



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL MOUNTAINEERING REPORTS

from

Areas Administered by the National Park Service

1967

Annual mountaineering reports were received from Black Canyon, Organ Pipe, Chiricahua, Colorado, Canyon de Chelly and Devils Tower National Monuments; Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; and Crater Lake, Lassen, Mt. McKinley, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Yosemite, Olympic, Glacier, Grand Teton, Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, Canyonlands and Zion National Parks.

Record of Ascents

Black Canyon reported two successful ascents in 1967, one near Gunnison Point and the other on the North Rim near the campground.

At Colorado National Monument, four parties with a total of 19 persons made ascents of Independence Monument. At least 17 parties totaling about 54 persons were contacted during their practice of various aspects of technical climbing.

Climbing activities showed an increase at Devils Tower over 1966 and 1965. A total of 51 parties, consisting of 133 climbers successfully reached the summit of the Tower. Two new direct aid routes were established, making a total of 33 different climbing routes on the Tower.

Glacier reported 428 persons registered for climbs of 34 different peaks within the park during 1967, a slight decrease from 509 ascents of 38 different peaks in 1966.

Grand Teton reported mountaineering parties successfully completed 918 of the 1,128 climbs attempted. Individuals in these successful parties totaled 2,876.

Rocky Mountain recorded 697 technical climbing attempts compared to 847 the previous year. Longs Peak had the majority with 270

climbs, with about 80% success. Adverse weather during the early part of the season was a contributing factor in the reduction of climbing activity.

Mount McKinley reported 10 climbing expeditions on Mount McKinley during 1967. This was the most successful year on record for attaining the summit, with almost all members of the ten expeditions being successful.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon reported an ascent of the north face of Grand Sentinel which required two long days. A total of 3,981 people signed the register on the summit of Mount Whitney as of October 15, 1967.

Yosemite had 1,436 registered ascents consisting of 3,679 climbers in 1967 compared to 1,295 registered ascents with 3,376 climbers during 1966.

The number of mountaineering ascents increased sharply at Olympic during 1967. There was a total of 584 attempts and 463 ascents as compared to 472 attempts and 308 ascents during 1966. Climbing on Mt. Olympus increased 35% this year with 404 successful ascents from 474 attempts.

At Harpers Ferry, 43 climbers participated in technical climbing this year as compared to 31 in 1966.

All requests to climb one of North America's seven classics, Spider Rock in Canyon de Chelly National Monument, have been denied since the land petition to the Navajo Tribe in 1962. In acknowledgement of religious attitudes of traditionalist Navajos, who consider Spider Rock sacred, and the change in land status, the National Park Service is obligated to concur in this nonclimbing decision. In 1967, one request for permission to climb was denied and two ascents were made illegally.

In 1967, three mountain climbing ventures of a technical nature were authorized in Grand Canyon. The number of Inner Canyon hikers by permit on nonmaintained trails increased 89% over 1966. There were 380 permits issued for 1,416 such hikers in 1967.

At Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, forty-six climbers recorded ascents of six peaks, two of the climbs being on fifth class routes.

Zion reported two technical climbs during the year. Three climbers were successful on a first ascent on the frontal section of the Great White Throne on May 7, and three climbers made successful ascents of the North and South Guardian Angels on November 5.

### Weather Conditions

The first rock climb of the year on Devils Tower was on March 23 under ideal weather conditions. The last climb was November 24, with light snow conditions prevailing during the descent. Wet weather during June delayed some parties from an early morning start, while other parties were discouraged from climbing because of slippery rock surfaces.

Glacier experienced heavy winter and spring snows resulting in later than usual opening of the high country. The latter part of the summer was marked by an unusually long period of warm clear weather which was ideal for climbing activities. Publicity connected with forest fires and bear incidents appeared to cause an appreciable decline in back country use during this latter period. Had other events been more in keeping with "normal" years, it is likely that climbing activity would have been much greater.

Weather conditions at Grand Teton varied from poor to good during the 1967 season. Climbing activity in the month of June was curtailed by above normal precipitation, below normal temperatures and the relatively slow melt of the high country snowpack. Weather conditions were good in July and excellent in August.

At Rocky Mountain, poor weather for most of the climbing season appears responsible for the drop in the number of mountain climbs. Many climbers did not venture beyond the parking lot because of rain and cold. However, only 700 fewer persons made the summit of Longs Peak this year compared to 1966.

