.

The Faculty of Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences of the University of Trieste considers the industrial zone on the Karst as not feasible "unless an enormous price in social, cultural and quality of life terms, is to be paid."

The Faculty of Engineering of the University of Trieste discussed the problem and expressed "perplexity and awe for the incredible superficiality with which the proposal was made and is being supported".

The Commission for the Conservation of Nature and its Resources, of the National Research Council, invites the competent authorities to submit the project to a serious and accurate study to be carried out by persons and bodies really competent, and reminds them of "the particular natural characters of the territory, long known and mentioned by a large part of scientific and lay culture, national and international."

The Special Commission instituted by the Senate of the Republic for ecological problems decided, considering the "geomorphological and hydrological characters of the karstic zone,...that solid and liquid wastes can hardly be disposed of either on land or in the sea", and that "the industrial settlement foreseen by the treaty could accelerate the loss of natural parks and of caves in an area where the grandiose karstic phenomena have been studied for centuries." The Commission, expressing favorable opinion on the proposed law, recommends that "all necessary measures for the safeguarding of the ecological equilibrium of the area be taken, unless further agreements are reached between the parties, that modify the chosen area."

Comforted by these opinions, we ask that the International Speleological Union intervene in order to avoid the destruction of those environmental characteristics that, with a wonderful equilibrium of geological, hydrological, faunistic and floral factors, make the Karst a unique region, worthy of respect and study among other karstic areas in Europe and in the world.

[Ed. note: The original of this article showed definite signs of having been badly translated into English from some other language without regard for English syntax. I have revised it somewhat to make it more comprehensible. I am well aware that flaws yet remain. I was unable to decide what was meant by the word "infrastructures".]

