3-1993

The Advocate

The Advocate, Fordham Law School
DERRICK BELL SPEAKS AT FORDHAM

by Cheri Lawson, 3D

On the evening of February 19, 1993, the McNally Amphitheatre held "standing room only" for a lecture that was given by Professor Derrick Bell and titled "Permanence of Racism." All eyes looked forward, gazing upon the noted author, civil rights activist and law school professor who visited the law school upon the invitation of the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) and the African-American and African Studies Institute.

Most people recognize Derrick Bell as the former Harvard Law School professor who, in 1990, engaged a two-year leave in protest of the absence of women of color on Harvard's tenured law school faculty. His refusal to end his protest resulted in dismissal from his tenured position.

Before introducing the guest lecturer, BLSA vice-chair Lisa Radcliffe asked the audience to pause for a moment of silence in honor of the deceased United States Supreme Court Justice, Hon. Thurgood Marshall. Ms. Radcliffe then introduced the night's guest speaker. Prof. Derrick Bell was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law in 1957, where he served as Associate Editor-in-Chief of the Pittsburgh Law Review. After graduation, he served as a staff attorney for the United States Department of Justice, and then went on to work for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. In 1969, he became the first Black professor on the Harvard Law School faculty. In 1981, he left Harvard to serve as the Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law, where he stayed for four years, before returning to Harvard. Prof. Bell currently teaches Civil Rights and Constitutional Law at the law school at New York University.

Prof. Bell has also published several works addressing race relations, civil rights, and the impact of modern societal problems on African-Americans. His most popular book is titled, And We Are Not Saved: The Elusive Quest for Racial Justice. His most recent publication is titled, Faces At The Bottom Of The Well: The Permanence of Racism.

The permanence of racism was Prof. Bell's theme for the evening. Drawing from a passage in his newest book, Prof. Bell asserted, "Black people will probably never gain full equality in this country." He then went on to say that a paradox exists in that many African-Americans live in a condition of despair, yet "there are more anti-discrimination laws on the books today than at any time in history."

Prof. Bell stated that the unemployment rate for Black people is 2.5 times the rate for White people. Black people are three times more likely than White people to have income below the poverty level, and Black per capita income is less than two-thirds of the income for White people. Prof. Bell said that all of today's societal problems, such as drugs and crime, are manifestations of this type of despair, which feeds on itself. "Racism is permanent," Prof. Bell contended. "I believe that we have for too long ignored how deeply embedded racism is in this country." It is easier for many people to believe that racism is gone, and "nobody wants to admit they're racist," Prof. Bell said. Instead of "racial animals," modern racism is masked in terms such as "racial nepotism" and "racial preference."

Prof. Bell stated, "Modern discrimination is...not practiced indiscriminately. Whites, ready and willing to applaud, even idolize black athletes and entertainers, refuse to hire, or balk at working with, blacks...Employers, not wanting 'too many of them,' are willing to hire one or two black people, but will reject those who apply later. Most hotels and restaurants who offer black patrons courteous—even deferential—treatment, uniformly reject black job applicants, except perhaps for the most menial jobs." He then asked the audience, "When did you last see a black waiter in a really good restaurant?"

Prof. Bell's message is clear: despite the advancements made by African Americans, racism will remain a permanent fixture in this country, so long as some White people need to maintain advantages over Black people. Prof. Bell said that some White people prefer not to see things change in this country, for fear that Black people could be the beneficiaries of any changes or gains made. As a barrier to our country's much needed social reforms, this attitude "disadvantages Whites as well as it subordinates Blacks," Prof. Bell acknowledged.

On the other hand, Prof. Bell also said, "Racism is very valuable in society, keeping large numbers of White people able to look down and be content with their place in society. And it's been that way for 300 years."

COMPUTER LAB OPENS

by Paul Woomer, Student Lab Manager

On February 10th the ribbon on the Fordham Law School Computer Lab was cut and the facility was officially opened. The facility consists of two rooms. The first, officially numbered 326, is the Student Lab. The lab consists of twenty computers and two laser printers. The other is the training room. The training room is for the computer education of the faculty, the staff, and eventually the student body. This room, when ready, will also aid during peak use of the lab during the semesters.

The lab itself may seem small. It was part of the challenge to put the lab in the library where space is so precious. This weakness we hope will be offset by the lab's mission to be as "full service" to the Fordham Law students as possible. Along with the convenient location, the lab offers Lexis, Westlaw, Wordperfect, Wordperfect For Windows, CALI, and the library databases of Fordham, Columbia, and NYU Law schools. Wordperfect was chosen as our word processor because it is used by the law school majority of firms.

Part of this service is with printing. We allow students to print what ever they want — cover letters, Lexis, Westlaw and references — as long as it is only 100 pages or less.

The lab hours are:
- Monday - Thursday: 9 a.m. - 11 p.m.
- Friday: 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.
- Saturday: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
- Sunday: Noon - 8 p.m.

The policies and procedures for the lab were drafted by the Student Bar Association, the Library staff, and the Computer Lab staff with the students best interest in mind. All rules are designed for equity to keep the lab running smoothly. The rules are:

1. The lab is open to Fordham law school students only. Valid Fordham Law School I.D. is necessary to enter the lab. No exceptions will be made.
2. Availability of computer terminals is on a first come, first served basis. No exceptions will be made.
3. A student's use is limited to three (3) hours per sitting. The time limit will be enforced only when a waiting list develops. If a student is working on a terminal at the time a waiting list develops, the student will be entitled to complete the designated three (3) hour time period; starting time to be determined by sign-in time. If a student has exhausted the designated three hours prior to the development of a list, the student will be given ten (10) minutes to sign-off.
4. Each student will be allowed to print up to 100 pages a day.
5. All saving must be done on a 3.5 inch disk.
6. The computer lab is not responsible for lost material.
7. No personal software allowed.
8. No computer game playing allowed.
9. All University software is protected by U.S. Copyright Law and is not to be copied.
10. Absolutely no food or drink allowed in the computer lab.
11. Excessive noise will not be tolerated.
12. Respect for fellow student's employed as lab monitors is expected.

