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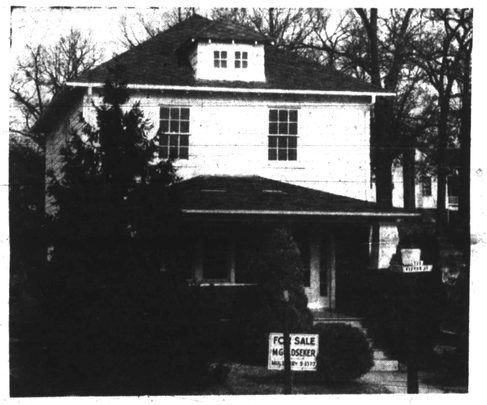

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2844 CLIFTON AVE.—Porch front, 1st floor, living room, dining room, kitchen and back porch. 2nd flr., 3 bedrooms and bath. Automatic oil heat. heat.

313 GWYNN AVE. — Stone rear porch. Brick. FormStone side and rear. 6 rooms and bath. Automatic oil heat. Automatic water heater. Venetian blinds.

163 HILTON ST.—Porch front, 2 story. 1st floor unit kitchen, living room and dining room. 2nd floor, 3 bedrooms and bath. Automatic heater. Hot water oil heat. Laundry trays.

2323 LAURETTA AVE.—Porch front, 6 rooms and bath. Automatic gas heat. Automatic water heater. Metal garage.

3002 WESTWOOD AVE. — 2 story, 6 large rooms and bath. Hot water oil heat. Water heater. Completely renovated.

319 GWYNN AVE. — Porch front, 6 large rooms and modern bath with shower. Hardwood floors. Hot water gas heat. Partial knotty pine clubroom. Storm windows and doors.

WEST

2537 ARUNAH AVE. — Porch front, 1st floor, 3 rooms and kitchen with cabinet sink units. Parquet hardwood flrs. 2nd flr., 3 bedrooms and bath. Hot water oil heat. Extra flush in basement.

2515 CALVERTON HEIGHTS—Porch front, 8 rooms, pantry and bath. Parquet hardwood floors. Automatic oil heat. 2 extra rooms in basement.

300 N. CULVER ST.—Corner, patio porch front. 1st floor, 3 rooms; 2nd floor, 3 rooms and modern tile bath. Hardwood floors. Extra flush and shower in basement.

2731 ELLICOTT DRIVE — Patio porch front, 6 rooms and tile bath. Hardwood floors. Automatic gas heat. Aluminum storm windows and doors.

2919 ARUNAH AVE. — Porch front. 1st floor dining room, living room, kitchen and pantry. 2nd flr. 3 bedrooms and bath. Oil heat. Laundry trays.

NORTHEAST

2123 AIKEN ST. — Porch front, 3 rooms and kitchen and bath on 1st floor. 3 rooms and kitchen and bath on 2nd floor. Hardwood floors. Many extras.

1753 CLIFTVIEW AVE.—At Clifton Park. Porch front. 6 rooms and bath. (Kitchen, pantry 2nd flr. 3 bedrooms and bath. Pine floors. Basement tiled floor. Hot water, oil heat. Extra flush in basement.

1023 BONAPARTE AVE.—Corner, porch front, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath each floor. Hardwood floors. Storm windows and doors.

1753 CLIFTVIEW AVE.—At Clifton Park. 6 rooms and bath. Kitchen and cabinets and cabinet sink. Automatic gas heat. Automatic water heater.

1744 DARLEY AVE. — Porch front, 6 large rooms and bath. Automatic oil heat. Automatic water heater.

1310 KENWOOD AVE. — Arranged for 2 families. Porch front. 1st floor, living room, 2 bedrooms, modern unitized kitchen and bath. 2nd floor, 2 rooms. Hot water oil heat. Separate gas and electric meters.

EAST

2635 E. BIDDLE ST. — Sunroom porch front, 6 rooms and bath. Hardwood floors. Hot water oil heat. Complete asphalt tiled basement.

2506 E. CHASE ST.—Porch front, 5 rooms and tile bath. (Modern unitized kitchen with tile walls.) Hardwood floors. Extra kitchen in basement. Clubroom.

