

above the ice cliffs, would reach our route, though in retrospect we can see in our photographs a gully above the cliffs which acted as a funnel to shoot the snow across our route. The Kain Face is seldom free from objective danger; certainly it was not during our visit.

(2) Upon starting down the face we made some brief and not successful efforts to induce the surface snow to slide. Possibly we could have triggered the fateful slope, but this would probably have involved kicking down a cornice more than a hundred feet from our route. We do not know just where the slide started and thus cannot judge whether it could have been triggered with reasonable effort.

Once the accident took place it is likely that the climbers' hard hats and the delay caused by their anchors were important in saving their lives. The avalanche was far from superficial; it probably involved an acre-foot of wet snow which had fallen a hundred feet just before striking the climbers. It carried them a thousand feet before stopping on gentle slopes.

With regard to first aid, we wished we had Demerol for the relief of Brown's pain and an inflatable splint. In retrospect, Brown should have been moved off the debris at once, but at the time his pain made that far from clear. It was not noticed that Brown had an elastic top on his knee sock on his injured leg and the constricting effect may have complicated his injury.

The rescue effort was well carried out and with due regard to the complication caused by the weather, we are unable to suggest improvements.

*British Columbia, Mt. Waddington.* In August, about 4 p.m., a party of four from British Columbia Mountaineering Club was preparing final rappel in descent of main tower of Mt. Waddington. Gary Kozel (28) strung a rope through rappel sling left by a Japanese expedition, and tested sling by putting weight on it. Sling broke and Gary lost balance, falling 50 feet down rock, 50 feet down snow, and over bergschrund. He was not seriously injured, mainly due to good run out in soft snow. One end of rappel rope snagged 30 feet below fall point and rest of party were able to reach it by tying waist slings together.

*Source:* Dick Culbert.

*Analysis:* The interesting lesson here is that the sling which broke was only about three weeks old and showed no obvious damage. Later examination revealed burn marks, probably caused by earlier party when they pulled their rope down.

*Yukon, St. Elias Range, Border Peak of Mt. Vancouver.* The 10-man Japanese party was flown to the Seward Glacier 28 May to attempt a new route, the SW Ridge, on the Border Peak of Mt. Vancouver, 15,700. A steep snow slope was utilized to reach a col on this ridge at 10,000 where their highcamp was placed and from which camp Kimura and Shibata reached the summit 10 June. On that day Kawata, Mizuta, Shimizu, and Ueda remained in the highcamp while Nubuo Kuwahara (36), Toshiaki Miyamoto (25), Yoshikazu Nishikawa (27), and Yasuhiro