Weather conditions at Mt. McKinley were exceptionally bad in June and July, with much cloudiness and high winds. Winds estimated at 130 to 150 mph blasted the upper part of the mountain in February and again in July, and were probably responsible for the July tragedy. Aircraft search operations and support of the MCA rescue team were severely limited by clouds and turbulence.

Late April snows in Sequoia and Kings Canyon lengthened the winter and much of the high country was inaccessible until the middle of July. Some of the high passes were not completely open at the end of the summer season.

Yosemite reported heavy snow during early April which may have been partially responsible for two climbing fatalities. Unseasonably high water levels caused by late runoff contributed to two water related fatalities and several near drownings. Inaccessibility of the high country kept climbing activity confined primarily to Yosemite Valley during the late spring.

Excellent climbing and mountaineering weather prevailed in the Olympics from May through September. A wet October hampered these activities but a good November brought some renewed mountaineering use.

Grand Canyon reports rather extremes in temperatures and humidity for inner-canyon hiking or climbing. Last year temperatures ranged from - 10 degrees to 120 degrees with humidities from 5% to 100%.

Organ Pipe reports that virtually all mountaineering is done during the relatively warm, sunny months of late fall, winter, and early spring. Light snow may fall on the higher slopes about once a year and drizzly type rainfall may periodically squelch climbing plans. Strong winds are seldom a problem.

Most favorable weather conditions for climbing in the Harpers Ferry area are reported to be in the spring and again in the fall.

#### Registration System

Black Canyon reports no specific problems with technical climbers checking in and out.

Devils Tower requires all climbers to contact the monument officials prior to the date of their intended climb. Qualifications must be furnished and equipment checked for adequacy.

Glacier has a voluntary registration system and reports that the majority of serious or skilled climbers willingly comply.

Grand Teton reports no changes in their mountaineering and climbing sign out and checking system. Jenny Lake Ranger Station is manned from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. and a Patrol Ranger is available at other times for registration. Violations of the registration requirements are few in number.

At Rocky Mountain, the new registration system for technical climbing and winter mountaineering worked well during the first year of use. Mountaineering registration records for the entire park are kept in the Chief Ranger's office at Park Headquarters.

Crater Lake registers skiing expeditions and a similar system is being implemented for oversnow vehicle use.

The basic system of advance applications for climbing Mount McKinley remained the same this year. Minor changes have been made in the various application forms to assist in the evaluation of climbers.

There is no official registration system for mountain climbing at Sequoia and Kings Canyon, however, mountaineers are asked to check in with a Ranger before and after attempting mountain ascents.

Yosemite continues to use a voluntary sign-out system. Although most mountain climbers do register, there was an evident laxity on the part of a few which resulted in several instances of concern. The increase in both climbing activity and search and rescue incidents prompts consideration for a mandatory registration system whereby more consistent information can be maintained on mountaineering activity.

At Olympic, registration is not required by regulation but is encouraged on a voluntary basis.

Grand Canyon issues permits, after registration by the party leader, for hiking trips on the nonmaintained trails, for cross-country hiking, or for mountain climbing.

Organ Pipe is in the process of preparing a back country climbing registration form.

All mountain climbers are encouraged to register at the Chief Ranger's Office in Zion National Park.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park issues climbing permits in advance of contemplated climbing activities in the area.

#### Safety

Colorado National Monument provides information on qualifications for various climbs and inspects equipment prior to climbs. Inexperienced and/or lone potential climbers are put in contact with local experienced climbers. Safe climbing practices are stressed to all concerned.

No fatalities or injuries occurred at Devils Tower during 1967. All climbers must have hard hats, and the use of pitons for protection is required on all climbing routes.

At Glacier, safety discussions are a deliberate consideration in back country contacts and mountain safety is stressed in park orientation programs.

Rocky Mountain personnel have stressed safety in contacts with park visitors interested in mountain climbing. The importance of having a Park Ranger who is experienced and well trained in mountaineering on duty at mountaineering Ranger Stations cannot be over emphasized.

