

Medford Mail Tribune

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Needs The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturdays by MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE, CO., 32 North First St., P.O. Box 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUEL, Editor
 RICHARD J. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
 CARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
 RICHARD J. LATHAM, Sports Editor
 DALE STARCHER, Women's Editor
 DALE STARCHER, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper
 Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c
 Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$12.00
 Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 8.00
 Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 4.50
 Sunday Only - 1 year \$4.50
 By Carrier - In Advance - Medford
 Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes, Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$11.00
 Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 7.00
 Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 4.50
 Carrier and Dealers - copy 10c
 All Terms in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford
 Official Paper of Jackson County
 United Press International
 Full Leased Wire
 U.P.I. Telephone News Pictures
 MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Advertising Representative:
 WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC., 4000
 West New York, Chicago, De-
 troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
 Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At-
 lanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County
 History from the files of The
 Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40
 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

It will cost \$1,096,208 to operate Medford's school system during the 1951-52 fiscal year, which is the highest budget in the district's history and the first time it has ever exceeded \$1 million.

The Southern Oregon-Northern California Anti-Weather Control association, an organization aimed at putting a stop to all weather control activities, will meet at the Central Point Grange tonight.

20 YEARS AGO

May 10, 1941 (Saturday)
 Spoken for the city, county and chamber of commerce declare that plans are made to take care of any social and economic changes that might occur here if the Army decides to locate a training camp in the area.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Brudges Pot" column: Television will make its formal debut July 1, with sets costing \$150 up. Who will be the first to buy one, and report seeing a battle in Europe that was never fought?

30 YEARS AGO

May 10, 1931 (Sunday)
 Hood River valley is reportedly closing in on the Rogue valley in total acreage devoted to fruit orchards.

Theater prices here have been reduced to 30 cents for the summer.

40 YEARS AGO

May 10, 1921 (Tuesday)
 A grand ball will be held at the Natarium this week end.

Crater Lake park officials estimate July 1 as the opening date for the road to the rim of the lake.

50 YEARS AGO

May 10, 1911 (Wednesday)
 Medford residents yesterday voted 61 to 1 for annexation of an area south of the city.

The improvements of homes on Jackson Blvd. is in evidence following paving of that street.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. What kind of fruit is a Rhode Island Greening?
 2. Name the author of "A Child's Garden of Verses."
 3. Which of these are not light wines: claret, champagne, port, sherry, sauterne, burgundy, muscatel?
 4. The morbid fear of passing near high buildings and structures is called b-phobia?
 5. Is poi, a favorite Hawaiian dish, made from pineapple, taro, or coconuts?
 6. Is the capital of Belgium Antwerp, Brussels, or Liege?
 7. In a trial at law is the jury or the Judge the trier of the facts of the case?
 8. A contract in which workers agree not to join a union is called what?
 9. Do the rules of racing require that names for race horses be limited to 12, 14, or 16, letters?
 10. In which New England State did Shays' Rebellion, an insurrection against the State government occur in 1786-87?
- Answers: 1. Apple. 2. Robert Louis Stevenson. 3. Port, muscatel. 4. Batsophos. 5. Taro. 6. Brussels. 7. Jury. 8. Yellow Dog contract. 9. 14. 10. Massachusetts.

Gage of Battle

Tom Wright, who covers statehouse news for this paper, took note of what he described as a "cold war" between executive and legislative branches of state government. He cited various instances of what are described as legislative encroachments on the authority of the executive.

None of the latter branch has sounded off in criticism, but that may come, Governor Hatfield has the veto ax poised, and Secretary of State Apppling is not at all timid in speaking his mind.

Recent instances of assumption of powers by the Legislature were listed by Wright. One was the creation of the Legislative Fiscal Officer, by the 1959 Legislature. This, however, is within the constitutional prerogative of the Legislature, by virtue of an amendment adopted by the people in 1952. This officer serves as a "watchdog" for the Assembly. His only authority is to study and report. He has no power with reference to the spending of money by other departments.

THE same amendments to the constitution, adopted in 1952, gave a constitutional basis for the State Emergency Board. The board had been operating for many years, doling out money from funds put in its hand by the preceding Legislature to supplement appropriations in order to meet emergencies in the interval between sessions. The legality of this body came in question, so the amendment was adopted to give it status.

However, legislatures have assigned duties to this board which are beyond the grant of powers given in Sec. 3, Art. III of the state constitution. Thus the Legislature in making appropriations to the Board of Control or State Board of Higher Education has tied a string to the same, requiring approval of the Emergency Board.

This is an invasion of the rights of the executive. So far, this assumption has not been challenged. I think it should be. But administrative boards are reluctant to challenge the Legislature, realizing they must come before that body for future appropriations.

