

The BOSCO BUGLE

EDITION #5



Media Representations of Crime

From the news you read, it is inevitable that you will come across some form an article on the topic of crime and deviance as it makes up a lot of coverage. Sociological statistics claim 45-71% of press and radio news was about various form of deviance and its control. Others have found British newspapers devote up to 30% of their column inches to crime. However, while the news media show a keen interest in crime, they give a distorted image of: crime, criminals and policing.

The media is seen to over represent violent and sexual crime as it portrays criminals and victims as older and more middle class. Media coverage also exaggerates police success in clearing up cases. Furthermore, the media exaggerates the risk of victimisation especially for women, white people and higher status individuals. Crime is often reported as a series of separate events without structure and without examining underlying causes. The media can overplay extraordinary crimes and underplay ordinary ones.

It is also important to note that news is



perceived as a social construction, according to sociologists, based on news values such as dramatisation and violence - which helps to explain the media's interest in crime. Society finds certain types of news articles more interesting than others. One example is society's interest in the murder of Sarah Everard. This may be because it is something that could directly impact anyone around us - something we find so terrifying, thus

encouraging us to read on.

- Olivia Faircliff - Editor

Utku Bicer - Salesian Voices



I was born in Istanbul, Turkey. When I was just a month old, my mother and I joined my father in Bucharest, Romania. Bucharest is a city full of history, from the Roman ruins scattered around the city, along with the various crumbs of the Ottoman Empire, and recent Soviet housing blocks from before the collapse of the Union. There is even a copy of the Arc de Triumph in the centre of the city, earning it the nickname of 'Little Paris of the East.'

I never had a problem with learning Romanian whilst living in a Turkish household, as we had moved there when I was very young, and grew up learning Romanian from my childminders and from television. The real language barrier came when I started primary school at the International British School of Bucharest. Since I moved from a Romanian preschool to a British style primary school, I was made to skip year 1 as I would've been older than my peers. However, starting in Year 2 made learning English very difficult, as I had no foundation in the English language, and regularly got picked on for my lack of English. Luckily, I had the advantage of being fluent in two languages already, so by the start of year 3, I was confident with speaking the language. By the time I moved to the UK in August of 2016, I was fully confident in using the English language and I had very little trouble communicating with my new peers in secondary school.

Growing up far from home offered me the opportunity to experience a variety of different cultures and to enjoy intriguing experiences. For example, I witnessed the long-term impacts of a country joining the EU, as Romania became an EU member in 2007 when I was living there, and now I will

experience the same for a country leaving the EU.

To this day, I still get to meet new people from different backgrounds and have new experiences. Even though I may have never grown up in my home country of Turkey, I still consider myself Turkish. As for the experiences I have had living abroad, I wouldn't give them up for the world.

An Icon of Queer History- Mary Frith

Mary Frith, also known by the alias Moll Cutpurse, was a prolific pickpocket who thrived in London's underworld in the 1600s. However, more controversially for her time than her thieving, Mary would also present herself in public wearing a doublet and baggy breaches whilst swearing and smoking a pipe (she is thought to be the first public female smoker in England); all traits that were seen to be exclusively masculine, making her one of the first people in recorded English history to publicly break gender norms and conventions. (As a note, since labels such as transgender and non-binary were not used in Mary's time, she was never defined in such a way and thus she cannot be definitively labelled as such in the present).

Mary lived an incredibly eccentric life, and her alias, Moll Cutpurse, provides some insight into her character: the name 'Moll' was used to describe young women of a disreputable character whilst 'Cutpurse' is an obvious link to her sly methods of thievery, wherein she would cut purses with a knife and steal the contents. For her thievery, she was burned on the hand four times, a common punishment for thieves at the time. Additionally, after this public shaming, Mary lined the walls of her house with mirrors, demonstrating her unrelenting self-confidence. Similarly, when bet 20 pounds by a showman that she would not ride from Charing Cross to Shoreditch whilst dressed as a man, she not only successfully won the

bet but also rode whilst flaunting a banner and playing the trumpet, she was truly unapologetically flamboyant.



Unfortunately, as is the reality for most who broke conventions in history, Mary's life was not without struggle. She faced reprisal when she was arrested for dressing indecently, where a friend describes her as weeping "bitterly", as well as being ordered to do public penance. There are also rumours that Mary's marriage to her husband was an elaborate charade used for her to evade unrelenting accusations that she was a spinster from those who did not like that she broke the social conventions set for women. To conclude, Mary 'Moll Cutpurse' Frith revelled in her unique gender expression, actively seeking to draw attention and break free from the conventions set for women, refusing to be a quiet, devout and feminine wife. Many did not view Mary as a woman, believing that her freedom and lack of the standards that women were expected to hold made her unwomanly and somewhat otherworldly for the 1600s. Her irregularity and flamboyancy, coated with her unrelenting self-assuredness, cement Mary Frith as an icon in early queer history.

