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Vol. 5 No. 1

January, 1981



Photo by Oscar Moresi

Is teen crime heating up?

1981 will usher in new highs in youth unemployment. 1981 will bring increases in gang recruiting. And 1981 in Chicago will be remembered for the murder trial of three teen girls who just wanted to pay bills. Can anything be done about the new rise in gangs? See page 9.

How are unemployed teens

surviving outside the system? See page 4.

Will the State's new law against "hardened" teen offenders work? See page 3. Are girls really getting tougher? See page 7. And when you're through with this heavy reading, for a little humor, try Page 8.

Theinsidentexak



the answers

Last month, for the first time in its history, PSAT/NMSQT returned the test booklet and an answer sheet (including the answers each testee gave on the test).

For the first time, students could compare the answers they gave on the test to the right answers by reviewing the test booklet and answer sheet. **New Expression** called some Juniors who took the PSAT/NMSQT to see what this new policy meant to them.

"I was really shocked when I received the test booklet and answer sheet because I thought I had done much better on the test," said Cynthia Brown, a student at the Academy of Our Lady. But, when I looked over the answer sheet, I realized that some of the answers I put down were kind of stupid. Having the test booklet and answer sheet will probably help me improve my scores on the SAT a little."

Amy Tobin of St. Ignatius said, "I went back over my test to see why I made mistakes and got some answers wrong. I don't know if the answer sheet will really help my SAT scores. I guess if I had trouble with a problem on the PSAT and there was a similar problem on the SAT, I'd know how to do it."

But Tara Richard of the Academy of Our Lady handled the matter differently." I didn't look at the test booklet and answer sheet for a while, because I was a little scared since they always put so much pressure on scoring high on the test. But I think it's good they gave us the test booklet and answer sheet because I can see what I need to do better on." Tara felt that she didn't do well in vocabulary and so she plans to work on her vocabulary before taking the SAT test.

Most of the Chicago Public School students weren't given their scores and answers sheets before the Christmas vacation.

State plan checks sex abuse

UP-DATE

In December, 1978, **New Expression** ran a story on the controversal subject of sexual abuse within the family. Since then statistics from the Dept. of Children and Family Services show the number of cases and reports dealing with this crime on the increase.

According to Thomas M. O'Grady, Director of Social Work at the Chicago Board of Education, the problem of incest has come "out of the closet" and a need for 300 more social workers within the school has occurred. Still, he believes that less than ten percent of the cases are reported in the schools. In our 1978 story we reported that doctors who had patients that they suspected to be victims of abusive crimes were not reporting the crime, even though a law requiring them to report it has been in effect since 1965. Now, under a recent public act passed July, 1980, the Dept. of Children and Family Services has established a system for reporting these crimes, keeping a register of these calls and following-up with direct services.

Today, all suspected child abuse crimes of any form must be reported to authorities or the person who hides information can face punishment. If you suspect any type of child abuse, here are the places where you can go or refer someone for help: C.A.U.S.E.S. 911 W. Wellington 472-6924

Juvenile Protection Assn. 12 E. Grand 467-9595

Community for National Child Abuse 332 So. Michigan 663-3520

Parental Stress Services Rm. 590 407 S. Dearborn Hot Line 463-0390

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Gangs speed up Loop revamp

CITY

Last month, **New Expression** told you to be prepared to pay a CTA fare of 40ϕ a ride (student fare) as of Jan. 1. Well, an amendment to the ordinance raising fares gave students a "break" and made the present student fare 35ϕ .

Don't be too excited about that extra nickel in your pocket, though, because the RTA is planning two more basic fare hikes, and the student fare is going to go up with the regular fare hikes.

"It's pretty confusing right now, so it's hard to compute," said an RTA spokesperson, Lois Langer, "but the student fare will be about 5¢ less than half of the basic fare." So, in April, when the RTA plans to raise the basic fare to 95¢, students can expect to pay 40¢.

In August, when another hike is planned, the basic fare will be one dollar. So, students should expect to be paying 45ϕ a ride when they start school next year.

* *

Teen gang members may be causing a speed-up in Mayor Byrne's North Loop renewal plan. They're helping to close down the "Kung-fu flick" type movie theatres.

Last month 75 suspected members of

the Stone and Disciple gangs were arrested in the Oriental Theater. According to police, the two gangs planned to confront each other "to settle differences."

STATE THEATER

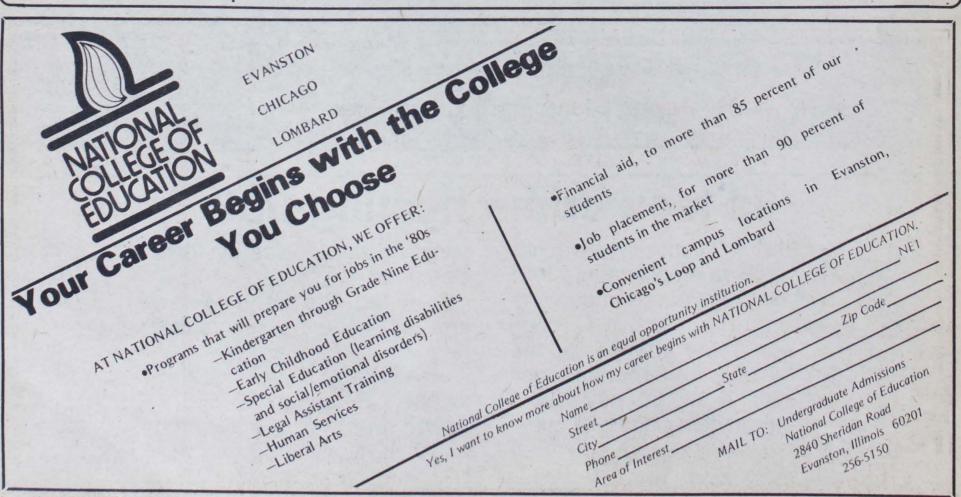
Edward Fitzgibbon, manager of the Oriental, said that there had been police in the theater all week before the arrests. He said the police were concerned about the gang problem along the whole area of Randolph Street.

The day after the arrests, the gang members were arraigned at the Wentworth Street Station, but all of them were

Photo by Leslie Eubanks

released because of "insufficient evidence." Later that day, the Oriental's owner, Morris Kalesh, announced that he had received a judgment in favor of ending the lease with Kohlberg Theaters, Inc., which has been operating the Oriental.

