

THE CASCADE CAVER
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Volume 9 no. 7 Editor: Dr. William R. Halliday July 1970

COMING EVENTS

- June 20-21. Mt. Adams climb for Summit Steam Caves group
- June 21. Paradise Ice Caves. Call Charley Anderson, ME 2-4898.
- June 27. Jackman Creek-Bacon Creek scouting trip. Jan Roberts PR 88503.
- June 27-28. Mt. Rainier equipment haul for Summit Steam Caves group.
- July 4 weekend. Summit Steam Caves of Mt. Rainier.
or: Washington Monument scouting trip. Jan Roberts. PR 88503.
or: Trout Lake with Oregon Grotto (Ben Buisman)
or: Lava Beds National Monument, Calif. with Oregon Grotto
(Charley Larson)
- July 11. Cave Ridge. Call Bob Brown, RO 3-9094.
- July 12. Paradise Ice Caves. Call Charley Anderson, ME 2-4898.
- July 18-19. Possible Mt. Adams trip. Call Bob Brown, RO 3-9094.
- July 20. Regular grotto meeting 8 PM Hallidays 1117 36th Ave. E. at Madison.
- July 24-25. Probably Mt. St. Helens trip. Call Halliday EA 4-7474.
- July 31. Mt. St. Helens area. Call Halliday.
- July 31-Aug. 1. Lime Mountain scouting trip. Call Brown, RO 3-9094.
- Aug. 1. Paradise Ice Caves. Call Anderson.
- August N.S.S. Convention, State College, Penna.
- Labor Day weekend. Northwestern Regional meeting, eastern Nevada.

RECENT REPORTS

Jan Roberts reports a recent trip to Soda Springs with success in locating Danner's fissure, pictured in Caves of Washington. He indicates it is about 40 feet long and ten feet deep. At this point the fissure turns a corner. Jan didn't, the fissure being no wider than it looks in the picture.

Jerry Frahm and Marcia Halliday and yr editor had a delightful time with the Larsons on June 6 photographing Ape Cave and Gremlin Cave. No wonder the reports about the latter are enthusiastic, with a 15" lava soda straw.

7# P.10U



RESCUE AT PAPOOSE CAVE May 30, 1970
- Chuck Coughlin

Involved: Chuck Coughlin, Chuck MacLeod, Dave Mischke, Arch Olson, Ron Pflum, Greg Thompson, Bob Vocke.

3:00 PM. As Ron, Chuck, Greg and I approached the 40-foot pit, we heard screams from below. 13 year old Joel, on his first time in a cave, had been drenched by icy water flowing over his cable ladder, had gotten cold, panicked and froze halfway up. Jerry Thornton, an experienced caver, quickly scrambled down the ladder, pulled him off and away from the spray. Chuck MacLeod and Greg were dispatched to the surface to build a fire and gather warm clothes. Ron worked on spreading a tarp over the lip of the waterfall to channel the stream and minimize the spray.

3:15 PM. With tarp in place, I rappelled down to offer assistance. I found the two of them trying to get warm by huddling over their carbide lights and a few candles. The boy was in good spirits but was dressed in only a wet cotton shirt and overalls. He was rapidly losing heat and energy; the cave temperature was 38°F.

We told him to strip off his wet clothes and I gave him my dry wool shirt and pants. I still had on my wool union suit, so I was okay for the time being.

4:00 PM. By this time Joel had gotten warm enough and had gained enough strength to give the ladder another try. But just as he was about to start to climb, the tarp above gave way. The shower of water quickly sapped his remaining strength.

We quickly retreated out of the spray. I gave Jerry my last dry shirt and sent him out of the cave. He was getting so cold that he was losing the use of his hands.

In the meantime I held Joel on my lap to warm him with my body heat and insulate him from the cold rock. We sat and waited for help.

5:00 PM. Bob Vocke arrived, chancing on the rescue. He had a wool shirt for me, and ushered us into the Sand Room.

