

Yale Law Report

THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE OF YALE LAW SCHOOL
SUMMER 2024

A Legacy of Excellence
in Teaching

Alumni Collaborations

Commencement 2024



A pioneering force
in legal education

Yale Law Report

SUMMER 2024

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Dean Heather K. Gerken addressed the more than 700 attendees at the bicentennial event in New York City.



Dean Heather K. Gerken processing with the graduates on Commencement Day 2024

Dear Graduates and Friends of Yale Law School:

I always knew our 200th anniversary year would be a remarkable milestone. But I could not have predicted just how moving it would be to celebrate our shared history with so many of you at anniversary events across the country.

It's been my honor and privilege to hear your stories about the past and ideas for the future of Yale Law School. After all, our history is rooted in ideas, which occupy a unique place at the heart of this two-century experiment in legal education. Whenever we recall our history, we describe one generation of intellectual giants following another.

If one defining quality of this place is its love of ideas, another is its love of students. We have remained small by design so we would know you — *really* know you — the remarkable people of Yale Law School. Over the past few months, I've been struck by our alumni community's unmatched enthusiasm for the institution you once called home, and your willingness to give back. Your ongoing investment in the next generation of students makes our school unique.

Thanks to your support, we continue to break new ground in legal education. Through our participation in the Yellow Ribbon Program and other initiatives, we've more than tripled the number of veterans on campus. In our effort to kick open the doors of legal education, we are the only law school in the country with two pipeline-to-law school programs. And just two years after we launched the Soledad '92 and Robert Hurst Horizon Scholarship Program and withdrew from the *U.S. News* rankings, peer institutions including Harvard Law School and Stanford Law School have followed our example in offering full-tuition, need-based scholarships. I'm incredibly proud that one in eight of our students were able to attend Yale Law School tuition-free this past year. It's a trend we hope to build on in the years to come, both within and outside of these storied halls.

Our work isn't done. There's never been a greater need to train lawyers and leaders to solve the impossible problems we face. Throughout our history, Yale Law School has always been a pioneering force in legal education. Reimagining financial aid and widening access to law school are just two examples of how our ideals can drive us forward — and inspire our peers to join us.

Your support undergirds all of these efforts; your commitment to our vision empowers our work. And it inspires us to reach higher. Here's to the next 200 years.

With gratitude,

Heather K. Gerken, Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law
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OPENING STATEMENT



(top) In his courses, Professor Scott Shapiro '90 (pictured in 2022) takes a hands-on approach to using AI in legal education to better comprehend how it intersects with law; (bottom) Technology and Research Librarian Nor Ortiz shows the excitement of trying out virtual reality headsets.

Shaping the Future of Artificial Intelligence

Long before ChatGPT became a household name, Yale Law faculty were immersed in AI

“At Yale Law School we don’t just teach students the law, we teach students how to teach artificial intelligence models the law,” said Scott Shapiro ’90, Charles F. Southmayd Professor of Law and Professor of Philosophy.

Shapiro teaches courses on the philosophy of law, cybersecurity, and AI.

Shapiro’s students are building an AI model for use in media law with the DocProject, a program of the Media Freedom and Information Access clinic that provides pro bono legal representation for documentary filmmakers.

“One of the things people always say with AI is that data is sovereign and it’s hard to get good data. Our students produce incredibly high-quality data that gets thrown away. We’re trying to figure out how to recycle it and use it to train models,” said Shapiro. “What if we could take this data and use it to handle more documentaries — because each student is building on the work previous students have done?”

AI poses risks for lawyers and the legal profession — including “privacy and cybersecurity risks, the generation of inaccurate content, copyright infringement, and other intellectual property issues,” as noted by the office of the president of the American Bar Association.

But it also represents tremendous opportunity.

Long before ChatGPT became a household name, Yale Law faculty were immersed in learning about legal pathways to regulating AI — as well as the technology’s potential to introduce efficiencies in legal education and research and widen access to legal services.

Jack Balkin, Knight Professor of Constitutional Law and the First Amendment and Founder and Director of the Information Society Project, has been working on issues surrounding digital technology since the 1990s. He points out that the way people talk about AI now echoes the way they talked about the internet during its infancy. Balkin does not consider AI as an “existential risk ... [although] it’s not surprising that it’s being treated that way because of the great uncertainty surrounding it,” he said. When the internet was born, “nobody could clearly see all of its potentials and dangers.” This is true of AI, too, he said.

“Everyone is focusing on the bad things. [But] being able to service low-income households and clinics so they could handle more clients — that’s intellectually exciting and challenging.”

PROFESSOR SCOTT SHAPIRO ’90

Under the leadership of Dean Heather K. Gerken, Yale Law School has created physical and virtual space to explore the possibilities of AI for the legal profession, said Shapiro.

Lillian Goldman Law Library leadership and research instruction librarians have also taken a proactive approach to AI.

Femi Cadmus, Law Librarian and Professor of Law at the Law School, teaches a course called “Technology in the Practice of Law,” in which students experiment with AI-driven platforms like Lexis+ AI, Kira, and Relativity, as well as virtual reality headsets and other tools.

“You can’t teach every possible technology, but you can teach approaches to critically evaluating and assessing technology, [and] you can give them a framework so that when they’re entering a situation using technology they’re asking the right questions,” said Cadmus.

The Tsai Leadership Program is poised to take a leading role in AI at the Law School — hosting visits from leading AI experts, supporting faculty-led ventures, and enhancing the curriculum. For Shapiro, it’s very good news.

“Everyone is focusing on the bad things. [But] being able to service low-income households and clinics so they could handle more clients — that’s intellectually exciting and challenging. That’s what motivates academics and scholars to solve problems people have always dreamed of solving,” he said.

(Read a longer version of this article at law.yale.edu/AIatYLS.)

SCHOOL NEWS



that for the Academic year 1918-1919. Next year, there was substituted for the announcement that "properly qualified women are admitted as candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Laws," and other named degrees.

This complete reversal of the former decision was precipitated by the application of Miss Isabelle Bridge for admittance to the law school. She had in the summer of 1918 taken a course at a western university which was conducted by a law professor of the Yale Law School. At her request, he promised to exert what influence he had to induce the faculty to open the school to women. When she made formal application, the law faculty, on September 25, 1918, voted to recommend her admission. The Corporation on October 21, 1918, approved the recommendation and requested the Governing Board of the school to draft a statement of the conditions under which other women might be admitted as candidates for law degrees. At its meeting of November 18, 1918, the Corporation voted that women who are graduates of recognized colleges be admitted as candidates for law degrees.

Ill health prevented Miss Bridge from entering the school, but "it was she who caught sight of the promised land and opened the way for others." The first to be accepted was Josephine H. Powers, of New Haven, who applied in the summer of 1919. Because she was a teacher in the New Haven High School and could attend courses only after hours, she did not receive her degree until 1923. Five others registered in 1919. The first of these to graduate was Mrs. Shirley M. Moore, who received her degree in 1920, and thus, though second to Miss Jordan in point of time, she was the first to graduate after the school was officially opened to women. . . .

Editor's Note: Also among the early women graduates of the Yale Law School were Hazel Flagler '21, Jeanette Fox Parker '22, and Mary Berkemeier Quinn '22. Mrs. Parker, who attended the recent New York Alumni luncheon, is believed to be the first woman to have received a Yale LL.B. after three full years of study at the Law School. There are presently 92 women enrolled at the school.

A New Seminar: Women and the Law

A substantial increase in the number of women in law schools, together with the increased interest in women's rights and the status of women have brought with them recognition on the part of the Law School that the subject of women and the law is a proper one for academic treatment.

In the spring of 1970, a group of law students associated with the Yale Law Women's Association initiated what may have been the first attempt to include in a law school curriculum an intensive examination of the legal problems of women. The venture was launched as an experiment by twelve law students and several women married to law students. Professor Ellen Peters served as faculty sponsor of the course, which was largely student-run and which drew on lawyers outside the Law School, notably Eleanor Holmes

Norton '65, presently New York City Commissioner on Human Rights, Faith Seidenberg, a lawyer active in civil rights work who is associated with the National Organization for Women, and the historian Eleanor Flexner, author of "Century of Struggle—The Women's Rights Movement in the United States."

Last year's seminar went far beyond the interstitial discussions in courses on Family Law or Labor Law which have, until now, largely constituted legal education on the status of women. Considerable time was devoted to the implications of the equal protection clause for women and the proposed equal rights amendment, and to detailed examination of the special problems of women in relation to various fields of substantive law.



Mrs. Bowman

This year, the seminar on Women and the Law has women and men enrolled and is being taught by Barbara Babcock Bowman, director of the Public Defender Service of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Bowman, a resident of Washington, is a 1963 graduate of the Law School. She was an officer of the *Yale Law Journal*, was a member of the Order of the Coif, and won the Harlan Fiske Stone Prize for the best moot court argument. After leaving Yale, she served as law clerk to Circuit Judge Henry W. Edgerton of the District of Columbia Circuit and, in 1964, entered private litigation practice in criminal law with the Washington firm of Edward Bennett Williams. In 1966, Mrs. Bowman became a staff attorney with the D.C. Legal Aid Agency (now Public Defender Service) and after two years was named to her present post as director. She is the coauthor (with her husband, lawyer Addison B. Bowman) of *Criminal Defense Techniques, How to Defend Homicide Cases* (New York, 1969).

Mrs. Bowman's course will examine in detail the legal status of women in the United States and will analyze the efficacy of various remedies for sex discrimination. Topics will be chosen from such areas as feminist history, employment

Yale Law Report

SPRING 1971



FROM THE ARCHIVE:

“A New Seminar: Women and the Law”

The article below is a reprint from the *Yale Law Report*, spring 1971, Volume 17, No. 2, pages 8–9.

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Mrs. Bowman’s course will examine in detail the legal status of women in the United States and will analyze the efficacy of various remedies for sex discrimination. Topics will be chosen from such areas as feminist history, employment law, criminal law, government benefits, constitutional law, and labor law.

Constitutional law is logically and historically the principal framework for any attempt to change the legal status of women. A prime subject for discussion in the course will be differences and similarities between the law’s approach to race and to sex. For example, Mrs. Bowman notes, while the struggle against racial discrimination has been based on the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment, classification on the basis of sex has been consistently held reasonable. The course will consider why this is so, and it will develop arguments that might be made against sex as a reasonable basis for classification.

The course work on employment law will include material on the economic position of women and the historical background of present discriminatory practices. The employment area provides an important case study of affirmative federal action against sex discrimination, involving a variety of approaches. Executive orders and statutes, among them the Equal Pay Act and the 1964 Civil Rights Act, will be considered in terms of their actual and potential effectiveness. The course will include cases on the union’s duty of fair representation, and it will discuss the application of this doctrine to women.

The course work on women and the criminal law will deal with an area of special interest to Mrs. Bowman. Some of the problems of the woman offender fall directly into the area of sex discrimination. For example, she says, there are cases which indicate that, in the name of “rehabilitation,” women sometimes receive longer sentences than men convicted of the same crime. As important, however, as these illustrations of clear-cut discrimination is the fact that the criminal law reflects societal attitudes toward a minority group. Thus, Mrs. Bowman says, there is a confusion

continued on next page

(opposite, clockwise from top)
A meeting of the seminar on the legal status of women in the United States from the pages of the *Yale Law Report*; the cover of the magazine issue; part of the original layout.

FROM THE ARCHIVE

continued from previous page

among prison administrators as to what a “rehabilitated” woman prisoner actually is — what skills she ought to have, what stance she should be encouraged to adopt toward the outside world.

There is already an extensive bibliography in the field of women and the law, and additional course materials are being especially developed for the seminar. A great deal of this work has been done by students, notably Ann Freedman [’71], a third-year law student (founder of the Yale Law Women’s Association and the National Conference of Law Women). Since April 1970, the Yale Law Library has acquired 20 volumes on the legal status of women, ranging from reprints of a 1919 work on women in the trades and the *Proceedings* of

the Women’s Rights Conventions at Seneca Falls and Rochester in 1849, to the 1970 reports of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the President’s Task Force on Women’s Rights and Responsibilities.

Courses comparable to Yale’s course in Women and the Law are presently being offered at the law schools at Georgetown, New York University, George Washington, Rutgers, Pennsylvania, Buffalo, and California. A dozen courses are presently being planned at other schools. And a new women’s rights law reporter has been announced, the latest addition to the growing list of legal publication services designed to keep the profession informed of current events in particular areas of the law.



Ananya Agustin Malhotra

Honors to Students

Ananya Agustin Malhotra has been named a 2024 recipient of the Paul & Daisy Soros Fellowship for New Americans. Malhotra plans to join the Yale Law School class of 2027 in the fall. She is among 30 recipients selected from a pool of more than 2,300 applicants for the fellowship.

Four Yale Law School students — Avi Gupta ’26, Jeremy Thomas ’26, Julia Udell ’26, and Jackson Willis ’26 — have been named 2023 Samvid Scholars, among 20 students nationwide selected from nearly 1,000 applicants. Samvid Scholars receive up to \$100,000 in funding for their graduate program and engage in two years of leadership development programming.



Immersive Trips Showcase Private Sector and Public Service Leadership

The two pillars of The Tsai Leadership Program — the Chae Initiative in Private Sector Leadership and the Ludwig Program in Public Sector Leadership — held educational trips in January designed to immerse students in the worlds of the public and private sectors.

Chae Initiative fellows visited New York City for four days, where they met with entrepreneurs and C-suite leaders, networked with Law School alumni, and learned from professionals across the private sector landscape.

The guiding theme for the trip was entrepreneurship and business operations.

Chae Fellow Federico Roitman ’25 said the trip prompted him to think about possible alternatives to a traditional career in law.

“I was particularly drawn to the stories the founders shared about their experiences getting their ventures off the ground, the risks they took, and how their YLS degrees helped prepare them to take a ‘nontraditional’ path following law school,” Roitman said.

Meanwhile, students from the Ludwig Program traveled to Washington, D.C., and met with government and policy leaders to hear about the experiences that led them to careers in public service.

Ludwig Fellow Ashlee Fox ’25, a member of the Cherokee Nation, hopes to work in Washington before returning to Oklahoma to serve her community. “Good government requires good public servants, and that is why I think it is so important that Dean Gerken established the Ludwig Program,” said Fox. “I left D.C. eager to get to work alongside so many inspiring public servants.”

Furman, Garza, and Kerr photos by Harold Shapiro

VISITORS



Hossam Bahgat, founder of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights and a globally renowned human rights activist, delivered the 2023 Gruber Distinguished Lecture in Global Justice on Jan. 30 via Zoom.



Jason Furman, Aetna Professor of the Practice of Economic Policy jointly at Harvard Kennedy School and the Department of Economics at Harvard University, delivered the 2023–2024 Judge Ralph K. Winter Lecture, titled “Clear Thinking About Economic Policy: Overcoming the Liberal and Conservative Vices,” on Feb. 26.

FINANCIAL AID

Hurst Horizon Scholarship Provides Freedom in Law School and Beyond



Jack Sollows '26



Daniela Alvarez '26

The Soledad '92 and Robert Hurst Horizon Scholarship Program turned two years old in February and has already expanded to remove cost as a barrier to law school for a total of 77 law students this academic year. Since Yale Law School launched the program, several peer institutions have followed suit, sparking a new trend for financial aid in legal education.

“When I received the scholarship, I felt even more elated than when I was admitted to Yale. But more than that, I felt relieved,” said Jack Sollows '26. “I could seriously consider the possibility of going to YLS — and after that, it wasn't a real choice at all.”

In the program's first year, 51 students received the scholarship. Since then, the Law School has expanded eligibility to include students from families with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty line. This year, it covers one in eight Yale Law School students. In the class of 2026 alone, there are 33 Hurst Horizon scholars — about 15% of the current 1L class.

“This program sends a clear message that we recognize the many challenges faced by students from lower income backgrounds, and we understand the urgency of trying to level the playing field,” said Associate Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid Miriam Ingber '04.

Daniela Alvarez '26 initially was not going to apply to Yale Law School, in part because she didn't think she would belong.

“But I do remember reading the Hurst Horizon launch announcement while studying for the LSAT, and thinking that maybe I do belong here, and that

this is an institution that is not only interested in but values my experience as a first generation, low-income student,” she said.

Alvarez is finding that her fellow Hurst Horizon Scholars contribute to her sense of belonging.

“To have a community that can so intuitively understand and share concerns, hesitations, and excitements about the law school experience is really affirming,” she said.

One goal of the program has been to inspire other peer schools to follow suit with similar need-based programs of their own. In February, Harvard Law School announced a new tuition-free program for low-income students and similar programs have also begun at the law schools of Stanford, Washington University in St. Louis, and University of Michigan.

“It has been wonderful to see other schools join in this effort to rethink financial aid from the bottom up in legal education,” said Dean Heather K. Gerken, who led the movement away from the *U.S. News* rankings in large part to advocate for a shift to more need-based aid across the board. “We hope this is just the start of a national trend.”

Alvarez said that with the scholarship she can focus entirely on school, a significant change for her. For the first time since she was 15, Alvarez isn't working to support herself or help her family. Instead, she's using the time to get to know her classmates and the faculty.

“My only job right now is to be a law student, and that is incredibly exciting,” she said.

Read more at law.yale.edu/horizon2024.

Public Interest Fellowships Awarded

At the end of the spring semester, 40 public interest postgraduate fellowships were awarded for 2024–2025 and 2024–2026.

Of this number, 24 fellowships were awarded directly by the Law School, while 16 were awarded by external fellowship programs.

The postgraduate fellowships offered by the Law School and outside organizations support one to two years of work in public interest law, jumpstarting the careers of Yale Law School graduates while serving the legal needs of underserved members of society.



Alicia Garza, Principal at Black Futures Lab and co-founder of the Black Lives Matter international movement, delivered the 2024 Gruber Distinguished Lecture in Women's Rights on March 4 in conversation with Crystal Feimster, Associate Professor of African American Studies, American Studies, and History at Yale University.



Berkeley Law **Orin S. Kerr** gave the Michael A. Doyle '62 and Bunny Winter Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law Lecture on March 26. Kerr's lecture, titled “Searching, Seizing, and Moving,” considered whether Fourth Amendment protections change when property is moved from one setting to another.

RETIREMENT



Associate Dean Mike Thompson at an alumni event in Washington, D.C., in 2015

Yale Law School Honors Associate Dean Mike Thompson

After 34 years at Yale Law School, Associate Dean Mike Thompson retired at the end of the 2024 academic year. But students, staff, faculty, and alumni did not let Dean Thompson slip out unnoticed.

Last year, Yale Law School showed its appreciation for Dean Thompson at its first Diversity Homecoming in 2023, where former Dean Harold Hongju Koh noted his extraordinary contributions to the success of Yale Law School and its student and alumni communities over three decades. Dean Thompson was also celebrated at the Law School's bicentennial community gathering this spring, where he gave remarks about how much the

community — and particularly the students — have meant to him during his career. He has been honored at alumni celebrations around the country for the Law School's 200th anniversary.

