

DRUGS

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past," stated Wilkes. "Hopefully they (students) will not be singled out and put out on the streets."

If a student refuses to be tested or tests positive as a first offense "the student shall be ineligible to participate in extracurricular activities for a minimum of 30 school days. The student must enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and/or drug abuse education and/or intervention program recommended by Step One or a familiar organization."

If a student refuses to participate or fails a test again (when randomly selected), they will not be able to participate in extracurricular activities for the rest of the present semester and all of the next semester.

"I just feel they are looking at the wrong group of students," said Geneva Brown, Forsyth School Board member. "The students that participate in extra curricular activities are usually the students that are doing well. Why single them out. I just see this matter becoming an issue that is going to cause our board some legal problems down the road."

Victor Johnson, school board member, agrees with that point.

"When my kids were in school, I don't think I would have liked that policy much," Johnson said. "Telling a parent it is mandatory for your child to be tested for drugs is a forward statement and I don't know how I would've handled it when my children were in school, but I would not have taken it sitting down."

Plus, he noted, it is going to cost too much.

"I voted against the policy. Rick and I were in agreement," he recalled, referring to Rick Bagley, another member of the Forsyth Co. school board.

Bagley said that school Superintendent Donald Martin

and Forsyth Co. School Attorney, Doug Pungler didn't convince him.

"They just did not show enough evidence of how big of a problem we have in our schools. They did not show us were testing would reduce the problem, or address the problem," Bagley said. "It is going to cost the school system a lot of money, anyway"

"We don't need to be spending all that unnecessary money," said Brown.

Bagley added, "The problem of drugs in our school is a problem for law officials

Brown and Johnson agree with him.

"Let the law and the parents take care of that," said Brown.

"The board is not in the business of policing, states Johnson.

Board members Bagley and Johnson were the only two members who voted no to this policy when it was introduced. Brown was absent when the vote was taken.

"The policy was adopted, now it is law, and I will support it," Bagley commented.

They all seem to agree that drugs are an issue in Forsyth Co. schools and the use, sale, and distribution is a problem that needs to be handled. They feel many methods of detection that are already in use are detection methods and testing is only another for of detection.

School Attorney Doug Pungler says, "the facts are there in the policy."

He continued, "Anybody who reads the policy will see that we gathered data of 40,000 students from a step-one program. We compared that information with that of the test results from another study of North Carolina students, called youth risk behavior studies. Their information was, too, collected over a three year span. The increases for them and us is evident in both studies and

this was all discussed during the readings. There has been a recorded number of incidents in the schools and Dr. Donald Martin, school superintendent, brought this matter to my attention and this policy is covered to be incorporated into our schools, by the Supreme Court case Veronia Sch. Dist. vs Acton."

Suspension from school because of a student's positive test will not take place.

Policy, the school administrator may offer the student and the student's parents the opportunity for an alcohol and/or drug test, at Board expense, to determine whether the administrator's belief is justified."

If the test comes back negative then the student is free to go. If the student or parent refuses a test, that decision will not go against the student whereas an active student will lose their eligibility to

"I feel like it's trying to single us out," said junior Courtney Weaks, the quarterback for Carver High School.

But he isn't worried about the effects the policy will have on his peers.

"It really won't affect our



Coach Keith Wilkes, the varsity head football coach at Carver High School, is one of many coaches who are concerned about the regulations of the new drug and alcohol policy.

Another question that arises from coaches is what happens to the students who do not participate in extracurricular activities? Can they be tested for drugs?

The answer is yes, but the rules for non-active students are different from extracurricular participants.

Reports say that "a principal or assistant principal who has reasonable basis to believe that a student is using or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance at school or a school activity in violation of this

participate for 30 days (for a first offense).

"If you're going to (randomly test) the extracurricular (activities students), I think you ought to do the entire student body," says Wilkes. "When these students get on jobs these days they're going to be tested and it's not going to be the "extracurricular" jobs, it's going to be all people on all jobs being tested."

Some athletes don't like the double standard that is upheld for extracurricular activity participants.



Whether you play soccer at Carver High School or are a member of a club at Mt. Taber High School, all students in extracurricular activities are eligible to be randomly tested for alcohol and drug use next year.

