12-1992

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Judge Pierce Attracts the Largest Audience Ever for a Sonnet Lecture

by Andrew Valentine III, 3D

This year’s John F. Sonnet Memorial Lecture was delivered by the Honorable Lawrence W. Pierce, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in the McNally Amphitheater on November 5, 1992. Previous series lecturers have included retired United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger, the Honorable William Hughes Mulligan, and the Honorable Francis T. Murphy.

The lecture series is in honor of John F. Sonnet, a 1936 graduate of Fordham Law School, who was a senior partner in the firm of Cahill, Gordon & Reindel. His excellence as an advocate is memorialized through this lecture series.

Judge Pierce was appointed to the appellate bench by President Ronald Reagan on November 18, 1981. Prior to his appointment he served as United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York from 1971 to 1981. Judge Pierce is a 1951 graduate of Fordham Law School, where he was a member of the law review. In recognition of a lifetime of achievement in public service and service to the law school, his oil portrait was unveiled in November, 1992, and now hangs in the Moot Courtroom.

The speaker was introduced by Mr. John Mahaney, also a 1951 graduate of the law school. A close personal friend of Judge Pierce’s since their days in law school, Mr. Mahoney gave several inspiring anecdotes on the Judge from his time at the law school and on the bench.

Judge Pierce’s lecture, entitled “Appellate Advocacy: Some Reflections from the Bench”, included a discussion of some historical features of advocacy, followed by a brief overview of some modern-day considerations facing present-day appellate advocates. Several strategic, practical, and ethical considerations relevant to appellate advocacy were also discussed. The lecture was highlighted by many examples and reminiscences from Judge Pierce’s 20 years of service on the federal bench.

During his opening remarks Dean Feerick noted that the event had the largest attendance turnout in his time at the law school. Judge Pierce’s lecture gave all in attendance a more humane and personal impression of what is often considered a difficult and sometimes aloof appellate process. In closing, Judge Pierce quoted the former Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, “I hope that others have found some interest in the overview I have presented here tonight as I have seen it through my eyes.” He was answered with a lengthy and heartfelt ovation.

Note: The full text of Judge Pierce’s lecture will be included in the next volume of the Fordham Law Review.

New York Bar Group Favors Easing Restrictions for Bar Exam Appeals

ALBANY — The New York State Bar Association (NYSBA) recently endorsed a report from its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar calling for less restrictions and increased access for those who appeal New York State bar exam scores.

The bar group explained that its concerns regarding the examination appeals process — administered by the Board of Law Examiners (BLE), the same group that administers the exam — centers on five specific areas:

- restrictions on access to essay questions should be eased
- restrictions on access to model answers from past bar exams should be eased
- applicants who appeal should be able to provide substantive arguments in support of their appeals
- there should be no limitation on assistance to applicants, and
- a specific time period should be established in which the BLE renders its appeal decision.

There are a total of 1,000 points on the bar exam, and 650 is a passing score. Under the current system, an applicant who scores between 650 and 659 on the bar exam may appeal one or more essay answers. Access to the exam, the applicant’s answers, and model answers from previous years are all severely restricted. Applicants must consider their appeals options based upon their reconstructed memory of the exam and their answers. In addition, the criteria for which previous appeals have been successful, are obscure and generally not communicated to applicants.

The committee, chaired by J. Kirkland Grant of Huntington, a professor at Touro School of Law, proposes reform of the appeals process; calling for full disclosure and for the differentials relevant to appellant advocacy were also discussed. The lecture was highlighted by many examples and reminiscences from Judge Pierce’s 20 years of service on the federal bench.

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Easing Restrictions Continued on page 6

Personal Safety

by Mike Dailey, 3E

New York City is an exciting place to live, work, study, or visit. Unfortunately, it can also be a place of danger. Surveys consistently show that the number-one concern of residents of New York City is crime. In response to this concern, New York, like most urban centers throughout the country, has instituted a crime prevention concept known as Community Policing. The linchpin of the Community Policing theory is shared responsibility among the residents of the community, and the police that patrol it, for the prevention of crime before it occurs. You, the reader, share in this responsibility, whether you reside in the city, or merely commute into the city for a few short hours a day.