Our future is to provide the student body with a lab that will not only help them in their work at the school, but introduce them to software they will encounter in their legal careers. Most of all the lab is a resource center. We provide computers that work and work well. We will try to answer any and all software questions you may have and help you get your work done. With services such as Westlaw and Lexis we don't have all the answers, but we will offer all the help we can.
Letter From The Editor-In-Chief

Dear Readers:

March is Women’s History Month. Remember your female relatives, friends, and professors. Uplift them. Encourage them to be assertive and to take care of their emotional and physical health.

I praise the Lord for allowing me to escape unjured from the bomb placed in the World Trade Center. I was waiting on line in Chemical Bank in the concourse level when I heard the explosion. Heavy objects crashed and a woman screamed. Many people ran to the nearest exit. I ran too, while looking for other bombs incognito to avoid. An employee of the bank shouted, “Don’t panic!” I did not panic, but I kept running. Remember St. Patrick’s Day and Spring are coming! The color green symbolizes nature, growth, and life to me. I will wear green to remind me of how precious life is.

However, I do not tear terrorists attacks and other negative acts. They can only send me to Heaven, where I will continue to live!

Life and safety to all!

Diana R. Thompson
Editor-in-Chief

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Derrick Bell
Continued from page 1

years.” Some White people, who have little wealth, resent the gap between their own status and the status of those in lofty positions, Prof. Bell explained. Thus, he added, they try to put themselves into that lofty arena with nothing to support themselves but their racial identity. Black people are the “magical faces at the bottom of the well” that some White people who are excluded from the upper class see, Prof. Bell said.

Prof. Bell advised his audience not to view with despair the fact that racism in this country is permanent. “I’ve worked for 35 hours a porter. Such jobs are not available for Black men today, Prof. Bell said, adding that his father could not support his family in the same way these days. Although President Clinton has promised to create more jobs, so many jobs are disappearing because of technology, and the influx of aliens and immigrants, Prof. Bell said.

One Fordham Law School student asked for advice on how to convince the school to hire more professors of color. “Just stay on them,” Prof. Bell advised. He saw three major reforms in legal education—the hiring of minorities, the hiring of women, and clinical legal education—all of which were gained by students pushing for changes. Associate Dean Georgene Vairo informed the audience that so far two African-American men were hired and will join the law school faculty next fall.

On that positive note, Prof. Bell concluded his presentation. The attendees poured into the atrium for cocktails and to purchase the guest speaker’s newest book. The book sale was a fundraiser sponsored by BLSA, but the supply of 50 books could not meet the demand of the audience.

Prof. Bell neither suggested nor asked that the books be made available for sale, and for those who were lucky enough to get a book before the supply sold out, the highlight of the evening was the opportunity to have their books autographed by the author. As an expression of his dedication to his readership, Prof. Bell sat at the book signing table until approximately 10 p.m.

In response to the lecture, one of the attendees, a parent of a law student, said, “It’s a lecture that should perhaps be given to every corporate head, every institution head in these United States. It gives you a new way of looking at the pyramids of racism.”

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THE ADVOCATE
Fordham University School of Law

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The Advocate is the official newspaper of Fordham Law School, published by the students of this school. The purpose of The Advocate is to report the news concerning the Fordham Law School community and developments on the legal profession, and to provide the law school community with a medium for communication. The Advocate does not necessarily concur with opinions expressed herein, and is not responsible for the opinions of individual authors or for factual errors in submissions. Address all letters, manuscripts, and checks to: The Advocate, Fordham University School of Law, 140 W. 62nd St., New York, NY 10023. Contributions are tax deductible. Submissions should be made on disk in Macintosh Microsoft Word accompanied by a hard copy. We reserve the right to edit for length. For further information call (212)874-3826.

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NETWORKING IN A RECESSION

By Kathleen Brady, Assist. Dean & Director Career Planning and Placement Center

In the eighties we saw the legal profession grow by approximately 250,000 lawyers, complete with rich clients and skyrocketing salaries. However, with the nineties came the recession, associate and partner layoffs, and what most recruiting professionals are calling the most difficult job market in recent memory. The good news is that opportunities are available for those who understand the structure and operation of the job market. Law students seeking new positions need to learn the techniques of job hunting.

When students enter the job market, they rely on On-Campus Interviewing, the job books and the Help Wanted section of the newspaper. While these are certainly valuable resources, it is important to note that studies show that no more than 25% of placements occur through these formal mechanisms. Most of the best jobs are not advertised; they are uncovered through word of mouth. Thus, job seekers who rely solely on traditional search strategies like help wanted ads and executive recruiters are doing it the hard way. You must be prepared to tap into your personal and professional relationships to uncover job opportunities.

"Networking" is a concept that has recently come into vogue. Countless articles have been written extolling its virtues as the best method for landing a job. Networking is simply a process centered around the specific goal of uncovering information, advice and referrals. It occurs naturally in all areas of life. For example, when moving into a new neighborhood, you would probably not hesitate to ask your new neighbors for recommendations about dry cleaners, grocery stores, dentists, etc. Or when planning a vacation you would not think twice about asking friends or family to recommend hotels and restaurants. In business it is common to ask colleagues to suggest accountants, bankers or computer systems. But for some reason, we hesitate to ask people we know about job opportunities.

Because networking is about relationships, it is important to understand what you can reasonably expect from these relationships and what is outside those bounds. When networking to uncover job opportunities it is reasonable to expect:

- information
- referrals to others who can help you
- feedback about resumes, cover letters and approach
- to test ideas and theories
- assistance in formulating plans
- moral support

It is NOT reasonable to expect A JOB!

Most people do not know of many current job openings. If the first and only question posed to your contacts is "Do you know of any openings?" you will more often than not receive a NO and an opportunity may be lost. By asking "What do you do and what alternatives are out there?" you will uncover information which will eventually generate job leads and preserve your relationships.

