



SMART AND VERSATILE is the three piece jumper suit from Penney's of wool and silk blend in a soft turquoise monotone check, worn by Mrs. O. W. Nichols. She doffs the jacket and presto, a completely new jumper outfit. Accessories, hat, purse and shoes of champagne beige, accentuate the chic wonderness this year for the new look. Three-year-old Patty Cotter will join the Easter parade wearing a three-piece lilac suit of rayon and acetate textured blend. The extra contrasting skirt is made of permanently pleated, washable celanese arnel. Matching white accessories, hat, purse and shoes, complete the ideal outfit.

Safe, Calm Styles Replace Extremes In Spring Picture

NEW YORK (UPI) — Women's fashions for spring 1961 play it safe.

Extremes are dead. Outrageous silhouettes are missing. "Safe" clothes are in. "Calm" is the way one veteran fashion observer summed up the entire spring ready-to-wear picture. Women's Wear Daily, the trade publication, called the basic silhouette of 1961 "the big nothing"—straight, easy on the figure, sleeveless more often than not, and allowing the waistline to wander gently downwards.

Oh, there are some changes. Colors never were brasher, and it looks like 1961 will be a pink year. Skirts haven't been so short since flapper days, and mannequins on Seventh Avenue, heart of the New York garment district, show most of the kneecaps. This exposure, despite the fact that Paris designers dropped hemlines on daytime clothes in their winter collections.

New Posture
There is a new posture — the slouch, demonstrated by mannequins who manage to list 30 degrees or so backward as they parade through showrooms. The waistline is set low, or is

unbelted to revive the princess silhouette just barely skimming the figure. Or, the waist is marked or half-marked with loose sashes of leather or fabric.

New York designers follow Paris in showing asymmetrical closings on dresses, suits and coats. The New York Couture Group, which staged its annual "press week" recently for visiting reporters, called the changes in style "subtle... more a composition than a silhouette."

"Spring 1961 is the sum of lithe slenderness," said the group's "watch for" roundup for the new season. "Mobile cut, easy shaping, elongated bodice, bared throat, bared arms, and a small but decorative head with individualistic hair and forward moving hats."

All told, 51 members or auxiliaries of the group showed their new styles to around 250 reporters from the United States, Canada and abroad.

New Swing and Cling
"No single part of the body is treated as a fashion focus," the group's roundup continued. "Bias cut and diagonal moulding bring new swing and cling to fashion bodices are drawn against

the figure and waistline yet more freely with the body."

The group suggested women also watch for:

—Many sleeves cut in one with the bodice, for cowl necklines and cowl backs, and for sleeveless and collarless clothes by contrast.

—Many one-shouldered clothes from evening dresses to bathing suits; cutaway suit jackets;

—Tiny, well-finished costumes, many of them with as many as six integrated parts — coat into coat dress, suit, day dress, evening slip dress, blouse and skirt, and culottes;

—The divided skirt and culotte and across-the-board trend, ranging from slim and boyish pantskirts to ballooning harem trousers for evening;

—Unpressed edges to give a softness to the silhouette; hems of skirts and overblouses turned under and left without a crease.

BETWEEN SHAMPOOS

If your hair is oily, try cleaning your scalp between shampoos with a cotton pad dampened with witch hazel or cologne, but don't forget to shampoo frequently.

HOLD THOSE CURLS

To make your hair setting last longer you can get end papers cut and diagonal moulding bring new swing and cling to fashion bodices are drawn against

Dutch Make Great Strides In Care Of Mentally Ill

In the Dutch educational system, there is a small department known as "Special Education." It concerns itself with schools for the handicapped, children who are physically or mentally unable to attend regular classes. It also includes education for children whose parents are continuously on the move, such as barge skippers. All in all, there are about 470 such special schools in Holland, with an attendance of 47,000 and some 3,300 teachers. We'll over half of these figures cover the mentally disturbed — children who may be classified as retarded or feeble minded, yet are able to receive some education to a greater or lesser degree.

