

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

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Flight o' Time Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO March 25, 1946 (It was Monday) Copies of May 17 primary ballot for Jackson county go to printers, county clerk announces.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Portland is somewhat excited about \$1 haircuts, invoked by the tonorial artists recently. A man can't cut his own hair, but his wife can't.

20 YEARS AGO March 25, 1936 (It was Wednesday) Jackson, county's quota for Red Cross flood funds raised to \$675 for assistance to eastern states.

Earl J. Rogers, frost forecaster here, predicts frost and first general smudging of the season tonight.

30 YEARS AGO March 25, 1926 (It was Thursday) Mrs. Gordon McCracken of Ashland is candidate for state regent of the Daughters of American Revolution of Oregon.

C. C. Clark named as new manager of Oriental Gardens, popular ballrooms in Medford.

40 YEARS AGO March 25, 1916 (It was Saturday) Passenger ship Sussex, with 25 Americans aboard, torpedoed near the coast of France.

Mass meeting called to discuss possibilities of building railroad to Blue Ledge mine.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955. Editorial Research Report

- 1. If a Presidential nominee dies just before Election Day, his replacement is named by his party's national committee, members of Congress, state governors or Supreme Court members?
2. News photographers are allowed to take pictures of trials in federal court almost always, frequently, or almost never?
3. A larger percentage of Negroes than of whites is engaged in farming, or a larger percentage of Whites, or is it about 50-50?
4. Average starting salary for teachers in city public schools is around \$2,300, \$2,600, \$2,900, \$3,200 or \$3,500?
5. Waterloo, where Napoleon met his final defeat, is in France, Prussia, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg or Spain?
6. A well hit golf ball leaves the club head at about (a) 25, (b) 75, (c) 125 or (d) 175 miles an hour?
7. Which well known movie, radio and TV star was originally named David Kaminsky?
The answers: 1. National committee. 2. Almost never. 3. Larger percentage of Negroes. 4. Around \$3,200 is average. 5. Belgium. 6. About 125 miles an hour. 7. Danny Kaye.

CONSTRUCTION STARTS Klamath Falls — (U.P.) — Construction of the \$198,000 National Guard armory in Klamath Falls began last week. The armory is planned as a two-unit facility, but is so designed that a third unit may later be added.

Intra-Continental Chat

When the heads of state of the three North American powers meet tomorrow at White Sulphur Springs, the tone of their conversations is likely to be serious but informal. President Eisenhower issued the invitation to the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of Mexico.

"We just want to meet for a chat, talk with these two people," the President said. He noted that the meeting would emphasize to the world "that the North American continent is a continent that is bound together by geography" that we have "common aspirations, common policies." And also, "that we have 'common problems.'"

RECENT dispatches from Canada have disclosed ruffled economic relations between the two nations. Canada was disturbed recently when the Maryland legislature voted to exclude from that state brewing companies with less than 51 per cent of the stock owned by U. S. citizens.

The bill was aimed at the Carling Brewing Company, Inc., a U.S. subsidiary of Canadian Brewers' Ltd., which contemplated erecting a \$12 million brewery in Maryland. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin on March 19 vetoed the bill at the behest of the State Department.

The Carling contretemps came as a Canadian corporation with 51 per cent of its stock owned by U.S. corporations was negotiating with the Ottawa government on building part of a trans-Canada natural gas pipeline. The government was disposed to undertake the financing, but the Opposition, both right-wing and left-wing, was strongly opposed.

AN EXAMPLE of smoothness in U.S.-Canadian relations, on the other hand, is the Permanent Joint Board of Defense. It was the product of a railroad car chat between President F. D. Roosevelt and former Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada.

The result was the Ogdensburg Agreement of Aug. 17, 1940, providing the mechanism for a far-reaching program for the defense of North America. The Board continued in existence after World War II, as it was intended to. According to Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy:

Today this program has great ramifications on both sides of the border and has guided the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars by both countries in a joint defense system that is constantly growing in efficiency.