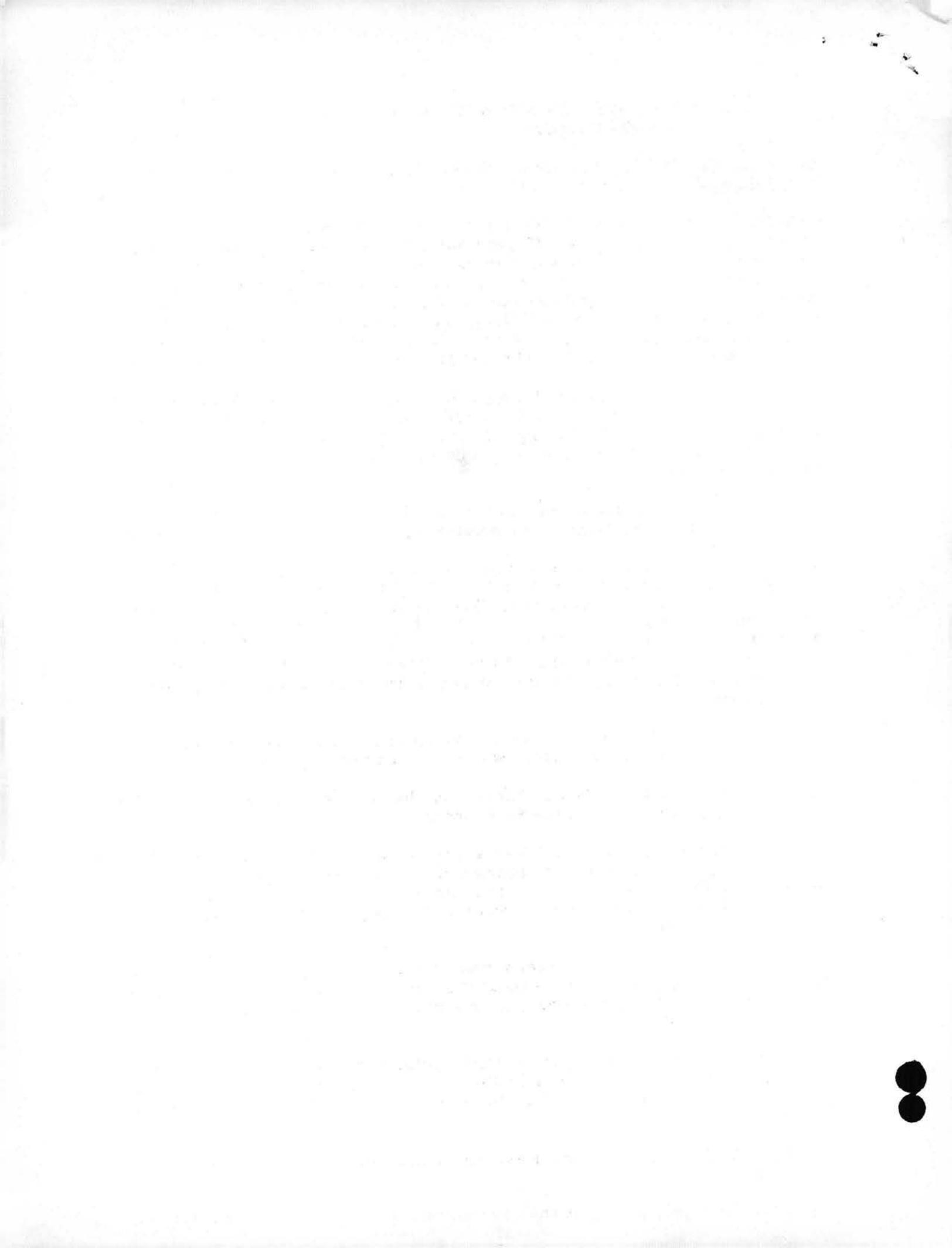
5:15 PM. Arrived in the Sand Room where it was somewhat warmer and more comfortable. Ron arrived shortly thereafter. A previous group had left a stove and water so we tried to warm up from the inside out with hot water. However, Joel and I still needed each other's body heat to stay warm. Bob went for more clothes.

6:00 PM. Bob returns with several wool shirts and long underwear for Joel. Also some hot chocolate. He reports that Dave and Archie, who had come into the cave with him, are working on a rigging that could avoid coming up under the waterfall.

6:45 PM. The next installment of warm clothes brings a sweatshirt and pants for me. Bob takes Joel, who is feeling much better by now, back to the 40-foot pit where a pulley system has been set up. Dave uses his weight to haul Joel up.

7:15 PM. Ron and I start out. I ascend by the same means as Joel. Ron prusiks.

8:00 PM. Everyone safely at the cave entrance. Joel looks the healthiest.



Trip report: Camp Muir practice climb May 24, 1970
- Chuck Coughlin

Roster: Charlie Anderson, Bob Brown, Chuck Coughlin, Ron Pflum,
Greg (Frog) Thompson.

The trip got off to an incredibly good start when we arrived on time at Paradise Ranger Station all set for a day of snow climbing practice. The weather was beautiful. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. Bob dispensed the sun tan lotion and off we went. The entire 5,000-foot ascent was over snow, so the going was slow and strenuous. Apparently the pace wasn't slow enough, however. Most of us found we weren't in as good shape as we had thought and pooped out a thousand feet below Camp Muir. Only two of the party, leaving their packs, completed the climb to the 10,000-foot level.

