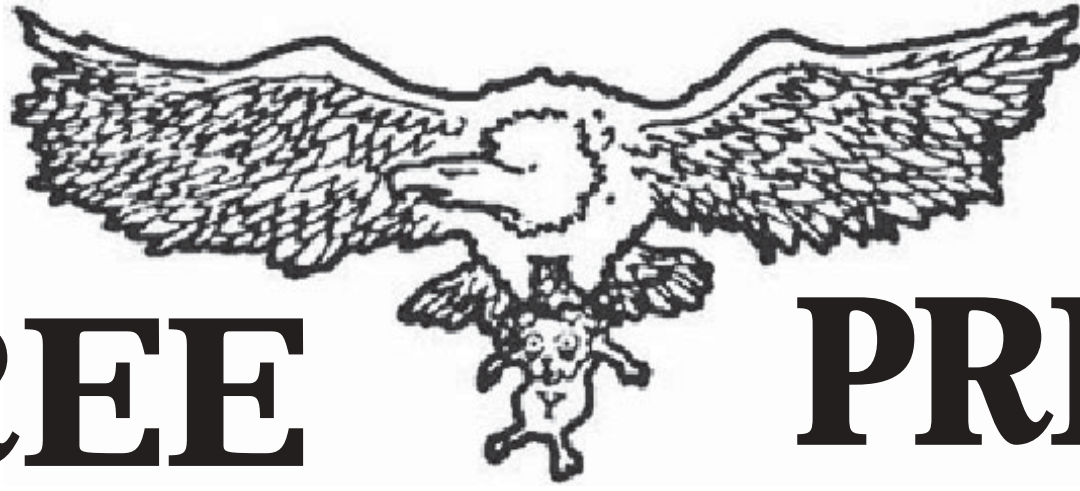


T H E Y A L E



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VOLUME XVIII, NUMBER 2

Welcome



Freshmen!

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Nikki McArthur

PUBLISHER

Kenneth Freije

MANAGING EDITOR

Lea Oksman

SENIOR EDITOR

Adam Jenkins

CONTRIBUTORS

William Britt
Will Chou
Hanna Chung
Steven Christoforou
Matthew Craig
The Dormouse
Mark Gutierrez
Natalie Jin
Daniel Koffler
Casey Lee
Irina Manta

EDITOR-AT-LARGE

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The Yale Free Press
P.O. Box 206574 Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520
or e-mail joseph.defeo@yale.edu

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Do you know where your children are? We do.

September 2003

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The Yale Free Press

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Nikki at 6-0950 or mail nikki.mcarthur@yale.edu

"It is precisely in journalism that ... the expansion and the diminution of education join hands. The newspaper actually steps into the place of culture, and he who, even as a scholar, wishes to voice any claim for education, must avail himself of this viscous stratum of communication which cements the seams of all forms of life, all classes, all arts, and all sciences, and which is as firm and reliable as news paper is, as a rule. In the newspaper the peculiar educational aims of the present culminate, just as the journalist, the servant of the moment, has stepped into the place of the genius, of the leader for all time, of the deliverer from the tyranny of the moment."

—Friedrich Nietzsche, *On the Future of Our Educational Institutions*

Welcome to the Jungle

We've got fun and games

Describe your high school experience. If you are like many Yalies, you attempted involvement in a record-breaking number of activities, securing leadership positions in at least three. Returning to your home just in time for dinner, your evenings were marked by frantic studying for the exam that, if you failed, would destroy your hopes for the future. Looking back on your high school experience, you are almost amazed that you survived the four years. Yet, somehow you did survive, and your efforts were rewarded with a single sheet of paper, the expectation of which had left you in agony for months – a single sheet of paper that became proof of your acceptance to Yale University.

What happens now? Is anything different? You have been accepted to college, so it is time to focus on acceptance to graduate school or on getting a job. To do this, you need an impressive résumé, which requires lots of activities and astonishingly good grades. You need to specialize. You need to develop marketable skills, at least enough to fill up a list that you will bring with you to your first job interview.

But Yale College refuses to provide a home for those obsessed with these goals. The mission of Yale is an anti-vocational mission. There are no classes in textile marketing; there is no program for accounting. The mission of Yale College is not to give its students a set of specific and perfected marketable skills. It is not to develop its students into hotel managers and accountants, although many Yale graduates go on to such careers. Rather, the mission of Yale College is found in the creation of leaders, and this mission requires that Yale develop the entire self of each student that enters its gates.

While other students study textile marketing, Yale students study Dostoevsky, Aristotle, and Kierkegaard. Through such studies, they grow to better understand themselves and their place in the world. Yale offers students four years to fulfill

the adolescent dream of “finding themselves.” And these four years are crucial to students who will spend every other minute of the rest of their lives striving for perfection. Yale does not seek to put students on the fast track to becoming Wall Street tycoons. Rather, if they let it, Yale slows these students down. It forces them to study things they never considered studying with its distributional requirements. It designs programs of study that teach students about humanity and society rather than about dollars and cents. For those who learn to appreciate what Yale has to offer, getting an education from Yale is the equivalent of spending four years on the best intellectual playground in the world.



Leader

It is incorrect, however, to speak of these four years in isolation from the rest of a Yalie's life — Yale graduates continue to use the knowledge they acquired at Yale for years after graduation. Granted, most Yale graduates are unbothered by questions about the nature of Being or the root of governmental authority. However, the fact that they were once forced to ask these questions is more important than whether or not they ever found an answer. By growing in their understanding of selfhood, of humanness, of society, and of government, Yalies shape their intuitions about how to respond to the world around them. The

study of everything from natural science to political science allows Yale to develop

the differences between Yale and other colleges. The very question, “What are you going to major in,” can often prove difficult for Yalies. To parents and friends at different colleges, a major in political science or history is going to seem like a waste of time when

Vocational skills are easy to learn. Leadership ability derived from self-discovery can only be acquired at a school like Yale.

an impressive maturity in its students that comes from a deep, yet somewhat intuitive, understanding of one's self and one's environment.

This development is the true value of a Yale education. Vocational skills are easy to learn. Leadership ability derived from self-discovery can only be acquired at a school such as Yale. This does not mean that Yale always succeeds in its mission. Yale is constantly plagued by both students and administrators who forget about its project. Furthermore, while the Yale curriculum does attempt to develop its students by virtue of a liberal education, it is painfully uncertain as to what the end result of this development ought to look like. Because of this lack of clarity, Yalies must exercise tremendous self-discipline in order to ensure that the diversity inherent in a Yale education contributes to the development of worldliness and maturity. Frequently, the diversity of study that is encouraged by both the Yale distributional requirements and the exceptional list of course offerings can result in loss of direction and purposefulness in students. Fortunately, while these difficulties provide endless fodder for student editorials and complaints, they do not succeed in wholly undermining Yale's attractiveness as a place where the project of self-discovery can be fully pursued.

It takes effort on the part of Yale students to adjust to this understanding of what a college education means. Upon returning home from their first year at Yale, students can often be frustrated by

compared to a major in communications or advertising. Students who are accustomed to being the obvious picks for “most likely to succeed” must reconcile themselves to jokes about professional studentship and academic isolationism.

Yet, it is precisely this anti-vocationalism that makes Yale a great academic institution. Students and professors at Yale refuse to look at education merely as a chance to develop job skills. For Yalies, education is essential to both developing the self and to maturing in the way that one interacts with the world around him.

So, what does this mean for freshmen? It means that the only way to take full advantage of a Yale education is to abandon all preoccupations with résumés and with marketable skills and to focus, rather, on self-discovery. In other words, have fun. Take advantage of the amazing course selection offered, of the enthusiasm of the professors, of the intelligence and excitement of fellow students. To help you with this project, in this issue of the *Yale Free Press*, we have provided you a course critique stocked with recommendations, compliments of people who have taken the classes that you are now choosing amongst. We hope that this proves helpful to you as you try to narrow down the thousands of possibilities that now confront you. Good luck during your first semester at Yale.

NIKKI McARTHUR IS EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

“[Journalism] is full of lying, cheating, drunken, cocaine-sniffing, unethical people. It's a wonderful profession.”
— Piers Morgan, *Daily Mirror*

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Who Pays For Truth?

Lea Oksman • *Science, Science uber-alles*

Why pay for science?

The only objectives that all members of a society ought to be legally obligated to fund are those that benefit the society as a whole; those that benefit individuals can be funded individually. In light of this supposition, let us look at the purposes – or, rather, outcomes – for the sake of which science is funded: medicine, technology, weaponry, and pure knowledge.

Medicine, of the four, seems the least justifiable, as it benefits almost exclusively individuals. Whether a drug exists that cures the Alzheimer's of someone's grandmother, or of one's own grandmother, is a matter of one's personal concern. Society stands to benefit, to a limited extent, from medical measures against epidemics and other massive health threats. Yet most of the medical research conducted today is aimed at treating diseases that by no means have the effect of impairing an economically or historically significant proportion of the nation's productive population. Citizens with personal – or religious, or philosophical – stakes in the health of individuals ought to be motivated to contribute to funding such research. But nationwide taxation for research oriented at treating multiple sclerosis or muscular atrophy seems just about as reasonable as taxation for the purposes of ensuring that every woman wear her hair in the way that is most attractive, or that luxurious mansions become affordable to all.

