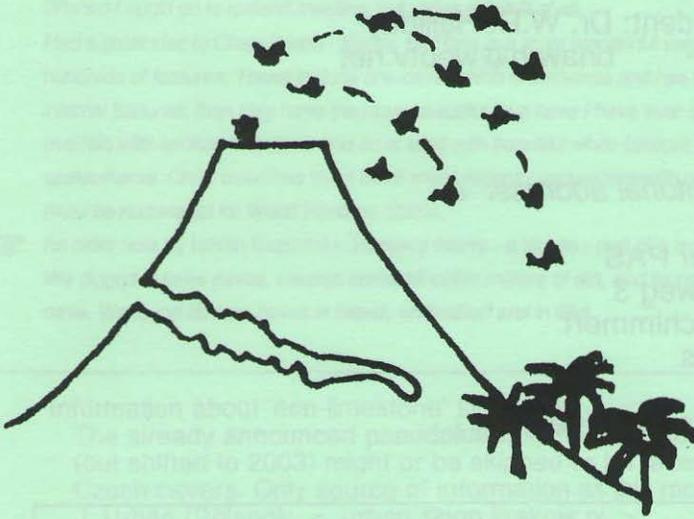


INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SPELEOLOGY
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SPÉLÉOLOGIE

Commission on Volcanic Caves



February 2003

38

Our Newsletter is send free to all members of the Commission. It is not possible to subscribe - but will be send to all interested in lava tube caves. News and information always appreciated!



Honorary President: Dr. W.R. Halliday
bnawrh@webtv.net

Chairman & editorial address: a.i.

J.P. van der PAS
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U.I.S. (or I.U.S) - Union Internationale de Spéléologie, International Union of Speleology, is an organization keeping cavers (speleologists) of some 70 countries in contact with each other. Every 4 years a U.I.S. congress is hold, last one in 2001 in Brazil, next one in 2005 in Greece.

There are a number of commissions in UIS, each concerned to a certain, but well defined topic. These commissions (each functioning in its own way) also organize at times symposia.

Last one of this commision in 2002 in Iceland, next one on the Azores in 2004.

U.I.S. is affiliated with UNESCO.

Notes and messages received:

-  Jan Urban, commission member from Poland,
*Merry Christmas and Happy New Year,
Thanks for Newsletters.... helps to imagine and get information about forms which I have never seen. Maybe we meet this year, because I got a message Jiri Kopecky and Czech speleologists might organize pseudokarst symposium in Austria or Czech Republic.*
-  István Eszterhás, commission member Hungary,
*This summer I found the first Niphargus hungaricus. First time found in a cave.
With a college we are working now on a digital database of 'non-karstic' caves of Hungary. We list now 821.*
-  Elery Hamilton-Smith, Australia, corresponding member,
*Wished I could go to Iceland meeting, but dates didn't fit at all.
Had a great visit to Cheju Island - Korea. Mt Halla is a most wonderful volcanic site with hundreds of features. These include one cave which is immense and has a great range of internal features; than they have the most beautiful lava cave I have ever seen - it is in a site overlain with aeolian limestone and so is filled with beautiful white (almost transparent) calcite speleothems. Chris wood has been there more recently and agrees with our assessment that it must be nominated for World Heritage Status.*
-  An older note by István Eszterhás, Hungary (sorry - a bit late - part of a report of Jan. 2002,
We digged in three caves, cleared some 16 cubic meters of dirt, and found 280 meters of new cave. We found 20 new caves in basalt, andesituff and in fillyt.

Information about 'non-limestone' symposia:

The already announced **pseudokarst** symposium for 2002 in Austria (but shifted to 2003) might or be skipped or be taken over by Czech cavers. Only source of information at this moment could be J. Urban (Poland): < urban @iop.krakow.pl >

The 6th symposium on **glacier caves** and karst in polar regions will be held 3-8 September 2003 on Svalbard (Spitsbergen), Norway.
Info via < karmenka@usal.es >

Next symposium on **lavatube caves** on the Azores in 2004.

Change of address:
Giuseppe M. Licitra
Viale Vittorio Veneto 151
95127 CATANIA
Italy
(E-mail unchanged < graycat@tiscalinet.it >)

Mea Culpa.... Sorry....

During the Commission Meeting at Reykjavik (Sept. 2002) questions were asked about the proceedings of the previous symposium (Catania 1999). Some remarks were made, and duly recorded and reported by the chairman of this commission.

A note was received from Giuseppe (Licitra) about some flaws in my reporting, and a request for correction. Just here.

Giuseppe also reports a change of address (not his E-mail):

Giuseppe M. Licitra
Viale Vittorio Veneto 151
95127 CATANIA
ITALY

Jan Paul (chairman commission)

By the way, I was somehow disturbed in reading the minutes of the Commission Meeting in Reykjavik: "Catania proceedings - Rumors: no money, paperwork lost...". I deem that whomsoever reported such rumors should have consulted us, prior to disseminating such inaccurate news, as actual things are somehow different. The lack of money is an usual inconvenient for all Convention organizers: you published Bend Proceedings after ten years, whereas Tokyo/Cheju proceedings are still missing. Provided we had some problems with Area della Ricerca of the NRC, that had committed itself for the publication and withdrew its commitment at the end of 1999, we had prudentially saved a "proceedings fund" which enabled (and still does) us to print the proceedings at any time, WHEN THEY WERE (or will be) READY.

In this respect I beg to point out that NO PAPERWORK WAS LOST AT ANY TIME: the only missing papers were the ones with verbal presentation not followed by a written version. Now, if we can submit all material within the end of this year, the INGV (which is a new Volcanology organism, undergone and replacing Area della Ricerca and Istituto Internazionale di Vulcanologia) is prepared to print the proceedings, missing which we will print the available papers at our own expenses. In both cases, anyhow, we will specify that the missing papers were never submitted in written format. In fact my only sin, when I asked authors once more for missing papers, is that I diplomatically wrote "I can't find your paper(s), maybe it's/they've gone astray, please send duplicate(s)", instead of crudely saying "You never sent the original paper(s), please speed up". I will highly appreciate that Jan Paul amends the 4th paragraph of the minutes accordingly, in the next issue of the Newsletter.