There is much that the average person can do to prevent themselves from becoming the victim of a crime. All that is required is an understanding of what criminals look for in potential victims. It is important first to recognize that criminals are opportunists. They are not looking for a fight or a high risk of getting caught. Herein lies the essential strategy behind not becoming a victim; make it difficult, make yourself an unattractive target. This requires constant alertness, and a willingness to be bold, abrupt, rude and sagacious.

Don’t override your instincts when they’re telling you something is wrong. Don’t be concerned about insulting a friendly stranger. New Yorkers are notoriously cold anyway, so it won’t be taken personally. The key is to remove yourself from a vulnerable situation before your means of escape are negated. In other words, you must anticipate what a criminal might do, and take preventive steps to eliminate the opportunity.

As a police officer, I am authorized to carry a firearm off-duty. I frequently opt not to. This is simply because a firearm is not a defensive weapon. It will not in any way shield you, and in fact, can be extremely hazardous to you. Aside from the obvious hazards, it tends to bestow upon the bearer a feeling of invincibility, which leads to carelessness. Herein lies its greatest weakness. A firearm is a weapon of dire last resort, it can never be used preemptively. Yet if preemptive steps are taken to thwart criminal’s opportunity, a firearm is almost never needed. What follows is an explanation of what you can do to avoid being preyed upon.

This article will focus on personal safety involving travel, and a future edition will deal with safety in and around the home. In general, when moving about the city, carry only the amount of cash that you think you will need. Be discreet in how you handle it, whether in stores, or on the street. The same goes for jewelry, both for men and for women. Ring’s with expensive stones should be turned inward with the stone hidden by the palm of your hand. Bracelets and necklaces should be covered by clothing, or carried inside pockets until your destination is reached. Beware of expensive earrings that dangle from the earlobe, if yanked upon by a thief they can pull out your ear. House keys should be carried separately from other keys. If both are lost, you may not only be the victim of a stanza, you may go home to find that you are also the victim of a burglary. If you do lose both, immediately change your locks.

Purse Snatchers: Don’t carry a purse or a bag dangling from your shoulder, this is an easy grab. Hold the purse close to your body.

Personal Safety Continued on page 2
December, 1992 • Letter • The Advocate

Letter From The Editor-In-Chief

Dear Readers:

This issue of The Advocate shares information and gives advice on a wide variety of topics. Many individuals and organizations worked together to provide reports and stories to increase our awareness of some of the important events in our community and in other parts of the world.

Each person who is attending this letter has an expertise or an experience worth sharing with other Advocate readers. Let the spirit of giving, which characterizes this season of the year, encourage you to write an article for The Advocate. Your expertise is a gift. Share it, and enjoy a Happy Chanukah, Merry Christmas, Joyful Kwanzaa, and a Happy New Year.

Diana R. Thompson
Editor-in-Chief

Open House at Fordham

by Lester E. Layne, JD

On Saturday November, 14th approximately 60 minority prospective Fordham Law students attended an informational open-house here at the Law School. The session was held jointly by the Admissions office, the Academic Enrichment Program (AEP) and the minority organizations of Fordham Law.

Dean Feerick gave an overview presentation of the Law School and its direction for the future with regards to minority enrollment. He is in essence said that the school is taking great strides to admit and retain minority students. Dean Feerick offered as evidence the increased enrollment of minorities presently attending as well as programs such as the AEP.

Kevin Downey, the Director of Admissions also spoke about the requirements for admission to the Law School. Mr. Downey stressed the need for students to have a well-rounded foundation as an undergraduate along with solid academic achievement. Others in attendance from faculty and administration were Professor Flaherty, who spoke about first year class load.

Dean McGough, the Director of Financial Aid at the Law School and Dean Rivera, Registrar.