The U. S. and Canada — like the U. S. and Mexico — have had their differences. But in the United Nations, as elsewhere, they have tended to get along on general broad policy.—E.R.R.

New Glory for Trotsky?

If Russia's new "collective" leadership wants to rehabilitate the memory of Leon Trotsky—to the further denigration of Josef Stalin—they need go no farther than the "testament" of the dying Lenin.

In this Lenin warned Bolshevik leaders to get rid of Stalin—"too rude"—as party general secretary. At the same time Lenin thus assessed Trotsky: "Comrade Trotsky... is distinguished not only by his exceptional ability—personally, he is, to be sure, the most able man in the present Central Committee."

LENIN did warn of Trotsky's "too far-reaching self-confidence and a disposition to be far too much attracted by the purely administrative side of affairs." He feared a split in the party arising from Stalin's lack of "caution" in using "enormous power" and Trotsky's weaknesses.

Leon Trotsky, born Leo Davidovitch Bronstein, was a Russian middle-class Jew who early became imbued with revolutionary ideas. As a revolutionary Socialist he was a leader in the abortive October, 1905, revolution. Twice he was exiled to Siberia, and twice he escaped.

The March (Kerensky) revolution of 1917 found him in New York City after several years of exile in Vienna and Paris.

TROTSKY arrived in Russia in May; he was arrested by the provisional government in July for his fiery agitation. He was released, however; he is said to have remarked to Lenin, "Fortunately, our enemies were not consistent enough and did not have the courage" to execute the two of them.

In September, Trotsky formed a military-revolutionary committee and began to prepare the Petrograd garrison for action. In October he was elected president of the Petrograd Soviet. After the coup of Nov. 6-7, Trotsky became commissar of foreign affairs for the new Soviet government.

Then this fragile, unskilled journalist developed a new, volunteer "Red Army" into a well equipped, well trained force of more than 100,000 men which succeeded in pushing back the advancing "White" armies.

FOR HIS gifts to the revolution, Trotsky was poorly rewarded. He early quarreled with Lenin over the New Economic Policy and Lenin's refusal to push world-wide revolution. At Lenin's death, Stalin, Zinoviev, and Kamenov took over.

In 1926 Trotsky, still a world revolutionist, with Zinoviev and Kamenov, tried to take over party leadership. Defeated, he was expelled from the party and exiled to Turkestan. In February, 1929, he was pushed out of Russia and took up residence in Turkey. He moved on to Norway, was expelled for political purposes. Finally Mexico accepted him on his pledge to cease agitation. In 1940 he was assassinated.

What now of Trotsky, "dead and turned to clay?" In a possible reference to Trotsky, First Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan told the 20th Soviet Party Congress on Feb. 16: "Some persons were arbitrarily exalted (by Soviet historians), others got no mention at all." Even so, it's not likely the Reds will change the name of Stalingrad to Trotskygrad.—E.R.R.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

She Asks Questions

To the Editor: In this fluoridation discussion the arguments of the pros fall into three categories.

The first is the statement that fluorine in our water will reduce caries 35 to 65 per cent. Nothing is said concerning its effect upon other body tissues. These questions arise: What is its effect upon other organs? When a known amount is ingested what per cent remains in the body? What are the signs of fluorine poisoning? Are they concealed as hepatitis, carcinoma, kidney ailments? What experiments have been done on test animals to answer these questions? What is the maximum amount that can safely be ingested? Does anyone know? How can we know if we are getting this amount? This is important because we are already ingesting daily, unknown amounts of fluorine in our diet because of its use in sprays, canned goods prepared with water containing fluorine, and animal products obtained from animals which have ingested fluorine contaminated food and water. Can any pro-fluoridation person answer these questions?

Their second category is ridicule. This has two phases. The first is name calling such as bird brains, food faddists, and professional agitators. The other is character and professional standing defamation.