- Zoe Mudd



POETS' CORNER

Best Before End, by Olivia Burgess

I am terrified of exhausting words. *Hourglass/timekeeper/chronograph*
 The eschaton is coming, soft and sinewy... what will it feel like, the slow death of my liberty? *Abating breeze/amber/autumnal depression*
 My tongue's ink pen is up for reinvention- Some desperate droplet needs to lick, Flame, spark. Burn down my consternation And this acrid desire to impress with my mouth. *Acidic/spittle/charcoal/phoenix*
 Yesterday: near miss. A sputter Puff of smoke. Coughing, I scoured To an authorial mechanic. They shook their heads I felt Pages ruffle, velvet hardbacks bump. *Beauty of emptiness*
 I am struggling to form a sentence so plaintive It makes my own thoughts clutch tissues. Only then: triumphance, gold, purring in a medicated sunset as the end credits roll. *Fade to black/acknowledgements/*
 That is all, that is it, goodnight, goodbye
 If only -we are open to questions- could my handwriting save me? *Not a chance/*
 Previous flawed poems sit plagued by blots, smears, e-semble (nothing new). Word craters, people slide down and die. I am a falling star. A plummeting asteroid. Useless nebula. *graveyard/decay/worm/compost/regenerate*
 A self-proclaimed writer Who can't write a word. *syntax funeral.*
 Irony-

The Big Issue

As we progress through the season of winter, it may be difficult to think about other



people who are struggling with money, housing and food – three basic needs most of us just expect. There are many ways to support these people, one example is through buying The Big Issue. The Big Issue is a national magazine, producing weekly editions, similarly to other magazines. However, the difference that separates The Big Issue from other types of magazines is the fact they are sold by homeless street vendors in order to allow them to support themselves financially. The Big Issue has been supporting those in need for over 30 years founded by John Bird and Gordon Roddick. The vendors buy the magazines from The Big Issue Foundation at £1.50 and then sell them to the general public for an increased price. For many people, seeing these vendors on the streets may seem like begging, however, they work from morning to night to support their chances of generating a sustainable income to provide basic needs. A prolific story of how The Big Issue is helping thousands is through Philip Waltham, an individual who sold the magazine in London in the late Nineties while battling drug addiction. Now he runs one of Britain's biggest sustainable fashion wholesalers and even still carries his Big

Issue bag around with him everywhere he goes. Phillip states that the "The Big Issue helped me put money in my back pocket and feed myself. They really did help me so much." It is clear through stories like this how impactful the Big Issue can be in helping a variety of people and is a cause that we should support - especially during a cold winter.

Alisia William and Kian Healey

International Holocaust Memorial Day

This year commemorates the victims of the Holocaust and Nazi regime on the 27th of January – the 77th anniversary of the liberation from the largest concentration camp in Auschwitz. It continues to be an extremely important day to be reminded of the event that scarred the world in the hope that mass genocide will never occur again. A survivor of the Holocaust, Elie Wiesel, argues that "Without memory, there is no culture. Without memory, there would be no civilisation, no society no future." This day is intended to highlight the dangers of Holocaust denial and encourage the preservation of memorial sites. It raises awareness for the wide range of those affected by the Holocaust; not just Jews who were tragically persecuted but political prisoners, members of the LGBTQ+ community and people classed as 'undesirable' by the Nazi State. This did not just affect German Jews but Jews across Europe.



Many of these concentration camps have been preserved and protected, allowing for the entry of the general public to pay their respects and educate themselves on the true atrocities of the mass genocide. If you would like to learn more about the events during the Holocaust, books such as the Tattooist of Auschwitz, the Boy in Striped Pyjamas (or watch the film adaptation) or the powerful film - The Pianist. Additionally, the charity Holocaust Memorial Day Trust are encouraging the general public to safely light a candle in their home in memory of the victims. This day serves as a reminder to us all to stand up against hatred and blind discrimination in the modern day in order to honour its victims. The United Nations encourage the world to remain educated on this topic and unite against hatred.

Holly Grammer

Tonga Tsunami

After a volcanic eruption caused waves of up to 15 metres high to strike Tonga, many of the houses on its three smallest islands have been destroyed. It has caused havoc in the lives of the islanders, with trees knocked down and debris covering the ground. At least 3 deaths have been confirmed linking to the tsunami tragedy including British national, Angela Glover, who ran a dog shelter with her husband in Tonga. Additionally, in Peru, two people drowned as a result of abnormally high waves. Eyewitnesses reported that there was a sound "like bombs going off" before the tsunami hit, sending families fleeing to reach higher ground to avoid the incoming waves. Disturbing images of the disaster reveal cars and houses covered in layers of ash; the dust from which has prevented relief planes from landing and delivering vital resources to the islanders in order to look after them. Currently, the priority is to provide the Tongan people with clean drinking water and restore the communication cable, the latter of which authorities warn could take over a month to fix. Without the communication cable, correspondence between Tonga and the outside world is limited, and some Tongan people report fearing for people on the main island and being unable to reach them. Australia and New Zealand have both ordered first aid ships to be sent to Tonga and the UN says that they are hopeful supplies such as food and water can be sent to the island as their port remains intact, so hope remains for a successful relief effort for the Tongan people.