Kalesh said that he is presenting a plan to the city to revamp the theater into a three-level shopping mall and theater. For the time being Kalesh has to await word from the city as to the fate of the building in the North Loop plan.



Delinquents face "life" sentence

Photo by Oscar Moresi

By Kevin Thompson

As a 16-year-old, Gailo could become a three-time loser!

He now has a juvenile record of two felony offences — a robbery and an assault. Under a new Illinois law Gailo could be sentenced to a "teenage life sentence" if he is convicted of another serious crime.

"The Habitual Juvenile Offender Act," according to Former State Senator Harold Washington, "is the State's way of cracking down on teenagers who repeatedly break the law." Illinois is the first state to pass such a law, and other states are watching to see whether it will reduce teen crime. For many teens like Gailo, strike three will really mean: you're out!

Juveniles convicted under this new law must remain confined in a state facility operated by the Dept. of Corrections until the youth is 21 years old without hope of parole or furlough. The only hope for earlier release is the time off for each day of good behavior.

Juveniles accused of a third crime have the right to request a jury trial by "a group of their peers." But, in order to serve on a jury, a citizen must be at least 18years-old, so the jury cannot be his peers, but a group of adults instead. Since many of the adults in Chicago — people who may serve as jurists — see teens as a major problem in their neighborhoods, according to research conducted by Northwestern University's Urban Affairs Institute, the jury system does not always serve teens very well.

Since the Habitual Act was passed last January, all five teens with a third offense have chosen to be tried by jury. Four were found guilty and sentenced to the Dept. of Corrections until their 21st birthdate.

"In order for a youth to be convicted under the Habitual Act, a

NATION/STATE

was introduced and passed into law "because the violent crime rate among those under 17 who are repeated offenders is rising." According to DeAngelis, 60 percent of the juvenile offenders in this state are never tried because the court runs out of time to conduct a trial so the juvenile is released.

Former State Senator Harold

influence of others who are criminals," he said.

Seventy percent of the inmates in prison in the State of Illinois are people who came out of the juvenile court system. That statistic, according to Senator DeAngelis, offers little hope or confidence in the rehabilitation system in this state," I don't think . anyone has a ready-made solution to rehabilitating our young people," the Senator said.

Martha Garrett, a probation officer in the Western suburbs, dis-

"It kinda makes me think. I don't want to be locked up and put away somewhere until I am 21."

youth must have committed and been convicted of three felonies," explained Larry Specter, a Public Defender with the State Attorney's Office. The third offense must be from among a list of 11 mostly violent offenses. Murder, voluntary manlaughter, involuntary manslaughter, rape, deviate sexual assault, aggravated battery involving bodiy harm or permanent disfigurement, burglary, home invasion, robbery, armed robbery and aggravated arson are the 11 offenses listed in the law.

State Senator Aldo DeAngelis of Chicago Heights says the bill Washington opposed the Habitual Act because he believes it offers "too harsh and rough a sentence too swiftly for minors without pin pointing the problem that caused the youth to act the way he did." Washington also opposes the law because it doesn't stress rehabilitation.

DeAngelis claims that the Habitual Act does deal with rehabilitation. "One thing I think we have learned is that a juvenile can better be rehabilitated if he is confined and under the proper supervision of the State, than if he is on the street on parole under the agrees with DiAngelis. "I think that teens can be rehabilitated if they are motivated. Most teens need someone with whom they can relate and trust; someone to show them that they are worth something. That is what we try to do."

Many teens are turned off by authority figures like probation officers, Garrett says. "I try to site problems and refer them to professional counselors who can help them."

According to Garrett the only reliable rehabilitation process is continuous counseling.

"I go out to schools and talk to

teens about the Habitual Act, and I find that many of the teens know about it already. It has been my experience that many of the kids I deal with (those who are on probation) learn about the law in school or on the street," Garrett said.

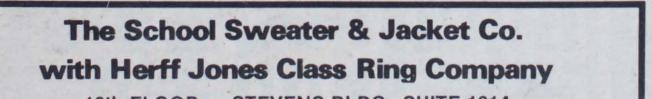
While teens from the suburbs may know about the law, the Chicago teens we interviewed admit that they know very little about the Habitual Act. One girl from Uptown, on Chicago's northside, said, "My Public Defender never told me about this new law, but the judge did warn me against getting in trouble again." Gloria, (not her real name) was arrested and convicted for strong armed robbery.

The Habitual Act has become known as the "Scared Straight Act," and one juvenile offender says it is scaring him. Fausto, a young Latino male from the Pilsen area, was convicted in Juvenile Court of unlawful use of a weapon last year. Since then Fausto has had two other serious run-ins with the police, one concerning an alleged rape charge, which was dismissed from the courts. "My counselor never really told me about the law. It kinda makes me think. I don't want to be locked up and put away somewhere until I am 21.

"That scares me," Fausto admitted.

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Courtesy Warner Bros. from "Altered States'

Tough world pushes teens outside the system

by Johnny Vaughn

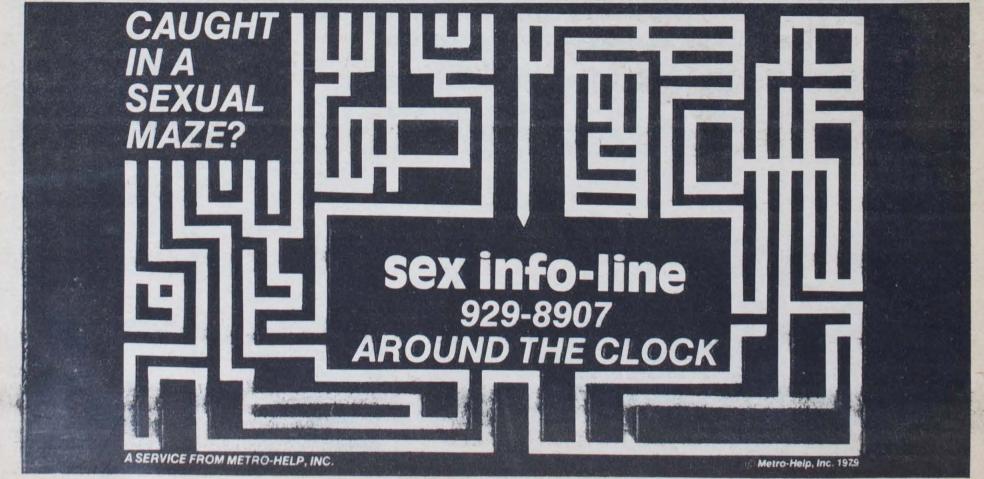
"You figure out a way or you get blowed away. You beat or get beaten.

