

saw search planes over him on the two days after the accident. He displayed the white side of his jacket, and finally realizing he was not being seen he crawled from his resting place and started down the mountain. It is not known how far he crawled but he was found lying 75-100 yards below the body of Schindel. The rescue party carried them out on stretchers. Hackstaff suffered a dislocated foot, a badly contused knee, and multiple lacerations.

*Source:* Dr. Robert C. Lewis, Jr. a member of the rescue team.

*Analysis and comments by Dr. Lewis:* One can point out several mistakes that were either direct or indirect factors in the accident: 1. Attempting too difficult and too extensive a climb for inexperienced climbers. 2. Splitting party and equipment. 3. Poor judgement in choice of descent route. Dr. Lewis also felt that the failure of the search planes to locate the boys delayed their rescue, and that it would have been better to have a ground party operating in conjunction with the aerial search. Dr. Lewis, however, pointed out that fortunately the delay was not serious. He further commented that the party failed to report the intent of their climb and expected time of return. If they had, they would undoubtedly have been referred to a local climber who could have told them that there was more than the usual amount of snow on the face of the mountain, which would increase the hazards of climbing.

*Colorado—Stonewall Canyon, near Fort Collins:* On April 6, 1952, Dr. R. H. Udall fell 20 feet breaking his right leg and suffering internal injuries. The cause of the accident was a rappel point which gave way. This point had been chosen and the rope placed by an experienced rock climber. This was on a CMC trip. The point had been tested before the rappel was attempted.

*Source:* Robert W. Swartz, Safety Chairman, 1952, CMC.

*Colorado—Waterwheel Falls, Idaho Springs:* On July 5, 1952, Edward Parry, Jr. slipped when half way up a 100 foot cliff and fell head first onto rocks below. He died shortly thereafter as a result of his fall. No other data available from newspaper clippings.

*Source:* Robert W. Swartz, Safety Chairman 1952, CMC.

*Analysis:* Insufficient data in newspaper account.

*Colorado—Stanley Peak, near Berthoud Pass:* On August 10, 1952, William Eaton fell a total of 8 feet breaking a hip and suffering a brain concussion. This mishap took place on a CMC Mountain trip, and the leader felt that there was no danger at the point involved especially when the