Giuseppe (organizer 'Catania 1999')



JSH02: International Symposium on Groundwater and Volcanoes

4 July 2003

IAHS (ICGW) and IAVCEI

Although groundwater is one of the most important characteristics of volcanoes, groundwater hydrology is perhaps the least well understood component. The purpose of the symposium is to bring together hydrologists, volcanologists, geophysicists, geochemists, geographers, and civil engineers, to exchange current ideas and information concerning groundwater in volcanoes. The topics to be covered include: recharge processes, flow paths, and residence times for groundwater; origins and occurrence of groundwater; groundwater contribution to slope disasters; influence of groundwater on volcanism; interaction between groundwater and surface waters; and groundwater usage. Studies involving geothermal hydrological systems are also appropriate for this symposium.

Main convenor: **Dr Masaya Yasuhara**
Geological Survey of Japan, Higashi, Tsukuba,
Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan
[tel.: +81 298 612409; fax: +81 298 613749;
masaya-yasuhara@aist.go.jp]

Co-convenors: **Dr Stephen B. Gingerich**,
US Geological Survey, 677 Ala Moana Boulevard
#415, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, USA
[tel.: +1 808 5872411; fax: +1 808 5872401;
sbginger@usgs.gov]

Kohei Kazahaya, Geological Survey of Japan,
Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan
[tel.: +81 298 613861; fax: +81 298 613749;
kazahaya-k@aist.go.jp]

Yuichi Suzuki, Ritsho University, 1700 Mankichi,
Kumagaya, Saitama 360-0194, Japan
[tel.: +81 48 5391648; fax: +81 48 5391648;
vsuzuki@ris.ac.jp]

Dr Joseph S. Walder (IAVCEI), US Geological
Survey, Cascades Volcano Observatory,
1300 SE Cardinal Court, Building 10, Suite 100,
Vancouver, Washington 98683-9589, USA
[tel.: +1 360 9938948; fax: +1 360 9938980;
jswalder@usgs.gov]

LAVA TUBE IN REMOTE HAWAII 3 bedroom 2
bath solar powered home on 3 acres with fruit
trees. Access to 2.8 mile lava tube on property.
Home is non-permitted. \$90,000 Call 808-966-
7254 or email panancy2@hotmail.com. Photos of
house and cave on website:
www.goodearthgraphics.com/house 10



Just some notes.....

*Above - repetition of a Japanese
symposium. Some claimed it was
not complete in a previous issue.*

*To the left - buy a lava tube.....
(found in NSS-News Oct. '02).*

*Below - stolen from www
(actually forwarded by a
reader of this publication.
Someone wanted to do work
in lava tube caves.*



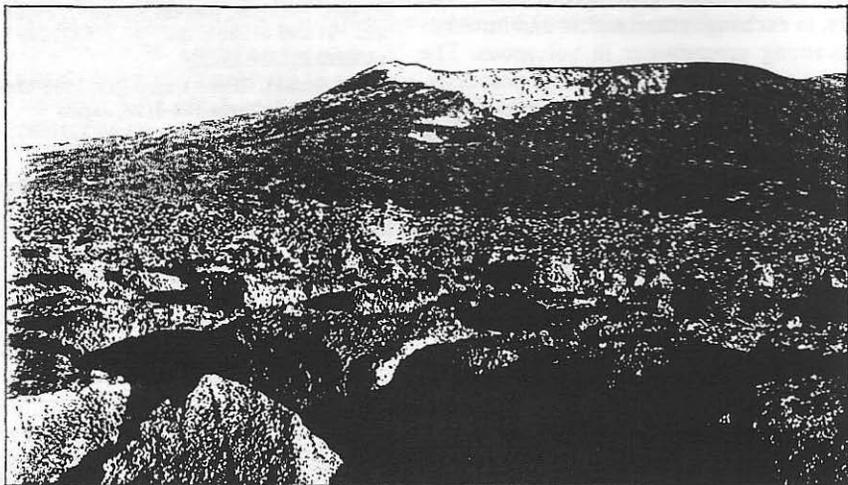
..... to post information about a cave invertebrate survey they would like to get funded. They are in the process of submitting a proposal, and are looking for a cave biologist to work with this project. they would like some extensive studies done of at least 20 caves.

..... description: Lava Beds National Monument contains over 460 known caves. the Monument currently has a list of invertebrates thought to occur in Monument caves, but no data or evidence to back this list. the main objective of this study would be to produce a systematic baseline of cave fauna. the proposed study would also generate identification

for information: CAVE_BIOLOGY@LISTSERV.UMIST.AC.UK
and Matthew_Reece@nps.gov

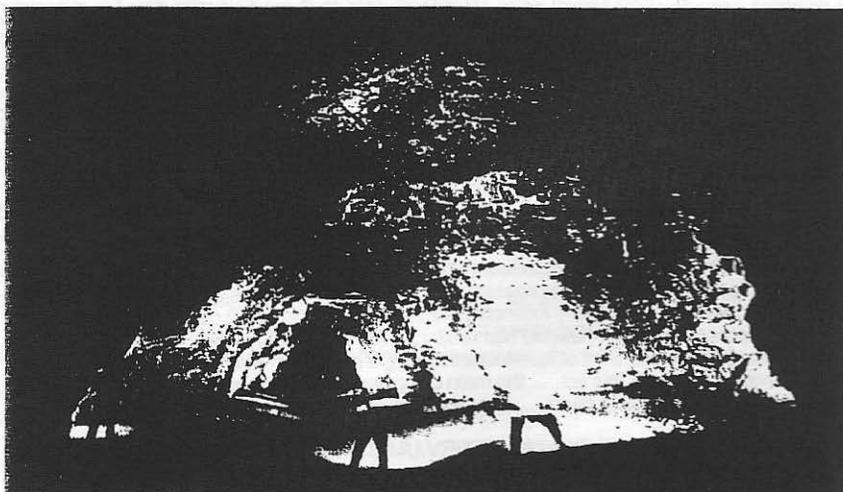
Just some notes!

