



# The Cascade Caver

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



Volume 11, no. 8

Editor: Dr. W.R. Halliday

August 1974

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## COMING EVENTS

July 22-23. Dynamited Cave re-gating project. Call Coughlin, PA5-9127.

July 29-30. Paradise Ice Caves scouting trip. Call Anderson, 938-3575.

August 5-6. Reserve weekend for last-minute pre-convention work.

August 12-13. Pre-convention field trips:

Papoose Cave.

Big Bar caves in Hells Canyon

Mount Adams.

August 20. Paradise Ice Caves post-convention trip.

August 14. Regular grotto meeting, unusual place: White Salmon, Wash.  
Location will be posted at convention hq.

August 15-18. NSS Convention, White Salmon, Wash.

August 26-27. Rest.

September 2-4. Possible Canadian trip. Call Brown, RO3-9094.

Early 1973. Possible British Honduras trip.

## WELCOME, CANADIANS!

At the July grotto meeting, chairman Bob Brown reported that at the recent regional meeting, the Alberta Speleological Society and British Columbia Speleo-research were voted into the region. The latter is a small group in the Vancouver area which includes Clarence Hronek, father of Vancouver Island and B.C. caving; the Alberta group is larger and has just gone to a slick-paper impressive format for its Bulletin. In view of the outstanding international cooperation and camaraderie that has marked Northwest speleology, it is particularly pleasant to have these two groups formally affiliated along with VICEG.

## WELCOME, EWSC!

Bob reported that the EWSC Caving Club was also voted in; we're of course delighted and hope that they can soon progress to grotto status despite the problems of their particular area.

Thus is the brotherhood of cavers cemented even more firmly. (WRH)

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### RECENT FIELD TRIPS

At the July grotto meeting, Curt Black reported locating geothermal caves in the crater of Mount Baker. He found three entrances, the largest 15 to 20 feet in diameter along the southwest wall of the crater, with two smaller entrances on the west and northwest arcs of the crater. A strong odor of sulfur dissuaded him from entering.

Yr editor is unaware of any published information or explorations of these caves or cave, as the case may be. In fact, I cannot offhand recall any other geothermal cave except the Summit caves of Mount Rainier. In view of the way glaciospeleology mushroomed when the grotto started looking into glacier caves, I can't help wondering if everyone has been overlooking geothermal caves too. Comments welcome indeed!

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Bob Werner reported a recent visit to the Summit Caves, on his fourth climb of The Mountain, Memorial Day weekend. Such a mob was struggling up the mountain behind them that he only went in about 50 feet.

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Still no formal report on the Snake River expedition.

### GLACIOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams. Mountaineer Bulletin, Prospectus number, 11th Annual Outing of The Mountaineers, August 4-August 25, 1917.

p. 6: "The glaciers of St. Helens are remarkable for their cleanness. Their lower reaches are not buried in debris as is so commonly the case. The exposure of clear ice with its wonderful sculpturing in caves, arches, wells, tunnels and crevasses and with all the variety and depth of colors is most unusual and attractive. Most of the glaciers of St. Helens have not been carefully studied, differentiated or named."

pp. 6-7: "Mt. Adams is a worthy brother of Mt. Rainier. Though two thousand feet less in height, it has one scene, the great Klickitat Glacier and precipice on the east side, which cannot be matched by any one scene on the greater peak. Its parks and ice-caves are marvelous in beauty and interest." -- W.D. Lyman.

### SUMMIT STEAM CAVES EXPEDITION

Gene Kiver at EWSC has requested the services of any grotto members who can join his 7-10 day expedition the last of July and the first part of August; dates not yet certain. Altitude-conditioned mappers are particularly welcome.