Addressing the Yale Law School community in April, Thompson told the students that the connections they make in New Haven will stay with them for life, and they are what keep the alumni coming back year after year.

"You definitely all belong here — you are not mistakes," he said.

"Dean Mike has helped countless students find their place in New Haven and stays connected with thousands of alumni around the world long after they graduate," said Dean Heather K. Gerken. "He never forgets a name or face, providing the same welcome to alumni that he once offered to them as students... Simply put, he is a beloved member of this community."

Dean Gerken also described Dean Thompson as a "guardian of the Law School," serving the community in a demanding role that oversaw large-scale challenges — including Sterling Law Building's 13-year renovation, the 2003 bombing at the Law School, and the COVID-19 pandemic — as well as day-to-day supervision of security, events, and conferences. Through it all, he's mentored generations of students.

Dean Thompson earned his B.A. and M.B.A. at LaSalle University and his J.D. at Georgetown University. He came to Yale Law School in 1990 for a clerkship and became Assistant Dean in 1991; five years later, he was promoted to Associate Dean.

A portrait of Dean Thompson was unveiled at an alumni gathering in Washington, D.C., in June, and will be hung in the Law School this summer.



"He never forgets a name or face, providing the same welcome to alumni that he once offered to them as students."

DEAN HEATHER K. GERKEN

VISITORS



Nicholas Bloom, the William D. Eberle Professor of Economics at Stanford University, gave the John R. Raben/Sullivan & Cromwell Fellowship Lecture, titled "The Glorious Future of Working From Home," on April 8. Bloom has spent the past 20 years studying the phenomenon of working from home and has been hailed as the "prophet of remote work" by *Fortune* magazine.

LEGAL RESEARCH

Justice's Papers Show Students the Supreme Court Behind the Scenes

In **Research Methods in Judicial History**, a first-of-its-kind course offered this past fall, students delved into the working papers of Associate Justice Potter Stewart '41 for an intimate view of the making of landmark decisions.

The course, taught by lecturers in legal research Nicholas Mignanelli and Michael VanderHeijden, explored how judges and legal scholars use historical court materials to make sense of judicial decisions.

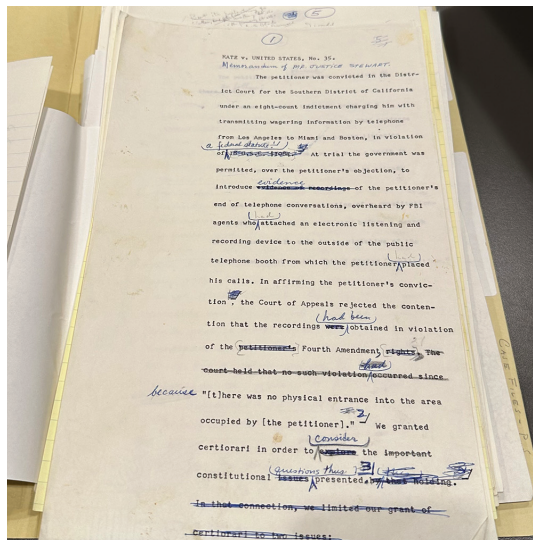
The 679 boxes of materials that comprise Stewart's papers—held at the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library—span Stewart's early life and time as a Yale undergraduate through his retirement years. The bulk of the papers covers Stewart's time on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and on the Supreme Court, where he served from 1958 to 1981.

"There's a lot happening when he was on the courts—landmark decisions that have totally reshaped American life," Mignanelli said. "He's participating in all of them, he's writing some of those decisions, and I think that's what made it a really interesting collection for students to explore for themselves."

Through hands-on use of these archival materials, students gained research skills once used mainly by scholars but now increasingly valuable for legal practitioners. Guest speakers helped to round out the course.

Isaac May '24 took the course to learn how to access legal primary source material for his research in American religious and legal history.

"Studying legal history, or even just understanding a legal case fully, requires working through a vast amount of material, much of which is not easy to access," May said. "This course trained me to find the rest of the case and go beyond just the published opinion."



(from top) Students look through the papers of Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart '41: from left, Isaac May '24, Nathaniel Hay '24, Eamon Coburn '25, and Newby Parton '25; an original first draft of the decision in *Katz v. United States* from the Potter Stewart papers.



In January, the Lillian Goldman Law Library inaugurated a new display space with an exhibit titled "**Racket: The People v. Hines and the Courtroom as Spectacle.**" The exhibit featured courtroom sketches from the 1938 corruption trial of James Joseph "Jimmy" Hines, a powerbroker in Tammany Hall politics.

Throughout 2024, the Lillian Goldman Law Library is curating a series of exhibitions to mark the School's bicentennial. "At Gotham: Yale Law School at 200," on view from January to July, showcased treasures from the Library's historical collections. Smaller monthly exhibitions have included "Tools of Industry: Designing the Sterling Law Building Reading Room Stained Glass" and "Finding Law: Maps and Locations of Yale Law School, 1824-2024." In the fall, the Library will remount an exhibition that examines the role of slavery in the lives, work, and law instruction of the founders of Yale Law School.

Lecture Series Explores the Foundations of American Legal Thought

The Program in the Foundations of American Legal Thought held a public lecture series during the spring term that explored canonical authors and movements in American legal theory past and present.

"The goal of the series is to start conversations about the biggest ideas in American law, now and in the past," said John Fabian Witt '99, Allen H. Duffy Class of 1960 Professor of Law.

The series began Jan. 17 with Witt delivering a lecture titled "American Legal Thought in Three Big Ideas."

Alongside Yale Law School faculty Scott Shapiro '90, Aslı Ü. Bâli '99, William Eskridge '78, Ian Ayres '86, Monica Bell '09, Amy Kapczynski '03, Anthony Kronman '75, Reva Siegel '86, and Ketan Ramakrishnan '21, this year's series featured three guest speakers: Noah Rosenblum '17, Aziz Rana '06, and Robert P. George.

The lecture series is connected to a formal course offered during the spring.

SCHOLARSHIP

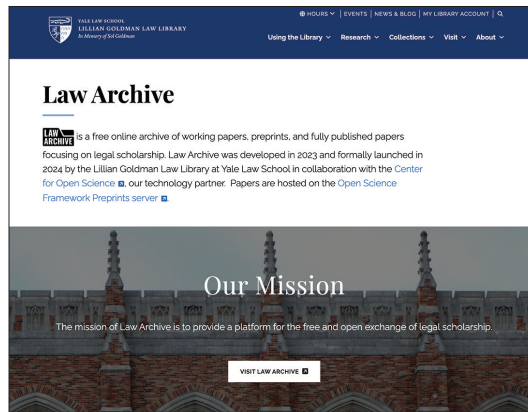
Library Launches Open Access Law Archive

The Lillian Goldman Law Library, in collaboration with the Center for Open Science (COS), has launched Law Archive, the only free open access platform for legal scholarship that integrates collaboration tools, data storage, and sharing of legal scholarship.

The open legal scholarship focus of Law Archive aligns with the Law Library’s mission to support and promote global legal scholarship and research. In development since 2023, Law Archive fills gaps in the availability of free and open legal information outside of proprietary and predatory frameworks. Researchers, scholars, and the public now have a reliable source for access to current and historical legal commentary and analysis found in legal scholarship.

“The importance of free, reliable, and open access to legal scholarship and information is critically important. Yale Law School is invested in pushing forward innovative initiatives like Law Archive that provide equitable access to legal information,” said Yale Law School Dean Heather K. Gerken.

Law Archive is supported by an advisory board consisting of law faculty and librarians from six institutions including Yale University, led by Femi Cadmus, Law Librarian & Professor of Law at Yale Law School.



Twins on the Bench Exhibition Travels to Barnard

Barnard College opened a capsule installation of “Twins on the Bench,” a Lillian Goldman Law Library 2023 exhibit celebrating the unveiling of a Yale Law School portrait of twin siblings George Bundy Smith ’62 and Inez Smith Reid ’62. Curated by Law Library staff member Shana Jackson with Rare Book Librarian Kathryn James, the installation draws particular attention to the work of Inez Smith Reid as academic and mentor to generations of students, including those taught by her at Barnard College.

HONORS

Law Library’s Fred Shapiro Receives Honors from American Association of Law Libraries

Fred Shapiro, Associate Director for Collections and Special Projects at the Lillian Goldman Law Library and Lecturer in Legal Research at Yale Law School, has been recognized by the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) for his exceptional achievement in law librarianship and contributions to the field.

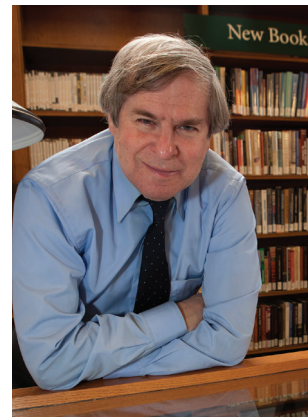
Shapiro received the 2024 Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award, the AALL’s highest honor recognizing a career of outstanding, extended, and sustained service and achievement in law librarianship and to AALL.

Shapiro also received the annual Frederick Charles Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship, named in honor of the former Yale Law School Librarian and Professor of Law who once served as AALL’s president.

“I have been lucky to receive a lot of recognition in my life. But this honor is special because it comes from my colleague law librarians,” said Shapiro.

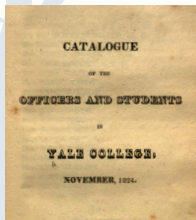
Shapiro received both honors at the AALL annual meeting in July, where he was also inducted into the AALL Hall of Fame, which recognizes those members whose contributions to the profession and service to AALL have been significant, substantial, and longstanding.

In addition to his longtime roles at the Law School, Shapiro is the editor of *The Yale Book of Quotations* and the *Oxford Dictionary of American Legal Quotations* and has been recognized as the leading contributor to the *Oxford English Dictionary*.



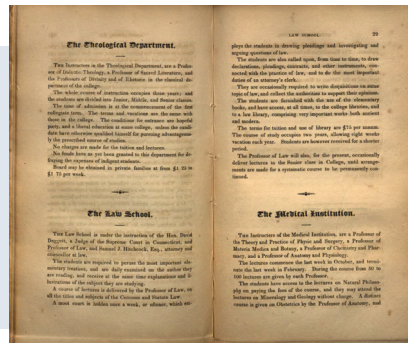
200

TIMELINE



1824

A separate listing of “Law Students,” including some from the Staples-Hitchcock school, begins to appear in the Yale College catalogue. This is traditionally accepted as the founding of Yale Law School, although the founding was actually more of a gradual affiliation with Yale over a period of decades.



1826

Yale College catalogue includes a description of “The Law School.”

CENTERS

Community Vitality and Violence Prevention

The Justice Collaboratory at Yale Law School is creating new ways to expand its relationships and reach beyond academia. This spring, the center published its inaugural edition of *The Notebook*, a collection of art, opinion, scholarship, and personal

reflection exploring the concept of community vitality — the idea that strong communities are safe communities.

The first issue includes articles, poetry, viewpoints from authors including those impacted by the criminal legal system, artwork, and a glossary of justice terminology.

The Justice Collaboratory has sought to hear and amplify the voices of communities in other ways as well.

In February, the center published a new study entitled “How do Communities Respond to Gun Violence Prevention Policies?”

The study sought to better understand the power and influence of gun violence prevention programs through the voices of participants in impacted communities in New Haven, Connecticut, including individuals considered at high risk of being perpetrators or victims of gun violence.

The project utilized a Community-based Participatory Action Research model, in which researchers and participants work together to develop and conduct a study and focused on participants’ experiences with gun violence and programs including Project Longevity, Project Safe Neighborhoods, and the Connecticut Violence Intervention Program.

The study ultimately recommended The Credible Messenger mentorship model, in which formerly incarcerated individuals are trained as mentors in their community to engage with youth and prevent violence, as a more effective approach for building trust with youth at the center of gun violence.

The Budget Lab at Yale Launches

The Budget Lab at Yale, a nonpartisan policy research center based at Yale Law School, launched on April 12. Co-founded by Professor of Law Natasha Sarin, the center aims to provide in-depth analysis for federal policy proposals impacting the American economy, filling a critical gap in policy evaluation by particularly focusing on the long-term effects of proposed policies. At the launch, the Budget Lab released initial analysis examining both the Tax Cut and Jobs Act and the Child Tax Credit.

“For many of the greatest policy challenges of our time — investing in children, combating climate change — their most important impact is not on short-run GDP. We need to understand the effects on poverty, on emissions reduction, on the income distribution,” said Sarin. “We are excited to share the tools we have built to analyze the fiscal and social impacts of government policies so policymakers can make better choices.”

The Budget Lab’s work will look at issues not included in current budget policy assessment methods. The Lab’s innovative approach bridges this gap by offering a combination of existing open-source models and a microsimulation tax model to provide fast, transparent, and innovative estimates that unlock deeper insights.

The center is co-founded by Danny Yagan, Associate Professor of Economics at UC Berkeley, who serves as Chief Economist, and Martha Gimbel, who serves as Executive Director and is a former Senior Advisor at the White House Council of Economic Advisers, Senior Policy Advisor to the U.S. Secretary of Labor, and Senior Economist and Research Director at Congress’s Joint Economic Committee.



1850

Yale Law School moves to the **Leffingwell Building**, next door to its previous location in the Hitchcock Building.



1851

Yale Law Association (alumni association) is founded, with Clark Bissell as President.



SEE FULL
TIMELINE

STUDENT LIFE

Law School Teams Shine at Competitions

Yale Law School moot court and mock trial teams excelled in national and international competitions this year.

At New York University’s National Immigration Law Competition in February, Audrey Huynh ’25, Neha Sharma ’24, and Ben Rodgers ’24, all students in the Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic (WIRAC), took the top prize, surpassing 25 other teams from law schools across the country.



“Although this was my first moot court, it was not my first immigration law appellate brief, nor my first time preparing for oral argument,” Rodgers said. “Clinic helps us build those skills.”

The team also took home the award for best brief, and Huynh won an individual award for the best oral advocate.

In the spring, a Law School team advanced to the international rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. The competition presented a fictional international dispute to students. The Yale Law team placed 81st overall out of roughly 700 law schools in 100 countries and jurisdictions.

“The case we argued delved into various aspects of nationality, including statelessness,” said Declan O’Brian ’24, a member of the team, of the qualifying rounds. “It required us to navigate complex legal frameworks, examining issues such as the rights of stateless persons, the responsibilities of states towards them, and the implications of international treaties and customary law on these issues.”

A third Yale Law team — all first-year students with no previous mock trial experience — placed second at the Northeastern Black Law Students Association Constance Baker Motley Mock Trial competition in Buffalo, New York, in February. The team, which included students Naji Thompson ’26, Jordan Andrews ’26, Danielle Hopkins ’26, and Trenaj Mongo ’26, advanced to the national competition in March, where they were semifinalists.

“It was a really rewarding experience,” said Hopkins. “I learned a lot, not just about the federal rules of evidence, but about litigating in general.”

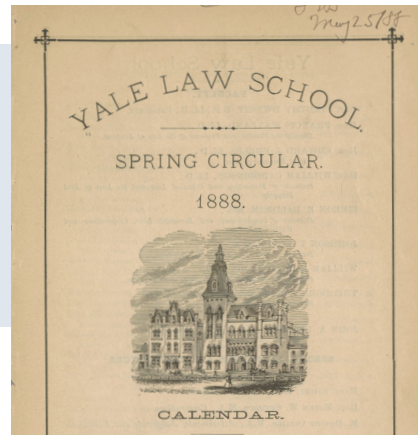


(left, from top) Ben Rodgers ’24, Audrey Huynh ’25, and Neha Sharma ’24 show their certificates for best brief and (for Huynh) best oral advocate in NYU’s National Immigration Law Competition. The team placed first in the competition; NEBLSA competition team members Trenaj Mongo ’26, Naji Thompson ’26, Jordan Andrews ’26, and Danielle Hopkins ’26.



1873

Yale Law School moves into the New Haven County Courthouse, remaining there for the next 22 years.



1888

Enrollment reaches **100 students** for the first time.



(left) Yale Law students took home the Court Classic trophy with a score of 64–59. (below) Davis Parker '24 refereed the Court Classic basketball game, dressing to look impartial.



Never Mind “The Game” — For Law Students, These Are the Real Sports Rivalries

Yale may have beaten Harvard at the annual football game last November, but for some Yale Law School students, the weekend’s real action took place in a local park and at a high school gym. While the contests between Yale and Harvard law students aren’t as old or famous as *The Game*, these friendly competitions are treasured traditions.

In the Court Classic, a charity basketball tournament that dates to 2004, Yale Law students declared the game officially back after a pandemic pause. Yale won 64–59, led by top scorer Carl Lasker '24 with 17 points. The organizers collected donations from spectators for the New Haven Legal Assistance Association.

“These sparks of joy, community, and school pride may be small on their own, but they add up to so much,” Davis Parker '24 said.

In a tag football game, the editors of the *Yale Law Journal* and *Harvard Law Review* gathered in a New Haven park to carry on a tradition that goes back to at least the 1950s. The YLS team avenged a defeat last year in Cambridge with a decisive 49–35 victory. “This is a really special rivalry, one built on deep mutual respect,” said *Yale Law Journal* Editor-in-Chief Dena Shata '24.



The *Yale Law Journal* football team and some of its fans.



1891

Yale Law Journal begins publication. It eventually became one of the most prominent law reviews in the country.

fun fact



1894

The School’s baseball team won the **World’s Fair Intercollegiate Baseball Tournament.**

Crossing Divides Events Showcase Civility Despite Difference



Thomas B. Griffith, Jeh Johnson, and Luke A. Bronin at a Crossing Divides event in 2024

The Ronnie F. Heyman '72 Crossing Divides Program, which launched in October 2023, offered a full slate of events designed to demonstrate the importance of working across ideological divides.

An initiative of The Tsai Leadership Program at Yale Law School, the program includes a formal speaker series as well as faculty panels, co-teaching opportunities for courses, and support for student-led initiatives — all themed around the importance of collegiality despite difference.

Notable guest speakers included Bob Bauer, former White House General Counsel under President Barack Obama, in conversation with Ben L. Ginsberg, former Counsel to the Bush-Cheney presidential campaign; Judge J. Michael Luttig, Co-Chair of the American Bar Association Task Force for American Democracy, in conversation with Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor Heather K. Gerken; and Judge Thomas B. Griffith in conversation with former U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson.

The program also invited judges to visit the Law School and discuss their cooperative working relationships on the bench. In April, Chief Judge Sri Srinivasan and Judge Amul Thapar visited the Law School as part of the Admitted Students Program, an event that was also open to current students. In March, two student groups — the Federalist Society and the American Constitution Society — brought Chief Judge Boasberg and Judge Dabney Friedrich to the School for a Judges Chat with support from the Crossing Divides Program.

All of the speakers offered candid advice on how they have approached building consensus in their careers, whether in public service and law or on the federal bench.

