

The News of orange county

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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1960

ABC unit cleaning out Orange liquor traffic

Nothing succeeds like success, so the old saying goes. And it is certainly applicable to the first 18 months operation of the Orange County ABC set-up.

Latest public dividend reaped by ABC in Orange is the widespread series of carefully-organized bootleg liquor raids that brought 67 different arrests last week-end. The ABC law enforcement wing and the cooperating law enforcement officers of Orange County, deserve sincere congratulations from the public for their well-planned and effective work.

Upon its organization the ABC Board said it intended to clean up bootlegging in the County. Those who campaigned for legal liquor in Orange cited this as a reason for supporting the system. The pledge is being kept.

Since the two-man ABC law enforcement unit was set up last December it has cracked down on moonshine manufacture in the County. Illegal possession and transportation of whiskey is being curbed. And now, in the latest and biggest effort to date, bootleg liquor selling in Orange has been dealt a serious blow.

With the limited time, staff, and preparation that general law enforcement officers have they cannot possibly ride herd effectively on the dozens of small-time bootleggers that infest every community of Orange. The arrests that officers have been able to make—and they have done a good job within their human ability—have too often ended up in small court fines that amounted to a license fee for the bootlegger.

Now with trained personnel whose only job is to control this trafficking, violations are being progressively diminished. If the courts will levy penalties—fines and jail terms—in keeping with the intensity of the law enforcement officers drive, the illegal liquor trade in Orange County will be cleaned out.

War is rightly civil 100 years afterwards

The framers of the forthcoming Civil War Centennial observance suggest that the confederacy, after 95 years, has finally given up. The great battle fought between the north and the south will henceforth be recalled, by southerners and Yankees alike, the Civil War.

Attempts to rebuild the Southern house of cards that caved in at Appomattox will cease. That fight between the Blue and the Gray won't be known officially as "The War of the Southern Rebellion," as hard-bitten Yankees would tag it. But no more is it to be "The War for Southern Independence," or "The War Between the States."

All such attempts at editorializing have now become inadequate. One could maintain they're literally correct. But the names also reflected the spirit of their times. One is literally correct to call a Communist a dialectic materialist, but he'll make himself much better understood in this age if he uses the plain old house-

What's really important . . .



Newsman's Notepad . . .

'Any reader would be glad to pick up the tab . . .'

Newspapermen, despite the errors they make in the unvarying rush of their profession, take a bit of pride and care in the make-up of at least the front pages of their papers.

But for all the reader comments on the style of their sheet, innovations in lay-out, or attempts to make the product more readable by the manner in which it's mechanically presented, the editor is generally wasting his effort.

The reader glances at the news casually or completely, depending on how much time he has. If he pays any attention to or is affected in his reading habit by the make-up of the page it's a sub-conscious matter.

The editor may receive a number of comments on the way a story is written, but never on the lay-out, however effective it may have been in putting across the story.

But when the newsmen gather for their meetings, or swap talk in the front shops their professional interests invariably turn to page lay-out.

The Publishers' Auxiliary, the weekly newspapers, weekly newspaper of news about newspapers, carries a regular feature under the heading of "Page of the Week."

Recently The News submitted several of its front pages to Ed Arnold, the "Aux" critic of weekly front pages. He reproduced two of 'em in last week's issue of the Auxiliary, along with the following commentary—which we reprint in full, along with Editor Ed's suggestions for improvements (some of which have been or will be put into effect):

"HOMETOWN TABLOID newspapers are usually miniatures of regular full-page formats. The editor merely works within five columns instead of seven, eight or nine. It is the metropolitan tabs—and not all of them—that use their front page only as a billboard of heads and pix, running stories inside.

But when the 66-year-old News of Orange County went tab recently, it combined the two-styles for a lively result.

As editor Roland Giduz reports: "We decided to change from a primarily county seat and rural sheet to emphasize the largest town in the county, Chapel Hill, seat of the state university. (Ed. Note: And one of the loveliest in the country!)"

"We wanted to arouse interest in the News from the first glance so that readers would recognize our new approach. While we use the front page as a showcase, we usually leave room for Orange Peelings, a collection of 'brights' and the best-read feature in the paper. Often cutlines are self-contained and run as long as a short story.

"Using page one in this manner gives great flexibility. We feel that front-page headlines leading to inside stories do a lot to stimulate interest in pieces that might be looked upon as run-of-the-mill in standard format. We don't try to be sensational but we do want to be lively, while retaining our hometown flavor."

Let's look at some of the elements of the pages reproduced here:

While this department endorses downstyle heads, it can't go along with lowercasing Orange

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hold word.)

The term Civil War is correct today—north or south of the Mason-Dixon Line. After all, the intent of the centennial observance of the war is not to glorify the rightness or wrongness of either side. It is to recall and emphasize a crucial and significant stage in the history of a great nation.

Recollection of the Civil War should be a lecture to the living through a re-examination of the deeds of the dead. After a century the South's attitude and conception of that war must be at the least, "civil."

Delaware race ruling can have effect here

The decision last summer of the Chapel Hill School Board to proceed with a permissive first grade de-segregation program of its own invention forecast the turn of events of the past month.

As was expected the School Board granted the three applications for re-assignment to first grades in white schools made in behalf of Negro pupils. And also as expected the Board rejected last week the formal appeals brought for five Negro pupils who sought transfer to the white junior high school.

The question now is whether or not the courts will hold the first grade policy to be a defense against the greater scope of de-segregation sought by the law suits that will seek de-segregation at the junior high school level.

A ruling in the U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia last week will probably have a considerable bearing on the school board's defense in Chapel Hill. In Philadelphia the court ordered a speed-up—actually a plan for absolute and total elimination of racial barriers in the public schools of Delaware.

May cite community support . . .

A token degree of desegregation has been in effect in Delaware since soon after the May, 1954 Supreme Court decision. And the state-wide "stair-step" 12-year de-segregation plan that began with the first grade last fall won approval of a federal district court judge.

Now the appellate court has ruled in favor of 20 Negro pupils who'd been denied applications last year for integration in classes above the first grade level. The circuit court held that the Delaware schools were not exercising the necessary "all deliberate speed" in putting de-segregation into effect.

The key to this finding seemed to lie in Chief Appeals Court Judge John Biggs Jr.'s belief that conditions permitting de-segregation vary from one place to another. Noting incidents that occurred in the Milford, Delaware de-segregation five years ago, the Judge stated that it couldn't be concluded that the citizens of the state would generally create such incidents today.

His implication was that the de-segregation sought by the plaintiffs could have been brought about there without disrupting the peace and harmony of the community.

'Deliberate speed' missing . . .

This decision undoubtedly will be cited by the plaintiffs in the pending NAACP-backed desegregation suits that will undoubtedly be brought against the Chapel Hill School Board. The attorneys for the Negroes will attempt to show that there is considerable

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