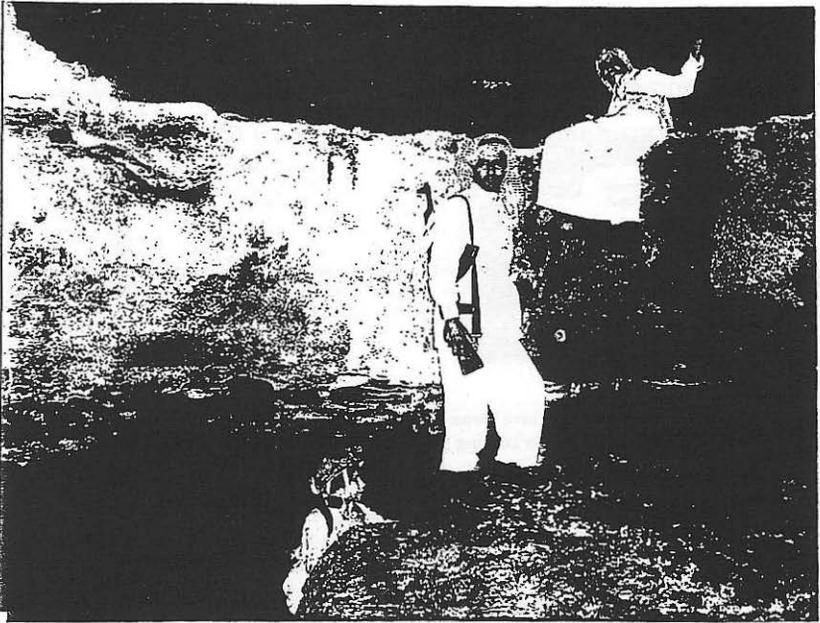
Via Bill Halliday this marvelous pictures arrived at our PC:
John Pint investigated an area with turned out to be volcanic and
found a lava tube. Length 300 meter with a big and a small 'bridge' of
lava. Another cave was showed by locals, estimated over 500
meters. A string of holes is leading to Hazim al Khadra volcano.
(The original pictures in color are fantastic - just for the record,
editor)



Hazim al Khadra volcano

The dome





The big lava-bridge (Harrat Khaybar area)

The bones



Lavaröhren (Pyroducts) auf Hawai'i und ihre Genese

Stephan Kempe*

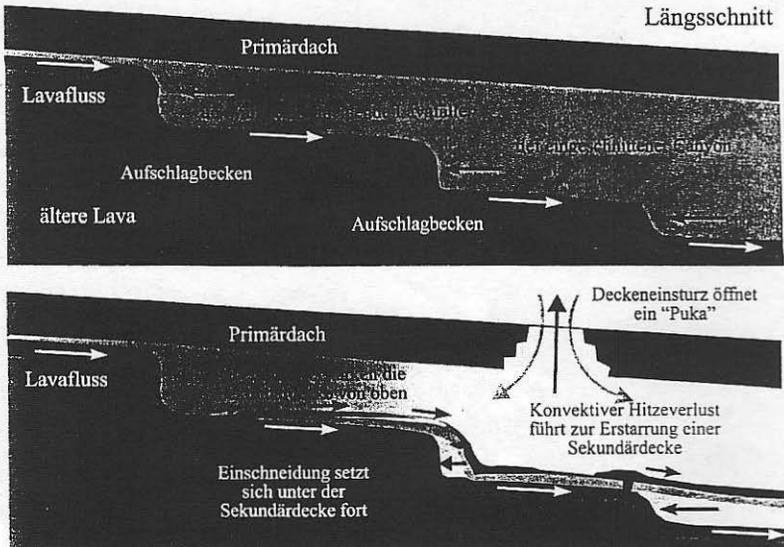


Kempe, S. (2002): Lavaröhren (Pyroducts) auf Hawai'i und ihre Genese.- In: W. Rosendahl & A. Hoppe (Hg.): Angewandte Geowissenschaften in Darmstadt.- Schriftenreihe der Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, Heft 15: 109-127; 8 Abb., 2 Tab., Hannover [ISBN 3-932537-15-7].

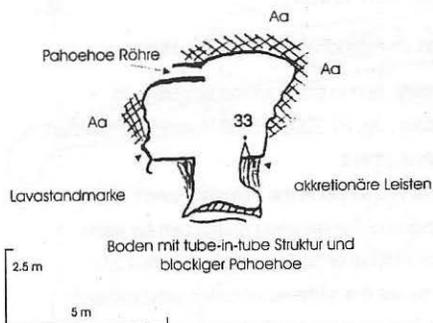
Abstract

The transport of lava in the interior of lava flows is an important volcanic process. Lava tunnel allow lava to flow over long distances without cooling significantly and thus help to build shield volcanoes with very low slopes ($< 2^\circ$). In the last 20 years, the interest in these transport structures has also increased because of the discovery of long volcanic flows on the Moon, on Mars and Venus. The longest lava cave yet surveyed is Kazumura Cave (65.5 km) on Hawai'i (Kilauea Volcano). The author and his group of students explored and surveyed several other caves on Hawai'i. These caves provide an opportunity to study formation and evolution of these "pyroducts" from the inside. The long Hawaiian pahoehoe flows grow by lava emerging at the tip, while the rest of the flow is stagnant. Very quickly one or a few conduits are established which start to erode down, draining the parallel tubes of their lava. Eventually, the lava runs in a self-generated underground canyon with an open surface. This canyon is constantly enlarged by backcutting lavafalls, undercutting of the walls and ceiling breakdown. If the ceiling collapses, the heat exchange is increased convectively and the surface of the lava river can freeze over, forming secondary ceilings in the canyon. Later spills can reinforce these ceilings which separate the canyon into one or more stories. By these processes lava caves can acquire very complex patterns which are, in many aspects, similar to those of erosive limestone caves.

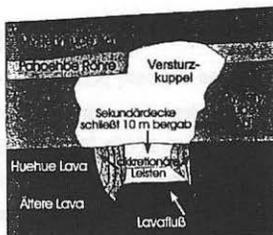
Canyonbildung durch rückschreitende Lavafälle



A) Vermessung



B) geologische Interpretation



C) Vergrößerung durch Erosion und Versturz

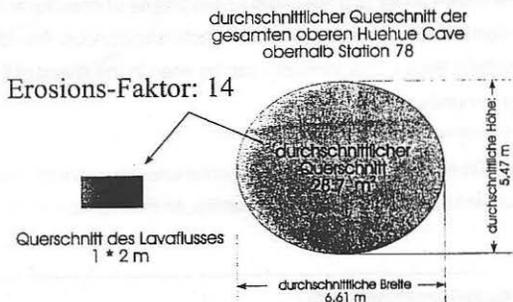


Abb. 6: Profil durch die Huehue Tube an Vermessungsstation 33 (Clague's Cave) (a) und geologische Interpretation des Geländebefundes (b). Durch Aufbruch in die hangende Lava der Mystery Tube und durch Erosion nach unten ist der durchschnittliche Querschnitt der Röhre um den Faktor 14 größer als der in der Röhre geflossene Lavafluss (c). An der Station 33 gibt es sehr große Lavastalagmiten, die auf einsickernde Mystery Lava zurückzuführen sind. (a, rechts).