“Of all the people in the nation, lawyers ought to be the ones at the forefront at getting rid of the contempt in our public discourse. When you’re in court, you have to treat your opponent civilly, and speak respectfully to the judge,” said Judge Griffith during his discussion with Johnson. “We also think those are the values we ought to take out into the public square.”

1895



The Law School's new home, **Hendrie Hall**, is built.

1912



Yale Law School faculty allows case system of instruction for the first time. **Dean Henry Wade Rogers** notes that “the instruction is now given almost exclusively by resident professors who devote their entire time to the work of the School and who are withdrawn from the active practice of law.”

HEALTH LAW

Solomon Center Events Tackle Elder Abuse, Organ Transplant Equity

“**Innovating Elder Justice: Law, Medicine, and Technology to Address Abuse and Financial Exploitation in Today’s Aging Society**” held on Feb. 16 brought together leading authorities and visionaries in the field to discuss the root causes of elder fraud and abuse and share promising responses.

Sen. Richard Blumenthal ’73 joined Solomon Center Faculty Director and Alfred M. Rankin Professor of Law Abbe R. Gluck ’00 for a keynote conversation. They discussed the federal government’s role in promoting elder justice, including oversight of nursing homes. Panels discussed the relationship between elder abuse and financial fraud and specific interventions to help prevent elder abuse. *New Yorker* staff writer David Owen concluded the event by sharing his own mother’s experience of financial exploitation and emphasizing the role journalists can play in uncovering and exposing elder abuse. The symposium was held in collaboration with Yale General Internal Medicine and was part of the work of The Adrienne Drell ’92 MSL and Franklin Nitikman ’66 LLB Elder Law Project at Yale Law School.

In another Solomon Center panel this term, experts examined reforming the national organ transplant

system in a conversation that focused on racial equity. A 2022 study found that people of color receive organ transplants at a disproportionately lower rate than others with similar medical needs. Recent legislation promises to make allocation of organs for transplantation fairer and more efficient.

Also this spring, the Solomon Center heard from scholars who offered alternative perspectives about well-studied cases in health law. At one event, the University of Pennsylvania’s Karen Tani and Jasmine Harris discussed their article “The Disability Lens,” co-authored with disability rights attorney Shira Wakschlag. The speakers explained how reading Supreme Court rulings with disability in mind reveals patterns in jurisprudence, even in cases that do not directly pertain to disability.



Journal Issue Examines Medical-Legal Partnerships

A first-of-its kind academic collaboration between lawyers and doctors has produced the latest issue of *The Journal of Law, Medicine, and Ethics*, titled “Medical-Legal Partnerships: Equity, Evaluation, and Evolution.” The volume contains 19 articles exploring cutting-edge questions about structural health inequities, including racial justice, intersectionality, and ethics considerations, as well as policy challenges, such as the establishing the economic benefits of medical-legal partnerships. The Yale Medical-Legal Partnership (MLP) is the largest academic MLP in the country.



Professor Abbe R. Gluck ’00 and Sen. Richard Blumenthal ’73 gave the keynote talk for a Solomon Center symposium on elder fraud and abuse.

Photos by Mara Lavitt

IV. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates for Degree of LL.B.

Admission to the professional curriculum in law leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws is granted without examination to the following persons :

*I. Graduates (both men and women) of colleges and scientific schools of approved standing.

* Graduates who wish to know whether the degree of their college or scientific school will be recognized for admission are advised to communicate with the Secretary of the Yale School of Law, Hendrie Hall, New Haven, Conn.

1918

Women are explicitly allowed to be admitted to Yale Law School.



SEE FULL TIMELINE

CENTERS

Liman Colloquium Examines Incarceration’s “Toxic” Effects on Public Health

The 27th Liman Colloquium explored the health care problems raised by incarceration for people inside prisons, when they leave, and for the communities in which they live at the annual event, titled “Detention’s Toxicity,” held April 4–5 at Yale Law School.

With its co-sponsors, the Liman Center welcomed more than 100 people to explore detention’s impact on health. Participants discussed topics including how the environment of jails and prisons affects incarcerated individuals, staff, and communities; the impact of gender, race, and other differences; and health care costs and sources of financing. They also talked about models of health care oversight, the state of law and litigation, and strategies for decarceration.

Andrea Armstrong ’07, a national expert on prison and jail conditions, opened the event. Armstrong, a professor at Loyola University New Orleans College of Law, described how involuntary labor is a major cause of injury and death in prison. Her research project, *IncarcerationTransparency.org*, documents and memorializes deaths behind bars in Louisiana.



Liman Colloquium speakers: from left, Dr. Brie Williams, Dr. Emily Wang, Professor Judith Resnik, and Loyola University New Orleans Professor Andrea Armstrong ’07.

A session led by Brie Williams, Professor of Medicine at UC San Francisco, focused on how prison even harms the health of prison staff. She quoted data showing that staff have similarly high rates of chronic health conditions as people who are incarcerated.

“We focus so much on the individuals that have been directly impacted,” said Emily Wang, Professor of Medicine and Public Health at Yale. “For each person that’s behind bars, there are families and whole communities that have been impacted where the toxicities are also present.”

LEAP Speakers Cover Animal Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and Biodiversity

The Law, Ethics & Animals Program (LEAP) kicked off its spring 2024 speaker series on Feb. 22 with a presentation by award-winning reporter Georgina Gustin on the topic, “Animal Agriculture’s Climate Lobbying and Misinformation Strategies.”

On March 7, LEAP hosted Chris Green, Executive Director of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, for a talk on “The Evolution of Animal Advocacy: Alternative Strategies to Achieve Animal Welfare Policy Advances.”

The series concluded on April 10 with a presentation on “The Social, Economic, and Legal Consequences of Uneven Biodiversity Information in the United States” by LEAP Student Fellow Diego Ellis-Soto, a student in Yale’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

A new study by Clinical Lecturer Daina Bray and Thomas Poston ’24 of the Law, Ethics & Animals Program examines legal challenges to major animal agriculture firms’ contributions to climate change. The article, “The Methane Majors: Climate Change & Animal Agriculture in U.S. Courts,” was published in the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law* on April 1. Bray and Poston presented their paper at the journal’s annual symposium on April 18.

Braner ’93 Named Liman Center Executive Director

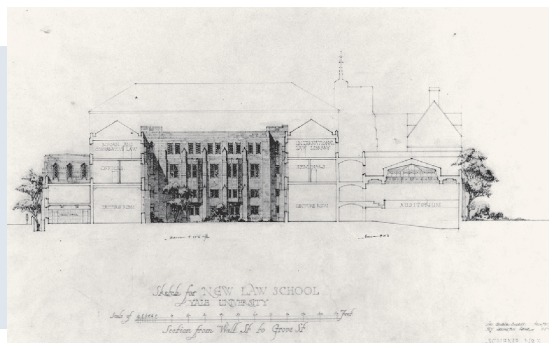
Kate Braner ’93 has been named Executive Director of the Arthur Liman Center for Public Interest Law. Braner most recently served as Interim Public Defender of the San Diego County Office of the Public Defender. An advocate for victims of human trafficking, Braner is nationally recognized for her practice of holistic indigent criminal defense.

Liman photo by Harold Shapiro



1927

A group of students instigates the formation of the New Haven Municipal Legal Aid Bureau, the beginnings of clinical legal education at Yale.



1931

The Sterling Law Building is opened, modeled after the spirit and atmosphere of the English Inns of Court.

CLINIC ROUNDUP

Vets Clinic Continues Fight Against Discriminatory Policies



Members of the Veterans Clinic team who represented the Transgender American Veterans Association with Professor Michael Wishnie '93 (right)

In recent months, the Veterans Legal Services Clinic has made significant progress in the fight against discrimination towards veterans by federal agencies.

On March 29 — National Vietnam War Veterans Day — the clinic scored a major victory when a federal judge in Connecticut issued a landmark decision allowing *Monk v. United States* to proceed. The lawsuit, filed on behalf of Black veterans, seeks damages for the failure of VA leaders to address persistent bias against Black veterans since 1945 and is the first-of-its-kind challenge to racial discrimination in veterans' benefits.

"Rather than take steps to redress the harm of years of pervasive anti-Black bias, the VA moved to dismiss this lawsuit on various technical and procedural grounds. We are pleased that the Court rejected each of VA's arguments," said clinic student Jared Hirschfield '25.

In a separate case, a lawsuit begun in 2023 has resulted in a Department of Defense (DoD) decision to eliminate discriminatory eligibility rules for in vitro fertilization (IVF). Previously, DoD denied IVF care to unmarried service members and prohibited the use of donor sperm or eggs, effectively barring all queer service members from IVF; in January, in response to the suit, DoD announced it would end both requirements, and in March 2024, the VA did the same, ending its own similar rules for veterans. The clinic, to-

gether with the Reproductive Rights and Justice Project at the Law School, represents the plaintiff, the National Organization for Women–New York City (NOW-NYC), against the DoD and VA. Both agencies have retained a condition that one prove one's infertility was caused by an injury or illness incurred in service, a rule NOW-NYC continues to challenge as sex-specific discrimination.

In a federal lawsuit filed in January 2024 against the VA, the clinic represented the Transgender American Veterans Association (TAVA) seeking an order that the VA act on TAVA's 2016 rulemaking petition to make gender-confirmation surgery available to veterans. VA responded by denying the long-pending petition, and in April, the clinic filed a second federal lawsuit for judicial review on the merits, contending that VA's refusal to provide necessary medical care reneges on its public promise and violates the Administrative Procedure Act, the Constitution, and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act.

CT Supreme Court Sides With Clinic in Fight for Cold Case Files

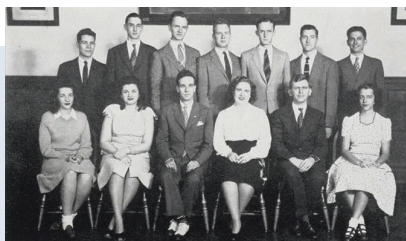
The Connecticut Supreme Court has ruled in favor of the Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic in its fight for police records from a decade-old homicide case made famous by a true crime documentary.

The ruling supports the clinic's position that an exception to the state's open records law for certain activities in ongoing police investigations is narrow. In February, the court turned the matter to the trial court to apply this standard, which makes it harder for police to withhold files on cold cases.

The files in question concern the murder of Barbara Hamburg, who was killed outside her home in 2010. No one was ever charged. The clinic's client is a filmmaker who was working on the HBO series *Murder on Middle Beach* with the victim's son when he first sought town police records from the case. He requested the files under Connecticut's open records law.

Housing Course Wins Design Education Award

A Yale course on affordable housing that is about to yield eight new homes in New Haven has received the Housing Design Education Award from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the American Institute of Architects. The course, "Housing Connecticut: Designing Healthy and Sustainable Neighborhoods," is a collaboration between students and faculty from Yale Law School, Yale School of Architecture, and Yale School of Management along with local nonprofit housing developers to produce proposals for affordable housing. One of the group's proposals received city approvals last fall to start construction on four two-family houses in New Haven's Newhallville neighborhood.



1946

Legal Aid Association is formed by students to serve the community and gain practical legal experience.



1949

The movie *Adam's Rib* features a fictional Yale Law School graduate, Amanda Bonner, played by Katharine Hepburn.

CLINIC ROUNDUP

Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic Helps Secure Sentence Modification

On April 3, Eriberto Deleon Jr. walked out of Cheshire Correctional Institution (CCI) and into pouring rain. Unfazed by the weather, Deleon, who goes by Eddie, was all smiles. Hours earlier, Judge Courtney Chaplin of the Hartford Superior Court had granted his sentence modification request, reducing a 60-year sentence to time served and freeing him after more than 32 years of incarceration.

The outcome is the culmination of decades of dedication from Deleon and his loved ones and more than two years of work by the Peter Gruber Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic (CMIC).

Founded by Miriam Gohara, Clinical Professor of Law and Director of the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization, the CMIC represents clients in federal sentencing proceedings and Connecticut state parole hearings. Under Gohara's supervision, two student teams represented Deleon: Andrea Deleon Cruz '24, Sam Feineh '24, and Emma Perez '23 in 2022–2023, and Dominique James '24 and Henry Robinson '24 in 2023–2024.

Incarcerated at 19 in 1991, Deleon gradually acclimated to prison life and dedicated his life to self-improvement. While incarcerated, he co-founded the Lifers Group at CCI, which united individuals serving long sentences to help serve the communities they once harmed. He was also selected to be one of the founding mentors in the T.R.U.E. Unit, in which older incarcerated mentors provide guidance to younger men serving short sentences.

After Deleon became eligible for parole under Senate Bill 952, a new law that two Yale Law School clinics — the CMIC and the Criminal Justice Advocacy Clinic — advocated for, Deleon and the team decided to pursue a sentence modification. With Hartford State's Attorney Sharmese Walcott's agreement, the Court granted Deleon a hearing in February 2024.

Deleon, now 52, hopes to continue the work he has long been committed to. He plans to spread the frame-



Dominique James '24, CMIC client Eriberto Deleon Jr., Henry Robinson '24, Professor Miriam Gohara, and Thea Montañez following Deleon's release.

work of the T.R.U.E. Unit to transform communities in need.

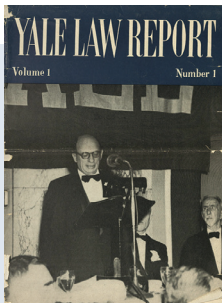
"I am looking forward to expressing my newfound freedom in a positive way through community interaction, volunteering, and simply being an outstanding good citizen," Deleon said.

Unanimous Connecticut Supreme Court Sides with Housing Clinic

In a win for the Housing Clinic, the Connecticut Supreme Court sided with students who argued that allegations of a bank's insurance kickback scheme can be raised as defenses in a foreclosure action. The clinic represented the defendant against plaintiff M&T Bank.

In a unanimous decision, the Court held the alleged scheme "wrongfully and substantially increased the mortgagor's overall indebtedness," and thus allowed the defendant to plead special defenses based on the plaintiff's "unclean hands" and "breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing."

Clinic students Alex Emmons '24 and Kyle Ranieri '24 argued the case for the defendant last November. Callie Bruzzone '23, Leah Kazar '23, Miriam Pierson '23, Natasha Reifenberg '24, and Zachary Shelley '23 worked on the briefs under the supervision of Clinical Lecturer in Law Jeff Gentes and Clinical Professor of Law Anika Singh Lemar.



1955

Yale Law Report, the School's alumni magazine, publishes its first issue. To date, the popular publication chronicling the life of the School has produced 70 volumes.



1955

The Ford Foundation grants \$1,600,000 to fund major revision of Yale Law School's curriculum. The School pioneers the small-group approach to instruction, among other ambitious curricular reforms.

CLINIC ROUNDUP

Lowenstein Clinic Study Finds Mental Harm Inflicted on Myanmar's Rohingya To Be a Form of Genocide

Severe post-traumatic stress disorder and depression among Myanmar's Rohingya community constitute serious mental harm, defined by the Genocide Convention as an act of genocide, according to a new study, "My Tears Could Make a Sea': Mental Harm as Genocide Against Rohingya," released on April 24 by Fortify Rights and the Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic at Yale Law School.

The study reveals that serious mental health conditions caused by Myanmar military-led attacks continue to afflict the Rohingya people and recommends ways to hold responsible parties criminally accountable for mass atrocity crimes.

"U.N. member states should adopt the recommendations of the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar and take immediate, coordinated action to deprive the junta of access to weapons, revenue, and political legitimacy and support efforts to hold perpetrators of atrocity crimes in Myanmar accountable," said Binger Clinical Professor of Human Rights Jim Silk '89, who supervised a team of three former Lowenstein Clinic members who were primary authors of the report.

In a separate matter, the clinic and Green Advocates International have called for stronger protection of

environmental defenders' free speech at the world's largest forum for international climate negotiations, the Conference of the Parties (COP).

Clinic students and Clinical Professor of Law Claudia Flores also helped the U.N. Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls with contributions to a Feb. 20 statement urging the international community to recognize gender apartheid in Afghanistan as a crime against humanity.

Under Flores's supervision, Rossella Gabriele '25, Andrea Deleon Cruz '24, Philsan Isaak '25, Helen Malley '24, Laura Roberts '24, and Schell Center Community Human Rights Fellow Shannon Sommers helped contribute to the drafting process.

WIRAC Aids Communications Workers' Union in Challenge of Contractor Mandate

The Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic (WIRAC), part of the Law School's Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization, is representing the Communications Workers of America (CWA) Local 1298 in challenging a new mandate threatening Local 1298 workers' right to work.

In April, CWA Local 1298 filed a formal petition with the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to invalidate the Connecticut state agency's requirement that utility pole owners, including Frontier Communications of Connecticut, use nonunion, third-party contractors to work on damaged poles.

According to WIRAC, PURA blocks CWA Local 1298 members from working on damaged poles in entire towns for months at a time and instead grants third-party contractors exclusive rights to perform the work. The petition states that PURA is interfering with a collective bargaining agreement committing Frontier to use CWA Local 1298 members to the greatest extent possible.



The formal opening of COP28 during the U.N. Climate Change Conference in Dubai on Nov. 30, 2023.

Photo by COP28 / Christopher Pike

1957



The Legal Aid Bureau is renamed the **Jerome N. Frank Legal Aid Association**. The student-led group is later renamed the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization (LSO).