Mount McKinley's safety record was severely shattered due to several serious accidents this year, one of which was the worst disaster in American mountaineering history. Curiously, this was also the most successful year on record for attaining the summit, with almost all members of the ten expeditions being successful. The following efforts were made to increase climber safety:

1. The mountaineering information sheet was revised and enlarged, giving a more accurate picture of conditions existing in the Alaska Range.
2. The carrying of a two-way radio by major expeditions was made mandatory, effective January 1, 1968.
3. Meetings were held with various mountaineering, rescue, and research organizations with the object of increasing climber safety and improving rescue operations.

Olympic has Ranger personnel available to discuss experience requirements and necessary equipment needed for the climb on Mt. Olympus. In all cases it was recommended that parties engaged in glacier travel should have rope, ice axes, and crampons.

At Grand Canyon, the apparent physical stamina, experience, and adequacy of equipment is checked and the hazards of inner-canyon hiking emphasized. Hikers are required during the summer months to have enough canteens to carry one gallon of water per day per person.

Organ Pipe supplies a companion sheet to the registration form which stresses safety in a desert environment.

#### Rescue Organization

Many reporting areas indicate a definite shortage of experienced personnel necessary to support any appreciable technical rescue effort. Quite a number of permanent and seasonal employees receive

basic mountaineering training and areas have the capability as a rescue unit to carry out rescue operations of a less technical nature.

Glacier has five permanent Park Rangers with extensive climbing experience who serve as the nucleus of the park rescue team. Seasonal personnel supplement this group.

Grand Teton's technical mountain rescue team for 1967 was made up from six permanent and 15 seasonal employees qualified through experience and training for this type work.

Rocky Mountain listed a total of 15 permanent and seasonal personnel having varying degrees of experience including technical capability.

Major search and rescue operations at Mt. McKinley remain of such magnitude as to be delegated to volunteer rescue groups, the military, and chartered bush pilots. The park has a responsibility to initiate and coordinate such rescue activities. Improvement in present radio communications as well as other considerations should improve the position of the Service in this capacity.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon reports having 15 permanent Park Rangers trained and qualified for their rescue team.

Yosemite maintains a competent technical rescue team comprised of both permanent and seasonal Park Rangers. Several Fire Control Aids with climbing experience are also part of the team. All Rangers are capable of functioning in support positions if required.

The rescue organization at Olympic is composed of permanent personnel and augmented by seasonal personnel. Although the bulk of the rescue unit is composed of members of the Protection Division, the Interpretive and Maintenance Divisions also participate in the rescue effort.

Grand Canyon had developed within its rescue organization a Coordinator of Rescue Operations, a Field Headquarters Coordinator, two District Coordinators and seven Rescue Team Leaders. Team members are comprised from permanent and seasonal Park Rangers, Fire Control Aids, and trainees from Albright Training Center.

#### Training Activities

Devils Tower reported that in excess of 100 man-hours was devoted to mountain climbing and rescue training for qualified personnel. Much of this time was contributed overtime by employees interested in this special activity.

Glacier held winter rock and snow climbing practice sessions for permanent personnel and followed with basic snow and ice training for seasonal Rangers and Naturalists.--An avalanche training school was held on March 25. A total of 29 persons attended representing Flathead County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff's Posse, Flathead Life-saving and Rescue Association, and the U. S. Forest Service, in addition to the National Park Service.

Technical mountain rescue training at Grand Teton for 1967 was held on June 19 and 20. In attendance were 19 employees from the park, two men from Jackson, Wyoming, and John E. M. Duff from Scotland.

Rocky Mountain held a general session on each side of the park for seasonal employees, with follow-up training given for the more experienced.

On May 10, 11, and 12, Sequoia and Kings Canyon held a mountain search and rescue seminar for Park Rangers from the park as well as personnel from Joshua Tree National Monument, Yosemite, Lassen, and Death Valley National Monument. Personnel from the California Division of Forestry and the Fresno County Sheriff's Rescue Team also attended.

Yosemite held two eight hour training sessions on technical litter evacuation during the summer for park employees. Four permanent Park Rangers attended the Mountain Search and Rescue Seminar at Sequoia and Kings Canyon. In November, two Park Rangers attended a two day Seminar of the Mountain Rescue Association held in Portland, Oregon.

Olympic reported having personnel in attendance at the Mountain Rescue Association Seminar at Portland, and at a U. S. Forest Service avalanche school for 10 days. Additionally, 19 days were devoted to training park personnel in various other aspects of mountain search and rescue activities.

