



## Sketches released by Campus Safety for ID theft

### Drawings may represent as few as two or as many as six different people

#### Isalah Creel

Editor-in-Chief

Campus Safety officers at Clackamas Community College, Portland Community College and Portland State University received help from criminal justice student and sketch artist Sacha Snyder with her sketches of people of interest in a recent string of identity thefts.

Dean of Campus Services Bill Leach said there may be only three people depicted in the sketches, but since they came from multiple eyewitnesses, there could be as few as two or as many as six.

The people depicted are suspected of stealing credit cards from Clackamas English instructors Kate Gray and Judy Peabody in March 2005. They are described as black females between 5 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighing approximately 115 to 125 pounds, with shoulder-length hair one wears in cornrows.

Descriptions provided by Officer Pete KandratiEFF and witnesses to the

thefts at Clackamas gave Snyder the information she needed to put together sketches of people of interest.

Campus Safety has been working closely with both PCC and PSU due to similar problems with theft in what appear to be related cases and sent the sketches to both colleges.

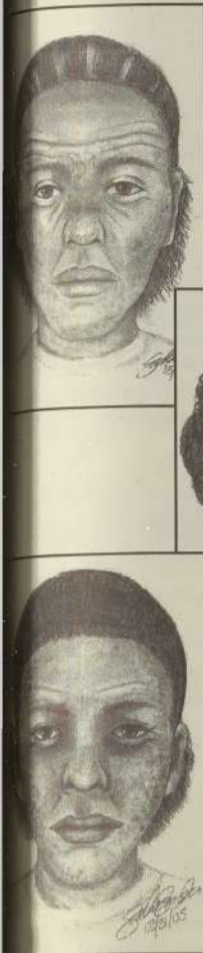
Students are advised not to make contact with the people in question.

"We have no report of them being armed, but we can't tell that for sure," said Criminal Justice Chair Dick Ashbaugh. "Our witnesses haven't reported any weapons."

Instead, Ashbaugh advises students to observe from afar and report suspicious persons or behaviors to Campus Safety.

"Contact Campus Safety on a school phone at ext. 6650," said Ashbaugh. "Let the officer know where they are, which direction they are headed, what type of clothing they are wearing, and if they are in a vehicle, what type of vehicle it is and its license plate number."

Drawings by: Sacha Snyder



## Hammond named New Century Scholar

OREGON CITY - Clackamas community college student Chris Hammond, a graduate of Canby High School, has been named Oregon's New Century Scholar. He will receive a \$2,000 stipend from the Coca Cola Foundation and Coca Cola Scholars Foundation.

Hammond was selected from community colleges across the state based on his scores in the All-USA Academic team national competition. He is one of two CCC students named Oregon Scholars in December, making them eligible for the national competition. Students are selected based on their academic records and activities outside the classroom.

Hammond will travel to Boston, Mass. this month with other New Century Scholars to attend the annual convention of the American Association of Community Colleges.

Hammond is completing his transfer degree at CCC and will transfer to the University of Oregon in the fall, where he plans to study communications. He maintains a 3.76 grade point average at CCC and plans to earn a master's degree in elementary education. He is an award-winning member of the CCC Speech and Debate team, is an officer in the honor society Phi Theta Kappa and sings in college choirs. He is active in his church and has been a volunteer in classes at Carus Elementary School in Oregon City.

HAMMOND



Press Release

## Water flouridation plan proves hard to

### Arguments in favor

- Tooth decay 4% less common in areas which have fluoride in water.

- Every \$1 spent on flouridation saves \$38 spent on dental care.

- Provides prevention for young children whose families can not afford the necessary dental care.

Arguments against taken from [www.nofluoride.com](http://www.nofluoride.com) and The Sierra Club



### Ben Maras

News Editor

Although Oregon is one of the few states in the nation that do not add fluoride to their drinking water, that may soon change due to a bill now before the state legislature. The bill entitled House Bill 2025 would, in short, require water companies serving more than 10,000 people to add fluoride to their drinking water.

The flouridation issue has come before Oregon voters three times before, and has been turned down each time, but now it may not even come before the voters. It already has been passed by the House, and the Senate will soon meet on this issue.

In 2002, the Oregon Department of Human Services found that 56 percent of children between ages 6 and 8 had tooth decay. The U.S. average of the same age group was 52 percent, an average of four percent less.

"What overwhelms me is the ridiculousness that this is happening with these kids and that it's something preventable," said Portland dentist April Love in a January interview with *The Oregonian*. Love treats pre-school-aged children in Head Start programs, and is a steadfast proponent of flouridation.

Others, however, are not so pleased with this recent turn of events. Recent congressional reports found that the substance used as a source of fluoride for drinking water also contains arsenic and lead—two metals

which are known for their toxic qualities.

"There is no such thing as a safe blood-lead level," Dr. Richard Bayer says. "I think letting something like [flouridation] pass with no public discourse is a tremendous mistake." Bayer is a Portland dentist who is a proponent of free lead testing.

It is yet to be seen how much the flouridation could cost, but the Oregon Dental Association claims that equipment could cost anything from \$1.50 to \$14.50 per customer, and the annual amount one could expect to pay more would be between 50 cents and \$1.50. Despite this, the ODA still supports flouridation, stating that every \$1 spent on flouridation saves \$38 of dental costs.

Another group to weigh in on the issue is the many environmental groups of Portland, since it was determined that fluoride in rivers is harmful to many fish, including one which the state is known for, salmon.

"There's a strong belief in Oregon that clean drinking water is important—whether it's for drinking or for salmon—and any plan to add a substance that is potentially harmful to either is going to meet the same resistance," says attorney Brent Foster, who is representing several groups who oppose the plan.

The bill can be viewed in its entirety and downloaded at: <http://www.leg.state.or.us/05reg/measpdf/hb2000.dir/hb2025.a.pdf>

### Arguments in opposition

- Chemicals used for flouridation increases levels of carcinogens lead, arsenic, and chromium.

- Fluoride chemicals not approved by FDA, and have shown to possibly have other side-effects.

- Fluoride in river ways harmful to salmon and other fish.

Arguments for taken from Oregon Dental Association