Their third argument is: See how many important organizations are for fluoridation! So it is not necessary to think! Only follows the leaders! History is replete with people who have done just that to their destruction. Hitler in Germany is a recent example. Should not the question be settled on its merits only? Proponents have exhibited only one source of merit; opponents have exhibited many sources of danger not one of which has been disproved by approved laboratory methods.

Yesterday I called one of our druggists to inquire if they would mix a gallon jug of water with 1.7 gm. of fluorine, which was Dr. Exner's recommendation. One teaspoonful daily will give the child the protection recommended by the Public Health service, namely 1.0 mg. His answer was "yes." Therefore every mother in the county can within 24 hours after reading this give to her children the protection of fluorine if she so desires.

Anna M. Streed, 36 North Peach St., Medford, Ore.

Praise for Morse

To the Editor: The American people, and especially the citizens of Oregon, have reason to be pleased and proud of the fact that we have in Senator Morse a public servant who is dedicated to and serves conscientiously the cause of true democracy. While others may maneuver and bargain for expediency, Senator Morse has always symbolized the fight for justice and judicial proceedings under the due process of law. His speeches and debates are not camouflaged with double talk and he has demonstrated time and time again that he is an excellent debater who is well versed in the facts. He knows the issues and the problems of concern to the American people in both domestic and foreign affairs.

After a recent debate on a subject of national importance, members of the opposition made the following remarks: "That was a magnificent job. No one can say he did not keep it on a high impersonal plane." "I have seen a man of courage in action today." "I told those people that if he took the leadership in this fight he would put it on a high plane." "That was a powerful speech."

These comments are well deserved because he is a man of impeccable integrity who does not indulge in nor resort to undisciplined principles.

I have watched him on the floor of the senate and followed closely comments by the press and I can arrive only at the conclusion, that he is a man of destiny working for the benefit of all who love and respect justice, freedom and equal opportunity regardless of race, creed or religion.

David A. Register, 3308 19th St., NW, Washington 10, D. C.

Billboards and Water

To the Editor: On Wednesday, March 21, in an editorial entitled Billboards, you said: "Public opinion is the strongest force in keeping the highways free from distracting signs. And we say, at the risk of being classed as a dog-in-the-manger, that it would be a good thing if the public demanded that its view of what can still be seen of Oregon remain unimpaired."

I feel the same way about Medford's million dollar water. Claudina M. Smith, 1306 South Columbus Ave., Medford, Ore.

Ashland Youth Injured In Bicycle Accident

Ashland — Herb Keenan, 13, of 138 North Main st., was treated and held overnight at Ashland General hospital Thursday night for treatment of injuries received when struck by a car while riding his bicycle. The boy received multiple ear and head lacerations in a collision involving a car operated by James N. Osborn, 679 Beach st., according to Ashland police. No citations were issued.

She Found the Facts

To the Editor: The idea that we could improve our teeth by diet seems like a good one, and many of us are watching our children more closely now to see that they don't constantly bathe their teeth in acid formed by sticky candy and cokes between meals. But even we adults refuse to change our diets because of some medical theory, no matter how well accepted, unless we are sick.

Is it any wonder that children spend their pennies on suckers instead of stone ground bread? Since there is no way of changing the American diet overnight, we will have to find another way of cutting down tooth decay.

Reasoning isn't improved by "scare" campaigns, and since I wanted facts on fluoridation, I obtained a copy of the Portland City club's study of the problem. They studied four reports the layman can understand which sum up data of thousands of separate investigations. The reports were:

1. Report of the Committee of the St. Louis Medical society, published in February 1954 issue of Missouri Medicine.

2. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Fluoridation of Water Supplies of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.

3. The Fluoridation of Domestic Water Supplies in North America, as a means of controlling Dental Caries, Report of the United Kingdom Missions.

4. Fluoridation, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, 1954.

The committee also considered testimony of Dr. Exner, a radiologist widely quoted by opposition groups, and non-scientific articles such as "Go Slow on Fluoridation," but neither saw nor heard nor was able to find any respectable evidence that fluoridation at proposed levels was any risk to health. It is remarkable that in the intense arguments of recent years no such evidence has shown up.