Permanent Park Rangers from Grand Canyon attended a two day training session at Rocky Mountain National Park on the use of winch and cable systems. A two day mountain rescue training session was held for park employees on the South Rim during May. Ten man-days were spent in conducting mountain rescue training for trainees at Albright Training Center.

Several areas conducted one or two day training sessions in basic mountain rescue with limited technical application. Comments received

from a few field areas indicate the lack of mountaineering talents, skill, aptitude, and basic experience in seasonal employee forces. Areas experiencing mountain rescue organizational problems should provide special justification to implement a waiver of exception from standard recruitment procedures.

### Equipment

Black Canyon reports established well stocked rescue caches on both the North and South Rim. The mini winch has not been extensively tested to date.

Colorado National Monument reports a well equipped rescue cache complete with a winch and cable assembly, a portable generator unit mounted on a packboard which can supply 300 watts of 110 volt AC power, and other appropriate equipment needed in mountain rescue activities.

Devils Tower purchased a mini winch this year, however, the unit arrived too late for extensive testing.

Glacier reports the acquisition of Jumar Ascenders, perlon rope, two Akja tobaggans and other assorted equipment.

Grand Teton has recently acquired 9 Bell Toptex helmets, a Balscope zoom spotting scope, a pair of Bushnell custom 6 x 25 pocket binoculars, two inflatable plastic splints, four Kelty packframes and other miscellaneous equipment. On the list of design improvement projects for the winter are three major pieces of equipment — the mountain rescue litter, the piggyback man-carrying harness, and adapters for carrying cable reels on Kelty packframes.

Rocky Mountain reports acquiring expedition type parkas and half bags to help complete their winter equipment inventory.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon maintains rescue equipped caches at Ash Mountain, Lodgepole, Grant Grove and Cedar Grove. All equipment is color coded for easy identification and to assist in its return to the respective cache at the completion of individual rescue operations.

Yosemite's rescue cache now contains an adequate supply of technical rock and ice climbing equipment. Replacement equipment this year consisted of 650' of assorted nylon webbing, 1,000' of 7/16" Goldline, 1,000 of 5/16" Goldline, six 150' lengths of Perlon climbing ropes,

two 2-man and one 4-man mountain tents, six downfilled sleeping bags, six pair of Head standard skis and an assortment of rescue tools.

Olympic acquired a second aluminum Akja for use in oversnow rescues. An emergency evacuation wheel was acquired for back-country rescues; all Stokes Litters throughout the park were cut in half and made portable for backpacking.

Other field areas reported minor purchases of new hardware, climbing ropes and miscellaneous climbing equipment.

#### Cooperation with Mountaineering Organizations

Glacier entered into a cooperative agreement with the Office of the Flathead County Sheriff on March 1 for reciprocal assistance in search and rescue operations within Flathead County and that portion of Glacier National Park lying within Flathead County.

In April, Rocky Mountain was co-host with the Colorado-Wyoming Regional Council of the Mountain Rescue Association for their national convention. The meeting was well attended and proved interesting and profitable.--Cooperation was also given the Colorado Mountain Club with the preparation of an issue of their magazine "Trail and Timberline" which is being devoted to Longs Peak.

Early in the year, a joint meeting of the Alaska Rescue Group, Rescue Coordinating Center (at Elmendorf AFB) and National Park Service personnel discussed rescue operations on Mount McKinley. A map gridding system to help coordinate aircraft and ground parties was suggested by the National Park Service representative, and is being adopted.--District Ranger Wayne Merry attended several MCA and Alaska Rescue Group meetings, and flew to Berkeley, California, for the annual American Alpine Club banquet this year.--A joint meeting of NPS, MCA and ARG was held in Anchorage to discuss the tragedy on Mount McKinley and evaluate suggestions for means preventing another such occurrence. Dr. and Mrs. Bradford Washburn were present, as were representatives of the Mountain Rescue Council, the Institute of Arctic Biology, and others.--A follow-up meeting was held at the University of Alaska by the Institute of Arctic Biology, who is developing a medical checklist for use by applicants for Mount McKinley climbs. This organization has also produced a brochure describing the physiological and psychological problems involved in Mount McKinley climbs which is perhaps the best piece of information available on this subject.

Fresno County Sheriff's Rescue Team and members of the California Division of Forestry attended the mountain rescue training at Sequoia and Kings Canyon on May 10, 11 and 12.