The furnishing of the military complex is quite different. A society is a society while its borders are maintained; with the rare exceptions of very cohesive ethnic or religious groups, it is meaningless to speak of nationhood without territory. Thus protection of the borders and other forms of national security are of concern to all citizens, insofar as being citizens of something is an interest of theirs, and research that helps these goals can be justifiably funded by public taxation.

Much of the research that furthers technology is supported by private industry, and thus we are spared the need to discuss public funding in this case. That fact is important, though, as it suggests that if public funding of health-oriented research were discontinued,

successful industrial take-over would take place there as well. In fact, many health industries – pharmaceutical companies, led by a name as big as Merck – are adopting a funding attitude that increasingly approaches that of academic science. Merck supports a wide range of research, ultimately aimed at drug manufacturing, but getting at that goal from the most basic levels. Recently, researchers working at Merck have been encouraged to publish their work, contributing to the academic and industrial scientific communities at large. If we keep in mind that the only way to make better drugs is to keep doing more research, and that exchange of peer-reviewed information is the most crucial component of productive science, it seems that industry is increasingly adopting those aspects of the federal-funding attitude that are most beneficial to research – without the disadvantages of taxation.

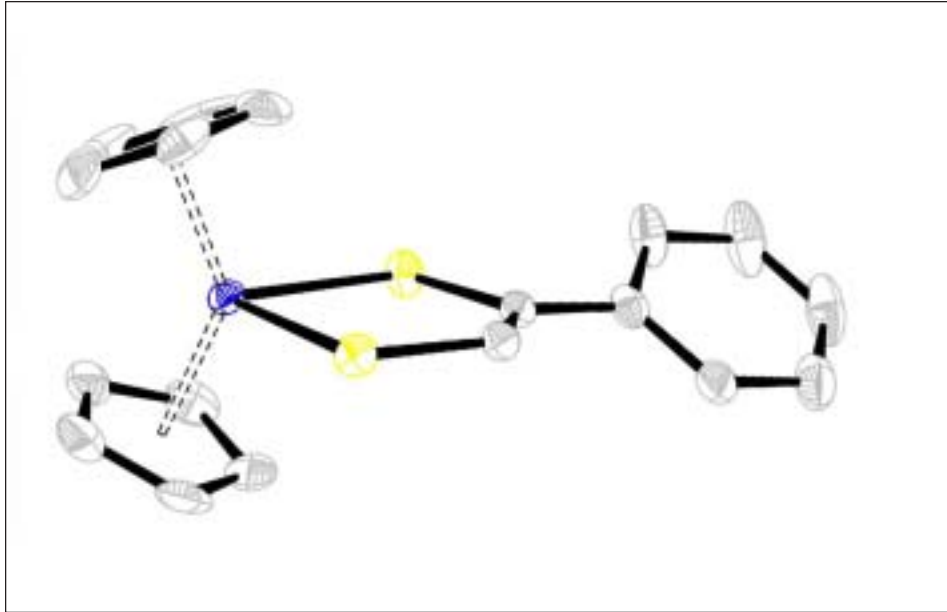
Finally, there is the issue of “pure knowledge.” The pursuit of knowledge has throughout history been the task of lone enthusiasts – mostly philosophers, though eventually scientists such as Lavoisier emerged who made discoveries using personal resources in the spare time not claimed by their “real jobs.”

While this work may have affected few contemporaries directly, the whole economic thrust of modern society owes

tached manner; yet this manner of funding would be fraught with the risk presented by those who would use the absence of intervention as an excuse for robbery.

thus the involvement of people from many countries is crucial. At first glance it seems that the US and other wealthy nations are at a disadvantage, providing

lected to pay for something that ought to be (and, as the example of Merck demonstrates, can be) individually invested in. Secondly, the taxes are used to support many people who do not care much for that purpose; thus, those taxpayers genuinely interested in health and new technology are cheated. Finally, there occurs a significant free-rider effect for



Funded

Thus management of “truth-funding” by a government bureaucracy was doomed to inefficiency. Moreover, the small number of people involved and the benefit of their work to culture at large would make it unjustifiable.

Today's society, however, has witnessed drastic changes in science. The existent information base and the amount of information needed to enable one to add to that base are both huge. Accordingly, the modern search for scientific truth is a craft rather than an individual art, and has

most of the resources and the largest output of scientific work. However, since the “product” of pure science – the glory – is less dependent today on individual brilliance than on the sheer number of discoveries, those nations “consume” the “product” of pure science more or less in proportion to their contribution. Thus this argument may be defeated by the specifically modern nature of science.

So it would seem that “truth-searching” science today is in an excellent position to get government funding – it needs the help and it serves a national interest. And indeed, it gets government funding – but only by emphasizing those aspects that are least relevant. In biology and related fields, scientists fall into two categories. Some are genuinely interested in the practical applications of their research; but many others are only somewhat inspired by those prospects. They use them largely as covers *sine qua non* to get funding for their work, the real aim of which is to push the limits of human knowledge and creativity for the sheer intellectual challenge of it. In other sciences, such as mathematics and theoretical physics, perhaps the most frequent argument for funding is that they contribute to future technologies in unpredictable ways. Yet again, for many scientists involved this is irrelevant.

One may say that by forcibly attaching commercial value to “truth-searching” science enables it to be supported by a free market, and thus liberates the profession from government control. Ironically, however, the commercial “excuse” is used to enable funding by the government.

A triple misdemeanor is thus committed. First, taxes are col-

the health and technology industries. Government funding tends to support research that builds up the information base needed to solve practical problems. For instance, it may fund the detailed study of a type of cell that is known to be indirectly implicated in a disease, as contrasted with targeted drug design. Since scientific papers are not patented, private industry obtains a free information base. Thus, taxpayers pay twice – once for the research (and the government bureaucracy), and again for the commercial items.

But shouldn't there be a way to support a national interest – the increase in a nation's knowledge and sophistication – without cheating taxpayers and appealing to hypocritical goals that are themselves not national interests? The ultimate solution may be private support of pure scientific research alongside similar donation to medical research (the two, naturally, feed into each other, and in any setting are likely to cooperate in terms of both manpower and funds; it is the hypocrisy in stated purposes that makes this cooperation problematic). It may alternatively be taxation directly for the purposes of increasing intellectual advances.

But the first project at hand is a shift of values – a raising of public awareness as to the value of our nation's intellectual treasure. Science funding today is handled in a way that presupposes that the only interests of Americans appropriate for the public sphere are material. Though long tradition may make it seem otherwise, this choice of value system is arbitrary; and in every social group there are people who feel that.

Lea Oksman, Managing Editor, is a sophomore in Trumbull College

Shouldn't there be a way to support a national interest - without cheating taxpayers and appealing to hypocritical goals?

its existence to the scientific mentality – the philosophy of the scientific method, the development of which is a more significant achievement of early scientists than any particular discovery. Thus the intellectual work of “truth-searchers” was, though subtle, the very soil for the growth of culture. Also, it was, and is, a source of pride for the nations in which the work was done.

“Truth-searching” was no mass-production task: it was limited to those specially talented and inspired, and often required the most unpredictable resources. Hence it could only be funded in a no-strings-at-

become a larger occupational niche. Thus it has grown more conducive to public funding – besides developing a much greater need for it. There is no longer the issue of special talent and unpredictability: individuals within a wide range of talent can make valuable contributions, and, though new techniques and tools appear all the time, the bulk of resources needed by scientific laboratories are known and industrially produced.

Some of the arguments cited above against public funding of old-style “truth searching” may still apply. The strength of the scientific community lies to an important extent in numbers, and

The Year in Review

Natalie Jin • *An exasperated recap of the whole sordid affair*

The 2002-2003 school year began with civil disobedience. At least, that is what members of Yale unions called it when they were arrested for blocking traffic on College Street in an attempt to gain sympathy for ongoing contract negotiations. Protestors filled out forms earlier in the week to expedite their own arrests, and while none of the marchers actually saw the inside of a jail, several gullible freshmen earned criminal records.

November brought an end to a more peaceful conflict when Yale adopted a non-binding early action admissions policy in place of its former binding early-decision policy.

Crossing through Porter Gate became an ordeal when Students for Justice in Palestine set up a mock checkpoint in order to raise awareness of the injustice done to Palestinians by Israelis. The idea was floated to stage a mock car bombing at the checkpoint in order to raise awareness of the injustice done to Israelis by Palestinians, but the idea was ultimately rejected. Yale Friends of Israel responded more sensitively and maturely, holding vigils year-round for Israeli victims of suicide bombers.

