

where Pfeifer began to coil the new perlon rope. Because it was new and kinky he did not pay attention to Fenwick who began to cross a small snow chute on the way to a better belay ledge. Pfeifer asked him if he wanted a belay. He said it was not necessary. Fenwick slipped on the snow, and fell unbeknown to Pfeifer, and by the time Pfeifer realized what had happened, he was pulled off. They slid about 500 feet down the crusty snow, unable to arrest themselves, and crashed into the talus. Both suffered lacerations and bruises; they bandaged themselves and walked out.

*Source:* Ralph H. Tingey, Park Ranger.

*Analysis:* Better knowledge of travel on snow and ice would have forewarned them of the dangers involved in crossing steep, hard snowfields.

*Wyoming, Grand Teton National Park.* On 10 August Greenblatt (19) and Robert Green (19) were practicing glissading in the couloir above Amphitheater Lake. According to Green, Greenblatt lost control. He slid a short distance into the rocks and sprained his ankle.

*Source:* Pete Sinclair, Park Ranger.

*Analysis:* Lack of knowledge and experience in glissading.

*Wyoming, Grand Teton National Park, Symmetry Spire.* On 8 August Sheldon Smith (18) and James Erickson (18) were climbing on Symmetry Spire. According to Smith, he slipped on the snow patch in Symmetry Couloir about 20 feet above the bottom. He was using a stick to glissade with, but sat on his seat when he slipped instead of digging in his toes and hands or elbows and therefore, went into the rocks. Party made its own way out. Smith was slightly bruised.

*Source:* Dunbar G. Susong, Park Ranger.

*Analysis:* Lack of knowledge and experience in glissading.

*Wyoming, Grand Teton National Park.* On 18 August Larry Starke (25) and four companions were climbing in the Park. According to Starke, a member of the party above him dislodged several rocks, one of which hit Starke in the back. The rock was about one foot in diameter and had fallen about 30 feet. Party made their own way out. Starke suffered minor bruises.

*Source:* Robert W. Irvine, Park Ranger.

*Analysis:* Loose rock in this area always gives climbing parties some trouble and, therefore, they have to take extra precautions when climbing here. The fact that there is considerable evidence of falling and loose rock on this route indicates climbing parties should be alert to the movements of other party members, as well as each climber being extra careful about his own movements.

*Wyoming, Grand Teton National Park, Grand Teton.* On 21 August Gaylord Campbell (26) and Lorraine Hough (21) were climbing on the North Face of the Grand. According to Campbell, he was leading a pitch about 20 feet above his belayer when some large falling rocks struck him,

breaking his leg and knocking him over. He landed back on the belay ledge where Miss Hough was standing. The party was able to attract the attention of another climbing party descending Mt. Owen but this party heard only the cries for help and did not understand the nature of injuries. The returning party notified the Rangers at Jenny Lake at 1:00 a.m. on 22 August, that they had heard the cries for help. At 3:00 a.m. lights were seen on the North Face and at 7:15 a.m. the party was spotted by telescope. The party was observed until 9:00 a.m. By then it was definite that one member of the party was injured and unable to move. At this time it was decided to alert the rescue team to get ready to go. The rescue team reached the scene of the accident at 4:00 p.m. and found that Campbell had a compound fracture of the lower left leg, a bruised hand and other body bruises. Due to the length and steepness of the route to the "Upper Saddle" it was decided the best evacuation route was down the North Face to the Teton Glacier for a helicopter evacuation. By the time all of the necessary equipment was transported to the accident scene and Campbell was made ready to evacuate and the lowering devices rigged up it was too dark to work. At this time the rescue team thought some pain killer would be required for Campbell before he could be moved very far. Plans for an air drop from the helicopter at daylight on the morning of the 23rd were made.

The air drop was made successfully and a reconnaissance of the entire North Face and Teton Glacier was made to see if there was a possibility of making a landing as high on the evacuation route as possible. After the reconnaissance, the helicopter landed at the "Lower Saddle" to evacuate Lorraine Hough, who had been assisted back to the "Lower Saddle" during the night by the rescue team, also the standby team was transported to the valley floor from the "Lower Saddle." The evacuation of Campbell, for the most part, was directly down the North Face toward the Glacier. The progress was quite slow and continually hampered by rock fall and the location of adequate belay and lowering points for 200 to 300 foot drops. The evacuation continued throughout the 23rd and 24th.