Park Ranger personnel from Olympic National Park on several occasions assisted Olympic College with the instruction for its mountaineering course. The Mountain Rescue Council held practice sessions in the park from time to time and Ranger personnel participated in the training sessions.--Monthly meetings of the Olympic Unit of the Mountain Rescue Council were regularly attended by Park Ranger personnel.

Dr. Robert Adams and Mark Carpenter, members of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Climbing Division, assisted in a two day climbing training session at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park this year.

District Park Ranger Gercke of Canyonlands conducted a climbing and rescue training program for the San Juan County Sheriff's Office and Jeep Patrol in the spring of 1967.

#### Concession Operations

The Exum Mountain Guide Service and School of American Mountaineering once again served visitors as a Park Concession at Jenny Lake at Grand Teton. Glen Exum employed nine fulltime guides during the 1967 season. A total of 510 persons in 90 parties were guided on 12 different peaks. The Grand Teton, on which 278 persons were led, was by far the most popular guided climb.--Persons attending the mountaineering schools totaled 1,388 for the 1967 season. This is a 10% decrease as compared to the high of 1,535 set in 1966. No reportable accidents occurred in the concession operation during the 1967 season.

The Rocky Mountain Guide Service was operated by a new group and from a new location this year. While there were problems, as with any new organization, it did a good job guiding 136 persons in mountain climbing this year. We hope this service continues in order to fulfill the needs of the inexperienced visitor.

#### Accident Data

At Glacier, a 20 year old youth was killed on July 3 in a fall while he was descending Mt. Custer. He lost his balance, plunged down a snowfield 100-200 feet, over a vertical rock face 200 feet high and onto Herbst Glacier below. The youth was inexperienced and was improperly equipped.

Grand Teton reported 11 mountaineering accidents in 1967, which was slightly above the 10 year average of 9.1. There were no fatalities in mountain climbing activities this year at Grand Teton.

There were 15 searches and/or carryouts in Rocky Mountain during 1967. Of these only three were directly related to technical mountain climbing and all were in a minor injury category. There was one death in the back country due to a heart attack, but it could not be attributed to technical mountain climbing effort.

Crater Lake reported two rescues which employed the use of technical mountaineering equipment. Neither accident resulted from technical mountain climbing, however, one resulted in serious injuries consisting of a broken leg, two broken wrists, a fractured cheek bone and numerous body abrasions.

Mt. McKinley reported eight fatalities and three minor injuries as the result of climbing activities on the mountain. During the first days of the winter Mount McKinley Expedition, Jacques Batkin, a native of France, fell into a crevasse at about 9,000 feet on the Kahiltna Glacier and was killed.--On July 19, a group of six men from the Wilcox Mount McKinley Expedition reached the summit from a camp of 17,900 feet on the Harper Glacier. They were Jerry Clark, Dennis Buchterhand, John Russell, Walter Taylor, Mark McLaughlin, and Hank Janes. A seventh member had remained in camp feeling slightly ill, and five other members had descended the day before to a camp at 15,000 feet. The summit party was apparently caught by an incredibly violent windstorm during their descent. The storm lasted, with minor lulls, for over a week. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska Expedition, which was climbing some days behind the Wilcox group on the same route, became a search party, but apparently arrived much too late. A single body, believed to be Steven Taylor, was found in a demolished tent at the 17,900' camp. There is reason to believe that he attempted to leave the camp during the storm, and was badly frostbitten before he returned. Two other bodies, apparently members of the summit team, were found higher on the summit ridge near Archdeacon Tower. There was evidence that they tried to wait out the storm in bivouac, and perished while trying to descend.--On July 29, four members of the South Buttress subgroup of the A-67 Expedition were struck by an avalanche at 11,500'. Michael Zalewski sustained a broken rib, and James Janney was extensively bruised.--

On August 3, William Phillips, a member of the Cassin Route team of the A-67 Expedition, was rappelling at 15,300' when his fixed rope broke. He fell about 20', landing on his back and head, then fell another 50' on a 45 degree ice slope before becoming jammed in the fixed rope below. His right ankle believe sprained was later found to be broken.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon experienced two technical mountain climbing fatalities and one injury resulting from mountain climbing. There were three fatalities attributed to drowning and one to a heart attack in non-technical mountainous use activities. There were six individual serious injury incidents resulting in hiking or off trail use activities. On March 26, Dr. Michael Hamilton of Redding, California, was fatally injured when he fell while climbing Mount Whitney. Because of avalanches and adverse weather conditions, his body was not recovered until June 26.--On October 3, Alvin Lewis was reported missing in the area between Kearsarge Pass and Trail Crest and, after an intensive search, his body was found on October 12. He had evidently fallen from the north face of East Vidette Peak while climbing alone.