Contacts are your single most valuable resource in the job search. It is extremely important to utilize these relationships as a primary outreach technique to broaden your field of vision in preparation for making a good career decision. At this point in your search you are simply looking for information about where the jobs are. There is no hidden agenda. However, if you are playing the "advice and information game" when you really believe networking is nothing more than the back door route to a new position, you are being insincere, misleading and will not be effective.

To achieve maximum effect, use a well thought out networking process: contact list, approach letter, phone call, appointment, thank-you note and follow-up correspondence.

1. Develop a Contact List - Think about everyone you know who may be able to help you. Friends, family, neighbors, former professors and classmates, law school career planning centers, clients, opposing counsel, speakers at conventions you've attended, people you have read about in newspapers. Do not overlook potential contacts because they do not practice the type of law in which you have an interest. Consider everyone you know—even if they are not attorneys: you never know who these people may know!

It is important not to concentrate your efforts on only those with influential positions and the power to hire you. Remember, networking should only be used as a communication process to acquire information, not as a manipulation used to acquire power and influence over employers.

Establish an organized filing system. Using index cards, write down your contact's name, title, address and phone number. Note when you call, the topic or nature of the communication and the outcome of the interaction. It would also be helpful to record secretaries names. Your filing system will help you maintain communication with contacts while cultivating new ones.

In addition to uncovering opportunities through the people you know, you can also develop target employer lists by using basic library research skills to learn who is doing what you would like to do. You can do a Lexis search to create mailing lists. This combined effort will enable you to ask people on your contact list if they can help you meet someone at a firm in which you have a particular interest.

2. Write a letter of introduction

"Bob Smith suggested that I contact you about my interest in career opportunities in environmental law (the legal community in New Jersey, etc). I am a second year student at Fordham University School of Law School with a background in..."

(Your next paragraph should give more detail about your background. Include your prior work experience, current situation, skills, interests, academic history, connection to the geographic region, etc.)

"As I venture into the job market, I hope to benefit from the experience and knowledge of others in the field (in New Jersey) who might advise me on opportunities for someone with my qualifications. I would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you for 15 minutes for your guidance. I will call your office next week to see if we can schedule a meeting."

Networking
Continued on page 4

MORE STUDENTS CHOOSE BAR/BRI THROUGHOUT NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT AND THE NATION THAN CHOOSE ALL OTHER COURSES COMBINED.

THERE MUST BE A REASON WHY.

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BAR/BRI
BAR REVIEW
Two New Journals at Fordham
by Diana R. Thompson

Part II - Interview with Andrew Newman

How do you feel about earning journal status?
We are very excited. It's been a four-year run. We've been writing the journal book since 1989. So, it was an expectation. But it's always nice to have the faculty vote and say that we feel you are capable of producing a publication and you are now worthy to get the benefits that come with that type of publication.

Is your job as Editor-in-Chief different now? ...
I don't think so. The work is going to be as hectic next year as it was this year. We've always strove to put out a very scholarly and professional publication. I don't think that's going to change. The level has always been excellent. We might take on a few more responsibilities in maybe holding more conferences and panel discussions and symposiums, which is really not the Editor-in-Chief's responsibility, but the future Editor-in-Chief should keep those responsibilities in focus.

Networking

"I look forward to discussing my plans with you."

3. Follow-up with a Phone Call - Prepare a script so you can clearly & succinctly introduce yourself and articulate your needs. Your ability to present yourself and explain what you hope to gain from meeting with your contact will determine their response to you. Why have you chosen this particular organization and more importantly, this particular person to contact over all of the other possibilities? What specifically do you want to find out? These types of questions will help you to clarify your objectives in networking before you call or write contacts and will help you shape your chances of arousing their interest in consenting to meet with you. You must be prepared to say more than "I am looking for a job and I was wondering if you know of any openings." Try instead:

"Hello, Mr./Ms. ___ This is Mary Jones, I am calling at the suggestion of John Smith. I sent you a letter last week explaining... and I was wondering if you might have 15 minutes sometime this week to meet with me?"

Remember, do not exert pressure on this person to find you a job. The objective is to learn about them and their job experience.

4. The Appointment - Once you are in your contact's office, it is your responsibility to lead the conversation. You should be prepared to:

- Explain the purpose of the meeting
- Show how your contact can be helpful
- Present your background and skills to the meeting in context
- Ask questions to elicit the information you need
- Get the names of others who could be helpful
- Be considerate of their time

The purpose of the meeting is to determine how your talents could be used in different settings so it is important to do a good job presenting them. As you talk about your accomplishments, you are illustrating your thinking and problem solving style. The more concrete and specific you are, the better able your contact will be to think of possibilities for you and suggest additional people you should meet.

Your goal should be to make your contacts feel good about their ability to help you. It is important that you present yourself as positive, confident and self-assured, not negative, needy and desperate. Never scoff at a suggestion by saying "I've tried that and it is useless." Also, never make your contacts feel sorry for you or responsible for your situation; they will doubt their ability to help and begin to avoid you.

During your appointment you may want to address:
- The career of the person you are visiting:
  - their background
  - how their interest developed in this area
  - what they like best/least about their work
  - their "career steps" (what former jobs they held, what they learned from each, how they progressed from one job to the next)
- Advantages and disadvantages of work with:
  - that type of firm, agency or corporation
  - that type of law practice
  - that geographical area
- C. What their organization is like and how it operates:
  - who they supervise, and who they report to
- D. What organizations such as theirs are looking for in an employee

E. What you could do to make yourself more attractive as a potential employee including:

- Suggestions on upgrading your resume
- Suggestions on interviewing techniques
- Suggestions on additional educational and experiential qualifications you might pursue
- Suggestions of others in the field with whom you could speak

5. Follow-up Correspondence - Anyone who helps you should be kept apprised of your job search. If a lead they provide results in an interview, let them know. Keep people informed. A note every two or three months is appropriate. If you occasionally remind them that you are still in the job search, other opportunities may present themselves down the line.

