1960

The Iowa Homemaker vol.40, no.2

Diane Houser
Iowa State College

Sylvia Noid
Iowa State College

Doris Post
Iowa State College

Patty Anderson
Iowa State College

Beth Lambeth
Iowa State College

See next page for additional authors

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Recommended Citation
Houser, Diane; Noid, Sylvia; Post, Doris; Anderson, Patty; Lambeth, Beth; Scholten, Myra; Muckenhirn, Mary Ellen; and Shellenbarger, Carol (1960) "The Iowa Homemaker vol.40, no.2," The Iowa Homemaker: Vol. 40 : No. 2 , Article 1.
Available at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/homemaker/vol40/iss2/1

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Women’s Angle

Ideas With No Place To Go

The message we deliver in “Let Art Speak,” is a combination of the feelings of many, both students and faculty. We believe that here is a chance for us to express ourselves in a constructive and beneficial way. We see a man’s dream, and as women, we want to see it be reality.

The world is so caught up in organized living that “Let the committee do it,” seems to be the password of today. We are all so deeply involved in our own lives and business, whether aimed in educational, financial, or administrative directions, that we let the beauty of truly artistic work lie unused. And after all, what is beautiful if it is not seen?

We are tired of ideas which have no place to go. We want the loose ends to be tied up — have site committee meetings, re-hire the contractor to erect the group of statues. Do all these seemingly necessary organizational things, University, in your own time. But as you do, think, please, of us who are truly interested and concerned, who have done what we can, and who can now only hope that the man’s dream will become reality.

THE STAFF
"Art," said Arthur Hopkins, "is a reference point — a thing of such intrinsic reality that it sends people away exalted, compassionate, and proud of being human beings."

The pattern of our campus so nobly executed by the artists Christian Petersen and Ralph Rothacker is incomplete. A group of figures which has long lingered in the shadow of Veterinary Court cries out to join the beauty of the campus.

We applaud the suggestion that they might stand with pride beside the Campanile to flank our traditional court of honor.

Tell us where, O Artists. Trained workmen stand ready to lay the solid foundation so that art will stand for ages yet unborn.

May, 1960
Dean LeBaron's

TRAVEL FOLIO

by Diane Houser, H. Jl. 2

If you were to attend a dinner party in India, you might find yourself eating silver for dessert. Dr. Helen R. LeBaron, dean of Home Economics at Iowa State, had just this experience on her recent travels through India, Egypt, Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan and the Philippines.

Dean LeBaron described the unusual dessert as being topped with a sheet of silver pounded thinner than paper. "When you pick it up, it tends to crumble into nothing, and is eaten with the rest of the dessert. The silver seemed to have a sweet flavor, but actually this was from the food underneath it," she explained.

Invited to serve as a consultant with the Ford Foundation for two months in India, Dean LeBaron spent some time at Baroda University, whose faculty of home science had asked Ford Foundation to help strengthen and develop the graduate program and establish research in various areas of home science. Dean LeBaron was to see if the requested plan was feasible, and, if so, to propose a project to the Ford Foundation by means of which the College of Home Economics at Iowa State might help Baroda.

With hair plaited in long black braids, and flowing saris, home science students at Baroda see as many monkeys as we see squirrels as they bicycle across campus to class. They may be headed to a class in foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing or child development, much as home economics students at Iowa State might be headed for these same classes.

The average student at Baroda is younger than at Iowa State. Dean LeBaron explained that Indian students go to school only 10 years before they enter college.

The buildings on Baroda's campus are built with wide verandas similar to covered porches running along the sides. This arrangement makes it possible for the doors and windows to be left open. No heat is needed in the buildings. "It didn't rain at all when I was there in January and February. It was quite cool in the mornings and became warmer later in the day," Dean LeBaron said. "There are two home management houses—very nice ones," said Dean LeBaron. One is built at one-third the cost of the other, for the two houses show different levels of income.

The general cooking principles are the same in foods and nutrition class at Baroda as they are at
Iowa State, but the foods are different. Dean LeBaron pointed out that in India all ingredients are weighed during the preparation of foods.

