



THE CASCADE CAVER

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



Vol. 14 #8

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF VULCANOSPELEOLOGY

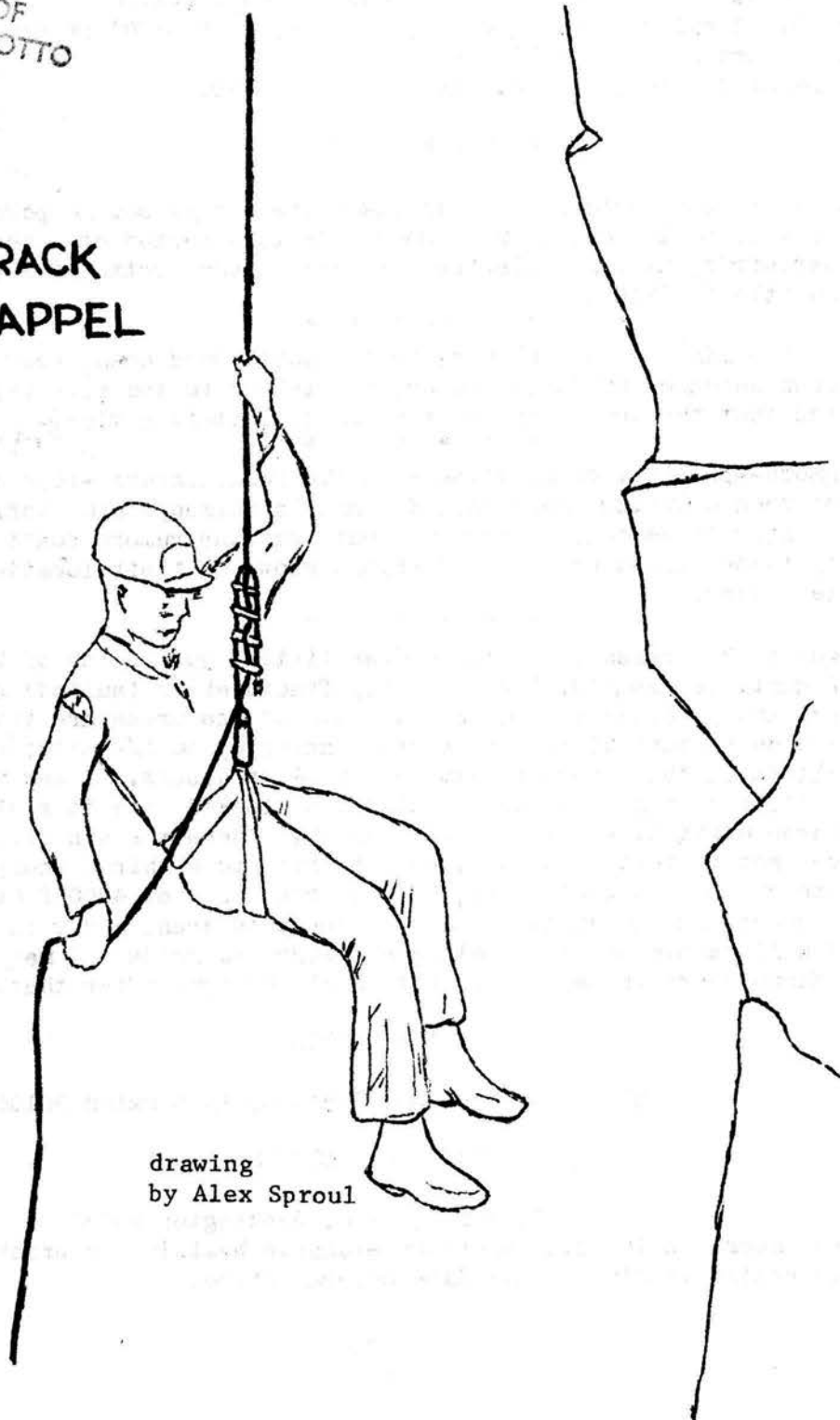
Vol. 14 no. 8

Editor: Rod Crawford

August 1975

PROPERTY OF
WINDY CITY GROTTO
LIBRARY

RACK
RAPPEL



drawing
by Alex Sproul

87 41.60

COMING EVENTS

August 28 - September 1. Yugoslavia trip. Call Halliday.
Aug. 30 - Sept. 1. Labor day weekend, with no less than five trips planned:
NWRA Convention at Papoose Cave: Call Dave Mischke, 542-2425
NE Washington trip: leisurely vagabondage through the North cascades and
Okanogan Highlands. Call Chuck Coughlin, 772-1170.
Vancouver Island. Call Ken Byrd, 543-9680
Washington Monument. Call Bill Capron, 525-2260
Bighorn Caverns, Montana. Call Bruce Unger, number unknown, or Dave Walker.
September sometime: Tiger Mountain (Issaquah) Talus Caves. Call Chris Miller,
R02-7585. Also: Bonanza Queen Mine. Call Greg Cady, 763-0858.
September 13-14. Three Sinks. Call Brown, (206) 569-2724
September 15. Regular Meeting, 8:00 (really 8:15 or 8:20) PM at the Hallidays'.
Oct. 25-27. Papoose Cave. Call Brown.
November: Byron Glacier, Alaska. See within, p. 80.

NEWS AND NOTES

At present it is not certain that our new address will become permanent. It is good at least up to the end of September. In this period of uncertainty, and perhaps thereafter, mail may also be sent c/o Xanadu Grotto, Box 44, University Station, Seattle WA 98105.

* * * * *

A report that Goldmeyer Hot Springs, in the North Bend area, are located in a cave has been debunked by Chris Miller, who talked to the property owner and was informed that the tunnel in question is definitely a mine.

* * * * *

Two old rumors--possibly originating with the Mountaineers--report caves in the vicinity of rock climbing areas called Fisher's Chimneys and Winnie's Slide. It would be nice if we could check them out, but the rumors don't even state what county these places are in! If anyone knows of their location, please contact the Editor.