# The Legendary Foot-Fanny Traverse

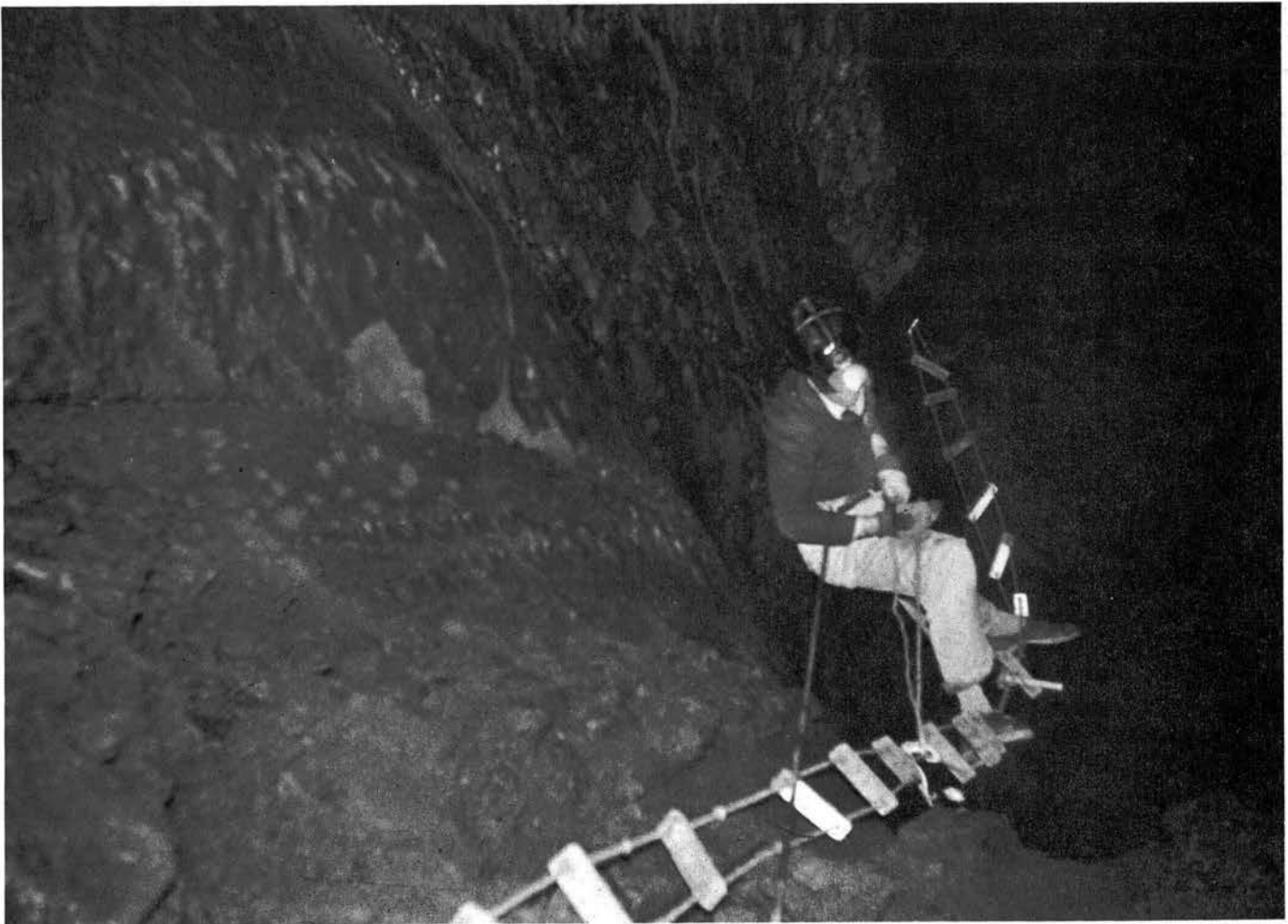
by Luurt G. Nieuwenhuis NSS 6708

"I had hoped to remain silent, inoffensive, and unknown, but I can remain quiet no longer; Yes, Virginia, there was a fearful-foot-and-fanny-traverse.

It happened many years ago; so many, in fact, that there are very few cavers around that remember what marvelous things happened in those days (I can remember three: I started caving, Dynamited Cave was opened after receiving it's name, and Bill did his thing. The latter I now will relate).

