April, 1961
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Here, Mary Lou Loehrke, T C 3, watches Ron Laumbach, M F 2, blast out of a sand trap.

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The Cover:
The photographer interprets the most simple objects with a creative flair. As women and home economists, we too, must find concern for creativity.

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W oman's Angle

"Why don't you slow down and see what's happening in the world around you?" was asked of me not too long ago. The emphasis in the speaker's voice made me realize that I had been missing events in the world about me.

Each of us must take time during the rush of college life to reflect on the little things in our surroundings. We must search for deeper meanings in our lives and rely on the surface problems that plague us from day to day to awaken us to the real purpose of our lives.

The American woman must answer this challenge and rise above the demands of a dull routine. She must awaken her tastes in art, music, and literature, and broaden her interests in the aesthetic beauties that surround her every day.

This is a challenge to the American woman! Develop an interest in these little things around you. Stop worrying about what must be done and become aware of what has been done. This interest and vitality will stay with you throughout your life. It will bring peace of mind when peace of mind is what you need, and a refreshing outlook on a new and awakening world.

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Spring Fever Victims Are Missing Out!
by Anne Collison, T. Jl. 2

B rush away the cobwebs. Open your eyes. Breathe. It's spring!

Today there's a freshness around you. You can see it in the budding trees or along the creek by Union Hill. Stop for a minute the next time you cross a bridge on campus. If you're very quiet, you can hear the gentle rippling of the brook as it tumbles over the rocks. Spring is a joyful growing time — a time for you to grow.

Take advantage of your surroundings. The University offers many opportunities for individual growth. Attend Books and Cokes Thursdays at 4 p.m. in the Oak Room of the Union.

Learn to appreciate good music by attending coming musical events including Chamber Music concerts, the Iowa State Symphony Orchestra concert, as well as band and Singers concerts.

Or, read a book. And when you finish, find someone else who has, and talk about the book you've read. Too much of the time too many of us say, "But I just haven’t the time," as we deal another hand of bridge.

As you grow in the spring, learn to look for and see extra things that before went unnoticed. Maybe it's the new greenness around that says "youth," or the frosty white clouds drifting in a blue, blue sky, or — most wonderful of all — a smile.

Be perceptive. Approach the world each new day with open eyes and an open mind. Spring is really a way of thinking.

THE IOWA HOMEMAKER
Ann Tiffany, H. Ed 4, decides to take a study break by browsing through the horticulture display room where many unusual plants and foliage are grown.

**Horticulture: Flowers to Grow . . . Or to Go**

by Karen Neilsen, H. Ed. 1

Avid gardeners are in the midst of planting. Some students are thinking up ingenious ways of livening up their rooms with the spirit of the season, others are meandering along campus paths searching for the annual signs that spring has arrived. Then there are those who have caught the fever of the season and just can’t get around to seeing all the possibilities for spring. Whether or not you are a victim of the desire to overrelax, you might like to find the offerings of nature in an easy way.

Taking a few minutes to go through the horticulture buildings and greenhouses will solve your problem. Plants of all types line the paths, and there is that certain fragrance which cannot be described.

For students really interested in what “that big red flower” is, the University offers a course listed as Horticulture 146 — Floriculture. This deals with the principles and methods of growing house plants and garden flowers successfully. Included in the class is instruction in the arrangement of cut flowers.

You’re POSITIVE you don’t have the talent to grow your own? There’s a solution for that problem too. Across from the Agronomy building is the horticulture salesroom. Surplus cut flowers and plants which are raised in the greenhouses but which are not used for teaching or research are sold at cost. Carnations, roses, snapdragons, mums, daisies, jonquils are good flowers to add a dash of color to a spring ensemble, brighten a room, or fulfill your desire for a little gaiety. More lasting spring greenery can be found along with begonias, geraniums, and small potted plants.

Floriculture is not all that the Horticulture Department offers. Vegetable Production is concerned with growing methods and improvement of techniques in this area. A major in this phase would lead to jobs such as plant breeder, seedsmen, or canner. Fruit growing courses would enable graduates to take jobs as managers of orchards, producers for canners, or workers in the improvement of fruit varieties.