This very interesting article by Stephan Kempe describes the origin of internal features of lava tube caves on Hawaii.

The article is in the German language, with (here shown) an English abstract.

The article contains 17 pages with 8 pictures and two tables.

The complete article (most likely...) available at the author, or as photocopy from the editor of this newsletter.



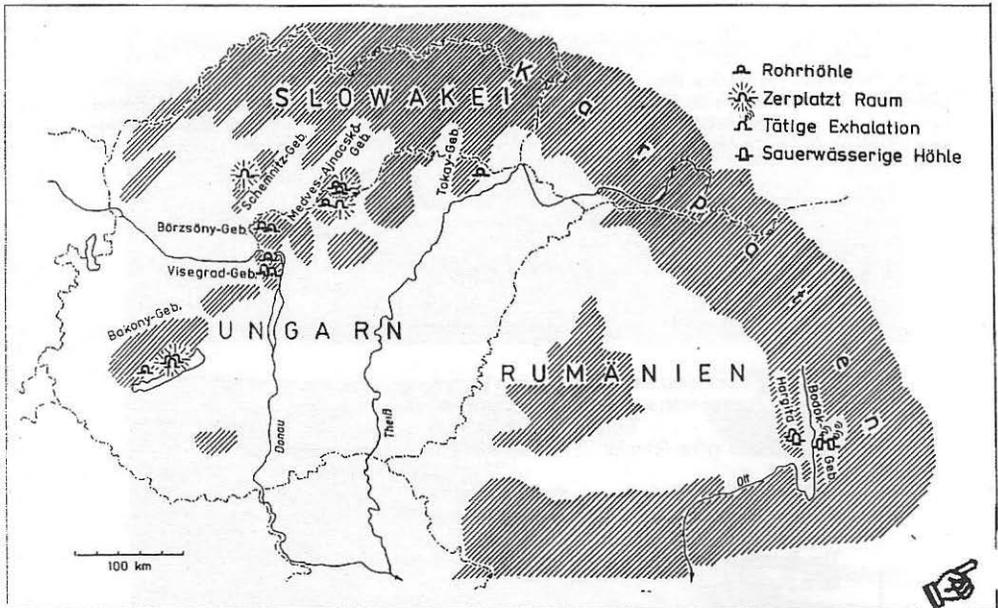
Durch Exhalation entstandene Höhlen im Karpatenbecken (exhalation origin caves in the Carpathian Basin)

by István Eszterhás, president of UIS Commission on Pseudokarst, Isztimér, Hungary

(editor: this article was originally published in Hungary, and in the German language in 'Jahresbericht der Höhlenforschergruppe Rhein-Main', Jg. 21 2000, 85-95, issued in Frankfurt am Main' (Germany, Sept. 2002). Here the English abstract:

Even after millions of years the exhaling shafts can be found in the volcanic areas which have already lost their activity. Today, only small parts of the exhaling shafts can be seen because of denudation and filling. Most of them are vertical or horizontal pipes, a few are steam-explosion holes. In most of these exhaling caves the stiffener of condensed minerals still can be found (sulphur, different salts etc.). In a few caves the exhalation and separation of mineral substances still continues. This work introduces the 24 exhaling caves in the Carpathian Basin which are known so far and also colours the palette of pseudokarstic caves. Besides, I point to the similarity of the exhalation of today's active volcanous, the dormant volcanic areas and the shafts of these. This similarity can be seen in the shape of the shafts and the composition of the minerals settled in them.

Editor: this article describes 24 shafts (9 vertical, 12 horizontal and three others), max. depth 30 meters, max. length 15,8 m. Several are just a few meters, or only ruins.