* * * * *

Clyde Senger took a class up to the Cougar Divide, just north of Mt. Baker, early in August. He reports: "It is highly fractured (or faulted) along the top of the ridge and parallel to the ridge. Some of the areas are trenches on the top of the side perhaps 10 feet deep and running up to 1/4 mile; others are smaller areas on cliffs on the sides and with a jumble of blocks. I saw nothing from the trail deeper than 10 feet and nothing that looked like it would continue, but the whole area might be worth a careful check. There was one sink-like area 15-20 feet deep and 50 feet across....One can drive to within a short hike of the area in late summer and early fall, but the road ends at 4800 feet or so, so there is limited access due to snow. If anyone wants to spend a day in interesting country, I will be pleased to go along and serve as guide. I may not be around the first three weeks in September, but should be here after that."

NEW MEMBER

Greg Cady 5241 16th Ave. SW, Seattle, Washington 98106 763-0858

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Bob Brown P. O. Box 2, Elbe, Washington 98330 (206) 569-2724
Bob's new house is the old telephone exchange building, a brick building immediately behind (north of) the Elbe general store.

NI-CAD NOTES

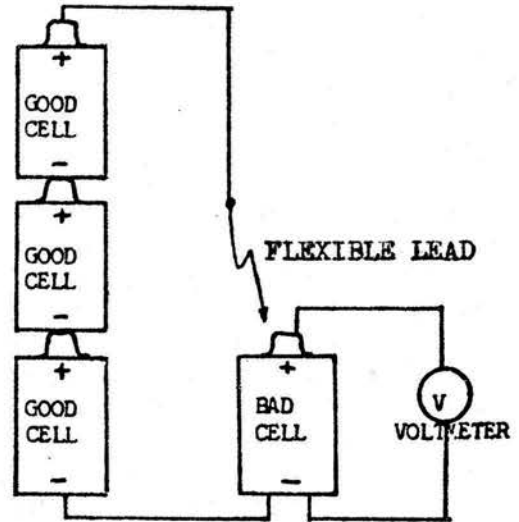
by Dale J. Green

At my place of employment, I am continually confronted with the problem of non-technical personnel who use sealed ni-cad cells but don't give a damn whether everything works or not. Much of my engineering time goes to trying to make charging-discharging systems "idiot-proof". After going through a few thousand 4 amp-hour cells I found that many failures could be prevented by wiring a switchable voltmeter across each cell and issuing instructions on how to monitor the voltage during charge and discharge cycles.

