

emerald

No choice? Speakers support abortion freedom

By Ron Hunt
Of the Emerald

Women's right to an abortion is under attack in Congress and must be aggressively defended, said political candidates, American Civil Liberties Union representatives and other pro-choice advocates at a "Pro-Choice Day" rally Wednesday afternoon.

"The most elementary freedom is the right of choice. That's what's being challenged," said Sen. Ted Kulongoski, D-Junction City. Increasing unemployment has led to a self-concerned conservatism, he told an EMU courtyard audience.

"What is the next issue they will deny?" asked the gubernatorial candidate.

Kulongoski pledged that if he's elected he will be in the forefront of the battle against a human life amendment.

It is a "crucial situation," said Susan Sowards, a candidate for the Eugene City Council, Ward 4, but women have learned to organize, largely due to the fight for the Equal Rights Amendment.

"Let's keep our rights strong," Sowards said, adding that pro-choice candidates need support in upcoming elections.

Cynthia Wooten, Eugene City Council member, said that she and U.S. Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Oregon, are alarmed about the proposed amendment. Women are "older, smarter and stronger," Wooten said, adding that



Photos by Bob Baker

Liberation House members dressed in "sack cloth and ashes" at a Wednesday pro-choice rally to symbolize mourning for aborted fetuses.

they will not let a "handful of conservative extremists" tell them what to do. Wooten said she represented Weaver, who is running for reelection this year, because he was in Washington, D.C.

A human life amendment would require a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and a three-fourths vote of state legislatures, said Dave Fidanque, associate director of the Oregon ACLU.

The "anti-choice forces" know a constitutional

amendment would be difficult to pass, he said, but a human life statute could be adopted by a simple majority in Congress. The congressional proposals are "much more dangerous" than the amendment, Fidanque said.

There are more than 50 bills pending before Congress that would limit "the right of a woman to have an abortion," said Steve Schneider, director of the campus ACLU.

Abortion is "not just a woman's issue," said Shirley Barnes of the National Organization of Women. She asked the young men in the audience who want to marry and have children, "Wouldn't you like to determine how big that family is going to be?" Adding that the right of contraceptives is in danger, Barnes admonished the crowd to "Do something constructive!"

"Millions of religious people" are pro-choice, said Polly Moak of the United Church of Christ. The Southern Baptists and Lutherans are two of 27 religious organizations that support abortion, she said.

Abortion is also an aspect of religious freedom, Moak said, adding that pro-choice supporters are concerned with the "quality of life" and are, therefore, pro-life.

But protestors at the rally carried signs and dressed in "sackcloth and ashes" to symbolize what they called God's mourning for the aborted.

About 10 people from Liberation House, a Christian community affiliated with Faith Center, carried signs reading, "Jesus Wept," "They've got a right to choose life they don't want to lose," "Doctors in Boston and Orange County have either killed them or left them to die," and "God hates sin but loves sinners."

Al Krietz, Liberation House resident, said he's glad the rally demonstrated freedom of speech at work, but he said America "needs to protect the unborn who don't have a voice in the matter."



A crowd gathered in the EMU Breezeway to listen to activists advocating a pro-choice stance on abortion.

The FBI isn't all glamour and guns

Lots of interviews fill up agents' day

By Sandy Johnstone
Of the Emerald

Eugene's FBI office looks unpretentious from the second-floor hallway of the federal building. Its small sign could easily be missed by passersby.

Visitors must ring a bell for admittance into the FBI quarters. Inside, a poster of the "ten most wanted" list covers most of an austere, institutional-white wall.

Special Agent Lynn Enyart looks more like a businessman in his three-piece grey suit and tie. The interviewing room is func-

tionally bare, housing a table, four chairs and a creed expounding the ethics of a federal employee.

"My life is erratic. Crime isn't limited to 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.," he says, adding that the life of an FBI agent isn't quite as glamorous as the media implies.

"Our work consists of a lot of interviews and long drawn out investigations which would be difficult to sum up in a television show. It's far from routine."

Enyart speaks with authority about FBI matters and does not mind explaining the technicalities of his work. He volunteers information and explains himself well, perhaps a result of his own interviewing experiences.

"People usually react nervously initially" when he tells them he is from the FBI, he

says. "They say 'Gee, what does this guy want?' But 99 percent of the people we talk to are not the target of the investigation."

What Enyart wants is information — from anyone who will give it.

"There's no magic way to solve a crime," Enyart says. "The key to all successful investigation is the ability to talk to people who will help and volunteer information. We have to get them sold on the idea that what we're doing is a worthwhile service that benefits the majority of the population."

The Eugene office deals with federal offenses committed in Lane, Benton and Douglas counties. Enyart has worked in Eugene 13 of his 15 years with the FBI. In that time, he says with some pride, he has never had to shoot anyone.

"An unsolved case is like a jigsaw puzzle. An incident occurs, like a bank robbery, and a lot of people have seen bits and pieces of it that they might not think are meaningful," he says. "After we talk to everybody, we can put the jigsaw puzzle together by relying on what people tell us and any physical evidence like fingerprints or weapons."

"It's not enough that someone saw it happen. Every statement must be corroborated as much as possible."

Interviewing leads to paperwork, he says. Everything FBI agents do must be written up and copies sent to the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Attorney's Office and sometimes the White House, usually within a few days.

Continued on Page 2