

Aerial Plants Used To Stock High Lakes



HERE'S HOW — "Flying Sharks" for Vancouver, B. C.'s famed boys' water safety team demonstrated at the "Y" some of the life-saving techniques the group is teaching to youngsters and adults from Canada to California on a current tour. Kneeling on left is Dick Pachal, 10, holding a bellows formerly used in old time resuscitation methods. Using a new type resuscitator, for which the patient is pending, is Jerry Lush, 13, wearing the badge belt holding his swimming and life-saving awards. Supervising is Bruce Akhurst, 16, one of the "Marlin" group made up of boys "graduating" from the sharks upon reaching the age of 16. The unidentified boy in the window apparently saw the demonstration earlier at poolside.

Water Safety Methods Told By Flying Sharks

A swimming tragedy on a Vancouver, B.C. beach some eight years ago was the motivating factor in the formation of a unique boys' aquatic safety team, the current version of which was in Roseburg this week at the YMCA. Known as the Flying Sharks, the group of 30 boys in the 10-to-15 year age bracket is currently on a "Y" sponsored tour which will take them as far south as Los Angeles. Winning fame and recognition in their native Canada, the groups activities in the water safety field are now being spread throughout the western United States.

Operating on the theory that children teach other children best, the team not only teaches life saving procedures but also has a system that can make a swimmer out of another youngster in just 15 minutes. Seventy per cent success is the average.

Method Demonstrated
This was demonstrated at the "Y" when a group of Roseburg 9-year olds took to the water at the "Y" and negotiated their way across the pool after a short briefing by the "Sharks." Over 100 youngsters and adults were on hand for this and the rescue and resuscitating demonstrations.

The Flying Sharks were activated by Thomas Smith, a Vancouver elementary and physical education teacher after a drowning when the victim could have been

saved had the bystanders known what to do. Smith, also volunteer swimming coach at the Vancouver "Y," still heads the group. He is accompanied on the tour by Ronald C. Edmonds, a civil service employee, who acts in the capacity of tour manager, and four other adults. The entire program is a volunteer effort, the boys on the team even earning part of their expense money, with their parents and the Vancouver "Y" contributing the rest.

Technique Learned
In commenting on the facilities at the local "Y," which he called outstanding, Smith said the group got a bonus on the Roseburg visit with the demonstration by Johnson, program secretary, who showed the locally taught advanced closed chest revival procedures. The procedure taught here will be incorporated into the "Sharks" demonstration, he said. Smith was highly complimentary of the local "Y" program calling it "advanced and energetic," with "a great potential for community good."

Following the demonstrations the group left on its chartered bus for Ashland to put on a joint demonstration for the Ashland - Medford area. Stops at Sacramento, Oakland, Fresno, San Francisco and Los Angeles will complete the tour which began in Olympia Saturday and included demonstrations at a "Y" camp near Portland Sunday. On the overnight stops the boys are quartered in private homes.

A tour of Disneyland and other points of interest in the Los Angeles area will conclude the California trip. A demonstration at the Eugene "Y" Aug. 16 on the way home will wind up the current tour.

Jamboree Rained Out

The Pee Wee Jamboree scheduled for Monday and Tuesday nights at Legion Field was a victim of the unseasonable rains. No definite plan for a makeup has been announced.

Most Oregon anglers are quite familiar with normal fish stocking operations and have probably observed many times a big liberation tank truck roll up to a river bank or lake shore and discharge perhaps a half a ton of trout. Or it may have been a planting boat as it first takes on its load from a tank truck, then sweeps down-river unloading trout cargo as it goes.

In fact, it is rumored that some anglers are intrepid lib truck or planting boat "chasers," following the loads to the release site to get in on ground-floor angling. And sometimes it pays dividends in quick limits of trout, but fish being what they are, the chasing may also be about as fruitless as a bait dunker trying his luck in a bathtub.

But there's a fascinating kind of fish planting the average angler seldom sees, yet he reaps the rewards year after year in superb angling. This is the high lakes aerial fish plants where automation and airplanes have taken over from the laborious bucket brigade and pack strings of a score of years ago.

Anglers packing into the back country lakes of the Cascades and Wallawa mountains next year will be catching scrappy rainbow trout or eastern brooks, the result of the game commission's aerial fish lift this year which was completed just a week ago. Not that anglers won't catch fish in the high lakes now, for without exception every lake and pothole in the high country that will support fish life has been stocked with fish at one time or another during the years. Some lakes receive stocks of fish every year, while others may be planted anywhere from one to six years apart depending on the size of the lake and the angler pressure.

