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And The Winner Is..

By Yvette McCullough Staff Writer
Kenneth R. Williams Auditorium grew relatively quiet. The host for the evening, Walter Vincent had just revealed the names of the runner-ups in the pageant and was about to announce the

the 22 year old singer from Lumberton. Miss Drake and nine other finalists competed in the swim suit, talent, evening gown and projection competitions. In the talent competition, Miss Drake sang her arrangement of "He Touched Me" and "M... This Time"



Angela Watson, Miss Black America of North Carolina for 1977 [right] hands the trophy to the newly crowned queen Dehaeva Maria Drake, Miss Black America of North Carolina-1978.

directed toward the slip of paper he held in his hand. And the winner of the 1978 Miss Black America of North Carolina Pageant is Dehaeva Maria Drake,"

he exclaimed. The moment had arrived, it was the icing on the cake, the night cap to an evening long awaited and a dream come true for

the pageant was Karen Cuthrell, a contestant at large from Winston-Salem. The second runner-up was Anna Dianne Johnson of Durham, who was representing Winston-Salem State University and third runner-up was Cathryn Hunter, a student at the North Caro-

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Came For Exposure, Left With Title



Dehaeva Drake, Miss Black America of North Carolina-1978.

By Yvette McCullough Staff Writer

Dehaeva Maria Drake of Lumberton entered the Miss Black American of North Carolina Pageant to gain exposure for her singing. Not only did she receive exposure for her singing, she walked away with the coveted title of Miss Black America of North Carolina for 1978.

Dehaeva, the 22 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Drake, is a 1977 graduate of Pembroke State College, where she majored in

music education, with an emphasis on voice.

Miss Drake said that winning the pageant hadn't hit her yet but she does feel good about it.

"It has only been a few days and I only know I have the crown and title," Drake commented. "I don't know all the other things I've won."

Looking back over the pageant Drake said that she didn't believe that she would win.

"The talent was real good," Drake said. "All the talent was just fantas-

tic, that it was hard to predict, because the talent counted 50 per cent."

As for the pageant she did enjoy being in it, even though the road to the top wasn't easy.

"Because I was a contestant at large I had to furnish my own clothes and I didn't have a sponsor to look out for me," Drake explained.

"Also I didn't like staying in a dorm (on WSSU's campus), I would have liked to have stayed in a hotel."

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Boycott Begins!

By Sharyn Bratcher Staff Writer

"Don't Shop Where You Can't Work" is the battle cry of the Concerned Citizens boycott, launched this week against white-operated chain stores in the black community.

After weeks of negotiations with store executives, as well as weeks of waiting in vain for responses from other companies, Robert Henry, President of Concerned Citizens, announced that the boycott would begin July 1st.

Henry and other members of Concerned Citizens met with NAACP representatives Monday night to learn the results of an investigation conducted by the NAACP labor committee of charges that eight major stores in the black community had a low rate of black employment.

The group was told that two of the stores, Joe's Fine Foods and Winn-Dixie in Waightown, had indicated a willingness to hire more blacks, both in summer jobs for youths and permanent help.

Other stores, the committee reported had been less responsive, and the

decision was made to proceed with a boycott against at least one of these stores beginning Saturday.

The stores being consi-

dered for boycott are: Paul Rose and Roses. Plans for the boycott Food Town of Waightown; Family Dollar of Waightown; K Mart; and Northside Shopping Center locations of Big Star.

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HUD Expected To Warn City

By Sharyn Bratcher Staff Writer

At press time the Department of Housing and

all for you

The City Board of Aldermen turned a deaf ear to black requests in the areas of recreation and garbage pickup in the newly enacted budget. See the details on page 3.

It's the month for weddings and Azzie Wagner's Social Whirl has the details. See pages 6 and 7.

Chronicle Profile focuses on the young man who had the enviable task of directing the 18 participants in last week's Miss Black America of North Carolina pageant. See page 7.

Urban Development had not announced its decision regarding complaints on the distribution of the \$3.65 million in federal housing money for Winston-Salem's Community Development Program.

Representatives of the groups who filed the complaint met with HUD officials in Greensboro on June 20th to discuss their charges that Winston-Salem's CD program discriminates against minority and low-income persons.

At the meeting, Larry Standley, the HUD official in charge of the case,

listened to discussions on the city's proposals, but did not indicate the position his department would take.

Present at the meeting

were Evelyn Terry, representing the Winston-Salem NAACP; Gail Fisher of the League of Women Voters; Robert Leek of the

East Winston Neighborhood group; and attorneys Benjamin Erlitz of Legal Aid and Michael Warren of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Larry Standley declined see page 5

NAACP Convenes In Oregon

The NAACP's 69th annual convention will be in Portland, Oregon this year, under the theme "... till Victory is Won."