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T R I P R E P O R T S

Anderson Mountain Caves, 4 March 1978

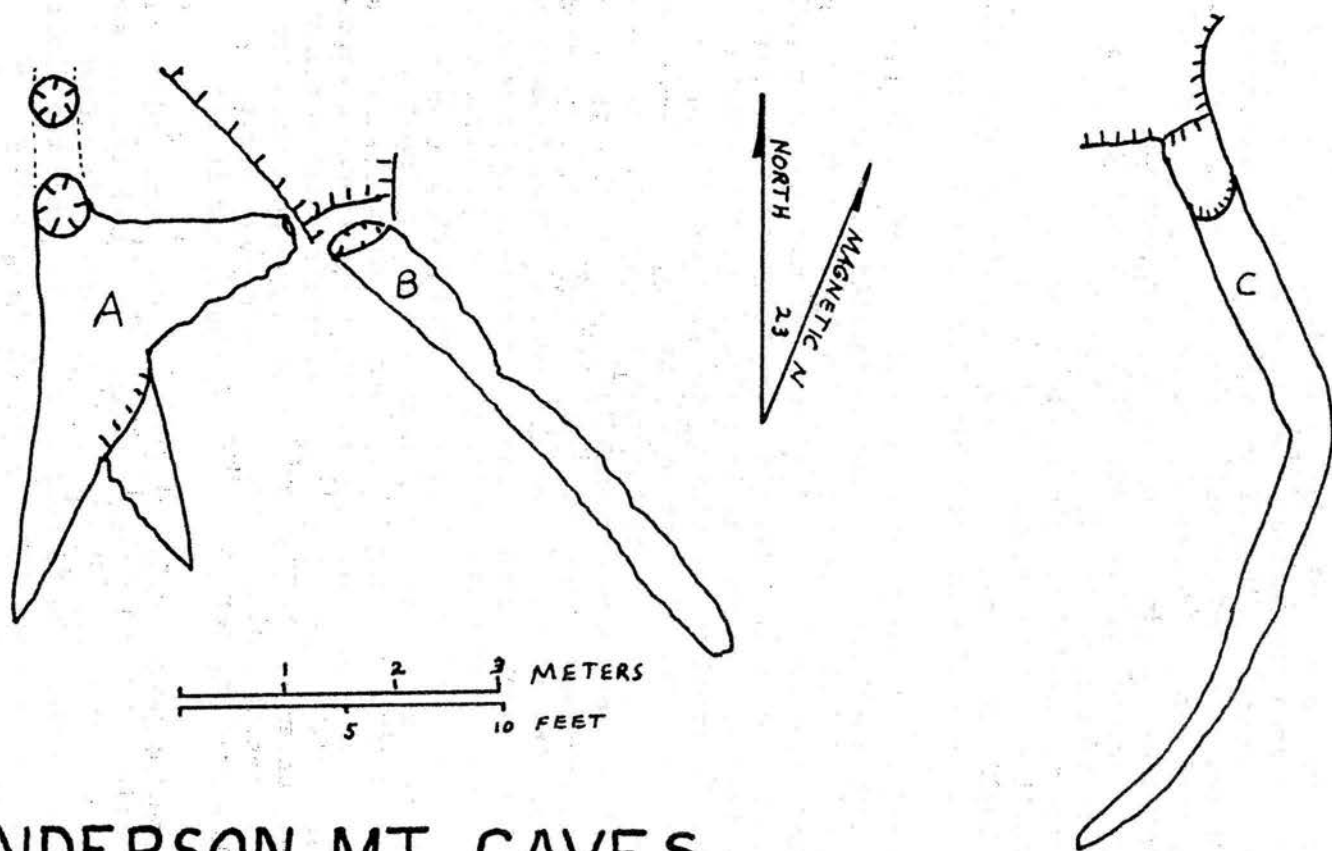
by Clyde Senger

It looked like it was going to be a good day so Stanley and Penny Senger and I decided it was time to make some measurements on some small caves on Anderson Mountain in Skagit County. We had first heard of the caves from a Rod (or Ron) Pullar about ten years ago and had visited the area several times then. The logging road gates were usually locked and it is a long walk so we lost interest. This time the gate was open, and we expected no trouble until we got onto a stretch of icy road. With a lot of pushing from the side we managed to back down without going into the ditch. A mile or so of walking and several hundred feet gain in elevation and we were near the caves. New roads had been built, much of the area logged and the brush in the previously logged areas had grown. Several inches of snow made things worse. Finally after wandering around a bit, Stan located two caves and I located another.

The caves are associated with several trenches on the top of a ridge and are probably caused by block creep but may be due to faulting. I believe the rock is called graphitic phyllite. It seems to break easily where it has been exposed by roadbuilding or in the caves, but must not weather rapidly as there are cliffs of it in the area. Pullar's Cave, the south cave, is at the south end of a short trench. The opening is a slit about three feet wide between two rocks which extend up about nine feet from the floor of the trench. The crack, which is roofed after about five feet, extends 50 feet south and west in an arc. The crack dips to the west from the entrance level and the bottom is about eight feet below entrance level but probably too narrow to explore for further leads. Since we were all getting a little cold, we had lunch and went on over to the caves Stan had located. One, Lycopodium Cave, was one we had seen on previous trips. The entrance used to be a hole about 18 inches in diameter a few feet from a fir tree on a small rounded ridge. Now it has opened up to a three by four foot drop of seven feet to a dirt mound that slopes steeply to the rock bottom sixteen feet lower than the lip. There is also a new slump to the north which was not checked. Lycopodium is a roomy cave. It is a room which tapers from the entrance to about eight feet wide in the middle and then splits into two cracks which terminate about 23 feet from the entrance. A crawl leads off under the east wall for about fifteen feet to a small opening to light. We didn't check out the other side because there was another cave, Moss Cave, there, and it was getting late.

Moss Cave has an opening near the top of breakdown at the south end of a trench which has a vertical rock wall on the west (the same block that is the east wall of Lycopodium), and a sloping dirt wall on the east. Moss Cave is a crack six to eighteen inches wide and 35 feet long. At the back the floor is about 24 feet below the entrance and the cave is eleven feet high. We made a quick check for another cave I remembered but without success. There is a continuation of the same ridge that I don't think we checked on earlier trips, and several other spots that looked interesting. Thus another trip is in order before the fire season closes the area.

[See maps on next page.]