Glamour Gone
Although aerial fish planting is fast and efficient, biologists, especially the old-timers, feel that the glamour and excitement is gone from the challenge of providing a sport fishery in the out-of-the-way places. And there is little doubt that the modern fishery biologist is missing out on a thrilling and challenging experience.

For the day of the pack string in fish planting is in the past. So, too, is the sweat and toil of juggling heavy cream cans in which the water must be changed at each creek crossing if the loads of fish are to reach their high altitude destination alive. Gone are the long, dusty days on the trail, the grime, the worry and the fun. So, too, is the risk of losing pack horse and fish load on a steep mountain slope; or perhaps a balky mule that decides he likes it better down the mountain than he does up.

There was fried bacon and beans, smelly socks hung on a forked stick to dry, the creak of saddle leather, and the musical tinkling of the bell mare on a frosty morning. There were sweaty men and sweaty horses who aired themselves somewhat in a cold mountain lake in the heat of the day. A week end down the mountain may mean clean garments, a hot bath, and shave — unless trout were waiting and time would not allow.

Cuts Time
Perhaps as many lakes were planted then as now, but it was an all-summer job that began with the spring thaw and ended when snow and cold again hit the high country. And each time a cream can

of rainbows or eastern brook trout was dumped into a lake, there was deep satisfaction, a sense of accomplishment, as horse wranglers and biologists alike watched the little youngsters swim away into the depths. They'd grow big in a year or two and provide even more excitement and satisfaction to a pack-in angler with rod and fly. Then it was down the mountain to reload, only to return again to the next lake, and the next, until blizzards and a lowering snowline called a halt to the high lakes operations.

But methods change with the times and the aerial fish lift has now replaced the pack string, and test tubes and aerated tanks have pushed the cream cans aside. During this year's aerial fish lift which took nine days of flying time, nearly a million trout were dropped like falling rain into some 250 lakes in the Wallawa and Elkhorn mountains of eastern Oregon and along the backbone of the Cascades from Mt. Hood on the north to the Wild Lakes Primitive area on the south.

Operation "fish lift" stemmed from the Hood River airstrip, the Chiloquin airstrip, the Fall River airstrip, and the airstrip at Joseph. Each field is located a short distance or few miles from a game commission hatchery for quickness in the transfer of fish from hatchery to plane. At the Fall River landing, the transfer is made

directly from hatchery to plane, while at others the fish are first hauled to the airstrip by tank truck.

Rainbow and eastern brook trout reared at several game commission hatcheries form the bulk of the high lake plants. Cutthroat trout are stocked in a few lakes, and for the angler who likes a trophy fish in the hard-to-get places, the beautiful golden trout is stocked in a few selected lakes at high elevations.

Method Develops
Aerial fish planting began more than a dozen years ago on an experimental basis in an attempt to speed up the high lakes fish plants as well as reduce the manpower required. It has since developed into a fast and efficient method of stocking Oregon's back country waters.

The pilot project was contracted by Sam Whitney of Whitney's Air Service at Newberg, who modified a Piper Cub aircraft with a three-compartment fish holding tank and an aeration system to carry the pay loads. During the years that followed, Whitney has been instrumental in providing spectacular angling for Oregon's back country anglers, for he has probably aerially dropped more than 20 million trout into the basin lakes of the high mountains.

As knowledge of aerial fish planting was gained, changes and modifications were made to keep abreast of the times. This year Whitney brought a new aircraft into operation, a Piper Pawnee single-seater, a faster craft modified to hold a five-compartment aerated tank and capable of stocking five lakes on a single flight.

The flight plan for each trip and

the allocations for each lake on the flight schedule is prepared well in advance. Large waters such as Marion Lake in the Jefferson Park country may require the entire pay load, or even two flights, while smaller lakes such as Jörn or Mowich in the same area may take only a single tank compartment, or two or more depending on its size and the normal angling pressure.

Begins At Hatchery
Aerial fish planting begins at the hatchery when fish to be stocked are seined into a holding pen. From the pen, or from a tank truck previously brought from the hatchery, biologists carefully weigh out the required number of trout for each lake on the flight schedule. These are placed in a five-compartment aerated hopper mounted to a hydraulic lift on the stern of a truck.