"You live; you die; you smoke; you buy; you try and you fail; you try and try again." This is Edmund's philosophy. Edmund is a 16-year-old who makes a living dealing in drugs.

Survival outside the system is a way of life for a teen like Edmund. It is a way of life that *New Expression* will describe in a three-part series beginning with this issue. Each of the nine profiles that will appear in this series is very individual. No two of the teens are surviving in the same way. No two of them have the same reasons for needing to survive like this.

One teen is a ticket scalper. Another has turned to panhandling on the CTA. Another is an experienced shoplifter.

They all feel that they are forced to beat the system in order to survive. These are their stories.



Carla operating without a license

Carla was a high school "genius" who graduated last June at 16 from Austin but who couldn't find a decent job except for car washes, fast food restaurants and temporary minimum-wage jobs.

Today she runs an unlicensed day care center for mothers who have to work in her neighborhood. This is her story of survival. 'My aunt, a neighbor and I take care of

T.S. scalping out a living

"It's a gamble. I take a chance on buying two or three hundred seats to a concert by Led Zepplin, The Pretenders or Yes. I remember selling Zepplin tickets for as high as one hundred dollars a seat."

T.S. is a short, fat 18-year-old with long, dark brown hair. He wears a shaggy beard and dresses in old, worn-out cowboy boots, faded blue jeans and wild, colorful shirts. He described his business as we sat out in Grant Park talking.

"Employers don't want young people working for them."

children whose mothers work and can't afford to leave them in a day care center. There are 14 kids whose parents pay \$20 a day. Their mothers provide diapers, food and a change of clothes. We collect the payment every two weeks. The children are at the house at 7 am and leave by 7 pm. It's more than a twelve-hour job, and it isn't easy

Carla feels she's been cheated in the job market. "Employers don't want young people working for them," she said. She doesn't worry about being turned away from her position at her own day care center. Now she takes home \$250 a week to help pay her tuition as a part-time student at Roosevelt University.

'I've gone all over Chicago to try to find jobs. I can put in a hundred applications a day. I've done it before! I'd only end up with no job. 'We were looking for someone with a little more experience,' they say. What they mean is 'someone a lot older.

'How can you ever gain enough experience, if you've never been given the opportunity to gain some.

Carla says she understands the risks she takes on everyday when she opens the doors to care for kids without a license.

"I know what could happen if we get

caught without a license. But we tried getting one and there is so much red tape; it's just worthless.

"We ran into one problem with a lady who was recommended by a friend. Her child had asthma. She didn't tell anyone. The boy started having one of his attacks, and I rushed him over to Cook County Hospital. The mother was furious because we didn't take him to Michael Reese. She threatened to report us to the police. Since then, we have to screen everybody we don't know.

You have to have a lot of patience with kids. I pay close attention to all of them. I teach them to read and write their ABC's. I run this place like a school.

The wonderful thing about my job is. when mothers call and say 'Thanks for everything. My George is writing his ABC's now.' I feel as though I've just received a raise for doing my job.

"I remember selling Led Zepplin tickets for as high as one hundred dollars a seat."

"I've got people working at Ticketrons, Celebration, Jam and other promotional outlets. I have one friend who works for Flip Side Records on Foster Avenue. He gives me a list of performers who are scheduled to have a concert in Chicago. He advises me on how many tickets to purchase.

Some people know me already, so it's no problem selling tickets up at schools,

than some people

make at work in

two weeks."

dances or to neighbors. I'm usually out two or three hours before a concert asking people, 'Who needs tickets?'

Scalping is illegal in Chicago, but it's a misdemeanor and only carries a hundred dollar fine. In other cities, like New Orleans, scalping is not considered illegal. "It's no different than being picked up for disorderly conduct," according to T.S.

But the risks are very real, and T.S. has learned to live with them.

"I was selling tickets to the Plasmatics at the Uptown Theatre. I had fifty tickets to sell. Some guy got hot at me because I wouldn't give him a break on tickets. Ten minutes later the police came over, and I was taken to 11th and State (police station).

'My bail was only \$35, and the case was thrown out of court. They couldn't prove I was selling them.

Another time T.S. ran into trouble after

jeans with holes. My shirt is always dirty

Business is kind of slow until seventhirty. The rush hour usually gives me the opportunity to pick up about \$20 to \$30 when I work hard. You've got to play on people's sentiments. I use a sad story about my family who needs food because we're poor. I don't have any parents who are poor, but people believe anything you tell them

'I have to watch out for police all the time. They seem to know when I'm working hard. I've been picked up before, but I usually just receive a warning

line of work.

than some people make at work in two weeks. Paydays are about the best time because I usually get big tips. Some people give \$5 and \$10 gifts.

'The most I ever received except on Christmas was a hundred dollar bill from a rich white lady who I made cry with my

selling tickets to a concert that cancelled out. He refused to return the money. The police came by his home in Highland Park, but he had been warned and left town for two weeks.

T.S. took up ticket-scalping two years ago when an experienced 25-year-old scalper offered him a partnership. At that time T.S.'s father had just died and his mother went to work to make ends meet. T.S. met the contact people. He worked the gate, and pretty soon he had developed a style of his own.

Now he uses his scalping income to help his mother meet expenses and to pay his college tuition. "Things weren't always as hard as they are now," he said. "It's expensive living in Highland Park. I do my little part by selling tickets. It's half-way honest so my mom overlooks it."

Brian panhandling on the TA

Brian is known as the local poor and homeless boy who needs money to feed his family. In all truth, Brian, 17, who panhandles for money on the CTA buses and trains from 95th to Oak Park, has noboby to care for but himself

He believes that panhandling is just like a job from nine to five, but he thinks of his method as more profitable.

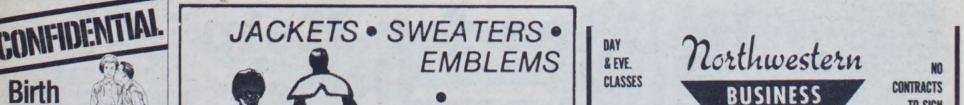
"I get up in the morning at 5:30 and ride the el from Cermak to 95th. I wait for the crowds outside who are going to work early and ask them for money. I tell them I need enough to buy a sandwich and coffee. I usually use this story because people believe it more.

