'Crime in academia' leads to Bennett first

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Two years ago college and university administrators faced an increase in "crime in academia." The improved security of students and the protection of property became a primary concern.

Bennett College, a women's institution in Greensboro, N.C., had counted itself among the fortunate institutions plagued by few incidents over the years. However, in 1974, it experienced a series of "attempted break-ins" according to some students.

A sophisticated security system had not been necessary until then. A part of Bennett's stepped up security was the hiring of Rosa Henryhand, the first woman on the security force.

In this day of women's liberation and the "do your thing" syndrome, Mrs. Henry and mirrors the change that has marked Bennett College during its 50 years as a college for women.

"We tended to have little faith in the men on the security force because of their attitudes about 'excited women,'" said Joyce Bass, a sophomore from Creedmoor, N.C.

"But Henryhand is different, she's a woman and understands," said the coed.

The responsibilities of the campus security police have changed over the years. No longer does he patrol the campus with his big punch-clock key, only checking to see that doors are locked or that some tardy student is not trying to sneak in a residence hall window or side door.

Armed now with his two-way radio and parking violation pad, the Bennett guard is a law enforcement agent in every sense of the concept.

In addition to patrol by foot, the patrol car is also used.

Mrs. Henryhand, formerly on the maintenance staff, takes her new responsibilities seriously. She received training at Guilford Technical Institute and will continue in the two-year law enforcement program this summer.

Does a female security guard have an advantage over her male counterparts? Mrs. Henryhand feels that her approach to the enforcing of rules may differ.

"I think that the girls respond to me better because I'm more sympathetic, but I get action. They confide in me when they feel they can't tell someone else," she said.

Whereas men may appear more conditioned for the kinds of incidents security police are often called upon to face, students have no doubt that Mrs. Henryhand can handle the situations that arise.

"She's cool about everything," Joyce says.

Mrs. Henryhand adds, "When I first joined the force the girls thought I was an undercover agent. They eventually discovered they could trust me, as long as the rules were obeyed."

She admits that most of the young men who visit the campus often show more respect for her authority than the young ladies.

Mrs. Henryhand is the mother of two children, a son, age 10, and a daughter, age 14. They have influenced her career a great deal.

"Once during my first week I wanted to quit, but they encouraged me to stick it out. Well, the more I did it, the more I liked the position," she said.

Mrs. Henryhand faces the job with a lot of humor and a "try harder attitude."

She says that one incident sticks with her and serves as incentive.

"A young man from neighboring North Carolina A and T State University walked up to me and planted a kiss on my cheek. He said how glad he was to have me on the force."

While most of the men in Mrs. Henryhand's family have served in law enforcement, she admits that she would be petrified if her daughter, Tammy, decided to become a police woman.

Being a security guard has its rough moments, but she does not like to discuss them.

"The good things outweigh the bad," she smiles.

Rosa Henryhand works during the peak hours of the weekends and Mondays when campus university activity increases.

"When I patrol the student union on Thursday nights, I am often reminded by my son, "to take my stick 'cauwe you might need it," she said with her eyes twinkling.

But the students somehow, have the feeling that she won't have to use it.

Rosa Henryhand feels that a secure environment is very important. She keeps that in mind about Bennett College.

CAMPUS CHAT — Mrs. Rosa Henry and, Bennett College's first woman security officer, has discussion with one of the campus coeds.

—1985 jobs

(Continued from Page 11)

projected to increase slightly faster, and nondurable goods somewhat more slowly than the total.

Professional and technical workers, the third largest occupational group in 1972, number about 11.5 million, and include such highly trained personnel as teachers, engineers, dentists, accountants and clergymen.

Processional occupations will be the fastest - growing occupations from 1972-85.

The late 1970s and early 1980s will see a continuing emphasis on the social sciences and medical services. By 1985, the requirements for professional, technical and kindred workers may be almost one-half greater than 1972 employment.

Managers, officials and proprietors totaled about 8.0 million in 1972. As a group they will increase about 30 per cent between 1972 and 1985.

As in the past, requirements for salaried managers are likely to continue to increase rapidly because of the increasing dependence of business organizations and government agencies on management specialists.

On the other hand, the number of self-employed

(Continued on Page 30)

SECOR SIMULATION ENGINEERING CORPORATION

SECOR is a young, rapidly growing company engaged in the design and manufacture of flight simulation equipment. SECOR offers career opportunities in the areas of

- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
- TEST ENGINEERING
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMING
- TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS
- DESIGN/DRAFTING
- MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY
- ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY
- PRODUCTION CONTROL

For further information as to how your skills and background can fit into SECOR's promising future, contact:

Personnel Dept.

SECOR

2724 Dorr Avenue
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
(703) 573-2030

An Equal Opportunity Employer

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATE STUDY at ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

ISU offers master's, specialist and doctoral degrees in 40 academic and professional fields, including the doctor of arts degree.

One might be for you.

For more information, write:

The Graduate School
Illinois State University
Normal, Ill. 61761

Name . .

Address . .

City . .

Zip . .

Year of Graduation . .

Bomb disposal technician: today's new breed crime fighter

WASHINGTON — A frightening increase in bomb-related deaths and injuries in the last few years has created a new and unheralded breed of crime fighter — the bomb disposal technician.

Not long ago, only a handful of these specialists operated from a few major police agencies around the country.

Now, 600 cities of all sizes in every state have bomb disposal experts, due largely to a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration-sponsored Hazardous Devices Training School at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Conducted by the U.S. Army's Missile and Munitions Center, the school has "graduated" 1,730 students. So far, LEAA has spent $2.4 million on its operation.

