

THE CAMPUS ECHO

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Thanks
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Journalist will share experiences

One of the first black women reporters to cover a police beat on a South Carolina metropolitan newspaper will be on campus Monday-Tuesday, Feb. 27-28, to share her professional experiences with students.

Shirley Greene, a former crime reporter for The Charleston News and Courier and now the newspaper's reporter for county government, will talk to journalism students Monday and Tuesday, participate in a seminar open to all students Tuesday, at 10:40 a.m., and conduct a production and editing clinic Monday afternoon at 3 p.m. in the Newsroom. She will also critique The Campus Echo.

The Charleston, S.C., native will also meet with students for personal interviews and with small groups of students for informal discussions. Any student interested should register for such ses-

sions through Dr. Andrew Secrest, room 318 of the Communication Building.

A pioneer in journalism for black women in the Palmetto State, Greene has been with the Charleston daily newspaper, one of the oldest in the nation, for six years. She is a graduate of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C., having graduated in 1974 with a major in communications.

Upon graduation, Greene joined the Charleston city police department as an operator-dispatcher and went from there in 1977 to the newspaper as a reporter. She has covered police, government and education beats. In 1981, she won the S.C. Press Association Award for feature writing.

Greene appears here as a part of the Minority Professional-in-Residence Program sponsored by the American Society of Newspaper Editors and through the courtesy of The Evening Post-News and Courier daily newspapers of Charleston, S.C.

John Seigenthaler, former publisher of The Nashville Tennessean and former Justice Department employee under President John F. Kennedy, injured the freedom riders' bus campaign in 1961, is chairman of ASNE's Minorities Committee.

Carl E. Morris is director of the Minorities Program, which makes campus visits by minority journalists possible without charge to the university.



Shirley Greene, reporter for Charleston News and Courier.

Criminal justice makes progress, sets future goals

By Helen Eagleson

"N.C. Central University turns out quality students because we've got a quality program," said Dr. Jess Bowe, head of the criminal justice department.

But that's not all it has.

Central's criminal justice program has made great strides in 1984. At home in a new building (cost—\$3 million), its students getting "criminal justice (instead of political science) on their degrees, the department has accomplished many of its goals.

The new building houses criminal justice and public administration, providing several lecture rooms, a library, an auditorium, student and faculty lounges, a crime lab, and classrooms.

Bowe is grateful to the administration for the completion of the building.

The printing of "criminal justice" on graduation degrees may not sound important, but it is.

With 300 criminal justice majors at Central, making this one of the more popular majors, Bowe explained that "it is detrimental for the criminal justice major to have political science on his degree when he or she has never taken a course in the discipline." He added, "There are greater opportunities for criminal justice majors; students find plenty of job opportunities and the area is competitive monetarily."

Bowe also noted that he, along with other department faculty, had made attempts to get this changed but with little success. However, Chancellor Walker and the Criminal Justice Club worked out the change.

Other goals in sight.

"A crucial problem is minorities in personnel," said Bowe, continuing, "There are three

full-time and five part-time faculty members in the department. There is only one female and there are no blacks."

Bowe explained that few blacks get their Ph.D.s in criminology and that the consent decree prevents the hiring of individuals without doctorate degrees; however, Bowe does see a solution to this problem.

In 1975, the Board of Governors granted a major in criminal justice to the university, but it was not utilized until much later. With the coming of the Master's program, it is hoped that more black students will attend graduate school and go on to receive their doctorates perhaps returning to teach at this university.

Another goal of the department is to furnish the crime lab.

The department has a budget of \$60,000 but Bowe says it will take at least \$200,000 to furnish the lab properly.

He hopes that the money can be raised through private industry and other resources.

The lab is a very important aspect of the discipline he explained.

"It will teach students to recognize evidence, gather it, protect it and analyze it."

The lab also holds the key to the future, not only for graduates but for the department.

Bowe explained that through all of his experience on the state and local level in and out of police labs, not once had he seen a black technician. "If our lab is properly furnished, it should lead to new opportunities for our graduates."

The lab also could mean that Central would become the state's developmental research center.



In the 1980's young black business people can look forward to a fair chance in landing a good job with the possibility of moving up the corporate ladder, right? To find out the answers read our special story from BusinessWeek on the black executive and opportunities for promotion on page 4.