

Many Southern, Border Schools Integrated Despite Headlines

Atlanta—(U.P.)—While the National Guard, threatening crowds and court fights have been stealing the headlines of the school integration crisis, a number of communities where trouble flared in the past have quietly mixed classes without fanfare this fall.

Since the spring of 1954, when there were very few integrated schools in 17 Southern and Border states and Washington, D.C., approximately 300,000 Negroes have been admitted to previously White public schools. Another 1,000 to 2,000 Negroes now go to Southern colleges and universities.

Negroes Admitted
State colleges—formerly segregated—now admit Negroes in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri,

North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The transition has not been without its problems. But in many spots where integration has been tried there is at least outward tranquility. It turns out that some Southern border state areas began admitting a few Negroes to White schools in the fall of 1955 and didn't bother even to mention it.

Even in Clinton, Tenn., and Sturgis, Ky., where racial violence exploded this fall over admission of Negro pupils, peace has been restored. Class sessions, with the Negroes attending, have returned to near normal at Clinton.

Until Tuesday it appeared that Sturgis was about over its troubles. Then a boycott of White

pupils resumed with only 28 of a total enrollment of 275 attending. Earlier school officials had threatened boycotters with disciplinary action under the compulsory school law.

At Clinton High Negro students have been accepted without apparent animosity. In class, they are treated on about an equal with White boys and girls. But there is no fraternizing out of school or in extracurricular activities. Separate rest room facilities have been set aside there for Negro girls.

At the nearby government town of Oak Ridge, Tenn., desegregation last fall on orders of the Atomic Energy Commission,

Negroes participate in athletics and some school social activities. A pro-segregation drive at Oak Ridge collapsed, a burning.

Baltimore, Md., is a city with about 28 per cent of its population Negro. It began desegregating in the fall of 1954, right after the U.S. Supreme Court's school decision. Protesting White students marched on the city hall and police had to force them out into the streets. Then the teenagers marched through the city chanting anti-Negro sentiments.

Demonstrations diminished when Baltimore school officials stood firm, and today intergration of the city's school is an accomplished fact. All school

activities and athletics are open to Negro pupils.

Short Strike

There was a short-lived strike of 500 White Baltimore pupils this month following a bus fight between two Negroes and a White youth. Within a couple of days school was back to normal.

Delaware is one of the slower movers toward integration among the border states. Following trouble in 1954 when a local school board tried to integrate schools in the town of Milford, the State Supreme Court ruled the board had no authority to make the move without permission of the State Board of Education.

Milford is back on a segregated basis this year but Wilmington schools, one small district in the Wilmington area and the Dover High School in Southern Delaware are open to Negroes. Other districts of the state have told the federal courts that desegregation is not "feasible" at this time.

West Virginia now has 20 counties fully integrated and 21 partly integrated. Trouble like that at Matoaka is diminishing. Scattered opposition in Missouri appears at an end, but Negro teachers have filed damage suits in federal court because they were fired when the Moberly, Mo., Negro school was closed as a victim of integration.

On The Side

By E. V. Durling

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Of the 20 questions most asked this department, that concerning the possibility of achieving success as an inventor, rates a high spot on the list. So many things are currently patentable that anybody with an original mind has a chance of hitting the financial jackpot with a new and useful idea. I say "useful" because an idea must answer that description to be patentable. One of the greatest money making machines of all time was not patentable because it was not considered "useful." I am referring to that gambling slot machine popularly known as the "one arm bandit."

Getting Started

What do people have difficulty in doing? What can be done faster than it is at present? What that makes people uncomfortable could be made comfortable? What could be originated that would aid in weight reduction? What could be figured out that will aid in appearance improvement? These are the type of questions the aspiring inventor should ask himself and try to answer with a patentable idea.

Beginnings

Consider the case of J. Murray Spangler, inventor of the vacuum cleaner. He was a janitor in a Canton, Ohio department store. He suffered from asthma. The dust blown about when he was sweeping up aggravated his asthma. He began to try to figure out a way of improving this situation. The result was the vacuum cleaner, originally called a "suction sweeper." That was invented in 1903. It was financed by Spangler's friend, W. H. Hoover.