Students returned from Winter Break to find themselves the victims of deception. Philip Shaw, who by claiming to be a junior in Ezra Stiles College had gained admission to the Yale Political Union and Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, was exposed as a "special student" — a non-resident student allowed to take Yale

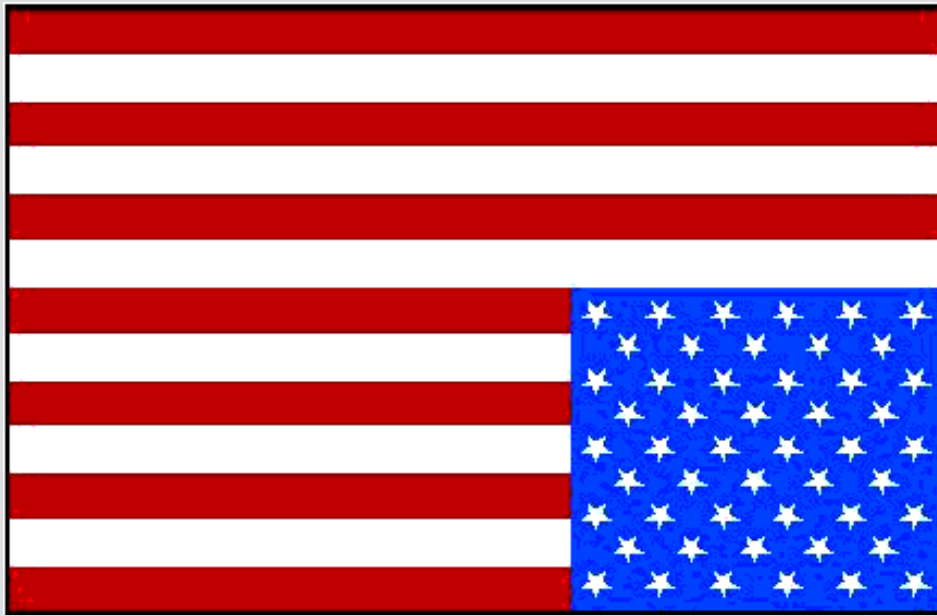
classes for credit. Shaw responded to the accusation of deception with heartfelt apologies, the sincerity of which was only slightly damaged by the fact that he had run a similar scam at Harvard before coming to Yale.

February was a big month for

students' lives were largely unchanged by the much-anticipated labor strike. Picket lines were mostly "metaphysical," consisting at best of solitary signs reading, "Stop! You are crossing a picket line." Some unlucky students were awakened early every

plete with a free public library and gateless colleges.

The same people agitating for a Yale without gates, though, were outraged at the lack of security on the Yale campus when an incident was inspired by Katherine Lo's decision to hang a



Speech

flag upside-down from her window in Calhoun College. Though accounts of the incident vary, the most common account has two men breaking into Katherine's room, threatening her with a two-by-four and leaving a hateful message on her message board after she retreated into her bedroom. Students across campus were

infuriated by what they considered to be a violation of Lo's right to free speech. Many expressed camaraderie with Lo by joining her in disgracing the flag such that, despite many patriotic protests, Yale's campus was soon peppered with upside-down flags.

Lo's symbolic declaration against American initiation of the war on Iraq was representative of mainstream sentiment on the Yale campus. In addition to faculty panels created to explore the implications of the war, several protests were initiated by students including a "die-in" and a march against the "war ma-

Yale students, crowned by the opening of Mexi-Cali Grille. Students were reassured with the knowledge that their hunger for burritos would never go unassuaged again.

Their hunger for dining hall food, however, would soon go unsatisfied. March 4th marked the beginning of a week-long strike by Yale unions, which proved to be quite a disappointment to a campus that had been counting on a crisis. With the exceptions of being denied access to delicious dining hall food and being forced by pro-union professors to trudge through the snow to off-campus classrooms,

morning by a straggling band of protestors armed with clanging pots and pans, but for most students, Jesse Jackson's speech marked the only time that any active support for the strike became obvious.

Unfortunately, the end of the strike did not coincide with the end of contract negotiations, and Yale President Richard Levin had the privilege of celebrating his ten-year anniversary at Yale on April 15th by watching the Undergraduate Organizing Committee erect the "Better Way Village" on Beinecke Plaza. This village of plywood houses represented an ideal Yale, com-

chine." Supporters of the troops at war demonstrated in response at a patriotic rally organized by the Yale College Students for Democracy. Participants received American flags and yellow ribbons, which they sported for the rest of the day.

In the final month of the 2003 spring semester, a great victory was achieved for those who oppose the unionization of graduate students. Falsely confident of student support, organizers of the Graduate Employees and Students Organization held a vote in which they expected graduate students to affirm unionization. When GESO chairwoman Anita Seth arrived in front of Woodbridge Hall to report the results, however, her announcement was astonishing. Despite extensive measures taken by GESO to bias the vote, providing non-GESO members with little notice of the vote and setting the vote in a location convenient only to those graduate students most sympathetic to GESO, graduate students voted against unionization. GESO attempted to mitigate the unfavorable outcome by contesting ballots that counted with the majority; however, the damage was irreversible.

Unfortunately, while the outcome of the GESO vote was positive, the outcome of votes held by members of Locals 34 and 35 was inauspicious. Union members voted against closing contract negotiations, an action which set the stage for the strike facing Yalies upon their return for the 2003-2004 school year.

Natalie Jin is a junior in Pierson College.

Cisco has a balance sheet (Who knew?)

Grant's Interest Rate Observer was skeptical about the networking giant while Wall Street was still worshipful. In a series of articles last fall, we monitored the buildup in inventories and the proliferation of "other assets." We compared the weakness in business fundamentals with the outsized valuation—and drew the appropriate, profitable conclusion.

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YALE-1

Yale's Bizarre Und

The Unauthorized Guide to Yale

Forget about classes. Despite what some Group IV majors might tell you, the center of Yale life remains its unbelievable array of undergraduate organizations. Yale students regularly find themselves devoting more time to their activities than their classes. A real Yalie blows off classes, tests, papers, and sometimes funerals to rehearse with his singing group, publish his journal, or plan a party for his fraternity. A few Yalies have been so enthusiastic for their activities that they have actually flunked out. But don't worry, it probably won't happen to you.

Being the go-getting bunch that we are, Yalies create new organizations nearly every day. It seems that every student is so power-hungry that he refuses to serve under anyone else, and thus goes off to form his own organization. Consequently, we do not have one, but two parties on the left and three parties on the right in the Political Union. We have a constantly fluctuating number of papers, magazines and journals—some where over twenty undergraduate publications. The Women's Center has over thirteen separate subgroups. The Dwight Hall Social Justice Network is just that, a network of activist groups. Even the Asian-American Students Association has nine different groups within it.

But the *Yale Daily News* and *Herald* freshmen issues forgot to mention that having all these groups is not necessarily a good thing. Each group creates its own clique that is both social and yet quite competitive (often in a rather nasty sort of way). You haven't seen backstabbing until you've survived a Political Union election (held every semester). You haven't seen tough until you've seen one singing group criticize another at a jam. And you haven't seen brutal until you've watched the editor of one publication reading another.

The advantage of Yale is that you discover groups and organizations you couldn't find anywhere else. The problem is that there are groups and organizations you wouldn't want to find here or elsewhere. It's kind of neat to have a group devoted solely to juggling (the Anti-Gravity Society). But the multitude of groups spreads talent thin.

A substantial portion of Yale's organizations are superfluous political advocacy

groups for causes no one cares about and no one really understands. Other groups do have specific agendas and the power to carry them out. Some of Yale's tight-knit ethnic communities have formed fairly powerful student groups that espouse radical political agendas. Intensive lobbying by ethnic groups lead to the creation of the Ethnicity, Race, and Migration major four and a half years ago. Yale's feminist groups can always be relied on to shake things up at least once a semester with some sort of protest.

No one, not even the *YFP* staff, begrudges these myriad groups the right to exist. Indeed, we must confess that we would have much less to write about without them. However, many students never truly understand the motivation of these groups or the extent of their politi-

cally radical ideas or highly specialized interests.

When you walk in to the Bazaar, people will flock around you like men around a beautiful woman in a bar. In fact, there is very little to distinguish the Freshman Bazaar from a Friday night party. There will be people screaming seemingly random, somewhat amusing utterances. And each participant has just one thing on his mind: self-preservation through repro-

duction. Just like a party, some will be subtler than others about wanting and needing you. Some will have good pick-up lines. Some will be clever. But the goal is universal. Every serious member of every Yale organization wants you to join their ranks. Patronize them. They're trying hard. And as silly and obvious as they get, you should seek out what they are offering.

As freshmen, you are the most vulnerable to these groups' entreaties. It is not unheard of for a dying group to recruit a freshman fall semester and by January abandon the group to that same freshman.

The following brief guide will help you wade through the morass. It focuses on those groups we know best. We may be biased, but at least we're honest. If you want to find out how the rest of the campus feels about us, try this: when you get to the Women's Center table at the Bazaar, tell 'em the *Yale Free Press* sent you.