It was early afternoon before someone noticed that our faces, which appeared so nice and brown when viewed through the sun goggles, were actually cherry red. We were all burned pretty badly, blistering the next day. Frog fared the best of all of us because his long hair protected all but the tip of his nose.

On the way down we took time to practice self-arrest and rope team techniques, returning to Paradise after nine hours in the sun.

The five of us had piled into my Opel and were heading down from Paradise when someone in the car ahead threw a bag of litter out the window. I beeped at him and he turned around and laughed. So I copied down his license number and turned him in at the next ranger station. He was nabbed before he got out of the park. It's nice to think that at least one litterbug is paying to have someone else clean up his mess.

GLACIOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

McKenzie, Garry D. 1969. Observations on a collapsing kame terrace in Glacier Bay National Monument, southeastern Alaska. J. Glaciol; Vol. 8 no. 54, pp. 413-425.

Rather than a classical kame terrace, the site studied by the writer is much like the debris-covered stagnant glacier recently described by John Reed (see Feb. Cascade Caver). The lack of uniformity of terminology in the two reports shows the need for improved communications in this field of study. For speleologists, the most interesting portion of this paper concerns the observation of drainage of a temporarily blocked glacier cave at the snout of the covered glacier, albeit quite a small cave, 6 meters wide and 2 meters high at the entrance. 26 meters inside it had narrowed to 1 meter across and continued for another meter at this size. The small size notwithstanding, blocks of ice displaced by this "stagnant-ice burst" were found as much as 100 meters distant. The author is aware of the reports of Clayton but not of the unpublished work of Reed, Clayton's professor.



Vulcanospeleological abstract

Monteriel-Paus, Joaquin & De Mier, Jerge. 1969. Estudio morfogenico de las cavidades volcanicas desarrolladas en el malpais de la corona, Isla de Lanzarote, Canarias. Geo y Bio Karst; Revista de Espeleologia, An. 7, no. 22, pp. 1-23, October.

This thorough and important report is the long-awaited detailed announcement of Dr. Monteriel's detailed studies of the Cueva de los Verdes system of the Canary Islands, off the southern coast of Morocco. As had been rumored, these respected Spanish speleologists assert that the Cueva de los Verdes is the longest and deepest known lava tube cavern in the world, with a length of 6,100 meters (18,000 feet) and depth of 230 meters (755 feet).

The Cueva de los Verdes and other units of the system are described in some detail, and a map is included at a scale of about 500 feet to the inch. It is clear that the system as presently known is a unitary tube, but the continuity of the system is interrupted by four collapse sinks and trenches:

Jameo de Prendes - a small (12 x 12 m. or 40 x 40 feet) collapse sink near the upper end of the penetrable portion of the system.

Jameo de la Gente - a fairly short segment of trench (70 x 35 m, or 230 x 165 feet) 1,170 meters (3840 feet) down-tube from Jameo de Prendes.

Puerta Falsa - a longer segment of trench (92 x 18 m. or 305 x 60 feet) 1,165 meters (3820 feet) down-tube from Jameo de la Gente. Between the two, another trench (Jameo Cimplido) about 250 meters long opens into a superposed length of upper level which extends also to the Puerta Falsa.

Cueva de los Verdes entrance proper - a large collapse sink (22 x 17 meters or 72 x 52 feet) near the lower end of the penetrable portion of the system, and 1,370 meters from Puerta Falsa. Part of this length has two and locally three superposed levels.

From the detailed description and map, it is clear that the Cueva de los Verdes resembles Ape Cave (11,215 feet long) in general. While the system is longer than Ape Cave, the assertion that Cueva de los Verdes is longer than Ape Cave is based on a different concept from that employed in the United States. Here, we would describe this as a system composed of three caves, the Cueva de los Verdes, the Jameo de Prendes cave and the intermediate cave, all large lava tube caverns but each considerably smaller than Ape Cave.

Under the system advanced by these respected Spanish speleologists, at least the effluent system in Lava Beds National Monument which includes The Catacombs would probably be much larger than the Cueva de los Verdes system; here, too, the separate caves are separated by collapse sinks and trenches of the magnitude of those described in the Monteriel report. Since it now appears possible - perhaps even likely - that Little Red River Cave, Ape Cave, Lake Cave and Ole's Cave are units of a single system some 25,000 feet long and segmented by lava siphons, the question arises as to whether these should be counted as a single cave also!

The matter probably will have to be evaluated by the usual international speleological commissions; in the interim it appears that western vulcanospeleologists have every reason to continue to maintain that Ape Cave is the world's longest lava tube cave.

- Dr. William R. Halliday