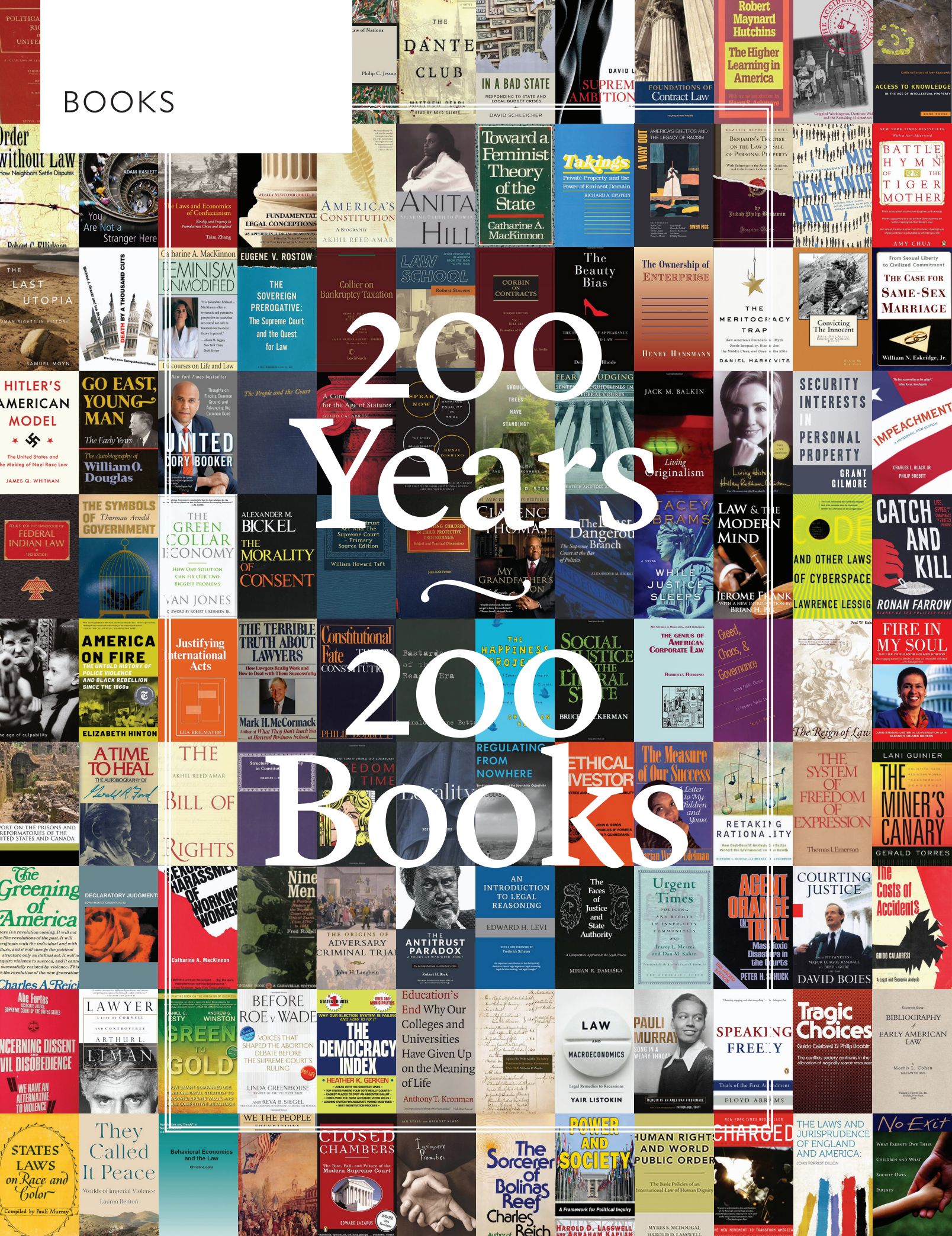
1970



Fire, thought by some to have been set by radical undergraduates, breaks out in basement of Yale Law Library, and law students organize a bucket brigade.

**TIMELINE
continues
on page 30**

BOOKS



2000 Years Books

Order Without Law
How Neighbors Settle Disputes
Adam Haslett
You Are Not a Stranger Here
Catharine A. MacKinnon
FUNDAMENTAL LEGAL CONCEPTIONS
AS APPLIED TO FEDERAL IMMIGRATION
AKHIL REED AMAR
AMERICA'S CONSTITUTION
A BIOGRAPHY
WESLEY NEWCOMB HOBBS
ANITA HILL
SPEAKING FREEDOM TO POWER
Catharine A. MacKinnon
Toward a Feminist Theory of the State
Catharine A. MacKinnon
Takings
Private Property and the Power of Eminent Domain
RICHARD A. EPSTEIN
A WAY OUT
AMERICA'S GHETTOS AND THE LEGACY OF RACISM
OWEN FISKE
BENJAMIN'S TRIESTE
ON THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
With Reflections on the American Law of Donations, and the Law of the Family
John Philip Benjamin
THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE TIGER MOTHER
The Education of a Modern American Daughter
AMY CHUA
From Sexual Liberty to Civilized Commitment
THE CASE FOR SAME-SEX MARRIAGE
William N. Eskridge, Jr.
Hitler's American Model
The United States and the Making of Nazi Race Law
JAMES Q. WHITMAN
GO EAST, YOUNG MAN
The Early Years
The Autobiography of William O. Douglas
UNITED STATES COURTY BOOKER
Thoughts on Finding Common Ground and Advancing the Common Good
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
The People and the Court
A Companion for the Age of Statutes
GUIDO CALABRESI
SHOULD WE SPEAK NOW?
MARRIAGE EQUALITY ON TRIAL
HENRY J. STEINBERG
The Last Dangerous Branch
The Supreme Court at the Bar of Politics
ALEXANDER M. BICKEL
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Sorcerer of Bolinas Reef
Charles Reich
The Measure of Our Success
My Way to My Billion and Yours
FRANK RUTENFRANZ
Law & the Modern Mind
JEROME FRANK
WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION BY BRIAN H. COHEN
SECURITY INTERESTS IN PERSONAL PROPERTY
GRANT GILMORE
IMPEACHMENT
A Constitutional Case History
CHARLES L. BLACK, JR.
PHILIP BOBBITT
CATCH AND KILL
LIES, SPIES, & SCANDALS
FROM THE FRONT LINES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM
RONAN FARRROW
FIRE IN MY SOUL
THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE
LORI LINTZ
THE REIGN OF LAW
JAMES BRIDGES
THE SYSTEM OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
Thomas Emerson
THE MINER'S CANARY
GERALD TORRES
America on Fire
THE UNTOLD HISTORY OF POLICE VIOLENCE AND BLACK REBELLION SINCE THE 1960s
ELIZABETH HINTON
Justifying International Acts
LEA BRULMAYER
THE TERRIBLE TRUTH ABOUT LAWYERS
How Lawyers Really Work and How to Deal with Them Successfully
Mark H. McCormack
Author of What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School
PHILIP BOBBITT
Constitutional Fate
THE HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT
PHILIP BOBBITT
THE HAPPINESS PROJECT
Bastards of the Revolution
Rebecca Bettoni
SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE LIBERAL STATE
BRUCE ACKERMAN
THE GENIUS OF AMERICAN CORPORATE LAW
ROBERTA ROMANO
Greed, Chaos, & Governance
Living Fully
The Measure of Our Success
My Way to My Billion and Yours
FRANK RUTENFRANZ
RETAKING RATIONALITY
HOW CHINA-BRANDT ANALYSIS IS A BETTER PRACTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & HEALTH CARE
REBEKAH S. REED & MICHAEL A. LITVINSON
THE SYSTEM OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
Thomas Emerson
THE MINER'S CANARY
GERALD TORRES
The Greening of America
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
CONSTITUTIONAL DECISIONS
Charles A. Reich
SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WORKING WOMEN
Catharine A. MacKinnon
NINE MEN
THE ORIGINS OF THE ADVERSARY CRIMINAL TRIAL
John H. Langbein
AN INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL REASONING
EDWARD H. LEVI
The Faces of Justice and State Authority
MIRAN R. DAMASKA
Urgent Times
POLICING AND RIGHTS IN INEQUITY COMMUNITIES
Tracy L. Margolis and Dan M. Rabin
AGENT ORANGE ON TRIAL
Mass Toxic Disasters in the Courts
PETER H. RAVENHUCK
COURTING JUSTICE
DAVID BOIES
THE COSTS OF ACCIDENTS
GUIDO CALABRESI
A Legal and Economic Analysis
Tragic Choices
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EARLY AMERICAN LAW
The conflicts society confronts in the allocation of tragically scarce resources
Morris L. Cohen
MORRIS L. COHEN
No Exit
WHAT PARENTS OWE THEIR CHILDREN AND THEIR SOCIETY OWES PARENTS
SOCIETY OWES PARENTS
Parents

Yale Law School's contributions to publishing

On the occasion of Yale Law School's 200th anniversary, librarians Fred Shapiro and Nicholas Mignanelli have assembled an exhibit of 200 books authored or edited by faculty and alumni. This is not an exhibit of the "best" or "most important" books, but rather it is intended to be a selection illustrating the variety of published volumes by members of the Yale Law School community. Many of the works listed are scholarly monographs. Others are legal treatises. Still others are casebooks. It is difficult to give examples of these three genres, or of the "nonlegal" books, because so many of them transcend categories. In the hands of Yale Law School authors, scholarly monographs may be powerful arguments on public policy or brilliant tools for instruction. Treatises may be masterpieces of scholarship. Casebooks may define new fields. The nonlegal volumes may motivate lawyers in a multitude of ways.

Of course, the major role of books at Yale Law School has been to disseminate scholarship, teaching, and activism. A large portion of the legal ideas and reforms of the last century have sprung from books written by Yale Law School professors and alumni. The law and its ideas have been inspired, synthesized, and communicated by these volumes. In addition, the range and talent of the School's affiliates have spilled over into nonlegal works of public policy, social science, literature, and even popular culture.

Although categorization can be difficult, taking notice of some remarkable items is irresistible. Arthur Corbin's (Class of 1899) *Corbin on Contracts* has been called "the greatest law book ever written." Louis Loss's '37 *Securities Regulation* shaped the law of securities. Walter Lord's '46 *A Night to Remember* is the definitive account of the sinking of the Titanic. Michael Harrington's '50 *LAW The Other America* inspired Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty." Boris Bittker's '41 pioneering *The Case for Black Reparations* was edited by a young Random House editor named Toni Morrison. Catharine MacKinnon's '77 landmark *Sexual Harassment of Working Women* was based on a Law School student paper. Oliver Williamson's *The Economic Institutions of Capitalism* helped win its author the Nobel Prize in Economics. James Forman Jr.'s '92 *Locking Up Our Own* was awarded a Pulitzer Prize. Robert Post's '77 *The Taft Court* derived funding from Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.'s bequest to the United States of America.

See the full list of books on the following pages.



200 YEARS, 200 BOOKS*

By Alumni and Former Faculty

Floyd Abrams 1959,
Speaking Freely

Stacey Abrams 1999,
While Justice Sleeps

Renata Adler 1979,
Reckless Disregard

Thurman Arnold,
The Folklore of Capitalism

Thurman Arnold,
The Symbols of Government

Simeon Baldwin 1862 LAW,
The American Judiciary

Aharon Barak,
The Judge in a Democracy

Emily Bazelon 2000, *Charged*

Judah Benjamin 1827 LAW,
*A Treatise on the Law
of Sale of Personal Property*

Dwayne Betts 2016,
Bastards of the Reagan Era

Alexander Bickel,
The Least Dangerous Branch

Alexander Bickel,
The Morality of Consent

Boris Bittker 1941,
The Case for Black Reparations

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of Income, Estates, and Gifts*

Charles Black 1943 and Philip
Bobbitt 1975, *Impeachment*

Charles Black,
The People and the Court

Charles Black,
*Structure and Relationship in
Constitutional Law*

Philip Bobbitt,
Constitutional Fate

David Boies 1966,
Courting Justice

Cory Booker 1997, *United*

Edwin Borchard,
Convicting the Innocent

Edwin Borchard,
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Robert Bork,
The Antitrust Paradox

Robert Bork,
The Tempting of America

Lea Brilmayer, *Justifying
International Acts*

Alexandra Brodsky 2016,
Sexual Justice

Tamiko Brown-Nagin 1997,
Courage to Dissent

Guido Calabresi 1958,
*A Common Law for
the Age of Statutes*

Guido Calabresi,
The Costs of Accidents

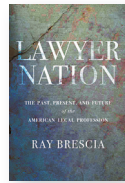
Guido Calabresi, *Tragic Choices*

Charles Clark 1913, *Handbook
on the Law of Code Pleading*

Bill Clinton 1973, *My Life*

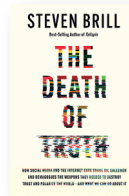
SURVEY OF BOOKS

Here's a sampling of the many other books recently written or edited by our alumni, faculty, staff, and students. We welcome your submissions. Please contact us: lawreport@yale.edu.



Ray Brescia
**Lawyer Nation: The Past
and Future of
the American Legal Profession**
New York University Press, 2024

Brescia '92 surveys how lawyers have shaped U.S. history while also considering what lies ahead for the profession. He discusses compounding crises — which include authoritarian threats, prohibitive barriers to legal services, and looming questions about artificial intelligence — that face the law today. Drawing on his career in public interest, Brescia urges lawyers to transform their field.



Steven Brill
The Death of Truth
Knopf, 2024

Brill '75 traces how profit-driven algorithms have shattered public faith in even the most indisputable facts. He argues that the rise of conspiracy theories, misinformation, and “alternative facts” all symptomize a systematic assault on truth. *The Death of Truth* chronicles boardroom decisions and backdoor deals that have exploited human psychology, promulgated lies, and fomented division. A co-founder of the news rating system NewsGuard, Brill draws from his experience to propose solutions.



Jennifer Chacón, Susan Bibler
Coutin, and Stephen Lee
**Legal Phantoms: Executive
Action and the Haunting Failures
of Immigration Law**
Stanford University Press, 2024

Chacón '98, Coutin, and Lee chart how undocumented immigrants and their communities navigated the precarious decade that followed the creation of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) in 2012. The co-authors draw from 135 interviews and focus group sessions conducted with immigrants, community organizers, lawyers, and policymakers.



When “Small” Wars Are a Prelude to Atrocities

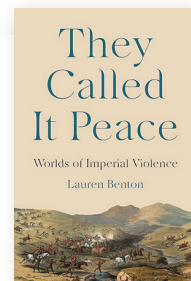
Legal history of conflict

In her new book *They Called It Peace*, Lauren Benton charts the history of so-called small wars in European empires. She describes a state of perpetual war in which fighting occurred in seemingly discrete conflicts between interludes of unstable peace. The book shows that “small” violence often served as a prelude to atrocities in empires.

Benton, the Barton M. Biggs Professor of History and Professor of Law, traces these patterns across five centuries. Early conquests featured cycles of raids, sieges, truces, and horrific acts of reprisal. In the 19th century, imperial armies and navies acted as enforcers of global order. They turned series of brief interventions into sustained campaigns of violence against Indigenous communities.

Benton describes her book as a legal history, not a study of military tactics. She approaches the evolution and application of the laws of war from the perspective of European and Indigenous participants in colonial conflicts. The result, Benton writes, is to treat law as “bigger than doctrine and less tidy than systems of rules and norms.”

Still, Benton is careful in describing what the book can teach about war and peace today. Histories of imperial violence, she suggests, mainly serve to warn us “to temper our expectations about humanity’s capacity to keep small wars small.” They also remind us that even seemingly minor conflicts make fertile ground for atrocities.



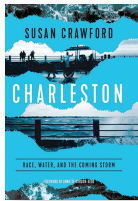
Lauren Benton
**They Called It Peace: Worlds
of Imperial Violence**
*Princeton University Press,
2024*



Ignacio Cofone
The Privacy Fallacy:
Harm and Power in the
Information Economy

Cambridge University Press, 2023

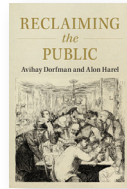
Cofone '16 LLM, '18 JSD examines why the existing framework of privacy law fails to prevent profit-driven actors from exploiting data and exposing people to grievous harm. Whereas privacy law today assumes the relationship between corporations and online users to be contractual, Cofone theorizes privacy through the lens of tort law. He defines the “privacy fallacy” as the tendency to prioritize privacy only when tangible consequences are at stake. Cofone urges the law to recognize privacy’s intrinsic value.



Susan Crawford
Charleston: Race, Water,
and the Coming Storm

Pegasus Books, 2024

Crawford '89 delves into the perils that face Charleston, South Carolina, in the era of climate change. She surveys how Charleston’s unrestrained embrace of development is failing its most vulnerable communities — and perpetuating racial injustices that have long shaped the Holy City. *Charleston* spans the genres of science and narrative history, centering on Black residents’ family stories. Crawford examines how race and climate intersect in a city central to the nation’s history of racial violence and freedom struggles.



Avihay Dorfman and Alon Harel
Reclaiming the Public

Cambridge University Press, 2024

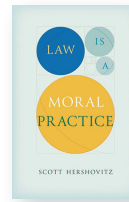
Dorfman '06 LLM, '08 JSD and Harel '89 LLM present a political theory of the public. The co-authors discuss the limits that characterize existing theories about the legitimacy of political authority and the nature of law. They argue that public institutions must reflect the perspectives of citizens, and that the public is responsible for the decisions made by such institutions. They also describe the goods that public institutions must provide. Finally, they contend that AI-generated decisions cannot qualify as public.



Richard Falk
and Hans von Sponeck
Liberating the United Nations:
Realism with Hope

Stanford University Press, 2024

Falk '55 and von Sponeck argue that the United Nations must be reformed to meet the moral imperatives of its mission. The co-authors discuss the organization’s history, recounting pivotal moments that precluded the U.N. from becoming more just and egalitarian. Falk and von Sponeck consider three case studies of intervention — in Palestine, Iraq, and Syria — to assess what role the U.N. has come to play in global politics. *Liberating the United Nations* draws from both authors’ experiences as high-level U.N. diplomats.



Scott Hershovitz
Law Is a Moral Practice

Harvard University Press, 2023

While law and morality are often thought to be separate, Hershovitz '04 argues that law fundamentally concerns moral questions. He investigates the moral principles that underpin the judicial system, explaining how courts assess the rights and responsibilities that one party owes to another. Hershovitz also traces the moral contours behind contemporary debates about how to interpret the Constitution and what obligation individuals have to follow the law. His account bridges the schools of positivism and natural law.



Michael Klausner and
Guhan Subramanian
Deals: The Economic Structure
of Business Transactions

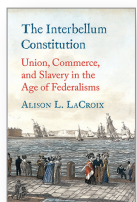
Harvard University Press, 2024

Klausner '81 and Subramanian explain the economic concepts that underpin successful business deals and develop a framework to grasp how such transactions work in practice. The co-authors discuss a range of real-world examples, which span from entertainment to software. They demonstrate how deals can fulfill their twofold objective: to maximize combined value and share that value across parties. The co-authors draw from their extensive experiences teaching and advising on business deals.