The new trend in garden centers ties in closely with the fourth field of horticulture — Nursery Management; and the newest area, Turf Management, has resulted from the increased leisure time of the American public. Job opportunities in this field would be connected with management of golf courses, playing fields, and recreational areas.

Horticulture is a subject which has wide appeal. It provides professional opportunities, and it also offers much to those who wish to remain “just amateurs.”

Ann completes her tour of the green house in the salesroom as she purchases carnations from Norma Jane Morgan.
Fashions in Footwear

In Step With Veishea

by Anne Collison & Sherry Stoddard

Here comes Veishea, 1961, and with it an increased interest in feminine apparel.

This year the Homemaker puts Veishea fashion emphasis on the Iowa State coed's foot—the most overworked, undershoed mode of transportation in the Midwest.

The tennis shoe, a perennial favorite of college girls, has gone non-conformist for spring. Zany canvas shoes in muted plaids, gingham checks, and brilliant solid colors of hot pink, lemon, turquoise, and standard white will follow the Queen's float along the parade route or attend the tapping ceremonies on central campus.

At the Veishea open houses, we will see coeds' feet in totally new patent leather flats. Colors are now captured in the shiny patent, treated to resist cracking. Toes are either needle-pointed or squared.

Later, girls will slip into a pair of baby-heeled shoes and head to a matinee performance of "Mr. Roberts," presented by the Iowa State Players. No higher than an inch, the heels may be termed squash, Queen Anne, bobbin or spool, depending on their width. Many heels this season are of stacked leather, with a grained wood appearance.

All evening Veishea events—the dance, SOV, the Brothers Four concert—demand medium to high heels. Popular colors will be bone and pastels.

The "wine glass" heel, wide at the top, narrowing in the middle, and becoming slightly larger at the bottom, makes news this year. The medium-high heel is popular because of comfort, gracefulness, and the long-legged illusion it creates.

An added note of interest for Iowa State coeds is Spring's new hosiery accent upon the pale-legged look; bare, tan legs will be deemphasized, and tweedy-textured, pastel-tinted stockings will be in the fashion eye. Feminine legs are destined to be as colorful as the feminine foot.

It's time for the downbeat. Get in step for Veishea with pretty, comfortable, fashionable footwear.
Whether it's off to the Ledges or out the back door, you're in the mood for a picnic. Hotdogs aren't the only possibility. An outdoor meal can be just as well-balanced and edible as a seven-course, formal dinner. It's all in the planning, and here are some ideas for the hostesses.

Appetites will be keener, so always plan for plenty of food — especially for the fellows. It's wise to have a main dish, a vegetable, bread or buns, a dessert, and something to drink.

It's not hard to change a hamburger to a Ranchburger. Accompany these hearty sandwiches with another surprise — Hawaiian Baked Beans, and your fellow picnickers will cheer!

**RANCHBURGERS**

1 loaf enriched French bread
1 1/4 pounds ground beef
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup finely chopped onion
Garlic salt
1 cup grated sharp cheese
Butter or margarine

Cut bread diagonally so slices are 8 inches long. Cut 8 slices, about 1/2 inch thick. Combine ground beef, salt, and onion. Shape into patties 8 inches long, the same size as bread slices. Place patties in skillet or on grill and brown on one side. Turn patties, season browned side with garlic salt and top with grated cheese. Cook until cheese is melted and meat thoroughly cooked. Spread one side of bread slices with butter or margarine, and toast. Place patties between toasted slices. Garnish with pickles and pimiento. Makes 4 sandwiches.

**HAWAIIAN BAKED BEANS**

1 16-ounce can of plain baked beans
2 slices of canned pineapple, cut in chunks
1 tablespoon of pineapple syrup
2 tablespoons of brown sugar
Dash of ground clove

Combine all ingredients and bake at 375° F. for 30 minutes, or heat on top of stove in a saucepan until thoroughly hot. Serves 4 people.

