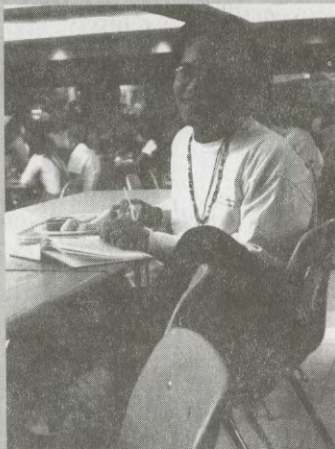
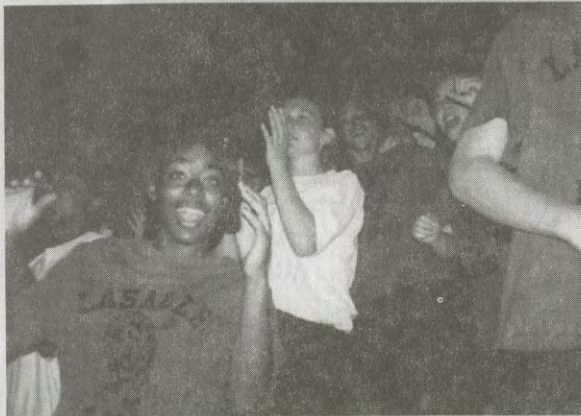


# **This is MY Neighborhood - NO Shooting Allowed**



**Spring 1997**





Dear Readers:

I have been a judge since 1981. In 1990, the number of teen-aged boys arrested for crimes of violence dramatically increased. The legislature responded by treating these teens as adults. If convicted, those under eighteen would be sent to prison; and, in most cases, there was a conviction. The pattern was depressingly similar. The convicted teens had the following characteristics:

- male
- high school dropout
- unemployed
- alcohol and/or drug use present
- family history of alcohol or drug abuse
- single parent household
- possession or use of a handgun

There was one other characteristic I believed was present. That was poor decision making skills. I suspected that very little thought had gone into the decision for violence. None of the defendants had explored or weighed options. They were impulsive and acting without regard to the consequences.



Judge Jeanne Jourdan

The Teen Think Tank, held at the Charles Martin Center on February 6, 1997, was sponsored by the Kiwanis and the "THIS IS MY NEIGHBORHOOD--NO SHOOTING ALLOWED" committee. High school journalists from Adams, Clay, LaSalle, Marian, Mishawaka, Penn, Riley, St. Joseph and Washington listened to area experts who explained the relationship of unemployment and crime. Lou Nanni, Director of the Homeless Center, talked about the complex personal and emotional problems experienced by people who are without hope. Jay Brandenberger talked about the obstacles that children who grow up in poverty experience. Economists Chuck Creypo and Tom Swartz showed how many people were only a paycheck away from financial ruin. Captain Lynn Coleman explained how a satisfying job that pays enough money significantly decreases the chances of committing a crime. Dan Strakal and Doug Hemphill explained what it took to get a job--a goal, faith in yourself, and a solid track record of dependability.

Our discussions were the catalyst for this paper. We hope that you decide what are the best alternatives for you. Decide upon your goals and work toward achieving your plans. The more young people who have a job and a future to work toward, the fewer there will be in prison.

Peace.

Judge Jeanne Jourdan  
Superior Court  
St. Joseph County

### Our Sincere Thanks To:

This is My Neighborhood--

No Shooting Allowed Project .....	Judge Jeanne Jourdan
Adams High School .....	Anne Germano
Clay High School .....	Robert Krause
LaSalle High School .....	Conrad Damian
Marian High School .....	Christine Grove
Mishawaka High School .....	Julie Louck
Penn High School .....	Julie Ohlson
Riley High School .....	Marcia Kovas
Washington High School .....	Diane Richardson
LaSalle Print Shop .....	Frank Moriconi
Cover Design .....	Matthew Hoffman, Penn High School
Project Coordinator .....	Gwen Stines, SBCSC
SBCSC Superintendent .....	Dr. Virginia Calvin



# If you want a job, dress the part!

Amber Taylor & Elaine Hojnacki • Staff Writers

With summer approaching, many high school students will have extra time on their hands. Looking for a part-time job can be very time consuming, as well as frustrating, if you don't have the right techniques. Also many seniors will be entering the work force full time.

Although working in high school forces teenagers to prioritize their time, Matthew Adams, a vocational counselor for Indiana Workforce Development and a 1988 graduate of J.A., says, "Having a job in high school can either discipline you to make the most of your time or it can force you to grow up too fast. The responsibility of working in high school can teach teenagers a lot, but you should have fun and enjoy high school also."

When looking for a first or even second job, teenagers should pursue what they are interested in. For example, if you are interested in banking, working as a drive-up teller would be a good part-time job. When J.A.'s senior swim team captain Ann Creary went job hunting last summer, she wanted a job that matched her interests. "I got a job as a lifeguard because I love to stay in shape during the summer, get tan, and teach little kids how to swim. It's so fun that sometimes it doesn't even feel like a job." Mr. Adams agrees, saying, "Teenagers should pay more attention to the experience that they can get from a job instead of the money aspect." For junior Paige Pickering, as well as many other high school students, the money aspect is an important reason for getting a job because they have car insurance to pay for. "I like having a job because I can always use some extra spending money, but sometimes the hours can get a little long," Paige said. Adams added, "Teens should find a job that is service-oriented, so they can work with people and learn communication skills."

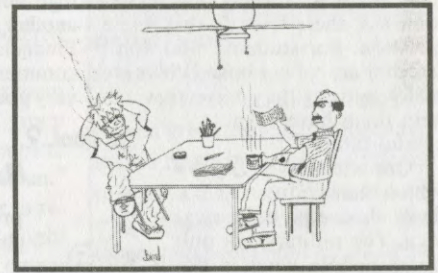
When looking for a part-time job, the most important thing is networking. This includes knowing who is hiring, looking for summer work early, using word-of-mouth, and most importantly, looking for jobs that pertain to your interests. Having connections is definitely a benefit when it comes to getting jobs. Freshman David Bauer got a job at the Notre Dame Law School Library this summer. "It's always convenient when you have a

dad to hook you up with a job," Bauer says.

Another thing of importance is knowing the Indiana job laws. For example, no minor under 17, can work past midnight or more than eight hours a day.

