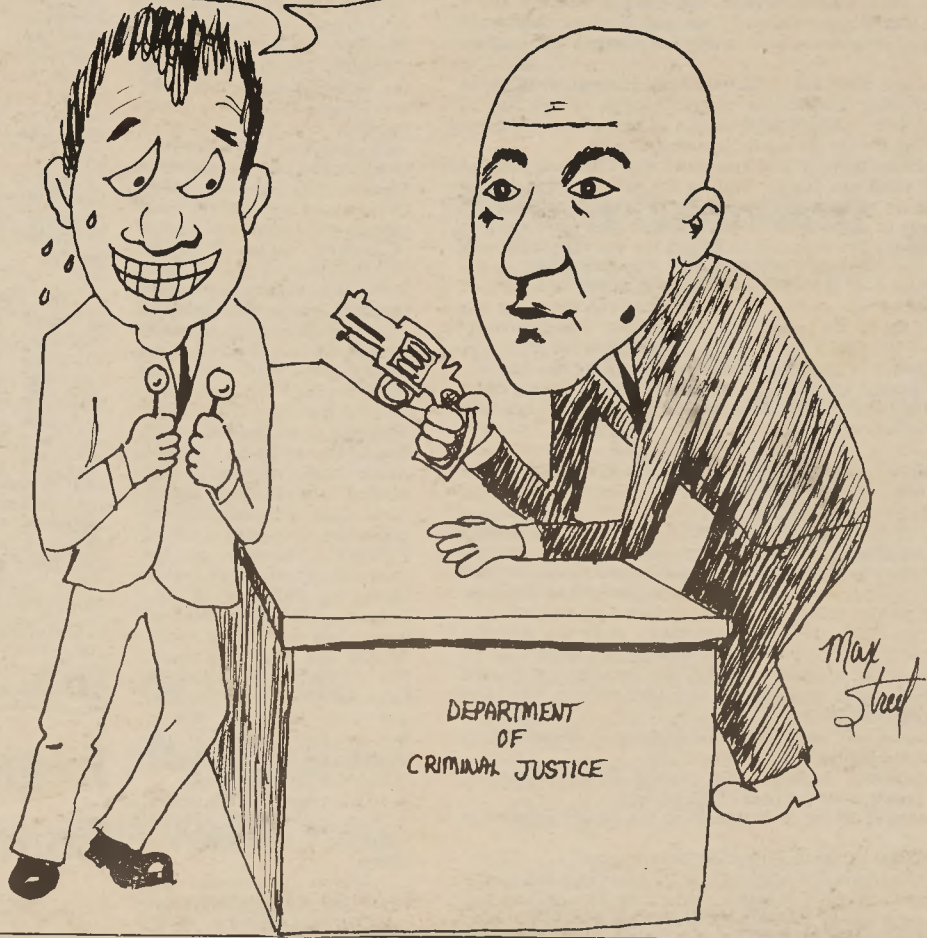


ON SECOND THOUGHT, I BELIEVE THESE TWO CREDENTIALS OF YOURS WILL SUFFICE, AFTER ALL, FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF OUR NEW DEGREE PROGRAM, MR. KOJAK.



New major available in Criminal Justice Department

By Brad Page

Cops & robbers. Hangin' judge. Pig. Good guys versus the bad guys. Godfather. Charles Manson. Gang busters, busted, drug bust. Fuzz. And Smokey Bear.

Between the slang, the slander and the officialese is a whole system called Criminal Justice. It is cops, courts and prisons—a system that touches every one of us daily, and yet a system that is deeply troubled and dangerously fragmented at a time when the high crime rate is a national scandal.

Millions of dollars have been spent on helicopters and S.W.A.T. teams—a whole plethora of paramilitary hardware while most of us fear walking in downtown Charlotte at night.

What to do? How to get it together?

