



THE CASCADE CAVER

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FAMOUS SPELEOLAMP IDEAS



MINER'S LIGHT

designed to last 3 days without regard for weight, rechargeable, indestructible, approved by U.S.B.M.



THE LOW-CANDLE LIGHT HEADLAMP

for the caver who wants long lasting, but feather weight headlamp, caver has to go with less light, though.



THE NO-WIRE ELECTRIC HEADLAMP

for the caver who can't stand wires catching everywhere.

BY CARLENE AND KEVIN ALLRED



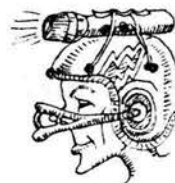
GENERATOR HEADLAMP

for the caver who wants to beat the energy crisis, no batteries or carbide needed, must be cranked constantly.



GLOW-IN-THE-DARK PAINT SPRAY

for those who hate all models of headlamps. Just spray it on yourself anywhere and watch yourself illuminate the cave.



THE LOW-BUDGET HEADLAMP

for the caver who can't afford a real headlamp.



THE ANTIQUE LAMP

for the caver who gets his or her kicks from using obscure obsolete forms of lamps, the lamps rarely actually work because of lack of spare parts



SUPER CARBIDE LAMP

for the caver who thinks he can get more light by using a larger reflector.

*Paint must be exposed to light every 5 minutes

COMING EVENTS

- FEB. 15 Grotto Meeting 8:00, 1117 36th Ave. East, Seattle
- FEB. 19 Symposium on Risk Assessment and Risk Management
in Cave Management, Vancouver, WA. See Grotto Notes section.
- MAR. 15 Grotto Meeting 8:00, 1117 36th Ave. East, Seattle

GROTTO NOTES

The results of the Grotto election was announced at the January 18th meeting. Fred Dickey is the Chairman for the upcoming year. The Vice-Chairman is Rod Crawford and Alan Lundberg is the Secretary-Treasurer.

Everyone should submit their caving hours and vertical feet, accrued from Nov. 1st 1981 to Nov. 1st 1982, for the Grotto Caving Contest, to the Cascade Caver, by the March 15th meeting please!

Anyone interested in searching for Glacier Caves on Mt. St. Helens, in the late spring, call Dr. Halliday.

There will be a one day symposium on Risk Assessment and Risk Management in Cave Management (with special reference to caves in volcanic areas). It will be held at the Marshall Community Center in Vancouver, Washington on Saturday Feb. 19, 1983. For more information call Dr. Halliday at 324-7474 or Charlie Larson at 573-1782.

Anyone who has cave slides please contact Larry McTigue the Grotto Program Chairman at 226-5357 (after 8:30 pm).

Please save any valuable junk that you might have. We are planning to have a garage sale to earn some money. The date for the sale has yet to be determined, so please hold onto the items or bring them to the Grotto meeting and leave them at Dr. Halliday's.

I desperately need articles for use in the Caver. Please send your trip reports, drawings and any other article to me ... Mark

This months cover drawing was done by Carlene and Kevin Allred.

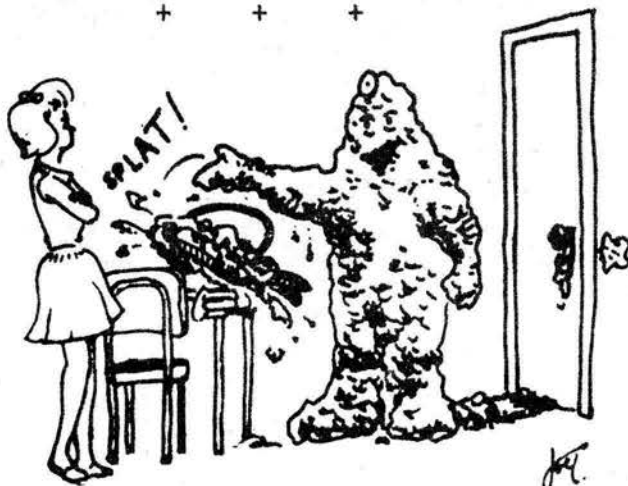
VULCANOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

By William R. Halliday M.D.

Brunelli, Fabio and Scammacca, /Grotte Vulcaniche di Sicilia. 1975, Catania Club Alpino Italiano Sexone dell'Etna/Gruppo Grotto Catania. 54 pp plus 34 pp. of maps, photos, and tables.

American vulcanospeleologists were largely unaware of the major contributions of Italians in this field until Giuseppe Licitra spoke at the International Symposium in Bend, Oregon. This contribution by Brunelli and Scammacca is one of those which was essentially unknown in America. It is a catalog of the volcanic caves of Sicily as the title implies but includes littoral, aeolian, and other types of caves besides lava tubes. The latter, however, are the most important. Locations are given to the nearest second of latitude and longitude, elevations are included, and the list is correlated with the national catalog of Italian caves. There are 150 caves listed with descriptions and directions are included for only the first 25 caves. These are the first 25 caves in order of listing and not necessarily in order of importance or interest. Two glaciers, for example, chanced not to fall into the first 25 nor did the two caves described in 1591. But several of the 25 caves are of particular interest and are among those discussed by Licitra at the Symposium. The publication is particularly attractive and well edited. It contains a section on speleogenetic theory which makes me feel that I and others in this field must learn technical Italian. None of the caves of Mt. Etna are large by American standards, but clearly they have a great variety and a profusion of interesting features. This booklet made me even more eager to attend the 4th International Symposium in Catania next September, and I think that others will feel the same way once they see it.

P.S. The first cave listed in the book is located right in Catania, at #5 vial Michele Scammacca, in the lava of 122 A.D. The Sicilians really know how to live with volcanos and their caves!