Certainly the most informative session of the day was presented by Professor Heidi Hamilton, Director of the AEP. The AEP is a program that operates in the summer before the first semester of enrollment for accepted first year minority students. The program is designed to acclimate these students to the law school environment and inform them of what to expect in the first year. Professor Hamilton basically told the prospective to be prepared for a rigorous, demanding law program.

She also emphasized the fact that support for the prospects first year students exists and should be taken advantage of.

After the morning session, tours of the Law School were conducted. Later various faculty members and upperclassmen joined the group for a buffet lunch which was held in the faculty dining room in Lowenstein.

As a first year student myself and a participant of the AEP, I must say that the day was very productive.

Do you need an APARTMENT or a ROOMMATE? Do you want to sell your old TEXTBOOKS?

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The cost is $1 per word. Place your advertisement in the mailroom on the first floor, or call 874-3826.

The Pre-Law Society of CLC Presents
Justice Angela Mazzarelli
New York Supreme Court First Judicial District
speaking on
"Women as Defendants in the Criminal Justice System"
Wednesday, December 9, 1992
Room 510, Lowenstein 3:30pm free

Personal Safety -- Continued from front page

with the opening covered and protected with your arm. Never loop the strap around your wrist, if it is snatched you may be dragged to the ground and injured. When sitting, always keep your purse on your lap. People who place them on the floor or seat next to them, on the backs of chairs, or in shopping carts are often surprised to find that they have disappeared. If your bag is grabbed by a thief, the best advice is to let it go, but remember, keys and I.D. should be separate.

Pickpockets: Pickpockets usually work in teams. A typical routine is for one thief to drop a package in front of you causing you to trip, while a second thief bumps into you from behind and lifts your wallet. An easy way to thwart this routine is to carry your wallet in a hip pocket, never a back pocket, and never let a stranger carry it for you, because the curious jostle each other to see what's happening, an unseen member of the conspiracy bumps into you from behind and makes off with your wallet. The best way to thwart this routine is to mind your own business.

Language: Never leave it unattended, and never let a stranger carry it for you, even if they’re nice, even if they’re home- less and you feel sorry for them.

Walking: This is often the most efficient, and pleasurable way of getting around the city. A few common sense methods of protecting yourself should be practiced until they become second nature. Always stick to well lighted, well traveled streets. Streets that are poorly lit can harbor dangers in the shadows, and there is always strength in numbers. Walk close to the curb, away from doorways, openings to alleys, high shrubs, etc. where predators can conceal themselves. If someone is loitering along your path and makes you feel uncomfortable, don’t be afraid to cross to the other side of the street to avoid them. Walk briskly and assertively as if you’re on your way to meet someone. If you follow the same route every day, patronize the stores along the way. Get to know the shopkeepers, and which stores stay open late. These will provide safe haven if ever you’re in trouble. If there are no stores along your way, vary the route you take. Let family and friends know your schedule, when to expect you, and what route you take. Learn their schedules also. If you go shopping, walking at night, bring a companion. Walk facing oncoming traffic, or, if someone in a car slows down and harasses you, do an "about face" and walk off in the opposite direction. Either way, they will now have to do a "U-turn," to come back and bother you again giving you plenty of warning.

If you think you’re being followed you may very well be right. Muggers frequently "shadow" their victims for several blocks before deciding that it’s safe to strike. Take the initiative. If you want to be more certain, cross the street in the middle of the block (beware of traffic). If the thief stays on his side of the street, don’t immediately relax. Make sure he doesn’t cross to your side of the street at the next intersection. However, if he crosses the street immediately behind you, it is definitely time to act. Have a plan in mind, but do not go home. Know what stores or public facilities are nearby that you can run into and call for police. If there are none, scream as loud as you can and run. Try to attract the attention of anyone who might be nearby. Don’t run into a dead end or a secluded area, you’re better off out in the open. By screaming and getting a good head start, you may startle the thief and cause him to recoil. Remember, he’s an opportunist, he’ll give up and find an easier victim.

Subway: Although much maligned, this is an excellent and inexpensive means of getting around. There are a few things about the subway that not everyone knows.