Then duck.

Political Groups

College Democrats

Tied closely to the New Haven Democratic Party machine, the College Democrats are for liberals who don't mind descending into the mud of New Haven politics. Some members of the CD's make it into office; others get tied down in vote-fraud scandals. The CD's win the prize for most obnoxious advertising on campus—"College Democrats. We're the good guys."

College Republicans

The CRs are mostly active in election years. They've done their job for the time being. There is a Republican in the White House, and we probably won't hear from these guys until 2004.

College Libertarians

Historically, the CL's have held periodic small speaker meetings with guest libertarian thinkers. The CL's are much less political than the CR's or the CD's, so it's actually bearable to enter conversations with them. We suspect that most Yalies agree with Libertarians on many issues, but just don't know it yet.

Yale Political Union

The PU is the ultimate playground for budding politicians and political hacks (is there a difference?). Mainly, the PU serves as a forum for discussion on major national political issues of the day, such as abortion, welfare reform, affirmative action and terrorism. Its long history and formidable reputation enable it to bring in big name speakers such as Kenneth Starr, Bill Bradley, Ross Perot and, uh, Larry Flynt (sigh). But to satisfy the needs of its politically obsessed members, the PU is divided into six separate parties that vie for PU offices each semester.

This is where the PU's nasty reputation is born. Parties battle it out for the right to chair meetings, invite speakers, and pad resumes. Of course, the parties themselves also hold elections. It gets ugly as friends backstab each other, enemies sabotage candidates, and rival parties leak nasty rumors. What can we say? It's not pretty, but it is politics. Here are the six parties, each with a life and character of its own.

Liberal Party

The oldest party of the PU, the Liberal Party has a long tradition which it regularly ignores. Members of the Liberal Party hold weekly debates, which are informal and policy-oriented.

Progressive Party

The Progs were founded seventeen years ago by members of both the Party of the Right and the Independent Party. They come to the Political Union to drink beer, disrupt debate, and occasionally give joke speeches (imagine having to spend five minutes hearing someone argue that human rights aren't inalienable because they aren't in aliens).

Independent Party

The Independent Party has many neat slogans like "We are the political spectrum" and "We reject the dungheap of dogma." This is undoubtedly true. Many IP's have an incoherent set of political

beliefs. Many more are utilitarians. Others agree to disagree.

Tory Party

The Tories split off from the Party of the Right about thirty years ago. The Tories call themselves "reasoned conservatives." Some call them self-satisfied, rich Republicans. Others call themselves intellectual lightweights. At this point, they are on the verge of death with no more than six active members.

Conservative Party

The CP, though the youngest party in the Union, spends much time trying to revive the culture of Old Yale—except this time, they're including women and minorities. If the class of 1937 were actually the vanguard of conservatism, these people would be on to something. They tend to use the big words, but you'll have to decide whether they have the substance to back them up.

Party of the Right

The Party of the Right is the second-oldest party in the PU. Members enjoy good cigars, lots of liquor, and philosophical debate at weekly meetings. The POR suffers from (or glories in) one of the nastiest reputations on campus. Don't believe the hype—members don't come from another planet. Check it out for yourself.

Yale College Student Union

The YCSU was founded as a rival to the YPU. It is primarily a lecture circuit, rather than a forum for debate. It serves as an outlet for YPU hacks who lose elections and Yalies who want to be talked at rather than to talk and be listened to.

Activists

The LGBT Co-Op

Lewd posters, easy outrage, S&M workshops (really). Their main function on campus for the past few years has been running dances for "queers" and others. Watch out for the chalkings and posterings of Queer Pride Week next spring, the Co-op's busiest time. Luckily, they're pretty quiet 51 weeks out of the year.

Dwight Hall Social Justice Network

The umbrella organization of umbrella organizations, the Social Justice Network purports to fund student opinion groups of all leanings. In reality, the SJN does some good volunteer work, but also supports just about every bleeding-heart cause on campus.

Asian-American Students Association (AASA)

AASA is one of Yale's more radical ethnic advocacy groups. Members fight the stereotype of the passive Asian by yelling a lot and bemoaning the plight of Yale's second-most over-represented minority (after Jews). Some Asians want to be more exclusive and form their own subgroups such as KASY, the Korean American group. Others simply stay away from AASA and its affiliates.

Women's Center

The Women's Center is the butt of student jokes, and not just in the pages of the *YFP*. With as many as six co-coordinators at a time, essentially anyone can be a feminist leader. Maybe it's good resume



Undergraduate Bazaar

's Undergraduate Organizations

padding. The Women's Center covers the entire spectrum from Students for Reproductive Health all the way to Women of Color for Reproductive Freedom. Once, they even let Yale Women for Life into the Center.

Yale Student Environmental Coalition

YSEC is an organization dedicated to saving the planet from human beings. They constantly protest the building of new power plants and demand more stringent recycling rules. It's ok. They're just a bunch of spoiled rich kids who don't mind paying more for recycled paper.

Yale College Council

The YCC has a long tradi-

tion of irrelevance. Four years ago, they achieved their only recent coup—replacing one-ply toilet paper with two-ply. In general, the YCC has even less power than your high school student council did, which doesn't stop them from passing resolutions regarding sweatshops and Slobodan Milosevic. Aside from screwing up occasional campus events, such as last year's Spring Fling, the YCC goes unnoticed, even in election season.

Students for Union Compliance

Workers of the world, get back to work! That is the rallying cry of this group, devoted to counter-protesting and subverting New Haven unions' agenda. SUC always becomes active every year there is a labor dispute brewing. Expect them to be a presence this year as labor negotiations start to boil over.

Reproduction Rights Action League of Yale College (RALY)

Formed in response to the Pro-Life League, RALY engages in lobbying, debates, and movie nights (we shudder to think). They do keep very busy, though. Maybe that's why leftists seem to be unable to come up with an acronym to save their lives.

United Students at Yale (USAY)

This recently-formed union for undergraduates is even more pointless than GESO, their graduate student counterpart. Again, self-obsessed Yalies want to identify with the suffering of others, by imagining that they too are oppressed by some ghoulish "management." Allied (somehow) with Locals 34 and 35, they

demand financial aid reform and increased dance performance space. Again, we're not making this up.

The Committee for Freedom

ethnicity]." Are they joking? A few of *Type's* pieces are genuinely engaging, but most are staring contests with the authors' bellybuttons.

Yale Globalist

Resume padding goes multinational! Dedicated to reviving old International Studies term papers, every issue contains some Malthusian nonsense that the world will soon run out of resources and calls for people to stop waste. The first step is for them to stop publishing. **Yale Review of Books** When the *Yale Review*

Yale Daily News

The *YDN* is Yale's oldest publication (and the oldest college daily in America), with its own castle on York Street. The *YDN* lives up to its name: it's daily and it's news. But if you're looking for entertaining or insightful writing, look elsewhere. And watch out — the editorials can cause brain damage. So should you read the *Daily*? Yes, for campus issues of the day and sports scores. It is current, if not accurate. Last year, they had to retract an *entire* article fabricated by a reporter all too eager to prove discrimination of a former Yale employee. Writing for the *Daily* is another matter, however. The *YDN* is infamous for bitter elections, dirty politics, and hacking.

Yale Herald

The *Herald* actually verifies quotes, and manages to be funkier and more politically balanced news than the *YDN*, but it only comes out once a week. That doesn't stop it from regularly scooping the *Daily*. The *Herald's* comics are abysmal, and the whole paper is sex-obsessed. Other than that, it's a pretty good weekly.

Rumpus

DKE parties, Political Union sex scandals, and Yale's 50 most beautiful people — read all about it in *Rumpus*, the oldest college tabloid. *Rumpus* claims to be the only magazine at Yale about stuff at Yale, and it's probably right. Unfortunately, a lot of that stuff is boring — unless you're fascinated by a field guide to "the best and worst bathrooms at Yale." It's about as funny as gonorrhea, and twice as disgraceful. Although they'd know more about that than we would.

Yale Standard

Regular updates on God. However, it recently broke the story that those who authored the Yale Slavery Report fabricated and distorted many facts to make people after whom Yale's buildings are named sound racist.

Miscellaneous

Objectivist Study Group at Yale

Devotees (and survivors) of Ayn Rand meet weekly to eat chips and discuss things like: Do I exist? Are sweatshops the path to freedom? Does A equal A? Come see Randians do battle with walking death premises.

Yale Christian Fellowship (YCF)

A group comprised mostly of recent converts, YCF deals mainly with feelings. In its attempts to reach out to new members, it relies on a "happy" message that conforms more to our own times than to the muscular, offensive Christianity of the New Testament. If you're looking for something a little more hardcore, try Yale Students for Christ.

Yale Students Academic Competitions

At Yale it is no different. The people on the "Quiz Bowl" team are still nerds, just like in high school. However, here, they have more fun and actually go to tournaments at exotic places. Their practice schedule can be demanding, but you don't have to go to each practice to compete. If you possess useless knowledge, err...are good at trivia, give these guys a shot.



