Face Off: Capital punishment or life in prison?

eremy Freid The Clackamas Print

Capital punishment is a neces-

ry sentence in today's world. When people discuss life in son as opposed to capital punment, there are a number of tors left out that are pertinent this topic, such as when it ould be used, why it is necesy and why people think a life tence should be used instead. capital punishment ould only be given when a case s overwhelming proof that the roon committed the crime. If re is DNA evidence that could used, use it. If there is no DNA idence, but with an iron clad in of evidence, then capital nishment could still be issued. d last but not least, when old ath penalty cases come up on e of their many appeals, if NA evidence is still viable it ould be considered.

DNA evidence has recently come a very useful tool in idenying who was at the scene of a me and also pointing out who s holding the gun, smoking the arette, using lip balm and even ntifying whose hair fell onto victim's body. A good DNA e can make a case against neone when there is virtually other evidence.

When people commit crimes heinous as to be considered a me against our society, such as mes wherein the gender, race religious status of the victim he primary cause of the crime, pital punishment must be used. hen such a thing occurs, they ve lost the right to live and en up their right to decide ir own fate.

So why should we as taxpaycontinue to pay for their conement while their continued stence acts as a pock mark on society? To me that makes no se. I can understand in cersituations that a life sentence thout the possibility of parole

or even with parole in 30 years is a necessary sentence, but in other cases the only just and right deci-

sion is a sentence of death The death penalty is closure for the victim's family. When a family member is gone yet the person who committed the act remains in prison, even for life, he is still there, alive, a festering wound to the family, not closure. Really, what can decide whether a family will come to a good closure is whether or not a criminal gets the death penalty.

Some of the opponents of capital punishment believe we should abandon the death penalty because they feel it would lower our society, or that it is immoral. We use a system which sentences the accused with an impartial jury and with evidence that is preto sented the jury who decide the verdict. The

tem we have in place is set up to mete out justice. To deny our judisystem the ability to do so would be to lower ourselves and to weaken our society

In the end, we know the system is not perfect, and we can all think of improvements. Requiring strict guidelines for its use is certainly beneficial, but taking away our ability to use it altogether is imprudent, and will lead to problems. This is why I think that capital punishment has a place in



Elizabeth Tobey The Clackamas Print

"Why do we kill people who kill people to show that killing people is

It's one of those clever phrases you find on bumper stickers. But it's a question worth asking when it comes to the death penalty

The death penalty is not an effective way to prevent murders. A recent California study showed that homicide rates went up by nine percent during times when the state legalized

capital punishment, versus periods of time when it was illegal.

"It is the deed that teaches, not the name we give it," George Bernard Shaw "Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similar that breed their kind."

By allowing executions to remain a legal form of punishment we are perpetuating the cycle of violence, not putting a stop to

"The death penalty is no more effective a deterrent than life imprisonment," said U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

It is also much more expensive. Calculations from criminal justice systems in North Carolina, California, Texas, and Florida all show that it costs between \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million more to execute prisoners than it does to keep them locked up for life.

Yet the U.S. remains one of the few places where capital punishment is legal. We have some of the highest execution rates of all countries still

It's no surprise that we're using that power in a biased manner. It has been shown that the use of capitol punishment is often anything but fair or just.

ly showed that African-American defendants were almost four times more likely to receive the death penalty than were people of other ethnic origins who committed similar crimes.

society that we openly and consciously tolerate a system in which race frequently determines whom we execute and whom we spare," Samuel Gross and Robert Mauro stated in their book "Death and Discrimination.'

With such bias present in the system mistakes are bound to happen. We can let someone out of jail if they're proven wrongfully convicted, but we can't bring them back to life

found that anywhere from one to 10 percent of people convicted of a felony are innocent.

prisoners have been released in the U.S. due to credible claims of innocence. Since 1976 over 800 have been executed. How many of them died innocent?

The inevitability of error is just one reason why the death penalty is a bad idea," said criminal justice expert Scott Christianson. "But it's one that fair-minded citizens ... can

Since 1976 three countries every year have joined in abolishing the death penalty. It's time for the United States to add its name to that list.

A study in Philadelphia recent-

"It is no small comment on our

If race doesn't decide it, then money will. 95 percent of all people sentenced to death cannot afford their own attorney. Whereas defendants who can afford their own attorneys are much less likely to be given the death sentence.

if they're wrongfully executed.

In New York alone experts have

Since 1973 over 100 condemned

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Myque Obiero, Gregg Radspinner, Ryan Richards,

Student Poll:

Do politics matter to you? Why or why not?



"No, 'cuz they are too complicated." Jillian Hill



"I didn't used to care about them but I do now. I'm wanting to be more informed so that I can make a better decision."

Kevin Beasley



"Yes, so I know who to vote for."

Kimmy Carrier



"Yes, becaase they give order to the chaos of America."

Mitchell Pennell



"To a certain extent, some political matters matter to me. Kevin Ellingson

This week's poll compiled by Stephen Bostwick and Norma

Martinez.

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ext messaging taxes wallet, inhibits learning

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Company InphoMatch reports that delivered over 650 million mess in the first quarter of 2003 and ighly two billion the first quarter of



2004. Most messages were between

Short message service (SMS), more commonly known as text messaging, is the process of communication, where one cell phone user types

a message to another user. Each message sent costs a little over 10 cents. In addition to the high cost, a text message has a limit to how many characters, including punctua-tion and spaces that can be included in each text. This is in comparison to a cell phone call which costs about 11 cents, unlike a text with its limit of 80

Other problems with texting include the distraction it causes in classroom and work environments. 56 percent of children 14 to 16 years old were reported to own cell phones in 2004. Early Show correspondent Trish Regan agrees; in recent report she said, "Teens often turn cell phones into tools for socializing during a time when they should be learning.

Not only does text messaging damage your wallet and mind, some doctors believe that it can physically cause you harm. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, which causes severe pain in the joints of the hand and wrist, is caused by repetitive flexing and extending of the tendons in the hands and writs, particularly when done forcefully and for prolonged periods; this happens when you do such things as text an entire conversation to a friend.

Every time someone gets a text message from a friend asking "what's up" during the middle of class, their education, and social and physical health should all be considered. Not to mention their wallet.

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