respiration for nearly four hours. By this time there had been no sign of life and the body was turning cold.

Johnston alerted Alaska Rescue Group at 2:10 P.M., who immediately contacted the Rescue Coordination Center at Elmendorf AFB. They immediately dispatched an H-21 helicopter to the Seward Municipal Airport to pick up Johnston, and included two para-medics with airforce rescue equipment in the group. Rendezvous was made at 5:30, and they were at the accident site at 5:45. By this time the climbing party was lowering the body on a belay. Hoeman descended to the chopper, and he and Johnston returned with a body bag while the H-21 returned to Seward to leave extra gear and personnel. The H-21 returned and evacuated the entire party to Seward by 8:00 P.M.

Source: J. Vin Hoeman, Alaska Rescue Group.

Analysis: Well planned and rapid evacuation.

Tables indicating some of the results of the first effort to gather statistical information on the activities of organized mountain rescue groups in North America follow. Twenty units reported, or about 60% of the known mountain rescue groups on the continent.

TABLE I

General Information

State	Number of Rescue Members	Number of Operations Conducted	Number of Man-days in Field	Number of Alpine Operations	Number of Lowland Operations
*Arizona	31	16	181	12	4
California	38	85	457	72	13
Colorado	40	47	603	9	38
*Montana	23	3	10	0	3
*Oregon	110	20	624	12	8
Vermont	13	0	0	0	0
*Washington	408	50	1605	32	18
Wyoming	30	3	53	3	0
TOTAL	693	224	3533	140	84

* Indicates that all known units in the state reported.

In the above table "rescue members" is used to indicate personnel trained and able to work effectively in the field, as differentiated from other members of rescue groups who perform essentially administrative chores. Mountain rescue units inevitably become involved in some lowland operations in reciprocity for air support or because their skills are required on cliffs, in wells, mineshafts, etc.