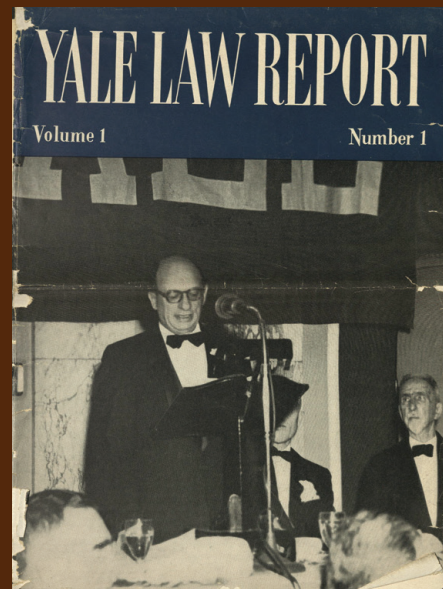


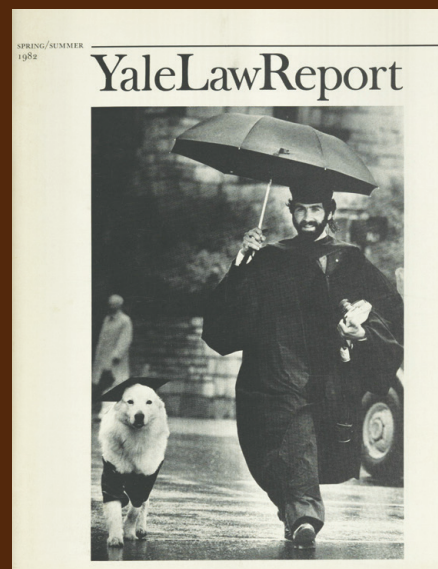
OVER THE YEARS, ON THE PAGES

A Visual Journey through
the *Yale Law Report*

The *Yale Law Report* published its first issue in 1955 and has printed 70 volumes since. Full of news, scholarship, opinion, and — most importantly — class notes, each issue provides a snapshot of the School. Here is a brief visual trip through past issues.

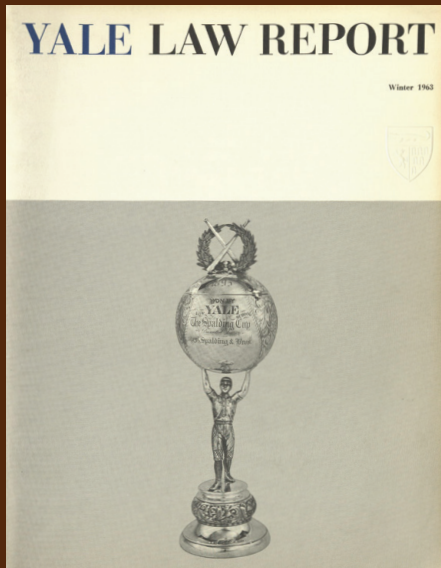


The cover of the first *Yale Law Report*, published in 1955, showed Dean Harry Shulman talking at a reception and dinner sponsored by the Executive Committee of the Yale Law School Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on Dec. 8, 1954.

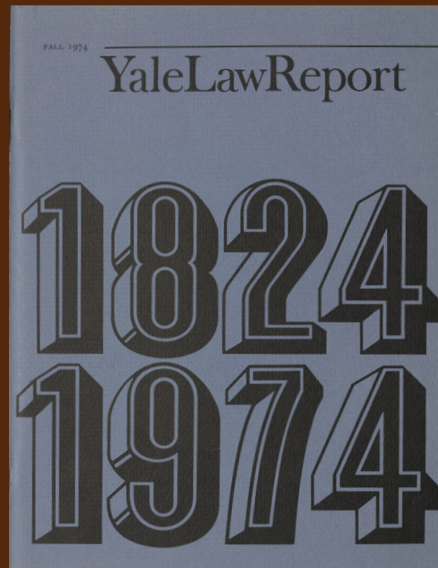


Photographer Katy Hanley captured Mark Isenberg '82 LLM and canine companion Charley on Commencement Day in 1982.