On the evening of the 23rd, two additional men were transported to Teton Glacier with rations and sleeping bags for the rescue team. The two men were to set up an evacuation route down the Glacier in order to speed up the operation once the Glacier was reached. On the morning of the 24th two more men were transported to the Glacier to relieve the main rescue team once the Glacier was reached. While the four men on the Glacier were waiting for the rescue team to get to the Glacier they were able to clear a spot near the top of the Glacier for the helicopter to land, thus eliminating a long snow and ice evacuation to the lower end of the Glacier. The progress of the rescue team was somewhat slower on the 24th than before due to their fatigued condition. The rescue team was able to get Campbell to the helicopter at 4:20 p.m. and he was taken directly to St. John's Hospital in Jackson by helicopter. The entire rescue team was then brought down from the Glacier by helicopter by 7:30 p.m.

The rescue team worked nearly all night on the 22nd getting equipment and supplies to the scene of the accident, setting up for the lowering process and getting Lorraine Hough over to the "Lower Saddle." On the night of the 23rd the rescue team worked until after 11:00 p.m. getting

the litter to a secure ledge where it would not slip and then later getting themselves secured for some rest.

*Source:* Pete Sinclair and Richard L. Reese, Park Rangers.

*Oregon, Three Sisters.* On 11 August J. George Schultz (36), Robert G. Schultz (11), Marie T. Schultz (10), Paul Schultz (8), Tommy Schultz (7), and George's brother Robert J. Schultz (33), were at the 8,800 foot level on the Three Sisters. Robert G. Schultz slipped on a loose rock. His father (J. George) lunged for him and tried to break his fall. Both continued to fall. The boy fell 100 feet and the father 600 feet before he was stopped on the rocks. Robert J. Schultz moved the three other children down on to the Renfrew Glacier. He then administered first aid to George and to Robert who had been struck by a rock. George complained of pain in the head and back as he was carried down the slope by his brother. Robert J. then fed the children and went for help. George Schultz died later of his injuries before his rescuers arrived. The others were evacuated by helicopter.

*Source:* Newspaper clipping.

*Oregon, Mt. Jefferson.* On 27 August Don Griffin, Rich Iverson and Herb Curl left their camp at the base of the Jefferson Park Glacier terminal moraine at 3:00 a.m. They reached the base of the gravel covered steep ice on the east side of the Jefferson Park Glacier, just below the large crevasse that cuts across the glacier, at about 6:30 a.m. Although starting slowly, the party had begun to move rapidly by this time. Griffin was leading, since he had been on this glacier before and the others had not, and he had also been the slowest climber. Curl, was second, followed by Iverson. At about 6:45 a.m., when Griffin was half way up the pitch and Iverson was still on snow to the left of the pitch, a rock, 100 feet directly above Griffin, about six feet high and the general shape of a refrigerator, toppled over and took several erratic bounds toward Griffin and Curl. Not a rock had fallen up to then. Iverson ran to his left but the other two climbers on steep ice held their ground, to try to determine the final direction the boulder would take. The boulder hit the ice sending up a spray of gravel like an artillery shell, and broke in two pieces. The two climbers who had not yet donned their hard hats, threw themselves to the ice and used their arms to protect their heads. Curl sustained a minor laceration and bruise of the left hand, a slight right shoulder sprain and some body bruises. Griffin sustained a sprained left knee and lacerations of the scalp and left eye. Griffin was stunned and unable to assist himself. Iverson ascended and supported Griffin off the ice and to the adjacent talus slope (north, down glacier) while Curl belayed both from a fairly secure stance on a large boulder (Griffin was moved immediately due to possible further rock fall and since he could move with assistance.)

After determining that the scalp wounds themselves were not serious, that there apparently were no internal injuries, and that the victim was coherent and was suffering only from mild concussion, they decided to move him again out of serious rock fall danger. This move required about 45 minutes. (The first area was raked by rock fall the rest of the day.)