After setting up interviews, you should prepare yourself for them. Mr. Adams advises, "Write down all of your references on paper, including names, addresses, and phone numbers. Make sure to include all references, even if they are minor jobs, such as baby-sitting, mowing lawns, etc." When dressing for an interview, it is common sense that you should dress nicely. Although each interview is different for each person, "There are three questions that are almost always asked," Mr. Adams said. These questions include, why do you want to work here, why do you qualify, and tell me about yourself. According to Mr. Adams, "There are three types of skills needed for jobs: job content (acquired from a job), such as clerical skills a secretary must have, transferable (problem solving), and finally soft skills, which means personality. Since most teens don't have many job content and transferable skills, it is very important that they make the most of their soft skills." Saying you have no experience is another mistake commonly made during interviews, added Mr. Adams. Make sure to explain to the interviewer any volunteer work, job skills, and activities in and out of school you have been a part of-- every little bit of experience helps. Remember, "You only have one chance to make a first impression," says Mr. Adams.

Before you start applying for every available part-time job you find, it is important to consider a few things: what hours are available in your schedule; do you have transportation to and from work; can you afford to devote your time to work, and can you still have fun while working and remember to make the most of your high school years?



Art by Jeremy Bunnell

## Juvenile Center is ready for offenders

Justin Blandford & John Dillon  
Staff Writers

In the past few years, the juvenile court system has seen a massive increase in juvenile crimes, making the current Parkview Detention on Riverside inadequate and outdated. To accommodate these offenders, the most advanced juvenile justice and detainment facility in the nation will be opened with a ribbon cutting ceremony on May 19th.

With such advancements as a personal sanitation room, secured visitation area, infra red sensors, and cameras inside and out, the St. Joseph County Juvenile Justice Center (S.J.C.J.J.C.) will provide a secured environment for rehabilitation without the chance of a breakout. Compared to the current



Photo by John Dillon

Parkview, built over 40 years ago, the new facility will be able to accommodate 90 offenders.

The S.J.C.J.J.C. will also house a courtroom, probation offices and The Family and Children Office in order to allow all the players in the juvenile justice system to be centralized. The building will also provide a life skills program to teach kids basic domestic duties such as sewing, laundry and cooking. Four

full-time teachers will balance the academic side of the scale.

Tom Fredrick, Director of the St. Joseph County Juvenile Center, feels that there is a lot of hope for offenders. He commented, "About 66% of first time offenders never return. Most of

the kids I see are good kids, they just made dumb mistakes at the wrong time." Also helping to manage the center will be 150 full time staffers.

The new S.J.C.J.J.C. will provide more hope for the juvenile offenders in our society. If someone under the age of 18 is caught doing something against the law there is a standard process they will undergo. The arresting officer will take the juvenile to the police station where

their parents will be called to inform them of their child's actions. Then the police will determine whether or not the crime is worthy of detainment. If the police decide to detain the juvenile, the offender will be transported to S.J.C.J.J.C. to undergo a booking process. First, the subject will be subjected to a cleansing process of 45 minutes. His clothes will then be laundered and a standard uniform will be issued. Next, he will be held in a holding block waiting to get a personal cell. This entire process takes about two hours to complete.

Hopefully the new center will educate and rehabilitate juveniles so that they will not make the same mistake twice. This facility was built for more room, better accommodations and programs to help juveniles reenter society.



## College: Is it for everyone?

"So what college are you planning to attend?" Many upperclassmen ask their friends this same question. For students who don't feel they are college bound, there are many options they have that can help them have a successful future.

### One alternative JOB?

which many students choose is military service. The military not only trains people what to do when the country goes to war, but it also teaches people computer and clerical skills. The military teaches valuable skills for life such as leadership skills, self respect, respect for others, and how to work as a team.

Clay's ROTC Sergeant Patrick Mechem said, "The education you get in the military is something you can't get anywhere else." Colonel John Vogt added, "When a person is done with their time in the military, they can usually find jobs as a police officer, security, an auto-mechanic, or electronic repair."

There are many other choices for students who don't wish to join the military to go to college. One possibility is a two year college where a student can specialize in a field that requires advanced training, but

does not necessarily require a college degree. An apprenticeship is another option which students have. Financial aid advisor James Desits commented, "An apprenticeship is very good for students because they

### SCHOOL?

### MILITARY?

can get paid as they learn and the longer they stay an apprentice the more they get paid."

The co-op program in area high schools is also helpful for students because it gives a student training in a certain field and it gives them future reference for when they enter the work-force. Students often get temporary jobs when they are in high school. Upon graduation, if the employer likes them then the employer may hire the student full time. Many areas such as manufacturing, food service, clerical, and maintenance provide on the job training.

As the great poet Robert Frost once said, "I took the one (road) less traveled by/And that one has made all the difference." So remember as you travel the road of life, the path you choose after high school can not only make a difference in your own life, but also in others.

-Jeff Lewis

## Making the right choice

A young woman leaves the crisis pregnancy clinic with the words ringing in her ears, "the test is positive; you're having a baby." The consequences of those few words is a life changing event for anyone, especially for someone who is still in high school.

"Legal abortion is more safe than having a baby," say pro-abortion advocates. Yet, women are physically and psychologically injured as a result of those abortions. Yes, if you do have an abortion you can finish school with no distractions of a child, and live a normal, teenage life. But the question is, "will you live a normal life, knowing you had an abortion?"

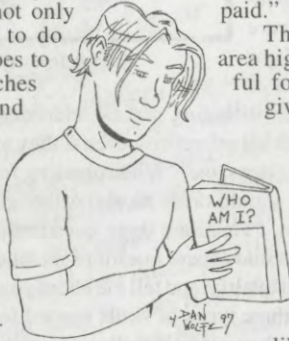
The second choice you have if you become pregnant is adoption. This, to some, can be the best answer and at the same time it can be emotionally disturbing a few years down the line, both to the child and the parent. Yes, a lot of the time adoption is a happy ending and turns out fine. But how many television shows do you see, or friends do you have, searching for their biological

parents, and they suffer their whole lives wondering who they really are and about their backgrounds? Adoption also can be very hard for the mom. After carrying a baby for nine months, it can be very hard to just give the child away to a stranger.

