

Plane Adds New Function To Versatility

LITTLE AMERICA (AP)—The airplane, already used in the Antarctic for practically everything but rubbish collection, has added still another dimension to its versatility.

Its new function is transporting scientists on airborne surveys, so they can try to figure out what Antarctica is made of besides ice and snow, and how the earth is shaped beneath this frozen upper mass.

Tractor trains are the usual conveyances for scientific excursions. But Edward Thiel, a geophysicist from Wausau, Wis., has just completed two different projects employing a plane supplied by the Navy's Air Development Squadron Six.

With two other scientists, he made a 550-mile traverse between the Executive Committee Range and the Harold Byrd mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Along this route, the plane made seven stops, and at each of them the party conducted seismic soundings, gravity readings and other studies.

While the scientists were wondering what they might find, Navy Lt. Ronald F. Carlson of Milton-Freewater, Ore., was wondering what it might take to get his modified DC3 up in the air again.

"After we stopped to make the fourth seismic shot," Carlson said, "we had to use seven JATO's (jet-assisted takeoff cylinders) to get the plane up. The snow was

very soft, and the skis on the plane were sinking in about a foot. We ran over our own tracks about five times to pack down a sort of runway, and the sixth time we fired the JATO's and managed to get off."

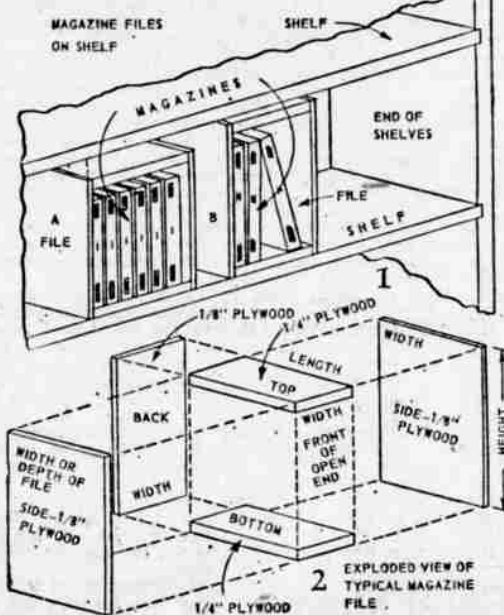
On all but one takeoff, Carlson said, JATO had to be used.

The information collected by the scientists will have to be analyzed before its full meaning is known, but Thiel thinks it already has produced one finding.

"Last year," he said, "a land traverse party found that the Filchner Ice Shelf comes inland

much farther than had been thought. What we wanted to do was check out an old idea that between the Ross and Filchner ice shelves (situated on opposite sides of the continent) there is a down-warped area full of ice dividing Antarctica.

"Our results haven't been worked up yet, but we can say now that the ice (in the area covered by the air traverse) definitely rests on rock. So there is no possibility of a strait of interflowing water dividing the continent. The area is down-warped, but the ice lies directly on rock."



DO-IT-YOURSELF

Neat Files Will Contain Year's Magazine Issues

By J. RALPH DALZELL

Magazines can be kept in usable order according to publication dates with easy-to-make magazine files placed neatly on shelves or in other locations. As indicated at A and B in picture 1, the files can be made to accommodate any number of magazines of any size and shape. For example, each file can store all copies of a magazine for one year.

The files can be made of any kind of 1/4" and 1/2" plywood. See picture 2. Mahogany is recommended because of its pleasing appearance. The plywood, 1/2" brads, sandpaper, wood glue and finish are the only materials required. The necessary tools include only a saw, a square, a hammer and a brush for applying the finish.

The first step in planning files for any magazine is to measure or estimate the total thickness of a number of magazines for each file. Allow a little extra space so the magazines can be easily removed and replaced in the file. The top and bottom pieces, see picture 2, should be of the estimated width. Next, plan the height of the two side pieces, which should be high enough so the distance between the top and bottom pieces is at least 1/4" more than the standing height of the magazines. The width of the two side bound edges of the magazines will be flush with the front ends of top and bottom pieces. The length of the top and bottom pieces should be the same as the width of side pieces.