Recently, members of CFF were threatened with arrest during their protest of a Yale event honoring the People's Republic of China. Other events that the police didn't show up for included counter-protests of Yale union rallies, protest against Dubya's drug policy, and a celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the fall of the USSR. The CFF may be the only right-wing guerrilla theater group in North America. Props include Communist flags, copies of Being and Time and cigarettes.

Publications

Continua

Dedicated to incessant whining, *Continua* publishes every issue with the same cover. Don't worry; what's inside is the same every time too. We like it. It's a reliable source of material for our Media Watch section.

Light and Truth

Slick conservative mag. Looks good, but doesn't seem interested in talking to the Great Unwashed. (That means everyone who doesn't already share their opinions. And the *Yale Free Press*.) Recently, they have only published twice a year, and all of their issues look pretty much the same. For a wild night, grab an issue and drink a shot of scotch for each time you see "Bass Grant Scandal" or "Phelpsgate." *L & T* may think that using words like "Yalensian" is traditionalist and well educated. The rest of us just think it's prissy.

Type

Type claims to have garnered "national attention as one of the few campus magazines to deal with [issues of race and

of Politics died for lack of anything better to do, its writers formed the *ROB*. The books it reviews may be interesting, but you'd rarely guess it from the colorless writing. The reviews are usually either noncommittal and vague, or rabid and incoherent, although they have improved lately.

The Yale Free Press

The *YFP* is the publication of Yale's small group of alienated conservatives. The *YFP* covers all the bases of conservatism: ·Pretentious Country Club Republicans (Econocons)

"All's well with me and my BMW, all's well with the world."

·Evangelical, Dogmatic Fundamentalists (Traditionalists or Trads)

"I possess the truth. All the world shall be enlightened — by any means necessary!"

·Amoral, Free Marketeers (Libertarians)

"Hey, the market works, in ideas and economics. Just sit back, light up a joint, and let it flow, man"

·Lifetime Democrats (Neocons)

"Sure, I was liberal in high school. But I went to this meeting where they wanted me to talk about my oppression as a Yale dining hall worker. I just can't take it anymore."

This variety of viewpoints makes the *YFP* a lively publication. Perhaps the greatest unifying force for its writers are a common disgust with Yale's dominant, knee-jerk liberalism and an unwillingness to pull punches.

A Coarse Critique

The Editors • *Courses to take, courses to avoid.*

Unless you were a child prodigy in high school, much of your first year at Yale will be spent taking overviews, surveys, or intro classes. Some of these offerings at Yale are downright awful. Some are spectacular, and all are available to freshmen.

Word of mouth is the best bet for selecting courses, but the *YFP* would like to add a few rules of thumb and information about popular freshman fodder.

If Credit/D/Fail is an option for a class, always take it. You can change back at midterm with no penalty. (Hint: don't mention to Profs or TAs that you are taking the class CR/D/F, they are often unaware, and what they don't know can't hurt you.)

The official course critique is useless and out of date; don't trust it.

You can talk your way into almost anything. If you really want to get into a class with prerequisites, and you think you're qualified, ask to speak with the professor. Sometimes you can get away with just signing up for the class, especially in Groups I, II and III, but even in Group IV, a conversation with the Prof will usually get you what you want.

In big lecture classes, check to see whether

there is a required section. Your schedule may appear easy at the beginning of shopping period, but if you add several sections, your life can become unpleasant quickly. Sections are also taught by TAs, which makes most of them a waste of time.

Here is a brief review of some courses open to freshmen:

Biology

EE&B 122b, Principles of Evolution, Ecology, and Behavior. Stephen Stearns.

In this class full of pre-meds, it's easy to feel like a slacker when your fellow classmates spend hours every night doing the huge amounts of assigned reading. Fortunately, you will probably do just as well without the reading since most of the subject matter tends to be vague and ambiguous. Expect this class to be much more challenging than your typical introductory science class with long, difficult exams and useless sections whose only purpose is to prepare you for the papers you will write throughout the semester.

Chemistry

CHEM 114, Comprehensive General Chemistry.

Full of premeds, boring as hell (actually, I expect you wouldn't fall asleep in hell). If you take

this class and read the book, you'll do all right. If you wait until five days before the final to read it (like I did) you won't do all right. Weekly problem sets.

CHEM 116L, General Chemistry Laboratory. N. Ganapathi.

An easy introduction to basic lab techniques, don't expect to work too hard to get a decent grade in this class. Dr. Ganapathi, affectionately known as "Dr. G.," is what really makes this class worthwhile. His sense of humor and enthusiasm for chemistry will keep you motivated to make the weekly trek up science hill for this lab.

CHEM 125, Freshman Organic Chemistry.

This course is recommended to all students interested in science, not only to those who intend to major in it. Elucidating the complexities and beauty of chemistry, it forces students to move beyond mere rote memorization, though substantial memory work is required. Be prepared for hard

work – the class is used to weed out pre-med students and involves challenging tests and assignments. However, the generous curve makes up for it.

CHEM 135Lb: Advanced General Chemistry Laboratory. Iona Black.

Quite possibly one of the most annoying courses at Yale, this course will suck you dry. Besides spending four hours per week in the disgusting labs of SCL, you will also be spending an average of 10 hours per week writing up annoying lab reports all for a measly half credit. To make matters worse, there is a lab quiz before each lab. Iona Black is very demanding and often nasty about details, for no reason. She will force you to write up your lab reports in Microsoft Excel, no matter how annoying it may be. Avoid this class like the plague.

CHEM 332: Physical Chemistry with Applications in the Physical Sciences

If you really enjoy Chem, then this is the course is for you. The material is often difficult to grasp. However, most of the math is pretty basic calculus. Unfortunately, this course gives one the impression that no one in the chemistry department knows any math. You may come to realize that the rule against dividing by

Computer Science

CPSC 112 a or b, Introduction to Programming

No prior programming experience is needed. Although the lecture notes on the website are a luxury, that luxury destroys your motivation to attend class. Weekly problem sets take some time, because you have to go over and over the program you have written to figure out where you left out that stupid parenthesis. The problem sets also compose a large percentage of your grade. You will get a good grade if you do the work, but it's not easy.

Economics

Yale has a fairly prestigious economics department with lots of famous economists on its faculty. However, one can usually get a better econ. lesson from reading the *Wall Street Journal* than taking a course in this department.

ECON 115 a or b, Intro to Microeconomics.

You can either read the book or go to class; no need to do both. Weekly problem sets are generally easy for students with good mathematic and economic intuitions; others find it significantly harder. Quite possibly a waste of time; every example in this class seems to

take place in the Land of Make Believe.

ECON 116 a or b, Introduction to Macroeconomics.

Much like Micro, you can choose to read or go to class. William Nordhaus is an excellent lecturer. He was, however, Jimmy Carter's chief economic advisor during Carter's administration. Do you trust a guy who oversaw 12% interest rates and 8% unemployment to teach you economics? If you're not going to be an econ major, you should read *The Wall Street Journal* instead of wasting a credit. Avoiding academic economists is also generally good advice.

English

Yale's English department is superb, particularly once you get past the introductory level. There are lecture courses in the upper levels that are open to freshmen – take advantage of them if you're up to the challenge.

ENGL 114a/115a.

These courses are designed to teach you how to write, but they don't do much serious literary work. They're worth taking if you want to work on your writing, but if you can pass into a higher-level English class, it's probably a better idea. (Even if your SAT or AP scores are not

stellar, you can get into the 120-level classes by submitting a good writing sample.)

ENGL 120, Modern Prose: Advanced Writing.

This course offers what might be the only chance a Yale student has to focus exclusively on writing skills. Students learn a variety of methods by which they can express their ideas and thoughts throughout the rest of their career. Don't take this class unless you're really interested in improving your writing – you will only get out of the class as much as you put in, and those with little desire find the class tedious and dull.

ENGL 125, Major English Poets.

This class is a requirement for the English major, so it's taught by actual-size professors (no TAs). The pace is much more leisurely than in 129, so you get many more class discussions and have time to read more carefully. Traugott Lawler is a particularly fine professor.

ENGL 129a, The European Literary Tradition.

"Greatest Hits of Western Civ." The material is terrific—Homer, Joyce, Shakespeare, Dante and similar stars. The class focuses on drama. The downside is the massive reading list, which makes in-depth analysis difficult. (Hamlet is taught in just three classes.) This is not a lecture course—you have to pre-register for sections as in 125, but here your section may be taught by a TA. The class will only be enjoyable if the instructor is talented, enthusiastic, and somewhat well-balanced. (All three in one package is rare for an English TA.) Unfortunately, you are completely blind in pre-registration, so a good TA (or, rarely, professor) requires some luck. George Fayen's section is by far the best. This is not a lecture course—you have to pre-register or talk your way in. Read the *Iliad* before you start if possible.

