

the same name. This historic natural tunnel measures 160 m long, 20 m wide, and over 35 m high. According to local folklore, the peak of Torghatten was pierced through by an arrow shot by the Horse Man, Hestmannen. The arrow was being aimed directly at the woman Lekamoya, but was blocked when King Somnafjellan intervened by throwing down his hat to distract the jealous archer. The woman was spared, the king's pierced hat fell upon the island just as the sun rose, and everything immediately turned to stone!

NUCLEAR FALLOUT SHELTERS IN MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK
Colleen O'Connor Olson, Mammoth Cave National Park, PO Box 7, Mammoth Cave, KY 42127 USA

Between 1963 and 1978, Mammoth Cave National Park had four Civil Defense nuclear fallout shelters in the Mammoth Cave System and Great Onyx Cave. Supplies included food, water, a medical kit, sanitary supplies and devices to check radiation.

Though these spelean sites probably would have been as safe as other fallout shelters, usually basements in homes or public buildings, caves in general are not suitable for this use. Most caves are not in highly populated areas, do not have roads leading to them and lack easy access entrances. A well-ventilated cave could let fallout in, while a cave with little ventilation could be unsafe for large groups over long periods of time, and the cool temperature of most American caves would be uncomfortable for inactive people.

After 15 years in the cave, the shelter supplies were removed, not always with care. The water was poured out of the barrels before removing them from the caves, washing away sediment and leaving gullies in the floor in Mammoth Cave's Audubon Avenue. Workers destroyed gypsum flowers in Crystal Cave. Most of the supplies were disposed of, but the carbohydrate supplement candy, 15 years old and "hard as rocks", was given to National Park Service employees to eat.

The Office of Civil Defense has long been closed and fallout shelters are not now common. The Mammoth Cave fallout shelters are no longer a survival strategy, but an interesting chapter that covers extensive history.

SCIENTISTS PREFER THEM BLIND: A HISTORIOGRAPHY OF HYPOGEAN FISH RESEARCH

Aldemaro Romero, Environmental Studies Program, Macalester College, 1600 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105-1899, USA, romero@macalester.edu

The history of hypogean fish research has been strongly influenced by neo-Lamarckism (including orthogenesis) and typological thinking. Only in the last few decades has neo-Darwinism made any inroads in the research approach to this subject. The majority of the most distinguished and productive hypogean fish researchers have used their research subjects to confirm their own views on evolution rather than to use those subjects as a spring of knowledge to enrich mainstream biological thought. Of these views, the most pervasive of all is the notion of evolutionary 'progress' that has led many researchers to envision hypogean fishes as prime examples of 'regressive' evolution. It is proposed that the utilization of hypogean fish for the study of convergent evolution should catapult these subjects of research into prime objects of evolutionary studies.

HISTORY: FLOYD COLLINS SYMPOSIUM

THE PRESENCE OF FLOYD COLLINS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA TODAY
John Benton, 208 West 19th Street, Huntingburg, IN 47542 USA

It has been over 75 years since the tragedy at Sand Cave that eventually claimed the life of Floyd Collins. Present day and recent times seem to have Floyd Collins embellished in the history and culture of the Mammoth Cave area. Probably the area's most "famous son," Collins' presence is still apparent today. Web sites about Collins on the Internet, a recent reenactment video about the ordeal targeted for sale and for cable TV markets, a Floyd Collins museum, and historical signs about Sand Cave marked by the National Park Service are all visible. The Floyd Collins story is often told to tourists throughout the Mammoth Cave region, and historical exhibits are displayed at the American Cave Conservation Association Museum in Horse Cave, Kentucky. Modern books about Floyd Collins by noted cavers such as Brucker and Halliday have added much insight into the story. A play about Collins has made the national rounds. The town of Cave City even sponsors "Floyd Collins Good Ole Day" annually as a community wide event. Some remnants of the Collins saga are slowly disappearing and need to be documented for future use and study.

