

TQ Business Complex to Host Small Business Workshop

Joe Dudley to Headline Weekend

The TQ Business Complex is sponsoring a small business workshop June 23 and 24 at 212 Corcoran Street. Several presenters "will provide small business owners with information designed to help them manage their transactions more effectively and positively impact business planning."

A highlight of the conference will be Joe Dudley, president and CEO of Dudley Products of Kernersville. His Dudley products and Cosmetology University have moved the entrepreneur to forefront of hair care for African-Americans.

Other presenters include:
 * Dr. Roland C. Chidomere, a member of the Southern Marketing Association. He is strong suit is considered to be marketing planning.
 * Dr. Joseph H. Horton, director of Continuing Education at Winston Salem State University, is the author of "The ABC's of Start-



JOE DUDLEY
 ng Your Own Business," and "Business Planning."
 * Paul O. Cloud is assistant professor of Business Law at Winston Salem State University.

His strong suit is business law.
 * James R. Gorham, manager of Retail Banking and vice president of First Citizens Bank in Kernersville.

* Calvin Smart, a former professor at Winston-Salem State, he is now a counselor at the Small Business Technology and Development Center at N.C. A&T State University. He will help entrepreneurs write business plans, package loans and submitting packages to the SBA.

* Wali Hakeem is a motivational speaker.

Beginning at 6 p.m. on Friday with a reception and workshop led by Joe Dudley, the workshop opens with an entrepreneur who has succeeded against many odds. Saturday will focus on the nuts and bolts of business and problems that may occur.

Call for 956-7843 for cost and time.



Professional basketball player Rodney Rogers of the Denver Nuggets visited the McDougald Terrace Branch Library in Durham and the East Winston Branch Library in Winston-Salem to kick off a summer reading incentive program sponsored by participating Hardee's restaurants in the Triangle and Triad. Rogers, who was All-ACC and All-American for the Wake Forest Demon Deacons, talked with a group of young people about the importance of education and continuing to read over the summer.

Is Kansas City Ruling A Hint That Court Remedies Are Drying Up?

By Sally Streff Buzbee
 WASHINGTON (AP) - For 40 years, court desegregation orders have swept through America's big-city schools, ever since the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education ruling.

Last Tuesday, districts and community leaders braced for a day when such orders may dry up, leaving students still facing crumbling buildings, mostly minority classrooms and little taxpayer support.

"It's inevitable - we have to begin preparing for life without desegregation money," said a Kansas City, Mo., civil rights leader, the Rev. Nelson Thompson, after the Supreme Court ruled against the district in a key case.

"What we have to do now is focus on local solutions, get the civic and business leaders to come together with parents both white and black, and figure out 'How do we save our district?'" It is a moment some conservatives have long awaited.

For years, they have argued that court desegregation plans have run amok - mandating solutions that hurt more than helped minority students and killed taxpayer support for public schools.

In the Kansas City case, as in other desegregation cases, a federal judge ordered a government unit, the state, to spend millions each year on desegregation. He also ordered city officials to raise property taxes.

Monday's 5-4 ruling by the Supreme Court won't immediately end the 18-yearlong, \$1.3 billion program.

But the justices ruled that the federal judge had gone too far by ordering the district to develop magnet schools to attract white students from surrounding suburbs. Just six years ago, a more liberal court had declined to consider that very question.

"Anybody (plaintiffs or judges) contemplating this kind of relief in the future will basically drop it like a hot potato," said Michael Casserly, director of the Council of Great City Schools.

Perhaps even more significantly for the dozen or so districts still under direct court supervision, the justices ruled that black students' below-average achievement scores

aren't necessarily a reason to continue a desegregation plan.

In a case with similar overtones, lawyers for children in Wilmington, Del., recently argued that minority lags in achievement indicated the need for a continued plan. That ruling, still pending, could be influenced by the Supreme Court decision.

And plaintiffs in Hartford, Conn., recently argued that state officials had failed to correct socioeconomic patterns that led to schools' racial imbalance. A federal judge threw

out that case.

David Armor of the Social Philosophy and Policy Center is among researchers arguing that socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, that contribute to achievement gaps can't be blamed "entirely on the schools." The intent of the 1954 Brown ruling was never to guarantee a good education to black students, odd as that seems, Armor insisted. All it said was that black children deserved equal access.

"We all want minority children to

have good educations," Armor said. "The point is, it might be time to look at different solutions." Some liberals feel quite differently.