Film Studies

FILM 150a - Introduction to Film Studies.

The only way this course will not seem like a dreadful season in purgatory is if you truly, madly, deeply love film. Frankly, Musser's lectures are like Faulkner meets Freud—stream-of-consciousness psychobabble. The approach to film criticism in this course is tedious and unproductive. There are some fantastic films on the syllabus, but Blockbuster Video is a less painful way to experience the movies.

History

Fortunately, there are no prerequisites for history, so any of the dozens of classes is fair game. Yale has the best history department in the country, so it's worth taking some before you

graduate. But watch out for the TAs. Most of them are GESO sympathizers and there are a handful who won't hesitate to screw you if you're on the Right. **HIST 202b, European Civilization 1648-1945.** John Merriman.

A classic in the history department, this class always attracts a fair number of students. The class provides you with a decent overview of a large period of history. Professor Merriman is mostly entertaining, but lectures are of varying relevance. He often drifts off into insignificant details, which can make him hard to follow. Members of the vast right-wing conspiracy will have to put up with some lefty remarks and socialist books such as Zola's *Germinal*, as well as Prof. Merriman's long-time love relationship with France and its culture. Do the textbook reading to the midterm and then stop: you'll be given the possible questions for the final, so it will be early enough to look at the necessary parts in the textbook during reading period. It's almost impossible to read all the additional books, but you most likely won't be asked much about them on exams. Also, you get to write the final paper about anything you want that happened between 1648 and 1945.

HIST 205a, Introduction to Ancient Greek History. Donald Kagan.

Donald Kagan makes this class. From his sweeping introductory lecture on why we should care about the Greeks to his demonstrations of hoplite fighting patterns, he's a fascinating lecturer with years of practice. The reading list is excellent, but the course is very demanding as far as workload goes. Watch out — TAs make a huge difference here. Sections are optional, but you really should take one. Be sure you don't get one of those guys who fails half the class just to be ornery.

Languages

If you're looking to fulfill your language requirement, you should have placed out on the AP test in high school, and now you're screwed. For most courses, the placement exam is nearly impossible for non-native speakers. Watch out for taking intro classes. Often, people take the classes if they already speak well, in order to raise their GPAs. If you can't beat 'em, join 'em.

CHNS 115, Elementary Modern Chinese.

Expect hours of study, daily quizzes, and a lingering fear that you are tone-deaf. However, William Zhou is energetic, driven, and very demanding, and there is a good chance you'll leave this



Hell

Continued next page

How To Get Your Money's Worth

continued from previous page

class being able to say more than just "ni hao." If Congress persists in its appeasement policy, you'll be glad you took this class.

JAPN 115, Elementary Japanese.

For those anime-lovers who think that Japanese would be a fun way to fill one's language requirement, be warned: the class is no cup of green tea. Nightly homework assignments can become time-consuming, especially when combined with frequent quizzes. The fact that the earliest section of this class begins at 9:30 is yet another strike against it. However, for those who truly love the language and culture of Japan, the class is well worth your time.

LATN 110a, Beginning Latin: The Elements of Latin Grammar.

If you're looking to fulfill that language requirement with the least amount of pain, Latin is the language for you. It only meets three times a week, requires no time at the language lab, and is conducted entirely in English. If you stick around for two years (thus fulfilling the language requirement), you'll get to read Virgil. And also, if you travel back in time and end up in Europe 500 years ago, you'll be able to converse with any priest of any nationality.

SPAN 115, Elementary Spanish.

A chore. It requires daily attendance, which, as any real college student can tell you, is sinful. The work is reminiscent of the second grade, with corny videos, boring labs, and an "activity book". If you are at all familiar with Spanish, it is an easy class, but do not expect any kind of a fiesta.

SPAN 138: Advanced Conversational Spanish.

This course is easy and very flexible. There are almost no assignments. The few that there are go by like a breeze. There is one short book by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, *Chronicle of a Death Foretold*. Attendance is mandatory, as is class participation, which usually involves being involved in and leading discussions on some current events.

Mathematics

MATH 112 a or b, Calculus of Functions of One Variable I.

This class is roughly equivalent to a first secondary school course in calculus. One thing that this class proves: just because you're at Yale doesn't mean the instructors are any better than in high school. Most TAs speak broken English, if any. Michael Frame is a particularly good lecturer, so try to get his section.

MATH 115 a or b, Calculus of Functions of One Variable II.

If calculus was a breeze in high

school, don't necessarily expect the same thing at Yale. This course is an intermediary for those who took Calculus AB but are not yet ready for Multivariable Calculus. Most likely you will be teaching yourself the information in this class unless you find the rare TA who is capable of teaching a course *and* speaking English.

MATH 120 a or b, Calculus of Functions of Several Variables.

This class does not deal with proofs; instead, students work on difficult computations. A lot of time is spent working on calculators and using formulas that you don't understand. Definitely shop around for different sections. Peter Jones is a phenomenal lecturer and often teaches a section or two of this course.

MATH 190 a or b, Fractal Geometry. Michael Frame

This is a basic introduction to "fractals" (those cool pictures that introduce a scene in Jurassic park) and "chaos" (a word used by many Yale pseudo-intellectuals) intended for non-science majors. Unlike other math courses, it satisfies the natural science requirement. Requiring no knowledge of high school geometry, the course is quite easy and Michael Frame is a phenomenal teacher. It is at 9 am, so that might be a deterrent. However,



Enlightened

the material is an interesting introduction to a relatively new branch of mathematics.

MATH 230, Vector Calculus and Linear Algebra. Greg Friedman.

This course is a rigorous full-year introduction to abstract mathematics. Covering three semesters of material in just two, it gives any potential math or physics major a solid foundation for further study of mathematics. The book usually used is hard to read, so one might want to go to the Bookstore to buy a supplementary text. However, Greg Friedman is a terrific lecturer and explains things very well. Problem sets are time-consuming and the tests are quite hard. There is a curve, so grades aren't too terrible in the end.

Philosophy

PHIL 116a, Introduction: An-

cient Philosophy.

A good introduction to ancient philosophical thought. It is also useful for beginning to develop your own philosophical reasoning. Sections are required, and some of the budding philosophers in the class can be quite annoying.

PHIL 117a, Modern Philosophy from Descartes to Kant.

The merit of this course depends largely on who teaches it, but on the whole it is a poor introduction to modern philosophy. Such survey courses are unable to present philosophy in its proper context and therefore provide reading without understanding and lectures without relevance. The workload, however, is light—a reflection of the course content. If you are a philosophy major and are required to take this course, we pity you.

PHIL 204a, Logical Theory 1. Sun-Joo Shin

The professor is reason enough to take this class. If you want to skip PHIL 130—as you should—you can take this more advanced course in logic. It assumes that you can already reason logically and instead of forcing you to work through stupid tautologies, it derives the validity of logic. Sun-Joo Shin is a phenomenal lecturer and one should definitely take this course with her. The grading is based on biweekly problem sets and a take-home final. The grading is fair and most people do decently.

Political Science

Yale has one of the best political science departments in the country. Courses offered in PoliSci, however, vary in quality and are often a bunch of utilitarian propaganda. The courses in political theory can be particularly good. Sometimes, freshmen can even get into seminars. Steven Smith and Norma Thompson are especially gifted teachers. If you want to get into one of their seminars, however, you might have to wait till junior year.

PLSC 114a, Introduction to Political Philosophy.

Steven Smith is not the only professor who teaches this class, but he is the best, so those interested in basic political philosophy should take the class this year. The course spans political ideas presented by philosophers from Plato to Marx. It is an interesting course that fortunately does not overload students with reading.

PLSC 118a, Moral Foundations of Politics. Ian Shapiro.

Shapiro is an engaging lecturer, and covers a lot of ground. The course

readings and theories studied are varied, but conservatism is blatantly ignored. It is possible to get a lot out of this class, but the class is not designed to help stimulate further thinking—you've got to be motivated.

PLSC 205a, The American Presidency.

One word sums up this course: boring. A deep analysis of how the presidency works could be interesting, if the lectures were not so dry and scientific and the reading not so dense.

Psychology

PSYC 110 a or b, Introduction to Psychology

The only prerequisite for the psychology major, this class is always popular among Freshmen. It will provide you with a strong overview of the field and provide you with insights about the most entertaining experiments and theories of psychology. Several different professors teach the class each year and the quality of the course can, as always, vary according to the instructor. Nonetheless, students consistently enjoy lectures and find most of the reading material palatable. Beware, though, about evil tongues that claim this class is a gut. Most students spend a lot of time doing the reading and studying for exams.

PSYC 160b, Social Psychology

After this class, you may wonder what kind of world you live in. Besides all your new ideas about human nature, you will also have memorized tons of more or less plausible theories about the functioning of groups. Most students enjoy the class, though some of the reading can be tedious and TAs tend to be picky on exams.