Spring isn't complete without a few showers, but never mind the weather. Try some easy party snacks that can be made inside. If it's a special occasion, prepare Easy Sherbet Punch. Keep Noodle Nibblers handy to munch on in your room.

**EASY SHERBET PUNCH**

1 pint of sherbet, any flavor desired
1 quart of cold ginger ale

Just before serving place sherbet in a cold punch bowl, pour ginger ale over sherbert slowly. Garnish with mint leaves or cherries. Serves 4.

**NOODLE NIBBLERS**

2 #303 cans chow mein noodles
1 cup mixed nuts
2 tablespoons soy sauce
2 tablespoons melted butter
1/2 teaspoon garlic salt
1/2 teaspoon onion salt

Put noodles in shallow pan or electric skillet. Combine remaining ingredients; pour over noodles, stirring gently with a fork. Heat for 3 minutes at 200° F. Stir occasionally and serve warm or cold. Store in a tightly covered container.

For an ever-popular treat make this simple fudge without beating, cooking, or fear of failure.

**NO-COOK CHOCOLATE FUDGE**

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 package (3 ounces) cream cheese
2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
Dash of salt
1/2 cup chopped pecans

Melt chocolate over hot water. Cream the cheese until soft and smooth. Add confectioner's sugar gradually, creaming well. Add melted chocolate; blend. Add vanilla, salt, and nuts; mix well. Press into a buttered 9 x 5-inch pan. Chill until firm (about 15 minutes). Cut into 20 pieces.
Where There’s Will . . . There’s Europe

by Marilyn Bratten, H. Jl. 2

Some girls dream of going to Europe to study; others dream of going to study Europe. Whatever your desires may be, turn them into more than subconscious thought. There are a lot of ways to get there.

Sign for Summer School

Many U. S. students take summer courses abroad—tour for a month and then study in one country for six to eight weeks. This is a good chance to survey opportunities for graduate study or for a job after college. It can also provide the chance to sight-see if after-college plans leave no room for going abroad.

European countries have in mind that Americans will be coming to study there. France alone has 35 summer schools, 17 of them in Paris. Most of them require no prerequisites, and students can register for as little as a two-week period. French pastry-making, literature, civilization (the last two taught in French at the Riviera cities of Cannes and Nice), and music and fine arts (taught in English at the Chateau de Fontainebleau) are offered.

At the University of Oslo in Norway, courses in Norwegian culture are patterned after the U. S. system of semester hours, making transfer of credits easy. The cost for a six-weeks session is $700.

British summer schools offer programs in literature and fine arts at universities in Stratford, Edinburgh, London, and Oxford. Students usually get six hours credit, pay $210 for tuition, room, and board.

Brochures on summer school in Europe can be found in modern language departments in almost every American university.

Pedal a “Bike”

Perhaps, after nine months of college, you prefer to see Europe without the homework attached. Try hosteling! It’s a wonderful way to find out just what things in life you can do without.

Hostel washbasins are often stopped up. Hot showers are rare. You may spend the night on a mattress or on straw ticking surrounded by fifty other sleepers. (You’ll have privacy only in your daydreams.) For a whole summer you live in shorts, shirts, sturdy shoes—and the one good cotton dress packed in your rucksack. What’s more, you probably come to like your discomforts and will take pride in the physical and spiritual freedom they represent. It’s exhilarating, for a change, to be the direct opposite of a well-groomed, well-fed college girl.

However, hosteling is more than just “roughing it.” It’s a way to get a slow, close look at the countryside. Next to hitchhiking, it is the cheapest way to get around Europe. The tours that American Youth Hostels, Inc., organizes for members each summer cost from $580 for four weeks to $780 for eleven weeks (including student-ship passage and everything but incidentals). AYH will also give tips to members who want to hostel (all summer or part of it) alone or with a friend. Occasionally some people hostel on their own for as little as two dollars a day. (You can get an AYH membership card for two to five dollars, depending on your age, by writing to AYH, 14 W. 8th St., New York 11.)

