

Physic Photography

Dick West's Camera Difficulties Explained in Science Magazine

By DICK WEST

Washington—From this distance I can't vouchsafe anything that happens in Chicago, but there is a fellow there who claims to have photographic brain waves. According to Fate, a "science mystery" magazine, this chap pointed a Polaroid camera at his head and directed his thoughts at the U.S. Capitol and Pentagon 370 miles away.

Then he snapped the shutter and out came photographs of the two buildings, some copies of which have fallen into my hands along with Fate's report on the incident. The magazine described the photographs as "incredible," but I didn't see anything so remarkable about them.

The prints I received were rather fuzzy, indicating that the psychic photographer, identified as a Ted Serios, wasn't thinking too clearly when he photographed his thoughts.

Besides that, in one of the pictures the Capitol dome was tilted. This indicates that Serios either was holding the camera askew or else didn't have his head on straight.

To some persons, the whole idea of psychic photography might sound a little fishy, but I find it easy to believe in. It is the only way I can account for some of the results I get with my Polaroid camera.

For instance, I estimate that 10 per cent of the snapshots I have taken turned out to be blank prints. Until I heard about Serios, I figured something was wrong with the camera or with the way I was operating it.

I now realize that I was merely indulging in psychic photography and that the people whose pictures I was taking didn't happen to have

anything on their minds at the moment.

An estimated 40 per cent of the pictures I have taken were too dark to be seen very well. It is now apparent that the subjects of those pictures were a bunch of dimwits.

Some of my pictures had double images, a sign that the subjects had too many things on their minds.

Other pictures had streaks across them and still others were out of focus. Knowing that I was getting mental pictures of my friends and relatives, I can now understand why.

As I see it, the main thing to remember in psychic photography is never to tell the subject to "look at the birdie." If you do, you'll wind up with a collection of bird prints.



NEW HUSBY—Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor shows off her new husband, industrialist Herbert L. Hunter, following their marriage in New York. (UPI)

Shielding Child From Economic Insecurity May Prove Harmful

By PATRICIA McCORMACK

New York—Your youngster doesn't have holes in his shoes or teeth.

The toy box leaves nothing to the imagination and the pantry's never bare. He's got enough clothes and the roof doesn't leak.

Coins jingle in his pocket and he never feels short-changed about parental affection. You're giving him everything—much more than you, a child of the depression, had.

Like most parents, you're determined that in addition to getting all the proper vita-

mins your child never will know the torment of economic insecurity.

But did you know your attempts to immunize the offspring against economic insecurity can make him grow up without knowing the value of the penny earned?

He won't only think money grows on trees. He'll believe it.

Coddled Kids

Sociologists more and more express fears about youngsters with a blind spot about money. They call them coddled kids.

They preach that it isn't bad for a youngster to help earn his keep—or a bike or tuition. They're concerned that too many youngsters get what they want when they want it—and primarily by the sweat of dad's brow.

The Horatio Alger stories about depression kids who had to help bring home the bacon tell what happens when youngsters have a chance to help solve a family's economic headaches.

One of these, Philip J. Sagona, had economic insecurity from the time he was eight.

He had to support his mother and an ill grandmother.

He started in the shoe shine business. Today, at 28, Sagona, an ex-Marine, heads a company and is on his way to his first million.

He has a country house, a town house. He flies his own plane. He owns a speedboat and pops down to Florida and Bermuda to relax on week ends.

He traces his success to economic insecurity.

Borrowed \$30

At age eight, Sagona borrowed \$30 from a local candy store operator and built four shoe shine stands in Brooklyn, N. Y.

He hired four neighborhood youngsters to man them. Sunday was the best shine day, bringing in a gross of \$50. The candy store owner got 10 per cent, the shine boys were paid \$3 each and young Sagona pocketed the rest.

In high school, St. John's prep, Sagona turned a tidy buck as athletic instructor in a neighborhood youth center. He made the basketball team and was named All-American in his senior year.

Upon graduation, the kid who had to work when he was eight was offered 22 college athletic scholarships.

While going to college he continued working to meet his family's obligations. By the time he was 20, he was earning \$10,000 a year.

"Economic insecurity was the best thing that ever happened to me," Sagona said in an interview.

"But I didn't mope about it. I had a plan—and I worked my plan."

From the time he was 14, Sagona made a list every night—and went over it. It was a list of the things he must do to succeed.

Proper Education

Each night he wrote: —"Must achieve a goal; must stay close to God; must support Mom."

"Must achieve a goal to bring success, does not matter how much money is made by this success but have achievement."

"Must get proper education; must get athletic scholarship to high school; must go to college; must always be re-

spectful, sincere and humble. —"Must be an outstanding athlete, must get a scholarship to college; must help all the family; must gain everyone's respect; must earnestly work hard to achieve the best of my abilities."

The once underprivileged kid today is president of Lacombe Inc., a cosmetic firm. He wants to buy other corporations.

To youngsters aiming for success, he suggests:

—Write down on paper in order of importance the things and conditions your really want.

—Do not be afraid of wanting too much.

—Change the list daily until you have it right.

—Read the list three times each day.

—Think of what you want as often as possible.

"The method of accomplishment will unfold quite mysteriously as the ear of corn appears on the stalk and, in some cases, sooner than you expect," said the almost-millionaire who has been making his living since he was eight.