1212 N. CURLEY ST. — Stone porch, 5 rooms and bath. Automatic gas heat. Hardwood floors. Automatic hot water heater. Venetian blinds.

2234 E. HOFFMAN ST.—2 story, 6 rooms and bath. Automatic oil heat.

2631 E. BIDDLE ST.—Sun parlor porch front. 1st fl. 2 rooms, kitchen, pantry 2nd fl. 3 bedrooms and bath. Pine floors. Basement tiled floor. Hot water oil heat. Extra flush in basement.

1710 E. 25th ST. — Porch front, buff brick, 6 large rooms and bath. Automatic oil heat.

See "GOLDSEKER OPEN HOUSE"
SUNDAY, FEB. 22nd 2:30 P.M.
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3243 YOSEMITE AVE.—GI. approved $10,900, G.R. $96.00. 6 rooms, unit kitchen, tile bath, tile basement floor, new gas furnace, storm windows and doors. Wall-to-wall carpet.

3300 BLK. SPRINGDALE AVE.—Cottage, entrance hall, large living room with fireplace, large dining room, breakfast room, modern kitchen with disposal, den and tile powder room on 1st floor. 4 large bedrooms, sitting room, 2 beautiful bathrooms on 2nd floor. Basement has two finished rooms and full bath. Screened porch, 2 car garage, large lot 55x150. Hot water oil heat, "built-ins" in dens and dining room.

4232 BONNER ROAD. 4 years old, modern brick row, living room, dining room, large modern kitchen with dishwasher and disposal and tile powder room on 1st floor, including two large closets, 3 bedrooms, modern bath with vanitory sink, very large closets on 2nd floor. Beautiful finished club room. Forced air gas heat. Lot 18x127.

3923 DUVALL AVE. — Semi-detached, 2 story brick, porch front, 6 rooms, modern tile bath, 1st flr., living room, dining room, unit kitchen with garbage disposal, powder room.

129 ALLENDALE ST.—Modern 6 rooms and tile bath. Custom built unit kitchen, oil heat, hardwood floors. Custom built knotty pine club cellar.

1100 BLK. N. FULTON AVE.—3 story, 8 rooms and bath, oil heat. Can be used by beautician or other professional persons. Zoned 1st commercial.

2800 CHELSEA TERRACE. — Brown shingle bungalow. 1st floor has large living room, dining room, unit kitchen, 2 twin size bedrooms, ceramic tile bath. 2nd floor has 2 large bedrooms, tile bath, gas heat, real fireplace.

2548 CECIL AVE. — Vacant, 2 story, 5 rooms, tile bath, unit kitchen, porch front, oil heat.

2543 KIRK AVE. — Vacant, 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, tile bath, unit kitchen, oil heat, knotty pine club cellar.

4803 ALHAMBRA AVE. Vacant—6 rooms and bath. Stone porch front, 3 bedrooms, oil heat, hardwood floors.

1735 E. FEDERAL ST. 6 rooms and bath. Parquet hardwood floors, oil heat.

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72 S. MORLEY ST.
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2318 BRYANT AVE.
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1620 HOMESTEAD ST.
DUPLEX—Stone porch, 6 rooms and 2 baths, club basement. Hot water oil heat.

WEST BALTIMORE
151 S. MORLEY ST.
2-story, porch front, 6 rooms and bath, oil hot water heating system, automatic hot water heater.

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MORGAN SCIENTISTS SEE MAN CONQUERING OUTER SPACE

BY USING THIS PLANETARIUM, Dr. Luna I. Mishoe is able to make clear how the bodies of our solar system orbit. Here he discusses the motion of the earth and the sun with Morgan students Butler B. Greene of Winston-Salem, N.C.; Stanley Belsar of Baltimore, and Willie Miller Jr., of Sumter, S.C.

THROUGH THE USE of this celestial apparatus Morgan professors and students got a clearer picture of the retrograde motion of planets. Dr. Julius H. Taylor, professor of physics, points out the motion of one planet while interested spectators are Donald E. Russell, instructor in physical science; Dr. John W. King, professor of biology; and Dr. Luna I. Mishoe, professor of physics and mathematics.