Location of the investigated caves

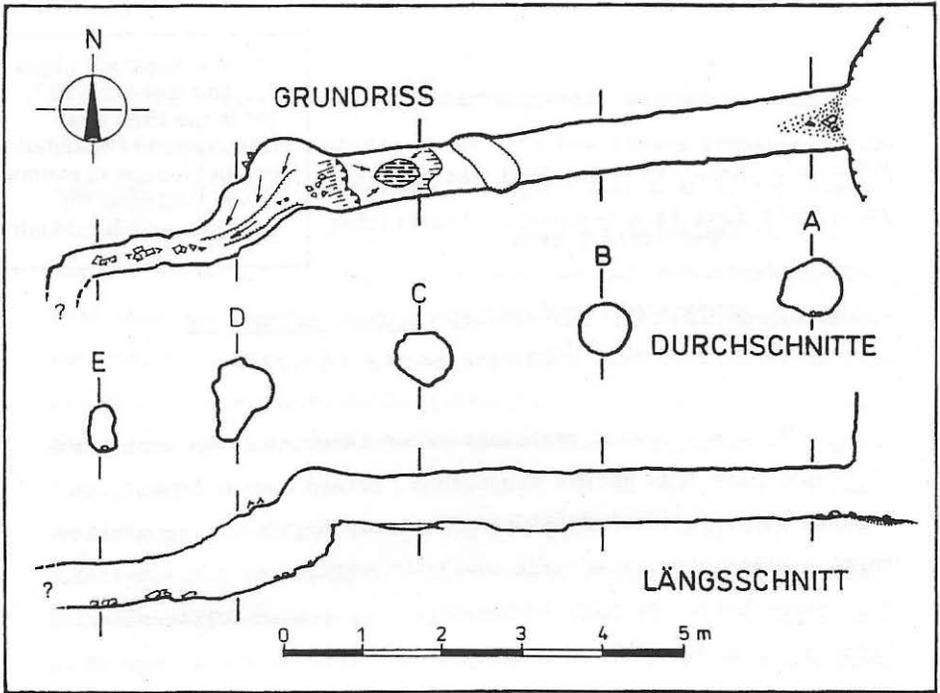


Abb. 2: Waagerechte Röhre – Fuchsbau in Kamorhorn, Börzsönygebirge, Ungarn

Examples of a vertical and horizontal cave

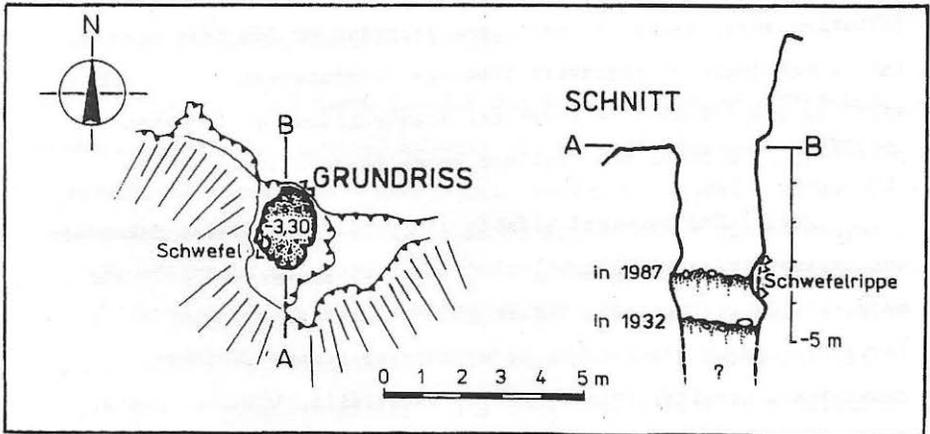


Abb. 3: Senkrechte Röhre – Schlot im Ragatschhorn, Medves – Ajnácskö-Gebirge, Slowakei

William R. Halliday – Jan Paul van der Pas

Az előszót írta és a beszámolót fordította:
Eszterhás István

These 4 pages are pages
3, 5 and 6 of issue #37,
but in the Hungarian
language and translated
by our Hungarian member
István Eszterhás for
publication in his country.

A 10. NEMZETKÖZI VULKÁNSZPELEOLÓGIAI SZIMPÓZIUM

/Reykjavík, 2002. szeptember 9-15./

Már a szimpóziium meghirdetésekor látszott, hogy azon anyagi okokból nem lesz módunk résztvenni. Izland Európa legdrágább országa és még a távolságból adódó tetemes útiköltség is növelte volna a kiadásokat. Ezek után nem is készültünk az összejövetelel való részvételre, de hogy évkönyvünkben ne legyen folytonossági hiány a vulkánspeleológiai szimpóziiumok bemutatásáról, így az UIS Vulkánbarlangok Bizottságának 37. Newsletter-ében /Hírlevél/ megjelent két beszámoló egybeszerkesztett változatát közöljük.

— x x x —

A 10. Nemzetközi Vulkánspeleológiai Szimpóziium Izlandon, Reykjavíkban volt 2002. szeptember 9-15. között. A nagyon jól szervezett rendezvényen a sikerhez az időjárás is hozzájárult. Többnyire szép, napos idő volt, ami Izlandon ez idő tájt szokatlan. A nagyjából 30 résztvevő többsége természetesen Izlandról volt, de szép számban jelentek meg Ausztráliából és az Azóriszigetektől, a többi tájakról már kevesebben jöttek.

Egy kitűnő bevezető előadás után, melyet Kristjan Saemundsson tartott Izland vulkángeológiájáról mintegy 30 különféle témájú előadás következett. Minden előadás angolul hangzott el. A legtöbbjük magas színvonalú, de ugyanakkor könnyen érthető is volt. Bemutatásra kerültek Izland, Azóri, Ausztrália, Hawaii, Szamoa, Japán, Olaszország, Korea, az Arab-félsziget és más tájak vulkáni felszínei. Különösen magas színvonalú előadás hangzott el Ken

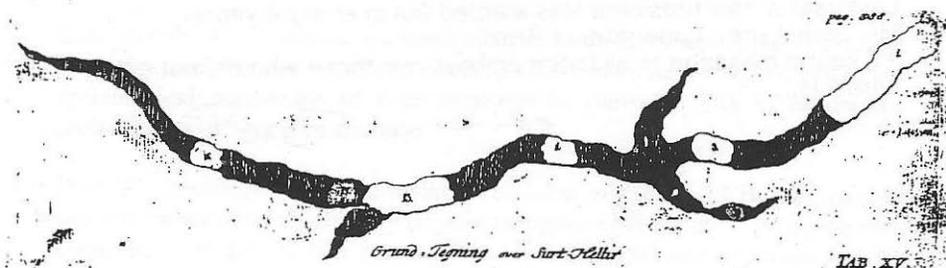
Grimes-től a kéreg alatti lávabarlangokról, melynek kapcsán bemutatta, hogy milyen hatása van a paheohoe lávára irányuló radarsugárnak. Chris Wood beszámolója megmutatta, hogy milyen összefüggés van a rengési gyűrűk és a vulkánikus csatornák között. Jakob Gudbjortsson és Sigurdur Jónsson egy új vulkánbarlang-típust mutattak be, a többnyire kisméretű hyalo- /üveg-/barlangokat, melyek a jégtömbök olvadása közben a hyaloklasztikumban formálódnak és elég elterjedtek Izlandon. Arni Stefánsson az Izlandon fellelhető kiömlési kőzetek barlangjainak típusait és a nyitott vulkáni zsombolyokat tárgyalta és köztük bemutatta a világ eddig ismert legmélyebbjét, a Thrinukagigur-t. John Pint pedig a csontszáraz Szaúd Arábiai lávacsőbarlangokról beszélt. Douglas Medville előadása az ő jelenlétén kívül csak felolvasásban a Mauna Loa északi részének barlangjairól szólt. Tsotomu Honda a japán falenyomatüregek és a gázhólyagok kapcsolatát ecsetelte, majd Takanori Ogawa'-val együtt bemutatták a Fuji-hegy különleges falenyomatlabirintusait. Ken Grimes beszélt a világ eddig ismert harmadik legmélyebb lávahasadékáról Ausztráliában. William Halliday pedig bemutatta a Kilauea-vulkán Great Crack-jának /Nagy Hasadékának/ barlangjait és a lávacsövekben előforduló vulkáni struktúrák megdőbbentő változataosságát.

További előadások szóltak még a lávabarlangok védelméről, biológiájáról, klimatológiai viszonyairól, történelmi vonatkozásaikról és turisztikai szerepükről. Chris Wood előadta javaslatát, mely szerint ki kéne mondani, hogy a koreai Cheju-sziget legyen a világörökség része. Ez a bejelentés ovációval kísért tetszésnyilvánítást váltott ki. Úgy tűnik, ennek előterjesztéséhez még elegendő idő áll rendelkezésre. Gérald Favre két világklasszis videoját mutatta be, az egyik egy Hawaii-n, a másik egy Izlandon tevékenykedő expedíció munkájáról adott szezációs képsorokat.