In addition to the “silver” dessert, there were other interesting foods. One was a dessert of custard with shredded carrots mixed into it. Since many Indians are vegetarians, hotels all have vegetarian menus. Dean LeBaron said the vegetables were highly spiced and interestingly prepared.

“Among the fruits available were wonderful loose-skinned oranges, mangos, papayas and red, green and yellow short and long bananas.”

“They drink very strong tea in India,” testified Dean LeBaron. “I always asked for a pot of hot water so I could dilute it. The cooks won’t make weak tea because it makes them feel like they are being stingy,” she explained.

Cooking utensils in northern India are made of brass. The demand for stainless steel is increasing, however, as there are fewer servants to do the time-consuming polishing of the brass. The pots and pans are scrubbed daily with sand and cigarette ashes.

Dean LeBaron said that all the meals at which she was entertained were buffet style. “Tea is served about four or five o’clock, and dinner is never before eight p.m.”

The transportation in India is also interesting. In the city streets were vehicles of every imaginable kind. They included bicycles, tonggas, (which are two-wheeled carts drawn by horses or donkeys), bullock carts, rickshas, motorized rickshas, bicycle-drawn rickshas and a few cars and busses. “Traffic was very difficult,” she said.

Dean LeBaron found traveling by train in India somewhat different, too. In the United States we usually take only as much luggage as we can carry ourselves, but in India train passengers take bedrolls and even hampers of food in addition to their suitcases.

“Three of us traveling from Delhi to Baroda had 13 pieces of luggage among us on the train,” Dean LeBaron said.

In India there are 19 colleges and universities offering degrees and about a dozen diploma courses. A number of new colleges are starting programs. Consequently, there is a tremendous need for graduate programs so college instructors can be trained. A need for research is illustrated by the fact that Indian universities are using American text books to a large extent. They are not appropriate for the Indians, since their cultural pattern, resources and economic and social systems differ greatly from ours.

All colleges in India restrict enrollment. “They don’t have the drop-outs that we have,” said Dean LeBaron. Students representing all levels of income attend college. The “backward and depressed” classes have scholarships available to them from the government, making it possible for some of them to go on to college. The greater percentage of students at Baroda, however, are from high and middle income families.

“I am very enthusiastic about the possibility of a cooperative program with Baroda University,” said Dean LeBaron. “We are anxious to work with Indian home economists so that within a reasonable length of time, they will no longer have to come to this country for advanced degrees. Arrangements are being made to help Baroda through the Ford Foundation. Some of Baroda’s faculty will come to universities in the United States and in 1961 we hope to have some of our faculty teaching in Baroda.”

There is a great expectancy in India that girls working in home science can help raise the level of living among the people.
Senior Women's Views on —
Iowa State, Husband-Hunting Grounds
by Sylvia Noid, H. Jl. 3

Colleges and universities serve many purposes, and students have just as many reasons for attending them. But how many coeds would say they came to college to find a husband?

To get the students' outlook on this topic, the Homemaker conducted a survey of senior women. The purposes of the survey were to determine if Iowa State is a "marriage mill," to get opinions on social life at Iowa State and to see what opinions senior women have on the aspects of marriage.

The questionnaires were answered by 157 women. Ninety-eight of these were 21 years of age, 43 were 22 and the remainder were evenly distributed between the ages of 23 and 26 years.

The major curriculum of one third of these was home economics education. The remaining two thirds ranged from home economics to animal husbandry, industrial administration and chemical engineering.

The survey showed that 45 per cent of the women were engaged, 75 per cent of these planning to be married at the end of the school year. Fifty women were just looking, 16 were pinned, 15 were going steady or steadily and four were married. Of the 87 women who were married, engaged or pinned, 59 per cent said they met their husbands or future husbands at Iowa State. And if you're wondering how they met, 20 met on blind dates. The others met in class or at parties, mixers, exchanges, church and home.

Fifty-seven women thought that 21-23 years was the proper age for marriage. However, those who were considering getting married at this age stated it as being the right age, while those who were "just looking" and had no immediate plans set the age much higher. As several women said, "It depends on the maturity of the individuals."