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THE ADVOCATE
Fordham University School of Law

Diana R. Thompson
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Contributing Writers: Robert Cinque, Michael Gracia, James Margoulis, Tracy Murphy, Andrew Valentine III

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 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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Amnesty For Fordham Law Students

by Tracy J. Murphy

Amnesty International arrived at the Fordham Law School campus in February of 1991 through the efforts of second year students Jackie Didier and Leslie Harris. Ms. Didier was a member of Amnesty three years before she came to Fordham and was surprised to learn a chapter didn't already exist here. "I knew Columbia and NYU both had big chapters and wanted to join a chapter at school. That's when I found out we didn't have one." She shares a strong commitment and interest in human rights with Ms. Harris. Both wanted to play a part in the struggle for human dignity and freedom while meeting the rigorous demands of law school. As Ms. Harris has said: "It's not a big time commitment and I believe we can make a difference." The chapter tables a new petition every couple of weeks in response to urgent action appeals sent to them by the regional office.

Amnesty International is a politically non-partisan and economically independent organization working against human rights violations regardless of either the ideology of the government or the beliefs of the victims. It began in 1961 when British Lawyer Peter Benenson read about two Portuguese students who were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for raising their glasses in a toast to freedom. He began a one year letter writing campaign that soon flourished into a series of groups "adopting" specific prisoners, contacting their families, writing appeal letters to the appropriate authorities, and above all letting prisoners know that people cared about their plight. By 1987 Amnesty International chapters could be found in 44 countries with more than 700,000 individual members in over 150 countries.

The Fordham Law chapter recently sponsored a speaker, Mrs. Lidia Graftova, on the overnight refugee crisis created by the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Mrs. Graftova is an internationally recognized figure for her early work on human rights conditions under the Soviet regime. She was one of the first writers for a major daily newspaper in the Soviet U.S.S.R. Literaturnaya Gazetta, to even dare use the words "human rights." On Thursday, November 12, she spoke through a translator to approximately 44 students, faculty, and administrators on the dangers of a "facist" backlash generated by the so-called "nationalist" movements of the formerly unified republics.

According to the Fordham Law School chapter, efforts continue to sponsor another speaker in the spring semester. They invite any students, faculty, employees, or administrators to post ideas to them. In the words of Jackie Didier, "We have so many advantages here, if we can improve conditions for others we ought to." 

A Latina's Perspective of the Legal Profession

by Rosalyn Maldonado

On Tuesday, November 16th, the Fordham Law Students Association held its first-ever Women in the Law Symposium. LALSA had the honor of having an all-Fordham alumnas panel and our very own Professor Batts as the moderator.

Tuesday, November 12th, the Latin American Law Students Association held its first-ever Women in the Law Symposium. LALSA had the honor of having an all-Fordham alumnas panel and our very own Professor Batts as the moderator.

The two panelists were the Honorable Cira Martinez, Class of 1979, of the Bronx Family Court, and Ms. Varela, Class of 1985, a graduate under Professor Malloy and Republic candidate for the New York State Assembly in Election of 1992. Each speaker shared their personal experiences and perceptions of the legal profession and what it means to be a Latina attorney. Judge Martinez has practiced law in the public sector whereas Ms. Varela has spent her professional career in the large law firm environment. Their varied professional experiences made for engaging and interesting presentations and questions. Judge Martinez began her comments by reminding the Fordham community and the legal profession that "Latinas do not fit into a particular box." They bring with them their childhood and developmental experiences which may be unique from the mainstream.

As a member of a working class immigrant family, originally from Cuba, she discussed the challenges she confronted as a result of her ethnicity and background. The bias came full circle when she clearly described that as the top student in her class her counselor told her as a possible substitute to obtain a secretarial degree. Educational and employment bias permeated her academic and employment years however she held tight to her goals to do more for her community and her people. Ms. Varela described her experience at the large law firm as that of a "highly paid galley slave." Although she found the large firm to be both stimulating and challenging, she enjoyed the practice areas. As a result, she has found more job satisfaction working at the small firm with "people she respects." According to the Fordham Law School chapter, efforts continue to sponsor another speaker in the spring semester. They invite any students, faculty, employees, or administrators to post ideas to them. In the words of Jackie Didier, "We have so many advantages here, if we can improve conditions for others we ought to." 