The Brown decision was intended to rid schools of discrimination, and poor test scores could certainly be a remnant of such discrimination, Casserly said.

Thompson, who heads Kansas City's Martin Luther King Urban Center, remembers how Kansas City voters refused to approve a school tax increase for 20 years, leaving schools decrepit and stu-

dents demoralized.

He blames "white folks who move to the suburbs to escape the problems of the city, and take their resources with them." They must realize they have a stake in black children's education, he said.

"You think you can get away from crime, drug abuse, kids without education, just because you yourself flee to the suburbs?" he asks. "That's not going to happen."

But Thompson's feelings also are ambivalent. He was part of a group of Kansas City black parents and leaders upset several years ago because they felt the desegregation plan was focusing too much on attracting white students from suburbs.

"Quality education - that for us is the issue," Thompson said.

"That's more important than how many white kids you have in class."

Excerpts From Court Ruling On Affirmative Action

(AP) Excerpts from the Supreme Court ruling that made federal programs designed to give special help to minorities more vulnerable to legal challenges by those who contend the programs discriminate against whites.

From Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's majority opinion: Any person, of whatever race, has the right to demand that any governmental actor subject to the Constitution justify any racial classification subjecting that person to unequal treatment under the strictest judicial scrutiny.

The Fifth and 14th amendments to the Constitution protect persons, not groups. It follows from that principle that all governmental action based on race... should be subjected to detailed judicial inquiry to ensure that the personal right to equal protection of the laws has not been infringed.

Accordingly, we hold today that all racial classifications, imposed by whatever federal, state or local government actor, must be analyzed by a reviewing court under strict scrutiny. In other words, such classifications are constitutional only if they are narrowly tailored measures that further compelling governmental interests.

We wish to dispel the notion that strict scrutiny is "strict in theory but fatal in fact." The unhappy persistence of both the practice and the lingering effects of racial discrimination against minority groups in this country is an unfortunate

reality, and the government is not disqualified from acting in response to it.

When race-based action is necessary to further a compelling interest, such action is within constitutional constraints if it satisfies the "narrow tailoring" test this court has set out in previous cases.

Because our decision today alters the playing field in some important respects, we think it best to remand the case to the lower courts for further consideration in light of the principles we have announced.

From Justice Antonin Scalia's concurring opinion: In my view, government can never have a compelling interest in discriminating on the basis of race in order to make up for past racial discrimination in the opposite direction.

Individuals who have been wronged by unlawful racial discrimination should be made whole; but under our Constitution there can be no such thing as either a creditor or debtor race.

To pursue the concept of racial entitlement - even for the most admirable and benign of purposes - is to reinforce and preserve for future mischief the way of thinking that produced race slavery, race privilege and race hatred.

In the eyes of government, we are just one race here. It is American.

From Justice Clarence Thomas' concurring opinion: Government cannot make us equal; it can only recognize, respect and protect us as equal before the law.

That these programs may have been motivated, in part, by good in-

tentions cannot provide refuge from the principle that under our Constitution the government may not make distinctions on the basis of race.

As far as the Constitution is concerned, it is irrelevant whether a government's racial classifications are drawn by those who wish to oppress a race or by those who have a sincere desire to help those thought to be disadvantaged.

In my mind, government-sponsored racial discrimination based on benign prejudice is just as noxious as discrimination inspired by malicious prejudice. In each instance, it is racial discrimination, plain and simple.

From Justice John Paul Stevens' dissent: Instead of decid-

ing this case in accordance with controlling precedent, the court today delivers a disconcerting lecture about the evils of government racial classifications.

The consistency that the court espouses would disregard the difference between a "No Trespassing" sign and a welcome mat. It would treat a Dixiecrat senator's decision to vote against Thurgood Marshall's confirmation in order to keep African Americans off the Supreme Court as on a par with President Johnson's evaluation of his nominee's race as a positive factor.

An interest in consistency does not justify treating differences as though they were similarities.

Health Sunday Subject Is High Blood Pressure

The Health Sunday issue for Sunday, June 25 is High Blood Pressure.

According to Elaine Hart-Brothers, M.D., M.P.H. of Durham Metropolitan Medical Associates, P.A., "high blood pressure is a major risk factor for heart attack and stroke. But when compared to Whites, African Americans have 1-1/2 to 2 times more strokes, 10 to 18 times more kidney failures, and 3 to 5 times more heart failures... all related to high blood pressure."