ANDERSON MT. CAVES

Skagit Co. Washington

Mapped by Clyde, Stanley, and Penny Senger March 1978

A Lycopodium Cave B Moss Cave C Rod Pullar's Cave

Windy Creek Cave Trips in 1977

by Rod Crawford

There were at least three trips to Windy Creek Cave in 1977 in addition to that reported in the last issue. The first, on June 13, was a medley of minor disasters. Chuck Coughlin's Rig, after negotiating the first washout on the Bear Creek Road, was stopped by another barrier only about one mile further. I was totally out of shape (my only other trip since Thanksgiving 1976 had been to Three Mile Creek Cave), and by the time we reached the cave I was exhausted and feeling ill. I hadn't even reached the Ex-Pool before I realized that I could never make it in my condition, and returned to the entrance. Chuck, Bill Capron, and one other plunged on and started mapping the side passage just above the 7' overhang, but soon had to stop and return due to one person's incipient hypothermia. Dave Sexton and another had started into the cave late and, after missing the main passage where it goes up instead of ahead, emerged soon after, feeling bewildered. Once we were all together again, Chuck and Bill went back to map a section of lower level stream passage nearer the entrance, then we all started back to the car. Some of us (like yrs truly) almost didn't make it due to exhaustion and consequent poor judgment.

On the next trip, July 26 (reported in the last issue), I guided Stan Pugh and Joyce Thompson in and still had enough energy to do most of the cave. But this didn't save me from being sick with exhaustion again by the time we had returned to the car.

However, I can confidently state (silence, you doubters!) that it is indeed possible to make Windy Creek Cave a pleasure trip. For basically inactive desk-sitters like me, I recommend the following procedure:

1. Start getting back into training at least a month before the trip, and keep at it.
2. Don't go until September, when the horse fly season is over and the worst of the vegetation has thinned out a little--or go in June, before they start.
3. When coming in from the Bear Creek Road, don't go up or down the streambed--there's a much better way.

Fulfilling these requirements, I visited the cave again with Chuck Coughlin, David Gordon, and Roger Matthews on September 5th; the trip was an unqualified success almost to the very end. We all made the trip in easily, explored most of the known cave and some new passage including the one Stan, Joyce and I had been in in July; the latter dead-ended in about 100 feet. Chuck pioneered a new route out of the valley which made the climb back to the road like the proverbial Sunday stroll in comparison to that stream bottom. Of course, no trip can be perfect; in trying a new road back down the mountain we stuck in a mud wallow and didn't get out until next day. But we finally managed to relieve the consternation back home, git the Rig unstuck, and, after one parting shot from Fate (a flat tire), made it back to Seattle.

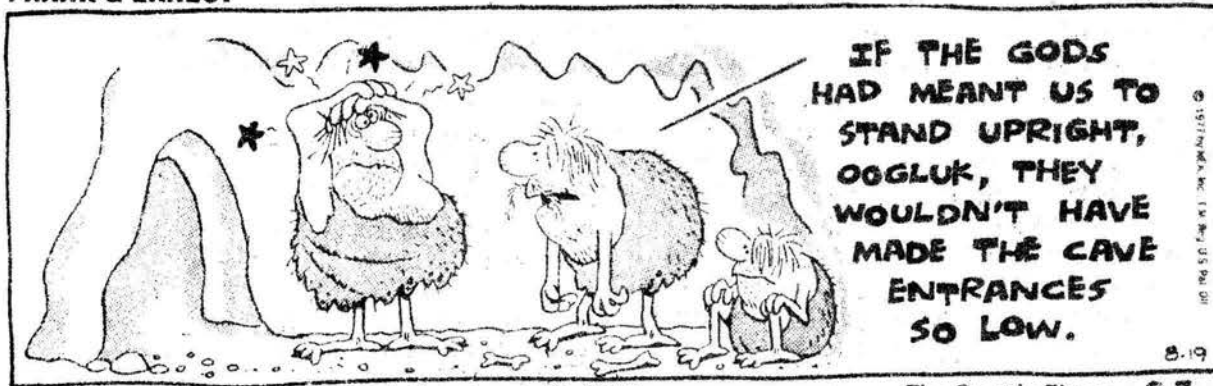
Finally, on September 25, I acted as guide to Russ Turner, Pakawon Duvall, and John Hart. We didn't get stuck--we didn't get that far up the road, for there was a new washout--but we made our way in without too much trouble, did the cave and surveyed a little more passage, and even got back out to the entrance on schedule. On the way out, I followed Chuck's new route almost flawlessly (however, I did manage to lose it on the way in) and we all made it home without notable damage to either selves or vehicles. There's nothing like practice.

