

One member of the party using crampons came up to Hopf who then went on another 100 ft. while this person rested. At this point Hopf fell in a prone position spinning and falling with his skis on. The slope was 35-30° and there was one small rock outcrop in the entire slope which he struck head first. Two members of the party tried to arrest the fall but were unsuccessful. Hopf ceased falling about 800 ft. from his starting point. When the party reached him his pack was over his head, his face was badly cut (there was blood in the snow from the projecting rock to the body), and he was gasping for air. Emergency first aid was administered and an emergency toboggan was constructed. A rescue party was alerted for evacuation but Hopf died before their arrival.

*Source:* Copy of coroners report of Siskiyou County, California, and members of the party.

*Analysis:* The outcome of this accident is truly accidental since there was but one rock outcrop in the entire slope and Hopf had the misfortune to strike this head first and receive a fatal injury. The exact cause of the slip is not known. Since Hopf was the most experienced member of the group the others did not feel in a position to question his action nor to request that he remain with them, which would have been the proper procedure rather than splitting up.

*Oregon—Eagle Cap, Wallowa Mountains:* On August 22, 1953, Sylvia L. Carlson (28), a new member of the Inter-Mountain Alpine Club of Richland, Washington, slipped coming down a small snowfield on Eagle Cap, Wallowa Mountain, Oregon. She broke an ankle and had to be evacuated eight miles. It was an easy climb and the weather was good. No ice axes, or crampons were in use.

*Source:* Miss Sylvia L. Carlson.

*Analysis:* As stated in her own account this was a case of an inexperienced new member who was not able to remain standing while descending a small snowfield. This emphasizes the need for snowfield experience and for each climber to have his own ice axe with him and to be familiar with its proper use.

*Washington—Cascades, Snoqualmie Pass:* Keith Jacobson (17), Larry Schinke (17), and Eddie Olmquist (17) without registering or checking on weather conditions started on an overnight ski-mountaineering trip from Snoqualmie Pass Summit to Snow Lake on 7 February. They had just passed Source Lake, and at about 1 p.m. Jacobson and Schinke were switching back up a steep hill and were about 100-150 ft. away from Olmquist. Olmquist heard a low rumble and saw an avalanche starting. All three tried to ski out of the path of the avalanche. Olmquist was successful but the other two were buried. Olmquist made a brief attempt to locate his companions but realized he needed help. He marked the spot with his pack and then started back with one broken ski. He contacted the Washington Alpine Club at Snoqualmie Pass summit. A rescue party was organized and Olmquist led them to the site of the accident. Schinke was found after being covered by snow for 9 hours. Jacobsen had been suffocated and was dead when uncovered.

*Source:* Newspaper accounts. M. M. Atwater Avalanche Forester U. S. F. S. Appalachia 19: 588, December, 1953.

*Analysis:* Dangerous avalanche conditions existed: rain on 18 inches of new snow and along their path there were fresh avalanche tracks. At the scene of the accident they did not choose a protected route through timber but traversed an open slope overhung by cliffs. Secondly, when buried by an avalanche every effort should be made to dig oneself out if possible, since the chance of restarting an avalanche that has run its course is extremely slight, whereas there is a good chance of being buried deeper by a second avalanche in the same area. Whenever one is caught in an avalanche, he should "swim"—that is, use swimming motions to remain as near the surface as possible—and to extricate himself, if possible, as soon as he can. The swimming motion, in addition, may create an air space which could prevent suffocation.

*Washington—Cascade Mts., Wilmon Spires:* Robert V. Kasper (20) a member of the Mountaineers was on a scheduled club climb on the Wilmon Spires on 30 August 1953 when a large rock, apparently dislodged by the leader of his rope, struck him a glancing blow on his head and then struck his right leg directly producing a compound fracture of the femur. First aid was given immediately by other members of the party while two other members of the party were sent for help. The evacuation was completed successfully the following day by the Mountain Rescue Council.

*Source:* Ralph Johnson and Ome Daiber.

*Analysis:* This accident emphasizes the need for extreme care by leading climbers to prevent dislodging rocks and the need for a close liaison with following climbers to alert them of any falling rocks.

*Washington—Cascade Mts., Mt. St. Helens:* On 7 September 1953, a Sunday School party was out on the Toutle glacier without mountaineering equipment or ropes. One of the boys started to slip into an open crevasse when the leader of the party, Dr. Raymond Roy, grabbed him. Just then another boy, Ted Sageser (16), slipped and plunged into a crevasse falling 30-40 ft. The weather was good and the accident occurred in the afternoon, but by the time a Longview Mountain Rescue Council party arrived at midnight, the boy was dead. According to reports the injured boy was alive up to a few minutes before the rescuers arrived.

*Source:* Ralph Johnson and Ome Daiber.

*Analysis:* An inexperienced party that did not recognize the hazards present on a glacier.

*Washington—Casades—Crested Buttes:* Eugene Hull (20), Wallace Carey (21) and John Crawford (23) went on a mountain trip on Crested Butte on 4 October 1953. They were not roped and the terrain over which they travelled was not considered difficult by the rescue party. Carey and Crawford were travelling together and above Hull. They maintained contact by shouts. When Hull failed to keep a rendezvous the others thought he