POWER granted to the "Joint Committee," which is commonly called the Emergency Board, cover authorizing expenditure from its emergency appropriation under certain situations, all with the condition "where an emergency exists." These situations include granting additional funds to enable an agency to carry on an activity required by law for which no appropriation was made; or supplemental funds when the previous appropriation is inadequate; or making funds available to a new activity created by law; or to permit transfers between classifications within the budget of an agency.

Nothing in this gives the Joint Committee power to exercise judgment over an appropriation duly made to an executive office, which the latter wishes to spend for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

ANOTHER breach of executive power is seen in the attempt of the Legislature to give the Emergency Board the "last word" on pay adjustments. If the money is appropriated, the authority for spending it rests in the department to which it was appropriated, subject to Civil Service conditions.

As Tom Wright wrote, this aggrandizement of power by the legislative arm is not local to Oregon. It shows up in other states. In Oregon it has been growing like a weed in the post-war period. Partly this may be done due to frequent changes in the office of chief executives.

Also, since legislators are not subject to the two-term limitation as are the three top executives, the continuity in office, particularly of senators, has led them to arrogate to themselves more power than they are entitled to.

The Emergency Board has been a "third house" itself, membership on it making a rise in stature over other senators or representatives.

SOME day there should be a showdown. Some governor or board should initiate a suit to test the powers of the EB.

These officials are fully as responsible as are legislators. They are accountable to the people, not to a small group of legislators, able and honorable though the latter may be.

The executive branch should choose its ground well, and then lay down the gage of court battle with the Legislature. — Ex-Gov. Charles A. Sprague in the Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Refreshing Commentary

When the Soviet Union's Maj. Yuri Gagarin stepped from the flight capsule in which he encircled the globe his mouth spouted involved Communist propaganda slogans, so dramatic as to be corny, the instant his feet touched the ground.

When the U.S. Navy's Cmdr. Alan Shepard exited from the capsule in which he took a much shorter ride, but much better publicized, his comment was, "Man, what a ride!"

Somehow the American's comment was more refreshing, and genuine-sounding to boot, than was that of the Russian. Or maybe we're prejudiced. — Coos Bay World

Rosellini Not After Higher Post

Olympia, N.Y. — "I'm not particularly ambitious for a higher post," Gov. Albert D. Rosellini told newsmen Tuesday.

He declined, however, to say whether that was an indication he plans to throw his hat back into the political ring in 1964 for a third term as governor.

His remarks followed considerable speculation in the Capitol over whether the chief executive will again run for office. A number of other Democratic leaders have expressed an interest in the state's top public job.

Dennis the Menace



I'VE BEEN COLLECTING STAMPS FOR THIRTY YEARS. * WE GOT A TOASTER WITH OURS!

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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Irresponsibility

To the Editor: The irresponsible statements ascribed to the Republican state chairman in regard to "the Madison Avenue attempt to build a Kennedy image" and the prediction of a defeat for the President in 1964, in my opinion represents partisan politics at its very worst.

At a time when a fearful free world is looking to the United States for some sort of positive leadership, it would seem that personal attacks, designed to deprecate the influence of the man elected to the highest office in the world, should be laid aside until at least election year.

Harper F. Edwards
 Chairman
 Jackson County
 Democratic Central Committee
 Medford

The Answer

To the Editor: What is happening to the comfortable little city of Gold Hill? First a street that begins nowhere and ends nowhere, then a filtration plant that no one can afford. What are they trying to do? Run all the widows and those on social security out of their homes?

Are they trying to run the working class of people out of Gold Hill?

Who is back of such a filtration plant and who will profit by it?

Who but millionaires could afford a plant of such proportions in a town the size of Gold Hill?

Surely not the working class, but maybe that is what some of the people want.

I understand there are 200 homes in Gold Hill. How can they pay for such a plant and still be able to live unless they have a lot of income other than wages?

Also there is the small detail of operating this plant 24 hours a day. What is that going to cost the people?

Please somebody answer me. I'm bewildered.

Mrs. V. C. Van Houten
 1945 S.W. 1 st.
 Grants Pass

Editor's note: The voters of Gold Hill gave their answer yesterday.

More Questions

To the Editor: I would like to ask Mr. Stille of "Explain Why," to please explain just how and when "old K," killed more gentiles than Eichmann has Jews several times over.

Eichmann was the instrument of having killed 6 million Jews and "several times over" would be at least 3, and 3 times 6 million would be 18 million people that he would have to prove "old K" guilty of having killed.