On Tuesday the United States launched another satellite. This one carried a miniature mechanical weather observer. The satellite is equipped to check and report back on the earth's cloud cover and thus spot storm clouds or tornadoes. Now orbiting the earth are Russia's huge Sputnik III and four American satellites. The placing of the satellites in orbit has brought the age of space travel much closer. To find out just how close the AFRO went to Morgan State College and asked the experts otsound off on the quwestion of space travel. The results of that visit can be seen below.

Not too long from now a somebody you know may become a human guinea pig on man's first mission into outer space.

Fantastic? Not any more — now that rockets have shot into the solar system, a man-made planet has joined the orbiting bodies of the universe, and scientists are seeking volunteers for travel into outer space.

It seems almost a certainty that in a matter of time man himself will become a space traveler.

But can man make the journey and survive?

What lies ahead for him in the mysterious unknown outside earth?

Can man, adjusted to an earth environment, adapt to the different environments of outer space?

What must science do before risking human life in the conquest of space?

* * *

TO GET answers to these questions, the AFRO sought the counsel of a group of professors at Morgan State College.

Four specialists went into an academic huddle:

* * *

DR. JULIUS H. TAYLOR, professor and head of the Department of Physics.

Dr. Taylor is a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) and holds the M.A. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Pennsylvania where he has done post-doctoral research.

Since 1953 he has been studying high pressure dynamics on a research grant from Army Ordnance which has awarded more than $58,200 in the six years for support of Dr. Taylor's study.

* * *

DR. LUNA I. MISHOE, professor of physics and mathematics.

Dr. Mishoe is a graduate of Allen University, holds the M.S. degree from the University of Michigan and the Ph.D degree from New York University.

In 1955-56, he was a research fellow at the Mathematical Institute, Oxford University studying and lecturing there upon the invitation of Professor E. C. Titchmarsh, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford.

Dr. Mishoe is a specialist in "eigenfunctions" and has done research in rockets and missiles at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

* * *

DR. JOHN W. KING, professor of biology.

Dr. King holds the B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute and the M.Litt. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Pittsburgh.

In 1952-53, he was a fellow at the California Institute of Technology and a visting research fellow at the University of Hawaii; in the summer of 1954, he was one of a group of thirty-two scientists and physicians who studied the techniques of using radio-isotopes at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn. Dr. King is an authority on algae.

* * *

DONALD E. RUSSELL, instructor in physical science.

Mr. Russell holds the B.S. and M.S. degrees from Indiana State Teachers College. He has done further study at Harvard University.

* * *

THESE SCIENTISTS held a number of bull sessions, pooled their knowledge and came up with these major conclusions about man's potential journey into outer space:

—While the success of the Soviet Mechta has technologically blazed a trail for man, science still has but scratched the surface toward making man's entry into outer space possible.

—Man's journey outside earth will be a hazardous struggle for survival that will test man's ability to adapt as it has not been tested through his years of adjustment and adaptation to changing earth conditions.

—Several major problems must be solved before man can even reasonably attempt outer space travel:

1. Fuels must be developed to provide the thrust or energy powerful enough to get rockships safely out of the earth's gravitational pull.

2. Man must be able to adjust to intense heat and radiation.

3. Man must manage somehow to carry his food and water with him.

4. A new system of communications will probably have to be developed.

5. Man must have special clothing — space suits which will insulate him and shoes which will weight him down so that he can walk in outer space "lightness."

Dr. Taylor sums it up this way:

"The problems of conquering space are manifold and to date we have only scratched the surface. There exist many a technological blocks that will have to be hurdled before the dream of interstellar travel will become a reality.

"Fuel propellants, radiation dangers, atmosphere re-entry, communications, and survival problems represent a few areas he taken before man will be able to book passage to outer space."

* * *

WHAT IS involved in getting a rocketship up in the first place? Dr. Taylor explains the problem this way:

"Rockets are not development of modern physics. They were invented hundred of years ago by the Chinese and the laws of planetary and satellite motion were laid down by the brilliant Sir Isaac Newton during the last quarter of the 19th century.