At Yosemite, there were five known fatalities directly attributed to mountaineering activity and two related to water sports. Two persons are still missing and presumed dead in mountainous terrain. There were eight reported climber injuries, five of which occurred in registered parties.--Larry Greene, age 29, and Edwin Hermann, Jr., age 24, both of Stanford, California, were fatally injured on March 31 in climbing from Mirror Lake to the base of the northwest face of Half Dome. Death was due to injury and exposure after being caught in fresh snow avalanches.--Kenneth Klein, age 23, and John Gunn, age 19, Yosemite Park and Curry Company employees, were both assumed fatally injured on July 28 in the area between upper and lower Yosemite Falls. The body of John Gunn was recovered on September 5, but the body of Kenneth Klein was never found.--David F. Roach, age 29, National Park Ranger, Yosemite National Park, was fatally injured by a fall during a solo descent of Matterhorn Peak.

Olympic did not report any fatalities or injuries directly attributed to technical mountain climbing.--In other mountain use activities, there were two fatalities resulting from exposure to an intense fall storm in mountainous terrain and three hiker injuries.

Harpers Ferry reports one climbing injury for 1967 resulting in the fall of an 18 year old youth from the cliff face of Maryland Heights.

## Search and Rescue Operations

The evacuation of the body of Douglas Tettlebach from Mt. Custer in Glacier was made by helicopter and with the assistance of Waterton National Park wardens.

The cost of mountain rescue operations at Grand Teton amounted to \$4,554.64 for the 1967 season. The evacuation and rescue of Gaylord Campbell from the north face route of the Grand Teton was the most technically difficult rescue ever undertaken in Grand Teton National Park. Campbell suffered a compound fracture of the lower left leg, a bruised hand and other body bruises resulting from falling rock and a fall on this difficult climbing route. The evacuation route down the north face to Teton Glacier for a helicopter recovery required over 55 hours of tedious rescue effort under very difficult circumstances.

Employees at Rocky Mountain conducted 15 searches and/or carryouts during 1967, but only three were directly related to mountaineering.

Park personnel at Crater Lake effected two rescues of a technical nature. Approximately 18 employees, using mountain climbing gear, participated in the recovery of Ole Vann from the bottom of Annie Creek Canyon where he was severely injured in a fall.

Two major search operations were carried out at Mt. McKinley during 1967. The first was the search for the summit teams of the Winter Expedition. This was a tremendously complex operation, with elements of the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, Alaska Rescue Group, Mountain Rescue Council (Seattle), bush pilots, and the Federal Aviation Agency. The operation was remarkably smooth, with the major difficulty being communication problems. The key to the success of this operation was probably the close teamwork of all agencies from a single base of operations at Talkeetna, and the excellent leadership of the Officer in Charge of the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center Group in the field.--The second search operation, for the missing members of the Wilcox Expedition, was compounded by the lack of a single base of operation, bad weather, roads washed out, extremely poor communications, and questions of responsibility and funding.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon carried out 13 major rescue operations during the year. The park helicopter was frequently used and played a major role in the rescue effort. Only three rescues were required as the result of mountaineering activities.

Yosemite reported 26 carryouts, 7 major searches, 7 minor searches, and 4 technical rescues. Man-hours required to perform these operations included: 1,200 hours regular time, 860 hours of over-time, and 1,800 hours volunteer and outside assistance.

Olympic had nine major search and/or rescue operations during 1967. Additionally, there were several searches and evacuations of a minor nature.

Grand Canyon had 20 evacuations by helicopter from the Inner Canyon during the year. Three bodies were brought out of the Canyon by helicopter. Many short searches were conducted for persons who were overdue or lost.

Zion had one evacuation from the Zion Narrows by helicopter.



Karl T. Gilbert  
Chief, Division of Resources  
Management and Visitor Protection

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ORV