It is important to nurture personal relationships as a permanent aspect of your career not just as a technique you use for finding jobs and advancing your career. When you complete your search, reconnect with all of your contacts to thank them and inform them of your new position. They will be delighted that they played some role in your success and that they too have added to their own networking list!

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“Seriously Soho”
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Eye on Art Tours.
877-5117.
11am-1pm. $33.

LECTURES

3/14
“Irish NY”
92nd Str. Y
1-3:30pm. $20.

3/23
“Bringing Feminism Home: Can Feminist Values and Family Meet?”
Prof. Pat Thompson, Women’s Studies dept., CUNY.
Barnard. Noon.
Barnard College.
854-2067.

MUSIC

3/9 & 3/10
Betty Carter & Abbey Lincoln
at SOB’s
(Sounds of Brazil).
Manhattan.

3/14
Keith Jarrett at
Alice Tully Hall.
$25. 7:30pm.

3/17
The Chieftains
Traditional Irish music
at Carnegie Hall.
8pm. $12-$45.
$5 for students & sr. citizens at 6pm.

3/31
“Oriental Rugs”
Six Wednesdays
beg. 3/31.
Cooper-Hewitt Museum. 6:30pm. $75, $40 for students.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

3/12-3/14, 3/19-3/21
Crafts Market
Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia Univ.
866-2239.
2pm-6pm. $5.

3/13
The 1993 Women’s Health Forum.
Hotel Macklowe.
1-800-96-WOMEN.
$75.

3/16-3/28
“The Wiz”
Beacon Theatre.

3/23
“Doing Business with Japan: Can American Women Succeed?”
at the Japan Society.
333 E. 47th Str.
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$15.
$12 for students.

4/2-4/17
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NY Magazine and
The Village Voice.)
KEVIN MATZ, far right, (Class of ‘93) with his band
No Boundaries circa 1988. The band last performed in New Haven, Connecticut in September, 1992, and is looking to return to the New York City club scene later this year (after the Bar Exam). In 1988, the band produced an album on its own independent record label, LKL Publishers. The album, Shadows of the Past, received airplay on college radio stations located throughout New York State and in Toronto, Canada. On this album, Kevin was the chief songwriter and played both lead and rhythm guitars. Kevin also sang lead vocal on three of the tracks on this album.


YOU?
WHO GETS IT THIS YEAR?
THE FORDHAM FOLLIES
TICKETS NOW ON SALE
The table has been cleared, the candles have burned down, and the evening is drawing to a close. This is the perfect time for an after dinner wine. This column address two of the best after dinner options: Sauternes and port. Sauternes is an extremely sweet French wine that goes very well with most desserts. Port is a fortified wine from Portugal that is excellent with cheese and fruit.

**Smoking**

For a smoker, the after dinner moments are a favorite time to light up. I firmly believe, however, that wine and tobacco don't mix. Being a cigar smoker, I have no moral objection to smoking—although I consider cigarettes a trifle pedestrian. Yet, smoking deadens the taste buds and removes most of the joy from drinking a fine wine. It is simply a waste of money to drink wine while smoking. Further, don't be misled by faded images of yore, when port was consumed in smoke-filled libraries by a bloated, cigar-chomping, goat-suffering aristocracy. Havana easily befriended a snifter of brandy, but they are hostile to a glass of port. If you require nicotine immediately after dinner, then consider forgoing the wine and moving straight to the brandy. Please remember the disease is not a hard and fast rule. It is merely a suggestion that may produce a happier dinner experience.

**Sauternes**

Sauternes is a sub-region of Bordeaux which, of course, is located in southwestern France. There is a sub-region in Sauternes called “Barsac” and many times a label will not mention Sauternes at all. It is important to stress that Sauternes is a very unusual wine because most people get the wrong impression when they first hear it described. This is because Sauternes is a sweet white wine. When most people hear “sweet” used to describe a wine, they think of something sickly sweet or of domestic sweet white flowing from a jug emblazoned with a picture of a leering Carlo Rossi. Rest assured, California jug wines pale to insignificance when compared to Sauternes. If cheap sweet domestic wine is served by your least favorite uncle, Sauternes is the ambrosia served by the Olympians. Good Sauternes are a deep golden color. They have very strong, sweet, long flavors of melon or pears or apples or pineapples. They are viscous, nectar-like wines.

**How Sauternes is Made**

Perhaps no wine is made in a stranger way than Sauternes. In September and October the grapes in every other area around Bordeaux are harvested, but in Sauternes the Semillon, Sauvignon Blanc, and Muscadelle remain on the vine and get extremely ripe. Even when they are fully mature, the grapes are not picked. Instead they are left to let the morning mists do their work. Because of an old microclimate, fog and mist occur most mornings in this area of France. These mists spread a fungus called “Botrytis Cinerea” (a.k.a. the “noble rot”) that gradually sucks most of the moisture from the grapes. As the grapes lose their water, the amount of sugar per fluid gram increases dramatically. Normally when the musty shriveled grapes are pressed they produce a very sweet juice. As you know, yeast turns sugar into alcohol, and when the microbe is added to this sugar-rich environment it has a field day. The alcohol content soars to around 14%, which is about the maximum level achievable via natural fermentation.

Recently crop-extraction techniques have been employed in Sauternes to make the wine even sweeter. Crop-extraction involves freezing the shriveled grapes before pressing so that even less water makes it into the wine. This method has provoked the typical schism between traditionalists, who view this as sacrilege that yields inferior wines, and modernists, who insist that this is merely evolution and that the wines are better. I simply don’t know enough to comment.

**Sauternes and Food**

Because it is so incredibly sweet, it is not surprising that Sauternes is a dessert wine. It goes very well with most sweets and is especially good with fruit-based desserts like tarts, poached pears, berries and cream, etc. Warning: don’t drink Sauternes with anything chocolate. Chocolate is such a powerful flavor that no wine can stand up to it. If you drink wine while eating chocolate, you won’t be able to taste the wine and will be wasting your money. Further, Sauternes complements some other foods such as fruit and strong cheeses. Finally, the French drink it with much more heavy dishes such as contit of duck and foie gras.

