



page 5
Pauling Art
Gallery presents
sculpture show



page 7
Super Bowl
highlights and
game results

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ASG maintains Knight's position

by Lyn Marie Thompson
Photo Editor

January 22, the Associated Student Government held an executive meeting regarding the position of entertainment coordinator and the qualifications thereof. Bill Knight, the current coordinator was under review for the possible failure to meet GPA standards for his position. Two weeks previous to this meeting, the advisory board had found that there was not sufficient information to make a final decision on Knight's standing. Knight had an incomplete in a class and the council's constitu-

tion said nothing on how to count an incomplete in the determining of GPA and officer standing. Upon the advice of Debbie Baker, ASG advisor, President Pattie Groombridge suggested, with no objections from the council, that a two week period be taken to gather more information before reaching a final decision. Because he was already on probation from the previous term, Knight did not have the option of appealing and gaining a probation period. The constitution states that when an individual is under proba-

tion that: "If an official fails to meet the requirements the following term he/she will be removed from office, with no consideration for appeal." Controversy arose within the council on whether or not the two week period should have been taken. Since there was no clear-cut information dealing with incompletes in regard to officer qualifications, ASG formed an advisory board out of the appeals committee to investigate whether or not Knight had been enrolled in a class that didn't show up in the registrars computer. The purpose of the advisory board was to

interpret the constitution in this matter. In this time period, Knight was able to receive a pass grade from his instructor and therefore meet his requirements as entertainment coordinator. After the executive meeting had been adjourned, the question of how a pass affects a GPA arose. In the old Constitution, a pass counts as a 2.0, in the new constitution it does not affect the GPA at all. The problem occurs when questioning whether the new constitutions simply had a copy error, or if deleting the pass as a 2.0 was actually an approved

revision to the constitution. In May of 1986 a ballot was voted on by the students and passed. Change K, Article V, Section III had been passed, in fact. Whether or not it was intentionally written to exclude the pass clause or not is known only to last year's council. As it stands now, the pass clause will remain as is, and Knight will remain in his position of entertainment coordinator. The council is, however, reportedly going to discuss the pass clause, its relevancy and whether or not to revise or leave it as it stands.

Probable cause: where is the line?

by Dean Grey
Editor

SCENARIO: Two young men have been hanging out at a nearby 7-11. One that they frequent during the week. They were there, buying pops and playing video games for about an hour, when they noticed a policeman enter the premises. Feeling that they had overstayed their welcome, the two men left. Outside they noticed that a police car was parked directly in front of them. As they turned to leave, they saw another car parked across the street. Knowing that something was up, they headed their car down the back way toward home. Just out of town the police made their move, pulling over the men for having no light over their license plate.

The police informed the two men of the violation and had them step out of the car and empty their pockets. While one searched the car, two others questioned the men about a magazine that the 7-11 worker had claimed that they had taken. In this particular incident the men were innocent, but that didn't satisfy the police. They searched the car, glove box, and trunk; finding nothing, they continued accusing the men of other crimes of which they had no proof. Finding nothing to substantiate an arrest, the police let them go with just a warning about the light. When did the police overstep their bounds? How do we, the ordinary citizen know when they,

rob the place. Although she called under a non-justified reason, the fact that they were dressed in black, drinking coke, and playing video games, the police had no choice but to investigate. With this information and the ORS 133.535 section 1 they are given their right for search and seizure. The police should have stopped at the initial cause of the search, the complaint. In this instance it seems that the police overstepped their bounds when they started questioning the two men about whether or not they had committed any other crimes to which they had no probable cause to suspect. Probable cause, that's where the confusion comes in. What is it? Under ORS 131.005 pro-

bable cause is defined. "(11) 'Probable cause' means that there is a substantial objective basis for believing that more likely than not, an offense has been committed and a person to be arrested has committed it." Who determines it? Probable cause is determined by the police involved in the situation and how they interpret the facts. However, it is ultimately up to the judge or jury who is trying the case. Search and seizure hinges on whether or not they have enough reason to believe that you are doing something wrong. Editors Note: Due to the controversy involved with probable cause, I would request any response to this article.

Threat suspect traced by handwriting

by Mary Prath
Staff Writer

Phil Garver, Girls' Basketball Coach and his assistant Jim Hill received a threat on their lives Jan 2. The note was on a piece of notebook paper which was burned on the edges. The note was pasted together with letters cut out of a magazine or newspaper. The context of the letter can not be released. Garver said that he had an idea of who it was but could not reveal their identity. The suspect put the letter in an envelope, then wrote on it with his own handwriting. Garver suspected that it was a former student; therefore, Detective Howard of the Oregon City Police Department got a court order to obtain the file on him. Howard then presented this to the assistant to the Director of Admissions and Records, Mary Dykes.



Winters rainy weather helped create a kaleidoscope of lights and colors on the new bypass.

Dykes turned over the former student's records. The next step was to take the envelope with the handwriting on it along with the file, to the crime lab in Salem. Officials will have the results by Feb. 1. Garver and Hill are almost positive that it was indeed a former student but it will be a relief to them to know for sure. Stan Johnson, chief of Public Safety here on campus, said this kind of thing isn't that unusual. "Some kid doesn't make the team, they're disappointed," said Johnson.