headed for Eastern Washington en route to the Rocky Mountains, having killed approximately ten lawmen and posse members. He was seen near Malaga (south of Wenatchee) and supposedly travelled up Moses Coulee, then was seen in Coulee City on August 1st. He would have passed through the Almira area on August 1st, 2nd, or 3rd but no two accounts agree on his movements. There is no printed reference to his having used Tracy's Cave but at least it is geographically possible. On August 5th, 1902, Tracy was cornered by a posse on the Eddy ranch southeast of Creston, where he had been hiding for two days, and having been shot in both legs he killed himself rather than be captured.

Tracy's Cave is located in the south wall of Wilson Creek coulee, about four miles south of Almira. The terrain is typical channeled scabland of the Yakima Basalt.

* * * * *

FRANK & ERNEST



Friday, August 19, 1977

The Seattle Times C7

Ranger will be cave man

Man Fined \$150 for Nudity Gets Refund—and a Limerick

SACRAMENTO (AP)—A man fined \$150 for standing nude in a national monument parking lot has won his money back and received his verdict in limerick form as well.

Said U.S. Dist. Judge Thomas MacBride of the case involving David Irving of San Diego, who was cited by a ranger at the Lava Beds National Monument Sept. 1, 1975:

"There once was a defendant named Irving,

"Who found his conviction unnerving.

"But with a record that's bare

"It's impossible to declare

"Whether Irving's appeal is deserving."

Because there was no record of the lower court hearing in Irving's case, MacBride said, the court clerk "shall refund to the defendant his \$150."

Irving said he had been exploring caves and had taken off his soaked garments to stand and enjoy the sun for a while when a couple spotted him and complained to a ranger, who cited him. A U.S. magistrate had imposed the fine.

July 1 1977 NSS 7894L W.R.H. contr.

COLFAX (AP) — The Whitman County Parks Department plans to put its Wawawai County Park ranger in a cave

The cave dwelling would feature hot and cold running water, electricity, plumbing, picture windows — and might mean substantial savings in construction and heating and cooling costs.

"It would enable us to take the lead in environmental conservation," said Hal Allert, assistant parks director. He is the ranger who would move into the cave proposed by the Whitman County Parks Department.

Allert said a cave home in Illinois was comfortably heated for one year with two cords of wood.

County commissioners have approved the project. The parks board said it will apply for a grant from the state Energy Office to first finance a feasibility study, then construction if possible.

B-2 Tacoma, Thurs., Feb. 2, 1978 The News Tribune

Caving from End to End of Britain

by William R. Halliday, M.D.

Rather than take the pre- and post-Congress field trips when we travelled to the International Congress of Speleology in England in September, Len, Marcia, Ross, and I went caving from end to end of the island. Things got off to a bad start because of the air controllers' strike; Marcia was twelve hours late and we had to give up on the Hellfire Caves. After that, however, things went like clockwork. Our first target was Cornwall, where we had never been. This is not considered a caving area by British cavers; it contains no limestone. It does have many small littoral and other caves, however, which figure prominently in our culture's traditions even today. First we drove to Tintagel, where Merlin's Cave extends completely through the headland beneath the ancient ruins. Legend recounts that King Arthur was born in this cave, hopefully at low tide. We were there with the incoming tide, and the spectacle of waves being funneled toward us was impressive.

Then on to Penzance, to get the boat to the Scilly Islands--still no limestone and all the caving equipment I took for Piper's Hole on the island of Tresco was a flashlight. It was a mistake. While the cave bears no resemblance to the recent paperback romance entitled The Legend of Piper's Hole, by the time Ross and I were in an up-and-down cave for more than a hundred feet, and faced with more cave beyond a deep pool about 30 feet long, with only that flashlight, we decided we'd better come back another time with proper gear. Not only is this the most southwesterly cave in Britain, but it is much more a fun little cave than any other littoral cave I can recall offhand.