On June 17, 1961, various ablebodied men of the Cascade Grotto, along with Bill Halliday proceeded to attack the rubble pile that was later to result in the entrance of the cave. (There were no members of the Oregon Grotto present, but that is understandable in view of the prehistorical date). At this time, a part exploration resulted in a halt at the top of the 40 foot drop.

On July 15, 1961, again some of the grotto personnel were at the cave. This time, the party went first to the sand passage, and then to the 40 foot pit. Halliday in those days was not yet much past his prime, and so decided that he desired to see what was across the pit, rather than going down it (being aware of reports of another drop in that direction). Being a novice, I was not alarmed when a method for crossing the chasm was proposed. The plan was this: We would take one of Bill's infamous rope ladders (yes, the same ones that had a reputation of elongation through breakage), and we would fling it across the drop in the hope that it would wedge between the wall and the melted-in-place chockstone on the other side. The first three or so times we tested the ladder led to its return to us, but finally it remained in spite of all our attempts at retrieval. Upon this, Bill was to cross. It is to his credit



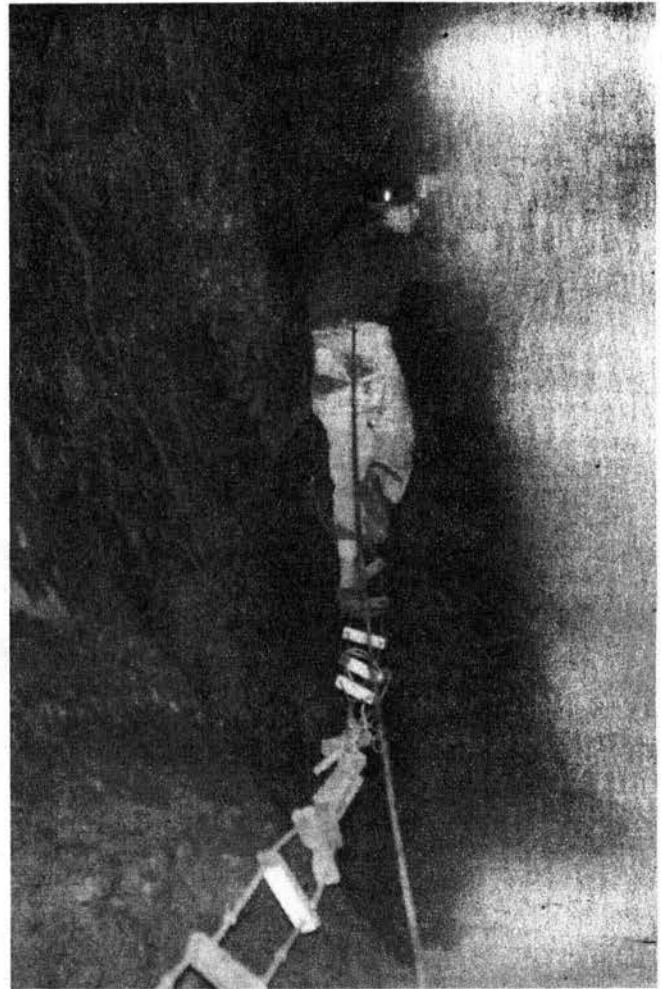
that he used a good belay, though how much good that would have done on a 25 foot pendulum swing downwards remains to be considered.

As can be seen by the accompanying slides taken at the time, and unretouched, the technique was the back to the wall (possibly for safety at first, surely for desperation later on) with the feet against the ladder. Then slowly move the back along the wall, while maintaining the friction with the hands and arms. After this, a very careful and shaky foot shuffle, and Bill was a foot farther along. The dialogue, though not highly expletive nor very enlightening, did convey a certain amount of tension that was felt by all concerned, and a hearty roar of relief was voiced by all when the traverse was completed.



After Bill was safely on the other side of the drop, we sent his pack down the rope after him, so that he might remain a well-prepared caver. (For those of our readers who haven't been in Dynamited Cave, the angle from the top of the 40 foot drop to Bill's side was a good 20°). The pack made it across fine, but on the other side, under Bill's handling, a partially filled 2 lb. can of carbide made an un-

assisted descent to the ballroom floor, which sizzled and sputtered for a while, and began to look slightly snowy over a large area. Bill did go on a little way, but soon was stopped by a natural barrier and returned.