The survey showed that there was quite a variance in the length of engagements, ranging from three months to three years. The majority of these were around one year. Fifty-nine per cent of the women stated they did not believe in long engagements.

Eighty per cent of the seniors surveyed said they would be working after marriage with the approval of their husbands and until there were children in the family.

Another question was, "Do you consider Iowa State to be a good hunting ground?" Fifty-eight per cent of those answering the question said yes, but there were several contrary comments. For instance, one woman said, "I haven't seen a pheasant in the four years I've been here." Another said, "How about letting some of the unattached fellows know there are still gals around here that are also unattached and are sitting at home!"

When asked if Iowa State provided the proper social life for finding a man, some of the attached women even joined in to say, "No!" Some felt that Iowa State needs to be more social-minded. One woman felt there should be greater opportunity for girls who don't dance to meet men.

Lastly, the survey tried to determine the reasons these women actually came to college.

The survey showed that the major reasons were to be a more useful citizen, increase earning power and live a good life. Only a few said they came to get a man.
Two Ways to See Europe

Take a Tour
by Doris Post, H. Jl. 2

This June, Gladys Hamlin, associate professor of applied art, will make her seventh trip to Europe. She will guide a group of tourists through Austria, Germany, France, England and the Scandinavian lands, pointing out the history of their arts. She has made arrangements to have residents of specific areas act as tour conductors.

Meal and evening stops have been scheduled in advance, but Miss Hamlin says that because most of the traveling will be done in a private bus, she and the others will be able to stop to look at or photograph any unusual or interesting scenes they might encounter.

"Driving down the main streets of the quaint villages and towns, one gets a better idea of the country than by passing through back yards on a train," Miss Hamlin observes.

The tour members have seen slides that Miss Hamlin took at the places they will be visiting. They have also received background information on places they will visit and lists of suggested reading materials.

"An exciting thing about this year is that we will have a chance to attend three festivals! And, the Shakespearean play at Stratford is included in the tour price," she says.

Visitors to Europe have hundreds of questions to ask, and Miss Hamlin has many answers and wise tips. She enjoys taking pictures and will be taking 70 rolls of film with her for her two cameras. She suggests that anyone going to Europe take a camera and know how to work it before leaving the United States.

Many people ask about clothes, too. Miss Hamlin suggests that her travelers take an all-purpose coat that offers rain protection and some warmth. It will be needed during the stay in northern countries.

"Europe is no place for heels," she says. "Take thick soled, comfortable walking shoes rather than high heels. Clothes that require little or no ironing and that drip dry are the most convenient for travelers. Something dressy is needed on the boat.

Miss Hamlin advises shoppers to spend their money on something representative of the country and not on some meaningless trinket.

The tour is open to anyone, and members of the group are selected on a "first come" basis. There has been a waiting list for this trip, and all vacancies are filled at the present. This year there will be one college student, Mary Curtis, H.Ed. 3, making the trip.

Travel Independently
by Patty Anderson, H. Ed. 2

In planning a European trip, the first thing to consider is whether to travel with a tour or independently. Though there are advantages to both independently and tour travel, I have decided to travel independently through Europe this summer for two reasons.

1. Traveling independently allows more freedom. You are able to follow an inviting country road when you see one, to stay in a city longer if you feel like it, and to meet the European people on your own to really get to know them.

2. Traveling independently allows a greater variety of hotel accommodations and restaurants. Independent traveling will give you an opportunity to stay in a less expensive hotel or a hostel when you choose and to eat when and where you prefer.

After deciding whether to travel independently or on a tour and finishing the preliminary details of booking a ship or plane, getting a passport and having the necessary inoculations, you are free to think about how you want to travel in Europe. There are many low-cost ways for students to travel, including car, cycling, hiking, railroad, bus and even a scooter or plane.

Traveling by car is recommended to those with limited budgets, for it's economical and educational. The motorist is free to stop whenever he sees something of interest, and if a hotel or restaurant is too expensive, he can drive on to a less expensive one.

It is very worthwhile to rent or buy a small car in Europe, for shipping a large car to Europe from the United States by freighter costs almost $400.