"We know that to place a satellite in orbit about the sun, a rocket must supply adequate thrust to project itself out of the earth's gravitational attraction.

"Once this is accomplished, the satellite can travel through space indefinitely unless it falls under the gravitational influence of another planet or solar body.

"In order to accomplish this feat, a rocket must acquire a velocity of 25,000 miles per hour at the earth's surface. Since a rocket starts from rest at the earth's surface, in higher altitudes it is possible for it to escape at lower velocity.

"This is a consequence of the decrease in terrestial gravitational attraction as the distance between the earth and the rocket increases. If a rocket is projected from earth with less than the necessary thrust to escape earth's gravitational field, it must return to earth and will burn up in the earth's atmosphere like a shooting star."

This, Dr. Taylor explains, is where fuel propellants come in.

Apparently, he said, the Soviets have developed a new type of fuel which gives the rocket the energy or thrust it needs.

It seems that U.S. scientists have yet to perfect a fuel powerful enough to get a rockship outside the earth's gravitational pull with speed fast enough to carry the ship on its outer space course.

* * *

HOW WILL man be able to escape the intense heat and radiation of outer space? The experts agreed that here lies a difficult problem. They point out that outside the earth's surface there is what is known as "Allen's Radiation Belt."

This is a 400-mile belt, a hazardous burning inferno, through which man must pass en route to celestial bodies. To get through this belt without burning up will require special insulation.

"Certainly the rocket ship will have to be insulated," Dr. Mishoe says, "and perhaps man himself will have to have a space suit which gives him some protection from the intense heat.

"It seems reasonable, however, that if the rocket itself is adequately insulated it can pass safely through Allen's Belt without endangering the men it transports."

What can do the job of insulating the craft?

Lead and concrete, the experts say, could afford protective insulation against radiation. Both are heavy, however, and it seems feasible that science will try to develop metal light enough yet strong enough to resist heat.

* * *

WHAT OF food and water problems? In his travel through space man will, of course, have to eat and drink water to survive.

Where will he find his food supply? He will probably have to carry his food and water with him.

Dr. King envisions an "earth laboratory" being taken into outer space—a laboratory containing all the food and water man will need until his re-entry in earth.

He says:

"What we know about the moon, for example, indicates there is no life there. Not even plant life. This means that man must have not only enough food and water with him to survive the journey to a place like the moon, but enough to last him while there and until he returns to earth."

Man will probably have to carry some type of plant food with him — not just to have food to eat, but to survive.

With no plant life on the moon, there is no balanced life system such as there is on earth. Man is dependent upon plants for life, for plants exude the oxygen which man inhales. This means that man, should he go to the moon, must carry plants with him.

"Perhaps," thinks Dr. King, "algae may be the answer."

The biologist explains that algae are one-celled, colonial, or many celled plants containing chlorophyll.

Research has shown that these plants are rich sources of food.

Algae do not need light to increase in production and this fact makes them likely candidates for supplying man's food needs in outer space. However, science has yet to determine how algae can be transported without injuring them.

* * *

HOW WILL man talk to man when there is no atmosphere?

Man will probably have to develop a new system of communications for outer space conversing. This is so because sound man land on say the moon, he could not talk because of the absence of air.

"Perhaps," says Dr. Taylor, "lights are the answer." He describes a system of communication for outer space in which, by flashing light signals, man will be able to talk to other men.

* * *

MAN MAY even have to learn to walk differently in outer space.

If a man should land on the moon, Mr. Russell explains, he would find a place where the gravitational pull is one-sixth that of the earth.

This would make man unusually light; he might even have difficulty standing upright.

To overcome this lightness, man would probably have to have his shoes weighted with lead. Even so, he would find himself walking with giant steps.

Why so much emphasis upon the moon? The experts say that of all the celestial bodies the moon is the easiest to reach. There are no planets between the earth and the moon and charting a route successfully between the two bodies is easier than charting the route to any other planet where the danger of collision with other bodies would be increased.