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CULTURE GUIDE
by Diana R. Thompson, Editor-in-Chief

Dance
now - 2/21/93
NYC Ballet
at Lincoln Center’s NYS Theater.
870-5600. $9 - $70.

12/9/92 - 1/3/93
Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre
at City Center, 131 W. 55th Str.
581-1212. $10 - $50.

Exhibitions & Tours
12/9 & 12/12
“TriBeCa: The Low Down II”
Visit galleries and studios that were once lofts and warehouses.
Call Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
11am - 1pm. $33.

now - 12/12
“Pueblo Artisans:
Contemporary Jewelry, Painting, and Sculpture of the Southwest”
American Indian Community House.
708 B’way. 2nd floor. 598-0100. free.
1/9/93
“Medium Cool”
Discover the evolution of the cool style which has its roots in Pop Art and is now exemplified by slick young photographers and Postmodern appropriationists.
Call Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
11am - 1pm. $33.
1/2/93
“Downtown Directions”
See the trends of the 90’s in TrillCo’s’ artists’ studios and avant-garde galleries.
Call Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
11am - 1pm. $33.

1/26/93
“Madison Mile”
A look at Madison Avenue’s exclusive collectors, private dealers and galleries.
Call Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
11am - 1pm. $33.

now - 1/3/93
“Visiones Del Pueblo:
The Folk Art of Latin America”
250 objects from 17 countries representing the 16th century to the present day. Museum of American Folk Art.
Two Lincoln Square (bet. 65th & 66th Streets).
595-9533. free.

now - 1/3/93
“Songs of My People
African-Americans, A Self-Portrait”
photographs at the Museum of the City of New York.
5th Ave. & 103rd Str. 534-1672 ext.206.
Wed. - Sat., 10am - 5pm. Sun. 1pm - 5pm.

now - 1/24/93
“Henri Mattisse: A Retrospective”
Museum of Modern Art.
307-4545.

now - 5/8/93
“The Orchestra & the City:
150 Years of the NY Philharmonic”
Amsterdam Gallery.
Mon. - Wed. - Sat. Noon - 6pm.
870-1721.

12/17/92 - 5/15/93
“Balanchine”
Featured are many rarely seen photographs, drawings, designs, notes, posters, and costumes from the work of this late choreographer.
Main Gallery, S.C. Davis Museum, NY Public Library for the Performing Arts.
Lincoln Center. 870-1721.
Mon. - Wed. - Sat. noon - 6pm.

Music
12/11
“A Christmas Sampler”
Cathedral of St. John the Divine 7:30pm.
12/11
André Watts, pianist, at Avery Fisher Hall. 8pm.
875-5656.
12/13
Kathleen Battle, soprano, in recital at Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Ctr.
875-5050. 6pm. $40.
12/13
Vienna Choir Boys
at Carnegie Hall. 7:30pm. $12 - $45.
$5 for students.
12/12
“Traditional American Christmas Music”
at St. Bartholomew’s Episcopal Church 10 East 59th St. at Park Ave.
751-1616 ext. 227. 6pm.
$3. $5 for students.
12/1/93
New Year’s Eve Gala
at the NY Philharmonic at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Ctr. 8pm. $15 - $90.

1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/12/93
NY Philharmonic/Orchestra
Kurt Masur, conductor, Yo-Yo Ma, cellist, at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Ctr.
875-5000.

1/14/93
Frederica von Stade, mezzo-soprano, in recital, at Carnegie Hall.
8pm. $12 - $50.

1/21, 2/12, 2/13, 2/16
André Watts w/the NY Philharmonic at Avery Fisher Hall.
$6 - $20.

1/2/93
“Prelude to a Kiss: Jazz for Valentines”
A potpourri of ballads by Betty Carter, Jimmy Heath, Harold Ashby.
Roy Hargrove and Bobby Watson.
Alice Tully Hall. 875-5050. 8pm.