Over 58 million Americans suffer from hypertension (abnormally high blood pressure). Scientists have been unable to pinpoint the exact cause of the disease, therefore, most persons suffering from the disease are identified as having essential hypertension. The disease is more prevalent in blacks, in males, and in the elderly. It is also twice as common in persons living in the South. The Hypertension Detection and Follow-Up Program (HDFP) reported a substantial decline in heart attack mortality among

hypertensive patients in an intensive, stepped-up-care program, compared to hypertensive patients referred for routine care. This finding illustrates the importance of preventative health care.

- * Blacks suffer from hypertension 33% more than whites.
- * Black males suffer from hypertension 4 times more than white males.
- * Black females suffer from hypertension 2 times more than white females.

RISK FACTORS

- * Genetic predisposition
- * Smoking
- * Obesity
- * High sodium intake
- * Stress

PREVENTION STRATEGIES

- * Sodium restriction
- * Weight reduction
- * Exercise
- * Decreased alcohol intake
- * Compliance with drug therapy
- * Bi-annual blood pressure check

HYPERTENSION IS A MAJOR RISK FACTOR FOR:

- * Coronary artery disease
- * Congestive heart failure
- * Stroke
- * Kidney disease
- * Retinopathy

Information will be available at many area local churches. To contact the Community Health Coalition Project call 286-9868.

Greensboro Bank Agrees to Be Acquired by Mutual Community Savings Bank

GREENSBORO — Michael L. Diamond, president and chief executive officer of Greensboro National Bank and F.V. "Pete" Allison, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Mutual Community Savings Bank, SSB, Durham, announced Friday that the banks have signed a definitive agreement for the acquisition of Greensboro National by Mutual Community Savings.

In the acquisition, the shareholders of Greensboro National will receive \$11.50 in cash for each share of the bank's common stock. The acquisition is subject to a number of conditions, including receipt of all regulatory approvals, approval of the acquisition by Greensboro National's shareholders and receipt of fairness opinion from the banks' respective financial advisors.

Simultaneously with the execution of the agreement, Greensboro National granted Mutual Community Savings a stock option which allows Mutual Community Savings to purchase up to 18,700 shares of Greensboro National's common stock. The exercise price of the stock option is \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment under specified circumstances. The stock option is exercisable only upon the occurrence of specified events

relating generally to the making by third parties of offers to acquire Greensboro National and the acquisition by third parties of specified percentages of its common stock.

"We are excited about the proposed merger with such a strong and reputable institution as Mutual Community Savings," said Diamond. "We believe this proposed merger is in the best interest of our customers and shareholders. We expect the merger to provide Greensboro National's customers better service and access to a broader product line." Allison said. "The signing of this agreement is in motion the process to bring this merger to fruition. The combined entity will have the resources to play a greater economic role in the Durham and Greensboro communities we serve. We look forward to expanding upon Greensboro National's and our existing customer bases."

 It is the mark of a good action that it appears inevitable in retrospect.

—Robert Louis Stevenson

THE CAROLINA TIMES
 L.E. AUSTIN
 Editor-Publisher 1827-1771

(USPS 091-380)
 (Mrs.) Vivian Austin Edmonds
 Editor-Publisher

Kenneth W. Edmonds
 General Manager

Published every Thursday (dated Saturday) (except the week following Christmas) in Durham, N.C., by United Publishers, Incorporated. Mailing address: P.O. Box 3825, Durham, N.C. 27702-3825. Office located at 923 Old Fayetteville Street, Durham, N.C. 27701. Second Class Postage paid at Durham, North Carolina 27702.

Volume 73, Number 25 POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE CAROLINA TIMES, P.O. Box 3825, Durham, N.C. 27702-3825.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, Durham County, \$18.00 (plus \$1.08 sales tax, one year, outside Durham County, \$21.00 (plus \$1.32 sales tax, one year, out of state, \$22.00. Single copy \$3.50. Postal regulations REQUIRE advance payment on subscriptions. Address all communications and make all checks payable to: THE CAROLINA TIMES.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: Amalgamated Publishers, Inc., 45 West 45th Street, New York, New York 10036.

Member: United Press International Photo Service, North Carolina Black Publishers Association, Associated Press.

Opinions expressed by columnists in this newspaper do not necessarily represent the policy of this newspaper.

This newspaper WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for the return of pictures or manuscripts.

BLACK PREVALENCE