HOUSING

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Williams, Director of The Dept. of Human Relations. The Fair Housing Bill was passed in 1968, 30 years ago says Williams. The Amendments established in 1988 formed vast structural changes to the Act. These changes are obliged by title 8 of the Civil Rights Bill.

For example, the McKenney Act of 1994 summarized as such:

Each homeless child shall be entitled to the same educational accesses as their non-homeless counterparts. They shall be afforded the same opportunity to learn and live a regular life as non-homeless students. Homeless children's emotional adjustments sometimes require special attention. Special programs and counseling have been set-up to help these children move along more effectively.

This Bill includes artistic rehabilitation for homeless/recovering homeless youth and their families. This bill is designed to also provide therapeutic programs while families are housed in shelter environment and otherwise.

In Winston-Salem ... To mark twenty years of celebrating, Winston-Salem, on April 23, the Department of Human Relations of Human Relations will host an "Info. Fair."

"The housing fair is to inform the general public of rights regarding fair housing. It is also to enlighten all residents of amended procedures, monetary penalties, and new enforcement laws," said Sharon Anderson, Chair for the Human Relations Commission.

Anderson also presided over the housing affair.

The Smith-Black-Phillips Building, Relations' Office take water bills and you may pay-off tickets. They offer meeting space and valuable information on, but not limited to, housing.

Mayor Jack Cavanagh Jr. presented the Departments Chair with a proclamation.

The mayor challenged the citizens of Winston-Salem to support their local ordinance and the federal law, in word and indeed in deed. "This will make the American dream a reality, says the Mayor." In 1982, Winston-Salem adopted its fair housing ordinance and in 1990 it was revised and included two new classes of handicap and families with children.

Befitting this occasion Alderman Nelson Malloy, alderman of host-wards, spoke to issues of fair housing with words of inspiration.

Malloy concluded this event in remembrance of the Dr. Martin Luther King, whose efforts were recognized in Memphis, Tenn. this past weekend, where marked his 30 years assassination.

"Through his efforts of struggle and sacrifice the consciousness has arisen for all American people to adopt a fair housing act, that include all creed, sex, race, disability, and origin!

People of the community remain vigilant of hopelessness and stay on the job of enforcement of the rules that safeguard us as such."

TWINS

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Young is constantly trying to keep her son's spirit's up by visiting her son every other Sunday, sending letters, gifts, etc.

Cedric appeared on The Geraldo Rivera Show in April 1997 and stated "I did not do it and if I was a rich man I would give all my money to set my brother free." Shirley Young does talk to her other son Cedric and he still says that he did not commit this crime. Frederick does not talk to his twin brother Cedric. Frederick states, "I don't think that he will ever turn himself in, it has been four and he has not admitted to committing the crime yet."

Shirley Young says "I have had many sleepless nights trying to figure out what I can try that I have not tried, I am just out of suggestions I don't know what new to try." Frederick was asked how can the community help in solving

his case, he stated, "Please write letters to the governor and other law officer." The Winston-Salem's NAACP and Forsyth's Chief of Police Ron Barker are helping with Frederick's case. Frederick has received little family support. Frederick has received a lot of letters from the public showing support.

Shirley Young was asked if she believe if being black had anything to do the lack of response or help by the community or law officials she says "I don't know I do believe that if a white person had committed the same crime he would not have received that much time."

Frederick Young has been in jail since 1993 serving time for a crime that he believes that his brother committed.

This story will be aired on NBC May 1, 1998 at 9:00 P. M.

Piedmont Federal has the answers.

How do I move funds from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA?

The law allows people (single or married) with adjusted gross incomes of \$100,000 or less to convert or roll over their traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. For a rollover or conversion to a Roth IRA, the amount rolled over or converted will be subject to full taxation. However, the funds will not be subject to a 10 percent premature-distribution penalty. Rollovers from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA are not subject to the one rollover per 12-month period.

Additionally, the law provides that for conversions/rollovers to Roth IRAs completed in 1998 the taxes will be paid ratably over a four-year period. After 1998, such conversions/rollovers are fully taxable in the year of the distribution.

Remember, a Roth IRA can only be opened for tax-year 1998; however, you can still open or contribute to a traditional IRA for 1997 through April 15 and tax laws currently allow you to convert it to a Roth IRA.

For more detailed information or the answers to your IRA questions, give us a call at 770-1000. Piedmont Federal - the IRA Specialists.

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