It sometimes is just too hard to part from someone that is a part of you; that's why some young women choose to keep their child and become a single parent. Parenting is one of the hardest jobs in the world. Say good-bye to your social life for a while and say hello to mixing formula, diaper changing, and listening to crying in the middle of the night. Remember when you used to go out with your friends and had a social life? Also, who will watch the kid when you're at school or at work?

Of course, the best approach is to not get pregnant in the first place. But, if you do have to make a decision about a child, read all the facts and get all information you can. The decision you make will probably affect the rest of your life.

-Emilé Keultjes



## Getting and keeping a job

Today, there are many people who have a difficult time finding and holding a job. The jobs of the working class aren't the same as they used to be. The all-American manufacturing jobs of the fifties and sixties are gone. To get a well paying job you have to have some skills and may have to be willing to work your way up.

An interview is key to getting a job that you want. Too often, people interviewing for jobs are too laid back. A person who walks in nonchalantly, chews gum, and slouches in his or her chair is less likely to get a job than one who has cleaned up and prepared for the interview. Mumbling and using slang is another bad idea. Your responses to questions should pertain to the question and be unequivocal.

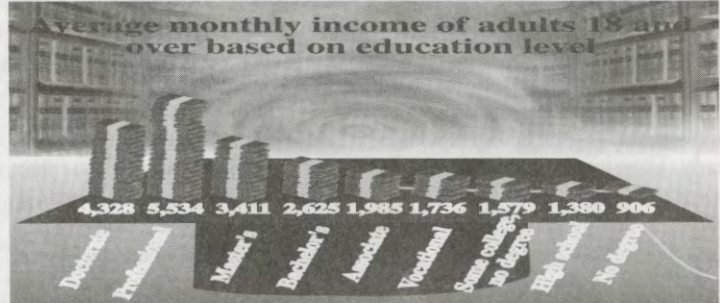
There are a number of reasons employees who do find jobs aren't able to keep them. Some workers lack basic skills for their jobs and employers don't always have time to train their workers. They want

people with experience. Also, some people are just plain lazy or just can't get to work on time. An employer likes to see a worker who works hard and is excited about what he or she is doing.

A large ego or unreasonable expectations can cause a worker to move from job to job without ever reaching any higher positions. Some employees want to be the boss after only working a week. A little patience can go a long way if you want to get a raise or promotion. You must be willing to put some time in to gain respect.

Getting-and-keeping-the right job is not the easiest task. There are ways to present yourself in a manner in which an employer will be more likely to hire you. Obtain skills while still in high school and learn as much about the workplace as you can. Your school guidance office can be an excellent place to start.

-Nathan Sylvester



## What is success?

What is success? Is it a six-figure salary, rolling in a Benzo 240E, or living in the 'burbs with a white picket fence? Is it being a C.E.O., a corporate controller, a lawyer, or a neurological surgeon?

Growing up, did you want to be a plumber, a carpenter, or a custodian? Probably not. You probably wanted to play in the N.B.A., be the President, or become an astronaut. Would your parents be disappointed if you told them you wanted to be a sanitation engineer?

Society has become so judgmental that we sequester the portion of the population that doesn't attain a Ph.D. or aren't proprietors. What you do does not reflect your character. Your character should not be tainted by your occupational status. Einstein was a patent clerk, Thoreau worked as a handyman, and Jesus was a car-

penter. So why disrespect the person who cleans your floors or builds your bookcase?

There is a necessity for people to do these unglamorous jobs. Not everybody was born to be a radiologist. Our priorities have been distorted by our obsession with money. In other words, cold hard cash rules our world today.

There's no set salary for a father who reads to his child bedtime stories. There no compensation for offering support in times of crisis. Money shouldn't be the yardstick for measuring success.

Some people don't have the capabilities or opportunities to live their dreams. Some people don't have the finances for higher education. Why do we place certain occupations on pedestals? Plumbers are important; the Mario Bros. are superheroes. Respect is due to the blue collars of the world.

-Matt Kroll & Ross Temple



# Help centers are available

**Chrissy Paul**

*LaSalle H. S.*

Many adolescents in the United States are victims of substance and alcohol abuse. These teenagers use drugs or drink regularly with varying degrees of physical, emotional, and social problems. Warning signs of teenage drug abuse may include physical signs such as lasting fatigue, repeated health complaints, red, dull eyes, and a steady cough along with emotional warning signs like a personality change, mood changes, irresponsible behavior, low self-esteem, and depression. Other warning signs may include withdrawal from the family, a drop in grades, and discipline problems.

Many options are available to these adolescents to help them rehabilitate and move on with their lives. Local hospitals, such as Madison Center, Charter, and Koala all have programs which assist in the rehabilitation process. Three Charter locations are localized in the South Bend and Granger areas: Charter Outpatient Program in Granger, and the Charter South Bend Behavioral Health System in Granger. Koala Counseling Center has two locations in Elkhart and South Bend. Madison Center for Children is located in

South Bend.

All of these counseling centers offer many programs to aid young adults in recovering from their addictions to drugs and alcohol. "There are a full range of options and we try to put the teenager in the least restrictive option that helps," said Steve Barber, a worker at Madison Center Hospital for Children.

The first option for treatment is individual therapy in which the adolescent attends sessions with a counselor once a week or so. This helps the teenager to discuss what is going on and try to resolve the problem. The counselor sees the teenager until he is recovered. Education groups are a second option young adults or their parents may choose. The groups provide accurate information about drugs and alcohol, help the teenager to make good choices, and provide screening tests to see if the teenager is still using drugs and alcohol.

Another option is an intensive outpatient program where the teenager goes to the hospital three times a week. His parents and/or all of the immediate family are involved in the rehabilitation process. The initial program lasts for six weeks and additional help is provided if needed.

Urine drug screenings are required to complete the program.

After the outpatient program is completed, an "After Care" group is held once a week to help complete the transition of becoming "clean." The group helps the teenager in resolving any problems that might arise after they complete the outpatient program. Urine drug screenings continue throughout the time the teenager meets with the group.

The last option available, inpatient care, is an option not very many young adults and their parents choose to undertake. The teenager is put in inpatient care if they are in danger physically from withdrawal from the drugs or alcohol. Mainly, this option focuses on stabilizing the patient medically and getting him into outpatient care fast.