Zoe Mudd - Co-Editor

Lent at Salesian

- A message from Father Kevin



Starting the 2nd of March (Ash Wednesday) the school will be focusing on the environment through CAFOD and its one world policy. Notices are as follows:

Once a week in lent, the school will be car free. Anyone who brings a car will have to be informed on why they should be more environmentally conscious.

One day a week there will be no meat due to meat consumption being worse on the environment than cars.

There will be special days to focus on aspects on the environment.

There will also be two new upscaling initiatives: a clothes bank for charity shops; a notice board where people can give items they no longer use to others for free.

Here are some facts on why meat production and car usage is so detrimental to our planet:

JBS – the largest meat processing company in the world. Through its meat production, JBS produces around half the carbon emissions of fossil fuel giants such as Shell or BP, and is driving deforestation in the Amazon.

Millions of vehicles on roads in the UK and around the world may be operating without properly certified on-road emissions controls, as a result of test manipulation.

Diesel light-duty vehicles have received market preference and excise duty incentives due to their fuel efficiency. However, if these results have been influenced by running emission control systems inadequately in real-world use, the viability of the future use of diesel-fuelled vehicles in urban areas needs to be reassessed

Salesian Artists – a review



These oil paintings are by Skylar Sebastiano for her art A-level coursework. The first image is an underpainting to capture the blue tones of the face. Sky has taken the

reference photo herself of her friend Olivia Burges. Overall this took a speedy 3.5 hours and was completed during lesson. As you can see in the final result the blue underpainting manages to pop through the soft tones of the face but Sky says that next time she would like to include a more defined neck and add more areas of darkness.



This series of artwork is not part of her coursework but Christmas gifts for her friends. Sky used 2B and 6B pencil too create portraits of her friends. Her reference images were taken on her grandad's film camera to create a romantic, blurry image that Sky has managed to effectively capture. Each portrait (there were four in the series) took roughly 45 minutes and were loved by her friends.



This is another one of Sky's experimental painting that plays with coloured inks. Despite the vibrant colours of the inks, she has still managed to create neutral skin tones in the colour palette. This piece took roughly 40 minutes and after this, Sky decided to do a hair study so that she could further improve the hair in her future pieces.



CRISPR – Cutting Edge Technology

Originally unveiled to the world a decade ago in 2012, the gene editing technology known as CRISPR still seems a daunting and distant futuristic invention out of a sci-fi film rather than a method that has been around for the majority of our lifetimes. Like all new technologies with the potential to improve the health of the population, CRISPR has been developed quickly, with over \$315 million being raised for the research of this nature-defying tool.

After its discovery, it was immediately put to use in agriculture, where the editing of the genomes of common crops has provided a wealth of advantages such as: faster growth, greater yield, better flavour, pest and virus resistance, resistance to droughts or floods, and not forgetting, of course, the health benefits of GM crops like 'golden rice' (which has extra vitamin A, to prevent blindness) in poorer countries. People in richer countries are already eating food that has been genetically modified by CRISPR. And, as climate change becomes more of a threat, food security becomes less secure and the world's population incessantly grows, you might think that the relief provided by GM crops and cattle in their ability to feed more people better food from a smaller plot of land couldn't possibly have any drawbacks.



However, when it surfaced that in 2018 a Chinese scientist He Jiankui had used the technology to genetically modify 2 embryos before implanting them into 2 separate women, the ethical concerns surrounding this still very unpredictable and unknown method were launched into the limelight of not only the biological world, but the entire scientific and political worlds too. Given that CRISPR has the ability to replace faulty genes (potentially leading to an improvement in the overall health of the population) but also the ability to turn off certain genes or replace bases within the DNA sequence, it's no surprise that the Chinese government quickly banned any more human experimentation after He's trial. The fact that this technology is still so far from being wholly understood leads many to believe it should never be taken any further

with humans, no matter the possibilities of curing disorders or testing for risk of cancer. When paired with the underlying concerns of the opportunity CRISPR provides for eugenicist ideologies to thrive, we can understand why scientists wouldn't want to go down the familiar route of genetic 'purification'. Who gets to decide the ideal genetic makeup? What happens to those who don't meet the criteria or those born with mutations after the technology has been applied? The possibility of unexpected, dangerous and devastating side effects on any child born with a man-made gene code is immeasurable and could be catastrophic.

Isabella Wrigley