I seem to have the strong impression that the fearful-foot-and-fanny was a one way, one time only affair, and that it neither was then, nor has since, been repeated. You might well ask, then, "How did Halliday ever get back from across the pit?" That's a good question. Maybe the experience was so unnerving and unsettling, that he desired to do less caving and more writing, so that he wouldn't have to risk getting into such a position again. (Sorry, Bill, I couldn't resist at least one dig). In any case, you'd better ask him yourself the next time that you see him. I'm sure that he'd be delighted to talk about it."

Caving on Cheju-do, Korea  
- Larry Peterson

The Cheju-do trip didn't go as well as it might have but I did see some caves. I was to meet a Korean friend but I was two days late and missed him. I did meet a friend of Mr. Pae, Mr. Yong Ki Kim who is a free lance photographer who does many cave photos. Some of his work is in the book I sent on Cheju-do and in the Tokyo Bulletin. I also met a Mr. Jong Hyu Boo who was very helpful and knows much about the caves of the island.

On the first day I saw Manjang-gul and Keumnyeong-gul (Snake Cave) which is indicated on the Manjang-gul map as "380 meters to the next entrance". This passage is collapsed and is not locally considered part of the cave. The latter consists of several segments, the longest of which is only 300 meters long.

On the next day I went to see what they call Stalactite Grotto. During the time that part of the island was under water sea shells were deposited above the grotto. Now you can find formations that are normally found only in limestone caves.

There are many caves in the area and a detailed study would be very interesting. I went to several, one of which was over 1 km long. I was in one small cave which had an unusual formation on the wall that led me to believe that at one time it was full of water and cave grapes formed inside. The floor was sand which is not native to the beach (?).

One cave named Bi-mal (?) is about 4 km long. It has a maze in which Mr. Kim got lost for four hours.

Manjang-gul is the largest they have yet found. Soo-sun Cave is next longest after Manjang-gul and Bi-mal or Bile-mot. I have a map of So-chun Cave which is 2,600 meters long. It may be broken once with the shorter segment about 500 meters long. Wa-hul Cave is 1.4 km long, Mi-chun Cave is 1.7 km long according to the maps in the book. Bile-mot Cave was discovered only about 6 months ago. Despite the maze it has only one small entrance.

I would like to plan a return trip to Korea in the summer of 1973. The main cost is transportation. Cavers on the island will be glad to make arrangements.

I gather that the upper levels of Manjang-gul have been surveyed and are 470 meters shorter than expected because Mr. Pae told me the cave is now 6.8 km long.

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KEY KOREAN VULCANOSPELEOLOGICAL REFERENCE

Ueno, Shun-ichi, Pae, Sok Kyu, & Nagao, Fumihiro. 1966. Results of the Speleological Survey in South Korea 1966: General Account, with Brief Description of the Caves Visited. Bulletin of the Nat. Sci. Museum, Tokyo, Vol. 9, no. 4, Dec. 20, pp. 465-499.

-- courtesy of Larry Peterson

VULCANOSPELEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SPELAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The Korean reference just mentioned is Contribution #60 from the Speleological Society of Japan. It lists limestone caves to a greater degree than lava caves. However two other Contributions of this Society published in the Bulletin of the National Science Museum are entirely on lava tube caves.

Contribution #104 (Sept. 30, 1970) is: Ueno, Shun-Ichi & Morimoto, Yoshinobu. 1970. The fauna of the insular lava caves in west Japan. BNSM Vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 443-454. Blind fish are among the animals present. The distribution of lava tubes in Japan is discussed.

Contribution #114 is: Ueno, Shun-Ichi. 1971. The Fauna of the lava caves around Mt. Fuji-san. Introductory and Historical Notes. BNSM, Vol.14, no. 2, pp. 201-218. One of these caves was formally explored in 1203.

In view of recent studies by Howarth and by Peck, these appear to be particularly important contributions.

--W.R.H.

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