



MARTIN DICKEL will begin with "Brothers and sisters."

Utopia Finally Quits

Amana Society Drops Last Vestige Of Commune

By WARD CANNEL

AMANA, Iowa (NEA) — On a Sunday morning before the winter snow thaws from these rich, rolling hills, Martin Dickel will rise in the Church of Amana and begin: "Brothers and sisters . . ."

For the first time since 1714 the Amana service will be read in English instead of German. And the oldest Utopia in the U.S. will surrender its last dream of heaven on earth.

Church elder Dickel says it is a small surrender — the dream was really over long ago.

Some of the younger and less spiritual of the 700 shareholders in the re-zoned heaven say it's about time. Who needs a Utopia when you're making lots of money?

Nearly 250 years ago, the

Amana movement was a protest against Lutheranism in Germany. Today it's a corporation worth millions of dollars in land, crops and industry.

More than 100 years ago, the Amana Society was a busy commune of Christians working their Iowa land without need of money, policemen, divorce courts, wills, state aid, probation officers, locks and keys.

Today, Amana Society Secretary Peter Stuck says:

"I don't know what we've lost in giving up the commune. But we certainly couldn't keep alive the old way."

There may have been no divorce, venereal disease, felony or juvenile delinquency. But by 1930 there was no hope of the future either.

"We didn't have money," one of the now middle aged citizens of the Utopia recalls. "We didn't use money but the bank did. It was the depth of the depression."

With liquidation imminent, secretary Stuck called a meeting of some of the younger men. They presented a plan to the elders and within two years Amana became a stock corporation.

The total assets of Utopia divided out to a \$50 share for each member. With it, eventually came radios, salesmanship, movies, cars, church once a week instead of 11 times and—of course—competition.

By 1945 each share in the society and its farms, textile and woodworking shops, etc., was worth \$3,000.

A big piece of the business came from the tourist trade, "visitors," as one resident put it, "who came to look at us without really knowing what they were looking at."

By 1956, each share was worth \$4,700.

"Suddenly," William Noe said in the Society office, "we were faced with the problem of capitalism where we had been faced before with the problems of the commune."

Young people in Amana starting out in life could not afford to buy shares in their community. So, what the hope of heaven had once solved was now turned over to the accounting department.

The stock was split 100 to one. Two kinds of shares were issued—equal in value but not in benefits (free medical dental and burial privileges) for members who moved away.

All that remained was the church language, the German brought to Utopia by the pioneers from Hesse. But with the service now being translated into English, there is no longer need for the German.

"And no place to teach it any longer," says Charles Selzer, superintendent of Amana schools. "Today, the theory is that schools as small as ours—100 in the high school—can't offer as much as the big, consolidated area schools."

"It seems a shame to close the doors. We've done very well by our children and their parents and their grandparents."

Neither Selzer nor anybody else in Amana will fight for this last vestige of their great-grandfathers' haven. Today's Amana belongs to young people like Alex Meyer, a boy from nearby Cedar Rapids who married an Amana girl:

"Sure, it was terrific in its day," Meyer says. "But this is the second half of the 20th Century. Things are changing. You can't get the preparation you need for it in Amana the way things are now."



PETER STUCK: "We certainly couldn't keep alive the old way."



ALEX MEYER: "You can't get the preparation you need in Amana the way things are."

CAMERA Angles

By IRVING DESFOR
AP Newsfeatures

Have you ever fumbled for a roll of 35mm film at the bottom of your gadget bag or in your pocket or purse?

Why not tape an empty metal film container to the neck strap of your camera or glue one to the top of your camera case? It'll always be handy when the next roll of film is needed.

Do you have one flashgun for two different cameras thereby requiring two different electrical cord connectors?

Why not solder the tip of one shutter connection about two inches from the end of the other cord connector? With both shut-

ter connectors on the one wire, you can change cameras without having to hunt for the other cord.

Have you ever wanted to make a tremendous enlargement but found your enlarger head couldn't be raised high enough to project the image?

Put a portrait attachment on your enlarger lens. This decreases the focal length of the enlarger lens and increases the projected negative image size.