After considering all evidence, their committee strongly and unanimously recommended fluoridation, and concluded that though some people oppose it on religious grounds or personal belief that nobody should have to have fluorides in his water unless he wants it, those people should bear the burden of getting unfluoridated water for drinking instead of making the majority do without a safe and effective health measure in favor of expensive and hard to control substitutes that can't reach the children who need fluoridation most.

Mrs. J. Clark, Central Point.

"What is Right"

To the Editor: This the people of Oregon should know before they cast their vote, there are two attorneys and one general want to be president, and one attorney wants to be vice-president. Every one of them are for this supreme court decision.

If you vote for any of these people, here is what you get, No. 1, a Civil War, or if you are a white serf, and a degenerate of the white race, you get this—now read carefully: The California supreme court in a 4 to 3 ruling nullified a century-old statute prohibiting interracial marriages. The court directed a county clerk to issue a marriage license to a Negro man and a white American woman, holding that the state law against miscegenetic marriages violated the anti-discrimination and civil rights guarantees of the U. S. constitution as upheld by the so-called supreme court. There it is; now, just whom have you to vote for? I suggest the Dixie south and conservative Republicans find an American to vote for that has guts enough not to sell out his birthright for a 20,000,000 Negro vote.

I suggest also if this could be done, an amendment be added to the constitution that no attorney could hold a government political position, and only builders of the country that have built this huge industrial empire by the sweat of their brows, men that can know what is right, what is wrong, what is bad, what is good. No man that has avoided it is a fit man to be in a directive position, as a servant to his fellow man.

G. S. Reilly, 338 North Laurel St., Ashland, Ore.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The sports editor pointed out this week that one of the high jumpers on the Phoenix High school track squad is most appropriately named Trot.

Speaking of the sports editor, he was in Eugene during the recent high school basketball tournament.

At about 12:30 a.m. one morning, when he was hard at work at his portable in his hotel room, writing a story for the paper, there was a tap at the door and it opened slowly. He looked up to see a small, rather bewildered-looking high school girl standing there.

The girl looked at him, looked at the number on the door, and wheeled and fled.

A youngster we know spent last week at home with a "strep" throat infection. On those nice sunny days, his friends would come around and ask why he couldn't play. Finally, his sister, in some exasperation, replied to them: "I've told you and told you — he has a slit throat!"

One of our news staff members had a birthday (we don't know which one—and it would be as much as our life is worth if we told if we did know). But she received two beautiful cakes from admirers. One was a large, frosted angel food, the other a nut bread sort of thing. Both were delicious.

She had a bit of difficulty getting them home, however, what with other hungry staff members gathering around, nibbling and nibbling.

All of which leads to the subject of food generally in the news room. We have found that an occasional bite to eat improves our morale and working ability, and doing it on the job saves time. There are many and varying tastes in the newsroom, and at one time we have seen pickled pigs feet sitting next to a box of candy, pickles and cake, chocolate eclairs and salami. No place for a blind man.

The weather bureau's five-day forecast Friday predicted, among other things, "occasional days of rain."

We are indebted to Ila Grant, of the Bend Bulletin, for the following chronology, under the heading: Until you've raised a puppy, you haven't lived. That's what it says here.

This is a typical experience: 11 p.m.—Put the puppy to bed, and go to bed yourself.

11:30 p.m.—Puppy starts to cry. Get up and fix some warm milk.

12:15 a.m.—Puppy wants out.

12:20 a.m.—Puppy wants in. He makes a bee-line for the hall rug, and chews a hole in it.

12:30 a.m.—Puppy back in bed again. Silence.

1 a.m.—Puppy lonesome. He starts to cry. Get up and hold him.

1:30 a.m.—Puppy back in bed. Silence.

2 a.m.—Puppy starts to cry. Maybe he'd like something to eat.

3 a.m.—Puppy wants out. 3:05 a.m.—Puppy wants in. 4 a.m.—Puppy crying, whining. Move him closer to the furnace.