Last year, according to preliminary figures from the National Bomb Data Center bombings in the United States killed 69 people, injured 326 others and caused an estimated $26 million in damage.

Deaths in 1974 totalled 24 and injuries 207. Property damage was $9.8 million as a result of 2,044 explosions. In 1975, there were 2,053 incidents.

Ironically, according to the data center about half of those killed and injured in 1974 were persons attempting to build bombs. There are no comparable figures for 1975 but the ratio is thought to be about the same.

According to Richard W. Velde, LEAA administrator, most bombings are attempted by so-called "ordinary people" rather than "wild-eyed psychotics or revolutionaries."

Bombs and incendiary devices are being found in increasing numbers in homes, cars, schools, police stations, airports, docks and in the mails. They range from common "Molotov cocktails" to high-explosives with sophisticated fuses.

Whenever a new device is found, it is sent to Huntsville so that the current crop of students can practice on it.

Velde said LEAA began development of the program in 1970 when LEAA studies showed a distinct threat to public safety from improvised explosive devices.

The National Bomb Data Center, operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and supported by LEAA, also was established at that time to collect statistics and to disseminate technical data around the world.

Of the Huntsville school, Sergeant Michael W. Drucquer of the Berkeley, Calif. Police Department said: "It is by far the finest school I've ever attended . . . It certainly filled a void in my police training."

Drucquer got his first practical exercise just two days after he graduated. There was a threat that the Berkeley Police Department would be blown up. A letter also said where the explosives could be found.

Drucquer, who was on vacation, rushed to where the letter said the explosives were hidden, a garage a block and a half from the police station.

From the garage, he helped remove a stolen auto containing 162 sticks of dynamite. A search of the garage interior turned up 21 more sticks of dynamite, blasting caps, a galvanometer and a partially completed bomb. These were removed remotely.

Since then, Drucquer has safely defused and removed 80 pounds of explosives from a University of California building, disposed of scores of pipebombs, gotten rid of dozens of hand grenades, some of them World War II souvenirs that were left lying around in closets for years, and safely transferred a load of explosives from a Berkeley garage where the owner unknowingly was jeopardizing his life and the lives of others with his experiments in home-made rockets.

Although Drucquer says bomb threats have lessened in the Berkeley area, his experience has "really run the gamut."

"I've handled everything from firecrackers, to explosives, to guns, to pipebombs. I've put to use just about everything I learned in the course."

Drucquer also periodically conducts classes for other law enforcement officers in his area. "I try to show them how to recognize a bomb, and then tell them what not to do after they determine they have found a bomb," he says.

Before going to the school, as Drucquer put it: "My knowledge of bombs was practically nil. I would never have tried to remove one before. But the school, besides teaching you about bombs gives you the confidence you need to handle them."

Officers from Europe and Asia have been trained at the Redstone Arsenal in addition to contingents from U.S. law enforcement agencies. LEAA has a waiting list with hundreds of local, state and federal agencies that have prospective students.

Selection for training of U.S. students is made on a state-by-state quota system, based on population and numbers of bombings.

The training course includes classroom and field work. Class size is limited to 22 students who get 3 weeks of intensive training from instrudtors with extensive backgrounds in explosive or incendiary devices.

Students are taught to recognize, disarm, remove and dispose of explosive devices. They first learn the basics — bomb trends, explosives and electrical theory — and then progress to disarming replicas of bombs that have been found by police.

As they learn actual defusing and disarming, the students must avoid setting off triggers attached to buzzers that signal an "explosion."

A week-long refresher course is offered past graduates still in bomb work. More than 560 have received the new training.

Through the program, the technicians help local schools, factories or public facilities develop tactics and strategies for dealing with "explosive violence."

Army Captain Gaylon B. Alexander, chief of the Army's Hazardous Devices Training Division, said bomb technicians and bomb squads keep a "relatively low profile."

"People who know about a city's bomb squad want to know how good they are. They want to test them. They can do it with threats, hoaxes or the real thing," Alexander said, "and one explosion tends to trigger a numberof other bombs or threats."

The students that get the training are always veteran officers, always volunteers and usually with backgrounds in special weapons and bomb investigations. They are specially motivated to do the job. Some say they enjoy feeling they are doing something that few others can — or are willing — to do.

Blacks, women seen getting more jobs

NEW ORLEANS — Black Collegian magazine reports that employment of blacks and women will be up 45 per cent, according to a recent survey of 225 major corporations.

The magazine cited the work of Frank S. Endicott, professor emeritus at Northwestern University in Chicago who interviewed personnel directors and recruiters at the firms to get a reading on this year's employment situation.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF

Life and Casualty-Property and Group and Claim and Data Processing and Engineering and Accounting. . . .

Variety, in fact, is not only the spice, but the basic ingredient of our business. Contrary to popular myth, actuaries and salesmen do not an insurance company make. It takes a blend of programmers, analysts, civil and mechanical engineers, financial experts, field assistants, technical writers, claims trainees and, yes, actuaries and salespeople, too.

To serve the insurance needs of our complex society, we have to be involved in a variety of businesses from the local pizza parlor to space shots, from one individual's modest estate to multi-million dollar group cases.

We've been doing it pretty well for 111 years thanks to a variety of innovative, foresighted people — people like you.

If we're to maintain our position as one of the country's largest diversified financial institutions (ref. FORTUNE magazine), we need thoughtful, imaginative people in a variety of disciplines to develop and deliver new products with greater efficiency and better service at fair prices for our customers.

Give us a try. You might be surprised at how flexible a venerable insurance company can be. Write D. K. DeWard, Director, Personnel Dept., The Travelers Insurance Companies, 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Ct. 06115.

THE TRAVELERS

An equal opportunity employer M/F