I have found that most failures are caused by overdischarge. (Single cells cannot be overdischarged; there has to be two or more connected in series. The more cells in series, the more serious overdischarge can become.) The problem is compounded when overdischarged cells are left in a discharged state. If what I have read is correct, tiny metallic filaments continually grow between the cell's plates. In a charged cell, these filaments are instantly vaporized when they touch both plates. A discharged cell does not have the current available to do this so the filaments grow in quantity with time. The longer they are left this way the worse the situation becomes. When placed on a charger, the filaments may have grown to a point where the regular charging current is not enough to remove them and the cell won't take a charge. If you are using the cells I have been giving away, you are not equipped to be an electric caver unless you have some way to test whether or not the cell is taking a charge. The cells are being given away because they don't perform the way new ones do. But, 4 new 4 amp-hour cells run about \$30 so it's still a bargain.

It doesn't do any harm to the cells to charge shorted or dead nicads. It can cause complications, however, in the charging routine. If 3 good cells are charged and at the same time one bad cell is not and then the 4 are used in a series combination, not only will you have inadequate light but you will damage the bad cell beyond possible recovery. If any cell is not taking a charge after an hour (i.e. has at least 1.1 volts across it) it is futile to continue charging the others unless you have extra cells to substitute for the bad ones or do something drastic to get the bad ones to take a charge. You cannot get adequate light from the three good cells and you will be faced with the problem of charging only one cell later without overcharging the good cells.

What do you do with a cell that won't take a charge? Don't throw it away - it may be salvageable. I "bust" them loose with a 10 to 20 amp power supply. Another way to break them is to charge up 3 good cells for about an hour with the bad one also on charge, then connect them as follows:



Briefly touch the flexible lead and monitor the voltage. When it reaches 1.4 or 1.5 volts, disconnect and charge immediately. My experience with cells which won't take a charge initially is that they have a tendency to self-discharge more rapidly than others but have full capacity if used immediately after full charge.

My switchable voltmeter idea didn't work as well as it could have because the crews were too lazy to switch. I am now using a product which tells them about the same thing but doesn't require switching. It is a Light Emitting Diode (LED) combined with a voltage sensitive integrated circuit. It is manufactured by Litronix, costs \$1.00 in unit quantities, and is called RLC-400. The LED is dark at 2.0 volts, starts to glow at about 2.2 volts and is very bright at 3.0 volts. It draws no current at 2 volts and only about 10 ma. at 3 volts. Permanently connected across two nicads, it is dark if one cell is bad, and bright if they are both taking a charge. Under normal cave conditions, the LED can be seen dimly down to the "end-point" of two combined voltage discharge curves for nicad cells.

Inner Mountain News Vol. VII, No. 4

CAVING ACTIVE IN ALASKA; GROTTO INVITED IN NOVEMBER

by Dr. Julius Rockwell
(in a letter to W.R.H.)

We had an excellent field trip to Hope with the Iliffs and the Bowers, and we are in the process of writing up that trip. On the return trip we stopped off at Portage, the area of at least four known glacier caves. Although the threat of avalanche is recently over, it will be a while before the snow retreats from the entrances of the openings in the ice. Harvey Bowers, who had visited the area more than anyone else, Sandy, Tad (our six-year old) and I walked up nearly to the major cave opening and it appeared not at all certain that the snow will be gone by Fall. There is a lot of it. However, I am planning to take off from work the first week of November, and dig in if necessary. A contingent from Seattle is invited. We will keep you posted up to the last minute on the weather, avalanche hazard, etc., etc. We hope for cold clear weather.

Getting back to our trip, Harvey and I climbed, without the others, to about 1700 feet elevation on Middle Glacier which is on the right side of the valley as you drive in to Portage Lake. A mountaineering friend told me of a trip he took in which his party entered a cave near the foot of this glacier, and followed it up and came out a crevasse near the top. In early July this was all covered with snow with no sign of the glacier at all till we reached the cirque, where it apparently formed from the ice falls of two overhanging glaciers. We had underestimated the time required for the ascent and so did not reach these, but could see no sign of the cave and just the barest indication of crevasses. We did see a waterfall apparently coming out of a crack in a cliff, but it did not look promising.

Regarding the November trip, things freeze up about the last week in October and before the snow gets too deep on the tops of the mountains there is generally a two or three week period that it is quite safe to go in. The caves in the Byron Glacier valley are close to sea level as can be seen in the lower left hand corner of the USGS Seward (D-5) quadrangle. By now the glacier has retreated nearly off the map, away from the two eastern lobes that are maintained by annual snow slides. Early in the month the snow covered the area indicated as ice on the map. By September there will be three or more separate blobs of ice in the areas of the separate lobes, and each of these have interesting cave systems. Middle Glacier is just off the map to the left. This prime scenic area is just 50 miles by good road from Anchorage.

