

Editor: Bill Halliday
Publisher: Bob Brown
Mailer: Dave Mischke

CASCADE CAVER
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Mail to:
Cascade Grotto of NSS
1117 36th Ave. E.,
Seattle, Wn. 98102

COMING EVENTS

April 21: Regular general meeting of the Cascade Grotto -- at Halliday's,
Monday 1117 36th Ave. E. Seattle, 8:00 P.M., doors open 7:50. Program:
History of Northwest Caving by Jan Roberts.

April 27: Ape Cave Explorers Club - Trip.

May 5: Executive Board Meeting - Bill Halliday's 8:00 P.M.

May 19: General Meeting at Bill Halliday's - 8:00 P.M.

May 30: Papoose Cave Idaho

June 16-20 N.S.S. Convention, Lovell, Wyoming.

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NEW CASCADE CAVER STAFF

At the March Executive committee meeting, the following staff was
arranged for the caver:

Editor: Bill Halliday

News editor: Jan Roberts

Typist: Colette Brown

Publisher: Bob Brown

Mailer: Dave Mischke

Exchange editor: Charlie Anderson Jr.

Exchange address: Cascade Caver
1117 36th Ave. E.
Seattle, Wash. 98102

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All material to be published in the Caver well have to be made
available to the typist by the first Monday of the month.

Thank You

4# 8-100
Butter Cave Trout Lake Area March 1969

Attending were Charlie Anderson, Ron Pflum and Jerry Thornton of the Gem State Grotto. The boys that they had to wade thru some 4 feet of snow in the first reported trip of the year, Butter cave yielded some splendid photos of extraordinary ice speleothems but not much more. However the trio encountered a new hazard - hot snowmobiles which nearly ran them down.

Mt. St. Helens Trip
by Clyde Senger

Thought you might like to know about our trip to Mt. St. Helens on 22 February. I had expected some snow but certainly was not prepared for the three feet we found at the camp site across from Swift Power Project 2 powerhouse. We camped down below Cougar a few miles. I had suggested the others bring snowshoes but did not make a special point of it so I was the only one with them. In view of the situation and the possibly icy snow I left them in the car. It took us about 5 hours to reach the vicinity of Bat Cave. By that time two of the four boys were too tired to break trail and I wasn't in much better shape. Finally, I pointed out some trees and said the cave should be near them. When we got there there was no sign of an opening in the snow so we went on into the clearing with the big fir. By then I was convinced we were in the right location so I headed for the upper entrance and suggested one of the other fellows go on to where Prince Albert should be. I thought I was within 50 feet of where the upper entrance should have been but saw nothing. I then decided to head back down to the main entrance. I soon spotted it and called the others back. There must have been 5 to 7 feet of wet snow at the entrance. It was not large and sloped to the northwest which apparently is why we overlooked it when we came by the first time 30 feet or so to the west. From the entrance at least part way down into the upper passage, there were stalagmites and some stalagtites of ice up to four feet long and four inches in diameter. The surface of some had been smoothed by dripping water and warmer air. In the lower passage they were very numerous and less melted. The ceiling was really beautiful. In most places, there was a layer of frost about 1/2 inch thick. I can only assume that it had been very cold down there. There were 20 big-eared bats mostly in the lower passage. However on the floor, there were the remains of 22 others. Interestingly, there were no bands with the remains. I had not been to Bat Cave since last March. Do you know of anyone who had been there more recently and might have noticed dead bats. I cannot believe that the bodies would have been so decomposed if they had died during the freezing weather. We only stayed a few minutes as we were due back much earlier than we were going to get back. I knew our first trail was somewhere to the west but could not spot it. Rather than break new trail we retraced our old steps. We had a big if perhaps somewhat bitter laugh when we finished a circle several blocks long and found we were only 30 feet from the entrance where we had started some minutes earlier. We did spot some small melted spots in the snow mostly near the south edge of the flow. At least one looked like it might be interesting but I doubt if I could ever find it again. Several others looked like tree casts. If there is still snow in the area and I suspect there is, it might be a good time to look around.

1117 36th Ave. E.
Seattle, Wash.
3-30-69

Jack Stellmack, President, N.S.S.
PO Box 649
State College, Penna

Dear Jack:

Our Secretary Charles Anderson has learned that the Board plans to combine the Bulletin and the News. Presumably this will require a by-laws change so there is still time to protest. We had not even heard that such an idea was under consideration. We agree that a change in the Bulletin content is desirable so that it will be of interest to more of the membership, but the following motion was made at our last grotto meeting with only a single dissenting vote.