Why shouldn't Eichmann's trial be held in Jerusalem? His crimes were against the Jewish people, so why shouldn't he be brought to trial in their court and before their people? In this country, the people of the state of so-and-so bring court action against a person accused of having killed ONE of our number, so why shouldn't the Jewish people bring court action against a man for having been the instrument of the death of 6 million of them?

As for why these lovers of "justice" did not "convict old K" when he was touring this country," etc., I would say first that Mr. K. was the honored, recognized head of a great country, and secondly that he was a guest of our country, and I'm glad our country doesn't insult its guests, and thirdly what did these lovers of "justice" have to convict "old K" of when he

Leadership

To the Editor: "How Do You Dare Send A Child To The Market?" If the world was only a Safeway store Where our "leaders" could shop safely—evermore, And our baskets come home all guaranteed— Though only a child we had placed in the lead!

A beast must walk ever ahead of it's spoor! Does the sea drive the wind at it's crests to shore? Why pick all the order of thing wide apart To get every horse hitched behind every cart?

Would you set an infant to guard o'er grown folk? (It's getting to be an American joke!) They say of lewd movies that "parents should judge." That's Hollywood's "leaders" excuse for their sludge.

Our "leaders" in Salem admit all the time The trading stamp issue near-borders on crime. They say the State's housewives must shoulder all blame, But we suspect "kick back" is Salem's real aim.

The Union "boss" blames all the great "rank and file." Though it takes every order—obeys with a smile.

The church-leader says, "Sure! The church does grow weak— Congregation and public won't pay for it's keep."

Our "leaders" aver, "A drunk driver's a curse," While traffic in liquor grows steadily worse— The well-loaded driver makes well-loaded hearse As license and fine swell the great public purse.

"If the public would give me enough of support!" Is one way of saying, "This 'leader' is short."

If the President don't get the nation to move Will it not be because he has picked the wrong groove?

So easy for "leaders" to blame rich or poor; How little they've learned of what "leaders" are for: So easy to blame the lame, halt and blind While their own share of guilt they would fain leave behind.

Never-oh, never-may we, in reverse, Say our "leaders" are led to their ultimate curse By their own straggling followers, dumb like the kine; Or that babies usurp your position—or mine!

Those "leaders" who throw so much blame on the weak In all their man-saying we hear a mouse-squeak: They want all their public to follow like sheep— Then yell to beat hell when they're led in too deep! "Gold Hill Billy," Gold Hill, Ore.

U.S. Faces Two-Fold Task In Its NATO Role; Advantages, Differences Listed

By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst

In Oslo this week, at the NATO foreign ministers' conference, the United States undertook a twofold task: First, it sought to erase doubts about U.S. leadership aroused by serious setbacks in Cuba and Laos, and doubts about its intentions in Europe.

Second, it sought to mend cracks in NATO's own defensive armor.

On Secretary of State Dean Rusk's side as he addressed the ministers was the first U.S. astronaut's flight into space.

Also reassuring was his promise that U.S. troops would not be withdrawn from Europe and that the U.S. maintained its strong position against any Communist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

Resistance, especially among the small NATO nations, not only to De Gaulle's plan but to demands that they further burden their own economies with increased economic aid to underdeveloped nations.

Portugal has made no attempt to conceal her indignation over United States' refusal to support her position in Portuguese Africa.

Among all nations in NATO are doubts about the United States' atomic policy.

Last year, NATO Commander Lauris Norstad suggested that NATO become a nuclear power in its own right. Later, then-Secretary of State Christian Herter repeated the proposal and seemingly made it official U.S. policy.

The Kennedy administration has not repeated the offer, although taking the position that NATO should have nuclear weapons.

NATO is Western Europe's defensive arm. Yet, as repeated by Dirk Stikker, NATO's new secretary general this week, it is dependent on U.S. leadership. There is no room for vacillation.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

The economic split between the "inner six" led by France and West Germany on the one hand and the "outer seven" led by Britain on the other. Between the two groups there still exists the possibility of a disastrous, throat-cutting economic war.

President Charles de Gaulle's demand that NATO policy-making be left to a triumvirate composed of France, Britain and the United States.

ist attempt to take over West Berlin.

Not so easily glossed over were the differences within NATO itself.

J. Edgar Hoover Observes 37th Anniversary of Appointment

By LYLE C. WILSON
 United Press International

Washington - (UPI) - Now is the time for all good men to drink an anniversary toast to J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Today is the 37th anniversary of Hoover's appointment as FBI director. That choice was made by the late Harlan Fiske Stone, attorney general in the Coolidge Cabinet before he was boosted to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Justice Department and its investigative arm had been in ill repute before Stone and Hoover began in 1924 to figure in the headlines.