On my last trip to the north I saw, from the plane, what appeared to be cave entrances on the west side of Wiehl Mountain, overlooking the Dietrich River, near the foot of a hundred foot high waterfall. The presence of sheep trails indicates at least shelter capability. They appeared to be about 3 - 4 hours climb from the road.

Somewhere you said or wrote about the Malaspina Glacier being ten miles wide. It is at least five times that and well over one hundred miles in length. It is full of dumping channels and has huge areas of thermal pseudokarst where forests of reasonably large trees occasionally slide down into sinkholes. To map all its passages would take many men working all summer for years. If you can make it up for the Byron Glacier trip, you may have time, after a look at the Matanuska Glacier (100 miles east of here and near the highway), to stop over in Yakutat and have a bush pilot fly you over for a good low level look see. You need to be prepared to try for a chance to see it and fail, and to be weathered in at Yakutat, where the jets stop.

Tomorrow, I go to join Liz and Tad who are at Ptarmigan Lake on the way to Seward. This is on the way to another Paradise Valley which is on the way to the Snow Glacier, thought to contain a cave six miles long. Snow is some distance in and this time I am only interested in the approach trail.

TRIP REPORT SECTION

Windy Creek Cave

August 9-10

by Dave Walker

Early Saturday the 10th Rod Crawford, Chuck Coughlin, John Torkelson and I left for Washington Monument. Windy Creek is the cave discovered on the July 19-20 trip made by Jan Roberts and myself. After some debate over how wise it would be to use a logging road with an ominously worded sign, good sense won and we drove up the road. The hike in was long and tiring, somewhat like the previous trip.

Saturday we did a bit of scouting after dinner. Chuck dug in some sink holes and we visited Danner's Cave. Danner's cave is about 20 feet long, although air was sucked in, digging produced no more passage.

Sunday we visited Windy Creek Cave. After traversing the outer section we stopped to dig out a low spot. After digging this obstacle could be passed by crawling through muddy water (air temp. 33 deg. F). The section next passed contained white moon milk and white stalactites up to one foot long. Shortly a creek was reached, Chuck and I followed the creek for some time; eventually, we came to a room coated with mud. We turned back at this point, although passages beckoned onwards. On the way out we picked up Chuck's dog, Tuffy, whom we had left on a ledge with a candle on the way in. Tuffy had already explored a good bit of virgin cave and was a bit tired.

The trip out through the low spot was especially invigorating. Upon arrival at the entrance we built a fire. After an hour we were warm and dry enough to start the hike out. We stopped at camp for lunch, packed our gear and started the hike out (did I mention it had been raining all day).

We arrived back at the car ready for a pizza, so we stopped and had one, the perfect end to a most eventful trip.

"Joint" Oregon-Cascade Grotto Meeting*

16-17 August 1975

by Rod Crawford

Saturday morning Greg Cady and I started out as a very reduced contingent for the so-called joint meeting. What, I might ask, became of the rest of you turkeys, anyway? Climbing Mt. Rainier?--a likely story!

Having picked up another new caver, Audrey Mesford, in North Bonneville, we arrived at Trout Lake rather early for the meeting, so did Snowpatch Cave first. Snowpatch is a moderately interesting cave, partly breakdown-free, with an extensive biota. Due to Audrey's sharp eyes I was able to collect a troglobitic harvestman, Speleonychia, which blended in very well against the orange slime on the wall. This is the first record of Speleonychia from this cave.

When we reached our camp at Deadhorse, a light rain was beginning; it didn't last very long. We, not knowing this, and having no tent, decided to sleep in the cave's entrance chamber. This actually works out very well, if you have a good thick pad. Greg didn't, and in the morning he made some unkind comments about the originator of the phrase "lava beds."

We began Sunday by missing a rendezvous with Dave Jones at New Cave, where he had placed a register that he wanted to check. We then went on to Dynamited for some photography in the upper section. After this, it was off to some further scouting in the Upper Big Trench area (see map in last issue). I found lots of new trench, but none of it contained any caves.

Then we left Trout Lake intending to cave at St. Helens on the way back. This was a mistake, as it was raining there. After eating, therefore, we took Audrey home over a very confusing "short" cut, and returned to Seattle, arriving 1 A.M.

*see also p. 86.

Whitehorse Ridge - 21 August 1975
by Rod Crawford

On Thursday the 21st, Bill Capron and I made a quick trip to the Galbraith Limestone Deposit on Whitehorse Ridge, a few miles west of Darrington, Snohomish Co. The trip was primarily for the purpose of relocating a known cave, but also to do some scouting.