**Opening, Serving and Drinking**

In terms of opening, serving and drinking, Sauternes is very similar to any other dessert wine. Yeast has not been permitted to run its course. Because it is so incredibly sweet, Sauternes ages very well. In fact, unlike most white wines, Sauternes really isn’t at its best until it’s got at least 10 years under its belt. Some of the best wines can last a century or more. Second, the vintages in Sauternes are not similar to the other wines from Bordeaux. This is hardly surprising since the grapes are picked two months later. 1986 and 1988 were two of the greatest years in the history of Sauternes and they were both declared. Good years include 1990, 1989, 1983, 1982, 1980, 1976, 1975, 1971 and 1970.

**Port**

Port is a fortified wine from Oporto in Portugal. Throughout history, the English have been great lovers of port. They liked it so much that they bought most of the famous port producers. Thus, unlike other types of wine, many good ports have English names (e.g. Dow, Taylor, Graham). Almost all port is red. There is a very tiny quantity of white port but people generally don’t take it too seriously.

**Vintages**

When examining Sauternes vintages, it is helpful to bear two things in mind. First, because of its high sugar content, Sauternes ages very well. In fact, unlike most white wines, Sauternes really isn’t at its best until it’s got at least 10 years under its belt. Some of the best wines can last a century or more. Second, the vintages in Sauternes are not similar to the other wines from Bordeaux. This is hardly surprising since the grapes are picked two months later. 1986 and 1988 were two of the greatest years in the history of Sauternes and they were both declared. Good years include 1990, 1989, 1983, 1982, 1980, 1976, 1975, 1971 and 1970.

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**How Port is Made**

Port is a “fortified wine.” A fortified wine is any wine to which brandy has been added. In making port, the grapes are grown, picked, crushed and the yeast is added just like any other wine. The yeast begins turning the sugar to alcohol. When the fermentation has reached a certain level, a large quantity of brandy is added to the grape juice. This raises the alcohol level to about 20% and kills the yeast. Since the yeast has not been permitted to run its course, much of the wine’s natural sugar is left behind and, therefore, port is moderately sweet. The wine is then aged in oak casks.

**Opening, Serving and Drinking**

Port throws a ferocious sediment. My last column outlined a procedure for dealing with sediment. Here are the highlights: allow the wine to stand upright for several hours before opening; open the bottle carefully; pour gently; don’t pour the last few ounces. The final oozes can be filtered using a coffee filter and a funnel. Most port is red and it is treated pretty much like other red wines. Port can served at room temperature. To open the bottle:

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*By James C. Marroils*

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Continued on next page
bottle: cut away the foil; clean the bottle top with a damp cloth (to avoid lead poisoning); remove the cork; and allow the wine to breath. Port should be served in tulip-shaped glasses. Unfortunately, the traditional port glass invented by the English is totally inadequate. These glasses are closer in size to a thimble than a wine glass. Aside from the obvious problem of serving your guest a miserly portion of wine, the traditional port glass does not allow the drinker to appreciate the port's aroma. These glasses should be retired.

Port and Food

Although port is not a versatile companion of food, it goes extremely well with cheese. For the truly pretentious, port should be served with English Stilton cheese and water crackers. I find that it tastes great with any good cheese. It also goes well with fruit. That's about it for port and food.

The Port Market

Port ain't cheap. A few years ago vintage port was very trendy and the price was unconscionable. Although the prices have dropped, port is still a very expensive wine. Not only are all vintage ports pricy, but mature vintage ports are outrageously priced. Occasionally you will see a bottle of 1985 Dow's or Taylor's selling for $25, but these wines are still immature. Tawny port is less expensive and is only sold when it is fully mature. You can get good 10 year old tawny for around $20 and 20 year old for around $35. Crusted ports and late bottled vintage ports can be better bargains but the quality is lower. Further, California and Australia have started to dabble with port-making. None of these wines approach the majesty of a vintage port, rather they occasionally achieve the quality level of a crusted port. Some of these wines are overly sweet plunk.

The Producers

Every major “Port House” in Oporto makes most varieties of port. Although the quality of individual wines varies, in general try to buy port from a good maker. The top four are: Dow, Fonseca, Graham, and Taylor Fladgate & Yeatman. Other very good producers include: Cockburn, Croft, Sandeman and Warre. These different houses produce ports with different characteristics. For example, Taylor makes ports that are very intensely flavored and require a lot of aging, while Graham makes a sweeter-flavored port. Unfortunately, I will have to wait until I have money to burn before conducting an extensive comparison of these wines.

Pretentious Tasting of the Month

I finished a fine Valentine’s Day dinner with a glass of 1980 Fonseca vintage port. Although the wine came in one of those tiny port glasses, it was still a lovely glass of wine. It had a deep ruby color but was somewhat light for a port. There was a rich, full, fruity, spicy, brandy-laced aroma. The Fonseca was moderately sweet and had complex flavors of dark fruit, spice, and oak. The tannins have started to fade, and it had good balance and finesse. Very highly recommended.
I watched the Clinton Administration stumble through the Attorney General nomination process with a certain amount of empathy and disdain. While no one should be put through such a humiliating process, it's become the norm in politics and so it goes. As usual the opposing sides rallied their forces to support their positions and totally defuse the true issues.

This was not primarily an issue of dual standards among the sexes. This was not primarily an issue of this nation's truly oppressive need for childcare. It was not even really an issue of an attorney's ethics. What it was and is the issue of this great battle, this great struggle, is our population's oppressive class structure. The fact remains that the two majority women nominees used minority women to further their own careers and agendas. This is an age old class issue that, as usual, was lost in the debate.

Majority women have for decades used minority women as a tool in gaining their own equal rights. While majority women were busy marching in Washington for their voting rights, minority women were cleaning their homes.