Brian has a set plan for each day of the week. "I'm usually dressed in my torn-up

Brian explained about the benefits in his

'I make more money begging on the CTA

records all night.



with oil spots. "I make more money begging on the CTA

nowadays.

story." Brian dropped out of high school as a sophomore after an argument with an

English teacher over a failing grade. Brian claims that he turned in work that the teacher lost. Yet his course book was filled with F's for that year. He says he could probably get a "regular

job" but then he adds, "who needs the work and headaches." He won't admit that a 17year-old with a ninth grade education isn't likely to pick up a decent paying job.

For now, he feels he's living on top of the world. "I'm my own boss and I get off when I feel the work has been done.

"I live with my aunt for almost free. My mouth pays the bills! I give my aunt a fair share and still have enough to buy clothes, pay for the show and save for my vacation in August. I don't see it as a rip off to the system. The system hits us so hard that it's only fair I get my share out of it.

"When I get home, I can sit and play

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When she was 13-years-old Sally felt that nobody was interested in her. She was having trouble with her parents, and she threatened to run away from home. She began talking with her eighth grade teacher about it, and an important friendship grew up between them.

Sally relied on this teacherfriend as a kind of substitute parent for over five years. "I kept Sally from running away from home several times," said the teacher, who didn't want to be identified.

'Sally decided to get married after dropping out of school. She asked me to come to her wedding, but I couldn't make it. After that it was never the same. She told me that I hurt her deeply by not coming to the wedding. But Sally still comes by the house and calls me occasionally.

This teacher got involved with a teen in a way that is increasingly common. Sometimes the adult is a teen's boss, or the local auto mechanic or the mother a teen babysits for. But the result is the same - the teen makes this person the "main" adult in his life. He counts on the adult for conversations, for counseling, and, often, for hanging around with.

In this article New Expression takes a look at this experience of parent-substitution. We conducted a series of interviews with adults who have accepted this role.

NE: How do you know when a teen sees you as a parent-substitute?

Barbara Campbell, Local Motion (a drop-in center on the Near North side): When they want people to tell them what to do. Sometimes they do things that they know they shouldn't be doing. They come up to me with cans of beer in their hands. I don't tell them to stop drinking. They're very much into attention getting. Lots of times all they come around for is company.

Ray Picchetti, Northwest Youth Outreach (an outreach project on the Northwest side): "Most often they'll ask me, 'What should I do?' That's how I know they are making me into a substitute parent. I prefer not to be a substitute, but I don't mind being one."

Mozella Gibson, teacher and coach of the basketball cheerleading squad at Claslin College: "I let one of the girls I had cut from the squad play as a substitute for a couple of games. When I told her I had no intentions of letting her stay on the squad for the rest of

the year, she got very upset and some words were exchanged. That's when she said 'I looked at you as my mother because you're so nice; you were my favorite person.' She apologized for the other things she said, and told me that she didn't mean it. I told her I knew that she was just angry. Now she doesn't talk to me as much as she used to because she thinks I have a grudge against her. All of the girls on the squad talk to me more than they do their mothers"

NE: Why do teens seek a parent-substitute?

Grace Gonzalez, counselor at Juarez High School: "Sometimes it's a crisis situation. I referred one girl who I couldn't help to an agency, and I didn't see her after that.

"A parent is more emotional about their kids than anyone else. With my own kids I sometimes say 'You don't know what you're talking about.' When I'm with other teens I'm more open, less critical. Parents from Mexico, for

whatever reason - language, generation gap - tend to be less open. They give commands. It's an open-and-shut case. This is the way it is. That's it. You can't communicate to them."

NE: How do you handle the role of parent-substitute?

Picchetti: I might play the role of a mother. I might say to a guy who complains that he doesn't have a date 'You. Look at the way you dress. How do you expect a girl to look at you?' If a kid says, 'You sound like my mother,' I'll say, 'I'm not your mother. I may sound like your mother but I'm not.

"I'm an authority figure but they know I'm not going to hurt them. I'll be a substitute for what ever they need - a father, a mother, a brother, a sister, a boyfriend, a girlfriend.

'For example, a girl might tell me about her problems just like she would talk to a boyfriend. A guy might start acting like me. He sees me and he thinks 'I can still have fun and not be an ass-hole (anti-social)'

Gonzalez: It's not an insult for them to see me as their mother. It's a compliment. I hope that's how they see me because that's how I feel.

What matters is that they come. Whether they want a safety pin or a Band-Aid. If I give them a Band-Aid, I hope that makes it easier to come again and talk about their feelings.

NE: Do teens who seek a parent-substitute normally have serious problems?

Gonzalez: "I think it happens to everybody. Kids are kids. They're going to go for guidance, for advice. They want to talk to someone who is kind, sympathetic, friendly. They need someone who can make them feel confident about themselves.'

Paul Ginsberg, Dean of Students, University of Wisconsin-

Madison: "I get into a lot of trouble when I say it's okay for kids not to like their parents. Parents don't like that. But if parents were gods they couldn't give their kids everything they need. Parents should accept a teenager's need for outside support from another adult.

NE: Can being a parent-substitute create problems for the adult?

Gonzalez: "I think that a teacher's evening is his own. If a student keeps calling his teacher at home, it can create problems for the teacher's own family.

Other adults mentioned problems with lending money, letting a runaway stay at his house, of not having the ability to help teens deal with some problems. One former counselor said she had to refer a teen girl to an agency which had the professional help she couldn't give. She said that she hoped the teen would not feel rejected, would not feel that her friend didn't care any more.

Officer Karen Salvi, Chicago Police Youth Division: "There used to be a charge of harboring a runaway that could be used against adults who let a teen stay at their place. Now there really is no charge. It's better for kids to come here. If they have good reasons for not wanting to live at home - physical, psychological or sexual abuse - we'll find a place for them to stay. We won't send them home.

Another officer said that in the past, judges have refused to prosecute adults who let teens stay with them because they felt the adult was nice enough to take care of the teen instead of letting them stay out on the streets.