Next day, off to Land's End, where a big littoral cave penetrates a famous landmark known as "Dr. Syntax's Head". It runs almost exactly beneath the tourist shop called "The First and Last House in Britain". Deep water surges through the cave, and a free rappel is necessary to reach the water here. It looked like fun in a wet suit. Then on to the border of Wales, where I showed slides to the Royal Forest of Dean Caving Club and we planned the next day's venture, into Otter Hole, which they recently dug open. The further reaches of Otter Hole have some very nice pretties, but Ross and I only went to see and listen to the famous tidal siphon draining. Incredible noises, some merely like plumbing noises and air in pipes, but other sounds like bells, and at times a real symphony. Next time I'll take a tape recorder. Anyone going to the concert, however, should be prepared for about 3 hours in quite deep mud, with the temperature about 40 degrees F.

Then a long day, driving north in the rain which discouraged our visiting some of the new Scottish caving areas, to Oban: the jumping off place for Fingal's Cave. Next day we took the ferry to the island of Mull and were quite hopeful--a beautiful day, with the wind switched to the northwest, but the seas proved too high and the boat turned back about halfway to Staffa and the cave. So we drove on northward to Durness, on the north coast, for Smoo Cave, largest in Scotland--a magnificent entrance facing the North Sea, in fine limestone. It extends back beneath the north coast highway to two skylights, one of which engulfs a sizable stream. Then it ends: what a letdown! At least I had a shandy at the Smoo Cave Hotel bar.

Back southward to the Inchnadamph cave area, near a famous old resort hotel. Beautiful purple heather and yellow-green ferns everywhere as we hiked up the moors. No large caves here, but several interesting ones in quite superficial karst, with a large karstic stream bursting into and out of sight in various caves and karst windows. A very pleasant day despite scudding

clouds and showers. And back to Oban, for two more tries at Fingal's Cave. I finally got within about 50 yards of the entrance, but that was all. One party was able to land early that morning, but the boat was damaged in the process. So we gave it up and headed south. Wallace's Cave at Corra Lynn on the upper Clyde River turned out to be a manmade shelter in red sandstone, but the gorge was pretty.

Back into England, the Marsden Grotto turned out to be a cliffside restaurant, not the world-famous hotel depicted in a Ripley's Believe it or Not cartoon a few years ago. It does have a couple of rooms in what were once littoral grottos. Nearby in the cliffs are other littoral caves, and even more in a small island just offshore. Then on into the Yorkshire caving country, visiting the Kirkdale quarry where British speleology began around 1820 as a result of the discovery of a bone breccia in the quarry cave. To my surprise there were two small solutional caves in the quarry also. And on to Derbyshire, where the meeting was to be held, in Sheffield.

Rather than in Sheffield, we stayed in Castleton, about 20 miles away in the National Park, and about 1/2 mile from the Peak Cavern. Our first order of business was to stroll up Cavedale (location of several small but no sizable caves) and up over the entrance of the Peak Cavern, past the Peveril Castle immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his novel Peveril of the Peak. Later during the meeting we also had a chance to visit three nearby commercial caves: Speedwell Cavern (a single cavern chamber reached by a boat trip through a mine tunnel nearly a mile long), Poole's Cavern, famous for centuries and recently reopened, and Bagshawe Caverns, a real shoestring operation.

The meeting itself was excellent, and a wonderful opportunity to talk and exchange information with great names in speleology from as far away as Japan, USSR, Italy, and most of the rest of the caving world. The next international congress will be in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1981, and I strongly recommend a grotto field trip to include it.

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TRACY'S CAVE

by Rod Crawford

Tracy's Cave is a rockshelter in Lincoln County, Washington. It was first reported in the Cascade Caver vol. 10 no. 11 (November 1971). This report indicated that the cave was shown on the USGS advance sheet for the Almira quadrangle. The followup on this report has never appeared in print, so I present it here along with some additional history.

According to notes made by Jan Roberts, former Cascade Grotto member Wes Cope contacted Mr. White of White's Garage in Almira for information on Tracy's Cave--this would have been in late 1971 or early 1972. Mr. White stated that the cave was about 20 feet wide and 30 feet high and deep, that the town of Almira used to have their school picnics there, and that the cave was named after Lee Tracy [sic], a Washington outlaw.