These are some of the short cuts and time-savers that practical photographers have evolved to solve routine work-a-day problems. I guess every camera fan has come up with some little gimmick or trick that makes pic-

ture taking or life in the darkroom a little easier.

Now these have been collected by Wayne Floyd and arranged for easy reference in a book called "Floyd's Photo Tips," published by Amphoto, New York. It contains 450 sensible suggestions for situations encountered in amateur and professional photography such as loading and handling film, lighting, developing films, making prints and care of equipment.

Here are a few more Floyd hints that could prove useful in the right place at the right time:

To prevent extension cords from slipping out of an extension plug, tie a simple knot in the two ends before making the connection. Any tension on a wire will then make the connection more secure instead of pulling apart.

When washing roll films in a developing tank, insert a funnel in the center hole of the tank and direct the stream of water into the funnel. It will flow to the bottom of the tank and go up and out. This method keeps hypo from settling on the bottom of the tank and provides quicker, more thorough washing.

To speed up darkroom drying—like drying of film—borrow the electric hair dryer from the lady of the house.

To keep a towel handy for darkroom chores, why not slip a corner of it through your belt or pin it to your apron?

To protect clothing in darkroom work, improvise an apron from one of the clear plastic bags that come over suits and dresses from the cleaners. Enlarge the hole at the top for your neck and cut holes for the arms.

Flexible, plastic bottles which are widely used now for cosmetic and drug preparations can be used in darkrooms after they have served their primary purpose. When empty and thoroughly dry, they can become an air syringe to blow dust off negatives, lenses and camera and enlarger bellows. Ordinary dusting by rubbing sometimes builds up a static charge which attracts more dust. Blowing the dust away by mouth sometimes deposits moisture on a negative. An air syringe does the job best.

More artistic enlargements result, at times, when the print is softened or diffused in portraiture and in scenes. You can make a diffuser by stretching part of a discarded nylon stocking across an embroidery hoop.

Still another diffuser can be made out of a wire mesh fly swatter. The long wire handle is perfect for holding the mesh portion in the enlarger light beam and the degree of diffusion can be varied by tilting it from a horizontal position. Maximum diffusion is obtained when the wire screen is at a 45 degree angle. It must be kept in motion, of course, to prevent a wire pattern from showing on the print.



A FIRM GRIP on your camera is recommended at all times. Famed cat photographer Walter Chandoha, Annandale, N. J., illustrates this safety tip when his children proved overly enthusiastic.

Fear And Desperation May Be Castro Motive

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

Associated Press News Analyst
There is evidence that Fidel Castro deliberately sought to make the United States break relations with Cuba, and that his provocations in this respect grew out of fear and desperation.

The Castro revolution is in trouble. It is doubtful whether the Communist bloc possesses the means and the ability to keep the Cuban regime above water.

Castro seems to fear that other Latin American governments, no longer able to abide interference in their affairs, are themselves about to call it quits with him. Castro and his Communist advisers want to be able to say that the United States has forced those other governments to break relations, that this proves U.S. "imperialist" maneuvers and bad intentions toward Cuba. He wants to use the forthcoming breaks in relations as pegs for new agitation against existing governments elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

This is not just speculation. The Fidelistas have learned from the Communists the technique of accusing an enemy of what one plans oneself. A few weeks ago the Castro newspaper *Revolucion* told its readers that the United States was planning a new offensive against Cuba and was "putting pressure on puppet governments of the continent to put it into effect."

It added: "The four points of this plan are as follows: A collective break of diplomatic relations with Cuba; an economic embargo; establishment of an inter-American police force and the creation of a committee to study the political situation in Latin-American nations."

The Communist bloc is anxious for additional excuses to stir up popular unrest against existing Latin American governments and is intent upon using Cuba to full advantage while the opportunity still exists to do so.

HITS FOOD DUMPING

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said Thursday night that "dumping" of surplus food in the United States "does not go unnoticed by the Communists."

"People and countries I have visited constantly ask 'why do you in the United States throw away food instead of giving it to people who haven't any?'" she said.

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