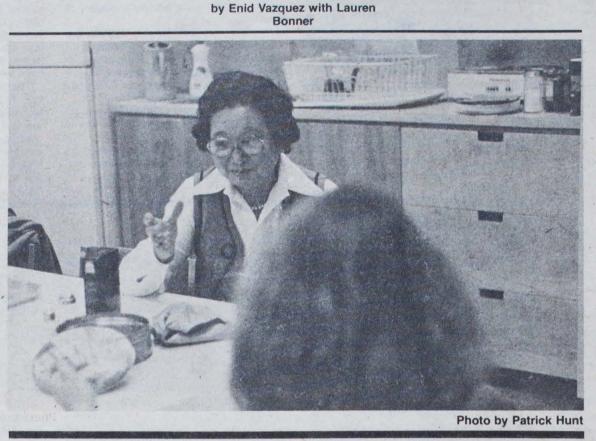
NE: Why do adults let themselves become parent-substitutes?

Gonzalez: "They can care a lot about a teen. I see teachers go out of their way to say 'How are you doing?' They want to know that the teen is doing well. They like to see the student years later to see if they did anything that helped that student."

·Picchetti: "I'm a planter of seeds - seeds of morals, values, common sense, reality. I make them think about what's happening to them. I tell them there are alternatives.

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Courts "check" girls' sex lives

by Amy Weber

Two teen girls were charged December 13 with the murder and robbery of Anthony J. Hopfner, a 32-year-old IBM salesman. Their 15-year-old companion, a juvenile, was accused of murder and armed robbery in a delinquency petition.

On December 18, the Chicago Tribune reported that the girls "are three street kids, tough-talking, hard-edged teen-age girls from broken homes who dropped out of school in favor of 'hanging out' at pinball parlors and street corners."

Stan Davis, of the YMCA's Juvenile Justice Task Force, believes that the incident was tragic, not only because a man lost his life and three girls are in police custody, but because it contributes to the image of young people as irresponsible, and even dangerous.

The murder of Anthony Hopfner is not typical of the types of crimes that teen girls commit. Most girls who are arrested are charged with status offenses. The status offense is a special category for youth such as truancy and running away.

Most crimes for adult women are property offenses. The three girls in the Hopfner case claim that they planned to rob someone but not to kill anyone. The oldest girl said she needed money to pay her bills.

According to research by Rita James Simon and Navin Sharna, most women's crimes are attempts to pay their bills rather than acts of violence. Charges against women such as forgery, fraud, larceny and shop lifting have increased since the 1950's but charges of violence among women have not increased.

"Lower class girls end up shop lifting because their families don't have anything, and they want what other kids have," said Renny Golden, professor of criminal justice at Northeastern Illinois University.

Golden said that girls are brought into juvenile court for issues of sexuality whereas boys are not. "Truancy, running away and incorrigibility — for girls in court these acts translate into sexual promiscuity. "It's not considered a crime for a boy to be sexually active, but it is for a girl," Golden said.

"The judge acts as a father in these cases to protect the girl's sexuality, to keep her from becoming pregnant, but also to keep her from acting assertively — which is all right for boys."

In 1979, the Chicago Law Enforcement Study Group recommended that "The Juvenile Court should not tolerate sexual



discrimination in the charging, examination or treatment of minors."

In preparation for the report, the group observed 777 Juvenile Court proceedings and found that 37 of them focused on the sexual habits (not including prostitution) of the female juveniles.

Girls were asked embarrassing questions about their sexual habits, especially if they were runaways, even if their parents had not expressed concern for such activities, the report stated.

In only one of the 777 proceedings was a boy asked about his sexual habits. The boy had come to court dressed as a girl.

Harris Meyer, co-author of the report, said recently, "We have no reason to believe at this time that the practices of the Cook County Juvenile Court are any different than they were when we made the recommendations."

Meyer blames parents for enforcing this double standard. Parents bring girls into court for sexual misbehavior more often than boys.

The report also said that police act paternally toward girls and charge some girls with a MINS (minor in need of supervision) offense when a more severe delinquency charge may have been more appropriate.

The study group concluded, "whether sexual discrimination works for or against teen women, it should not be tolerated in a court of law."



Photo Courtesy of the Chicago Tribune

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Behind Tinted Glasses

Can adults change?

We all know the type of New Year's resolutions that adults would like to hear from us:

- Resolved: I will not play my record player as loud as it ought to be played to be any good whenever any adults are in the house.
- Resolved: I will start looking for a job, and I will keep reporting to the family about all the applications I have filled out so that they know that I'm not lazy, and I won't quit applying until after their Christmas
- bills are paid. **Resolved:** I will start doing homework from the first day of second semester classes so that my parents don't have to come up with newer and grosser punishments to keep me from getting "D's."

But now it's time for teens to propose some resolutions that they would like to hear from adults:

For bus drivers:

Resolved: I will take pity on students who

"I promise not to treat my gym students any differently than I treat my varsity team members."

get on my bus with so many books that they can't see the steps. I won't ask them where their bus cards are. Instead, I'll give them a sympathetic smile and tell them I know that they qualify for the student fare or else they're carrying the dumbest, heaviest disguise for the sake of saving forty-five cents.

Breaking Away

by Fannie LeFlore

Freshman goes broke

I've learned one big lesson in my freshman year of college that goes far beyond the books I've read and the lectures I've listened to. I've learned — through mistakes — how to handle money.

My university bills include fees for outof-state tuition, full room and board and all of the expenses that I charge against my student ID card, which works like a VISA or Mastercharge at all campus stores. The Office of the Registrar handles all accounts of student bills by computer. When I receive my bill, I also receive a deadline date for payment.

For the first couple of months I had to meet those deadlines with my own summer

Letters⁻

Banks discourage teens

In your November edition I found your article, "Banks Discourage Teen Savings," very interesting. It is true that banks are starting to raise the minimum age of starting savings and that way it discourages teens from putting money in the bank at all. savings and money from family and friends because my financial aid payments were delayed. Several weeks after school started I was confronted with a bill that I

"I was so thrilled by the idea of being able to write personal checks that I got carried away."

could not pay. And so I had the opportunity to see how insensitive computers are toward a student's financial problems. The computer was very prompt — it sent me a letter of cancellation one day after my bill mistake. All the girls on my dorm floor would meet in the hall and talk about our phone bills. The discussion always sounded like an auction. Someone would say, "My bill was up to \$45 this time." Somebody else For SAT, ACT test chiefs:

Resolved: We will not allow any vocabulary words on our tests that we do not personally say or write in our every day lives. We will make sure that we hire people to write these tests who have teenaged sons and daughters, so that they will have to live with their own son's and daughter's test marks.

For parents:

Resolved: I promise not to chop up my child's friends when they call on the phone. I will not withold any messages, even if the person calling isn't my idea of the type of friend I would choose.