The moon, though accessible, is "perhaps the least desirable place," the experts say. They point out that science believes now that the moon is a crater, void of life, with an environment radically different from earth environment.

Dr. Mishoe says, "Even if we reach the moon and land there successfully, it's likely that we won't be interested in settling there, nor planning there any large scale living.

"We certainly won't be interested in taking pleasure trips to the moon; the trip would be much too difficult for that."

Other planets seem almost as uninviting. Mr. Russell explains that there may be life on Mars, but science does not know what kind of life. Venus is much too hot; it has a temperature, science believes, the equal of the boiling temperature of water. In time, however, Venus may cool.

* * *

BUT INTREPID man — can science solve the problems of adjustment — will probably attempt the hazardous journey. This is the way of man. As Dr. Mishoe puts it:

"The whole struggle of man on earth has been a struggle to adjust to his environment. Science has helped man do this, writing a magnificent history of continuous discoveries to contribute to the welfare of man. We will probably make the flight into outer space.

"Testing and daring the unknown in search of new truths, new ways to a better life, are how man has got science to work for him and his welfare."

And what should the ordinary person, removed from the scientific assurance of an expert laboratory, feel about the thrusts that are being made to divest outer space of its mystories? Fearful, apprehensive?

"Naw," the experts caroled in language any layman could understand.

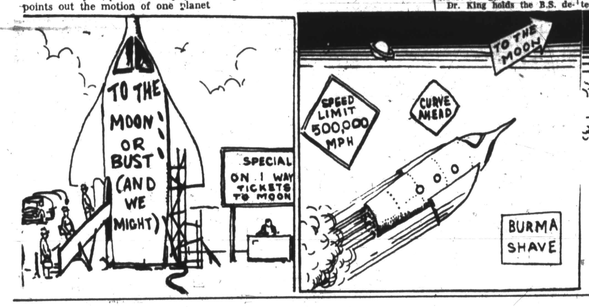
For those who view the rocketing into outer space and the prospect of a fragile creature like man venturing beyond earth with awe, Dr. Taylor offers this reassurance:

"There is nothing to fear. The probe of outer space is not very much different than what science has done on earth. Learning to live on earth has been a difficult problem; but man has survived.

"Learning to fly was once ridiculed as impossible but man has learned to fly.

"We are investigating the unknown, but knowledge based upon years of careful research is guiding science."

THROUGH THIS TELESCOPE, which is attached atop the Calloway Science Hall at Morgan State College, students and teachers have been viewing planets. There has been an increased interest in in astronomy recently and Dr. Julius H. Taylor, professor and head of the department of physics, now oversees twenty-five students in the astronomy class.



DEAR BOSS:

How Would You Like To Watch Movies Everyday?

Dear Boss,

Now you know I like movies, go to see them all the time. Have always noticed that sign they flash on before the picture begins which says, "Passed by Maryland State Board of Censors."

Do you can understand how happy I was when you suggested that the AFRO should visit the censor board to find out what goes on.

Boss, do you know where the board's office is located? Why, it's upstairs in the Lexington Market. Course they'll be moving soon. They have space allotted in the new State Office Building.

* * *

WELL, ARRIVED there at the appointed time, and was met by C. Morton Goldstein. He is the chairman of the board and also a lawyer. He's been since 1955 when he was appointed by Gov. —(Keldin.

He took me on a tour of the place. They've quite a layout. In the front office were clerks who take care of all the tremendous amount of filing and record keeping.

In another room, all the mechanical apparatus for splicing, and preparing the film for screening takes place. Before the film is shown for the censors, it is measured. That's how the charges are made.

Oh, yes, the movie distributors and theatre owners have to pay the cost of having the movies censored. The whole thing is self-supporting.

In fact, almost $4,000 was turned back to the State treasury during the 1957 - 58 fiscal year. That ought to help out on our taxes, eh boss?

* * *

THEN I got a big surprise. Chairman Goldstein took me in to the viewing room. Bless Bess, it turned out to be a huge room with a full - size Cinema - Scope screen covering one wall.

Three desks and about 50 theatre seats face the screen. This is where the actual censoring is done.