The course of treatment is individual and must be decided by the teenager, his family, and maybe even the family doctor. No case is exactly the same and the treatment that goes along with the case varies. Many competitive options are available in this area and will help make dealing with rehabilitation much easier for the adolescent and the family of the adolescent.

Just Get Help!

## Abusers: An in-depth look

**Astra Barden**

*LaSalle H. S.*

A senior at LaSalle, who has chosen to be referred to as Saikotic, knows first hand about the effects of being a drug user. When he was only eight-years-old, his stepfather taught him how to roll a joint. His use of marijuana continued only because he wanted it to. Some of his friendships are solely based on the fact that they smoke *weed*. However, most of his friends that do smoke *weed* are either in jail or were kicked out of their houses, and he no longer has contact with them.

Saikotic feels that it is hard to become addicted to marijuana and that he never was addicted. Saikotic had to go to Parkview because he was caught with marijuana in his possession. He has recently quit smoking *weed* all together.

Saikotic's family is full of drug and alcohol abusers, and he claims that his father is an "alcoholic to the fullest."

Saikotic plans on going to college after graduating from high school this year. Saikotic is moving to Oklahoma on June eleventh (three days after graduation.) He plans on attending Oklahoma State to major in astronomy and minor in chemical engineering. He also says that he is trying to be a good example for his little sister who is only eight-years-old. Saikotic also states that he has never been high when he is around his sister. He said he also feels that his sister is smart enough to know that using drugs is the wrong path.

Saikotic has also been living with his father even though he feels that the homelife with his mom is much better.

In all, drugs are not the way to go. However, if that path is chosen, there are many ways to get help. "The first, and hardest step is to admit that there is a problem. From there on out, it is much easier," said Saikotic.

Saikotic also said, "Talk to someone. Ask for help."

## Crack and alcohol: Not to be used during pregnancy

**Erica Young**

*LaSalle H. S.*

Many women choose to drink and smoke while pregnant. If the mother drinks and/or smokes crack, it can hurt the unborn baby. Each drug has a different effect on the baby.

The unborn baby could get fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) if the mother drinks while pregnant. FAS is a pattern of malformations and disabilities. The baby cannot get FAS if the father drank heavily during conception or if the woman drinks small amounts of alcohol on rare occasions. FAS is the current leading cause of mental retardation in the United States. There is also fetal alcohol effects (FAE). This is a less dramatic form of FAS. The babies will still have many of the same behavioral and psychosocial characteristics of FAS but with less physical defects. 44% of babies whose mothers drink heavily will have FAS. The other 56% will have FAE.

The alcohol that the woman drinks goes directly to the developing baby at the same level of concentration. If the mother's blood alcohol level is 0.2, so is the baby's. However, the mother's mature liver can detoxify alcohol much faster than the baby's. She stays drunk for several hours, but the baby will stay drunk for three to four days.

Alcohol is a legal drug and is very easy for people to get. Crack, on the other hand, is illegal but can hurt the baby just as much. One in every ten babies born has been exposed to cocaine in the womb. Crack babies, as they are called, are born with a wide variety of birth defects. Crack used by pregnant mothers has been associated with spontaneous miscarriages, reduced fetal circumference (possibly specific and widespread brain damage), and a higher incidence of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

Crack should not be taken in any amount during pregnancy. Like alcohol, the crack goes to the baby at the same level as it goes to the mother. It stays in the baby's system longer due to its size and undeveloped body.

The effects of these drugs on the unborn baby are irreversible. The mother may not even go to term. The baby could be born premature, or the mother may miscarry. If a mother has a drug or alcohol problem, she should get help before she hurts herself and her child.



# Marian High School

## Have you ever considered dropping out of high school?



Nick Mramer asked several Marian students this question. The following lists the most common responses.

**Senior**—"No, because my parents would kill me for ruining my life."

**Junior**—"I've thought about it, but I'd never do it because I want a future."

**Sophomore**—"Yes, because my grades were too low, but I didn't so I could go to college."

**Freshman**—"Yes I've considered it because of the classes, but I wouldn't because of my parents."

## Imagine You Are In a Classroom . . .

By Nick Mramer

Lance staff reporter

As your teacher lectures on the finer points of judicial review, you stare out the window wondering what you're going to do this weekend. You're already flunking the class, so who needs to pay attention? Heck, you're flunking most of your classes so why are you in school anyway? Does anyone really enjoy waking up at or before seven in the morning to come to school for a pointless day with pointless classes? Who needs high school anyway? Well, everyone does.

According to Notre Dame's Pro-

fessor Brandenberger, 1200 students drop out of high school every school morning. At this rate, it seems high schools would take action to hold on to these students. The opposite is occurring. Statistics show that the drop out rate is going down, but these numbers are based on how many people have achieved a high school diploma. This can be done through night classes, or attaining a GED as well as staying in high school. The statistics therefore, do not reflect the true drop out rate. This inconsistency can further be seen in the lower rate of graduation at high schools.

With steady losses of students one

wonders why high schools are not addressing these problems. The problem is not that simple. The main reason why students drop out of high school is that "they just give up," as one student put it. Largely from failing grades and no immediate incentive or in some cases the constant discouragement, students give up the early mornings, late night homework, and long term papers. By dropping out, teenagers are free from the stress and responsibility that high school creates; now able to seek the independence every teen so eagerly wants.

This main reason for dropping out consequently leaves little opportunity or ability for high school to intervene. As any school cannot please every teenager's needs and desires, the teenager must subsequently conform to the responsibilities of a high school student--and not "just give up."

The facts are that a high school education is a need in today's world. Besides being paid at a higher rate at your occupation, an education gives you the ability to be taken seriously in your social and professional life. So when you're sitting in a classroom with 25 other bored students, listening to a proof of a geometric function, focus on enduring the only four years of high school you will ever have. Remember, by giving up, you are not only losing an education, but possibly a future.

## Murder in What Degree?

By Manda Wishin

Lance staff reporter

A television is a receiving device that produces transmitted images in a screen. Everyday most people watch these images. That is all television really is--images, a series of pictures with sound. Logically, in your mind you realize what is on this receiving device is make believe (with the exception of sports and news). But, in your mind, these people are real. They have problems. The shows come into your house every week and every day. You begin to know these people sometimes better than you know people in your life.