The railroads of Europe now offer an unusual new ticket to travelers from the United States and Canada. This ticket, called "Eurailpass," provides unlimited travel in thirteen countries of Western Europe for two months at the flat cost of $125. In addition to being honored by railroads, "Eurailpass" is honored by Swiss lake steamers, Rhine and Danube steamers and a ferry service operated by Danish, Norwegian and Swedish railways.

Student charter airplane flights are operated by national unions of students in Europe, providing an inexpensive way to travel between major cities of Europe.

After deciding on the method of travel, it is finally time for the European traveler to decide what countries he would like to see. Author Harvey S. Olson says, "Your own purse, the dictates of your personality, and time available can best guide you in your final decisions."
A dark cellar, bongo drums, grotesque shadows cast from small table candles upon an unfinished wall, and the tingling smell of exciting coffee brews—this is the popular Beatnik espresso house.

Members of the Beat Generation lounge in wooden chairs, talking, playing chess and meditating. The men wear sandals and sport thick, heavy beards; the female members wear long black stockings, heavy eye makeup, straggly hair and an expression of sheer distaste for the world surrounding them.

Strange brews and odors mingle in the espresso house. The menu may include such names as Israeli Coffee, Iced Cappuccino, Espresso Bené and Café O’Rum. Tea and American coffee are always served. Turkish coffee is made from beans which have been ground into a fine powder and mixed with sugar. Then the mixture is boiled in water three times before serving. Brewing under steam pressure is used to make Italian Espresso, and French coffee is brewed from slightly overburned beans.

Kocimski’s Architecture 418 class designed coffee houses in March. Four of these have been selected for competition with other schools’ designs in a contest sponsored by the National Institute for Architectural Education in New York City. All the men who designed the 21 coffee houses visited such establishments while on an architecture field trip in New York. The four selected to be entered in competition were done by George Nielsen, Ken T. Tam, John R. Hicks and R. A. Hill.

Most espresso houses have a stage and a podium for impromptu speeches and poetry. Some typical topics are: “Was Macbeth Beat?” “The New Hipster” (the ultimate in Beatniks) and “The Evil Eff of Sack Dresses and Beer Cans.”

Cellar night clubs, espresso shops and coffee houses have sprung up as a result of public interest in the Beat Generation. Many clubs that proclaim themselves Beat are no less respectable than the average night club, and their patrons are not true Beatniks but people who come to look at Beats. Beardless visitors to the coffee houses are frequently college students with a nonconformist bent, who adopt themselves as weekend Beatniks. Some coffee houses do not claim to be “Beat.”

The term “Beat” was coined to apply to one who was supposed to be beaten down by life and who believed in nothing. Opinions varying from good to very bad concerning the Beat Generation have been voiced. Some say Beatdom is a product of postwar disillusionment and restlessness and a means of escape from the responsibilities of normal American life. Its chief proponents are poet-novelist Jack Kerouac and poet Allen Ginsberg.

Beatdom’s year of emergence can be set at 1953 when Ginsberg and many other bohemians followed Kerouac to San Francisco.

Beats have come to the surface in Paris, Athens, Manchester, London and Prague. In the United States, there are few colleges without a group of bearded Beatniks. Beat talk relies heavily on such words as “cat,” “dig,” “bug” and “cool,” and utilizes the word “like” as a means of beginning almost any sentence.

According to Kocimski, who spent 11 years in London and has visited Paris coffee houses, the houses provide a non-destructive outlet for young men and women. Here people may listen to “cool” music, to singing, to poetry or to each other endlessly talking. All of these things are certainly more socially acceptable than murder, mugging or thievery, says Kocimski.

“Therefore,” he says, “we should provide plenty of coffee houses so that our young men and women may be given the opportunity to diagnose all the ills that beset the world.”
"A Coffee House on the Left Bank," designed by Kenneth Tam, is one of four Architecture 418 projects selected to be entered in competition at the Nato-floor colored glass surrounds the building.

An interior view displays contemporary design in the popular trend toward coffee houses, which are usually associated with the "Beat Generation." Tam's design features a stage and hexagon-shaped sections.
Myra Scholten, H.Jl. 4, who toured Europe last summer, tells how the American coed travels . . .