Transistors, Diodes Replace Telephone Operators In Areas

By JESSE BOGUE

UPI Financial Editor

New York—(UPI)—There was a time when telephone connections were all made by generally clear-voiced ladies with comprehensible names like Marge and Helen and Frances.

But as communications grew to the corporate giant status they possess today, picking up millions of investors en route, the same growing use of the telephone which led to the growth brought about the near-disappearance of the telephone operator in the normal telephone procedure.

Present day electronic systems now in development or in actual use are designed for incredible speeds and for the performance of duties scarcely thought of 25 years ago.

Know More About Jobs

There still are ladies at work at switchboards in telephone exchanges. The chances are they will remain there for a long time. They are usually more highly schooled and know more about the telephone system—because they must—than did their mothers or grandmothers who may have held the same jobs.

But they have diminished in numbers. Telephone systems now in use or in preparation for smaller communities use a quiet system of transistors and diodes which, sadly, lack personalities, but they work.

Rather than names, the electronic systems bear terse

sets of initials, ECO or E-A-X, to name two.

In recent years, the all-electronic systems have made their appearance in some smaller communities. They are far beyond the early dial systems in development, just as is the modern telephone instrument beyond the box-on-the-wall, crank type item which some can remember in grandmother's house.

Electronic Exchange

The first completely electronic telephone exchange serving an entire community went into operation late last summer at Elna, N.Y. The system replaced an electromechanical system for the Dryden Telephone company, a subsidiary of the Independent Telephone corporation. It was designed and manufactured by General Dynamics Telecommunications of Rochester, N.Y., which said it could provide unattended telephone service for up to 2,500 subscribers.

The makers are working at present on a much larger office capable of serving nearly 30,000 subscribers. They described their phone systems as essentially special purpose computers.

Last February, the Bell System concluded a field trial at Morris, Ill., of an electronic central office, or ECO. This system will go into its first-scale operation by the middle of 1965 at Succasunna, N.J., a town of about 6,800 persons. On the basis of the Morris experiences, the Succasunna commercial venture had some components modified from the original and some redesigned.

At Convention
Automatic Electric company, Northlake, Ill., subsidiary of General Telephone and Electronics, introduced a new electronic automatic telephone exchange at the U.S. Independent Telephone association convention in Chicago late last month.

Called E-A-X (electronic automatic exchange), it was designed for compatibility with electromechanical exchanges. It thus could replace a section of an existing exchange that is being retired, or installed as an addition to one that is expanding; it operates side by side with existing dial equipment using existing telephone instruments. It uses almost no moving parts.

It will be field-tested in 1963 in the Portage Exchange of the General Telephone Company of Indiana, initially with 600 lines and capacity for 2,000 lines.

It was in Indiana also that the world's first dial exchange was installed, by Automatic Electric at LaPorte 70 years ago.

Common Characteristics
These systems have common characteristics.

They can "remember" phone numbers which are often used; memory devices store these, and a subscriber need use only two numbers to dial them. The storage can be changed at any time.

They can forward calls. A person leaving his regular number can, by dialing a code number, and then the number of the phone where he can be reached later, have calls automatically transferred.

Either calling party can dial a third party into a call without going through an operator.

Calls to a "busy" number either will be held automatically and without redialing, or will give a signal which will indicate that another call is waiting to the busy circuit.

First National To Distribute Checks

Portland—The Christmas season will start this week for 31,000 Oregonians when the postman delivers First National Bank of Oregon Christmas club checks totalling \$3,100,000, according to Ralph J. Voss, president of the statewide institution.

The amount is a new all-time record distribution, topping last year's First National Christmas club savings mark by \$700,000.

The checks to be mailed from First National's 89 offices throughout the state will include the amount saved regularly during the past year, plus a total of over \$40,000 in interest. Christmas club members will have an opportunity to complete their Christmas shopping before the normal Yule season rush begins, the banker declared.



WATCH THEM IMITATE THIS ONE!

This is the look of things to come in modern motor car styling.

It's the 1963 Cadillac—a motor car so beautiful and so tempting it is difficult to resist.

The new look in Cadillacs combines formality and youthfulness, majesty and vigor in a way that is predictably trend-setting.

And it belongs to Cadillac alone. You won't see any others with that sweeping expanse of hood and deck that gives the 1963 Cadillac its unique look of vitality and power.

And its discerning use of chrome and adornment welcomes a new purity of form in automotive design.

Of course, there's a great deal more than styling in this new Cadillac that is worthy of emulation.

There are Cadillac's beautiful and luxurious new interiors—and Cadillac's remarkable new performance—and Cadillac's unprecedented choice of personal appointments and accessories—and Cadillac's unrivaled dependability and value.

Cadillac is now more clearly than ever before the Standard of the World.

The thing to do is to see and drive one of the twelve brilliant new models and get the whole Cadillac story for 1963. And for a full year at the wheel, do it before another week goes by.

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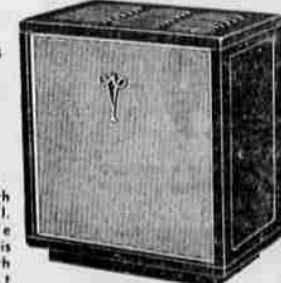
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