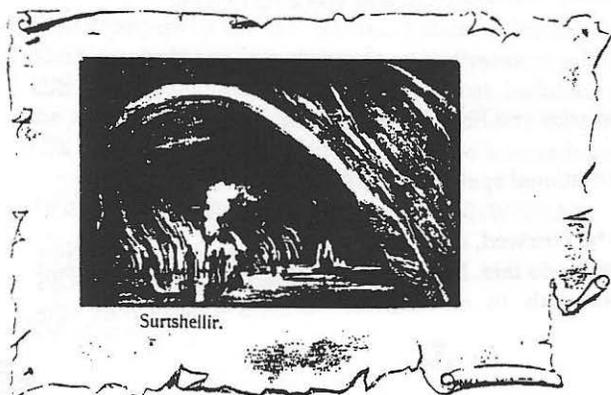
A szimpóziium programjához több kirándulás is kapcsolódott. A felszíni túrák során áthaladtunk Izland központi jeges fennsík-ján, majd áztattuk fáradt testünket a Kék-laguna 40 °C-os vizében, megnéztünk néhány vulkáni kúpot. Több "hellir"-t /barlangot/ is volt szerencsénk meglátogatni. A Leidarendi egy kb. 500 m hosszú, a turistaforgalomtól elzárt, nagyon szép lávacseppkövekkel rendelkező barlang. Az Arna-barlang viszonylag kicsi, de szerfölött sok lávacseppköve miatt nemzeti emlékké nyilvánították. A barlangon kívül telepítettek egy generátort és ennek segítségével fánýárt lehet teremteni az üregben. E barlangot hamarosan lezárják és csak a tudományos kutatások számára lesz a bejárás engedélyezve. Egy napon néztük meg a Surts-, a Stefáns- és a Vidgelmír-barlangokat. Mindegyik elég nagy és sok bennük a lávacseppkö. A Surts-és Stefáns-barlangok voltaképp egy lávacsőrendszer felszakadásokkal tagolt részei. Együttes hosszuk kb. 4.300 m. A Surts-hellir a legrégebben és leggyakrabban publikált izlandi barlang, már 1752-ben jelent meg róla rajzokkal, barlangtérképekkel illusztrált album. A Vidgelmír a világ legdrágábban látogatható barlangja, ami tényleg nagyon szép, elején van benne némi jég, aztán a lávacseppkövek látványa az uralkodó. Különösen érdekesek az u.n. "lávaszalmák", melyek milliószámra díszítik a barlangot egész hosszában – sajnos jelentős részük már törött. A barlang teljes hossza mintegy 1.500 m.

A szimpóziium végén ülésezett az UIS Vulkánbarlangok Bizottsága. Szóba került, hogy az elhangzott előadások anyagát, valamint egy összefoglaló, azaz két kötetet jelentessünk meg a szimpóziiumról. Megegyeztünk abban, hogy a következő, a 11. szimpóziium az Azóri-szigeteken legyen 2004-ben. Valószínűleg a szigetcsoport központjában levő Pico-sziget lesz az összejövétel központja és innen lehet majd kirándulásokat tenni a többi szigetre is. Pontosítás után a részletekről majd a weblapon lehet tájékozódni.

Már a 12. szimpózium helye és ideje is kirajzolódni látszik, mert John Pint kérte, hogy az 2006-ban Szaúd Arábiában kerüljön lebonyolításra. A bizottságba négy újabb tag lett felvéve: Gérald Favre /CH/, Björn Hróarsson /IS/, João Carlos Nunes /P, Azóri/ és John Pint /S-A/. Jan Paul van der Pas bejelentette, hogy ő szeretné a bizottság elnöki tisztét egy fiatalabb kollégának átadni, de ezt a résztvevők nem fogadták el, így továbbra is ő maradt a Vulkánbarlangok Bizottságának elnöke.



A Surtshellirt mutató, valószínűleg az első lágabarlantérkép Eggerts Olafssonar és Bjarna Pálssonar: "Um ferdir á Islandi" című 1752-ben Dániában kiadott albumából



Surtshellir.

A Surtshellir ábrázolása egy 1905-ben kiadott képeslapon



UIS Union Internationale de Spéléologie

UIS is the international organization which tries to keep speleologists together, and/or takes care these very special people will find each other and communicate.

UIS was established some ½ century ago in Europe, but has really gone international in due time.

Nowadays UIS is affiliated with UNESCO, and has an agreement with IGU (International Geographical Union).

UIS has some groups (study groups or commissions, whatever you want to call them) who take care about some special people and try to make them communicate about the very special subject of the commission.

Last year a new president was elected (as in every 4 years),

Mr. José Ayrton Labegalini of Brazil.

He sent a message to all UIS members, for those who did not get it: here it is.....

editor. *José Ayrton Labegalini*



Monte Sião, December 29, 2002

José Ayrton Labegalini
President UIS
jal@tec3000.com.br

UIS Bureau Members,

Coordinators of Departments, Commissions, and Working Groups,

UIS National Delegates and

Presidents of National Societies and Federations

Dear friends from the international speleological family,

In any time our hopes can be renewed, our plans can be made, but when a New Year begins is the best time to do this. Now it is a good opportunity, to the UIS President, to send a few words to all members of this great family, the



speleologists and cavers, the speleological societies and/or federations of the whole world, that compose direct or indirectly the UIS.

I wish that all speleologists and cavers of the each country of the World join themselves in speleological groups, that the groups of each country join in their national federation and/or societies, that all national federation and/or societies join in the UIS through its delegates. The UIS promotes the formation of interrelationships between speleologists and cavers around the world, as well as developing all aspects of speleology (scientific, technical, cultural, sportive, social and economic) and protecting and managing the World Speleological Heritage in a way which will promote sustainable development in all locations where caves are found or speleological activities are important in that development.

Dear Presidents of National Societies and Federations, I request you to disclose the UIS to the groups of yours federations and/or societies, I request you to use speleological periodicals of your countries to show the UIS to cavers and speleologists of your own country.

Dear UIS National Delegates, maintain contacts with the UIS Bureau, request and send news of the speleology of your countries disclose the UIS in your own countries. You are the link between the speleology of your countries and the UIS, you represent the President of your national societies or federations in the UIS.

