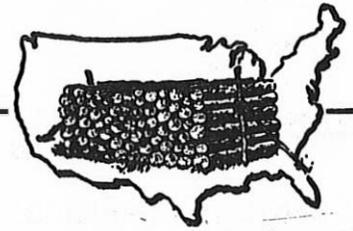


AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

220 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y.



Technical
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THE VERSATILE HELICOPTER (A Press Release)

General (O.46)

April 30, 1959

Add to the phrase "Anything a Horse Can Do" - - - anything an ambulance, a boat, a bus, a camera, a car, a cowboy, a crane, a dryer, a fire engine, a jeep, a sleigh, a streetcar, a tractor, a truck or a tug can do - - - and you describe some of the jobs the helicopter is doing today.

An Ambulance: Hospitals in several cities (i.e. Santa Monica, Calif. and Buffalo, N.Y.) have provided heliports for local helicopter ambulance service.

A Boat: Helicopters on floats are used in swamp areas by survey teams, for whale and fish spotting and by sportsmen for fishing or water ski towing.

A Bus: The scheduled helicopter airlines and air taxi operators are providing heli-bus service in their communities. The helicopter as a sight-seeing bus is proving popular in the Grand Canyon, over Niagara Falls and in the nation's capital.

A Camera: The movie industry has found the helicopter an ideal tripod for aerial action shots. Geologists have found the 'copter an excellent aerial platform from which to photograph volcanoes.

A Car: More than 70 corporations are using the helicopter as a company limousine to transport executives and customers between plants and to and from airports.

A Cowboy: Ranch owners find that a single helicopter does the work of 15 to 18 cowboys in herding cattle, patrolling fences and riding the range.

A Crane: Construction companies use the helicopter to lift heavy equipment (concrete mixers, pre-fabricated houses, diamond drills and generators), to install TV towers and lift statues onto pedestals and church steeples.

A Dryer: Helicopters are used to dry the frost from citrus fruits and cherry orchards. Dried, the crops are saved from damage.

A Fire Engine: The U.S. Forest Service uses helicopters in forest fire fighting. The rotor downwash controls the blaze; the fire hose can be flown to the fire and operated from the helicopter, or bags of water can be dropped from the 'copter to spot check the fire. Helicopters are also used as airport crash trucks. Here again, the rotor downwash minimizes the blaze, so the pilot can be rescued.

A Jeep: The helicopter can fly low and slow over rough terrain - transporting passengers into otherwise inaccessible areas.

A Sleigh: Santa Claus now comes by 'copter during Christmas festivities in many communities.

A Streetcar: Oil workers in Louisiana now board the helicopter streetcar to go to and from their daily jobs at the oil rigs 50 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico. One typical off-shore operator reports he flew more than 180,000 passengers in 1957.

A Tractor: On the farm, the helicopter is the most modern tool. It's used for crop dusting and spraying, for seeding, fertilizing and for insect and disease control.

A Truck: Helicopters truck perishables like flowers and fruits; animals ranging from chinchillas, monkeys and giant sea turtles to donkeys; mail; newspapers; films; pharmaceuticals; water tanks; mine detectors; shovels and furniture.

A Tow or Tug: Helicopters have towed ships 382 feet long, weighing 3,000 tons. Helicopters have blown stranded boats off sand bars to the safety of shore.

More than 520 helicopters are presently being operated by the 120 commercial helicopter operators in North America as reported to the AIA's Helicopter Council.

About 50 percent of these companies are operating one to two helicopters. The world's largest operator has 55 helicopters.

With the advent of the first commercial helicopter in 1946, a handful of pioneers began using the helicopter in agricultural flying in 1947. From this modest beginning a world-wide industry has emerged. Today, U.S.-built helicopters are operating in 42 states, including Alaska and the District of Columbia. In addition, helicopters are being operated in 57 foreign countries ranging from the DEW line in Canada to Borneo, and in temperatures ranging from 50 degrees below to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The commercial helicopter operator now does an annual business measured in millions of dollars.

The helicopter proved itself in such routine jobs as power line patrol, crop dusting and spraying, air taxi and rescue early in its career. Today, however, the helicopter is demonstrating its unique ability to overcome the age-old barrier of terrain, opening up what were formerly inaccessible areas. In all parts of the globe, helicopters are penetrating dense jungle areas, flying over mountains, across rivers and swamps, as well as above the everyday traffic of our metropolitan centers.

Release From: Helicopter Council Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc.

APA Comment: Anyone interested in obtaining a list of commercial helicopter operators, or more information with regard to points raised by this Release, should write to the Helicopter Council, Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D.C., Phone DIstrict 7-2315.



Worker loads loblolly pine seed into hopper of Hawk's 47G-2. Seed, fuel and other needs are kept right at job.



Seed-spraying helicopter swoops low over Georgia-Pacific Corporation Tree Farm lands near Coquille, Ore. In large-scale reforestation effort now underway, the Company is aerially reseeding 5,000 acres and planting 1.5 million tree seedlings in Oregon, plus additional acreage in northern California.

For further information we refer you to the following publications:

Helicopters and Tree Planters Make New Forests, by Thomas W. McConkey, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. Printed in The Northeastern Logger May, 1959

Photographing Forests from Helicopters by Gene Avery, Division of Forest Economics, Forest Service, Washington, D. C. Printed in the Journal of Forestry, May, 1959.

Literature cited in Mr. Avery's paper includes;

Avery, Gene. 1958. Helicopter stereo-photography of forest plots. Photogram. Engin 24:617-625. Illus.

Colwell, R.N. 1956. The taking of helicopter photography for use in photogrammetric research and training. Photogram. Engin 22:613-621. Illus.

Cruikshank, J.W. 1947. The forest survey tests the helicopter. Jour. Forestry 45:878-883. Illus.

Hansbrough, Thomas. 1956. Potential uses of helicopters in forestry. Jour. Forestry 54:817-821.

McGregor, R.P. 1948. Helicopter survey methods for mapping. Report 1044, Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, U. S. Army, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 48 pp. Illus.

Short, V. R. 1948. Sikorsky helicopters - the flying tripods. Photogram. Engin 14:95-102. Illus.