For storeowners:

Resolved: I will not watch teenagers in my store any more than I watch any other age group. Therefore, I will no longer have my security guards follow teenagers around my store unless they feel as if they need a second opinion when buying a pair of shoe laces.

For bank tellers:

Resolved: I will no longer hassle teens when they come to cash their paychecks. I will not ask them for more identification than I demand of adults. From now on I will cash their checks free of service charge in celebration of their having a job in these hard times.

came due.

be the school jailer.

For librarians:

noise as I do.

to them.

Resolved: I will stop acting like the CIA when I see two students sitting together at

the same library table, and I promise to

keep my own noise level down by being as

quiet as the students who I am nagging to

keep quiet. From now on I will let students sit where they please and talk to whom they

please as long as they don't make as much

Resolved: I promise not to treat my gym

students any differently than I treat my varsity team members. Therefore, my gym

students may be late for class, may take their time about getting dressed, or not get

dressed at all. Also, if they are receiving any

grade below a "C", they can come and talk

to me, and I will graciously take it upon

myself to butter up the teacher that gave it

Resolved: I will not take out my frustrations

on students when they suddenly arrive in

my office saying that they were sent there

by a teacher. Instead, I will confront the

faculty members and ask them why I should

For school secretaries:

For varsity team coaches:

My response was to visit the financial aid office to take out a loan, I was impressed with the fact that I had no problem getting my first loan, and I regained a positive attitude toward things. But, still, I was making mistakes.

One thing that I had in common with all of the other freshman on my floor was the pride of having my own personal checks. I was so thrilled by the idea of being able to write personal checks that I got carried away.

At times, when I felt lonely and wanted to talk with old friends, I would remind myself that long distance calls were out of the question in terms of what I could handle financially. But the loneliness I felt overwhelmed that reasonableness, and I made the calls.

And I wasn't the only one making that

would say, "My roommate's bill is \$70." And just as surely somebody else would say, "Oh, yeah, well mine was \$75."

When I look back on everything, I can't put the blame on the financial aid office for not giving out enough money because they do most of the time. I can't put the blame on my family and friends for not sending enough money because they've been very helpful. I can't even put the blame on the bank where I held a savings account for not giving me enough interest.

My problem was that I tried living in luxury. Luxury and college life don't mix!

I started doing cornrowing to earn pocket money. I put up signs trying to get a ride home over the holiday breaks so that I could save the bus fare, and I did save \$17. I finally paid all my bills and had made plans to earn money over the holidays so that I wouldn't have to give up movies or my candy bars or my Dr. Pepper, totally.

The lessons I learned about handling money have caused me to act like a housewife tearing out coupons for special discounts so that she can balance the family budget. I'm still far from being an expert accountant or financial adviser, but I know that I will handle my money better the second time around.

If I didn't learn what I have to do with money, I did learn what not to do with it.

If it doesn't disrupt the educational process, which doen't seem likely, then he should be able to wear it. I want to thank you for printing that article. It has made me think

pertaining to college. I'm a sophomore in high school and I'm not that interested in choosing the college I would like to attend. It hardly had any other articles. I think

touched the surface, but from now on, I hope you can dig a little deeper. Mark Sorensen

That way it gets worse because either teens will lose track of their money at home or they will go and spend it on some junk.

We teens do take our money out of the bank quite often. And we usually do not deposit it again, but people have to understand that our parents don't pay for everything we need.

Kim Moseid

Principal buttons-up protestor

In reading your November issue I noticed an interesting article called "Principal buttons-up protestor." It mentions a California high school student who was suspended for wearing a button expressing vulgarity. I think students should be allowed to wear anything they want to. I agree it is not impressive, but a student should not be denied his rights to dress as he wishes. a lot about student rights.

Michele Lazar

Names mean \$s

I think it is terrible what the ACT and SAT companies do. The students who want to take the SAT and ACT tests have to pay for them to begin with. The students have to fill out, like you said, profile information, then SAT and ACT turn around and sell your information for eleven cents or forty cents just because you checked a little box.

If anyone should get any money out of that deal, it should be the student who will need a lot of money in order to go to college. Randall Odzer

Editor's note: But the students voluntarily check that box. It's the students themselves who give the test companies permission.

Thinking About College?

I did not enjoy your November issue of New Expression. It was filled with facts next time you should keep such articles limited.

Garbriella Velcic

I really enjoyed the November issue of New Expression. All of the articles had many details that I wanted to know about college.

I wasn't really sure if college was right for me. I read the articles about colleges, and I decided that college was indeed a very good idea. Expanding my education will be easier thanks to you.

DeAnna Giberson

Sororities & Frats

I read your paper's column featuring college sororities and fraternities. I enjoyed reading it, but the article wasn't very informative. It told about prices of joining, along with the benefits and disadvantages of living in fraternities.

I really wanted to know how people live and function inside and out of their sororities or fraternities. Your section only

It's time to set school policies on fees

I have been told that the purpose of school fees is to supplement the materials the Board of Education does not provide, which is a majority of them.

Since the beginning of the school year I have spent approximately \$40 in fees.

The students do not benefit from the classroom fees. For example, I paid fifty cents every year for foreign language fees. The purpose of this fee was to maintain a foreign language lab. But we never did have a lab because they did not have the appropriate materials.

I asked the administration to reconsider the fee. As a result, the students are just required to pay a foreign language fee the first year they take a language course.

I only suggest that students be well aware of the fees they pay and how they are spent.

James Knox

by Tanya Jackson

Is gang threat out of control?



Photo by Oscar Moresi

Dave Weinberg, Director of Local Motion

Basically, what our organization does is hang out on street corners and in parks and try to get to know gang members and other teens. We try to help teens decide what lifestyle they want to take.

I don't think that the gang situation has ever been under control. I think that the gangs are growing because there are not many jobs around.

Selling drugs in a gang is a way to make money and a way to gain respect from adults because they sell drugs to adults.

There's a lot of glamour to being in a gang. The more powerless people become, the more popular gangs are.

A lot of police focus on teens who aren't doing anything more serious than drinking or getting high on drugs. This can drive a kid into joining a gang because he feels that if he's going to be punished anyway, he might as well be punished for something serious.

Teens on the streets look up to cops like a father-figure. That's why cops need to show these teens some respect.