William J. Burns was head G-man during the Harding administration and Harry M. Daugherty was Harding's attorney general. Daugherty was head of the so-called Ohio gang, a principal figure in the scandals which degraded the Harding administration. President Coolidge forced Daugherty out of the Cabinet in 1924, named Stone to succeed him.

Restored Confidence
 One of Stone's first acts was to name 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover director of the newly created FBI. Stone and Hoover began accomplishing the almost impossible. Their task was to restore public confidence in the Department of Justice.

Hoover established high standards for the FBI. He compelled his men and his organization to conform precisely to those standards. Soon, Hoover became and has remained a legend in his own time. It became standard operating procedure for the Congress and presidents of the United States to turn to Hoover and his men when the nation was troubled with a law enforcement problem of great magnitude and the citizens were uneasy in their beds at night.

That is the way it was when Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was kidnapped and murdered. Congress enacted the Lindbergh kidnap law and stipulated that Hoover and the FBI should enforce it. Not a moment too soon, either.

Gangsters and Commies
 When prohibition finally came to an end, the hoodlums who had been enriched by bootleg booze turned to kidnapping as a new bonanza. Others began knocking over national banks. They, also, were in FBI jurisdiction. One by one, the Dillingers and the Machine Gun Kellys were disposed of.

Meantime, the Communists were crawling out of the internal woodwork in the United States. Hoover and the FBI drew the assignment to ride herd on them. Then began the ceaseless effort of the American Commies, their friends and their dupes to get Hoover.

Hoover and the FBI comprise the most effective roadblock in this country to the objective of all Communists here and abroad which is to bury the American way of life.

Harry S. Truman probably was under the greatest pressure of any president to fire Hoover and cripple the FBI. HST wouldn't have dared even if he had wanted to do that. To Edgar Hoover: Skool!

Strictly Personal

By Sidney J. Harris
 (c) General Features Corp.

TRUTH ENTERS THE OPEN MIND

"In what way have you most changed since your college days?" was a provocative question aimed at me from the audience recently, after I had finished addressing a university group.

It took me a few moments to absorb the question. Then I said, and I believe quite accurately: "In those days, I believed that almost everything was false; now I believe that almost everything is true."

When we are young, if we have inquiring, skeptical minds (as we then should), we are interested in puncturing the pretensions of most organized groups. We look for the foolishness, the inconsistency, the hypocrisy, the fraud in official religions, political parties, systems of philosophy and moral codes.

As we grow older, however, if we genuinely mature, we begin to be dissatisfied with this negative approach. What seems important is not the falseness surrounding a doctrine, but its residual truth. What can we extract from any body of thought that is usable in building up our own structure of reality; how can we fit together all these diverse blocks to make some sense out of conflicting and contradictory views of life?

The end of skepticism must be a kind of provisional certainty; for the person who goes through life a skeptic is as sealed off from reality as the person who goes through life adhering to one closed system of thought. After all, the skeptic who refuses to see anything as all black or all white is himself seeing things as all gray, which they are not.

All this does not mean that we should be lukewarmly "tolerant" toward all views, for we have an obligation to root out error wherever we find it. But it does mean that we can find truth in the most unexpected places, and that our minds remain open to it; and that the man who concentrates on the folly of his opponents' beliefs will never acquire the power to understand them or to overcome them.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, news of the postponement of the launching of America's first manned space rocket has just been headlined by the London afternoon papers. The top screamer in the Evening News read: "The Man in the CAP-SULE." The story related that thunder and lightning had held up the countdown and added that the missile carrying the astronaut might be fired at 3:35 London time.

Shortly afterward, a later edition of the Star carried the news that the launching, because of unfavorable weather, would be delayed for 48 hours. The Star's edition hit the stands just as the tea hour was beginning, and everybody relaxed.

On an American, accustomed to serious evening journalism, the London afternoon papers are pretty fluffy. Dubbed about the time of their first appearance the Penny Dreadfuls, they haven't changed much.

The News devoted about half its front page to the space rocket launching, including a picture of Commander Alan Shepard, who was expected to be the astronaut. The No. 2 story was the engagement of King Hussein of Jordan to an English girl who, it said, "came of a small ordinary family" and who had formerly been a stenographer for a British engineering firm. It carried a four-column picture of Hussein and his bride.

A line or two less than an inch of front page space was used to tell that Fidel Castro is likely to go to Moscow to receive the Lenin Peace Prize awarded him a day or so ago.

ON the inside, in addition to serious and careful coverage of sports, along with what we call the stock report and

the British call share prices, there was a story about a red-headed secretary who got back to her flat pretty late last night and found she had forgotten her key. So, the News reported in considerable detail,