PSYC 180a, Abnormal Psychology

This is a fantastic class for anyone even remotely interested in mental health. Professor

Lockhart is a kind and entertaining lecturer with a sense of humor. Not many other courses will encourage you to dress up as a mental illness on Halloween. The workload and the exams were fair, and while section was not particularly useful, TAs made efforts to help students as much as possible. Most of the reading was interesting and provided balance between the scientific and experiential aspects of psychopathology.

Statistics

STAT 104a, Introduction to Statistics: Psychology

The big bonus involved in taking this class instead of the easier Psychology 200b is that it fulfills the group four requirement. Tuesday lectures are with Joseph Chang, who does his best to make statistics entertaining, unfortunately not very successfully. Tom Brown, the psychology section leader, makes you wish you were back in Chang's classroom. The class is mathematically not very difficult. The weekly problem sets can be tedious. Section leaders realize psychology majors aren't all good at math, so you get to pick among the problems you want to do on the midterm and the final. Hint: go to the review sessions, especially before the midterm.

STAT 102a/PLSC 452a/EP&E 203a Introduction to Statistics: Political Science

This class has some of the worst characteristics of a gut: easy but boring. Doing even the small amount of necessary learning is a drag. Mathematical equations or problems are presented apologetically, as if math is an evil to be endured. For those who are looking for a class that satisfies their requirement for a group IV and their desire for a group III, don't look here.



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Lawyering for Justice

Irina Manta • *The merry band of litigators*

Everybody knows what lawyers are like: crooks without principles who would rather chase ambulances than change the world. People that would not like this stereotype challenged should avoid the offices of the Institute for Justice, a libertarian public interest firm based in Washington, D.C. I had the opportunity to spend two months this summer interning at IJ, watching the lawyers who are changing the face of America on issues such as school choice, free speech, eminent domain and economic liberty one case at a time.

Founded in 1991 as a public interest law firm and advocacy group by William H. Mellor, former president of the Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy, and

Clinton Bolick, former director of the Landmark Center for Civil Rights, the Institute for Justice has

brought several lawsuits against the government when it infringed on individual rights. In addition, it has written amicus briefs and held law student conferences as well as training seminars for those interested in advancing the cause of liberty in America. Over the last twelve years, it has greatly increased its number of lawyers and opened state chapters in Arizona, Washington and North Carolina.

One of the major achievements of the Institute for Justice has been to wrest the term "civil rights" out of the hands of the political Left. The firm has publicized the way in which poor parents have been obliged to leave their children in schools in which 4 out of every 5 children never graduate. In 2002, IJ defended the Cleveland school voucher program before the U.S. Supreme Court and won – school vouchers were declared constitutional by the Court, which IJ

believed to be the "most important educational decision since *Brown v. Board of Education*." The Institute for Justice continues to fight in state courts to remove the last legal barriers that prevent parents from sending their children to better schools.

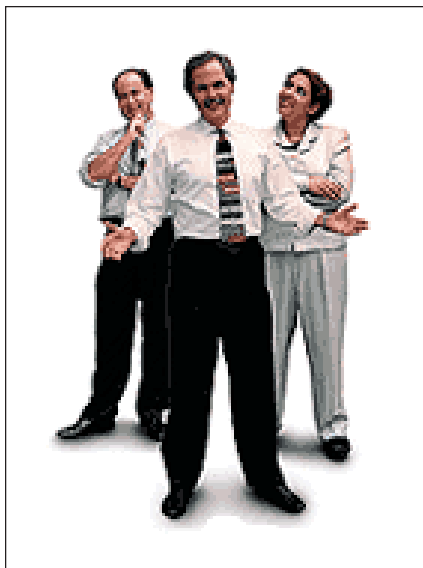
The firm has had further victories in the area of economic liberties. In one such case, it represented Taalib-Din Abdul

sumers by out-of-state wineries, thanks to which residents were able to conduct business with a variety of sellers in ways that had

1795 by the U.S. Supreme Court as the right of the government to take private property for "public use," meaning for public projects

revenue. Most homeowners decided to sell their houses when faced with the threat, but ten couples refused to do so and brought a lawsuit. Many of them had lived there for over 30 years. A trial judge refused to stay the condemnations and the owners lost their homes. Two residents, Leonard Prohs and Phyllis Duval, had to move while their respective spouses

The Institute for Justice goes to court with the same goal in mind each time: to restore liberty in order to allow people to make decisions for themselves and their children.



Merry

Uqdah and his wife Pamela Faerrell, the owners of a successful African hair-braiding salon, who were harassed by the District of Columbia to undergo an expensive and time-consuming process to acquire a cosmetology license. The Cosmetology

been prohibited before.

Most recently, the Institute for Justice succeeded in getting a federal court to strike down the City of New Orleans' ban on selling books in the streets. The case involved two young people, Josh Wexler and Anne Jordan Blanton, who wanted to sell books in the streets with the ultimate goal of opening their own bookstore. In a move that would make the Founding Fathers turn in their graves, New Orleans officials told the burgeoning entrepreneurs for a year and a half that setting up a bookstand in the city could not happen without a permit – but that such permits were

such as roads. Today, however, many local governments have unilaterally expanded the meaning of those words and attempt to take private homes or businesses to replace them with other homes, apartment buildings, businesses or casinos. Imagine a government official knocking on your door and telling you that it would really make more sense to have someone else live or work where your house now stands, because they would make more money and pay more taxes than you.

In April of this year, Dana Berliner put out "Public Power, Private Gain," a five-year report delineating 10,000 cases of eminent domain abuse throughout the country. One of the most egregious cases was the dislocation of over 5,000 residents (the equivalent of all Yale undergraduates) for private commercial and industrial development in Riviera Beach, Florida. In Hurst, Texas, 127 homes were threatened to be condemned for an expansion of the North East Mall, which was supposed to bring the city an increase in sales and property tax

were in the hospital with cancer. Over the duration of the fight and lawsuit, three residents died and four others had heart attacks. This case highlights the fact we cannot separate a man's right to his home, or his trade, from his right to life itself. The United States government was put in place to ensure the secure functioning of society, not to disrupt the everyday existence of its citizens.

The Institute for Justice goes to court with the same goal in mind each time: to restore liberty in order to allow people to make decisions for themselves and their children. Its lawyers firmly believe that both federal and state governments have to be bound by the principles set out in our constitution and that judges have to protect people's rights when the legislatures are unfortunately not willing to do so. There is not a call for excessive judicial activism, but rather one of restraint on all branches of government to fulfill America's promise of life, liberty, and justice for all.

Irina Manta is a first-year Law student.

One of the major achievements of the Institute for Justice has been to wrest the term "civil rights" out of the hands of the political Left.

Code, however, was not related to their craft and the techniques that the Code regulated were not used in Uqdah's business. Due to that lawsuit, the District of Columbia lifted its requirements on hair-braiders, thus allowing them to pursue their trade without further interventions. Many people do not realize how often poor people and minorities are the ones hurt by the government's regulatory processes because they do not have the means to pursue extensive licensing programs that, as in Uqdah's case, have little to do with their business.

IJ has also managed to win cases that resulted in the break down of monopolies, thus for instance allowing people to form a cab business in Colorado, a limousine business in Nevada, or a casket company in Tennessee. IJ also won a federal case that lifted New York's ban on direct shipments of wine to con-

not issued! The City Code made selling without a license a misdemeanor crime, punishable by up to five months in jail. After IJ took up the case, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana ruled that the City's law "operates as an overriding ban on book-selling" and "[a]s a consequence of this finding, the First Amendment applies in this case because book selling is a form of expression . . . [Wexler and Blanton] will be denied First Amendment freedoms if the ordinance is enforced whereas [the City of New Orleans] does not appear to be at risk of suffering any harm."

The efforts of the Institute for Justice extend beyond the area of regulation. Yale Dana Berliner (TD '87, LAW '91) and other lawyers have been fighting the government's use of eminent domain for years. Eminent domain was described in

YFP Street Preachers have decided to work from the Web.

Yale Free Press Web Exclusives.

<http://www.yalefreepress.blogspot.com>

Media Watch

Best of Media Watch 2002-2003

Or the Freestyle Dueling Association

"In this modern age it seems there is no time for civility and gentility, strength and honor. Yet, thankfully, one institution still survives that exemplifies those qualities of Old Yale...the Yale Collegiate Polo Team."

— "Overheard," *Light and Truth*, Spring 2003

I now declare our nation utterly defenseless!

"After spending billions of dollars over the past year and a half to keep weapons off airplanes, the federal government will now spend nearly a billion more to put them back on. Even if this makes sense to you, solving a safety issue by throwing guns at it shouldn't."

—David Grimm, *YDN*, 4/24/03

Representative democracy?

"Without debate, we risk letting the opinions of a few dictate the actions of all. And what could be more un-American than that?"

—David Grimm, *YDN*, 3/27/03

Get your laws off my union

"The group [GESO] has been trying to organize a teaching and research assistant union for nearly 14 years but has not called for a National Labor Relations Board election because they say the process would allow the University to contest the results of an election."