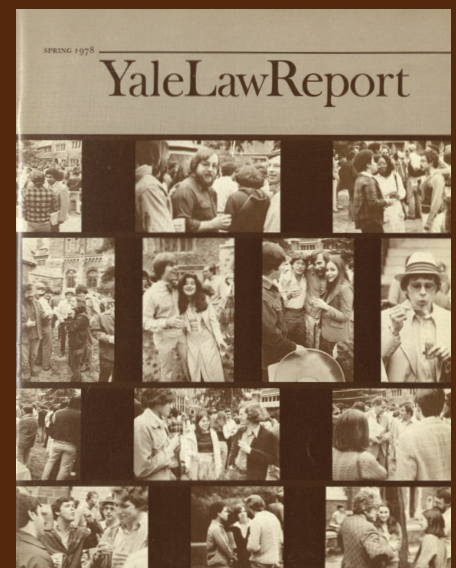
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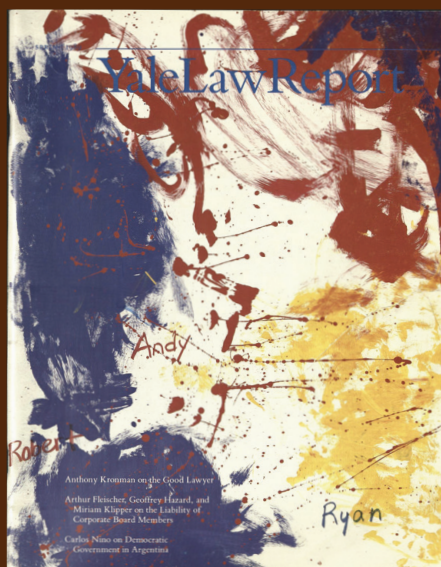
This photo by Emiddio DeCusati on the cover of the winter 1963 issue shows the Spalding Cup. The trophy was presented by the mayor of Chicago to the Law School Nine inter-collegiate baseball team in the summer of 1893 at the World's Fair. From the *Yale Shingle* of 1894: "This was the end of a glorious season. After trials most serious we had ended our mission. We had earned a unique trophy, an everlasting memorial of our efforts."



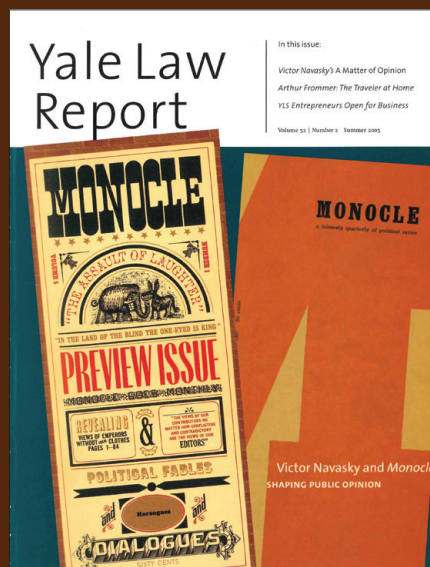
The fall 1974 cover marked the 150-year anniversary of Yale Law School with a bold graphic. The celebrations of the sesquicentennial included a three-day convocation with panel discussions and a multiyear fundraising campaign.



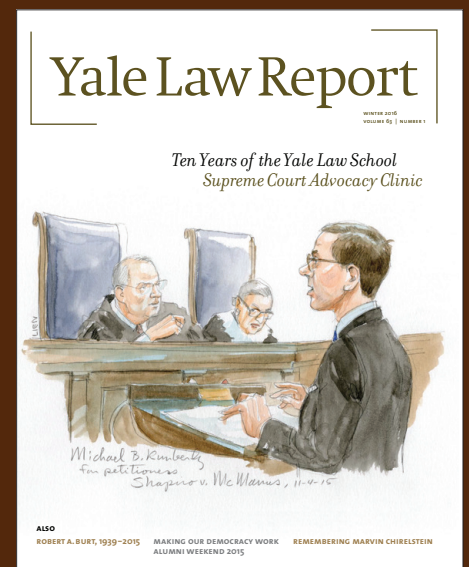
Photos for an end-of-the-year party graced the cover of the spring 1978 issue. The event, held May 4, 1978, was organized by the Student Representatives and the first-year class in honor of the graduating class.



Art by the children enrolled in the YLS Early Learning Center day care was featured on the cover of the spring 1989 issue.



This 2015 cover sported issues of Victor Navasky's '59 law school-era magazine *Monocle*.



A courtroom sketch by Arthur Lien showed Michael B. Kimberly '08 arguing at the U.S. Supreme Court on the cover of the winter 2016 issue.