Jazz Hotline:
875-3299.

Rock Concert Hotline:
307-7887.

Call Kultur Video at 1-800-4-KULTUR of jazz, opera, & ballet videocassettes.

Theatre
now - 1/3/93
“Bettey Brown”
A Rhythm & Blues Musical co-written by Noelzake Shange & Emily Mann.
Crossroads Theatre Co., 7 Livingston Ave.
New Brunswick, NJ
Call for details 908-220-1082.

Theatre Tickets
Get half price day-of-performance tickets for B’way & Off B’way shows at the TKTS Times Square Box Office at 47th Str. & B’way,
or in the Mezzanine of Two World Trade Center, or in Brooklyn at Court & Montague Streets.

There are a limited number of tickets available for $15 each for students and senior citizens for the B’way shows listed below.
Call the box offices. A Streetcar Named Desire Death & the Maiden
Five Guys Named Moe Les Miserables
Miss Saigon
The Phantom of the Opera

Other Activities
Jazz Lecture
at Bruno Walter Auditorium, NY Public Library for the Performing Arts. $10.
6:30pm.

12/9
Charlayne Hunter-Gault
of WNET’s MacNeil-Lehrer Report, will sign copies of her autobiography, In My Place, at Black Books Plus, Amsterdam Ave. & 94th Str. 6pm.

12/12, 12/13, 12/19, 12/20
Holiday Crafts Fair
M.L.King, Jr. High School 122 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 65th & 66th Strs.
11am - 6pm. Call 866-2239.

12/18 - 12/23
American Indian Crafts Market
Crafts demonstrations & sales of handmade items by Native craftspersons.
American Indian Community House, 708 B’way at Waverly Place (1 block north of E. 4th Str.)
598-0100 ext. 240. Noon - 6pm.

12/27 - 12/30
Modern Language Association convention at the Hilton Hotel.
Over 700 sessions, forums, and readings involving all literary genres in various languages & cultures. Topics include fair use & other copyright issues. Scheduled speakers include: Ralph Ellison, Jessica Hagedorn, & Jason Roberts, Jr., 614-6372.
8:30am - 10:15pm.
now - 1/19/93
Radio City Christmas Spectacular w/The Rockettes.
Radio City Music Hall.
307-1000.

1/7/93
“Blues and the Ballet: Wyston Marinsali”
The week before its world premiere, Wyston Marinsali will discuss his collaboration with the NY Ballet’s Ballet Master in Chief Peter Martins.

now - 1/10/93
Big Apple Circus
at Damrosch Park, Lincoln Center.
208-0055.

1/27/93
Movie cement as Metaphor:
Jazz Dance on Film”
Walter Reade Theater.
165 W. 65th Str. 875-5601. 8pm. $7.

Holiday Shopping for Unique Gifts
American Folk Art Museum
Gift Shop
Columbus Ave. (bet. 65th & 66th Streets)
595-9533.
Black Books Plus
Amsterdam Ave. & 94th Str.
Judaica
208-10 W 72nd Str., 2nd floor. 724-2424.

Nikru Books
76 St. Marks Ave., Park Slope, B’lyn (718) 783-6303

Ice Skating
Wollman Rink, Central Park
517-4800. Mon. 10am-5pm. Tues.-Sun. 10am-9pm.
Admission: $5. Skate Rental: $2.50.
Rockefeller Center Skate Rink
601 Fifth Ave., 757-5731.
Mon.-Fri. 9am-10pm.

Jewish Museum
Temporary Exhibition:
The New-York Historical Society
177 Str. & Central Park West.
399-3430.

Laser Light Shows
at the Hayden Planetarium.
81st Str. & Central Park West.
Fridays & Saturdays.
7pm. 830pm & 10pm. $7.
Call 769-5921 for group rates.

Lincoln Ctr. Hotline: 875-5299.