Dear Coordinators of Departments, Commissions, and Working Groups, I request you to take care with the UIS in your Commissions and Working Groups, because you have the responsibility to organize and to do develop the speleology as science or as technique.

Dear members of the UIS Bureau, I claim a few time of all you to work to UIS. The UIS needs not only the work of its President and General Secretary, but the UIS needs the cooperation of all its Bureau, including all the past Presidents, all the Adjoin Secretaries and the vice Presidents. Together we can transform the UIS in an entity truly representative of the international speleology.

To all you the best wishes of a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

José Ayrton Labegalini

UIS President



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November 18, 2002

Via Certified US Mail

James Caplan, Supervisor
Umpqua National Forest
PO Box 1008
Roseburg, OR 97470

Re: Mowich Cave, FOIA

Dear Mr. Caplan

Attached is a list of 24 items hereby requested by my client, Dr. William R. Halliday, in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Please send them directly to him at the address below, within the time framework provided by that Act.

Dr. William R. Halliday
c/o L. B. Halliday
6530 Cornwall Court
Nashville, TN 37205

Please note that only items 21 and 24 are new requests. Items 22 and 23 were acknowledged in your letter of May 13, 2002 (File Code 6270-1; 07-013-UMP) as being in process but have not been received. Items 1-20 were specifically requested in my clients letter to you of May 7, 2002 but have never been acknowledged. I call your attention to the time frame for responses to FOIA requests as provided in that Act.

Sincerely,



Richard P. Blumberg

RPB/ssw
cc: Client
enclosures

ITEMS TO BE SUPPLIED UNDER THIS FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST:

1) re: "Habitat Conservation Assessment and Conservation Strategy for the Townsend's Big-Eared Bat", previously supplied only in part:

- A) title page or other portion identifying the authors and their affiliations.
- B) documentation of the allegation that the "most serious factor (in population declines) is loss and/or degradation of suitable roosting habitat".
- C) documentation of the allegation that "all population declines are known to be due to human disturbance of roost sites".
- D) documentation of cited impact of pesticide spraying.
- E) documentation or lack thereof of impact of predation on bats.

2) re: unattributed 1-page tabulation entitled "Monitoring from 1983-2000 documented year around use".

- A) documentation of dates, times of day/night, weather, location of observer and how each count was performed, for all years except 1985.

3) re: letter of 18 June 1999 from Jerry Farrell to C. Barkhurst.

- A) responses to this letter and memos and notes about it.

4) re: unsigned memo dated 5 October 2001, "Re: Protection of Mowich Cave".

- A) memos and notes identifying preparer and promulgator of this memo.
- B) field notes and other documents substantiating supposed counts "in late September, October, December, January" including techniques, dates, times of day/night, weather, location of observer, and how each count was performed.
- C) the cited personal communication from S. Cross.
- D) specific documentation for the allegation about "the opinion of biologists and scientists" in paragraph 6.

5) re: "Mowich Cave History and the Biology of Townsend's Big Eared Bats April 18, 2000, by Mike Hupp.

- A) field notes documenting alleged "years of observations".
- B) bibliographic citations for specified 1990 and 1991 Perkins and Tuttle references.
- C) documents substantiating designation of Mowich Cave as "significant".

6) re: letter 10 March 1984 from Mark Perkins to Bob Leonard (previously supplied in part).

- A) remainder of section on Mowich Cave following page 1.

7) re: memo dates 7 March 1989 from Jessica Gonzales to District Ranger, Diamond Lake Ranger District (previously supplied in part):

- A) any reference to Mowich Cave between first and last pages.

8) re: telephone memo 29 August 2000 by Cindy Barkhurst.

- A) documentation that Steve Cross has been familiar with this cave for 20 years.



B) documentation (other than the fanciful Earl Moore book) of alleged substantial pre-1980's bat populations.

C) copies of the cited post-1980 data in C. Barkhurst's possession.

D) documentation of alleged harm to bats resulting from moving between nearby caves.

E) considerations (if any) of increased predation resulting from gating.

9) re: supposed letter from Merlin Tuttle dated 6 July 2000.

A) signed copy or other documentation that this is more than a draft that was never signed.

B) if never signed, USFS memos and notes regarding its preparation.

C) telephone and other memos regarding all conversations with Merlin Tuttle, Jim Kennedy and other staff persons of Bat Conservation International regarding this cave.

10) re: sequence of five edited telephone memos dated September 2000 between L. Broeker, C. Barkhurst and J. Nieland.

A) telephone memos of cited "additional conversations" between J. Nieland and C. Barkhurst.

B) letters and/or memos documenting cited statements by Steve Cross on this and related subjects.

11) re: "Mowich Cave", undated 4-page memo by Larry Broeker to J. Ouimet, District Ranger.

A) the cited detailed site map supposedly showing at least 28 cave features in the vicinity of Mowich Cave.

B) the cited communications with J. Bohler and J. Nieland (in addition to those requested in item 10), C. Barkhurst and J. O'Dowd.

C) substantiation of allegations about bat populations, including but not limited to field notes documenting methodologies, and dates and times of counts.

D) the cited written communique from J. Nieland.

12) re: USFS "Environmental Policy and Procedures Handbook Chapter 20, effective 7/11/91", supplied in part.

A) CFR category 31.1b section 1, as cited by C. Barkhurst in memo dated 22 March 2000 to Mike Hupp, entitled "Reply to Senators Smith and Wyden".

13) re: unsigned draft of Decision Memo ca 1991.

A) memos and notes regarding the allegation that there were no extraordinary circumstances that might cause this decision to have significance.

B) memos and notes regarding the accessibility of caves with high recreational values on the Klamath and Deschutes National Forests to the people of Roseburg.

C) inter- and intraoffice memos on the decision matrix on the preparation and non-signing of this draft.

14) re: job order for installation of gate on cave by May 3, 1992.

A) inter- and intraoffice memos on timing of this installation.

15) re: 1-page photocopy of draft of cave sign, with logos of Bat Conservation International and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department.

- A) actual text of sign emplaced in cave in 1992 and its replacement sign.
- B) telephone and interoffice memos regarding this sign, its emplacement, removal and replacement, including those with Jim Kennedy of Bat Conservation International.

16) re: memo dated 22 March 2000 from C. Barkhurst to M. Hupp, entitled "Reply to Senators Smith and Wyden".