Many of these shows have a high level of violence. Sometimes so much that you begin to not even flinch when someone is killed or brutally hurt. People become objects instead of human beings. On shows, actors can dispose of human beings like they are garbage. Most of the time it is the bad who are murdered. You think, "Well, the

planet is better without that piece of trash." But just because a person is not "good" doesn't mean he is less of a person.

In wars, they show the soldiers being killed. Just because that person is fighting on the wrong side doesn't mean he is wrong. If each of those people were real, they would each have personalities, talents, and families. So how can television portray a person as an object that can be killed with no consequences?

Other shows take a different approach. Instead of showing deliberate murder, they have it worked out so something conveniently happens to the adversary.

Everyone has heard the saying that art imitates life. Does this mean that we have become such a violent society that everyone is desensitized to violence? If all a person watched was the news, then would that person be as sensitive to violence as others? Constantly, there are murders, robberies and other violence that plagues our city, country

and our world on the news,

Are we desensitized to violence because of television?

It is reported that by eighth grade every person has witnessed 14,000 deaths on TV.

But TV is an illusion. Just because we see it, we aren't going to go out and do it. Or are we? When we were little, how many times did we play cops and robbers or good guys and bad guys? Little children still play these games today.

But is this as it has always been? Didn't children way before us play games like this? Many of our parents played similar games as children. Does this mean that they were desensitized from violence on television? This is highly unlikely.

With the proper background, you should be able to take anything you see in the right context.



# Don't Get Caught Buying Cigarettes

The majority of new smokers are people in their teens. Teenage girls are the fastest growing smoking population in the United States today. When research has shown us how dangerous smoking is, why are kids smoking more now than ever before?

Some kids say they smoke because they want to look "grown" or "cool", that they want to do something that drives their parents crazy (and besides, many of their parents smoke), that they

don't anticipate living long enough to be bothered by the physical damage of cigarettes and, besides, all their friends "are doing it".

After years of remaining steady, teen smoking rates have increased each year since 1992. Everyday in the US, more than 3,000 young people become regular smokers--that's more than one million new smokers a year! One-third of these smokers will die prematurely because of their habit.

In 1991, teenage smok-

ers consumed an average of 28.3 million cigarettes per day or 516 million packs per year. During this period, an estimated 225 million packs of cigarettes were sold illegally to young people under the age of 18. Allegedly, the tobacco industry generated approximately \$190 million in profit from the illegal retail sale of cigarettes to minors in 1991. In 1995, approximately 57% of students in grades 9-12 who currently smoked usually bought their cigarettes from a retail store,

a vending machine, or through another person who purchased cigarettes for them. There is a \$50.00 fine for this offense.

Locally, new restrictions went into effect on February 27 that detail how cigarettes can be sold. Retailers are now required to check a photo ID of anyone purchasing tobacco products who appears to be younger than 26. Retailers violating the new laws will have to pay high fines and may lose their jobs.

## Advertising is After You! What pickled this frog and could also pickle your lungs?

Cigarettes are among the most heavily advertised products in the US. In 1994, tobacco companies spent an estimated \$5 billion—or more than \$13 million a day—to advertise and promote cigarettes.

USA TODAY surveyed teens and found that they are very familiar with Joe Camel, the Marlboro man and the Budweiser frog. Teens view these three advertising personalities as "cool". The ads may not sway teens to use that particular brand, but they are swayed to try smoking or drinking.

President Clinton has stated that he is adamant about restricting the marketing of liquor and tobacco to teens. Clinton states that the liquor and tobacco industry

would not spend billions in advertising if it didn't pay off in huge profits!

The Philip Morris Company has gone after the teen market in a big way. They have started their own record label entitled WOMAN THING MUSIC after the ad slogan for the Virginia Slim's brand of cigarette. The first release is a six song mini-album that can be purchased in a package along with two packs of Virginia Slims. Knowing that 90% of smokers begin before the age of 18, critics say this is an attempt to get pop music-loving kids to smoke.

Critics suggest that teens must become better "critical advertising" watchers. Teens must look for the reasons behind the "cool" images and the billions spent on advertising!



Answer: Formaldehyde

## What's Your Smoking IQ?

1. What's the average number of years of life a smoker loses?  
a. 5 b. 10 c. 15
2. What percentage of smokers, if they had to do it over, would not smoke?  
a. 47% b. 63% c. 81%
3. What percentage of smokers claim they are addicted to cigarettes?  
a. 75% b. 39% c. 63%
4. More Americans die each year from smoking-related disease than deaths from

AIDS, alcohol, car accidents, fires, illegal drugs, murders and suicides combined.

- a. True b. False
5. Every cigarette a person smokes takes about 12 minutes off their life.  
a. True b. False
6. About half of all high school seniors who smoke daily began smoking by the age of fifteen.  
a. True b. False

Answer Key 1. c. 2. c. 3. a. 4. True 5. True 6. True.

What comes in this box ..



that also comes in this box?

Answer: Cyanide



*"I'll never do it again...It's just not worth it."*

## Teen offenders may face tough consequences

Amy Wilson  
Reporter

Many teenagers at some point in their lives break the law whether it be drinking under age or stealing a pack of gum from the convenience store. However, many never get caught by the police. They do not know what happens when you get arrested, where you go, or if you to jail.

Those same teens may have heard of Parkview and know it's the juvenile detention center of St. Joseph County, but they not know what goes on inside of Parkview.

Imagine spending your days in a cold and drafty, eight by eight foot room with cinder-block walls, and one small window covered with security precautions. You, in your required jumpsuit, are sharing this room with two other people and there is only one bed and two mats on the floor. Cramped, isn't it?

During lockdown, you can only go outside for one hour. You are allowed no personal belongings except for the occasional book or magazine and your mail. All belongings like watches, jewelry, and clothes are locked up.

That is how all Parkview residents live during their stay.

Sue (not her real name), 16, experienced Parkview in August after being arrested for unruly conduct and possession of an alcoholic beverage at a party. She had to go through a urinalysis and a search.

"Urinating in a cup is one thing, but having someone of your own sex look you up and down for weapons...is degrad-



Photo illustration by Jae Gordon

ing," Sue said. "It made me feel like nothing, like I was trash."

She added that residents had to raise their hands for permission to go to the bathroom or to get a drink of water. I don't want to be incarcerated ever again. It's not fun!

One day when Sue was trying to relax watching television, a fellow resident sarcastically told her not to put her feet on the table. When she responded, she told her, "This is jail, you're not supposed to be comfortable here."