THE EARLY FLOYD COLLINS BALLADS

David N. Brison, 8 rue d'Alsace Lorraine, 92100 Boulogne sur Seine, FRANCE

The tragic death of Floyd Collins touched the emotions of many people throughout the country, among them several ballad singers in the South. Shortly after the event, Andrew Jenkins was commissioned to write a ballad about the tragedy. Later he wrote at least one more and probably a third ballad commemorating Collins. Three other ballad writers, George Hunt, Al Eggers, and G.W. Blevens were moved to compose their own tributes.

UNCOVERING THE TRUTH ABOUT FLOYD COLLINS

Roger W. Brucker, 1635 Grange Hall Road, Beavercreek, OH 45432, USA

Between 1925 and 1979 no comprehensive investigation of the Floyd Collins entrapment story had been undertaken. Newspaper accounts, magazine articles, chapters in books, and reminiscences provided sometimes conflicting and fragmentary information about what really happened. Murray and Brucker investigated, resolved the conflicts, and filled in the details while writing the book *Trapped! The Story of Floyd Collins*. An examination of original source material, Sand Cave itself, was the primary key to resolving ambiguities and assessing the relevance of interviews with participants. Original source material remains the key to discovering additional details of the story.

THE ROLE OF MALCOLM BLACK IN THE FLOYD COLLINS SAGA

William R. Halliday, 6530 Cornwall Ct., Nashville, TN 37205 USA

Malcolm H. Black was born less than 8 km from Glasgow, Kentucky. As a boy, he knew many of the participants in the Floyd Collins rescue attempt. In January 1925, while attending high school, he was working nights in the Sports Department of the Louisville Herald-Post. Ultimately he spent 25 years as a journalist, four years in the U.S. Army during which he covered the invasion of Normandy, and 23 years in Kentucky state government, mostly as administrator of a state tuberculosis hospital in Glasgow. At the Herald-Post, he knew and worked briefly alongside Skeets Miller. Because of his local connections, that newspaper sent him to Sand Cave for five days when the story broke. Noted *Chicago Tribune* reporter Tom Killian befriended him and young Black accompanied Killian during the controversial Alma Clark interview and Killian's creation of the hoax about Floyd's dog. Black's reminiscences and his correspondence with Skeets Miller contributed significantly for Halliday's account of the Floyd Collins saga in *Depths of the Earth*.

VERNON DALHART AND "THE DEATH OF FLOYD COLLINS"

Dale Ibberson, 445 Hale Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17104 USA

Many who have listened to this record probably regard Vernon Dalhart as a nasal hillbilly singer, but this is far from the truth. Born Marion Try Slaughter II in 1893, he received professional voice lessons at a young age and worked as a singer on Broadway before he ever made any records. Fame came quickly after he started recording and many of his records sold a million or more copies. During his career he was credited with over 3000 records on over 150 labels. His fame diminished in the 1930s and he was largely forgotten until he was posthumously elected to the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1991.

THE EDWARD POST FLOYD COLLINS NEWSREELS

Dean H. Snyder, 3213 Fairland Drive, Schnecksville, PA 18078

In January 1964, an article by Clarence Woodbury titled "The Death of Floyd Collins" appeared in the *American Legion Magazine*. Members of the Collins family objected to the article and sued. Louisville attorney Edward Post, who represented the plaintiffs, prepared a 16 mm film containing segments of 1925 newsreels and won a settlement against the magazine.

THE FLOYD COLLINS - SAND CAVE RESCUE POSTCARDS

Dean H. Snyder, 3213 Fairland Drive, Schnecksville, PA 18078 USA

Disasters have been a frequent topic seen on postcards during the first few decades of the 20th century. Despite being one of the most sensationalized news stories between the 2 world wars, and covered by dozens of photographers, relatively few postcards of the Floyd Collins tragedy were published. These cards can be divided into three categories: those published by Wade H. Highbaugh, a series of two cards published by the Auburn Post Card Manufacturing Company, and a small group of miscellaneous cards. All of them are difficult to find today and are highly prized by cave postcard collectors.