An AYH tour includes a co-ed group of ten people, all 18 or over, and mostly college students or recent graduates, plus a tour leader. They “bike” an average of 30 miles...
a day — hitting the road early, stopping at a hostel in the late afternoon, or sometimes camping out overnight. Your bicycle — easy to resell — should be a European make with hand brakes and gears.

Hostels are barracks, set up in old houses and barns or even castles and movie theaters. You find them almost everywhere you want to stop in Europe. You are likely to move into a hotel or student dormitory in the larger cities since hostels have the bad habit of being located on the outskirts of town with a 10 p.m. curfew — sometimes a nuisance when you’re in a city like Rome or Paris.

Don Dungarees

If you are convinced that studying or hosteling aren’t for you, then why not look into a European Work Camp?

You don’t look much like a tourist when you’re in “jeans” — or feel like one — digging ditches side by side with Yugoslavians, Germans, Frenchmen and Danes. You’re a full-time participating member of a group of ten to forty. You’re with students and teachers, office workers and laborers on vacation, and refugees because you like living and working in an international community and helping on a job that needs to be done.

The job may be building slides and swings for a playground in Bristol, a road for a tiny town in the Alps, or a refugee housing settlement in Bavaria. Whatever it is, you work on it at least seven hours a day, and lots of work-campers volunteer extra hours on weekends.

Work-camp lodgings are usually converted barracks or warehouses, often with no heat, electricity, or running water. In many camps the girls do all the cooking and housework — and find it takes a lot of talking to persuade a European male to help with the dishes. In other camps you may board with families or eat your meals in a nearby school or youth hostel.

Most camps are run by student leaders, and campers make their own regulations and plan their own activities.

In camps sponsored by church groups there are several worship services a day, plus evening discussions on Christian living. In most other camps — those sponsored by service organizations and student unions — discussions are organized for a few nights a week. Despite the language barriers, representatives of a dozen different countries tackle the same issues that their governments do — disarmament, atomic control, and the United Nations.

In your spare time you go right on discussing — or you sing to somebody’s guitar accompaniment, give parties, or stroll into town. There are generally more men than girls, and international romances flourish.

The most idealistic volunteers may be disillusioned when they find that their fellow-campers get too tired to spend every evening in high-level discussion and that the work project itself isn’t accomplishing all they’d thought it would. The happiest are the ones who enjoy the work for its own sake and imagine what the project — half-finished, perhaps, at the end of the summer — will mean to the community in another year or two.

A work-camp summer is inexpensive. The American organizations that send volunteers to Europe ask $400 to $500 for transatlantic passage, transportation in Europe, administrative fees, and, in some cases, a contribution to the maintenance of the camps. Most people find that a summer — one month in camp, another of travel — costs under $700.

For information on European work camps and how to join them, write to American Friends Service Committee, 144 E. 20th St., New York 3. They will try to send you to the country of your choice and may offer financial aid.
STEP ONE—The leaves of the ordinary canna plant are arranged in classical Japanese fashion. Place a tall leaf first, with its tip directly over the base. The second blade is cut two inches shorter, and placed to the right of the first. The third is cut very short and placed at the left, forming a diagonal line with the second leaf.

STEP TWO—Two more leaves of the canna plant fill in the vertical line, and two short ones are furled and placed to the center. This deliberate composition follows the Japanese design concept of heaven, man, and Earth.

STEP THREE—The foliage arrangement can be used alone, or any seasonal blossoms added. The flowers should follow the three-level form of the original canna design.

You don’t have to be a graduate of the O’hara School in flower arranging in order to enjoy the fresh, unusual, mysterious qualities of the Japanese treatment of flowers. It’s a matter of creating, and it’s a way to awaken from the winter season.

What is it that gives the oriental flower arrangement its charm? And once created, why does it have such lasting quality? Severe line, coupled with informal balance, is the distinguishing feature of this ancient art; and simplicity is a basic concept. The breathless beauty we sometimes experience when we see a mass of color is often forsaken in the oriental arrangement for the design which will express patience, kindness, love, and sympathy.