Lincoln Center Tours
Tours last hr., every 10am - 5pm.
$5.50 per person, or discounts for groups of 12 or more people. Call 875-5350.

National Museum of the American Indian
B’way & 155th Str., 283-2420.
Tues.-Sat. 10am - 5pm. $3. $2 for students.

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Champagne is Made

The name champagne was made popular in Wayne's World noted, all champagne comes from the Champagne region of France. Anything made outside the Champagne region is sparkling wine. However, most Americans refer to any sparkling wine as "champagne." This is something to bear in mind when you encounter someone pretentious.

There are several ways to turn a still wine into a sparkling wine. The best, most expensive, and most commonly used method is the one employed in Champagne. It is an absolute revelation in its own right. There are several reboilings and techniques to make the wine around the wine cellar every week. The aging bottles a quarter-turn. Yet, there are other ways to get the carbon dioxide to make the carbonation. First, the wine is initially fermented, racked, and blended it lacks carbonation. Then a small quantity of wine mixed with sugar is added. This is called the "dosage." It adds to the wine and it is bottled. A second fermentation, begins and turns the additional sugar alcohol. A by-product of this fermentation is carbon dioxide and thus the wine becomes carbonated. Second, before the wine is ready to sell, an additional dose of sugar is added. This time it was simply sugar added, the sweeter the champagne.

Champagnes list sweetness on the label: 1. Sweet or Doux: 0-2% sugar added.
2. Extra-Dry or Demi-Sec: 6-8% sugar added.
3. Sec or Dry: 3-6% sugar added.
4. Extra-Dry: 2-3% sugar added.
5. Dry or Extra-Dry: 0-2% sugar added.

By far the most common types of champagne are extra-dry and brut; people very rarely drink sweet champagne these days. Furthermore, most people do not realize that champagne is actually sweeter than brut. Here is a simple procedure. Remove the foil from the top of the bottle. Point the bottle away from all persons in the room and remove the wire cage that surrounds the cork. Once the wire cage was removed, you should keep your hand on your cork at all times. With the cork held firmly in one hand, twist the bottle with your other hand. The cork will then easily pop out. Please note: if you do not twist the cork, it can tear. For the truly pretentious, a champagne cork should not be "popped." Rather, when the cork is almost out of the bottle, one corner of it should be pulled out at an angle and the carbon dioxide should be allowed to escape in relative silence. This is an unfortunate custom because the sound of the cork popping adds a festive note to most occasions.

Because champagne is under pressure, any flaws in the cork will become clear when the wine is opened. Thus, unlike most other wines, the cork from a bottle of champagne is not usually sniffl ed before tasting. If you are pouring on your own, you should remove the cork as the champagne is poured. Once, the cork is out of the bottle, it expands and can't be put back in. Thus, when you open a bottle, you should have all of it to drink. If you do not decide to waste it on champagne, this sells for around $5-$8 a bottle and has a dry, slightly fl atty taste.

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Champagne and Food

Another great thing about champagne is that it goes extremely well with food—maybe better than any other white wine. Fish, poultry, cheese, fruit, hors d'oeuvres, caviar, and champagne is the quintessential pairing. Caviar. The acidity of the wine is the perfect foil for the oily, salty taste of the caviar. Eggs. Although caviar is extravagant, the bottom line is best accompanied by ice cold glass of champagne.

Champagne is Made

The holiday season is approaching and, with luck, your holidays will include abundant quantities of champagne. Added to the annual festivities, we will have a further reason to rejoice: exams will be over. One of my favorite memories of last year's exam was exalting a bottle of champagne on ice to my Contracts exam and popping the cork within one minute of handing in my bluebooks. This column will discuss some of the customs that accompany champagne and the various options at different prices.

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Presently, there is no Pro-Life organization at Fordham Law School. There is, however, an effort underway to revive the Catholic Law Students Association. This is only one way the Pro-Life message will be brought to Fordham. If there is a sufficient interest among non-Catholic students to begin a separate Pro-Life Group, we would like to know your response and comments. Anyone who is interested in either of the above or has any ideas, please drop a note at the SBA office.
THINGS ON TOP

freedom and abortion rights. Joined by friends and relatives, kick off the parade, local clergy and various other community leaders spoke of their support for abortion rights and other health care, and urged the crowd to support and elect political candidates with similar views on these issues.