Each compartment is marked a different color, as are the compartments aboard the plane. Careful timing, essential to the welfare of the fish, completes this work as the plane touches its wheels on the runway.

It is then a simple procedure to back the truck against the plane, hoist the tank overhead, and flush fish and water into the corresponding compartments below. The pilot is then instructed on the flight schedule and, for ease in their location, given an aerial photograph and maps of the lakes to be stocked. The time lapse from touchdown to take-off is seldom more than ten minutes.

As he approaches the target area, the pilot locates the lake or lakes from his aerial photograph and makes his run. The dropping of fish is much like skip bombing practiced extensively during the last war but minus the skip. The

center of the lake is the target bulls-eye.

Accuracy is uncanny, even in a pothole no more than an acre or two in size, as the plane glides in as fish and water are released. Of ten pack-in anglers fishing from a rubber dinghy or pole raft have been mighty surprised to see an airplane bearing in on them and suddenly find themselves sprayed with wriggling fish and some 20 gallons of water.

Aerial fish drops are made at elevations of not less than 100 feet above the water. Elevations under 100 feet may result in injury or death to the fish as their air speed has not been reduced to the normal fall rate by the time they hit the water. Optimum elevation is from 150 to 500 feet. Higher eleva-

tions cause no harm, but the accuracy of the drop diminishes as elevations increase above that point.

Entire flights seldom take an hours flying time from take-off to landing. Most flights are set up on 30 to 45-minute schedules. This gives the one to three-man biological crew time to weigh out allocations for the next flight, load the hopper for transfer, and make other preparations necessary.

Storms or bad air may halt flying operations for a day or two. Early morning is usually the best flying, but if air and weather permit as many as eight to ten flights may be made in a day's time. The entire air lift this year for the stocking of nearly a million trout into 250 back country lakes spanned less than a three-week period.

Sports

A message from the Treasury of a free people



How to stand guard for freedom in 1962

Some men of Concord in old Massachusetts once got themselves called "Minute Men" because it took them just sixty seconds to come to the defense of freedom, day or night.

In the years since, the Minute Man has become a symbol of our determination to stay strong and to stay free. Other symbols of that determination are U.S. Savings Bonds.

When you buy a Bond today you do more than invest money for your own future. You also

show your own personal determination to keep America strong and free right now—because the same dollars you save for tomorrow help the government defend freedom today.

That's why buying U.S. Savings Bonds is a way to be a "Minute Man" in 1962. And Bonds work for you and your country around the clock.

Why not join the ranks of America's modern Minute Men? All it takes is \$18.75 and a visit to the Bond window at the bank.



Keep freedom in your future with

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks The Advertising Council and this newspaper for their patriotic support.



SET ADRIFT — Shipwright Joe White examines the damage to the transom of America's Cup defender, Nefertiti, caused when someone cut her two platted bowlines. Officials said the cut lines set Nefertiti partially adrift. Damage is not thought to be serious enough to affect yacht's racing capabilities. (UPI Telephoto).

In The Majors

Major League Standings
By United Press International
American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
New York	66	42	.611	
Minnesota	63	49	.563	5
Los Angeles	62	49	.559	5 1/2
Baltimore	57	55	.509	11
Cleveland	55	55	.500	12
Chicago	56	56	.500	12
Detroit	52	57	.477	14 1/2
Kansas City	51	62	.451	17 1/2
Boston	49	61	.445	18
Washington	42	67	.385	24 1/2

Tuesday's Results
New York 14 Minnesota 1
Los Angeles 3 Boston 1
Cleveland 4 Detroit 2
Chicago 4 Baltimore 0
Kansas City 10 Washington 3, night

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	77	37	.675	
San Francisco	72	41	.637	4 1/2
Cincinnati	66	46	.589	10
Pittsburgh	63	48	.568	12 1/2
St. Louis	63	50	.558	13 1/2
Milwaukee	60	53	.531	15 1/2
Philadelphia	51	63	.447	26
Houston	40	70	.364	35
Chicago	41	72	.363	35 1/2
New York	29	82	.261	46 1/2

Tuesday's Results
San Francisco 4 Philadelphia 2
St. Louis 5 Pittsburgh 0, night
Milwaukee 4 Chicago 1, night
Cincinnati 3 Houston 0, night
Los Angeles 7 New York 5, night

COME TO SEE US AT OUR

NEW LOCATION
1731
N. E. Stephens

MUNION'S
HEATING AND
AIR CONDITIONING
OR 3-5460