Below is an example of an article. There is a title, as well as the text. When submitting writing to us, also include the author's name, in the format that it should be displayed. If they are a 15-year-old who lives in Ohio and their name is David Thomas, their name could be displayed as any of these:
"David, age 15"
"David T., age 15"
"David Thomas, age 15"
"David, age 15 from Ohio"
or "David T., age 15 from Ohio"

Nikola Tesla

It was a beautiful day on Houston Street in New York City. That is, until the entire block started shaking. Some residents ran out of their homes, fearing that their homes would collapse. On Mulberry Street, some policemen who managed to keep their wits about them rushed into a laboratory. Almost as soon as they entered the building, they witnessed a man swinging a hammer and knocking an oscillator device off a metal column. Turning around, Nikola Tesla apologized, "Gentlemen, I am sorry, but you are just a trifle too late to witness my experiment. I found it necessary to stop it suddenly …just as you entered." This brilliant scientist was completely ignorant of the fact he had almost demolished the buildings around him.

Although this brilliant man made many innovations across a variety of fields, his most important invention, or technically a series of inventions, was a system of motors and generators that produced and spread electricity much more efficiently than anything previously built. At that time, Edison was the undisputed leader in electrical science. His system, however, could transmit electricity at a maximum of ten miles. Tesla's could transmit electricity hundreds of miles, allowing electricity to spread across America. Later on, however, Edison would be the one receiving credit for 'lighting up America.'

Although Tesla's most important invention was the series of motors and dynamos mentioned above, he also pushed forward designs and discoveries in a variety of fields. The first field is radio. Although it is commonly believed that Guglielmo Marconi developed the world's first radio, Tesla began developing wireless communication as early as 1891. In 1893 he delivered a lecture that outlined some of the fundamental principles of radio communication. He also patented several key inventions in this field. In 1895, however, his laboratory burnt down, halting most of his work in this area. Later that year, Marconi transmitted a radio signal for a distance of one mile. He claimed credit for this achievement. In a court case that was not decided until 1943, it was ruled that Marconi had indeed infringed on Tesla's patents. Although some of Tesla's discoveries changed the world drastically, as with radio, there were also a variety of other inventions and fields he theorized about, innovated in, and made discoveries. For one thing, Tesla pushed forward the limits of remote-control vehicles for that time. In 1898, Tesla presented a miniature ship that could be operated and directed by remote control. Not only that, but he also made designs for a vertical takeoff and landing airplane (VTOL). This vehicle could take off and land like a helicopter and fly like an airplane. Although it was never built, his designs were the precursors to today's modern VTOL aircraft used by the military. After Tesla's death, due to his ineptitude at patenting and commercializing his ideas, a variety of

inventors, most notedly Edison and Marconi, took credit for his inventions. Recently, however, a resurgence of societies and museums devoted to spreading the word about his accomplishments have popped up all over the world. Perhaps one of the reasons so many societies have popped up is because of the electric car company named after this brilliant man. Thank you, Tesla Incorporated.

By Joseph Franklin