Majority women have for decades used minority women as a tool in gaining their own equal rights. While majority women were off seeking educational and employment opportunities, minority women were caring for their children. While majority women were busy seeking a maternal social agenda, they paraded minority women as uneducated welfare mothers as a way of gaining educational and voting rights. Minority women were used as a tool in gaining their own educational and voting rights, minority women were used as an attorney's tool in gaining the true equal rights need for childcare. And so it goes. As usual the opposing sides rallied their forces to support their positions and totally defuse the true issues of this battle.

A fellow minority student expressed to me that he felt that we could rid our society of racism if "whites" could be African American for one day and suffer the indignities of our racist society. This "black experience" ideology is commonly referred to by African Americans as the "Watermelon Man" complex after the rather ridiculous, but impactful 1960's film starring Godfrey Cambridge. I explained to my fellow student that the true meaning of this battle was not to create a situation where minority women would experience the actual pain and degradation of being African American. Is this necessary in a supposed enlightened society? Is deprivation and torture the only method of rehabilitation? I would think and truly hope not. What we need is for people to be true of heart. If you believe racism is wrong, then don't condone it in your environment. Don't allow your friends to tell racist jokes or make racist comments without letting them know your feelings. Try to invite others to join your study groups or trips to the "Bear Bar". Let your professors know that you felt uncomfortable about a certain comment and will take appropriate steps if they continue such behavior. And most importantly, when the time comes, teach your sons and daughters to see people for who they are and not what they are doing. Delivering the gift of a bright and enlightened child to this conflicting and oppressive society is truly the greatest stand any of us can make against racism.

A more diverse faculty is a true asset to our community and should receive everyone's support. By its actions the administration seems to be in full support of this endeavor ... the stumbling block appears to lie elsewhere and must be exposed.

A query. What should be done to a student who fraudulently claimed to be a minority to gain additional consideration in the law school admissions process?
My Choice for Graduation Speaker

by Paul J. Echausse, 4E

An issue of the SBA UPDATE published at Fordham Law School has about graduate speakers which I found personally interesting. At the time, only seven graduation speakers had been suggested, and I had submitted six suggestions for consideration. In the event, the committee continued to seek suggestions from students in an effort to solicit a broader consensus about an “appropriate” graduation speaker. As the time for the article to be published arrived, the committee could very well have made their choice. I doubt that it will be anyone from my list. I took a novel approach in compiling my list of suggested speakers. I suggested prominent Catholic scholars; politicians and lawyers, who have made important contributions to their fields, who also happen to be proud of their Catholic faith and who view their faith as an asset to their lifestyle and work. Since the Law School is part of a Jesuit academic institution, it would be refreshing to have a graduation speaker who has the spiritual traditions of the Jesuit saints of Jesus who followed his example, were proud advocates and defenders of Catholic values and beliefs. These individuals would disagree with such tactics as Governor Mario Cuomo and Geraldine Ferraro, who believe that Catholics should be seen but not heard in public dialogue. The names that I put forward included Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia (who visited St. John’s Law School in November of last year and grew up in New York), William Bennett, former Secretary of Education and contributing writer/editor of various Catholic journals, and William Bentley Ball, a prominent attorney who has argued more than a dozen separations of church state cases before the United States Supreme Court. Those who would look at this list and accuse me of a conservative litmus test are wrong in that assumption.

My leading choice for graduation speaker is a Democratic Governor who has fought throughout his political career for the rights of the historically less powerful, underprivileged and underrepresented in society.

My graduation candidate was born in Jackson Heights, New York in 1932. His father, who was originally a coal miner by trade, attended a Jesuit college and became involved in Democratic politics in his state. He lost three times in his bid to be Governor of New York, which is portrayed by the media and those who have not spent time with Governor Casey as being a city pol who views his faith as an asset to his political career for the rights of women in crisis pregnancies, so that they can eliminate the chance of a child and not the child.

The preceding paragraph, and this article, is not intended to promote and advocate for the pro-life position! I’ll save that discourse for the Senate Judiciary Committee, but rather to educate people on Governor Casey. His persons is more complicated than that which is portrayed by the media and those who view him as a simple-minded city Democrat. His position on abortion is very mainstream, with restrictions being supported by eighty percent of the people in this country.

Another possible obstacle to Governor Casey speaking at our graduation is concern over a repeat of the disturbance when he was invited to speak at Cooper Union in October of last year. Asked to participate in a forum to address whether a liberal can be pro-life, Casey was shouted down by a group of students representing pro-abortion groups and Act-Up. I guess the New York gay community, the majority of which supported Casey in his 1990 reelection. Some of you may not be aware of this incident because the New York media conveniently stopped reporting about this disturbing attempt to limit Governor Casey’s First Amendment rights to free speech. Let’s play it safe and not make the same grave mistake of allowing our students in our university to experience a similar disturbance. In fact, let us abdicate our responsibilities and convictions and seek the approval of the student body. Case-44, NOW, NARAL, or any other group before we extend an invitation to anyone, so that we can graduate in a peaceful and solemn ceremony. By this statement of seeking only those individuals who would not be deemed “controversial”, Fordham would not have been allowed to invite someone of his greatest political, social and civil rights leaders (Lincoln, Harry Truman, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Thurgood Marshall, John Lewis). These men and women spoke out on "unpopular" positions, but did so based on the moral strength of their argument and convictions. I do not mean to necessarily equate Governor Casey with the greatness of some of these historical figures. But the principle remains the same. Change comes from individuals, both nationally renowned and unknown, who have the courage to speak and act upon their convictions. As attorneys, we too will one day have to be advocates for positions that our generation of Catholic politicians believe in. But we should not shy away, nor should we be intolerant.

As a Democrat, Governor Casey remains true to true Democratic tradition of leadership, by speaking out for those who have no voice in society - that of the pre-born child. As a Catholic, educated in the Jesuit tradition, he similarly feels obligated to be an advocate for the dispossessed and disenfranchised in society.