Hillary Rodham Clinton 1973, *Living History*
 Felix Cohen, *The Handbook of Federal Indian Law*
 Morris Cohen, *Bibliography of Early American Law*
 Jules Coleman 1976 MSL, *The Philosophy of Law*
 Walter Wheeler Cook, *The Logical and Legal Bases of the Conflict of Laws*
 Arthur Corbin 1899, *Corbin on Contracts*
 Vern Countryman 1949 LAW, *Debtors' and Creditors' Rights*
 Robert Cover, *Justice Accused*
 William Crosskey 1926, *Politics and the Constitution in the History of the United States*
 Harlon Dalton 1973, *Racial Healing*
 Mirjan Damaška, *The Faces of Justice and State Authority*
 Alan Dershowitz 1962, *Reversal of Fortune*
 John F. Dillon, *The Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America*
 William O. Douglas, *Go East, Young Man*
 Theodore Dwight 1842 LAW, A *Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada*
 Marian Wright Edelman 1963, *The Measure of Our Success*
 Robert Ellickson 1966, *Order Without Law*
 John Hart Ely 1963, *Democracy and Distrust*
 Thomas Emerson 1931, *Political and Civil Rights in the United States*
 Thomas Emerson, *The System of Freedom of Expression*
 Richard Epstein 1968, *Takings*
 Ronan Farrow 2009, *Catch and Kill*
 Owen Fiss, *A Way Out*
 Gerald Ford 1941, *A Time to Heal*
 Abe Fortas 1933, *Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience*
 Jerome Frank, *Law and the Modern Mind*
 John P. Frank 1947 JSD, *Marble Palace*
 Grant Gilmore 1943, *The Ages of American Law*
 Grant Gilmore, *The Death of Contract*
 Grant Gilmore, *Security Interests in Personal Property*
 Jack Goldsmith 1989, *The Limits of International Law*
 Joseph Goldstein 1952, *Beyond the Best Interests of the Child*
 Michael Graetz, *Death by a Thousand Cuts*
 Leon Green, *Rationale of Proximate Cause*

Linda Greenhouse 1978 MSL, *Becoming Justice Blackmun*
 Lani Guinier 1974 and Gerald Torres 1977, *The Miner's Canary*
 Walton Hamilton, *Price and Price Policies*
 Henry Hansmann 1974, *The Ownership of Enterprise*
 Fowler Harper and Fleming James 1928, *The Law of Torts*
 Michael Harrington 1950 LAW, *The Other America*
 Jill Hasday 1997, *Intimate Lies and the Law*
 Adam Haslett 2003, *You Are Not a Stranger Here*
 John Heinz 1962, *Chicago Lawyers*
 Frederick Hicks, *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*
 A. Leon Higginbotham Jr. 1952, *In the Matter of Color*
 Anita Hill 1980, *Speaking Truth to Power*
 Wesley Hohfeld, *Fundamental Legal Conceptions as Applied to Judicial Reasoning and Other Legal Essays*
 Robert Hutchins 1925, *The Higher Learning in America*
 Philip Jessup 1924, *A Modern Law of Nations*
 Van Jones 1993, *The Green Collar Economy*
 Neal Katyal 1995, *Impeach*
 Jay Katz, *The Silent World of Doctor and Patient*
 Duncan Kennedy 1970, *Legal Education and the Reproduction of Hierarchy*
 Randall Kennedy 1982, *Interracial Intimacies*
 John Langbein, *The Origins of Adversary Criminal Trial*
 Harold Lasswell, *Power and Society*
 David Lat 1999, *Supreme Ambition*
 Edward Lazarus 1987, *Closed Chambers*
 Raphael Lemkin, *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe*
 Lawrence Lessig 1989, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace*
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 Arthur Liman 1957, *Lawyer*
 Karl Llewellyn 1918 LLM, 1920 JSD, *The Bramble Bush*
 Karl Llewellyn, *Cases and Materials on the Law of Sales*
 Karl Llewellyn, *The Common Law Tradition*
 Walter Lord 1946, *A Night to Remember*
 Louis Loss 1937, *Securities Regulation*
 Catharine MacKinnon 1977, *Feminism Unmodified*

SURVEY OF BOOKS



Alison L. LaCroix
**The Interbellum Constitution:
 Union, Commerce,
 and Slavery in the Age of
 Federalisms**

Yale University Press, 2024

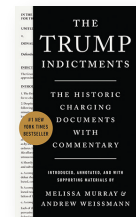
LaCroix '99 presents a new history of federalism in the early United States. She traces how conflicting visions of federal authority animated U.S. politics during the interbellum period, which followed the War of 1812 and preceded the Civil War. Contrary to conventional assumptions, LaCroix argues that a host of federalisms circulated in these decades. She examines how constituencies across the new nation contested the Constitution's meaning. Her account contextualizes and expands constitutional debates today.



Lawrence Lessig and
 Matthew Seligman
**How to Steal
 a Presidential Election**

Yale University Press, 2024

Lessig '89 and Seligman warn that the results of the next presidential election could be overturned, even in perfectly legal ways. The co-authors detail the vulnerabilities, which range from vice-presidential intervention to electoral decertification, that authoritarian forces could exploit to undo the people's will. Lessig and Seligman assess the plausibility of each, bearing in mind lessons from the Jan. 6, 2021, insurrection. They exhort lawmakers and the public to protect democracy while time remains.



Melissa Murray and
 Andrew Weissmann
**The Trump Indictments:
 The Historic Charging
 Documents with Commentary**

W. W. Norton & Company, 2024

Murray '02 and Weissmann annotate the four criminal indictments against former U.S. President Donald Trump. The co-authors give historical context and legal analysis for each of the cases, which concern the Jan. 6, 2021, insurrection; election interference; retention of classified documents; and the payment of "hush money." The co-authors also provide a comparative view of prosecution against former political leaders.

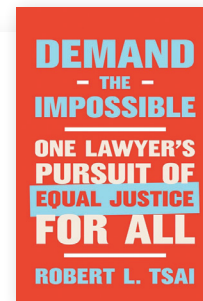
Defending the Condemned

Four capital punishment cases argued by Stephen Bright

In his book *Demand the Impossible: One Lawyer's Pursuit of Equal Justice for All*, Robert L. Tsai '97 chronicles how Yale Law School's Harvey L. Karp Visiting Lecturer in Law Stephen B. Bright has confronted staggering injustice in the criminal legal system. To trace his subject's remarkable career as a civil rights litigator, Tsai narrates the four capital punishment appeals that Bright has argued — and won — before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Tsai delves into the world of each case, recounting how Bright uncovered grievous miscarriages of justice against Black, disabled, and indigent defendants. In the first three appeals, Bright demonstrated that prosecutors had committed race discrimination in jury selection. In the fourth, Bright proved that the state had illegally denied his client an independent mental health expert during trial. Tsai examines the principles of equal justice that propelled each case — while also introducing readers to the death-sentenced clients whom Bright represented.

Demand the Impossible considers the lessons that Bright's distinctive ethos of legal advocacy holds for social change today. Bright and his allies, Tsai notes, faced strong crosswinds in each case, which spanned from 1988 to 2017. In an era when mass incarceration held sway across the political spectrum, Bright exposed the realities of systemic racism, prosecutorial misconduct, and indefensible barriers to legal representation. Bright's lifelong efforts to advance equal rights, Tsai argues, give reason for hope.



Robert L. Tsai
**Demand the Impossible:
 One Lawyer's Pursuit
 of Equal Justice for All**

W. W. Norton & Company,
 2024

FACULTY BOOK SPOTLIGHT

A Towering Figure

In long-awaited volume, Post tells story of the Taft Court in its own time

After 35 years and 1,608 pages, Sterling Professor of Law Robert C. Post '77 has written the definitive history of the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

The Taft Court: Making Law for a Divided Nation, 1921–1930 is the long-awaited 10th volume of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise History of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1920, voters elected Warren G. Harding president on a platform of returning the country to normalcy after the massive changes produced by the first World War.

“Jazz, flappers, radio, and cars burst onto the scene,” Post writes. “Yet so did Prohibition, fundamentalism, the KKK, and 100 percent Americanism.”

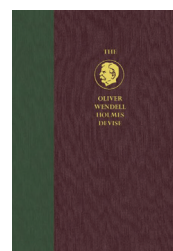
In the 1920s, Americans sought both to resurrect old pieties and vigorously to pursue brave new innovations.

Harding appointed four new justices in less than 18 months. He conceived of the Court as an instrument for returning the country to antebellum principles. Foremost among these were the restoration of the constitutional values of substantive due process and federalism. The federal government exercised more detailed economic control than ever before or since.

President Woodrow

Wilson’s wartime policies were considered both terrifying and necessary. They opened new possibilities that were attractive and yet profoundly disorienting. “The Taft Court was charged with the thankless task of constructing law for a society that was deeply confused about what it wanted,” Post writes. Thus, the Taft Court sustained the Transportation Act of 1920, which converted the ICC into the governor of virtually all railroads, both interstate and intrastate, and yet it struck down the Child Labor Tax Act.

In an effort to restore antebellum values, the Taft Court revived the doctrine of *Lochner v. New York*, which put the burden of justifying social and economic regulation squarely on the government. The Court’s doctrinal innovations were so severe that they would lead directly to the crisis of the New Deal during the next decade.



Robert C. Post
**The Taft Court:
Making Law for
a Divided Nation,
1921–1930**

Cambridge University
Press, 2023

Plights of the Postmodern Era

Political divisions in the internet age

“What should I make of my life?” “Who am I?”

“Does the earth move around the sun?” According to Sterling Professor of Law and Political Science Bruce Ackerman '67, finding answers to such existential questions requires looking at the virtual and physical realities that make up a modern-day life. In his latest book, *The Postmodern Predicament:*

Existential Challenges of the 21st

Century, Ackerman explores the

heightened complexities of existentialism brought forth by the technological era and the impact these have on political alienation today.

Broken into three parts, the

book studies the fragmented reality that has developed out of the internet age, where behaviors exhibited in an online forum don’t

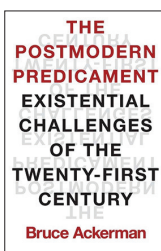
align with those presented in the physical world. The result, according to Ackerman, leads to increased political divisions.

The first part examines if a virtual reality can truly take the place of real-world experiences, while the second part asserts that it can’t, stating there are fundamental aspects of human experience that are threatened by our postmodern effort to escape the dilemmas of real-world existence by endlessly clicking into virtual reality.”

One concern Ackerman mentions is the influx of misinformation on the internet which, in some cases, stems from corrupt politicians and contributes to societal divisions.

Like the philosophers Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre, Ackerman considers the fragmentation of modern life as a central source of contemporary anxieties, particularly as they pertain to politics. In the third and final part of the book, he proposes concrete reforms that could mobilize broad-based support for democracy against demagogic assaults on its very foundations.

Some of these include universal childcare, which Ackerman contends “reinvigorates democracy by demonstrating its capacity to respond decisively to an existential dilemma that almost every voter recognizes,” and “Deliberation Day,” a national holiday that would encourage citizens to discuss political issues ahead of an election, thus upholding their democratic responsibilities.



Bruce Ackerman
**The Postmodern
Predicament:
Existential
Challenges of
the 21st Century**

Yale University
Press, 2024

Catharine MacKinnon,
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By Current Faculty

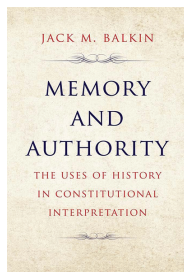
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Ezekiel J. Emanuel,
The Trillion Dollar Revolution
- Oona Hathaway 1997 and
Scott Shapiro 1990,
The Internationalists

FACULTY BOOK SPOTLIGHT

**The Constitution and
Collective Memory**

Balkin argues that history is shaped through the arguments law makes

In his book *Memory and Authority: The Uses of History in Constitutional Interpretation*, Jack M. Balkin argues that debates about constitutional interpretation are often debates about collective memory — the stories that members of a community tell each other about the meaning of their shared past. Lawyers and judges are memory entrepreneurs; they try to persuade people to remember things differently. Each of the familiar forms of constitutional argument produces



Jack M. Balkin
**Memory and
Authority:
The Uses of History
in Constitutional
Interpretation**
Yale University Press,
2024

constitutional memory, engaging in a mixture of remembering and forgetting. Lawyers and judges construct — and erase — memory to lend authority to their present-day views; they make the past speak their values so they can then claim to follow it. Balkin, the Knight Professor of Constitutional Law and the First Amendment, explains how the standard forms of legal argument shape how lawyers and judges employ history and what they look for in history. Lawyers and judges' use of history is rhetorical, aimed at persuading audiences. They invoke the past to establish the authority of their positions and to undermine opposing ones. "There is no single modality of 'historical argument,'" Balkin writes. "Rather, history is useful for making many different kinds of constitutional arguments, and the way that people use history is shaped by the kind of argument they are making." By understanding how lawyers channel the past through standard forms of argument, historians can better join issue with lawyers about historical matters in constitutional interpretation. Originalism and living constitutionalism seem to be opposed approaches to the past. But Balkin argues that they are actually mirror images of a single phenomenon — how lawyers use history to adapt an ancient constitution to a constantly changing world.

No New Taxes

How the antitax movement has increased inequality

In his book *The Power to Destroy: How the Antitax Movement Hijacked America*, Michael J. Graetz argues that resistance to taxes has corroded U.S. politics far more than is often assumed.



Graetz, the Justus S. Hotchkiss Professor Emeritus of Law, writes that the campaign to curtail taxation has, for nearly 50 years, secured success by trafficking in racist tropes, stoking cultural flashpoints, and promoting questionable economics. "Resistance to taxes in the United States," he writes, "has a long pedigree: it is as American as apple pie and fried catfish." *The Power to Destroy* takes its title from Chief Justice John Marshall's statement in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, a landmark 1819 Supreme Court case that addressed disputes over federal and state taxation, that the power to tax involves "the



Michael J. Graetz
**The Power to Destroy:
How the Antitax
Movement Hijacked
America**
Princeton University
Press, 2024

power to destroy." But while taxes have long been contested, Graetz argues that they only recently became a cudgel that would fracture the nation. To chronicle how the antitax movement amassed its influence, Graetz begins in 1978, the year that California voters amended the state's constitution to curb any increase in property taxes. Proposition 13, as the measure was known, proved to be a watershed, spurring political operatives nationwide to seize on taxation. In tandem with the Republican Party's infamous Southern strategy using racist rhetoric to increase political support, antitax activists argued that white taxpayers were being made to subsidize Black welfare recipients. From there, the notion that taxes threaten freedom went mainstream.

"Contrary to common views," he writes, "taxation is not solely about economics: cultural values are also at stake." Noting that more Americans pay taxes than vote in presidential elections, Graetz considers what tax policies reveal about the public's collective priorities and commitments. He argues that how the government levies taxes, and to what ends it uses them, are social and moral questions as much as economic and partisan ones.

The Importance of Voting

An analysis of U.S. Supreme Court cases on voting rights

It was the spring semester of 2020. Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law Owen M. Fiss was teaching his class A Community of Equals, engaging students in discussions on civil rights laws pertaining to various topics, including voting. Fiss, who helped implement civil and voting rights laws in the 1960s, left the classroom discussion inspired and resolved to write his newest book, *Why We Vote*.



Shortly after, Fiss found himself not only with an idea but a newfound abundance of time to write due to the COVID-19 pandemic. His work would prove to be timely, as the 2020 presidential election and Jan. 6, 2021, insurrection unfolded while penning the book.

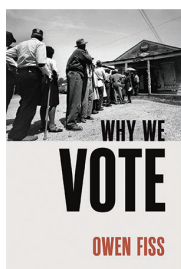
Fiss starts by outlining why the U.S. Supreme Court has a responsibility to uphold the democratic ideal of the Constitution, then delves into recent events that have threatened it.

In the introduction, Fiss stresses the importance of voting: “Unlike the mob that stormed the Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021, those who do not vote or refrain from voting do not threaten violence. Nor do they obstruct the functioning of a governmental institution. Yet through their inaction, they too impair the political freedom of America that arises from the democratic character of its government and thus violate their elemental duty of citizenship. We vote to preserve democracy and thus our own freedom.”

Each chapter in *Why We Vote* focuses on Supreme Court cases that sought to enlarge the freedom that democracy generates, pointing to rulings that allowed citizens to vote, facilitated the exercise of their right to vote, ensured the equality of votes, and provided feasible access to the ballot for independent candidates and new political parties.

In a concluding chapter, Fiss writes, “The right to vote is the means by which the ruled participate in the process of selecting their rulers and thus is essential for the fulfillment of the democratic purpose of the Constitution. It presumes that one person’s right to vote is as worthy as another’s.”

Fiss credits Cara Meyer ’22, one of the students from his A Community of Equals class, for her role in the discussion that led to *Why We Vote* and for serving as his editor and research assistant.



Owen M. Fiss
Why We Vote

Oxford University Press,
2024

ALSO OF NOTE

Günther Auth ’04 MSL
Kritische Theorien der Internationalen Beziehungen (Critical Theories of International Relations)

De Gruyter Oldenbourg, 2023

Jonathan M. Barnett ’99 and Sean M. O’Connor, eds.
5G and Beyond: Intellectual Property and Competition Policy in the Internet of Things

Cambridge University Press, 2023

David Bollier ’85 MSL
The Commoner’s Catalog for Changemaking

Schumacher Center for a New Economics, 2021

Melissa J. Durkee ’04, ed.
States, Firms, and Their Legal Fictions: Attributing Identity and Responsibility to Artificial Entities

Cambridge University Press, 2024

Kwame Frimpong ’74 LLM, ’77 JSD
Adanwomase to Yale Law School, 1973–2023: A 50-Year Journey Fulfilling Grandma’s Dream

Digibooks, 2023

Jon Newman ’56 and Marin K. Levy ’07
Written and Unwritten: The Rules, Internal Practices, and Customs of the United States Court of Appeals

Cambridge University Press, 2024

Donald Nicolson, JoNel Newman ’86, and Richard Grimes
How to Set up and Run a Law Clinic: Principles and Practice

Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023

David M. O’Brien and Gordon Silverstein
Constitutional Law and Politics: Struggles for Power and Governmental Accountability (12th Edition)

W. W. Norton & Company, 2023

Elizabeth Hinton,
America on Fire
Christine Jolls, *Behavioral Economics and the Law*
Paul Kahn 1980,
The Reign of Law
Amy Kapczynski 2003,
Access to Knowledge in the Age of Intellectual Property
Harold Hongju Koh, *The National Security Constitution*
Issa Kohler-Hausmann 2008,
Misdemeanorland
Anthony Kronman 1975,
Education’s End
Douglas Kysar, *Regulating from Nowhere*
Yair Listokin 2005, *Law and Macroeconomics*
Jonathan Macey 1982,
Corporate Governance
Daniel Markovits 2000,
The Meritocracy Trap
Tracey Meares and Dan Kahan,
Urgent Times
John Morley 2006, *Research Handbook of Mutual Funds*
Samuel Moyn, *The Last Utopia*
Douglas NeJaime, *Cases and Materials on Sexual Orientation and the Law*
Nicholas Parrillo 2004,
Against the Profit Motive
Robert Post 1977,
Democracy, Expertise, & Academic Freedom
Robert Post, *The Taft Court*
Claire Priest 2001, *Credit Nation*
George Priest, *The Rise of Law and Economics*
Ketan Ramakrishnan 2021,
Ethics and Existence
Judith Resnik and Dennis Curtis 1966, *Representing Justice*
Cristina Rodríguez 2000, *The President and Immigration Law*
Roberta Romano 1980,
The Genius of American Corporate Law
Jed Rubenfeld, *Freedom and Time*
David Schleicher, *In a Bad State*
Alan Schwartz 1964,
Foundations of Contract Law
Scott Shapiro 1990, *Legality*
Reva Siegel 1986 and Linda Greenhouse 1978 MSL,
Before Roe v. Wade
Kate Stith and José A. Cabranes 1965, *Fear of Judging the Law*
Tom Tyler, *Why People Obey the Law*
James Whitman 1988,
Hitler’s American Model
John Fabian Witt 1999,
The Accidental Republic
Gideon Yaffe, *The Age of Culpability*
Taisu Zhang 2008, *The Laws and Economics of Confucianism*

OUR FACULTY



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Reflecting on 200 Years

A Q&A with Yale Law School's Deans

As part of the bicentennial celebration, the Yale Law Report spoke with each of the living deans to ask how they view the past, present, and future of the School. Below are excerpts from those conversations. Read the full conversations and learn more about our bicentennial at law.yale.edu/200.