The new road going through the deposit is gated, and keys are not so easy to obtain as I had been told. Bill and I drove all over Whitehorse talking to people, but finally gave up. The hike up the road is an invigorating 2 1/4 miles, not really too bad considering the smooth walking. On the way up we talked to a local man who was taking his grandchildren for a hike, and who used to be the regional State forester, without eliciting any new rumors.

We found our cave, which might as well be called Galbraith Cave, without difficulty. I had been told that it was in a separate deposit from the main one mapped in W. R. Danner's book, but this appears to be incorrect--it is in fact in the main deposit. Originally 6' long when discovered in 1971, it was later dug out to a length of 28', and is still diggable. The excavated portion is obviously solutional and contains small speleogens. Temperature was 49°. Scouting produced only some pleasant scenery (there is a terrific view from the cave), so we called it a day at about 5:00 and returned. I think this deposit, so close to Seattle, definitely has further potential.

Lake Wenatchee - Saturday, Aug. 23, 1975
by Larry McTigue

Investigating the Unexplained: A Compendium of Disquieting Mysteries of the Natural World¹

OR

Invisible Caves: A Disquisition on Certain Matters Speleological, and the Possibility of Unintelligent Life upon the Face of this Earth²

Expeditionary Party consisting of: Rod Crawford, Hank Ramsey, Chris Miller, and myself

Did you say, Chris Miller?! As Tamarlane would say, "anything is possible!" For the benefit of future grotto activity and comradeship, I hope such events as this will increase in frequency.

Purpose: to investigate rumor of Swallow Caves Campground and Nature Trail (this report is for the birds, by the way)

Location: Chiwawa River drainage, Wenatchee National Forest

Source: trail description pamphlet issued by Lake Wenatchee Ranger District - 1974

The above mentioned campground was proposed for construction some time ago, but as of this date no facilities exist. There is a half mile nature trail as described in the pamphlet.

One of the strongest motivating forces for embarking on this journey (other than the visions of undiscovered speleological wonderlands) can be credited to

¹Dr. Ivan Sanderson, author of a book by this title.

²Ibid., a slightly corrupted title of another book by the same author.

the desire of finding drier, not greener pastures on the Eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountain Range. Sorry to report though, we did not escape those crummy clouds of persistent precipitation. I guess we just did not venture far enough east. Luckily, the sun appeared occasionally to dry our dampened spirits.

We thought it expedient to visit the Ranger Station first, to extract as much information as was necessary for a cautious and successful mission. Surprise! According to the directions given us by the staff of the Ranger Station, Rod was able to recognize the location as one he had previously been to on a separate occasion. Although he could remember no karst-related phenomena in the vicinity, we nevertheless pursued this running rumor to its end.

We drove to the appropriate area, found the appropriate signs, hiked the appropriate trail, expended the appropriate energy, but could find no appropriate cave!

Needless to say, the weekend secretarial staff at the Ranger Station was unable to confirm, or deny, the existence or extinction of the Swallow Caves that were used so (appropriately?) in descriptively naming the heretofore mentioned campground and trail.

Further effort will be made to contact the more qualified regular staff of rangers at the station. Hopefully this will determine whether the personnel responsible for naming new campgrounds were dreaming Swallow Caves, rather than pink elephants, or if possibly some prankster moved the cave to a different location without notifying the ranger in charge of cave removal. Could be this particular Ranger District is understaffed in intelligence. I will hold further vicious comments until later, in the hope that in the end they will prove wrong.

Peavine Creek was our next stop. We hiked into the wet brush and were able to confirm the existence of known outcrops of limestone. Although no caves were found, Rod had an enjoyable insect collecting trip. I hope the next time this area is descended upon by trogs, more luck will be had by all.

* * * * *

A RATHER OLD LETTER FROM NEWELL CAMPBELL

28 Jan., 1974 [!!---sorry about running
this so late; it's really been the rounds--ed.]

Dear Bill,

Thought I'd write and see how things are going over your way. I see your new book advertised in the "Speleobooks" list. Is it all finished?

Just returned from South America. My attempt at climbing Mt. Cotopaxi (19,000 plus feet) was snowed out at 17,000' so I didn't get a chance to look for summit steam caves and saw no ice caves on the north side where we climbed.

