

was estimated to be between 200 and 300 feet. Saltonstall tried to reach the body but failed. He attracted the attention of some people passing, who notified the park rangers. The mountain rescue squad arrived about 8 P. M. and helped Saltonstall to descend and brought down Mr. Ayers' body.

*Source:* Mr. Robert Saltonstall, and report from Grand Teton National Park.

*Analysis:* The exact cause is not clear but a broken handhold seems to be the most likely explanation.

*Wyoming—Wind River Range (1):* Miss Maltby was one of a number of AMC members attending their summer outing in the Wind River Range. A sizeable party including the leaders of the outing ascended Dinwoody Peak on Sunday, August 18, 1952. In descending the talus slope near the summit of this peak Miss Maltby tripped and fell amongst the boulders. No climbing equipment or technique was involved. She suffered simple breaks of both bones of her right lower leg. The leaders promptly instituted an evacuation program. An ice axe splint was constructed by other members of the party and Miss Maltby was able to proceed in a sitting position belayed over the snowfields below. In an improvised litter she was carried over the moraine and boulder fields to the AMC high camp. This carry entailed much up and down work and was slow and tedious. On the day after the accident the camp physician replaced the ice axe splint with a board and iron strap bent to fit around the foot. A stretcher and horse were obtained on Tuesday and the evacuation was completed through to the road where she was driven to Jackson. In all it took three days to accomplish this evacuation program and approximately 20 individuals were involved.

*Source:* John de la Montagne who talked with patient in Jackson Hospital and the account in *Appalachia* XXIX, 267-9, Dec. 1952.

*Analysis:* The evacuators deserve much credit for the arduous evacuation and the excellent result. Miss Maltby arrived at the hospital with the second splint binding still intact and her fractures and splinting none the worse for the strenuous wear. Though this did not result in a serious accident it emphasizes that even minor accidents which occur in remote alpine terrain present extreme difficulties to those who must carry out the evacuation.

*Utah—South Face, Squaw Peak:* On April 11, 1952 Mr. Hansen (27) parked his car in Rock Canyon and climbed to the top of Squaw Peak. He was apparently much distraught as searchers following his trail later found his shoes, wallet, and other items of clothing along the trail. Whether he jumped or fell to his death was undetermined. When he failed to keep an appointment that evening a search for him was started. His body was found April 12th.

Richard Calvin Groesbeck (18) with three companions was on the peak for a scramble on April 12, 1952. When they heard of the accident, they allegedly joined the search. None of this group had had any climbing experience, although one of them said he knew the area and had scrambled about the peak before. They were unroped and climbing in an area where experience would have dictated the need for a rope and proper precautions. The group had separated on the steep quartzite cliffs shortly before the fall so no one saw the fall or what caused it. Groesbeck fell about 70 feet onto a wide ledge sustaining fractures of both wrists, concussion, and internal injuries. Groesbeck was evacuated amid much confusion and difficulty due to the inexperience of the rescuing party. He unfortunately died a week later from his injuries.

*Source:* Newspapers and Alfred Bush.

*Analysis:* Unroped climbing in difficult rock; inexperience.

*Montana—Glacier National Park:* Robert Dion, Bill Koch and Don Flynn started climbing Little Chief Mountain at 10 A. M. on July 29, 1952. They had not registered nor notified the rangers of their plan. The three boys proceeded up the face (it is not clear from the report whether this was the regular route which is class 2-3). About halfway up Dion became exhausted and it was decided he should remain while the other two climbed on up. Koch and Flynn reached the summit and returned to the spot where they had left Dion. They found his canteen and coat at the approximate place where they had left him. About 100 feet further down the mountain side they found his hat and some 100 feet below this they found Dion's body. This was about 8 P. M. and the body was stiff indicating that Dion may have been dead some time. They could not move the body so climbed down and notified the rangers who removed it the next day. Examination of the area at the time the body was recovered revealed that Dion had probably fallen and rolled some 150 feet, about 50 feet of this being a vertical fall; superficial observation of the body disclosed that his head was badly battered and that he had a compound fracture of the left leg above the knee.

*Source:* Report Glacier National Park.

*Analysis:* The exact cause of this accident is not apparent, however, one cardinal rule was broken when the party split up leaving the weaker member alone and in a fatigued state.

*Washington—Lundin Peak:* A Washington Alpine Club party of about 15 members, led by William Danielson (29) were finishing a day of climbing practice on September 18, 1952. The final maneuver was that of rappelling. Danielson belayed each as they went down over the 90 foot cliff. The rappel rope was secured at the top with four turns of a light cord tied with a single knot. This cord was actually an upholsterer's cord, the whole strength of which was a light shell of loosely woven cotton threads around a core