Yale Law Report What were the origins of COAP, our loan forgiveness program?

Guido Calabresi '58 COAP originally had been part of Harry Wellington's idea. Although he was tired at the end of his deanship and was not able to get money from the University to do things, Wellington had done a great deal to rehire people. And he had this

idea that need was not a snapshot but was a moving picture. There were people who would come to the Law School, who didn't have much money, but then would earn a great deal of money. Those people

didn't need more than loans, while there were others who might be wealthier, but wanted to do things that wouldn't earn money. He and I talked about it and decided that what we wanted to do was have a thing in which loans would be converted to scholarship retroactively, depending on how much money the people then earned when they graduated. Because if they didn't earn much money, we thought it would be because most wanted to do things that were public interest. At that point, I didn't want to define the public interest. I wanted the Law School to be neutral in that. If we had the best students — which we did have — whatever they thought was in the public interest would be enough. Rather than asking whether they worked at this public interest thing or that or this right wing or left wing thing, if somebody earned less money, that for a graduate of a law school was reason enough. There might be somebody who was goofing off, but it's trivial. Most of them would be doing a job because they thought it was something that mattered. The University at first voted it down. That was the only time I threatened to resign. This was when I just begun as dean. The provost had told me this would go



through. The corporation said no because some people in the medical school were afraid of it. So I said, "I resign." He said, "What?" And I said, "Don't worry. You've got a few months. Either you can't carry out what you promised me, or you weren't true in promising me." He said, "I'll look into it." And so they went with it. Now, it's a wonderful program and idea.

Why is offering need-based aid so important in legal education?

Heather K. Gerken We are at a critical moment when economic inequity is at the center of the conversation. Those economic barriers have closed the legal profession to many, many people for far too long. This is a time when the profession must open its doors. My



view is that anyone who earns a seat at the table should be able to take that seat. We have to make it possible for students with needs to attend law school, and we also have to think about the extraordinary burdens that students from low-income backgrounds carry compared to their peers. We've had a best-in-class financial aid system for generations and one of the lowest debt loads for our graduates. But students with high need are loath to take on any debt for fear of adding more economic burdens to their families. That is why we are changing the model for funding legal education to ensure that our students who are low-income and experience debt as a familial burden can come to Yale tuition-free. Taking that debt off their shoulders gives these students the freedom to just be law students.

The fact that such a large percentage of the class is here tuition-free is extraordinary. It's been awe-inspiring to see what the Hurst Horizon Scholarship Program has already done, with 77 students benefiting from it this year alone. And I'm enormously proud that we've been able to strengthen and fortify every one of our financial aid programs during my deanship. My goal is to inspire our peers to continue to do more on this front so that we truly can expand access to this profession.

continued on next page

HONORS TO OUR FACULTY

Harold Hongju Koh received a 2024 honorary degree from University of Toronto.

Judith Resnik and **Vicki C. Jackson '75** were honored for their scholarship and teaching with the 2024 Daniel J. Meltzer Lifetime Achievement Award in January 2024.

Tracey Meares was named a 2024 Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Samuel Moyn has been named one of *Prospect* magazine's Top Thinkers for 2024.

Moyn was also appointed the head of Grace Hopper College, one of Yale's residential colleges.

Anne Alstott '87 has been elected to the 2024 class of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences.

Q & A (CONTINUED)

continued from previous page



In your book, *History of the Yale Law School: The Tercentennial Lectures*, you talk about how in the beginning the School was tiny and there were times when it almost didn't survive. How do you think that evolution was accomplished?

Anthony T. Kronman '75 In the earliest period, it survived through the love, attention, and generosity of a handful of individuals, and it might very well have perished. It's entirely possible. A lot of schools did. Like Yale, many of the country's other leading law schools also began as for-profit shops started and run by practicing lawyers who discovered that they could, as we would put it today, scale up the old apprentice model. Instead of taking one young man into their office to work at their side as a clerk and to learn the craft by doing, they took a whole bunch at the same time and taught them as a class. This is what happened at the Litchfield Law School, essentially. There were a number of these, and many of them failed. A few of the more successful ones attached themselves in the first half of the 19th century to one or another of the nation's colleges.

It wasn't until much later — I would say by the turn of the 20th century — that the place of Yale Law School was secure. That, in part, was because it was now training so many Connecticut and New York lawyers that it had an established reputation, though it didn't yet have a truly distinctive identity. There have been moments along the way when the School was at risk, not in an existential sense that its very being was threatened, but rather its reputation, its standing, its finances — all of these were jeopardized in one way or another.

The Law School has shown a remarkable power to rejuvenate, even to reinvent itself. This always comes with challenges and risks. The older faculty want the traditions of the School to be maintained, but the most important of our traditions is the willingness to take risks and go out on a limb and do the wild and crazy

thing — that goes back at least to the legal realists in the 1930s. If you're not prepared to appoint faculty to whom you will hand over the responsibility to do wild and crazy things, you're not going to have the same Yale Law School. You'll have some unsubtle, less interesting, less weird and wacky version of it.

When you reflect on the storied 200-year history of Yale Law School, what milestones stand out to you?

Robert C. Post '77 At the outset of the 20th century, Yale Law School was merely a dot between two very large and very prestigious schools, Harvard and Columbia, which were both dominant in terms of size and legal pedagogy. The School began to acquire a distinctive voice in the second decade of the 20th century when it simultaneously featured the work of second-generation legal realists like Karl Llewellyn and that of legal theorists like Wesley Hohfeld. Yale Law School came into its own, however, in the 1930s, when it became a seedbed for the New Deal and acquired a self-image that was distinct from both Harvard and Columbia.



At that time Yale fully embraced its own unique philosophy of education. It did not seek to compete with Harvard or Columbia in terms of size. It did not seek to turn out fungibly well-trained students who were all perfectly well-socialized professionals. It instead sought to encourage originality, to prize the eccentricity and idiosyncrasy that marked the unique talents of each student. Yale decided to remain small and close. It opted to create a community rather than a city. It chose to focus on the individual development of both faculty and students.

This focus was dramatically reinforced after World War II. The School introduced the small group, a great innovation in legal education. It did away with ordinary grades. It expanded into clinical and other forms of education. It strove to create forms of pedagogy that were cooperative rather than competitive.



Scott Shapiro was featured in the alumni magazine of the Yale School of Engineering & Applied Science about his work on AI with Professor Rusica Piskac.

Douglas A. Kysar in "The Duty of Climate Care," *DePaul Law Review*, forthcoming:

"Across the world, litigants in numerous jurisdictions have filed actions against both public and private defendants, seeking to instantiate a duty of climate care. They have invoked constitutional and human rights claims, but also tort law to ground this duty."

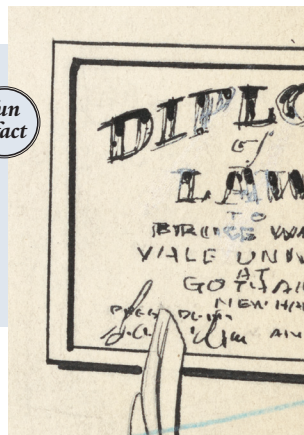
200

TIMELINE continued



1974

Student-funded Fellowships are organized to support summer work in public interest law and legal services.



1974

Detective Comics #439 shows a Diploma of Law from Yale University on the wall of Bruce Wayne's home, allowing Yale Law School to boast that Batman is a (fictional) graduate.

Shapiro photo by Tony Fiorini

Q & A (CONTINUED)

What do you think Yale Law School will look like 100 years from now? Where do you see the Law School moving in the future?

Harold Hongju Koh We have to be on the front end of technological change, which poses both threat and opportunity. Everything's changing. Technology is changing; the environment is changing; the world is shrinking. Individuals are greatly empowered. But when you have the 20 leading artificial intelligence people saying that AI has the potential to change the way the whole world works for the worse, we have to think very seriously about it. When they programmed self-driving cars, they consciously valued the lives of the passengers in the car more than they valued the lives of the people on the street. So that if the self-driving car careens out of control, the self-driving mechanism maximizes protection of the people who own the car or are in the car over pedestrians. If someone's going to die in an accident, it'll be somebody that they hit. Now, that's a God-like decision — that your life is worth more than mine — being made by artificial intelligence. Should law regulate that decision, and how?



Secondly, there are a set of threats that are now becoming graphically unveiled in terms of global pandemics and climate change, which is leading to unbelievable natural disasters. There's a sense that we used to have of stability in the face of threat, but that's gone. I'll give you just one example: there's something called the low-lying universities. When you think about it, every great university in the world is at sea level, including Yale, which means that if the temperature rises and the ice caps melt and the water level rises by 10 meters, all of Yale will be underwater. And you cannot recover that infrastructure loss. And every other great university is at sea level, too. Every country in the world built their great university at sea level. So we're talking trillions and trillions of dollars and centuries of human effort potentially lost. Yet these same universities have within them the people — the present and future knowledge and the present and future leaders — who can prevent this from happening and set the stage for the next set of intellectual challenges. It's the same old story: to stay the same, we'll have to change. So we can't just rest on our laurels; we will just have to do a better job of it over our next 200 years.



Abbe R. Gluck '00 gave a Jerome Hall Lecture at IU Maurer School of Law in November on the role of courts in solving public health crises.

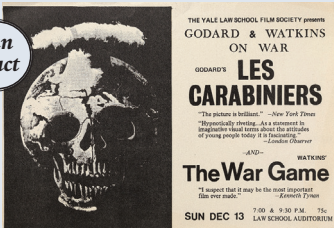


Amy Kapczynski '03 delivered the 2024 Emanuel Emroch Lecture at the University of Richmond School of Law.

Gluck photo by James Boyd (IU Maurer School of Law Senior Director of Communications); Kapczynski photos by Maggie Graff, Digital Communication Manager, University of Richmond School of Law

1974

fun fact



Yale Law School created a **Film Society** that hosted film screenings and invited directors to campus.



1989

The **Career Options Assistance Program**, to assist educational loan repayment for graduates choosing lower-paying positions, is established with funding from David A. Jones Sr. '60. Since its inception, more than 2,000 Yale Law School graduates have participated in COAP and received more than \$58 million in benefits.

APPOINTMENTS

Joshua Macey '17 and Garrett West '18 Join Faculty

Dean Heather K. Gerken has announced the appointment of two new Associate Professors of Law on the Yale Law School faculty: Joshua Macey '17 and Garrett West '18 both joined July 1, 2024.

Macey teaches and writes about bankruptcy, environmental law, energy law, and the regulation of financial institutions. He has won the Morrison Prize — awarded to the “most impactful sustainability-related legal academic paper published in North America during the previous year” — for the last three years in a row.

In 2023, the American Bankruptcy Institute named him to its list of 40 Under 40 Emerging Leaders in Insolvency Practice. He is also co-author of the sixth edition of the leading energy law casebook, *Energy, Economics, and the Environment*.

Macey's latest work focuses on the fragility of the nation's electric grid and offers strategies to improve grid reliability and accelerate the transition to new sources of energy. His scholarship has been published



Joshua Macey



Garrett West

in the *Harvard Law Review*, *Yale Law Journal*, and *Stanford Law Review*, among others.

West's scholarly interests include torts, remedies, federal courts, and administrative law. His scholarship focuses on the uses of private law theory in public law and on the problems of constitutional interpretation and doctrinal coherence through constitutional change.

West received his B.A. from Hillsdale College in 2015 and his J.D. from Yale Law School in 2018, where he served as Articles and Essays Editor on the *Yale Law Journal* and as Submissions Editor for the *Yale Journal on Regulation*. During law school, West received the Thomas I. Emerson Prize in 2017 and 2018, awarded annually to a distinguished

student paper on legislation.

After law school, West clerked for Judge Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Judge Thomas B. Griffith of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, and Justice Samuel Alito '75 of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Natasha Sarin was promoted to Professor of Law as of July 1, 2024. Her research centers on public finance and financial regulation, with work on tax policy, household finance, insurance, and macroprudential risk management.



Robert C. Post

Joint Conference with NYU Law Celebrated Professor Robert Post's Book on the Taft Court

The Taft Court: Making Law for a Divided Nation, 1921–1930, the latest book by Sterling Professor of Law Robert C. Post '77, was the focus of a jointly held conference at NYU Law on April 20.

The event, “The Long 1920s: Robert Post's Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise History of the Taft Court,” held in partnership with the Law School, featured two panel discussions as well as a keynote conversation between Post and Professor John Fabian Witt '99.

Panelists included Mark Tushnet '71 of Harvard Law School, Laura Kalman of UC Santa Barbara, Lisa McGirr of Harvard University, Rick Hills '91 of NYU Law, Noah Rosenblum '17 of NYU Law, Beverly Gage of Yale University, Daniel Ernst of Georgetown Law, and Sophia Lee '06 of Penn Carey School of Law.

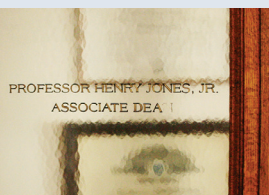
The Taft Court outlines the definitive history of the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice William Howard Taft and is the 10th volume of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise History of the Supreme Court of the United States. See page 25.



1996

Global Constitutionalism Project is launched by Yale Law School, bringing together preeminent jurists from around the world annually for a conference in New Haven. (left) Group from 2006 Global Constitutionalism Seminar

2007



Steven Spielberg filmed scenes for the movie *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* in Sterling Law Building.

TIMELINE continues on page 37

CONFERENCES

In Ukraine, Professors Koh and Hathaway Mark the 75th Anniversaries of Human Rights and Genocide Treaties



Professors Harold Hongju Koh and Oona Hathaway '97 traveled to Lviv, Ukraine, in December 2023 to join international colleagues in marking the 75th anniversaries of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention.

Koh, Sterling Professor of International Law, and Hathaway, the Gerard C. and Bernice Latrobe Smith Professor of International Law, attended the Stand for the Rule of Law Summit in the historic city of Lviv from Dec. 7 to 10. The event brought together 75 international law experts and 75 Ukrainian counterparts to commemorate these groundbreaking treaties and reaffirm commitment to fundamental principles of international law.

Hathaway, who served on the summit's steering committee, said, "Spending Human Rights Day in Ukraine was a sobering reminder of how far we still have to travel to make the promises of these treaties a reality."

Koh moderated the opening panel discussion titled "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights at 75: In Your Hands," and gave the closing address titled "Standing Tall for the Rule of Law in Ukraine," which was preceded by a video message from Hillary Rodham Clinton '73. Hathaway moderated a panel discussion titled "The International Legal Order: Radical Speculation."

The Summit was held in Lviv to honor the resilience of the Ukrainian people and to celebrate two historic documents and three great figures in international law with connections to the city.

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in Paris on Dec. 9, 1948, and codified the crime of genocide for the first time.

In his closing keynote, Koh said, "Every so often the challenges of a single country and its people touch our hearts and intersect with our life's work advancing international law." Koh called this "a new architectural moment."

Koh closed by noting that Professor Louis B. Sohn of Lviv had taught Koh's father, who had inspired both him and another attendee, Koh's nephew Steven Arrigg Koh, Associate Professor of International Law at Boston University and Visiting Scholar at Yale Law School, to teach the next generation of international law students. Sohn was an architect of the U.N. Charter and the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

As an air alert signal sounded, Koh concluded, "Even as Ukraine's soldiers bravely fight and its diplomats look for openings, we international lawyers must reimagine our legal structures to build a better future, ... play[ing] the long game, over generations if need be."

The Summit was jointly organized by the American Society of International Law and the Ukrainian Association of International Law.

(above, from left) Professor Harold Hongju Koh delivered the closing address titled "Standing Tall for the Rule of Law in Ukraine" at a conference in Lviv, Ukraine, in December 2023; Professor Oona Hathaway '97 (right) moderated a panel discussion titled "The International Legal Order: Radical Speculation."

X On X
Oona Hathaway '97
 @oonahathaway
 Dec. 10, 2023

Just spent an amazing few days in Lviv, Ukraine to celebrate the 75th anniversaries of the UDHR & Genocide Convention. Being in Ukraine offered a visceral reminder of the importance of the global legal order and ongoing efforts to defend it. #UDHR75 #ASILLviv

Conference Honors Professor W. Michael Reisman and Journal He Helped Inspire



Attendees at the conference

This year marks two milestones for international law at Yale Law School — 50 years of a student-led journal on the topic and the retirement of Myres McDougal Professor Emeritus of Law W. Michael Reisman '64 LLM, '65 JSD, the champion of a scholarly movement that inspired his students to start the publication.

To celebrate both the *Yale Journal of International Law's* golden anniversary and Reisman's work, the Yale Law School Center for Global Legal Challenges hosted a daylong conference on March 8 that drew legal scholars from around the world. Speakers, who included Reisman's former students, presented research and discussed topics in international law ranging from the Russia-Ukraine War to the use of coercive economic sanctions.

"What this conference has become is a celebration, really, of community," said Professor Oona A. Hathaway '97, Director of the Center for Global Legal Challenges. "It's a community founded in a commitment to global justice. It's a community committed to a world governed by law. And it's a community committed to the power of ideas and ideals and a community committed to the world. I can think of no better way to celebrate a community that *YJIL* and Michael Reisman have together built over a half century."



Sherri Burr and Manuel Casas were panelists at the conference.

The *Yale Journal of International Law* began in 1974 as *Yale Studies in World Public Order* without the official support of the administration. The students were adherents of an approach to international law known as the New Haven School, of which Reisman is the leading proponent. In a 2007 commentary, Reisman and co-authors described the school's approach as adapting "the analytical methods of the social sciences to the prescriptive purposes of the law."

Reisman's work and legacy and the anniversary of *YJIL* is also showcased in a new exhibit prepared by the Lillian Goldman Law Library. Reisman himself recounted the journal's history in a 1999 essay for its 25th anniversary.

The New Haven School was developed by Sterling Professor of International Law Myres S. McDougal '31 JSD (1906–1998) and Yale political scientist and Professor of Law Harold D. Lasswell (1902–1978) in the 1960s. Reisman carried on the school of thought after its founding era and is credited with adding new insights to the approach. Sterling Professor of International Law Harold Hongju Koh has called Reisman "the Dean of the New Haven School," noting that he gave the movement "its modern relevance and vitality."

Along with panels on the New Haven School and the application of Reisman's work to present-day issues, the conference also had former *YJIL* editors and J.S.D. students sharing their memories of Reisman as a teacher. His courses have included international investment law, international commercial arbitration, jurisprudence, law of the sea, law of war, and peacemaking.

"I can still see in my mind ... the classroom right now with him at the front and my classmates on either side of me," said Kathleen Claussen '10, now Professor of Law at Georgetown Law, who helped co-organize the conference. "And I know I'm joined by a chorus of hundreds more who were inspired or enabled to pursue our careers by those classes."