Drip-Dry Through Europe

You can spot American college tourists in Europe on sight. As they begin their tour at Harve, Amsterdam or Naples, they reveal a common pattern of actions, manners and dress.

Fresh from the pages of any American fashion magazine, healthy, young and eager, they are ready to strike a pose, gazing starry eyed at the Eiffel Tower. Neat as pins and fresh as daisies, they are obviously set for weeks of carefree travel. Each student has carefully coordinated her wardrobe to include practical, yet dashing clothes. She has examined every drip-dryable and wrinkle-shed item on the market and taken her pick. She confidently expects to look like a page out of Mademoiselle from port of entry to debarkation point.

Her wardrobe consists of dacron-cotton combination blouses (usually monogrammed) and a few buckle-backed skirts, freshly pressed and new. The very soles of her “ugly American shoes” are unmarred. Her tennis shoes, bought for conformity and comfort, are snow white.

The buttons and lining of her crisp tan trench coat are firmly anchored. Passport, traveller’s checks, vaccination certificate, identification cards, billfold and loose coins are carefully compartmented in a huge purse the size of a suitcase. To balance the weight of the purse, a camera hangs from the opposite shoulder. Sunglasses or “shades” give one that “continental look,” or so the wearer believes.

Between five and ten days are spent on the ship meeting all kinds of exciting people and breathlessly awaiting the first sight of foreign land. Every minute of every day is full of eating, bridge playing, dancing and little, if any, sleeping. Every minute is utilized to the fullest and every corner of the ship is explored the first day out. Conscientious care is taken with the new clothes, but every article is worn at least once. Extreme care is taken in repacking all items exactly as they were found.

In too short a time . . . and yet, not quite short enough, the ship has docked in Europe. The excitement is too hard to hide. At last she has reached foreign soil. Whether landing at night or in the daytime, it is thrilling. The lights reflecting in the harbor are French. The little tug boats bursting their motors to pull the big ship in to dock are French. The people are French. The little houses in the distance are French. Even the high wail of the train whistle in the distance is French. Everything is thrilling because it is new and different . . . and French!

Finally all the excited tourists are allowed to leave the ship. The student has on spic and span clothes, and her hair is either cut very short or has grown very long for an “easy to care for” hair style. Her motto is “good grooming the easy way.”

As the weeks fly by, time becomes more valuable. All leisure time enjoyed on the ship has disappeared. Suddenly there isn’t time for any-
thing. Days of travel begin to wear on the traveler. She experiences extremely hot and then cold weather. Just when she repacks her suitcase to comply with the weather, the temperature changes again.

After a long day on a bumpy bus, she collapses in her hotel room to write letters and go to bed early. But there is so much to see! She can't waste one minute. She may never get back. She must see the city at night. “After all, the best way to get to know a city is on foot,” they say. Once more she puts off the drudgery of letterwriting, repacking and washing hair and clothes. Her feet ache and drag, her back hurts and her shoulders slump when she returns that night, stumbling through the hotel door. But she has seen the city; its small outdoor cafes, bright lights, narrow and mysterious streets and townspeople. Her exciting stories and adventures can top all others in her group. Her days become longer and nights shorter.

She begins to leave clothes packed and wear the same item day after day, falling asleep to the monotonous drip, drip, drip of her drip-dry blouse. She leaves behind holey socks and shoes to make room in her suitcase for precious souvenirs and treasures. Her trip becomes a marathon of decisions and sacrifices. Should she wash her hair or see the sights? Should she wash her clothes or see the town? Should she repack her suitcase of mangled clothes or go to bed?

The days become hectic and tiring. She discovers that it rains every day in Europe except on the sunny Riviera. Undaunted, she enjoys the sights, wet and dirty. Snow-white tennis shoes have a way of becoming grey very fast in Europe.