- A) documentation that *P. townsendii* is "unique" as alleged.
- B) documentation that *P. townsendii* is "rare" by Federal standards, as alleged.
- C) office and telephone memos documenting the response of her superiors to this memo,
- D) documentation of the allegation that "lack of NEPA documentation" is not an issue.
- E) the cited "district reports" allegedly documenting years of Forest Service monitoring the bat population.
- F) documentation that the alleged significant decline in bat population is due to human disturbances other than the presence of the gate.
- G) documentation of the rate of predation on the bat colony before and after the gate.
- H) memos and notes about the selection matrix for gating rather than for fencing the cave.

17) re: Regional Forester letters of May 5, 2000 to U.S. Senators.

- A) documentation that the cave is only 150 feet long as alleged.
- B) documentation of the allegation that NEPA due process provisions were not required for the closure action.

18) re: pages 122-127 of "A Damage Assessment of Cultural Resource Sites on the Umpqua National Forest" by T. Churchill et al, ca. 1994.

- A) documentation of the allegation that no cultural material is present in this cave.
- B) documentation of the allegation that the cave has never been surveyed.

19) re: 2-page message display on cultural resources.

- A) documentation that Mowich Cave is NOT cultural site 15-03-101.

20) re: interoffice memo September 2000 on cultural values.

- A) field notes and memos documenting cave floor before and after every visit.

21) all communications between Steve Cross and staff persons or volunteers of the Umpqua National Forest concerning Mowich Cave.

22) meeting summary for March 5, 1991.

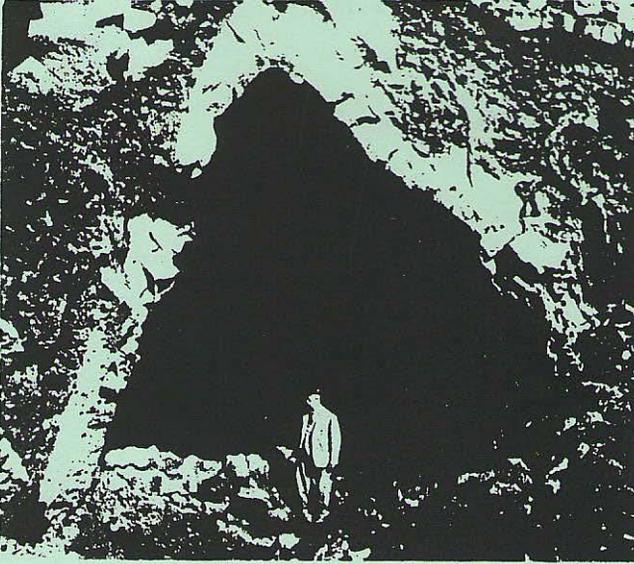
23) meeting notes for March 6, 1991.

24) all responses to June 28, 2002 mailing, File Code 2600 and memos regarding development of Cave Management Plan for Mowich Cave.



Wanted (...?.....!.....)

To those who are familiar with 'Speleological Abstracts', a UIS publication which summarizes everything issued about 'speleology'. This publication is sent to their library. But as known, few people have time to make the summaries. The editor of this publication has not enough knowledge to do this (due to the fact it has to be in a digital format). The most important fact is that it seems now this publication is not mentioned, which might be a 'missing link' in the future. Someone willing to take this task? All info needed at the editor.

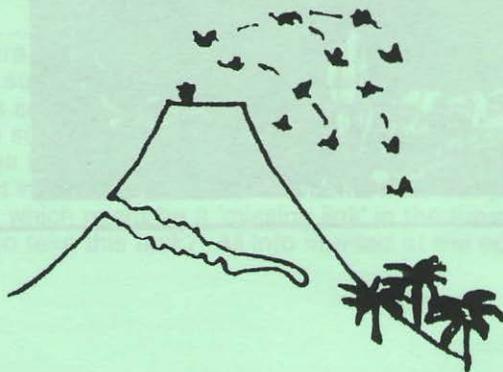
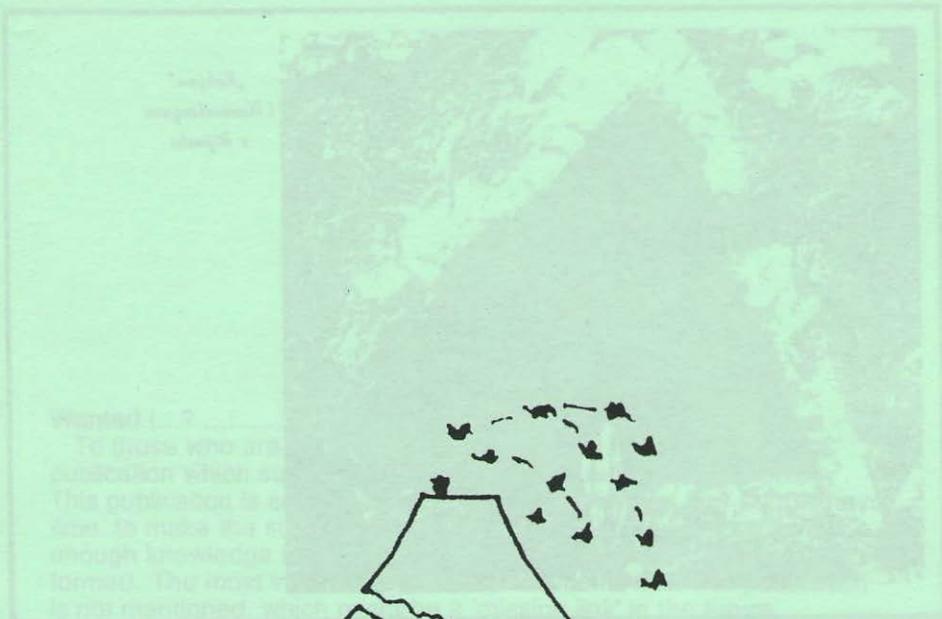


*„Kirkjan“
í Dimmuborgum
v. Myvatni*

This volcanic feature, in Dimmuborgir near Myvatn, was visited during the symposium 'Iceland 2002'.

Behind it is a big hall. 'Kirkjan' means 'Church'.

Some claim it to be a part of a lava tube. Bill Halliday is not so sure about that.



This volcanic feature, in the Hawaiian Islands near Hawaii, was visited during the expedition between 1800 and 1805. Behind it is a big hill, Kilauea, means 'Cone'. Some claim it to be a part of a large cone. Bill Hamilton is not so sure about that.