Symbolism persists everywhere in the Orient, as does flower arranging. It was logical to combine the two. An example is the trinity of Heaven, Man, and Earth present in every work. Heaven is represented by the tallest flower and often takes the central position. Earth seeks the lowest point near the mouth of the vase, and Man occupies the middle level. Heaven and Man face each other, and Earth looks up to both.

There is a new trend in arrangements of this century, and that is the representation of miniature landscapes. The precision and dignity, so obvious in the resulting product, indicates some of the values held by the people of the Orient.

(Continued on page 16)
Questionnaires to 50 states, gas chromatography analyses, and "a game" are some of the information-gathering techniques which young women are using to conduct various home economics research projects at Iowa State University. The women are graduate students who are each working toward the degree of Master of Science.

Research Program Changes

There have been many changes in the home economics research program since 1886, when the first Master of Science degrees in Domestic Economy were granted.

In 1925, R. E. Buchanan, dean of Graduate College, said, "There are those among us who rather forcibly express the opinion that to couple 'home economics' and 'research' is to join terms essentially contradictory and antithetic, that such a combination of words has no real meaning."

Today, research is a major aspect of home economics. Two reasons for the importance of research at the graduate level were cited by Helen LeBaron, dean of the College of Home Economics. Research information contributed by the students is valuable in developing the subject matter area. It is useful, too, to professional home economists and to families.

Investigate Family and Home

Graduate students in eight home economics departments base their theses on research geared to the family and the home. Results of the studies are often presented at professional meetings or in journals. The students' theses are also on loan at the Iowa State University Library.

"Research experience is valuable to graduate students who plan to enter teaching or business. It teaches the student how to define a problem, how to search the literature for information related to it, how to outline and carry out a procedure, and how to evaluate the results. This is the technique one must have for success in any job in home economics," said Dean Le Baron.

The graduate students echoed this idea. Mary Marchino, H. Mgt. 6, said that the work that she is doing has helped her develop an appreciation for research that has been done in the past. Miss Marchino defined Graduate College as an "opportunity to really find out your own potential by taking stock of your abilities."

Huda Jamal, C. D. 6, explained, "Graduate College requires maturity and a willingness for independent work. Classes become more student-centered than professor-guided."

Assistantships Aid Graduate Study

Capable students desiring to do research in Graduate College are aided by the awarding of graduate assistantships. These range in value from $1700 to $2200 for a nine-month period with a few available on a twelve-months' basis. Assistantship recipients may enroll for 11 credits per quarter. They are required to work on a research program or teach 22 hours per week in addition to their courses.

Margaret McKinney, F.N. 6, is one graduate student who has a research assistantship. Her research is one part of a project concerned with the energy needs of women. She is investigating the content of fat and fatty acids in the diets of adult women.

Miss McKinney is employing the gas chromatography method where fat is extracted from food by dissolving the fat in ether. She is working in conjunction with the Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station. Home economics research was incorporated with the station on an organized basis in 1944.

Twenty Ames women are participating in this study, which will be continued next year. These women have kept records of their diets, have weighed foods eaten, and have sent proportionate samples to the laboratory. The results, which presently indicate that women may not consume as much fat as other members of the population, may be distributed throughout the state in bulletins.

Test Tubes Are Only Part

Research is not confined to subjects related to test tubes and chemicals. For Huda Jamal, research to determine the degree of sex-role identification in pre-school children meant playing a "game" with 52 nursery school children in the Iowa State University Child Development Laboratory.

(Continued on page 12)
Graduate Students—

The game consisted of 36 cards that pictured toys, objects, and characters that were easily associated with masculinity and femininity. The children were asked to make choices and then to name a neuter child who was referred to by Miss Jamal as “It.” One enthusiastic little girl readily asserted her femininity by exclaiming, “Let’s call it Sweetie Pie!”

Miss Jamal, a former instructor in the American University of Cairo, Egypt, said that she has found in her reading research a tendency for the female in our society to be less willing to accept her role. She seems to be constantly aspiring to become more masculine.

Lack of knowledge concerning garment fiber content was a finding of Kathleen Muscetti, T. C. 6, in her research project concerning homemakers’ interpretations of washing instructions on labels of winter skirts.