Inspirations

You probably know the story of how the Evinrude happened to invent the outboard motor. He grew weary of rowing his girl around the lake on Sundays and began to figure out a way of having a boat propelled without labor and sweat. A man named Solomon noting some difficulty his wife was having with her hair invented the type of hairpin known as the "bobby pin." A man who found it difficult to maintain his balance in a street car invented the strap-hanger to make life easier for riders. As you can imagine, he made plenty from that idea. Then there was David Curtin of St. Paul, Minn., a traveling salesman, who disliked drinking from unwashed glasses used by other people. So he invented the paper cup. For many years Curtin enjoyed an annual income of \$100,000 and over from that invention.

Please Note

What is your favorite sport? What are your difficulties in playing it? Can you think of an idea that would make it easier for you to get a better average or score? A baseball bat can be patented. An example is that celebrated bat known as the "Louisville Slugger." Improvements to a billiard cue can be patented. Same goes for golf clubs. And so on.

Patents

The inscription over the entrance of the United States patent office in Washington, D.C., reads: "The patent system added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius—Lincoln." To get a patent, secure the aid of an expert. That is, a reliable patent attorney. Only a man who knows the field is really capable of handling the highly involved procedure necessary to obtain a patent. The files of the patent office are extremely intricate. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that a request has been issued for some inventor to invent a new filing system for the patent office.

Reference

There are a number of books of helpful hints for aspiring inventors. Among the best are "Money From Ideas" By M. Penn Laughlin, "The Inventor's Handbook" By Fred Roth and "How To Find a Buyer for Your Invention" By V. D. Angerman. All aspiring inventors should learn how to make use of the public library. At your public library you will find many books on inventing that can be of much assistance.

Great Inventors

You know, of course, who invented the phonograph, the air brake, the machine gun and the Linotype machine. But do you know who invented Cellophane? It was J. E. Brandenberger in 1912. How about the invention of food preservation Hermetically Sealed? That is, canned food. Francois Appert invented that in 1804. He did it to win a prize offered by Napoleon Bonaparte for a method preserving food for an army on the march.

McKeon's Lawyer Attacks Officers

New York — (U.P.) — Emil Zola Berman, the attorney who defended the Parris Island drill instructor in the court martial resulting from the drowning of six Marine recruits, has accused Marine Corps officers of sacrificing the defendant to save themselves from an investigation by Congress.

Berman said Marine Corps officers ordered the trial of Marine Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon on the advice of the corps' "powerful public relations setup." The officers were advised to attempt to show either that McKeon was drunk or that the night march into a tidal creek was unauthorized practice, Berman said.

The lawyer spoke at a meeting of the Brooklyn Lawyers club of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies Tuesday night. McKeon, 31, was convicted on Aug. 3 of negligence in leading the recruits on a disciplinary march into Ribbon Creek April 8. He also was found guilty of drinking in barracks, and he was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, nine months at hard labor and demotion to the grade of private. The sentence is being reviewed by Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas.

Navy Launches Big Recruitment Drive

Washington — (U.P.) — The Navy has embarked on a full scale recruiting drive to keep up its strength without resorting to the draft as it had to do last year.

Expressing confidence that the sea service can be kept entirely voluntary, personnel officers disclosed Tuesday that an intensive plan is under way to recruit 133,000 men in the year ending next June 30.

Much of the success of the plan will depend upon reaching a 25 per cent reenlistment rate for men completing their first four-year terms. The rate now runs at 10 to 12 per cent compared with 4 per cent at the end of 1954.

The 133,000 prospective recruits in fiscal 1957 will be needed to maintain the Navy's strength at 598,200 enlisted men and 73,800 officers.

San Francisco — (U.P.) — Longshore leader Harry Bridges, who fought many court battles against alleged left wing connections, has confirmed that he has registered as a Republican for this fall's election.

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