"I guess it hit me then that what had happened to me... was a big deal," said Sue, now on indefinite probation for anywhere from six months to five years.

The average stay at Parkview is 14 days. The majority of crimes Parkview residents have committed are theft, from shoplifting to auto theft, and marijuana possession.

"It's really just a holding area, either for the mandatory sentence of 30 days or waiting to go on to another program," said Scott Senff, director of probation at Parkview.

The daily schedule at Parkview may seem somewhat

normal. Residents wake up and go to school five days a week with two full-time South Bend School Corporation teachers and various teacher aides instructing residents. Although Parkview has no vocational programs, it does have an educational program that focuses on skills teens will need to work, such as resume writing or public speaking.

Because one of the major reasons teens are sent to Parkview is for possession of narcotics, the center offers substance-abuse programs where offenders are tested for drugs and learn how to control their habits. There are also anger management classes.

Bob (not his real name), an 18-year-old junior, has attended both programs. Initially Bob was picked up for fighting and possession of marijuana, but continued to get into trouble with narcotics, DUI's and theft charges.

"I didn't know my left from my right half the time," he said. Despite the center's efforts, he was arrested for the fifth time after being involved in a serious fight and for possession of a weapon, which is a felony.

Teens charged with

committing felonies will most likely be tried as adults. If found guilty, the teenager may be sent to prison or to boot camp, which was the case for Bob. Considered one of the toughest programs in the United States, it is run exactly as the military's boot camp except for the higher security.

"It was the hardest experience of my life," he said about his year and a half at a boot camp in the Sierra Nevada Desert. Waking at 5:30 a.m. for a three mile-run every day, Bob spent most of his days in exhausting required workouts or as punishments. He has also lost two years of schooling.

These crimes tried in adult court will remain on his permanent record. He could attempt to have even felonies expunged from his record, but would need an attorney to represent him and a judge willing to believe he would no longer be a problem to society. Juveniles can have their records sealed after three years of committing a misdemeanor or sealed after one year of the offense if the case does not go to court, according to Senff.

Some teenagers have reformed their ways after experiences in the justice systems. Jeff (not his name), an 18-year-old senior, was arrested his junior year for possession of narcotics.

Jeff did not have to spend any time at Parkview, but he did complete 20 hours of community service and remains on probation. He is also subject to random drug testing.

"I'll never do it again. It was awful," Jeff said. "It's just not worth it."



# Criminal record limits job opportunities

**Elizabeth Crosbie**  
Reporter

*"Given the choice between two people, it would be unusual to hire someone with a record," said Tom Borowski, director of human resources for St. Joseph County.*

Some teen criminals wish they could go back and undo their "mistakes." Some adults believe their criminal record should have no effect on their lives once they've "done their time." But anyone, who has been convicted in adult court, faces life with a permanent black mark on their reputation.

When released from prison, a person may be looking for a job, a place to live and financial support to get on with life. The person with a criminal record has a disadvantage when searching for a job in a competitive field.

"I've been in personnel for 29 years and don't remember hiring anyone with a felony," said Tom Borowski, director of human resources for the St. Joseph County government for the past four years. "Given the choice between two people, it would be unusual to hire someone with a record. We're responsible to the taxpayer."

The applications for county jobs include the question, "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" A "yes" response may not automatically keep someone from getting a job, but it will limit his chances, said Borowski. He added that the county would also carefully consider the situation before hiring someone with a misdemeanor.

Jill Varga, manager of employee relations at AM General, which employs approximately 900 people in the factory, explained that the company looks at people with records on a case by case basis. AM General has hired people with records, but they consider the offense in mak-

ing this decision.

"I think you cannot refuse someone with a criminal record a job, unless they have an offense like child molesting or a drug offense," said Art Aragon, Assistant Parole District Eight Supervisor at the South Bend Work Release Center. He said that one problem is that criminals don't have the skills and education.

An offense such as child molesting would not allow someone to be a school bus driver or a janitor in a school. If someone has a drug offense, he could not work in hospitals or pharmacies where exposed to drug substances. Typical jobs, people with criminal records are more likely to get, are service-related positions, such as cooks, dishwashers, manufacturing laborers and managers.

Jim (not his real name), an inmate participating in the South Bend Work Release Center program, says employers always look at his prior history, usually go by assumptions of other people coming from the Work Release Center, and are kind of timid to deal with him.

"I have to rebuild everything I had before my confinement," Jim said. He is now taking courses through Purdue University for a career in physical therapy.

Criminals on parole participate in the center's programs to help them get a job. Usually they start out with doing community service and then may be employed in the community.

"We provide the tools for them to have a successful life but it's up to them whether or not they use them," said Judy Jellicoe, case work manager at the Center. "We don't make any

guarantees."

Some people may lie on a job application about their criminal history and get away with it. If the employer ever found out, all the company could do is fire them.

"Let's say he/she did not disclose the information and we find out, we will terminate employment for falsifying information," said Borowski. While this person may not answer "yes" to the felony question, employers may become suspicious when checking employment records and references. Businesses may check for a gap in employment even back to high school, which will be a red flag to them.

Other parts of the transition from prison to society involve finding housing and loans. While apartments may not be able to run background checks on people applying for a lease, they will run a credit check, as do banks.

"We ask for someone to be currently employed for a year...also check a landlord reference," explained Bryan Mead, property manager for Edward Rose & Sons, which owns many complexes in the Michiana area. Someone recently out of prison wouldn't be able to meet either of those standards.

The corporation does do a background check on all employees, though. "If you have committed a crime of any kind, it precludes you from getting a job with our company," Mead said.

Some criminals are able to turn their lives around, as is Jim, who is trying to earn a college degree in a highly competitive field. But, the restrictions on freedoms outside of prison are still limiting.

## Parole limits

- \*Can't move or change employment without permission.
- \*Can't travel without permission.
- \*Can't own, lease or operate a motor vehicle without permission.
- \*Can't possess firearms or dangerous weapons.
- \*Can be subject to home visitation and search without a warrant.
- \*Must abide by instructions of parole officer.



# Feeling hopeless turns dropouts' life around

ANONYMOUS

My parents drove me over the edge. I thought I had to get out of their house.

That decision was the BIGGEST mistake of my life. To get away from my parents, I had to leave my friends, my job, my home, and most importantly, I had to leave school.