Miss Muscetti gathered her information by distributing 40 questionnaires and interviewing 34 Ames women. At one time, she said, she startled a young unmarried man by knocking at his apartment door and inquiring, “Is there a lady in the house?”

Mary Beeler, I. Mgt. 6, collected information for her study of qualifications for individuals who manage school lunch programs by sending 575 questionnaires to American School Food Service Association members in all 50 states.

Her project will be completed by this summer, and in August the results will be presented at the American School Food Service Association’s Convention. It is hoped that the information will serve as a guide to educators and as an aid to employers who work with school lunch managers at the city, county, or state level.

Anne Coveney, H. Eq. 6, has gathered data concerning the performance characteristics of temperature control surface units and burners on ranges under varying conditions of voltage and gas pressure. She has also tested the effects of various materials of cooking utensils on the performance of the units and burners.

According to Miss Coveney, the conductivity of the metal pan is an important factor in cooking performance. Copper-clad and aluminum-clad stainless steel pans and aluminum pans produced the best results in tests using saucepans with a liquid.

Mary Marchino, H. Mgt. 6, is attempting to discover the characteristics of new houses built by Iowa farm families and the traits of the builders of these homes. She is also trying to see if families reflect knowledge of managerial elements in building these homes.

Miss Marchino is basing her research on interviews with a random sampling of 150 farm families who built houses after 1957. The interviews, which were conducted by a graduate student in rural sociology, will provide data for other theses. It is likely that the information gained from this project may be made available to the public in articles written for professional magazines in popular circulation, said Miss Marchino.

Sewing Potential of Students

Carol Hatch, H. Ed. 6, has information which she hopes will prove the value of a series of two tests and a questionnaire in predicting the sewing potential of home economics students at the junior high and high school level. A dexterity questionnaire, pre-tests, and spatial visualization tests have been given to approximately 518 junior high and senior high girls in various Iowa student-teaching centers.

This is a continuation of a previous project. Should the tests prove valuable, said Miss Hatch, they may be made available to Iowa home economics teachers to aid in predicting which students will be most successful in sewing classes.

These seven young women are representative of the home economics students who are enrolled in the Graduate College. In conducting their research, these students share similar objectives. Though specific research subjects may differ widely, the problems encountered and the rewards upon completion of the project are similar.

Through their graduate research work, the women are serving the entire home economics field in a manner which is exemplified by the following statement: “Home economics will grow in strength as a discipline in our educational system only to the degree to which it extends its frontiers of knowledge through organized and systematic research explaining the nature and the needs of the home, the family, and the family members.”
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Having trouble studying at night? Like Donna Smith, H. Ec. 1, and Ellen Vance, A.A. 1, try a study break with Iowa State whole milk, chocolate milk, orange juice drink, or grape drink from the milk vending machine in your dorm. Milk vending machines are also conveniently located in MacKay, Curtiss, D. I. Building, and the Hub.
Here's An Idea

by Barbara Jackson, H.G.E. 2

Does a sudden, irritating buzz or a startling, spine-tingling "brring" put you in a bad mood for that "8 o'clock"? A well-known clock manufacturer has put on the market a new kind of alarm clock. A 15-watt clear light bulb in a clouded plastic window flashes warningly on and off for 5 minutes before the ringing alarm goes off.

* * * *

No more "house-maid's knees"! A new rug cleaner-floor-conditioner automatically dispenses liquid wax, floor and rug cleaners. A single brush unit scrubs, waxes, polishes, buffs, and cleans floor coverings.

* * * *

Another energy saver — an electric traverse rod and remote control drapery system. Switches can be installed up to 250 feet away, and six drapery can be controlled from one station.

* * * *

Here's help for Tuesday's headache. One manufacturer has for sale a lubricant for dry or steam irons. It comes in an easy-to-apply stick and contains waxes and a "miracle" chemical which helps your iron glide smoothly over the roughest fabric. This same lubricant can be used for stubborn zippers.

* * * *

Now water-softener units come in a variety of colors to complement the prettiest kitchen color scheme. One manufacturer has them available in pink, yellow, white, blue, and green.