Holland has made great strides in this field, especially after World War II. Methods have improved in the western world, as has the whole thinking on the subject of the mentally handicapped. One important factor of this is the physical environment of these unfortunate members of society, and here the Dutch are ahead of many of their western friends. As if to illustrate this, a weekly publication by the name of "Bouw" (Bow)—published by the famed Rotterdam "Bouwcentrum" of Building Center—has devoted an entire issue to the post-war construction of buildings for the mentally handicapped, including schools workshops and institutions of some 200 pupils from 5 to 15. It has facilities for indoor and outdoor teaching, the latter a Dutch specialty in defiance of the chilly climate. This Leyden school consists of three two-story buildings connected by an auditorium. Here again, the windows are large, the colors rich and varied, the murals gay and attractive, with plants and live animals giving the children something to love and take care of. The teaching tools and the equipment of each classroom have been carefully studied, and have been adapted to the mental maturity of the children and to the methods and systems now in use. On the grounds, there are sports fields, sand boxes for the little ones, garden beds

for the children to work in, and a terrace specially laid out for teaching traffic problems. In Devanter (Day-vun-tur), another eastern industrial town, there are two special schools, with 200 and 50 pupils, respectively. Built in 1954 and 1956, these schools form one entity but are attended by two different groups: Those whose I.Q. ranges from 50 to 80, and a smaller number with a below-50 I.Q. Both are regional schools, serving Devanter and adjoining industrial communities in a radius of 15 miles or more. The larger of the two is a so-called "Hall School," its wings connected by a spacious hall where the children get together to sing or to watch group performances on the stage. There are no separate workshops here; all classrooms have work tables and equipment at one end. As in the Leyden school, the three R's and other elementary subjects are taught here besides technical skills such as sewing and wood working. The smaller school, for the very feeble-minded, has two classrooms and a playroom. Low bookcases divide the classrooms into sections, for children to work in small groups or alone, as the case requires. These youngsters are given much liberty to run in and out. Nevertheless, new teaching methods and these highly satisfactory new surroundings show marked improvements among this

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In his introduction, an acknowledged authority in the field states that the right physical environment can ensure two all-important factors. They are the best possible expert care; and secondly, such education, psychological adjustment and manual skills as to enable the individual to participate in some degree, at least, in the development of the society in which he lives. Although he finds progress still far too slow to his taste, the writer cites three fields in which great strides have been made. Modern, well-equipped schools are mushrooming up all

over the country; there are literally scores of new, so-called "shelter" workshops. Holland has a number of modern institutions for the more serious cases, even though lack of space is still often a factor.

After the introduction, "Bouw" proceeds with the business at hand, which is to give a number of examples of these new establishments, complete with descriptions, photographs and floor plans. Let's follow, and examine some.

The special elementary school at Almelo (Ol-muh-low) is a low, three-classroom building with huge windows facing south in a wooded section of this eastern industrial town. Boys and girls each have their classroom, and there is a room for games and gym. The girls have weaving looms and a small, well-equipped kitchen in their classroom, the boys have work benches. The atmosphere is colorful and gay; the walls are decorated with murals of animals and samples of the children's work. There are huge flower boxes in front of the windows, filled with all kinds of plants; and each room has an aviary and an aquarium—all of which are tended by the children themselves. This school was built in 1951.

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ULTRA FEMININE yet very much at ease for any occasion, culottes come to the fore for spring-into-summer wear. Here culottes in Arnel sharkskin smartly add a smart shirt-styled overblouse as their teammate. Linda Pernell is the model for Town Shop.

Great Divide Puts Culottes Way Out Front

From out of the active sports scene and out of the high fashion couture salons where culottes first appeared in either functional or ultra-sophisticated styles, culottes are following many new directions for the new season.

The divided skirt, or culotte, takes on new importance as a suit "skirt." Often the new suit for spring offers both culottes and conventional skirt to complete the ensemble.

The seissors-pleated skirt shown in many junior styles looks very much like culottes, but without the "great divide."

Suits with culottes take such toppings as three-quarter length capes, hip-length jackets with cropped sleeves or cropped jackets. Overblouses, matched-to-lining blouses and wool jersey tops are often complementary dividends for the spring culotte costume.

ANYONE FOR CHESS?

One of the first silk shirt-dresses for spring is done in a black and white chessboard print. It's cut with a full skirt.

KEY TO EYE BEAUTY

One glamour treatment for the eyes when a big evening comes along, is to use eye make-up of all one color—shadow, eye liner and mascara.



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