5 a.m.—Puppy barking. Hears an unusual noise. 5:30 a.m.—Silence. 6 a.m.—Puppy crying. More warm milk.

6:30 a.m.—Alarm goes off. Get up and fix breakfast. Feed puppy.

7:30 a.m.—Prepare to leave for work. Take a look at the puppy. He's fast asleep.

8 a.m.—(at the office)—so are you.

The specialized terminology of the newspaper world sometimes leads to odd-sounding statements. Thus one staff member was heard saying to another last week, "You've just lost two heads. Do you feel all right?" In newspaper parlance a "head" is short for headline.

Tryouts for Play to Start Here Tuesday

Tryouts for the play "Good Housekeeping" will be held at 8 p.m. Tuesdays and Wednesday in the fairgrounds theater, the Footlights, civic theater group, has announced. The play concerns an imaginative mother who sets out to make everyone happy with the aid of a big psychology book. Director of the spring production will be Rudi Vest. He has been recommended to the group by Richard Graham, Angus Bowmer and Jerry McDougal, all former Footlights directors. Everyone interested is eligible to tryout for parts in the play. Additional information may be obtained by calling Medford 2-5096.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE FOREIGN AID TROUBLE

This is the time when each year the President has to go to Congress, asking it to vote American money for the use of foreign governments.

Congress is always reluctant to do this. But it has never been so reluctant as it is now. There are not only those who do not want to give away American money. This year, there are also those who, though they have been supporting foreign aid, are quite unhappy with the way it is now working.

The administration will, it seems to me, do better if, in arguing its case, it takes Congress more clearly and candidly into its confidence. The central facts in the whole business are that the old policy of foreign aid has to be thoroughly reappraised and drastically revised — that these changes cannot be worked out before June 30 when the time for appropriations expires — and that Congress is really being asked to keep the flow of funds going while a new policy is being worked out.

Though almost nothing of the sort is said plainly in the President's message, this is what is implied in the request for greater "flexibility."

Congress is, in fact, being asked to give the administration time and opportunity to work out the changes in foreign aid which have become necessary because of the great changes in the world situation. The administration, though it is aware that the policy has to be revised, is not now able to tell Congress what the revisions will be.

Yet it is not safe to cut off the old program, to stop the flow of funds, and then to start all over again later on when the revised policy has been worked out. I would suppose that to argue the case this way would appeal to the common sense of those who are not opposed to foreign aid in principle but are unhappy about much of what is now happening.

Our post-war foreign aid policy was originally conceived at the time of the Marshall Plan in 1947-48. Since then there have been very great changes in the world situation. Then we still had a monopoly in nuclear weapons. We now have arrived at a balance of power which has produced a military stalemate. Furthermore, when the United States foreign aid policy was first adopted, the Soviet Union had not yet emerged from its economic isolation to become a competitor in the economic world. There have been other great developments, such as the economic recovery of Western Europe, the reappearance of Germany and Japan as big powers, the rise of China as a great power in Asia, and a very large increase in the power of the people of South Asia and North Africa.

We have come to the end of the time when the non-Communist world is willing or is compelled to look solely to Washington for economic aid. We are living in a time when almost all of the countries which have been receiving aid from us feel that we have a competitor in the Soviet Union, and that they are now in a position to bargain with both of the two super-powers.

The military stalemate is having a profound impact on the whole business of military aid, which is of course, the preponderant part of our existing program. In all the countries which do not themselves have nuclear weapons, there is a deep tendency to down-grade their interest in military defense. This is plainly visible in Germany, in France, and in Japan, and there are signs of it even in Great Britain.

The fundamental strategic fact of the world situation—that there are only two powers with truly modern armaments—has produced, as it was bound to produce, various forms of military neutralism in the countries which do not have nuclear armaments. It seems almost certain therefore, that our emphasis on military aid will have to diminish. The administration's foreign aid estimates to Congress do not show this change of emphasis. But there are already signs of the change in the way Mr. Dulles has recently begun to talk about the Manila and Baghdad pacts.