Governor Casey would make a wonderful graduation speaker - the product of, and respectful of, the fine Jesuit value and tradition of education and advocacy that was instilled in his father at Fordham Law School, as well as from his own experience at Scranton Prep. And, I am a graduate of Fordham Law College. He is a courageous politician whose persona is more complicated than that which is portrayed by his critics. By asking him to speak at our graduation, we would be sending a message that Fordham welcomes and encourages the freedom of expression, despite the political "incorrectness" of those ideas. Lastly, and more importantly, we would be honoring a prominent Catholic politician whose persona is more complicated than that which is portrayed by his critics. By asking him to speak at our graduation, we would be sending a message that Fordham welcomes and encourages the freedom of expression, despite the political "incorrectness" of those ideas. Lastly, and more importantly, we would be honoring a prominent Catholic politician whose persona is more complicated than that which is portrayed by his critics. By asking him to speak at our graduation, we would be sending a message that Fordham welcomes and encourages the freedom of expression, despite the political "incorrectness" of those ideas.

I ask the graduation committee to have the courage to select Governor Robert P. Casey as graduation speaker.
The Advocate

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:
I read Mr. Moran's opinion piece on the Freedom of Choice Act ("O & A About FOCA: No admission") and felt I should respond to what I believe is either complete misunderstanding of the language and purpose of FOCA, or complete misinterpretation by any other means.

Mr. Moran's sentence premise is that FOCA is some radical extension of Roe v. Wade that will cause abortions to proliferate. As will be made clear, however, this premise is entirely inaccurate.

FOCA's Purpose and Effect

Throughout Mr. Moran's opinion, he seems to indicate that FOCA will become the law on abortion regulation and will thereby preempt all state abortion laws. For example, he argues that FOCA will "remove all restrictions on abortion," that states will "lose all rights to regulate abortion," and that FOCA "displaces" the "right to a full-term pregnancy." He maintains that the states are not required to enact regulations that protect the woman's life and health (section 2(b)), or that mandate some form of parental notification (section 2(c)(1)).

Let me now address some of FOCA's specific provisions, as Mr. Moran did. Section 2(a)(1) prohibits states from restricting the woman's right to choose to terminate her pregnancy "before fetal viability." When Mr. Moran states that the restrictions that survived in Planned Parenthood v. Casey were "without question" not covered by section 2(a) of FOCA, he has got it exactly right.

The Casey restrictions — principally the 24-hour waiting period — do nothing except discourage doctors who often cannot afford to travel 200 miles and stay two nights in a hotel, and lose two days of income. In short, the Casey restrictions are unfair and should be struck down. FOCA is intended to legislatively overrule Casey and to return privacy/abortion law to the days of Roe v. Wade.

Section 2(c)

Section 2(c) is permissive. It permits but does not require states to enact regulations "requiring a minor to involve a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult before terminating a pregnancy." During the Roe years, state parental consent laws were uniformly invalidated by the Supreme Court. See Planned Parenthood v. Danforth (1976), Bellotti v. Baird (1979), and Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health (1983).

Hence FOCA preempts by giving the states the option of enacting parental consent laws. It will be up to individual states to require parental consent, notification, or consent with judicial bypass. FOCA also asserts that because FOCA does not define "responsible adult," that anybody (including, he speculates, the abortion clinic counselor) would be allowed to give consent in the minor's behalf. I submit that this speculation is rather ridiculous and defies common sense.

The statute construction dictate that the term "responsible adult" be read sensibly in light of preceding terms ("parent, guardian") and of underlying purposes of the law. "Responsible adult," therefore, must be another adult family member, or a judge where states provide for judicial bypass.

Quite apart from statutory construction, Mr. Moran cannot be read to mean as anything other than a sloppy-slippery-slope argument embodied in mislaided his readers about the true scope of FOCA. Paint the bill as radical, he may have muddled, and the masses will rise against it.

Section 2(a)(2)

Mr. Moran's sloppy-slippery-slope arguments arise out of a fever-pitch in his discussion of section 2(a)(2). That section prohibits the states from restricting abortions "at any time" (including third trimester) when "necessary to protect the life or health of the woman." Mr. Moran argues that this will result in a proliferation of third trimester abortions, because the term "health" is so amorphous and uncodified that the bill is intended to do nothing but codify the basic constitutional right of a woman to choose to terminate her pregnancy. The states will still be permitted but not required to enact regulations that protect the woman's life and health (section 2(b)), or that mandate some form of parental notification (section 2(c)(1)).

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Biblical Multicultural Theology v. Multicultural "MSG"

by Rev. Michel J. Faulkner

Excerpted from a sermon delivered at Calvary Baptist Church in New York City on November 29, 1992

Introduction

A lot of the educational philosophies that we hear about over the last 20 years or so is called MSG: Make Silent God. What some of these philosophies attempt to do is to unite people for the good of mankind. This ingredient was first used on Adam and Eve. Since that time, Satan has harnessed the masses of mankind for his power to destroy mankind, reverse creation, and undermine God's authority and word.

There is an attempt to accomplish this through pluralism and cultural relativism. Although this is not new, this wave is gaining tremendous momentum as an outgrowth of the demonology and inclusiveness of oppressed people everywhere.

The American Heritage Dictionary defines culture as "The totality of socially transmitted beliefs, arts, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought characteristic of a community or population."

Given this definition, we can understand that culture is the system that is used to impart and transfer wisdom and understanding of the world (including language, people, places, things). Through this system we learn how relationships interact. We also learn how we relate to others and how they relate to us. Our values and faith are constructed and imparted to us through this system.

The latest educational philosophy that we have been hearing so much about is, of course, multiculturalism. It has also been addressed as global education. The two are still very much the same. On the surface it looks good and sounds good, but is it good for us? Does it work?

Multicultural or global education is the latest educational battleground in the war for the minds of our children. The basic tenets of this philosophy are:

1. All people are equal;
2. All cultures and cultural experiences are equal;
3. All people are brothers/sisters;
4. All cultures and histories must meet the new definition of the world ("global community");
5. If any person or group does not agree, that person or group is not included; and
6. God is part of cultural experience and, therefore, relative.