Near Puno, Peru, we saw several thousand feet of limestone out the train window (elevation 12,000) but it looked thin bedded and silty. Could find no information on caves there.

Visited a small cave on San Andreas Island in the Caribbean, where Morgan was to have hidden his loot. It's a small collapsed room half water-filled. Divers have extended it to 100 or so feet beyond the entrance. Water is brackish.

Will be at W. S. U. this semester working on cave hydrology. Have a paper or two in the works. Will send a rough draft in a month or so.

Take care,

Newell.

Reclus, Elisee, 1873. *The Earth*. New York, Harper and Brothers, 573 pp.

"An arcade of vast proportions generally rises over the source. Some of these open out with gigantic and almost regular portals with pointed arches, hollowed out of the ruin-like cliff which terminates the glacier. But each advance and each retreat of the mass of ice results in an alteration of the shape and appearance of the grotto out of which the stream flows. Sometimes the vault above partially gives way under the weight of the upper strata, and large sloping layers become detached from the sides or from the arch; fissures and crevasses, like the clefts in cavernous rocks, cut through the walls of ice in every direction, and every now and then blocks break away and fall with a crash into the torrent. Visitors, therefore, who wish to admire closely the vault of crystal, and to contemplate the lovely effects of light which are produced by the reflections of sunshine passing through the transparent ridges at the edges, and falling on the blue-tinted walls, are not able at all times to venture without imprudence into the depths of the cavern. Blocks of ice and rocks often obstruct the flow of the water, and it is but very rarely that these deeply-caverned water-courses preserve much regularity of form for any considerable time. Nevertheless, several instances are mentioned of men who, having fallen into the bed of the stream through a crevasse in the upper part of the glacier, have been able to find their way again into the open air, by following the course of the water across the scattered debris and through the frightful darkness of these unknown gulfs. In the very depths of winter, the entrance to the terminal arches is sometimes entirely obstructed by snow and ice; the cold checks the torrent, and freezes it at the mouth of the glacier.

* * * * *

THE SEARCH FOR DONLAN'S CAVE

by Peter McLellan

The Cascade Grotto was introduced to this cave by Mr. Frank Lynch, in the June 13, 1951 issue of his column, "Seattle Scene" in the Seattle Times newspaper. This cave was found in the year 1902 by Joseph P. Donlan, who at the time was working as a blacksmith in a mine in Snoqualmie Pass. The mine was almost exactly where the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River crosses the present day highway. On one of Donlan's trips to the mine he stopped to do a little climbing. This spot was in a ravine, some 1 1/2 miles due east of the mine. To the south and across the creek were low hills. The mountain Donlan climbed was Denny Peak. Poking around in the drift, rock and earth he came upon the entrance to a cave. The entrance was low, and slightly in back of the drift, fairly long, but not high. When in the cave he could see that it was broken up by "pillars of stone," resembling logs, though some were not round. These pillars were all smooth as though worn by the flow of water. Donlan proceeded until he felt that he was too far from the entrance, which was now far behind, as he had only matches.

Many years later Mr. Donlan returned to the very same spot but the entrance had been sealed by the drift.

Warren Gibson, who has been leading the search for this cave, reports progress as follows:

"The first trip to the cave was made by Del Neely, a demolition expert friend of his with his girl friend, and myself. We were led by Joseph Patrick Donlan himself.

"Because Mr. Donlan had been to the area of the cave only once since its discovery in 1902, and that return trip in 1928, he was unable to recognize anything about the country.

"After piecing his story together as best I could, I returned on three separate

occasions by myself and have been able to identify several landmarks Donlan mentioned--I think.

"Del, his wife, and I went to the cave area late in September or early October, but the weather prevented much exploration.

"An old friend of mine who is fairly familiar with the Donlan Cave area has identified another landmark just last week [21 Jan. 1952]. This makes me feel confident that we may find the cave this spring, after the snow has gone."

From: Cascade Cave Report #4

11 February 1952, p. 1.

That spring, though, the first Cave Ridge caves were discovered, notably diverting the attention of Cascade cavers. Thus, since the above report, written 23 years ago, very little scouting has been done for Donlan's Cave. There is another good reason for this--Denny Peak is extremely steep!

When W. R. Danner visited the limestone deposit there in 1955, during his study of Western Washington limestones, he found a small quarry near the south end. In his book, he says: "Running water can be heard through a crevice in the wall of this quarry, indicating the presence of a cave." He also gives logs of horizontal drill holes into the limestone cliff face. Some of these logs include as much as ten feet of "broken ground with crevices," as if the drill had intersected the bottom of a breakdown-filled cave passage.