We encourage communities to get involved and talk. We have a good relationship with Lake View high school where we have access to the lunch room and the grounds. We can talk with teachers about the gang situation as well as teens. All of this helps.



Joan Bucaro, 17 Cathedral

I think the gang situation is getting out of hand. Now I'm scared to walk on the streets at night.

When I was younger I was not afraid to go downtown at night, but it's just not safe any more.

I used to go to Cathedral's dances, but there were always gang fights after the dances last year and so I don't attend them any more.

I feel that the gang situation has affected my life because I know a lot of people in gangs that have been arrested. A friend of mine was recently arrested.

I still go out at night if I have a ride or if I'm with a crowd of people. But I avoid going out by myself or riding on buses at night.



Photo by Patrick Hunt David Bailey, 14 Luther South

I definitely feel my social life has been affected by the gang situation.

Disciples and El Rukns live in my neighborhood.

The other day they broke into my neighbor's house. Two years ago they broke into my house and took a tape recorder, coats and TVs.

Police come around our block often. Sometimes the community has meetings but they don't seem effective because they never do anything.

When I stay out late, my mother gets very worried about me because of the gangs. Sometimes my mother makes me stay close to home.



Cmdr. Edward Pleines, Chicago Police Gang Div.

The gang problem is under the jurisdiction of the Police Department.

It is not really our job to put the gangs out of existence. We investigage crimes that gangs commit. We assist the District Commanders in keeping the gangs under control.

I don't think that the gang problem is getting out of hand because there has been a reduction in gang-related murders since 1979, from 65 percent in 1979 to 33 percent in 1980.

Maybe there has been a reduction in murders because of the pressure the police are putting on the gangs and because communities are becoming very involved in gang control.

- we think so!

Do you remember watching "The Holocaust" on TV and thinking how bad it must have been to live every day in fear of Nazi Storm troopers? And when you watch those late

night Westerns on TV and see the bad guys taking over the saloon, controlling the sheriff and bleeding the small ranch holders, are you thinking that those days are gone forever?

Well, take a good look at this city right now! Teens are frightened. Adults are frightened. Store owners are frightened. Movie theaters and roller skating rinks have become places for shoot-outs. School dances have become slugfests. Drugs are so-o available.

The situation seems out of control to a lot of frightened teens that we interviewed. The adults who have power to do something about it don't seem to agree on a solution. What is worse, these adults in different positions of power don't seem to be talking to one another about it.

The threat of gangs in this city cannot be solved by any one group of any one department of government. Part of the solution is in teen jobs. Part of the solution is in the respect teens receive in their community. Part of the solution is the response of the schools. Part of the solution is in the way police relate to individuals in the gangs and to teens who are not in gangs. Part of the solution is with adults who are around the teens that are being recruited.

All of these people who are involved in the solution need to start meeting together. City Hall needs to give this problem at least as much attention as the beautification of the Loop.

Mayor Byrne wants to be remembered for making this city an international culture center. If she doesn't do something to correct the growing threat of the gangs, she may be remembered for bringing back the days of Al Capone.

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Teens advise TV show — that works

"The New Voice," a dramatic TV series about teens, will appear on the public broadcast network this month.

The main characters in each of the 24 dramas are high school newspaper reporters who work on difficult stories such as suicide, VD, teen prostitution and prejudice. Like "Lou Grant" some of the stories in this series are about the problems that reporters and editors have with one another.

The scripts for this series were created with the help of five teen consultants. One of these consultants, Paula Eubanks, is a reporter for New Expression. She flew to Boston for two years while the program was being produced in order to help make the stories honest.

Paula was able to look at the finished programs in advance, and so we asked her to describe her own impressions of the show and to explain what influence she and the other teen consultants actually had on the scripts.

by Paula Eubanks

I was what they needed — a high school newspaper writer going to an integrated city school in the Midwest. I was White. And I was willing to talk about it.

So, about two years ago I was chosen by the production crew of "The New Voice" to represent all White, Midwestern, big city high school students. These TV producers brought me to Boston along with four other teens who they chose for other reasons.

They chose John from Harlem to represent Hispanics, teens who live in projects and teens from broken homes. They chose Laura from New Mexico to represent native Americans. They chose Cheryl from a small town in Utah



Television

to represent Orientals. She was a Buddhist. And they chose DeeDee from Washington, D.C., to represent Blacks, jocks, stable family life and accelerated schooling.

All five of us were suspicious. We didn't think the adult staff would listen to what we had to say. We were pretty sure that they would do their TV show any way they wanted. But it was fun for us to get out of school for a few days and travel.

I had never been to the East Coast, much less running up a tab at the Hyatt House.

After our first morning meeting to-

Photo courtesy of PBS

gether we changed our minds. The adult staff was recording everything we had to say as we sat around in a living room setting. Every teen talked freely and forcefully about what they thought "The New Voice" should be.

What wound up on those tapes you will be able to see on "The New Voice" hour-long dramas.

As the 24 scripts developed each of us received first-draft copies to read and react to. Our criticisms were really used. I saw my own suggestions included in the final draft of the script.

One adult on the Advisory Board, a Black woman, was very opposed to any negative images. The teens over-ruled her. They all agreed that some of these "negative" scenes were very honest and needed to be included.

Our criticism of the scripts prevented the Oriental boy character, Ken, from being so "goody-goody." It prevented words like "gee whiz." It prevented the character of Lauraine, the White reporter, from being overly understanding and so open to everyone's ideas that her lines sounded very phony. As a result of our comments the character Lauraine began to have family problems and showed she could be defensive.

We had breakfast with the actresses and actors so that we could talk to them about the way they were portraying teens. In the drama about drugs the cast acted very cocky in the way they got their information. We told them that real teen reporters wouldn't get tough interviews that easily. We told them that a smart Alec-type teen would never get a good interview.

We changed the character of Millie, who was always campaigning for every cause and never cared about herself. At the same time Millie was supposed to be college-bound. We argued that the teens we knew who wanted to get into college didn't go around cutting classes like Millie did.

I became so convinced of my role as a shaper of this program that I surprised myself when I argued passionately against the show on school race relations. At that point the production of this show, entitled "Audition," could not be changed. That was terribly frustrating to me, but I know that I influenced the producers' attitudes which will make a difference in other shows they produce.

Despite the frustrations, I think "The New Voice" accomplishes something important. The show on "Pregnancy" is better than any major network TV program I've ever seen on this subject. I think it should win an Emmy.