Now you might think that watching movies all day long would be a pleasant job. Just imagine, you get a chance to see every movie shown in this state.

That includes everything except newsreels, which are never censored. All the cartoons, travelogues, etc. are shown.

But just wait 'til I tell you about it.

* * *

WHEN WE walked into the room, a Donald Duck cartoon was being screened. Watching it with rapt attention was the two full - time reviewers, Mrs. Eva Holland, chief reviewer; and William Wright.

They are both civil service employees. Mrs. Holland has been on the job for 12 years, and Wright, for 18½.

They are not members of the board which consists, in addition to Mr. Goldstein, of Maude B. Dorrance, vice - chairman and treasurer; Walter S. Ringler, secretary, and Elwood L. Gebhart, administrative assistant.

* * *

BACK TO THE censoring. When a doubtful movie is to be censored — you know one of those kind that has all the sexy ads, or about nudist camps — especially the foreign movies, the reviewers are supplied with a rundown sheet.

Most of the time, the picture has already been censored in another city, and these reports are available to our state board.

For example, on the day I was there one of the pictures to be screened was a French film called "Caroline Cherie."

The rundown sheet the reviewers had (which came from Washington) read something like: "In reel two, delete scene showing the man throwing the girl down on the bed and exposing her bare breast."

While the film was being shown, the reviewers keep in contact with the projection room through an intercom on Bill Wright's desk.

Finally, he asked: "What reel?"

"Reel two," a voice answered.

And the vigil began.

The man in the picture started leading the girl toward the bed, he grabbed her — threw her down on the bed . . . then the film cut away to another shot.

The censorable parts had already been taken out. Must say I was a bit disappointed.

* * *

After the picture has been screened, the reviewers write up a report on it.

If they came, to any questionable parts, the picture is held up and members of the board review it for a second time, then discuss the action that is to be taken.

If the film is o.k. it is issued a number, and this is attached to the print to remain during its entire showing in our state.

* * *

IT'S EASY to see why they call it a "cushy" job. Mrs. Holland, chairman of the board, most of the problems they face are strictly legal.

Movies are censored on just three counts: obscenity, immorality, and inciting to crime. That's all.

There is no law which says that pictures of nude people cannot be shown as long as it does not violate these three things. And the three were spelled out to the letter by the State legislature in 1955.

For example, one of the standards reads: "A motion picture film or view shall be considered to be obscene if, when considered as a whole, its calculated purpose or dominant effect is substantially to arouse sexual desires, and if the probability of this effect is so great as to outweigh whatever other merits the film may possess."

Course there are long legal terms involved. In fact there is a big legal hassle developing in the State Assembly now over whether or not certain films can be restricted to being seen by youngsters.

In 1957 a bill was introduced to restrict certain films to those under 18. It was defeated by two votes. This year's bill is to restrict certain films to those under 18. It will be interesting to see what will happen.

* * *

WELL, watching movies is surely a pleasant pastime. But what you forget is that you only go to see the movies you want to. Suppose you had to watch every miserable picture that is released.

"You can get pretty sick of watching reviews shot each other, and yelping "let's cut 'em off at the pass."

Couldn't resist asking Mr. Holland and Bill Wright whether or not they ever went to the movies on their days off. Believe it or not — they do. Either "Ben Joe" says Bill.

Your man,
BOB MATTHEWS

WATCHING MOVIES IS THEIR JOB — Every movie shown in Maryland is first seen by this trio. At left is C. Morton Goldstein, chairman of the Maryland State Board of Motion Picture Censors. Center is Mrs. Eva Holland, chief reviewer. On the right is William Wright, reviewer. They are responsible for the sign "Passed by censors" you see at the beginning of all pictures.

Call PL. 2-8460 for tax info

Irving Mashie, director of Internal Revenue, said today that telephone service is available Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Taxpayers who are unable to locate answers to their problems in the tax instruction booklet received with their forms, may call PLaza 2-8460 in Baltimore.

County residents may telephone the nearest Internal Revenue office for tax aid.

Your tax returns should be mailed to the District Director of Internal Revenue, Custom House, Baltimore 2, Md.