Resolved that the Cascade Grotto is extremely concerned about the planned combination of the News and Bulletin, and strongly recommends the following.

1. That the Bulletin and News be maintained as separate entities.
2. That they be issued in an identical size (8 1/2 x 11) at the same frequency as at present - News monthly;
3. That before any changes in the Bulletin are instituted a thorough study of the problem be made.

We are unable to determine who is to be the chairman of the forthcoming Congress of Grottoes, and request that this motion be forwarded to him for consideration at the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

William R. Halliday
Chairman, Cascade Grotto NSS

Multiple Flash Technique used in Cave Photography

by Charles Anderson Jr.

Caves in the midwest and eastern states consist of lots of Big rooms. So to light up these big areas with the idea of keeping a cavalike atmosphere and yet providing adequate illumination for a good picture. This has always been a major problem in cave photography. In using multiple flash you must first decide on what kind of film to use - like color or black & white. If you want both black & white and color you should use the same ASA for both films. The film that I use is Extachrome X and ASA of 64 and Pantomic X for Black & White, they both have the same ASA rating. Second you must decide on what kind of flash bulbs to use. There are all kinds of flash bulbs, M3B, Press 25B, Press 50, FF30 and the most powerfull flash bulb on the market FF33.

At this time I will use Extachrome X and the FF33 for a big room shot like the Big Room in Carlsbad. Using the FF33 lamp in a 7" polished reflectors using the technique of multiple flash or painting with light. The FF33 was introduced to the motion pictures technicians by Sylvania in 1959. The industry was largely seeking a long duration light source to record rapid motion with high speed cameras.

The photolamp was appropriately named "Floodflash" because it operated and looked like a flashbulb but burned for over 1 3/4 seconds, resembling a photoflood lamp. (To achieve the same effective light out put and coverage of one FF33 would require at least ten #2 floods in metal reflectors.)

The FF33 (clear & blue) has a tremendous potential for shooting large interiors.

When using Multiple Flash Technique be sure each lamp would be responsible for the exposure and coverage of a given area.

When "Painting with Light" it is important that none of the lights falls on the person doing the painting. The area should be in total darkness. The camera should be mounted on a rigged tripod and the shutter opened on time or bulb. As long as the photographer keeps moving, he can walk around illuminating the area and will not register in the picture.

Precautions should be taken that no stray light comes through the neck of the reflector. If you use black tape on your reflectors, it will work perfectly. "Painting with Light" can be compared to burning and dodging in making an enlargement. The Photographer can highlight areas that he wishes to emphasize and subdue those areas that are not important or need less light.

If you have people in the picture, it is imporative that all lamps be fired simultaneously, so the people in the picture show no movement during the exposure.

Multiple Flash Technique used in Cave Photography
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CONTINUED From last Page.

The FF33 clear of blue, has proven to be an ideal lamp for shooting large interiors. When people are not involved in the shot, a photographer painting with light can adequately light up large interiors with little manpower. As the photographer can set off the lighting him self. The technique outline in this article also can be applied to medium size rooms and including people.

Technical Data

FF33 Produces an average useable lumen level of 55,000 lumens for a duration of 2.50 seconds with a total integrated light output of 140,000 lumen seconds.

FF33E; Produces an average useable lumen level of 30,000 lumens for a duration of 2.50 seconds with a total integrated light output of approximately 75,000 lumens seconds.

Guide number based on a 7" Polished reflector.

Extachrome - X ASA 64

One
FF33
375

Two
FF33
530

One
FF33E
277

Two
FF33E
392

An Interesting Note from the Speleograph

The January Speleograph contained a nice map of 400-foot Jennings Cave, 375 feet east of the lowest sink of Madison's Cave and probably part of the Madison's fence system. It terminates by lava seal.

The March Speleograph reports a February 22 trip to Red Cave. Ice speleothems were extensive. Jim Nieland is mapping this system. A return trip March 2 found much less ice.

* ATTENTION*

The Grotto is in need of an electric typewriter for the purpose of cutting better stencils.

CASCADE CAVER

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Seattle, Washington 98102

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