* * * *

Have you seen the freezer case peek-flap packages? Consumers can lift a special flap and see the frozen food they intend to buy wrapped in protective cellophane.

* * * *

An interesting picnic-package is a new development for those old favorites — potato chips. The brown "leather-like" cardboard container is shaped like a suitcase, and the brand name, contents, and price are presented on the "travel stickers."

* * * *

The Creek Awakened

by Melva Laffrenz, H. Jl. 1

Gracefully, kindly the creek awakened, Flowing peacefully around the bend. It was clean and clear, Twinkling in gratitude As the sun noticed its ripples. Enthused, the creek rolled on at a quickened pace In quest of greater challenges. Successfully it skipped o'er the pebbles. Urged by a breeze, it glided more freely But became burdened with brownness As it rubbed the epidermis of the bank and bed. The breeze flourished to a gale And swept the creek forward at a reckless rate. The creek hesitated as it came upon giant pebbles; It seemed to look wistfully back To the earlier, smaller pebbles As it lapped the rocks, But the wind rushed the creek over these rocks, Past a sand patch that had rest to offer, On to boulders. The creek became browner, carrying the 'dermis, too, Of the bank and bed. The darkness diminished as the stream pushed ahead To accept the contribution of a spring, The force of the creek lessening as the water lightened. The weary creek stumbled on, Magnifying the pebbles. It tried to slide over them, But part lodged at the side And became stagnant. The creek struggled ahead, determined, And discovered another bend. Relief was the reward as the creek awakened anew.
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L-WAY CAFE Just Across From Campus

April, 1961
Oriental Flowers—

So let's go to the garden and cut a few down! This really isn't the best approach. Consideration should be given to the placement of the arrangement—the vase to be used, the color of the background, and the general atmosphere of the room. Tall groups should be placed at eye level; low and flat ones, below eye level. Vines may be hung from any height.

Flowers are not the only part of an attractive composition. Branches are frequently used to add background and texture to the bouquet or arrangement.

So you're now ready to venture out with your scissors. Don't be overanxious and snip off only buds. Cut the flowers long enough to allow gentle bending of the stems when you work with them. This will give graceful curves to your design.

Now that you have them in the house, choose the vase you wish and give the flowers room to breathe. An Oriental arrangement has a "comfortable" rather than "crushed" feeling. Consider also the spaces between the flowers, and create a background which is attractive. It is best to avoid visible crossing of the branches which causes loops to form.

Remind you of the Orient? And it's all due to your unique use of your American resources!
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Curves ahead . . . the summery sheath with a sweep of buttons placed asymmetrically . . . in Rayon with a linen look, softly tied at the waist.

Bobby Rogers

College Shop Downtown Store

April, 1961
"These darn fishing lines are always giving me trouble."

in Just—
spring when the world is mud—
luscious the little
lame balloonman
whistles far and wee
and eddie and bill come
running from marbles and
piracies and it's
spring
when the world is puddle-wonderful
the queer
old balloonman whistles
far and wee
and betty and isabel come dancing
from hop-scotch and jump-robe and
it's
spring
and
the

goat-footed
balloon man whistles
far
and
hee

e e cummings

"You'll never catch me..."
"If there's one thing I hate to see it is an overjoyed winner."

"But, Mommy, I'm not getting dirty. I'm just watching the water."
ELECTRICITY
YOUR BETTER WAY TO COOK

CLEANER
• “White glove clean!” Electricity is a force, not a fuel, so soot and smoke can’t form in the heating process. Utensils stay clean and bright.

FLAMELESS
• Contrast the smoke-smudged glass of yesterday’s kerosene lamps with modern electric light bulbs! Just so . . . modern electric cooking is flameless . . . clean! Ceilings, curtains, walls . . . stay cleaner.

COOLER
• Flame heat warms air as well as pots and pans, but electric cooking transfers heat directly to each utensil and food. Heat stays where it belongs!

AUTOMATIC
• The modern way for the modern age! Quick, easy, sure. Cooking is automatically controlled . . . no “guesswork.”