The emergence of the Soviet Union as an economic power in the world will require deep changes in our conception of foreign aid. We have thought of that aid as at bottom a contribution to consolidate our allies, and to prevent inflation and economic collapse which Communists would then be able to exploit.

This conception is still, broad-

ly speaking, valid in the countries that are wholly dependent upon us—in South Asia, Formosa and South Vietnam. But in India, the rest of South Asia, in the Middle East and North Africa, the situation is radically different. These countries are not dependent upon us because they now have an alternative supplier of capital and technical aid. The emergence of the Soviet Union as a competitor is one of the great historic developments of our times. It is altering radically the position of the United States and of its European allies, and it is enhancing enormously the power of the native peoples who were once part of the old European empire.

It is necessary to adapt our foreign aid policy, and in fact our foreign policy, to a situation which no one took into account when post-war foreign aid was first conceived about eight years ago. This is that the uprising against the West, which has been smoldering, has now gotten the backing of the great power of the Soviet Union.

We have to adapt our foreign aid to this competitive situation, which means, among other things, that we shall not be able to attach many military and political strings to our contributions. Yet we shall have to go on with foreign aid. For we cannot refuse to compete, leaving to the Soviet Union by default a monopoly in the under-developed countries of South Asia and North Africa.

The President says in his message that his program of foreign aid "is a demand of the highest priority on our resources," and "as fundamental to our own security and well-being as the maintenance of our own armed forces." This is, of course, true and it is an essential reason for continuing foreign aid.

But it is not the sole reason. Beyond the urgency of obvious self-interest, the United States has, I hold, a moral obligation to the less fortunate people. We cannot justify the enjoyment of our high standard of living without helping other countries to proceed along the same road. Without our help, the gap between the richer and the poorer countries is bound to widen.

Although our obligation is humanitarian, it is not only that. We have a deeper moral obligation. With less than 10 per cent of the non-Communist world's supply of such fundamental materials as petroleum, rubber, iron ore, manganese and zinc. In 1950, we were consuming 10 per cent more materials than we produced; in another 25 years the percentage will be far greater.

At the very least, we owe it to the world to return in some form and in some part the resources which with our greater power and wealth we have been able to command from the under-developed regions of the world. Copyright 1956 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Phoenix Schedules Annual Festival; Proceeds to Club

Phoenix—The eighth annual Phoenix Festival will be held May 26, with proceeds to go to maintenance and improvement of the Phoenix club building. The date was chosen at a recent meeting of Phoenix Community Club and Youth Center, which is sponsored by 19 clubs, organizations, schools and churches of the community.

A meeting to plan the festival will be held Monday at the club house, March 26, at 8 p.m. in coordinator and festival committees will be selected. Earlier in the evening a chairman of the board and other officers will be elected by the board of governors. Board Members

Members of the board include Mrs. Warren Haggard, Phoenix Thursday club; Mrs. Leonard Carlson, Phoenix Lady Lions club; Paul Hartsook, Phoenix Lions club; Mrs. George Bourne, Neighbors of Woodcraft and Thimble club; Arthur MacKintosh, Boy Scouts; Mrs. Jack James, Girl Scouts; Mrs. Chris Wolff, Phoenix Garden club; M. E. Norton, Phoenix Grange No. 779; Leo Furry, Phoenix Firemen; Mrs. Leo Furry, Firemen's auxiliary; John Stewart, city council.

Earl Vaull, Senior Gun club; Karl Hayes, Junior Gun club; Mrs. H. C. Sloper, Phoenix Parent-Teacher association; Sharon James, Phoenix Youth group; Charles O. Swingle, 4-H club; Ernest James, high school; John Meyers, grade school; and Mrs. Ray Clafin, Presbyterian church.

Highest local average annual rainfall is recorded at Wynoochee, Wash., at 150.73 inches. This is based on a 13-year record.