People opposing abortion rights also turned out in good number (to line the avenue as the parade passed by). The pro-choice events were organized by WHAM!, Women's Health Action and Mobilization.

A Truly Just Cause

By Michael V. Gracia

At the time of this writing the United States government is considering volunteering the services of the United States Army to be used in the delivery of desperately needed food and medical supplies to the famine-ravaged regions of Somalia. This is a good idea.

I remember watching news reports on the famine in Ethiopia during the mid-eighties. I remember that at the time supplies meant for the sick and starving people in that country were not reaching their destination. The reasons for that were a civil war which made the delivery of the goods dangerous (supplies were not allowed to reach their destination by anti-government guerrillas in order to make the existing government look bad), thieves (many supplies were stolen en route or from the hangers where they were stocked once they reached Ethiopia) and corrupt government officials (these individuals allowed for the delivery of some of the supplies while the rest were sold at a profit in the black market).

The same problems encountered in Ethiopia now exist in Somalia (and in other areas of Africa afflicted with famine). I remember asking at the time, why don't we just deliver the food and medical supplies ourselves (by that I mean the United States and not the United Nations or whatever organization was responsible for the delivery).

I think that we should consider this again. Why not take the 82nd Airborne Division or the 101st Air Assault Division and task them with the mission of delivering supplies to those sick and hungry men, women and children. Why not cut through the bureaucracy and just do it. There is no time to waste negotiating. These people are dying and they CAN be saved. We have the food and supplies; let's just get it to them.

Of course, no American should be too eager to send American soldiers overseas into dangerous areas when our national security is not at stake. Nor should we interfere in most of the internal affairs of other world nations. But I believe that we should use our influence or our might, whether it be political, economic or military might, to solve some of the problems of the world. The cause must be one which is morally just, as I believe this situation to be. The problem is that when our government does this sort of thing it doesn't always choose worthy causes and it often just aligns itself with whomever is convenient at the moment, without thinking about the moral or future strategic implications.

In Somalia we have a situation where other nations should become as involved as they did during the Gulf Crisis. I also believe that it is rare when the United States can actually count on its so-called 'allies', except for England, of course, and it is for this reason that we should take matters into our own hands as soon as possible and stop the suffering and death that is going on in Somalia.

Now, I'm not talking about an invasion of the country at all. I am also not talking about using American forces as escorts for the delivery of food. I am talking about the U.S. armed forces doing the actual delivery of supplies. Run this as you would a military operation, swiftly, so that we can get in, help the people, and get out as soon as possible.

The loss of one American soldier, in an operation of any sort, is one life too many. Yet the possibility exists that this may happen. But it is less likely that those who are interfering with the delivery of supplies will try to intimidate or stop the 82nd Airborne. They could die if they tried. A risk that they don't have to take into consideration right now. The supplies will get there!

This, to me, is a worthy cause for military intervention. To others the civil war in Bosnia and Serbia may be such a cause. To some others, the invasion of Kuwait was reason enough for American intervention. Who is to decide what’s worthy and what’s not? Our leaders, and they should be prudent and realistic (as to the benefits of our involvement to that country or people and the long term implications of our actions) when making such a decision. We cannot and should not try to solve every problem around the world on our own. But there are some that we can.

I am aware that there are some Americans who oppose United States intervention of any sort in the internal affairs of other countries. But just think of how many men, women and children in Somalia died from starvation and sickness in the time that it took you to read this column.

MY OWN PRIVATE IDAHO

TOP TEN GROSSEST THINGS ON EARTH

10. Naked fat guys on vinyl seats.
9. Camel breath.
8. The vomit scene in The Exorcist.
7. Motel room artwork.
5. The name “Mungo.”
4. Bean dip.
3. Nose hair.
2. Road Oysters.
1. Drugs.

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