

FBI Pushes Birmingham Probe Undeterred by Arrests

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



By JACK VANDENBERG
 United Press International
 WASHINGTON (UPI) — The FBI is relentlessly pushing its investigation of Birmingham, Ala., racial bombings, undeterred by the arrest and sentencing of three men on charges of illegally possessing dynamite.

The trio — R. E. Chambliss, Charles Cagle and John W. Hall — have not been linked with the bombing of a Birmingham Negro church in which four little girls were killed, though state police continue to question them.

An FBI spokesman told UPI the arrests had no effect on the FBI's attempt to bring the church bombers to book.

"If anything," he said, "I'd say we have intensified the investigation, except that you can't intensify what already is at a maximum."

Check Debris
 Chambliss, Cagle and Hall had been questioned by FBI agents even before they were arrested. The FBI also has been questioning thousands of other persons in a process of elimination aimed at narrowing down the suspects in the case.

In addition, its laboratory has

checked all the debris it could find in the wake of the bombing.

In most bombings, the blast destroys the type of physical evidence that can lead to quick arrests. Such cases usually boil down to questioning people, many of whom do not realize they have anything to contribute and a few who are unwilling to talk.

In cases like the Sept. 14 church bombing, the FBI moves in full force, once the Justice Department determines that it has jurisdiction.

Agents quickly collect such things as cigarette butts, burned matches, foot prints, pieces of mortar and brick, a small piece of wire or cord, a scrap of paper which might be a dynamite wrapping, and other debris at the scene.

These are brought to the laboratory, stored and analyzed, then stored away in little containers that look like pill boxes. The location where each bit of potential evidence was found is charted on a map of the scene.

While the laboratory sleuths are doing their work, field agents begin the long process of questioning people.

All persons at the scene are examined closely because something insignificant to them may be a clue to the agents or they

Pointers Given On Preventing Many Home Fires

CORVALLIS — Oregonians need to clear the smoke from some of their ideas about home fires. Last year, fire cost \$15 million on Oregon homes and farms.

Charles Ross, Oregon State University extension forester, says that panic more often than fire contributes to death. People usually don't think rationally when frightened.

To avoid panic, he suggests getting rid of potential fire hazards and laying out some escape routes in the home in case of fire. Ross recommends practice drills to be sure each family member is capable of taking routes mapped out.

He tells of nine members of a family who lost their lives in a home fire. In their fright they could not find an exit. Yet, after the fire it was determined that each could have gotten out. Two small boys crawled into a closet thinking it was a doorway to freedom.

Assembly Point

Ross advises that drills be ended at the same pre-arranged place so everyone can easily be accounted for. At the assembly point, the rule is "once out—stay out."

Last year, Oregon had more than 12,000 fires that damaged dwellings, Ross points out that this is a conservative estimate because the 12,000 fires were only those reported on insured properties.

The OSU specialist lists two rules for controlling home fires. Know the high potential risks—then eliminate them. Causes are shown through accident statistics: small children left unattended near open fires; a container of gasoline brought indoors; (triple the hazard if the container is glass), spark-producing equipment operated near paint thinners; use of flammable hair sprays near flames; children playing with matches, overheated or defective chimneys or flues; and electricity and defective wiring.

Careless Smoker

The careless smoker and user of matches just about always tops the fire causing list. One in four Oregon home fires last year started this way. Another one-fourth resulted from ignition of hot grease, oil, tar and petroleum products. The kitchen—the source of many fat fires—is the most dangerous room in the house.

Heating system—stoves, furnaces, chimneys, and flues—do not cause as many fires as they once did. Newer homes have chimneys with flue liners, and many new homes are heated with electricity. Nevertheless, heating systems, as mentioned ranked third as cause of home fires in Oregon last year.

Electricity and defective wiring, open lights and hot metals, including electrical devices, were responsible for most of the remaining home fires. In fact, if all hazard sources listed were lumped together, they'd account for 90 per cent of the fire risk to Oregon homes, Ross says.

The OSU extension specialist says that dangers from fire can almost be eliminated if families will periodically attend to removal of fire hazards.

About one-half of the upper one-fourth of high school graduates in the U.S. do not go to college.

There are 6.8 million men, age 20-25 in the U.S. now as compared with a record 7.25 million in 1945.

might lead the agent to someone else who could add another bit of information.

Lists of persons who have access to explosives and those who are known to be adept at handling them are pursued and agents set off to question hundreds of more possible suspects, even though they may be in neighboring states.

All known members of racist organizations are questioned about their whereabouts before and after the bombing on the theory they would have a motive to bomb a Negro church.

License plates of cars passing the scene at regular times are taken down. Their drivers are questioned about whether they were there before the bombing and saw something that might contribute to the case.

Milkmen, repairmen, gas meter readers and others who have regular routes also are questioned about whether they might have been in the area.

Some Suspects

Some of those questioned are suspects. Others are routinely queried in hopes they can narrow down the list of suspects by

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Conformity Discourages Childs Creative Talent

By PAULA DRANOV
 WASHINGTON (UPI) — A schoolboy who thinks up a new way to cheat on a test is probably more creative than criminal.

At least that's what some educators think. They say creative talent often shows up in mischievous behavior which really isn't appreciated by parents and teachers. And if this creativity in children can be channeled properly, they think there would be a revolution in teaching and learning processes.

This theory is explained in a National Education association report by the University of Minnesota's Dr. Paul Torrance. He said it is natural for people to learn creatively. And he thinks it's easier.

He explains in his report that the first step to creative thinking is sensing a problem.

"When we sense that something is missing or untrue, tension is aroused," he said, "and this tension can be relieved only by finding the solution to the problem and communicating it."

Therefore, he maintains, original thinking is natural. Creativity is most brilliantly obvious in scientists and artists who put forth new ideas and discoveries. In a more everyday form it produces a new recipe or a new way to cheat on a test.

Own Ideas

Dr. Torrance holds that creativity in children means a student's own ideas. It doesn't have to be new to anyone but the child who came up with an idea all by himself.

He said four-year-olds most often have the most noticeable creative imaginations a long

with school children in first, second and third grades.

Once a child reaches the higher grades he tends to think less and less originally. Researchers now say this decline in creativity, once thought natural is "man-made."

They put forward the following reasons for this decrease:

- Discouraging a youngster from believing in fantasy and fairy tales.
- Trying to limit what a child learns. This means preventing him from learning more than he is thought "ready" to absorb.
- Emphasizing differences in what boys and girls are supposed to do. For example, telling little boys not to play with dolls, and telling girls not to play baseball.
- Pressuring a child to conform to what his classmates are doing.

— Putting discipline in the classroom above creative expression.

The NEA report urges teachers to encourage creative thinking. It also suggests that the classroom atmosphere be relaxed so "one thing can lead to another" in group discussions and projects.

LIFE SAVER

NEW YORK (UPI) — Acute respiratory and heart ailments which involve oxygen deficiency are now being combatted by a new personalized, hyperbaric chamber in which the patient receives oxygen up to three times normal atmospheric pressure. The chamber, conceived in England, is being marketed in this country by the Union Carbide Corporation and three already are in use in hospitals here.

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