The letter (Aug.-Sept. $/ 00$ 4) argues that the three branches of our Federal government are free to interpret \& act on the Declaration $\varepsilon$ the Constitution. Implicitly against Roe V. Wade, the writer argues, against what's being called "judicial usurpation," that we citizens are to obey "the Constitution's fundamental moral principles, especially the right to life"---a preposterous presentistic extension of the political phrase "right to life" to include the unborn. This anachronistic-anarchistic mentality is a green light to anti-"abortuary" violence $\varepsilon$ irrational anti-democratic rhetoric.

## B

A Roman Catholic priest $\&$ his "parish's pro-life chairwoman" are attacking a pro-choice letter written by a Jew $\varepsilon$ supported by me (in the CCT a few days later). The Jew $\varepsilon$ I have a horror of, $\varepsilon$ firm argumentation against, government intervention between physician $\varepsilon$ patient. The essay (1) falsely claims "the Catholic Church has always been outspoken in defense of the sacredness of life." A breathtakingly unhistorical assertion! Cardinal Bernardin's "seamless garment" pro-life (including no death penalty), \& the Pope's "gospel of life" (development from his PhD dissertation on the person), are the chief supports for the recent political phrase (parallel with "right to life") "the sacredness of life." (2) The essay uses uncritically, for political punch, the phrase "life is a gift of God" ("whether in the womb, at death or any stage in between"). The RC invests human life with a sacred taboo by biologizing the pregnant but imprecise phrase "image of God," a hermeneutically unjustifiable reification of the metaphor (in the opinion of many of us biblical scholars). (3) While the essay is right that "the law is not always right," the writers are on the edge of saying that the citizens have a higher right to pick $\varepsilon$ choose which laws they will obey in a "depraved" nation that "allows the killing of pre-born babies." (4) Unfairly, the essay describes the abortion process as not involving a "patient/physician relationship" $\varepsilon$ as "without medication or counseling or regard for...the longterm mental, physical or emotional health of the mother." Nothing said, of course, of her condition--or the child's!-if she's government-forced to deliver. (5) The essay tries to negate the Jew's analogy to Gandhi's religion causing his wife's death (by refusing antibiotics): religion (said the Jew) should not be allowed to capture law to intervene between patient \& physician, frustrating the former's will. The essay shifts the focus from the patient to the fetus. (6) The essay implies, irrelevantly, that antiCatholicism is a driving force behind the pro-choice movement.
C
"The Green Mile" (death walk to the electric chair, "green" because so was the floor of the walk-way) is film fiction aimed to put the death penalty in the worst light with highest pathos, the viewers asked to witness the execution (for double murder!) of a huge black muscle-man, utterly non-violent, who was captured trying to bring life back into two little murdered girls (the real murderer dying on death-row, where he was imprisoned for another crime). "John" was so pro-life he resurrected a dead mouse (in his hands, a bright radiance emanating), by hand also curing Tom Hanks' (his chief guard's) urinary obstruction, $\mathcal{E}$ by mouth healing the warden's wife (who was dying of an inoperable brain tumor "deep down, the size of a lemon"), whose mouth was filled with the healing radiance right after he kissed her on the lips.

The supernatural origin of these healings was underscored by the poltergeistlike happenings attendant upon them--lightning, electric bulbs exploding, mirrors cracking, earthquakes. The healers four guards agreed that the tumor disappearance was "a miracle." But at least for self-protection, the author-director has a character say that the healer's power "is just a force of nature," $\varepsilon$ on occasion "he gave some of his power" to others.... Anticipating having to give the order for the healer's electrocution, Tom Hanks said "For the first time in my life I'm afraid of going to hell." "God wouldn't give a gift like that to anybody who could kill a child." "What can I say on the Day of Judgment?"....The black man went to "my heavenly Father," \& preferred death to "life here" in prison, which he might have gotten had he been sprung by DNA (this 1999 film was set in 1935)....A patent sermon against the death penalty.