Below the surface of three-paragraph news stories about who robbed-raped-stole from-murdered whom, below all that lies a complicated structure that relates the beat patrolman to the parole repeater and the parole officer to the state legislator. Traditionally the crime rate has been blamed on the police (too unresponsive or too responsive), the courts (too lenient, too harsh, too slow, too fast), or the prisons (too small, too big, terms too long or too short). With the advent of academic level criminal justice training new issues are emerging involving the political and cultural background and the social pressures relating to criminal and delinquent behavior. "The most enduring problems facing the criminal justice system...are political," says a report published by the National Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Coping with these political issues will require a leadership cadre of Criminal Justice professionals trained in sociology, psychology, economics, political science and administration.

Since 1970 UNCC has offered courses in its Law Enforcement and Administration program. From a scant 30 in-service police officers the program

has grown to 161-plus majors.

Come spring, UNCC's Criminal Justice Program will offer a Bachelor of Science Degree Says Dr. Reed Adams, the program's Director, "We're not trying to train police." He feels the usual offering of police science courses covers the vocational needs of police. Rather, he is offering a program that deals with "(1) the study of the psychological, cultural, political, economic, and social causes of criminal and delinquent behavior, (2) the analysis of the system of institutions designed to prevent and control crime and delinquency, and (3) examination of

interactions between offenders and those institutions which seek to identify, apprehend, prosecute and rehabilitate them." Ambitious, to say the least.

Interestingly, UNCC Criminal Justice majors can get up to 12 hours of police science courses at Central Piedmont Community College while remaining active majors in the 30-hour Criminal Justice program.

For those interested in Criminal Justice as a major but who may not want to pursue a career in the field the program offers a diversity of subjects, drawing on the departments of Economics, Social Sciences, Political

Science and Psychology. On the other hand, take a look at these recommended reforms put forth by the National Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals: "(1) within a decade all police officers hold a baccalaureate degree, (2) that law enforcement agencies significantly expand their community relations activities, (3) the development of a broad system of community based corrections to replace traditional incarceration, and (4) the application of modern management techniques to the administration of justice." In short, the field is fairly bursting with opportunities.

Tenure Policies, Regulations and Procedures accepted

By Michael Evans

The Board of Trustees accepted the Tenure Policies, Regulations and Procedures of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte as proposed by the Tenure Committee. The Tenure Committee consists of Dr. Mary Embry, chairman, Dr. Jerry Stone and Dr. Ben Romine (who also served on the first Tenure Committee two years ago).

Chancellor D. W. Colvard said there were some differences between the document passed two years ago and the proposed one. He felt the most important difference was the fact that "in cases of non-reappointment, reasons do not have to be stated. However, there is an appeals procedure set up in the document."

The document was circulated to the faculty during February of 1975 and discussion meetings were later held in each of the colleges. The Chancellor received the document on October 13. Colvard said, "We have, I think, a good document. One which the committee has recommended to me and I recommend to

you (the Board)."

Chairman Addison Reese had questions on the use of the term competence in some areas and on the area of dismissals. Colvard explained that, in the past, when a teacher's competence has been seriously questioned, the person has always resigned before official proceedings were necessary. He added, "The largest percentage of our faculty is sufficiently committed to quality teaching."

Student Body President Jamie Stemple questioned the implications of a statement under "Academic Freedoms" which stated, "The University of North Carolina at Charlotte will not penalize or discipline members of the faculty because of the exercise of academic freedom in the lawful pursuit of their respective areas of scholarly and professional interest and responsibility." Stemple suggested the document add, "or their political and social beliefs," following the term "academic freedom" in the statement.

Stemple said there had been many rumors of faculty members who had been fired because of their political beliefs. Colvard assured Stemple that no faculty member had been released because of political reasons.

In other business, acting Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs, Barry Lesley, said President William Friday (of the University of North Carolina system) recommended a number of capital improvement projects for the university. "We have received \$145,000 to extend our electrical distribution system to backfeed every building on campus and cut down on the number of blackouts. We also have \$100,000 for an addition to the boiler plant and \$8500 to connect the boiler plant to the sewer system," said Lesley.

Lesley said the fuel arrangement for the campus "looked good." The school has storage room for 100,000 gallons of fuel oil and Lesley said the tanks were being kept full.