The real danger with all this is that is sounds so good that we want to believe it. Also, the social and emotional repercussions for non-compliance are severe. It hurts to be called a racist or sexist or insensitive to these people.

Global education is the sensitivity and awareness of other cultures throughout the world. The standard rationale or explanation for the need of such education is, according to President Bill Clinton, "to help or children cope with a world that is getting smaller."

What we have on subject usually surfaces when talking about Calvary Baptist Church. People have often said that we are the most multicultural church in Manhattan. Let me assure you that although we are multicultural and multilingual, we are not multicultural. In order to be truly multicultural, we would have to have more than one system of religious beliefs and faith or would need to hold that there is more than one way to worship God. We believe there is only one way to worship God: "in Spirit and in truth" (John 4:24).

In John 4, the woman at the well brought up the issue of multiculturalism to Jesus. He corrected her and shared with her that true worshipers of God are not limited to a particular time or place. True worshipers would worship God continually in spirit and truth. Christians are monarchical, and the focus of that culture is God.

Culture is very important to God; that is why He gave us a culture. When we enter the world, we cannot only dwell with man, nature, but a new culture as well. If God is going to be our God, then He must be the focal point and defender of our culture.

When the children of Israel left Egypt and headed for the promised land, God warned them not to mix with the other cultures. Why? Because He knew that His people would worship to worship their false gods and idols. What or who the culture worships is the centerpiece of that culture.

As 1 Peter 2:9 states, "But you are a chosen people, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people belonging to God, that you may declare the praises of him who called you out of darkness into his wonderful light." God chose to not only dwell with man, but also in him. This was the Holy Spirit's arrival as the Paraclete.

It is Still Happening

The Holy Spirit gives believers the power to live godly lives and to proclaim the wonderful works of God. The witness that we need to produce and display in the world may have to be the same effective ministry as that of which the apostles had at Pentecost. People should say that we are crazy or drunk with fanaticism. What Does It Mean?

Throughout Scripture, we notice that every time the people of God gathered together in His name, the Holy Spirit was present to empower them to declare the "wonders of God." Examples of this are found in Revelation 5:8-10 and 7:9-10.

Multiculturalism or globalism represents Satan's latest attempt to duplicate the work of the Holy Spirit by bringing people together. It is wonderful to have people get together, but we must ask ourselves the ultimate purpose or result of this so-called unity. In Genesis 11:1-9, people gathered to build a tower for human cooperation and ingenuity.

God loves people, but in that passage, God brought the curse of judgment on the people because their unification represented rebellion against God.

Separation in scripture is always on the basis of whether or not people are following God or even on the basis of race. The people who left Egypt were not one race, but they were one people because they had one God. Those of us who choose to follow God are a chosen people. We become a nation or a people because God is the center-piece of our cultural experience (1 Peter 1:12,18,2:9-10).

What Does It Mean to Us Today?

It is wonderful to have a multicultural church, school, business, or life, because we see that God makes no racial distinction between people (Colossians 3:8-11).

"Therefore, as God's chosen people, holy and dearly loved, clothe yourselves with compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness and patience. Bear with each other and forgive each other if any of you has a complaint against another. Forgive as the Lord forgave you." (Colossians 3:12-13).

We must begin to speak the language of heaven, the language of love. When we do, we will see people coming to God in the same ways the early church saw people add to their number.

Were all peoples (nations) included in God's plan of redemption? Can you think of one group, race or nation that was left out?

Our problem is that we don't speak the language of the world anymore. God does, and He speaks continually in spirit and truth. Christians are monarchical, and the focus of that culture is God.

There is a great need for a multicultural awareness among God's people. The Great Commission commands us to go into all the world and proclaim the mighty works of God. When we proclaim the Gospel, we are engaged in multicultural theology. Evangelizing the pagan world is not just allowing the people who either do not know or worship God of His Love and concern for them and telling them of His desire to allow them to join the community.

We are engaged in a battle. The liberal educators of our society want us to believe that the acceptance of global education means that everyone's race and religion will be included. The truth is the everyone will be included except ours. Radical Christianity is ever more being taken out of our culture. Yes, we have to be more reasonable in our subculture. We should not become so respectable in the Christian subculture that we forget why Jesus left us here.

Be wary of those in power, for they befriend a person only for their own benefit; they seem to be friends when it is to their advantage, but they do not stand by a person in his hour of need.

Avtot 2, 3

A Message to All from The Jewish Law Students Association

My Own Private Idaho

Continued from previous page

Money. Best Actress: An extremely low year for women's roles. Backlash for last year's Thelma & Louise? Coincidence? Emma Thompson won the Oscar for Howard's End eight months ago. Eric Clapton, sympathy Grammy. How can they give a Grammy to someone for an album of songs that he had previously released? Well, I guess that it's better than winning for songs written and sung by your father 30 years earlier. There is little creativity in the music industry these days. Even Techno is sampled material. Here's the recipe to a hit record: find a song that was a hit ten years ago and either speed it up or slow it down when you sing it. You'll be rich in no time.

It's a sad day when the Red Hot Chili Peppers have the title of a song that is based on alternative music? If you hear it in Top-40 radio stations and the groups get Grammys, is it still alternative? Well, at least I've yet to hear "Passion Pit."

What a scam! Who would have thought eighty years ago that you could make money out of bottled water. Something so natural, invented by nature. Imagine. Who would have thought that the environment would have contaminated our water to the extent that you now had to go to a store and buy the stuff. I can just see it now. The year 2017. Little Johnny is putting on his space suit so that he can go to the store and buy some non-polluted air for his lungs.

Let it snow, let it snow, let it snow. I've seen more snow in New York City these past few weeks than the last three years combined. Now, being from upstate I happen to think that some snow is necessary. But I guess that most New Yorkers do not. It's interesting that people here take their umbrellas out to protect them from those hard, heavy, evil flakes. It's SNOW! not rain.

Finally, most people think that I named this column after the first snow because I knew better.
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