The Denny Mountain Limestone is in the same formation as that on nearby Cave Ridge. It's open for scouting, if any human mountain goats want to try it.

* * * * *

MORE ON TODD'S CAVE

by Clyde M. Senger

The report on Todd's Cave in the June 1975 Cascade Caver, of course, caught my interest since I had been involved. I wonder now why I had never tried to determine the name of the cave (Todd's Cave). I knew others had been there by the plastic flagging on the trees. I also knew that the cave must not be well-known since Charlie Larson didn't seem to know it. Just one of those things, I guess.

Perhaps a few comments about our other explorations in the area will save others some time. When COG Cave was reported at the NSS convention at White Salmon in August 1972, I immediately assumed it was the cave I found in place of Ice Rink. I briefly tried to locate the north opening of COG in September 1972, but without luck. In October 1972 I took a small class to Trout Lake and, of course, we stopped at Ice Rink Cave. While Robert Senger was acting as guide for the class, I made several sweeps to the south and east using a compass, again looking for the north end of the COG Cave. Still no luck.

I then headed south from Apple Cave on the assumption that the other area (Todd's Cave) was 1/4 to 1/2 mile away and probably had flowed into Apple Cave. I could then come back through the cave. After a lot of "strange" and unfamiliar country I recognized the ridge ahead as being just west of the Todd's Cave area. I had drifted too far west to hit the north end of the sinks. A quick check showed the north cave, Todd's, to be relatively short and dead-ended, obviously not COG Cave. I then headed back through more "strange" country and ended up to the east of the Ice Rink Cave sink with no sign of another cave or even likely country. The area doesn't seem to slope in one direction or to have ridges. There just seems to be a scattering of low rises with a number of old logging roads between.

Robert, a friend, and I returned for a quick visit in August 1973. We made several sweeps north and west of Todd's Cave ending up at Apple Cave, but finding nothing in between. We also looked briefly west and south of Todd's Cave sinks trying to follow the ridge, but that didn't seem too promising. We then wandered around on the clearcut west of 509C, near the Todd's Cave turnoff and on higher ground, but didn't find anything. However, it might be worthwhile to continue to the west in that area as it looked promising. As I recall, the country directly east of Todd's Cave seems to drop off rather steeply and does not seem promising. Finally in October 1973 I took another class to Ice Rink and again made the crossing to Todd's Cave. It was much like the previous year. I ended up west of Todd's Cave and on the return I was east of Ice Rink.

At present I assume that the Apple Cave flow was parallel to, rather than connected to, the Todd's Cave flow. Possibly COG Cave is along the same drainage as Todd's Cave*, but the flow direction in that area isn't clear to me. One of these times, probably this August, I am going to have to get back there and make a few more sweeps just to satisfy myself that COG Cave does exist.

*[I have an unchecked report that the lower entrance of COG Cave is about 300' east of Ice Rink Cave---ed.]

Couple found in cave after 13 days

CUMBERLAND, Md. — (AP) — A husband-and-wife team of spelunkers, trapped in a cave for 13 days, was found early today by friends who initiated a search after the couple's pickup truck was found on a mountain-side.

Robert Mongold, 29, and his wife, Anita, 25, of Burlington, W. Va., were in fair condition in a hospital suffering from malnutrition and exposure.

Rescuers said the couple was found in a passageway more than 400 feet from the cave entrance. Mrs. Mongold said she had slipped off a ledge soon after entering and when her husband went to her aid, both were unable to get back to the ledge.

Although there was an ample supply of water in the cave, the Mongolds had no food. Mongold, a self-employed contractor, was reported to have lost close to 30 pounds and his wife now weighs 112 after losing 25 pounds.

They had entered Twiggs Cave on Irons Mountain, east of Cumberland, on August 7, looking for clay for modeling purposes.

* * * * *

* MORE ON THE JOINT MEETING

In my report on the joint meeting, p. 81, I completely neglected to mention the meeting! Thus, this addition.

The Oregon Grotto is now undergoing a "constitutional spasm". Thus, most of the meeting was occupied with debate over amendments and fine points of Robert's Rules, as well as other formalities. Somehow, I prefer the Cascade Way. Afterward, Mary White repeated the interesting talk on mammal remains in the Saddle Buttes system that she gave at the convention.--RC

Seattle Times 7-12-75
P-ES C7

Caves not good place to hide from lightning

Caves are not good places in which to hide from lightning, contrary to a Weather Service recommendation reported in The Times yesterday.