Recipients of honorary degrees who visited the Law School after the University Commencement exercises on June 15. From the left: Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., '41, director of the Peace Corps and head of the Administration's anti-poverty campaign; The Reverend Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; W. Averell Harriman, Class of 1913 Yale College, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; John Sherman Cooper, Class of 1923 Yale College, U.S. Senator from Kentucky; and Philip C. Jessup, '24, Judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

A photo in the summer 1964 issue showed an impressive roster of guests who had received honorary degrees on Commencement Day, including Robert Sargent Shriver Jr. '41, Martin Luther King Jr., and Philip C. Jessup '24.



A. Burton Street

Carolyn E. Jones '66, B.A. cum laude from Stanford University, is the first woman to be elected president of the Yale Law School Student Association. A sociology major in college, her main legal interest now is contracts. Her ambition is to be associated with a firm of about thirty with a diversified practice and to have an opportunity to handle work in many fields.

Carolyn Jones '66 was the first woman elected president of the Yale Law School Student Association in 1965, as reported in the fall 1965 issue. Jones continues to be involved with *Yale Law Report* as the class secretary for the class of 1966.

Doing Their Clinical Thing: The Legal Services Program At Yale

The law schools of this country on their part have superbly trained students in legal principles and legal analysis, but the question is whether that is enough. . . . We find a growing number of law schools involving their third year students in civil legal aid or public defender programs or as "interns" in various government offices. These are among the most encouraging developments in the past 30 years or more, but they represent hardly more than a slice of the available loaf of practical work which could be exploited in legal education. . . ."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger
August 10, 1969

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE YALE LAW SCHOOL LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION

I request an interview with a student from the Yale Law School Legal Services Organization to discuss the problem below.

I understand that the person who will be assigned to assist me will be a Yale Law School student who is not licensed to practice law, but who will be working under the supervision of an authorized attorney.

Date _____ Signature _____

(From an application form used by inmates of the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury)

Clinical education is not new at Yale. Students at the Law School have long been involved in helping real clients with real problems. But what began as a program limited to individual student participation in mock trial and legal aid activities, has now emerged as a commitment by the School to an integrated and coherent clinical program as a major educational technique and perspective.

The current catalogue records that each student at the Yale Law School is required to participate in either Moot Court, Barrister's Union, the Legal Services Organization or Yale Legislative Services (all are student-run organizations) to meet the School's forensic and legal services requirement. Two credits are awarded for such work, on a credit-fail basis, and a student may elect two additional credits in subsequent years.

But the catalogue statement on Legal Services—"The

Yale Legal Services Organization encompasses various programs involving legal services for people who cannot independently afford them"—only hints at the extraordinary range and variety of practical and intellectual experiences presently available through the clinical programs.

There are distinct differences between what is happening now and what had been done before. For many years, the Legal Services Organization had been coordinating assignments for students in legal aid and public defender activities. Although solely an extracurricular program, this student-run organization offered a valuable practical dimension to law school experience, and enjoyed wide popularity through the years. But there were many frustrations. Sometimes new projects were launched and then dropped because of inadequate coordination and organization; sometimes projects failed because they had been inadequately conceived, or be-

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An article on clinical education in the fall 1970 issue begins with a quote by Chief Justice Warren E. Berger and an image of the application form for inmates of the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury to apply for help from LSO.

B,V Rating, .310 Lifetime Avg.

Bernard Crowley is a freelance writer living in Bridgeport, CT. Thanks to the Baseball Hall of Fame for the photo of O'Rourke.

The First Really Major League YLS Grad

Bernard Crowley

For those of you who have been regretting the ascendancy of negotiating skills over batting averages in professional baseball (Did Yale Law School start that, too?):

On a Saturday afternoon in April 1876, James Henry O'Rourke opened the record book of modern baseball. His single to left field was the first hit in the first game of major league baseball. He went on to become the first major league player to steal a base and the first to be the victim of a double play. In 1945, he was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

In the meantime, he enrolled in, and graduated from, Yale Law School.

O'Rourke, the son of Irish immigrants, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1842. Young O'Rourke squeezed baseball in between schoolwork and chores on the family farm.

He began his career in professional baseball in 1872, when he signed with the Middletown (Connecticut) Mansfields, a member of the National Association, precursor to the modern professional baseball leagues.

In 1873, the Boston Red Stockings, forerunners of today's Atlanta Braves, offered O'Rourke a contract. Negotiations being a lot simpler in those days, he signed for \$800 a season.

The only club that has been represented continuously since the first professional league was formed, the Red Stockings to far outlasted the rest of the teams in the National Association that the owners of the other clubs dissolved the league. In 1876, they regrouped as the National League.