The conference was co-organized by Ali Hakim '24 and Sarah Myers '25, current and incoming editors-in-chief for the journal.

RESEARCH

Professor Sven Riethmueller on Pre-IPO Stock Option Discounting

In a new paper, Clinical Associate Professor of Law Sven Riethmueller examines the practice by pre-IPO companies of granting stock options as compensation while preparing to go public.

The paper, “11th Hour Option Discounting: The Significance of IPO Prognostications in Fixing Equity Compensation,” looks at a dataset comprising 121 U.S. preclinical and clinical-stage biotechnology companies that pursued initial public offerings from 2017 to 2021.



Sven Riethmueller

Riethmueller presents empirical evidence that the practice of granting deeply discounted options during IPO preparations to executives, directors, and employees just before their company goes public is common — what he terms 11th hour option discounting practice.

The New York Times covered the new paper, writing that Riethmueller “found that by pricing options at the last minute, companies nearly guarantee that awardees will have a paper windfall on the first trading day.”

The average potential windfall per CEO alone came to \$2.6 million in Riethmueller’s analysis.

11th hour option discounting has largely avoided scrutiny by regulators, corporate governance watchdogs, and other market observers, according to Riethmueller. In the paper, he proposes reforms of outdated regulations and other factors that facilitate these practices.

Yale Law Report How did you become interested in this topic?

Sven Riethmueller How to structure equity incentives that drive innovation is a key research interest for me.

For this paper, I focused on the option grant practices by companies that are about to go public in an IPO. Prospective IPO investors would expect these pre-IPO companies to take measures during their IPO preparations to align the interests of management and employees with the interests of their new investors as these firms rapidly transition to public company status. Equity compensation, such as stock options, is considered a critical tool for incentivizing executives and key employees to grow a company’s value for the benefit of its stockholders.

My research, however, found that companies frequently awarded sizable stock options with deeply discounted exercise prices on the IPO price while they are actively preparing for the IPO, which allows company insiders and other option recipients to benefit from a future windfall potential even if the stock does not rise.



What is the path forward? Are there solutions you suggest?

I found that the practice of 11th hour discounting is facilitated by glaring weaknesses in the regulatory framework. Current regulatory and accounting rules incentivize firms to keep the fair value of the stock underlying their last-minute option grants low to reduce option expenses and thus improve corporate earnings or reduce corporate losses.

Moreover, the recipients of these option awards are highly motivated to receive options with an exercise price equal to a low fair value of the underlying stock to avoid adverse tax consequences and benefit from a future windfall potential.

Pre-IPO companies can exploit a seemingly quantitative stock valuation technique, the Probability-Weighted Expected Return Method (PWERM). They conjure up exceedingly pessimistic prognostications as to IPO outcome. These low probabilities are then used to set option exercise prices well below the price at which these companies sell shares to investors in their upcoming IPO. Moreover, companies will use much earlier valuations with low IPO outcome probabilities to set the exercise price of stock option awards they make just before the IPO.

Prospective IPO investors expect pre-IPO firms to take measures during their IPO preparations to align the interests of management and employees with the interests of their new investors in the forthcoming IPO as these firms rapidly transition to public company status. I therefore propose regulatory improvements to address 11th hour option discounting to correct the misalignment created by this practice and ensure corporate insiders and their subordinates are incentivized to grow firm value post-IPO.

I propose critical reforms of outdated regulations and accounting rules that facilitate 11th hour option discounting practices to ensure that the exercise prices for late-stage stock options are not set at a deep discount to the IPO price and that pre-IPO equity awards made so close to the IPO are transparent to IPO investors.



Daniel C. Esty '86 discussed how changes to the global trade system can help achieve a sustainable future in a Yale News video.



In his first talk as J. Skelly Wright Professor of Law, Professor James Forman Jr. '92 said the present demands new and creative ways to open doors to the legal profession. Forman's lecture on Feb. 12, 2024, titled "Expanding Access to the Legal Profession after *SFFA v. Harvard/UNC*," located the roots of the Supreme Court's June 2023 decision on affirmative action in college admissions within the history of exclusion across the U.S. educational system, and offered a vision for how law schools might find new ways to open doors to the practice of law. "We are at a time when inequality in this country is sky-high and yet still growing," he said. "Do we want to be part of a project that expands economic opportunity? Or do we want to be part of one that further concentrates it?"

AWARDS

Silk Awarded DeVane Medal for Excellence



“The Modern State and the Rise of the Business Corporation” by John Morley ’06 and Taisu Zhang ’08, published in the Yale Law Journal, was named one of the Top 10 Corporate and Securities Articles of 2023 by Georgetown Law.

James J. Silk ’89, the Binger Clinical Professor of Human Rights at Yale Law School, was awarded the William C. Clyde DeVane Medal in April by the University’s chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.



James J. Silk

The DeVane Medals, Yale’s oldest teaching award, are given annually to recognize “members of the faculty who have distinguished themselves as teachers of undergraduates in Yale College and as scholars in their fields,” according to the Yale Phi Beta Kappa website.

Silk received one of two DeVane awards presented at the ceremony. One recipient is an active member of the faculty selected by Yale College seniors in the chapter; the other recipient is a retired member of the Yale College faculty selected by the graduates of the chapter. This year’s second DeVane award was given to Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Sumitomo Professor of Japanese Studies William W. Kelly.

In addition to his Law School teaching, Silk founded and directs the Multidisciplinary Academic Program in Human Rights Studies, based at the Schell Center for International Human Rights, which gives Yale un-

dergraduates the opportunity to explore human rights from an interdisciplinary perspective.

“I have cherished teaching the Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic at the Law School for 24 years, and it has been the very heart of my career,” Silk said. “But starting the undergraduate Human Rights Program and teaching its capstone seminar every fall has been a labor of love.”

The three Yale College seniors who presented the award to Silk spoke poignantly about his legacy, dedication to undergraduate learning, and impact.

Kanyinsola Anifowoshe ’24 YC said, “Jim’s depth of care for students — as thinkers, as advocates, and most of all, as people committed to making the world a more just place — has inspired us and indelibly shaped our academic and professional journeys.”

Silk said, “Being nominated for this award by [these students] was especially touching and affirming because this year’s seniors so beautifully embodied the ideal learning community, the commitment to collaborative learning, the critical, but not cynical, study of human rights that we hoped to build when we started the program in 2014.”

Silk and Forrman photos by Mara Lavitt



2018

Yale Law School’s footprint expands with the opening of **Baker Hall**, bringing back residential life for the first time in decades and adding a beautiful new space to campus.



TIMELINE
continued

2018

Yale Law School clinics secure three nationwide injunctions in just over one year, reflecting the unparalleled ambition, scope, and impact of clinical experiences at Yale.



HONORS



Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, Reform, Second Edition, by **Susan Rose-Ackerman** (pictured) and Bonnie Palifka, has been translated into Kurdish by Twana Smail.



Dr. Alison Days, Ann Langdon-Days, Elizabeth Days, and Dean Heather K. Gerken with the new portrait of late Yale Law School faculty member Drew Saunders Days III '66 LLB

Law School Unveils Portrait of Professor Drew S. Days III '66

A large group of faculty, family, friends, and community members gathered at Yale Law School on Feb. 5 for a portrait unveiling ceremony honoring the life of Drew Saunders Days III '66 LLB, the Alfred M. Rankin Professor of Law.

Days, a highly regarded and much-loved figure who loomed large in the life of the School, died on Nov. 15, 2020, at the age of 79.

Speakers at the event included Heather K. Gerken, Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law; J. Skelly Wright Professor of Law James Forman Jr. '92; Kica Matos, President of the National Immigration Law Center and the Immigrant Justice Fund; Elizabeth Days, who read remarks on behalf of Days' longtime

friend and Tufts University Professor John Shattuck; and Days' widow Ann Langdon-Days.

"This portrait gives us a chance to celebrate our treasured, brilliant, and courageous Drew Days," Gerken said during her tribute.

"An intrepid attorney, public servant, and scholar, Drew dared to dream of a more equitable nation, and embraced the duty he felt he had to bring us closer to it," she said, adding that everyone attending the portrait unveiling had benefited "from his advocacy, his sacrifice, his grit."

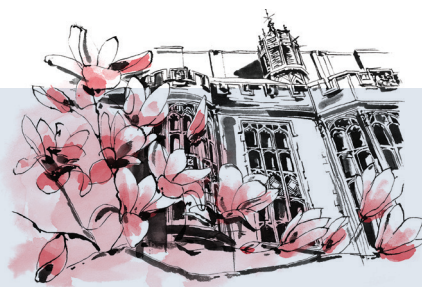
The portrait was commissioned by Ann Langdon-Days and many friends and colleagues at Yale Law School and was painted by artist Steven Brennan.

Photo by Harold Shapiro

2021



Yale Law School launches **The Tsai Leadership Program**, the largest program in the School's history to help equip students with a versatile skill set to make an impact in every sector of society.



2022

Yale Law School becomes the first law school in the country to provide full-tuition scholarships for students below the poverty line through the Hurst Horizon Scholarship Program. In the first year, the scholarship was given to 51 students.



SEE FULL TIMELINE

AWARDS

Harold Hongju Koh Receives Robert A. Katzmann Award



(top) Harold Hongju Koh and Sen. Chris Coons '92 (left) Koh and Gary Katzmann '79

Sterling Professor of Law Harold Hongju Koh received the Honorable Robert A. Katzmann Award for Academic Excellence on May 20 at the Library of Congress.

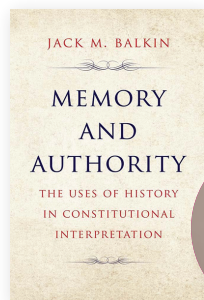
The award recognizes Koh's "exceptional contributions to legal education and leadership within academic institutions," according to the announcement.

"Dean Koh's great career embodies a profound commitment to academic excellence and public service, and he is unfailingly concerned with the well-being of others. His life reflects the values that Judge Katzmann held dear, and he is a most worthy recipient of this extraordinary honor," said William Treanor '85, Dean of Georgetown Law and the inaugural recipient of the award.

Tributes to Koh were also given by Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law Guido Calabresi '58 and Sen. Chris Coons '92. The award honors the life and work of Judge Robert A. Katzmann '80 and is presented annually to a law school dean or professor by the Burton Awards program, which just celebrated its 25th anniversary.



Judith Resnik discussed her paper analyzing the federal judiciary's function and legitimacy over the past few decades at USC Gould School of Law in March.



Professor Balkin Awarded Book Prize by Georgetown Center for the Constitution



Professor Jack M. Balkin's recent book on how lawyers and judges use history selectively to support their arguments has been awarded the Thomas M. Cooley Book Prize by the Georgetown Center for the Constitution. (See [page 26](#).)

The \$50,000 award recognizes exceptional books that advance the understanding of, and commitment to, the written U.S. Constitution.

In *Memory and Authority: The Uses of History in Constitutional Interpretation* (Yale University Press, 2024), Balkin shows how lawyers and judges channel history through standard forms of legal argument to construct authority for their claims and undermine the authority of opposing views.

The center's faculty director, Georgetown Law Professor Randy Barnett, called the

book "a major contribution to the current debate about the proper uses of history in interpreting and applying the original meaning of our written Constitution, as well as in constitutional discourse generally."

"Jack Balkin's explication of what he calls 'framework originalism' has long defied the common misperception that originalism is just for political conservatives," Barnett said.

Balkin, the Knight Professor of Constitutional Law and the First Amendment, will receive the prize at the Center's annual event at the National Archives on Oct. 18. The event will also feature the 2024 Thomas M. Cooley Judicial Lecture.

The Thomas M. Cooley Book Prize, Symposium & Judicial Lecture honors Thomas McIntyre Cooley, a longstanding Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, and a Professor and Dean at the University of Michigan Law School. Cooley authored several highly influential books, including *A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations Which Rest Upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union* (1868).



Yale Law School Mourns the Death of Trailblazing Professor Ellen Ash Peters '54

Chief Justice Ellen Ash Peters '54, the pioneering lawyer, professor, and jurist, died on April 17 at the age of 94.

Peters was the Law School's first female faculty member and the Connecticut Supreme Court's first female appointee and Chief Justice.

"Chief Justice Peters was not simply a trailblazer in the law, but a treasured member of the Yale Law School community, whose brilliance, humor, and warmth we will deeply miss," said Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law Heather K. Gerken. "As Yale's first female Dean, I am forever grateful to her for smoothing the path for the many women who followed in her footsteps."

Ellen Ash Peters was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1930. Fearing the Nazi Party's rule, her family fled to the Netherlands when Peters was 8 years old and immigrated to New York City the following year. She attended Hunter College High School in New York and, in 1951, graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Swarthmore College.

In 1954, Peters received her LL.B. from Yale Law School, and after clerking for Chief Judge Charles E. Clark of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, returned to the Law School as its first female faculty member at the age of 26.



A portrait of Chief Justice Ellen Ash Peters '54 by artist Rudolph Zallinger hangs in Room 127 at the Law School.

“I think a fair number of my colleagues expected me to teach for a few years and then disappear and have babies. I’m not sure when I knew that was nonsense.”



Peters, along with Judge McGowan, Judge Abrahamson, Judge Wald, and Professor Drew Days at an Alumni Weekend panel, c. 1983

“I think a fair number of my colleagues expected me to teach for a few years and then disappear and have babies. I’m not sure when I knew that was nonsense,” Peters told the *The New York Times* in 1978.

At the Law School, Peters taught contracts and commercial law. She was the first woman to gain full professorship in 1964 and was named Southmayd Professor of Law in 1975. She held that position until 1978, when Connecticut Gov. Ella T. Grasso appointed her to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Peters continued to teach at Yale Law as an adjunct professor until she was appointed Chief Justice on the Connecticut Supreme Court in 1984 by Gov. William A. O’Neill, a role she retained until 1996, when she took senior status.

As Chief Justice, Peters famously ruled to uphold equal educational opportunities for Hartford children in the case of *Sheff v. O’Neill*.

“The public elementary and high school students in Hartford suffer daily from the devastating effects that racial and ethnic isolation, as well as poverty, have had on their education. Federal constitutional law provides no remedy for their plight,” Peters wrote in her decision. “The principal issue in this appeal is whether, under the unique provisions of our state constitution, the state, which already plays an active role in managing public schools, must take further measures to relieve the severe handicaps that burden these children’s education.”

The landmark decision resulted in the establishment of nearly 40 interdistrict magnet schools and an Open Choice program that allows Hartford students to attend suburban schools.

Peters left the court upon mandatory retirement in 2000, although she continued to serve as a judge trial referee on the Connecticut Appellate Court until 2014. During her 18 years on the Supreme Court, she authored more than 600 opinions.

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg once said of Peters, “She gave generations of women law students cause for hope [and] a reason to believe that they, too, could aspire and achieve.”

Over the course of her career, she earned many accolades and honors, including the Yale Law School Association’s Award of Merit in 1983 and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Yale in 1985. She was the first recipient of the Ella T. Grasso Distinguished Service Medal and received the Connecticut Trial Lawyers’ Association Judiciary Award, the Connecticut Region of Hadassah Myrtle Wreath Award, the Hartford College for Women Pioneer Woman Award, and the National Center for State Courts’ Warren E. Burger Award.

She received honorary degrees from Yale University, the University of Connecticut, Swarthmore College, the University of Hartford, Georgetown University, New York Law School, Connecticut College, Bates College, Trinity College, Wesleyan University, and the University of Detroit Mercy School of Law. On March 18, 2015 — Peters’ birthday — Gov. Dannel Malloy named March 21, 2015, “Ellen Ash Peters Day” in the state of Connecticut.

Peters will be remembered as an immensely gifted jurist and a great teacher and mentor. She was beloved by her students, including former Dean Anthony Kronman ’75, who noted that he was often “overwhelmed by her brilliance, and encouraged by her warmth... I immensely admired Professor Peters as a student and do so to this day.”

Peters is survived by her three children.



CONNECTING THREADS

MENTORSHIP
AND
COLLABORATION
AT YALE LAW SCHOOL



By **Julienne Isaacs**
Illustration by **Sean Williams**

“I learn from my mentors and from people working with me. It’s a circuit,” said Reva Siegel ’86, the Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Professor of Law at Yale Law School. “The teaching relationship is not a one-way street, or a two-way or five-way street. It’s always generative, because it’s rooted in dialogue about a problem, and the sharing of laughter, learning, objection, protest — all of those things can be a part of that exchange.”

Yale Law School has a rich history of collaboration and connections on projects across every area of law. Some of these connections resulted in lifelong friendship, groundbreaking research — or both. This network is an important facet of life for many of the School’s alumni.

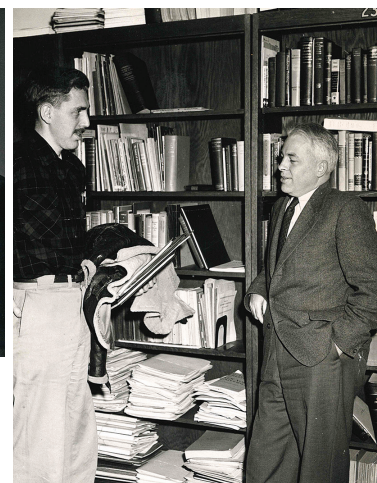
“We inherit from our predecessors openings, possibilities, ideas, [and] authority. But at the same time, each one of us is a creative participant and can move the conversation in different and many directions,” said Siegel. “It’s a great, exciting feature of life that there isn’t just one influence on you. There are multiple paths of influence on each of us, and we in turn influence others.”



(above) Gail Falk '71 on the New Haven Green in 1971; (right) Falk and Catherine (Katie) Roraback '48 at a reunion of the New Haven Women's Liberation



(above) Thomas Emerson '31, Professor of Law; (right) Emerson with an unidentified student



Complete Equals

Gail Falk '71 moved to New Haven to begin Yale Law School in 1968 — just as the women's rights movement was gaining traction in New England.

With her friends Ann Freedman '71 and Barbara Brown '71, Falk started a “Women and Law” organization at the Law School and, with members of New Haven Women’s Liberation, a women’s health group. “We started challenging the stereotypes that professors were using as examples in their classes,” she said. “We had virtual placards on our chests saying, ‘We are interested in women’s rights.’”

Not everyone welcomed the change Falk and her friends represented. But Thomas Emerson '31, a Professor of Law and civil liberties expert at Yale Law School, was paying attention to their message.

In the summer of 1970, Emerson learned that the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was set to come before Congress. He was approached to write a scholarly examination of the ERA’s possible impacts.

“Nobody had studied this seriously,” said Falk. “Instead of taking the assignment on himself, he made contact with us and asked if we would work with him on the article.” The three women began meeting with Emerson weekly, and the project became a yearlong seminar.

Emerson had a quality that felt rare at the time, said Falk: he respected his students as fellow collaborators.

“Once we got started, we were in it as complete equals. It was an example that I carried into my life [and that] shaped my personality. I developed a confidence in my ability to think about serious, important subjects and write about them,” she said.