The advice to "jump in a cave" was shown to be erroneous and dangerous several years ago, according to Dr. William R. Halliday, Seattle, one of the state's leading experts on cave-exploring.

Dr. Halliday, who is author of the book, "Caves of Washington," was joined by representatives of mountaineering and other groups in pointing out that caves-are-safe information is wrong.

* * * * *

THE BIOLOGIST'S CHAMBER

The author of this department had not submitted a column by press time, and so we were forced to print the Caver without it. He babbled some sort of an excuse about "press of other business." Let this be a lesson to all of you: we prints only what we gets!
---the editor.



THE FOLLOWING IS PRESENTED FOR WHAT IT MAY BE WORTH:

SASQUATCH \$10,000 REWARD

DEAD OR ALIVE

(If dead, Sasquatch body must be intact and in good state of preservation.)

**Biped
Applied
Research
Foundation**

**921 North Jefferson St.
Olympia, Washington 98501**

SUBSCRIBE TO NORTHWEST CAVING
Quarterly Publication of the NWRA,
Subscription Rate \$2.50/yr. to individuals;
Bulk Rate (through your grotto) \$2.00/yr.
Regular Cascade Members receive it automatically.
Caver subscribers may pay \$2.00 and use our bulk subscription (mailed with your Caver).

Material and new subscriptions are both being actively solicited! Send either to 3530 Greenwood Ave. W., Tacoma WA 98466.

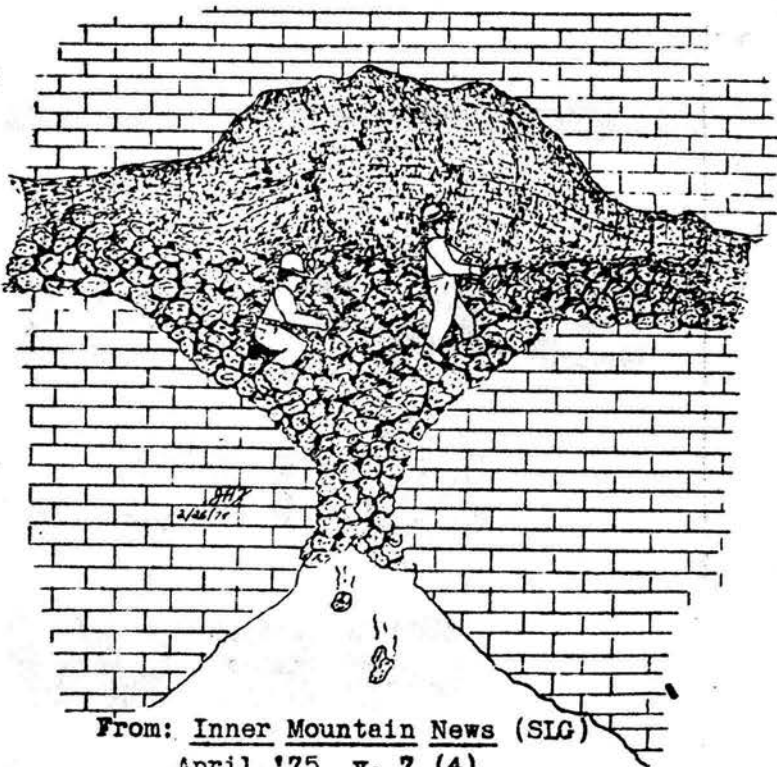
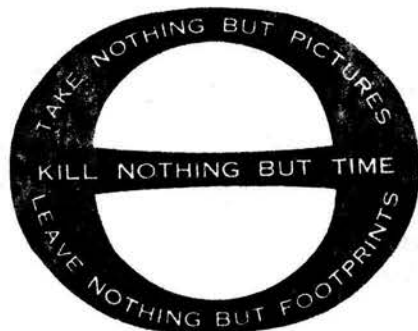
* * * * *

CONTRIBUTORS, CORRESPONDENTS, AND EXCHANGES PLEASE NOTE: THE CAVER HAS A

NEW ADDRESS!



THE CASCADE CAVER
300 HUB (FK-10) Box 98/99
University of Washington
Seattle, WA. 98195*



From: Inner Mountain News (SLG)
April '75, v. 7 (4)

*May not be permanent--see p. 78 for alternate.