Cartoon from a
recent
Huntsville Grotto
Newsletter

Yeah. It was a muddy cave.
Why do you ask?

MOUNT ST. HELENS CAVES -- DEC. 5, 1983

By William R. Halliday

Because of recent warm rains, I thought I'd better take a look at the mudflow situation in the Mount St. Helens cave area on December 5. For background, the Hopeless Cave Mudflow invaded the cave area two years earlier, after just such a rain. This time nothing catastrophic was found, but some interesting further observations were possible in the course of a mere one-day trip.

Major changes were apparent as we approached the Lava Cast Picnic Area. The mud plain on the north side of the road here had extended and broadened eastward, and on the south side of the road a tongue of mud had crossed the parking lot road for the first time (previously none had come within perhaps 100 meters of the side road here). This new tongue also was spilling laterally into a blocked lava sink just west of the side road, and between the main road and parking area. New mud was present on the main road itself about 100 yards west of the parking area, and barely eroded bands of mud two or three feet high evidently had been graded off the road quite recently.

As we proceeded up the Ape Cave road, we found clear water running on both sides of the road, more on the east side. A considerable stream was running in the gully about 20 m east of the main entrance of the cave and a comparatively small amount was running through the parking lot. Six cars were parked there; two left while we were checking the Hopeless Cave Mudflow. Two more were parked in the Lava Cast parking lot, apparently visitors to Lake Cave. Stream debris in and alongside the parking lot and flattened grass indicated a greater recent stream flow here but I found no indication of more than local runoff into this entrance of Ape Cave.

The controversial rock dam at the hairpin curve above this entrance was unbreached and the erosion channels near the marker stump appeared unchanged from my last visit. The dam appeared to have been thickened and perhaps increased in height farther east, in line with what is currently the largest stream channel in this deltaic deposit. The mudpond at the west end of the dam was within a few inches of flowing around the dam. The dam was leaking at the usual place and this was the source of the water currently running through the parking lot. Probably the higher water whose traces remained in the parking lot flowed around the west end of the dam and through the erosion channels previously mentioned.

No snow was present in this area but as we went north on road 81 we began to meet more and more snow and we finally stopped about 100 m before the Little Red River Cave trailhead. The snow had a very high water content from the rain but was mostly unbroken. Three bare gullies were present in the width of the Road 81 Mudflow (including the deepest one, at the east side) and a new mud tongue extended onto and along the road near the N818 road junction, but its volume was small. Other tiny tongues were present in the area between the Road 81 and Gremlin Cave Mudflows, but it was clear that the big difference between the November 1980 rain and this one was that this time, the upper elevation snows became saturated but did not melt. If we get another warm rain later, the potential for more, sudden massive mudflows here remains great.

VULCANOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

By William R. Halliday M.D.

Alvarez Vara, Ignacio. 1982. Viaje al centro de la Tierra.
Cambio 16, no. 532 pp 42-45.

In this article, sent by Jan Paul van der Pas of The Netherlands, there is a detailed account of the cave diving in the submarine section of the Cueva de Los Verdes system which extended 320 meters underwater from the down-tube section of the Jameo del Agua.

Although none of us knew about it at that time, in 1972 two brothers - Antonio and Jose Manuel Guerra - explored for 370 meters using comparatively primitive gear. Apparently these are native Canarians. In February of 1981 some Italian speleologists, who were not named in this article, reached a length of 520 meters and a depth of 32m below sea level. In August of 1981 cave divers of the Standard Electrica Grupo continued to a length of 820 meters in what they now call El Tunel de la Atlantida - which means exactly what it looks like. This group was formed in 1971 and was active in cave diving by 1975. They used "torpedos", which are apparently underwater speedboats, to carry heavy gear past several siphons if I read the account correctly. However, no siphons are shown on the longitudinal section accompanying the article. The article is quite critical of the Italians who had explored earlier in 1981. An article about the cave apparently exists in Mondo Sommerso, a cave diving journal which has not yet reached the Cascade Caver. Evidently the submarine part of the system has large sections as does the subaerial. The divers observed submarine cave biota and documented their discoveries by cinematography. Hopefully their movie will be shown at the 1983 International Symposium in Catania although this was not mentioned in the article.

It is apparent from the article that conditions are improved in the down-tube sections of the Jameo del Agua. When I was there in 1971 the fumes from the generator of the restaurant and nightclub were so bad that I turned back before even reaching the edge of the water, with definite symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning. But it also may be of some interest that special windows above the urinals in the men's room of the underground restaurant look directly into this section of the system, beautifully illuminated. Certainly this is one of the most notable men's rooms I have ever visited. Whether or not this notable opportunity still exists is not mentioned in the article.

ROCKFALL DAMAGES NOTABLE ELEPHANT CAVE IN KENYA

From a letter to Dr. Halliday by Janet Holden

We've just had a disturbing report from Mt. Elgon that the roof has collapsed in Kitum Cave; not just a small collapse but possibly thousands of tons of rock: the crevice containing the two mummified elephants and the central pillar have now disappeared and are completely covered with rock almost to the roof. Latest reports indicate that the elephants can only enter the main chamber and have to be content with eating the salt off the floor. Let's hope that the elephants still continue to use the caves as salt licks!

Note by W.R.H.:

This is believed to be the world's largest animal-dug cave, and its uniqueness caused the Cave Exploration Group of East Africa to adopt the cave and its spelunking elephants for their logo. Some extensive studies of the cave and its fauna were made only recently by Ian Redmond who lived in the cave for many weeks. Some accounts of his work have appeared in the British press, and technical reports are eagerly awaited.

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GROTTO MEETING MAR. 15 8:00