By the time the bus tour reaches Paris, the student is haggard-looking and exhausted. The drip-dry-ed-ness has dripped out of clothes, and the wrinkle-shed fabrics have permanent pleats in the wrong places. Her clothes have turned to a neutral grey due to hard water and poor washing facilities, and her tennis shoes have become open-toed from months of walking cobblestone streets. They too are a dirty grey with the canvas trim becoming fringed. One shoulder has become lower than the other from carrying her purse, camera and light meter all on one side. A trench coat, draped over the other arm, is wrinkled and dusty from stuffing it in a small compartment in the bus. She has acquired the Bridget Bardot look ... scraggly, bedraggled hair which is shaggy, dull, dirty and slightly stiff.

When she sets foot on American soil, she looks like a ragamuffin. Her trench coat now serves a dual purpose. The sleeves are sewn together and stuffed with treasures that won't fit in her bulging suitcase. She has sentimentally thrown her tennis shoes overboard as a final tribute to Europe and is sporting a pair of Italian sandals. A great change has occurred in the student. The camera bug has suddenly become camera shy and never completes the “before and after” picture series. The pendulum of travel continues year after year and time observes many optimistic travelers going through the same, perpetual cycle.
Throughout The Day

Coeds enjoy drinks from Dairy Industry vending machines

Barb Holo, H. Ed. 3, pauses in the south wing of the home economics building for a mid-morning refresher of chocolate milk.

A sack lunch tastes better with milk. Connie Davis, Sc. 3, selected white milk as a healthful supplement to her noon meal.

Judy McCord, Sc. 2, breaks the routine of evening studies with Dairy Industry orange drink. A machine is conveniently located in her dormitory.
The national conclave of Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economics honorary, will be held at Iowa State June 22 to 24, featuring "a look ahead."

Delegates from 45 Phi U chapters will be housed in Helsel Hall, and national officers and alumnae delegates will stay in the Union.

The purpose of the conclave is to exchange ideas about professional home economics work with both chapters and outstanding professionals.

Included in the program will be workshops, a picnic at the Ledges, a banquet and a tour of the campus. A display of exhibits from all the chapters, depicting their projects, will aid in exchanging ideas.

Dean Helen LeBaron will be a keynote speaker, and Florence Fallgatter will speak at the "Violet Luncheon," the concluding event of the conclave. Lenore Sullivan, professor in Institution Management, is chairman.

* * *

Beverly Bane, T.C. 3, Sharon Engeln, H.Ec. 1, and Madeline Lange, Diet. 3, will attend the national home economics convention in Denver June 28 to July 1 as delegates from Home Economics Council.

Home economists from all over the country will attend the convention, including those in professional work, education, homemakers and delegates from the college clubs.

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May, 1960
Memo to:

**Suitcase Stuffers**

by Mary Ellen Muckenhirn, H. Ed. 3

You regretfully hang that bouffant formal in the closet in favor of a more versatile dress and decide that you just can't eliminate another thing from your travel wardrobe. You’re fairly certain that you haven't exceeded the weight limit set by most airlines, but now there's the problem of getting the clothes into one or two suitcases and having them come out wearable.

Planning your packing may seem to be a chore which interrupts the romance of travel at the outset of your trip, but it will help you en route by minimizing the time you spend ironing and worrying and "digging." Try these packing tips.

1. Pack the heaviest items at the bottom of the suitcase to avoid in-transit shifting.
2. Fold skirts and dresses near the waistline, not at the hem.
3. Pad each fold with tissue paper.
4. Protect shirt collars by folding the shirt-tail up over the front of the shirt and tucking it inside, back of the collar.
5. Pack sleeping garments and slippers last so that they will be easily accessible.
6. Save space by stuffing shoes with handkerchiefs and socks.
7. Cover shoes to avoid soiling other clothing.

Here is a storage bag that you can make to keep jewelry, gloves and cosmetics from being lost in a corner of your suitcase. Start with a half yard of 54" plastic and one package of bias cotton binding.

Cut the plastic into two pieces, one 25" long and the other 29" long.

Sew binding on edges A, B and C, stretching it slightly while applying. Match edges A and C, and fold on dotted lines to form 12½" deep pockets. Pin together at the folded edge and at the sides. Sew a 69" strip of binding around the outside, and the practical bag, complete with flap, is ready for any items you want to keep separate in your suitcase.

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From **THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH**
by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall

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