With my mother at work all day, I would get up, get ready for school, come home, make dinner, and do my homework. I was a self-reliant person at age thirteen.

Finally, my mother remarried and some of the load was taken off my back. I had a chance to be a teenager. So, that's exactly what I did.

Before I knew it, I was sixteen and getting every teenager's dream—a car! I was living the life that I had always wanted. I would go out and wouldn't come home until midnight. I would

barely see my front door on the weekends. I would go home after school, grab some clothes, go to work, then go to my best friend's house and the night was ours.

This may not seem any different from any other typical teenager these days, but to a girl whose mother was very strict, it was out of the question.

My parents put me on a strict schedule. This was their way of trying to control me. I would go to school, then to work, and return home. Nothing more than just that. It became so bad that my mother would drive all the way across town just to check on me during her lunch break and again after dinner. On the weekends, I was lucky to see the light of day without looking through a plate glass window.

My father was no help at all. He felt the same way my mother did.

This made living at his house completely out of the question.

"What if you get pregnant?" or "What if you get put in jail?" were the comments that were made after a heated argument. Those arguments left me crying and my parents telling me how disappointed they were in me.

My parents were literally driving me insane. I was seventeen years old, I wanted to be free and I thought I knew everything. I hated the fact that my stepparents were able

to chime in and add how they felt about the whole situation. I didn't need two additional adults who didn't have the slightest clue about what was going on to be included in the arguments.

By May of that year, I had grown to despise my parents views! After raising me for seventeen years, they wanted to teach an old dog new tricks. It just wasn't working.

After arguing and fighting for three months, I decided I was going to move in with my sister. She understood what it was like to be a teenager and to want your freedom.

So, the day after school ended, I gathered my belongings and I was off for a new life.

It was crazy. I moved and I loved it! No one knew who I was, no one could judge me, and most importantly, I was free.

After being away from home for a year, I dropped out of school, got my first real boyfriend, my first 40 hour job, and I discovered who I was. Someone I wasn't happy with! Someone I didn't know, and definitely someone I had to change. I was ashamed of being a high school dropout. To me, life had become meaningless.

Now, I am still working a 40 hour job, but a few changes have been made. I don't have a boyfriend and I went back to school to get my GED. I was so proud of myself that I proved that I was not worthless. Now I am attending Southwestern Michigan University and doing well. This was the BEST decision of my life! **Don't waste your life!**

**"By May of that year, I had grown to despise the fact that my parents were even living."**

Anonymous

## House arrest influences actions

LAURA PIPPENGER  
Staff Reporter

Imagine being confined to your house after school and someone tracking your every step.

To most people, this situation sounds like a nightmare. This nightmare became a reality for sophomore Amy\* in August of 1996.

Amy was put on house arrest for possession of a stolen purse. She denied that she stole the purse. But she realized that she was found guilty and had to pay for this crime. She paid for it with three months of her life. She spent these three months on house arrest.

"House arrest can be requested for a child by a pro-

bation officer, and is assigned by a judge," said Landrum Ellis, probation officer at Parkview.

According to Ellis, this is often the approach taken for children who are repeat offenders.

A child on house arrest must go directly home after school states Ellis.

"A child's time on house arrest can vary from just a few days to four months," said Ellis. A pass may be issued to leave for special circumstances, such as family emergencies and medical appointments.

Children who are not where they are supposed to be are considered runaways, and may be placed in the Parkview Juvenile

Detention Center when they return.

Amy was not in school on a few occasions during house arrest, and she was put in Parkview for thirty days.

"It was horrible, I spent Christmas at home by myself and Thanksgiving at Parkview," said Amy. This is why she feels that she's changed a lot since this incident.

"I think about the consequences of my actions and about things that I could have prevented," she said.

Amy is certain that she won't do anything to be put on house arrest again. She now realizes that she had to learn her lesson the hard way. ♦



# Traumatized:

## An inside look at an abusive relationship

### ANONYMOUS

Kate's story\*

*It was the summer of 1994 and Brad\* had moved in across the street. I thought he was a gift from God. He was handsome, sweet, and he swept me off my feet.*

Within three days we were going steady. We saw each other everyday. Before I knew, it he was telling me he loved me and wanted to marry me. Can you imagine it, I believed him!

Brad used to do sweet things like come to my bedroom window at night and

*"\*Brad used to do sweet things like come to my bedroom window at night and write me love notes."*

*Anonymous*

angry and pushed me over. I started to cry from shock, but Brad apologized. He said it would never happen again. It seemed like from then on all of our conversations turned into arguments.

In late November, my parents told Brad and me that we could not see each other anymore. Brad and I were upset but we continued to see each other. We would meet when I went on walks. Once when my parents were gone, Brad called. When my mom pulled up, I

said I had to get off of the phone. That made him mad. He began to call me a baby and other vulgar names. He quickly apologized and said, "I only said those things out of anger. I can't stand not seeing you or talking to you. I'm so sorry."

As time went on, the name calling and arguing increased. It started causing many problems between my parents and me. In January we started family counseling. All this time, I knew Brad was bad for me. But I was too afraid of him to break it off.

In the summer of 1995, Brad broke up with me. I met someone new, but when it didn't work out, Brad came

back to me and once again sweet talked his way into my heart.

My freshman year had just started and I was now attending Riley with Brad. It was awful. He embarrassed me in front of his friends by calling me names, ordering me around, and insulting me. After saying mean things to me, he would just smirk, then look at his friends and say, "You just have to know how to talk to them."

The physical abuse started again. One day we got into an argument. We sat outside during lunch to talk it over. He became angry and when I tried to calm him down, grabbed me by my arms, and

twisted them until I cried. Brad immediately apologized and swore it would never happen again. We did not speak for the rest of the day.

A few days later he told me not to talk to him and he wanted to break up. I agreed and started to walk away from him. All of a sudden he walked up to me, put his arm around me, and squeezed my shoulder so hard that my eyes were watering. Brad said, "Don't you ever walk away from me again. I was just testing you. Since you agreed to what I said, that just means you hate me."

It was then that I decided I had to end the relationship!