Minus several players who had bolted to other teams, the Red Stockings joined the new league. Play began on April 22, 1876, with Boston playing the Philadelphia Athletics. Boston won the game six to five. O'Rourke, who played center field that day, collected the first hit, a single to left field, off pitcher Alvan Knight.

O'Rourke was one of the sluggers of the era. He hit consistently over .300. In 1884, he won the batting title with a .350 average. While playing outfield, shortstop, and catcher, he hit 31 career home runs and stole 177 bases.

He was also one of baseball's first holdouts. In 1879, he refused to sign with Boston in protest of the team practice of taxing players \$20 per season for uniforms and \$.50 per day for traveling expenses. When neither O'Rourke nor the owners would give in, the fans took up a collection and paid the player's bill. Despite the fans' generosity, O'Rourke jumped ship to join the Providence Grays.

The loss of O'Rourke inspired the Boston team owner, Arthur H. Soden, to write into baseball law

the reserve clause. Considered the most restrictive measure ever put into effect by the baseball owners, it remained on the books until the Flood and Messersmith cases, almost 100 years later.

O'Rourke returned to Boston in 1880, then moved on to Buffalo as a player/manager. In 1884, he joined the New York Giants for their first season. He also enrolled in Yale Law School. He attended in the off-seasons and graduated in 1887. He remained with the Giants until 1893, when he was traded to the Washington Senators. After one more year, he retired from major league baseball.

O'Rourke's law degree—and his verbiage—won him the nickname *Outlaw Jim*. He is said to have replied to a Buffalo player who asked for a raise, "I'm sorry, but the exigencies of the occasion and the condition of our exchequer will not permit anything of the sort at this period in our existence. Subsequent developments in the field of finance may remove the present gloom, and we may emerge into a condition where we may see fit to reply in the affirmative to your exceedingly modest request. It is simply the extraordinary condition that surrounds us at the present time. Pray with me that at a subsequent time I may, or rather that we may, be able to serve you." (This was before Yale Law School established its writing program.)

In the late 1890s, O'Rourke served as player-manager, and owner of a team in the Connecticut league. The *Boston Globe*

reported in 1904 that "O'Rourke is a practicing lawyer in Bridgeport. The Connecticut circuit allows him to get home every night, so that he can be found at his office every morning. He took up baseball in his native city more for recreation than for business and is now finding things coming his way." That year, at the age of 52, O'Rourke played one last major league game, catching nine innings and collecting two hits for the New York Giants. He died in 1919.

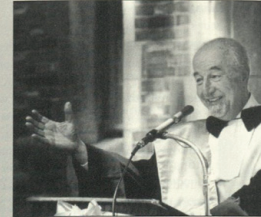
O'Rourke was one of the most popular ball players of his time. He hit a .310 over nineteen seasons in the big leagues. *Monte Dale's American Law Directory* of the early 1900s estimated his worth at \$100,000 to \$200,000 and gave him a B,V rating.



An article by freelance writer Bernard Crowley relates the story of Baseball Hall of Famer — and Yale Law School graduate — James Henry O'Rourke, Class of 1887.

Commencement 1994

Left: The Honorable Jane Bolin '31, retired judge of the Family Court of New York City. Right: Dean Calabresi, who presented the YLSA's Medal of Merit to Judge Bolin at commencement. Judge Bolin was the first African-American woman to graduate from Yale Law School and the first to hold judicial office in the United States.



There was a lot to get done on May twenty-third—217 graduates congratulate, two honorary degree recipients and a Supreme Court nominee to introduce, a medal of merit to award, two retiring faculty members to hear from, a new dean to announce, a well-beloved dean to bid farewell, the commencement address to take to heart.

The Honorable Jane Bolin '31 received an honorary degree at Commencement 1994. Bolin was the first Black woman to graduate from Yale Law School and the first to hold judicial office in the United States.

As part of a comprehensive plan to restore the building and its furnishings, the law school began a thorough renovation of the auditorium this summer. The project will restore the original elegance of the room and at the same time make it more functional. The refurbished auditorium will boast refinished woodwork and new seats, carpeting, and lighting, as well as updated audiovisual and climate-control systems. In July, Dean Calabresi inspected the work in progress with Morris L. Levinson '37 and Barbara Levinson, major contributors to the renovation effort. The restored auditorium will be formally dedicated next spring.

A photo and caption in the fall 1991 issue shows then Dean Guido Calabresi '58 giving a tour of the auditorium renovations to Morris L. Levinson '37 and Barbara Levinson, for whom the hall was named.

See more materials about Yale Law School's bicentennial at law.yale.edu/200. There you'll find videos, photos, archival stories, and more.