—Shinzong Lee, *YDN*, 5/1/03

Le Resistance Lives On!

"Shouting 'Whose streets? Our Streets!,' students and civil activists marched to the Whalley Avenue Jail Tuesday as part of a national day of protests against police brutality."

—Ricardo Sandoval, *YDN*, 10/23/2002

Going out on a limb

"On the way to the courthouse, some of the protesters carried and wore signs that read 'People Against Injustice.'"

—Ricardo Sandoval, *YDN*, 10/23/2002

You have to draw the line somewhere

"Hustler Magazine publisher Larry Flynt joked Wednesday that he would have to modify his vocabulary since he was speaking in Battell Chapel."

—Will Sullivan, *YDN*, 4/24/03

Ugly rights are human rights

"[The feminists'] only claim to fame has been to urge a lot of ugly women to march,' Flynt said. 'I think the radical feminists who are on the fringe do not speak for the majority of women.'"

—Will Sullivan, *YDN*, 4/24/03

Well, one can always get a Dean's Excuse

"You can change the size of your labia if you really want, but it takes a lot of work and I think you all are a little too busy with midterms."

—Carol Queen, *YDN*, 10/31/2002

Faceless bureaucrats no more :-)

"In some cases, the [AIM] may allow more expression than the old intercom systems it has replaced. 'You send a little message with a happy face or a sad face,' said one administrative assistant. 'It makes it personal.'"

—Emily Anthes, *YDN*, 4/22/03

Death before relevance!

"YCC advises switch to 'fair trade' coffee"

—*YDN* headline, Katherine Stevens, *YDN*, 11/14/2002

How could such an innovative campaign fail?

"Vice presidential candidate Alan Kennedy-Shaffer '06 will also use buttons to convey his message and called today 'buttonday.'"

—Philip Rucker, *YDN*, 4/13/03

Hard core

"The first time I carried a gun was in kindergarten."

—*YDN*, 4/11/03

Did you expect Club Med?

"When I was in prison, as anybody should know, the conditions were horrible. It's just a bad place to be, even without the [stereotypes]. They treat you like an animal, you get 23 and a half-hour lockdown. It's a terrible place to be."

—Shelton Tucker, *YDN*, 10/16/02

In the straight-to-video sequel to Groundhog Day

"Earth Day may be over, but for some Yale students, it never ends."

—Katherine Stevens, *YDN*, 4/25/03

The last time SJP condemned suicide bombings.

"When was the last time [the ADL] condemned the defamation of Muslims and Arab-Americans?"

—Sahm Adrangi, *YDN*, 3/10/03

Don't call us. We'll call you.

"Cory Branam wants to spoon you."

—Alexis Swerdloff Swerdloff, *The Yale Herald*, 2/28/03

Thousands have never looked so much like dozens.

"Members of locals 34 and 35, whose numbers were estimated to be in the thousands, picketed around campus throughout the morning."

—Shinzong Lee, *YDN*, 3/4/03

Going nowhere fast.

"After Levin entered the building, about 45 workers and graduate students marched in a circle and chanted union slogans."

—Shinzong Lee, *YDN*, 3/5/03

No pun intended.

"Guys are so much easier to live with. There's no beating around the bush the way you have when you're living with seven girls."

—Anonymous, *The Yale Herald*, 2/7/03

I'd be squeamish about hav-

ing AIDS.

"I decided to back out [of the HIV test] when he handed me the consent form... I was squeamish about having blood drawn."

—Caroline Massad, *YDN*, 3/30/03

Sharing is caring; yearning is learning.

"And we should cherish, nurture and exalt the democracy that exists here because it is the only thing that can save the world."

—Shonu Gandhi, *YDN*, 3/27/03

Maybe if we'd used the magic diplomacy lamp...

"No one mentioned that democracy is being given to Iraq in an entirely undemocratic way, or that human rights will be bestowed upon the country in a flurry of bombs."

—Abe Koogler, *YDN*, 3/28/03

Is it not possible that the moon is made of Swiss cheese?

"Is it not possible that war with Iraq is a cynical distraction from our sputtering economy and the failure to capture Osama Bin Laden?"

—Claudio Salas, *YDN*, 3/4/03

So take off all your clothes...

"At first I thought I was feeling cold. But I was feeling heat. I was feeling so hot. It was the heat of a fight for fair wages."

—Mayor John DeStefano, Jr., *YDN*, 3/30/03

No means no

"If we have to drag the University kicking and screaming into this partnership, we will do that."

—Anita Seth, *The Yale Herald*, 3/28/03

Clear your throat?

"I frequently hear moaning noises coming from my suitemate's room when she's hooking up. I feel like I should tell her, but I don't know what to say. Any suggestions?"

—Sean McBride and Jessica Tom, *YDN Magazine*, November 2002

Justice for the Israelis! Death to the Israelis!

"SJP sees divestment a means of attaining peace, justice and reconciliation for Israelis and Palestinians alike."

—Aravinda Ananda and Ross Anderson, *YDN*, 11/21/2002

To know the Good is to do the Good

"The fact of the matter is a sorority knows the best men on campus. Everywhere we go, they do."

—Corey Adams, *YDN*, 11/12/2002

Yale Notes

Best of Yale Notes 2002-2003

Suite 13, a local sketch comedy troupe, which is usually very not funny, has hung up hilarious posters advertising a show for Wednesday, April 9 by promoting free cigarettes. If this is true, the *YFP* is there. Maybe we can make a killing selling them to the middle class who, with the latest cigarette tax hike in Connecticut has been officially priced out of cigarettes. What is this with Republicans and cigarettes these days?

Speaking of smoking, what has the Dean's Office been lighting up? I'm sure *YFP* staff would appreciate some too. The Yale College Curriculum Review recommendations came out and include proposals to create a health studies major. Shouldn't license to fake statistics in the name of the "public interest" at least require a college degree first? Not to even speak of liberal arts going down the drain... Oh wait,

that already happened. Never mind.

The unions' strike went off with less of a bang and more of a whimper. After getting tired of standing around in the cold for a week, they decided to get back to work. I guess mother nature was more oppressive than Yale. Who would have guessed?!

The latest issue of *Light & Truth* contained a rather long polemic regarding the lack of manners of modern Yalensians for buttering their bread at the bread stand rather than at their table. *L&T* staff are tired of "encountering jackanapes, ne'erdo-wells, and shiftless nincompoops." Well, that's how we feel when we read a new issue of *L&T*.

A new shoe store, Thom Brown, has opened on Broadway. Now we can all dress like tragically hip pomo comp-lit graduate stu-

dents. All part of Broadway Re-development.

This issue of the *Yale Free Press* could not have been complete without some mention of the GESO vote, held on April 30. The vote, which sought to pass a proposition affirming the Graduate Employees and Students Organization and its attempts to unionize graduate students at Yale, stirred up a great deal of controversy among the student body. Those who opposed GESO complained that the vote was illegitimate. GESO gave very little notice of the election, giving its opponents no time to establish any organized opposition. Additionally, it submitted a list drawn up by GESO leaders themselves delineating which students were eligible to vote. Finally, it held the vote at Dwight Hall on Old Campus, a location discouraging to gradu-

ate students on Science Hill most of whom oppose GESO. Despite all of these measures the vote narrowly failed 694 to 651, including 80 challenge ballots, or ballots written by students who did not make the eligibility list but believed they deserved a vote. There were also 27 write-in votes that supported unionization sans GESO.

What was intended to be an artificial victory for GESO fast became a colossal defeat. Not only did the vote fail, robbing GESO leaders of the tenuous legitimacy that they have been laying claim to all year, but also the process strengthened opposition to GESO, encouraging those who were once silent to speak out. The *YFP* extends its heartfelt congratulations to GESO chairwoman Anita Seth. We hope that she continues to make such brilliant political decisions in the future.

Greetings Yalensians! My Name is Bob Proto, President of Local 35



You might remember me from such fine hits as...

***“We are the unions, the mighty mighty unions”
and
“Hey Hey, Ho Ho, union busting’s got to go”.***

I am now back with a new list of demands from Yale University:

- Yale must immediately transfer its \$11 billion endowment to the treasury of Locals 34 and 35 and the Connecticut Center for a New Economy.
- Yale ought immediately adopt French labor law as its employment policy.
- Every year, one freshman virgin must be sacrificed at the altar to GESO President Anita Seth to be erected on Cross Campus.
- We want your mom. And your hot cousin thrice removed.
- September 3rd is to be declared Strike Day. Richard Levin must go on strike to show solidarity with the oppressed workers of Yale University.
- The week of April 1st is to be renamed to Switch Week. Yale employees will live in University housing and attend classes that week, while students serve them food and clean the bathrooms. GESO members get the nice newly-renovated rooms in Vanderbilt Hall to recognize their status of moral superiority.
- Yale must subcontract the position of President to Jesse Jackson’s cousin.

*We will not stop until we have slaughtered the enemy
and heard the lamentations of their women.*

Because if the Unions lose, the Terrorists have won.