I checked the History of the Big Bend Country, Hollis Fultz's Famous Northwest Manhunts and Murder Mysteries, and other references in the UW Library Northwest Collection, and soon found out that the outlaw in question was Harry (not Lee) Tracy. Tracy was a robber, killer, and desperado who escaped from the Oregon State Penitentiary near Salem on June 2, 1902. He fled into Washington with a partner whom he soon killed, and remained in the Seattle area for over a month. Animal cunning and extraordinary marksmanship kept him one or more jumps ahead of the law. Late in July, he

NOTES ON JAPANESE AND KOREAN LAVA TUBE CAVES

by Takanori Ogawa

As for lava caves in Japan, a list of caves which have a length of more than 30 m is available. Also a list of lava caves which have a length of more than 100 m in Cheju Island is available. I have made a list of lava caves which have a length of more than 30 m in the Mt. Fuji district. Although some are short, they are scientifically important. As for Japanese limestone caves, there are around 1044. A list is available. The longest is Ryusen-Do cave which has a length of around 10 km.

The list of lava caves which have a length of more than 100 m in Cheju Island is as follows. The length of Man Jang Kul and Sochon Kul are recorded a little longer than in the recent past because branches are included as a result of recent investigations. Kul or Gul is "cave" in Korean.

1. Man Jang Kul	10,068 m* (some parts not actually measured)
2. Bilemot Kul	8,500 m* (roughly measured)
3. Susan Kul	4,700 m* (roughly measured)
4. Sochon Kul	3,074.4 m*
5. Michon Kul	1,695m
6. Handul Kul	1,400 m
y. Waful Kul	1,316 m
8. Kun Choki Kul	910 m
9. Shinchang Seong Kul	850 m
10. Song Dong Kul	850 m
11. Ryuktigi Kul	800 m
12. Kulin Kul	380 m
13. Sang Yong Kul	380 m
14. Imemol Kul	350 m
15. Keot Se Kul	250 m
16. Kenegi Kul	200 m
17. Dokchon Kul	190 m
18. Keyamol Kul	170 m
19. Fang Kum Kul	140 m
20. Jean Choun Kul	114 m
21. Hyop Je Kul	109 m
22. Ponz Mang Kul	100 m
23. Beam Kul	about 400 m
24, 25. Masi Maru Kul; Kang Seng Kul.	Unsurveyed.

Best wishes to the N.S.S.

*Editor's note: The lengths given here for Man Jang and Sochon, and possibly those for Susan and Bilemot (Bilremos), include more than one individual cave. For the present I stand on my comments and figures in the last two issues.

CASCADE GROTTO STORE

Bill Capron, Keeper: Phone 784-8497.
Price List, March 1978

Cave Packs	\$1.50
Carbide	50¢/lb.
Judson kneepads, pair	4.50
Helmets	*
Chin straps	.85
Premier Carbide Lamps	9.25
Lamp Brackets	1.00
Lamp Felts	2/25¢
Lamp Tips	.20
Lamp Flints	3/25¢
Lamp Gaskets	2/25¢
MSA Edison Cell Headlamps	*
Gibbs ascenders (spring)	8.50
Gibbs (quick release)	10.50
Bonaiti D Carabiners	2.50
Bonaiti Locking D	3.25
Cascade Grotto Patches	1.50
NWRA Patches	1.50
Cascade Grotto Decals	.25
NSS Decals	.20

*Contact Keeper for Information.

Editor's note: Bill never comes to meetings, so if you want anything from the store you will have to call him.

THE CASCADE CAVER
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University of Washington
Seattle WA 98195

Take
Nothing
But
Pictures
Leave
Nothing
But
Footprints

PROCEEDINGS OF RECENT MEETINGS

The July through February meetings were held in the public library. During this period, attendance at meetings gradually dropped down to almost nothing. At the February meeting, therefore, since it was felt that parking problems downtown had contributed to the mess, the Grotto resolved to move back to Dr. Halliday's house and from the third Monday to the third Tuesday of the month. (Our being chased out of our room at the Library due to remodeling also had something to do with it). The March meeting, held at the new place and time, justified the new arrangement with fifteen attendees, better than average for March. It was therefore resolved that the new arrangement be continued until further notice.