The back piece should be long enough so that its top and bottom edges will be flush with the top

and bottom edges of the top and bottom pieces. The width of the back piece should be such that the two edges will be flush with the exterior edges of the two side pieces. The exploded view in picture 2 shows all pieces of the file in correct positions.

Cut the two side pieces first. Then cut the top and bottom pieces to correct lengths. At this point, tack the side pieces lightly to the top and bottom to make sure that the magazines will stand erect between the top and bottom pieces, and leave at least 1/4" extra space. While side pieces and top and bottom pieces are tacked lightly together, cut the back piece to better advantage.

Saw all pieces carefully so that the saw cuts will be square. Make sure that all pieces are perfectly square at all corners. Check the over-all sizes of all pieces. For example, make sure that the width of side pieces is exactly equal to the length of top and bottom pieces.

Finally, apply glue to the long edges of the top and bottom pieces before the side pieces are fastened to them using brads spaced about one inch apart. Use both glue and brads when fastening the back piece to the top, bottom and two sides. Let glue dry for a day. Then sandpaper all edges until smooth. Then apply the finish. The files can stand on shelves as indicated in picture 1. Or, paste labels on the backs and then place the files with open ends toward the back of the shelves.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—What kind of paint would you advise for a concrete basement floor?

A.—A rubber base cement paint is good for redoing basement floors. It is highly resistant to moisture, oil, and stain-containing liquids.

Q.—When converting from coal to gas heat is it always necessary to install metal flues?

A.—Unless the flues are already lined with glazed tile, or other waterproof material, they should have a metal lining when gas heat is used. Otherwise, the water vapor liberated from gas could cause condensation.

Q.—We have a brand new house and are troubled more with condensation than we were in a very old house. Is there anything wrong with the new house?

A.—No. New houses are built more tightly than old houses and interior water vapor cannot get out as easily. Not being able to escape, the vapor condenses within the house.

NICE WORK

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—Gene Cochran was assigned by a firm that makes fish lures to "fish all summer and learn what fish think of the product." He stopped by his office once in a while—to collect his pay.

DON'T FENCE ME IN
NORWALK, Conn. (UPI)—Conchetta Palumbo won a divorce after complaining that her husband kept her penned up at home for nearly eight years. Her husband is a fence contractor.

Old-Time Cowboy Scoffs At Gunplay, Modern Film Life Of Gun-Filled West

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—An old cowboy and who rode Arizona's ranges for 74 of his 90 years sums up his opinion of current TV Westerns with one word: Hokum.

"These modern writers would have people believe most of the oldtime range riders were all gunslingers and no-goods," complains Homer (Uncle Dick) Grigsby.

Uncle Dick, who is retired but raises calves in the backyard of his Phoenix home just to keep his hand in, says the oldtime cowboys didn't have time for the crooked shenanigans shown on TV.

The only time he ever saw a gun drawn, recalls Uncle Dick, was by some greenhorn who came West "filled up with ideas from those novels written back in Chicago."

The only reason most cowboys carried weapons, he adds, was for protection against snakes and animals.

Uncle Dick was born on a wagon headed for Texas from Louisiana. He left his home in Dallas at 16 to become an expert cowpuncher on the Arizona-New Mexico range. That was in 1885, 27 years before Arizona became the 48th state.

In those days, cowboys went to work before daylight and quit after it was too dark to see. At the time, Uncle Dick worked with Arizona's famed Hash Knife outfit.

The Hash Knife ran Arizona's biggest roundup in 1899—shipping East more than 25,000 head of cattle.

Range riders then worked in all kinds of weather, Uncle Dick recalls:

"Back in 1917 near the White Mountains, it got so cold that hooves froze and dropped right

off cattle. It sure was a mess—we only saved 16 head out of a herd of almost 300."

A tobacco chewer since he was 10, Uncle Dick makes one concession to the modern age. He carries a spittoon.

"On the range," he adds, "you could just pucker up and let 'er fly. But now I've got to be careful of these newfangled carpets."



HE WAS THERE: Homer Grigsby, who was a cowhand in the 1880s, says TV Westerns have it all wrong. He saw a gun drawn only once, and that by a greenhorn who'd been reading novels.

WANTED!



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