This experience was like a TV version of **New Expression** because these shows were not adult versions of teen life. The teens actually had ownership of the show. I hope you like them on Ch. 11.

Calendar

- January
- 15 School holiday, Dr. Martin Luther King
- 17 Dancing lessons: The Mo Ming Chicago Barn Dance Co. is giving lessons in country, circle and line dancing, 1034 W. Barry, 8 pm, \$4 includes refreshments (472-9894).
- 20 Inauguration Day in Washington
- 21 "The Making of M*A*S*H," a

documentary about the way a TV program is made. Ch. 11, 8 pm. "When the Circus Came to Town," Ch. 2, 8 pm. 26 "TV Guide Special." A look at last

- year's TV season, and a look into the future, Ch. 5, 8 pm. 27 "The Bunker" about Hitler's final
- days. Ch. 2, 8 pm. 29 Semester break, Chicago public
- schools

February

13 School holiday, Lincoln's birthday celebrated.

Match the star with the gold

The following song artists have all recorded a record that has sold a million copies or more. See if you can match the name of the million seller single with the name of the person or group who produced the hit.





1. Donna Summer 2. Rod Stewart 3. Billy Joel 4. Earth, Wind & Fire 5. The Jackson 5 6. Led Zepplin 7. The Commodores 8. Minnie Ripperton 9. Blondie 10. David Bow 11. Natalie Cole 12. Kiss A. Maggie Mae B. Fame C. Inseparable D. Loving You E. Call Me F. Reasons G. Love To Love You, Baby H. Beth I. Sweet Love J. Stairway to Heaven K. The Love You Save L. Piano Man

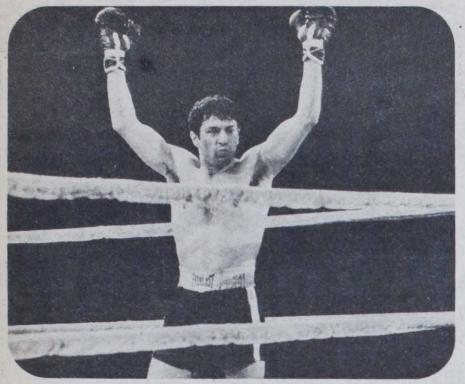
Rules

- 1. Write your answers on a sheet of paper numbered 1 to 12.
- 2. Send your answers along with your name, address, school and phone number to: Youth Communication, Teasers, 207 South Wabash, 8th floor, Chicago IL 60604.
- 3. All entries must be in by Feb. 4.
- 4. People working for Youth Communication cannot participate in the contest.
- 5. A lottery of all the correct entries will be held to determine the prize winners who will receive record albums.

Winners?

None of our November applicants were 100% correct, but one person's entry stood out: Crystal Allison of Julian High School. Congratulations Crystal!





Raging Bull

'Raging Bull" is almost perfect. It's a well-acted, masterfully photographed film. The strengths of the movie almost covers-up the fact that the screenplay doesn't tell us enough about the early life of Jake LaMotta to explain the way he behaves as a boxing champion.

'Raging Bull" is a brutal portrait of LaMotta (DeNiro). The picture opens with a glimpse of LaMotta's personality, and it is not a nice one. He constantly abuses his first wife, and because he feels guilty about it, he abuses himself.

In an early scene LaMotta forces his brother to punch him, repeatedly, in the face. The fighter uses this as therapy for all the hurt he gives out. This scene lets us know that LaMotta is a distrubed character. And so the rest of the film is fairly predictable — every time LaMotta hurts someone he will pay.

Robert DeNiro as LaMotta is brilliant in a role that requires him to age 20 years and gain up to 60 pounds. DeNiro appears in nearly every scene, and though the script doesn't reveal his

Nine to Five

"Nine to Five" is a wonderfully inspired comedy. It's full of many elements that made it the best comedy of the holiday season.

The film's strongest element is its cast. Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin and Dolly Parton star as office workers all under pressure from the big; bad, boss (Dabney Coleman).

In the opening scenes "Nine to Five" makes statements about sexual harrassment, day care and independence from marriage. (Would it be a Jane Fonda film if it didn't?) But this is not the part of the comedy that succeeds.

When the girls (women, I'm sorry) get

Raging Bui

life-long history, he commands sympathy by the end of the film when he appears as a worn-out stand-up comic. DeNiro deserves an Oscar for his performance.

Cathy Moriarty, a newcomer, plays LaMotta's second wife. Though her lines are limited, she leaves a positive impact on the story. She has a beauty that commands attention.

The flaw in this study of personality is not with the acting but with the script. We only see LaMotta abusing people and ruining his life. There are no explanations for this behavior.

Director Martin Sorsese proves himself a master in visualizing conflict. He creates LaMotta's fantasy of Vicki cheating on him by showing her glide through rooms in slow motion, and a friendly kiss becomes much more. The boxing scenes are brutally realistic. The black and white photography make these scenes more believable than those in the "Rocky" films. The boxing scenes are a knockout, and so is "Raging Bull" almost.

Brian Lewis

involved in a kidnapping scheme, then "Nine to Five" becomes a delightful screwball comedy. This is when the trio display their comic talent. (After all this is supposed to be a comedy.)

When Fonda, Tomlin and Parton are on the screen together they are usually hilarious. Dolly Parton as Doralee Rhodes, the boss' sexually harassed secretary, is a pleasant surprise. She is funny and energetic. Dolly lights up the screen.

"Nine to Five" is a very entertaining time at the movies. The plot is improbable, but the presence of these talented women comics is well worth a ticket. **Brian Lewis**

University of Chicago

No doubt you've heard about Loyola, but did you know that Loyola University of Chicago is the oldest university in the city? Since 1870, Loyola has been providing outstanding academic programs to students from metropolitan Chicago and afar. The four undergraduate divisions of Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education, and Nursing are located primarily on two campuses, the Lake Shore Campus on the edge of Lake Michigan and the Water Tower Campus on the Magnificent Mile of Chicago's Gold Coast.

Professional schools of law, social work, dentistry and medicine augment the resources of the pre-professional undergraduate programs; education in the Jesuit tradition provides a strong foundation of respect for the individual; and location in the city enables students to benefit from the cultural and social advantages which only Chicago can offer.

Residence halls accommodate 1,800 students at our Lake Shore Campus. You have the option, therefore, of commuting or living on campus and still benefit from residing in Chicago. Men's and women's athletics, as well as a myriad of student service organizations and activities, complement the academic programs.

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