The dates are July 3rd through July 7th. Some of the highlight speakers will include Patricia Roberts Harris, the secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; Donald Woods, the banned editor of South Africa's East London Daily Dispatch; Federal Communications Commissioner Tyrone Brown; Eddie Williams, president of the Joint Center for Political Studies and Arthur Fleming, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks will speak on July 4th and board chairman Margaret Bush Wilson will address the anticipated 8,000 attendees on Monday, July

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Competency Test May Change

Questions Analyzed

By John W. Templeton Staff Writer

The gap between the performance of black and white 11th graders on last year's competency test may result in changes in the test, according to a member of the state Competency Test Commission.

Dr. S.O. Jones, a Winston-Salem State University administrator named to the commission in May, said the commission staff has done an item-by-item analysis of the differences in how blacks answered questions and how whites answered the same ques-

tion. He said some questions which blacks disproportionately got wrong are either being changed or deleted. The test developer, CTB McGraw Hill of Monterrey, Calif., has been asked to submit a revised version of the test to the commission by August, said Dr. Jones.

The commission will make its recommendations on the testing program to the State Board of Education, which makes the final decision on the competency test.

Dr. Jones, WSSU's di-

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Testing Attacked

By John W. Templeton Staff Writer

A coalition of Durham organizations has announced plans to organize a statewide campaign to block next year's official implementation of the state competency test to 11th grade students.

The group's chairperson branded the competency test program as "a scheme designed to push black and poor white youth out of the schools into the street, where they will be available as cheap labor for all the new

industry which Governor Hunt is attempting to lure here from Europe."

In Greensboro, the local affiliate of the National Black Child Development Institute will begin a five-week summer tutorial project on July 10 aimed at students facing the competency test, and the state mandated annual tests in the third, sixth, and ninth grades.

The two moves came in response to the release of test results from last year's "dry run" of the competency test program.

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Send Off

Carl Beaty, Jr., an 18-year-old graduate of Reynolds High School, reviews literature for a UNC summer journalism seminar he will be attending with Chronicle publisher Ernest H. Pitt (left) and Beaty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duane Jackson. Beaty's trip is sponsored by the Chronicle. See story on page three.

Part III Do Not Pass Go; Do Not Collect \$200

By Sharyn Bratcher Staff Writer

"Juveniles commit offenses not crimes," Rev. Horace Walser reminds us.

The difference in terminology is significant because it underlines a key point in the juvenile justice system: youthful offenders are treated differently from adult criminals, regardless of the seriousness of the crime.

Rev. Walser is the supervisor of Forsyth County's counseling staff. One of the duties of the court counselors is to see youthful offenders through their trial, sometimes advising the defendant what to wear or how to behave.

This service is valuable because most juveniles have court-appointed lawyers whose services fall far short of what one might expect.

"The average juvenile sees his lawyer one time only," says Judge William Freeman. "That's for about fifteen minutes before the trial starts."

The court-appointed lawyer is limited by law to a fee of \$50.

Apparently that does not entitle one to much of a lawyer's time these days.

The counseling staff also employs field workers who investigate complaints against juveniles. When a youth is placed on probation, he makes regular visits to a member of the counseling staff.

Walser estimates that the department gets 500 new cases a year. Judge William Freeman, one of the four judges who preside over juvenile court, sees different patterns of juvenile crime at different income levels.

Kids from low-income families are often left unsupervised, often with only one parent who is working while the teenager is left to fend for himself. These are the kids picked up for shoplifting, or breaking and entering. They take things they want.

"Rich kids do dumb stuff," Freeman observed.

High-income youths are often without supervision while Mommy and Daddy socialize at the 'country club.' In a bid for attention, the

youngsters turn to vandalism.

In a recent case, some bored teenagers took to cruising local highways heaving bricks through the windshields of other cars.

"They did it 23 times," Freeman stated. "I gave them 4 years. They could have killed somebody."

Shoplifting has reached such epidemic proportions that Freeman now tries to see that everyone convicted spends at least one night in jail, so that they will realize the seriousness of the offense.

"I had one girl in here last week for shoplifting. She was a nice girl. An honor student. I sent her to jail until 7 p.m. that night," he recalled.

His task is usually a thankless one. "Parents resent the court," Freeman complains. "They blame me when their kids go to training school. When, in fact, it's their fault. If they'd raised the kid right, he wouldn't be there."

First offenders usually get probation. After 2 or 3 times, the youth is sent to training school. Approximately 60% of these kids become "career criminals" as adults.

One recent improvement of the juvenile justice system is a new law which prohibits status offenders from being sent to training school. A status offender is a juvenile who commits a crime such as running away from home or truancy, offenses which would not be crimes if he were an adult. The new law prevents such youths from meeting a more hardened offender in training school, and progressing to more adult crimes, like robbery and assault.

Training schools are places to put youngsters who are too dangerous to be at large, but their effectiveness in rehabilitation is small, and their cost is very high.

"It costs about \$50,000 a year to keep one kid locked up," notes Greensboro Judge Joseph Williams. "You could send that same kid to college for maybe \$2,000 a year."

Is the leniency of the juvenile justice system a factor in the high incidence of youth crime?

Many court officials say no, but there is considerable evidence to the

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