I can say this experience and relationship has affected me emotionally. All abuse victims will be affected for the rest of their lives. I cannot

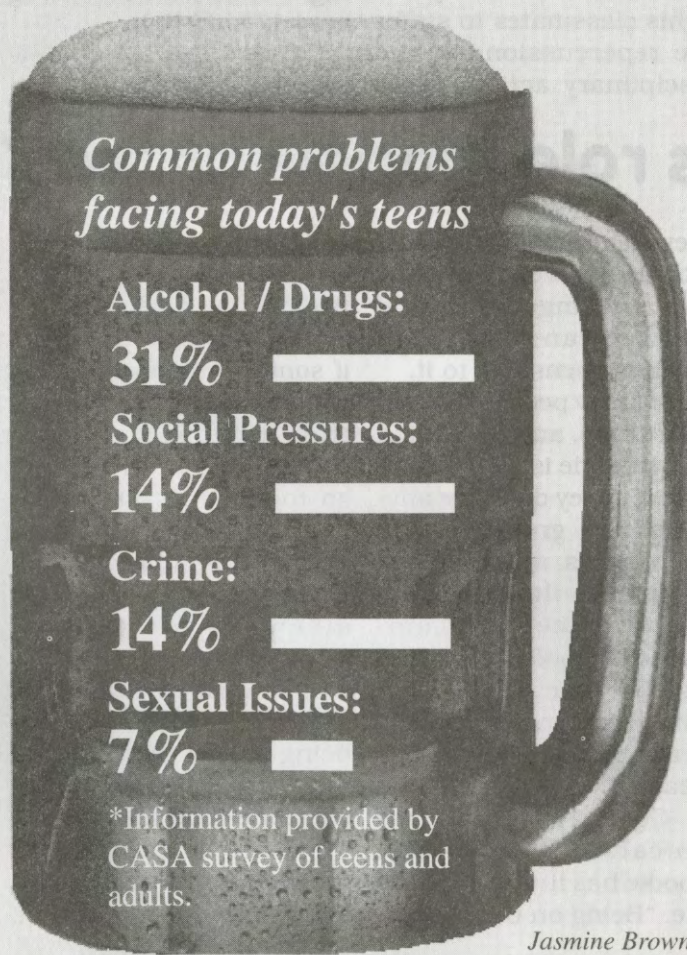
stress the importance of this enough: If you are being abused--leave the relationship!

There are many people you can talk to about an abusive relationship--your counselor, social worker, principal, teacher, minister, parent, or family member. Remember: this abuse can end and you can find happiness!

\*names changed to protect privacy

*"All of sudden, he walked up to me, put his arm around me, and squeezed my shoulder so hard that my eyes were watering."*

*Anonymous*





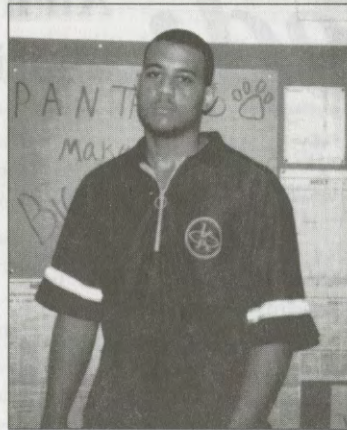
## Facing consequences... and learning from them

By Lindsay Maller & Erin Wardman

Washington High School varsity basketball starter, senior Edmund Kyle knows firsthand the consequences of making poor decisions.

In eighth grade, Kyle violated the Code of Conduct for the SBCSC.

His father, a captain on the South Bend police force, was very disappointed in his son, but he wanted him to learn from his mistakes. "Even though he was my son, I had to show him, and he had to understand, that he was not above the law," said Captain Eugene Kyle. As a result of his actions, Kyle had to attend counseling. While in counseling, Kyle was advised of the things that could happen if he was



Edmund Kyle

incarcerated—such as not being allowed to wear his own clothes, no freedom, and being told what to do.

The guilt of hurting his father showed Kyle the consequences of poor choices. Captain Kyle said, "Edmund was the only one of his classmates to suffer the repercussions of the disciplinary action. Obvi-

ously, I was upset with this, but I felt as though it would be a good learning experience." He believes the best way for juveniles to change their actions is to accept the consequences of their behavior and to learn from their mistakes.

The experiences of a teenage friend have also influenced Kyle. Kyle's friend was shot and killed in August of 1996 on the west side of South Bend.

Kyle's father had tried to be a role model for his son's friend. To encourage him to use his athletic talents, he had bought him a pair of baseball cleats. "He seemed to be doing pretty well until he started hanging around with the wrong crowd," said Kyle.

Over the past few months, Kyle has enjoyed

a great deal of athletic success, contributing greatly to the Panthers' sectional championship. Kyle has also been a good academic student with regular school attendance.

Kyle is described as a "leader" at Washington. As a result of his leadership, younger friends and cousins look up to Kyle as a role model. He tells them to show respect to adults and to do their best in school, but most of all to be themselves. "I was trying to be things that I wasn't. Don't make bad choices just to fit in--be yourself."

Kyle lists his role models as his father and his brother, Eugene, Jr. Kyle will attend college in the fall. He wants to make positive contributions to our community in the future.

## Moodie sees role models as 'key' to success

By Lindsay Maller & Erin Wardman

Senior Cedric Moodie is a Washington High School varsity basketball starter. He knows that growing up with a good role model can make all the difference in making the right decisions. Moodie explained that while he was growing up, his role models were his mother, father, and mentor, Pat Magley, who influenced him to stay in school and athletics.

According to Moodie, those without role models are less fortunate. "Kids learn from what they see and without role models, they are going to do what

they see, too," explained Moodie. He went on to say that growing up around violence can make individuals insensitive to it.

"I know people involved with drugs, and they think that lifestyle is all they can turn to. They don't see anything else, growing up in the projects, and they just get used to the drugs and the violence," he commented. Moodie also said that because of the extra time teenagers have in the summer, violence increases.

Concentrating on his education and sports, Moodie has little time to be idle. "Being on the basket-

ball team helps keep me off the streets and out of trouble," Moodie said.

He also said that even if someone is an innocent bystander to violent activities, they still have a chance to get hurt. "Don't go to violence. Do something positive like sports or special programs for teens. If you see trouble, go the other way," advised Moodie.

He believes that kids need role models, and that being a role model could take as little as giving someone good advice.

"I'm still learning and growing up. I don't consider myself a role model,

but I take the responsibility to act as one."



Cedric Moodie