In April 1971, Brown, Emerson, Falk, and Freedman published their nearly 100-page article, “The Equal Rights Amendment: A Constitutional Basis for Equal Rights for Women” in the *Yale Law Journal*. (At Emerson’s suggestion, their names were listed alphabetically, rather than with Professor Emerson’s name first.) When Congress met to consider the Equal Rights Amendment, the article was often cited by advocates in congressional testimony.

The same year saw the *Women v. Connecticut* lawsuit challenging the illegality of abortion in the state. Falk, then in her third year of law school, helped develop legal strategy for the group’s lawyers,

“Once we got started, we were in it as complete equals. It was an example that I carried into my life [and that] shaped my personality. I developed a confidence in my ability to think about serious, important subjects and write about them.” GAIL FALK ’71

including Catherine (Katie) Roraback ’48, whom Falk had been assisting with representation of Black Panther members.

Roraback became Falk’s friend and mentor. “There just weren’t that many independent women lawyers around. She wasn’t just a woman lawyer — she had her own office, she was a self-supporting woman, she thought for herself, and was tremendously effective in court,” said Falk.

It was tough to stay in touch with Roraback and Emerson once Falk moved south, where she eventually worked in the areas of coal miners’ rights and disability rights. But the connections remained. It wasn’t a coincidence that Falk and her husband named their children Tom and Katie.

Siegel was writing an article titled “*Roe’s Roots: The Women’s Rights Claims That Engendered Roe*” in 2008 when she read about the Yale Law students, including Falk, who’d led the social movement that galvanized *Women v. Connecticut*.

Siegel called Falk and asked whether she had any notes she could share. After rummaging in her basement, Falk produced an “amazing array” of organizing materials. Some of these can be read in Siegel’s *Before Roe v. Wade: Voices that Shaped the Abortion Debate Before the Supreme Court’s Ruling* (with Linda Greenhouse ’78 MSL).

Siegel’s writing on reproductive justice draws on the past to address present challenges; to share experience across generations, she regularly works with students and recent alumni.

Together with her former students Melissa Murray ’02 (now Frederick I. and Grace Stokes Professor of Law at NYU), Serena Mayeri ’01 (Arlin M. Adams Professor of Constitutional Law and Professor of History at Penn Carey Law), and Rachel Tuchman ’17, Siegel filed an amicus brief in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* (2022), arguing that the Equal Protection Clause provides a basis for abortion rights.

Murray, Mayeri, and Siegel collaborated on a subsequent publication explaining the brief’s arguments, which was published in the *Columbia Journal of Gender and Law* in 2023.

This work grew out of call-and-response across several generations of legal thinkers and writers, which is as it should be, in Siegel’s view.

Lawyering Through Listening

When it comes to clinical experiences at Yale Law School, alumni can be generous in offering current students their blueprints for action.

Swapna Reddy ’16 is a Co-Executive Director (with Conchita Cruz ’16) of the Asylum Seeker Advocacy Project (ASAP), which provides asylum seekers with legal and community support and helps its members navigate the immigration system. The group’s membership — asylum seekers from 175 countries who live in all 50 states and U.S. territories — has reached almost a million in less than 10 years.



Reva Siegel ’86, Melissa Murray ’02, Kate Shaw, and Rebecca Traister at a Brennan Center panel event in Nov. 2019

Reddy never intended to start a nonprofit, she said. Though she, Cruz, and fellow students Dorothy Tegeler '16 and Liz Willis '17 developed ASAP from the ground up, it wasn't their idea but that of a woman named Suny Rodriguez, whom they met through a clinic at Yale.

In 2015, the four women were students in the Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic (WIRAC), led by William O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law Mike Wishnie '93, when they read that thousands of families were being held in border detention facilities and waiting for trial in Dilley, Texas. The students wanted to put their skills to use in Dilley; Wishnie found funding for the trip.

In Dilley, the women met Rodriguez and were able to prepare her for her trial, said Reddy. "She said, 'I was lucky you happened to be here, but what about my friends who are going to trial in the next few weeks?' She asked us to continue representing the women who were going to trial. We listened and took it step by step from there."

All the women the group represented won their cases, said Reddy, and they knew they were onto something.

Listening, said Reddy, was and is key to ASAP's mission. It's a skill she and her co-founders learned from Wishnie. "Mike trained us to be client-centered lawyers and taught us that if the client is asking you to do something different, [you should] listen to them."

At the time, all four of the co-founders were very involved in the International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP), a Yale Law student-founded organization that helps direct legal services to refugees seeking resettlement in the United States.

Rebecca Heller '10 was one of five students behind IRAP, and Heller's support was crucial to ASAP from the beginning, said Reddy. "Rebecca was an immediate and continuous mentor," she said. "When we realized we were accidentally starting an organization, she was one of the first people we reached out to. And she gave us a lot of guidance along the way."

These relationships and mentorships were the opposite of "one and done," said Reddy. They continue to deepen. ASAP's board of directors has several Yale Law School alumni and faculty as mem-



Conchita Cruz '16, Swapna Reddy '16, Dorothy Tegeler '16, and Liz Willis '17, the co-founders of ASAP in the Goldman Courtyard in 2016

bers; it has many staff members and interns who are Yale Law alumni. Heller frequently collaborates with and assists Reddy, Cruz, and Tegeler with their work. While Willis no longer works at ASAP, the four are still very close, said Reddy, and they get together for meals in New York.

"There are a lot of courageous, ambitious advocates coming out of Yale all the time — whether it's someone we're turning to for advice or someone we meet during the hiring process. Being part of an alumni network humanizes people who have done impossible things. And it helps you think things are possible to achieve. It made a pretty big difference for me," she said.

"Being part of an alumni network humanizes people who have done impossible things. And it helps you think things are possible to achieve. It made a pretty big difference for me."

SWAPNA REDDY '16

Goodwin Liu '98 and
Eric Chung '17



Researching Representation

“One interesting feature of my relationship with Yale Law School is that it has definitely not been a frozen-in-time, nostalgic relationship,” said Goodwin Liu '98, an Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court. “I’ve been super lucky to have an evolving and contemporary relationship with the school.”

One of the “great joys” of that relationship, Liu said, is a multiyear research study he leads with Yale Law students, “A Portrait of Asian Americans in the Law.”

In 2014, Liu was presenting a talk to the Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA) group at the Law School when the conversation turned to the dearth of Asian Americans in public positions.

“I had only recently been appointed to the state High Court and I was one of few reasonably prominent Asian Americans who was an officeholder,” said Liu. “More significantly, we knew this to be true, but we didn’t know of any data that tracked the careers of Asian Americans. In fact, if anything, they were a forgotten group, not included in the conversations about diversity and representation in the legal profession.”

The conversation stuck with Liu, and a few weeks later he reached out to the APALSA organizers who’d hosted his talk and asked if any students would be interested in collaborating on a research project.

Liu worked with three students — Eric Chung '17, Xiaonan April Hu '17, and Christine Kwon '17 — to excavate data on Asian Americans in the law, their distribution across practice settings, and their challenges. The students were mentored by Professor Ian Ayres '86; the project was funded in part by the Oscar M. Ruebhausen Fund.

“Justice Liu empowered us as colleagues and co-authors of the report, welcoming all of our perspectives and encouraging us to

make the project our own,” said Chung. “It is a truly multi-generational Yale Law School initiative that lives on, thanks to Justice Liu’s leadership.”

The result of two years of research and analysis, “A Portrait of Asian Americans in the Law” was published in 2016.

“We learned a ton about the data that does and doesn’t exist, and the trend lines,” said Liu. “For the Asian American community, it was poignant and warmly embraced, because it was a documentation of people’s lived experiences. It spoke to people at an emotional level because not only did we have data, but interviews and focus groups and stories about what people had experienced in the workplace — things that were disappointing, discriminatory, challenging.”

The project was meaningful to so many people that Liu hired a new cohort at Yale Law to study the issue five years later. This time, Liu worked with Tyler Dang '22, Katherine Fang '22, Michael Tayag '21, and Benji Lu '24 to compare data from 2017 with data from 2021.

The resulting study, “A Portrait of Asian Americans in the Law 2.0: Identity and Action in Challenging Times,” was published in 2022.

Liu said the project has been one of the most personally meaningful and fulfilling research projects he’s pursued. It goes a long way toward helping Asian Americans feel seen and heard, he said.

“Many of the challenges identified in the report are shared by members of other minority groups but had not yet been reported on for Asian Americans, allowing for more understanding across cultures and communities,” said Chung.

Liu has hired several groups of Yale students and collaborators on offshoot projects; there are almost 20 alumni of the project. “What it has meant is the kind of shared experience of both learning about our community but also being — we hope — of service to our community by doing this work,” he said. 🍎



A LEGACY OF EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING

BY JULIENNE ISAACS



Professor Robert Cover holding a “teach-in” on Cross Campus in 1986.

“There’s a beautiful old black and white photograph of Robert Cover sitting in the courtyard teaching in the grass. It’s not formal. It’s not hierarchical — Cover and his students are sitting on the same plane,” said Doug Kysar, Joseph M. Field ’55 Professor of Law and Faculty Co-Director of the Law, Ethics, and Animals Program at Yale Law School. “They’re sitting together in the grass working collaboratively to solve some of the biggest problems of social justice that they’re seeing in the world.”

Photo by Rollin A. Riggs

Cover, an expert in legal history, constitutional law, and jurisprudence, joined the faculty of Yale Law School in 1972 and served as Chancellor Kent Professor of Legal History from 1982 until his death in 1986.

Cover's approach to teaching blackletter law was unique at the time — and still is. But Yale Law School has always allowed room for difference, said Kysar.

"I've taught at several other law schools. All the law schools I've known are on a continuum. And then there's Yale Law School," he said. "I jokingly refer to it as Montessori law school. There's always been a different model here."

Throughout its 200-year history, Yale Law School has remained small by design; these days, there's a 5:1 student-faculty ratio.

Yale Law students have traditionally been required to take a few "core" courses — a Yale Law School Bulletin dated 1903-1904 notes that students were required to study Contracts, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and Torts, with optional courses including subjects like Roman Law and Medical Jurisprudence.

Today, the curriculum has evolved to mandate a single semester of required courses — in their first semester, students still study Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law and Administration, and Procedure, and before graduation, students must take Torts and Regulation. Otherwise, they can shape their own curriculum.

Even in students' first term, Yale Law School does things differently, centering learning within faculty-led small groups. As a result, the School is highly individualized and student-centered.

Kysar said it's a very different model than the one he himself experienced at law school, with one exception. "My first-year Torts professor at Harvard was wonderfully warm, engaged, and supportive of [his students'] well-being. He took a genuine interest in getting

to know us. He really supported me, and I would not be teaching law if it weren't for him," he said.

Kysar's Torts professor was a graduate of Yale Law School.

"He once told me, 'I'm in law teaching because of my teachers at Yale.' He wanted, through his own teaching, to 'bring some of New Haven to Cambridge.'"

NEW TEACHING METHODS

Course names might look the same as they did at the turn of the 20th century, and John Fabian Witt '99, Allan H. Duffy Class of 1960 Professor of Law, said that in general law teaching changes slowly. But the content of a few courses, like Torts and Regulation, has evolved to reflect changes in the law.

"We retitled Torts to Torts and Regulation several years ago for the same reason that the midcentury legal realist faculty changed Criminal Law to Criminal Law and Administration — to reflect the way the law works in the world and to expand teaching from appellate court cases to systems and institutions," said Witt.

Witt's teacher at Yale Law School was Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law Guido Calabresi '58, whose model influenced the shift, said Witt.

"Guido taught us that torts is a mixed system for accomplishing social goals," he said. "In my Torts and Regulation course we adopt that same approach — and extend the insight to follow torts principles like reasonableness, causation, proof, and vicarious liability into the statutory domains such as the law of civil rights."

Some tried-and-true methods of teaching law haven't changed: many professors, including Witt, still use the Socratic method of teaching, or "cold calling," where students are randomly called on in class.

continued on page 53

Chirelstein phot by J.D. Levine



Professor Marvin Chirelstein



Professor Guido Calabresi '58



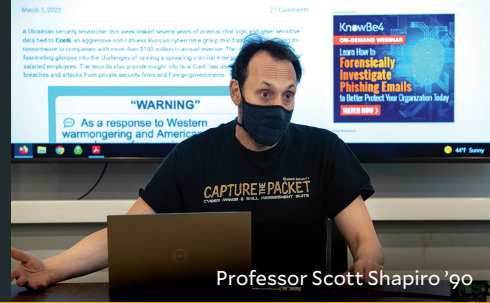
“HE ONCE TOLD ME, ‘I’M IN LAW TEACHING BECAUSE OF MY TEACHERS AT YALE.’ HE WANTED, THROUGH HIS OWN TEACHING, TO ‘BRING SOME OF NEW HAVEN TO CAMBRIDGE.’”

DOUG KYSAR, JOSEPH M. FIELD '55 PROFESSOR OF LAW



Professor Susan Rose-Ackerman

NEW TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM



Professor Scott Shapiro '90

Every technological leap forward — from the typewriter to the computer to smartphones — naturally changes the feel of the classroom. But the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of new technology at Yale Law School.

Within a matter of days in early 2020, faculty moved from the classroom to remote learning, conducting classes over Zoom. Though classes are back in person, some changes have stuck.

In his classroom, Kysar has adopted techniques like breakout rooms, flipped lectures, and polling.

“I even bought a Zoom plugin at one point that allowed me to run a review session in the format of a game show,” he said. In his first-year course Torts and Regulation, polling has remained a permanent feature of the class, because Kysar found it allows for students to express a broad range of viewpoints.

“During COVID, I taught large classes in hybrid format, to Zoom students and in-person students simultaneously,” said Nicholas Parrillo '04, William K. Townsend Professor of Law. “I’d always used the blackboard, but a blackboard wasn’t easily readable on the classroom camera that we were using to allow the Zoom students to see the class.”

Associate Director of Events and Space Logistics Nick Cifarelli was working as the School’s in-house IT expert on classroom technology during the pandemic. He proposed

a solution: document cameras, which are similar to overhead projectors.

“I could write with a black marker on bright white cardstock as if I were writing on a board, with a document camera overhead, and the feed from the camera would be simultaneously projected for the auditorium of in-person students and broadcast to the Zoom students,” Parrillo said. “I’ve continued to use this technology for all in-person teaching, because it effectively doubles the amount of ‘board’ space I have and my ability to flexibly use visuals in my teaching.”

During the pandemic, William O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law Michael Wishnie '93 had to quickly move his clinics’ work to secure platforms that allowed for collaborative drafting. Students also had to learn how to participate in client interviews, motion arguments, and even full-dress trials over Zoom.

As technological innovation speeds up, Yale Law School is keeping pace — and training lawyers who can lead. Students won’t find courses in Railroad Law at Yale, like they might have in 1906, but they can study blockchain and digital assets, corporate finance and statistics, hacking, and artificial intelligence.

It’s a further sign that the Law School can meet the needs of the day while staying true to its spirit. As Witt puts it, “It’s change with continuity.” 📍

(left) Shapiro photo by Mara Lavitt; Kysar photo by Harold Shapiro; (right), Romano photo by Michael Marsland; Ackerman photo by Robert Lisak



Professor Douglas Kysar

continued from page 50

William K. Townsend Professor of Law Nicholas Parrillo '04 takes this traditional approach to teaching in larger doctrinal courses.

“The main change I’ve made in my classroom approach during my 16 years at YLS is to make it so class participation relies less on volunteers and more on a cold-calling system that is more uniform and widely distributed in terms of who participates,” Parrillo said. “I did this partly in response to student advocacy for approaches to class discussion that would broaden participation, which I think has improved teaching in terms of getting a wider range of input into the class.”

Other courses combine traditional and new elements, depending on how professors approach the subject. Kysar said there’s been a marked increase in professors’ interest in learning new teaching skills and methods. Faculty attend workshops at the Poorvu Center for Teaching and Learning or bring Poorvu experts to the Law School.

“Even in the last 10 years alone, I think we’ve seen very significant changes in the teaching culture of this building. I can speak firsthand to this,” said Kysar. “I’ve been here almost 15 years, and the

faculty are taking teaching extremely seriously. There’s a culture of embracing our role as teachers and not just scholars,” he said.

Kysar has adopted pedagogical techniques that help students hone ideas before sharing with the class: he uses reflection journals, and he also likes “turn and talks,” where students are asked to turn to their neighbor to talk about a case before rejoining the general discussion. “[When you] give students that priming opportunity, a safe space to articulate their views, you get a way different discussion,” he said.

CHANGING THE FACE OF LAW

When Sol Goldman Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law Jean Koh Peters was a student at Harvard Law School in the 1980s, she was “a totally unhappy, disaffected law student,” she said. “It was about 98% lectures. There weren’t very many women; there were very few Asians. I can’t think of another woman of color in the class.”

In addition to the composition of the student body, the makeup of faculty at law schools has changed in the last 50 years, impacting the student experience. “Anything that creates a more diverse

“THAT PERSON HAS TO FEEL THAT YOU HAVE VALUED THEM FROM DAY ONE ON EVERY TOPIC AND THEY FEEL INVESTMENT IN THIS COMMUNITY.”

JEAN KOH PETERS, SOL GOLDMAN CLINICAL PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF LAW



Professor Roberta Romano '80



Professor Bruce Ackerman '67

faculty will have an effect, regardless of the techniques being used,” Peters said.

Until her retirement in 2019, Peters led clinics on Advocacy for Children and Youth and Immigration Legal Services, and her students were “100% three-dimensional human beings to me,” she said.

In her classes, Peters prioritized “performing the message” about her subject matter to her students. If you’re talking about how to listen to your client, it’s important to listen to your students in the classroom. “You can make a disproportionate impact by mirroring the message of the class, especially in a clinical setting,” she said. Every new case required students to listen and tell the client’s story in their voice. “That’s the work. You can hardly do that and say, you’re a generic law student. You are indistinguishable to me.”

Peters is the co-author, with CUNY Professor of Law Susan Bryant, of an educational program called “Five Habits of Cross-Cultural Lawyering,” which aims to build cross-cultural competence in lawyers. Peters’s hope is that all students, particularly students of color, feel their voices are heard in the classroom in all discussions — not just those centered on race and difference.

“That person has to feel that you have valued [them] from day one on every topic and [they] feel investment in this community,” she said.

Programs like the Access to Law School Program, a law school pipeline program geared at underrepresented populations in New Haven, and the Hurst Horizon Scholarship, which provides full-tuition scholarships for students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, are widening the doors to the practice of law.

The goal is to supportively integrate these students with standardized, transparent programming, while “maintaining the distinctive culture and playfulness, the delightful anarchy of Yale Law School,” as Kysar put it.

According to Michael Wishnie ’93, William O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law, Yale has always been “a small law school in a small town, and I think that has a lot of consequences for its classroom culture. Not only do faculty and students get to know each other, we also run into each other around town. That allows for a different dynamic in the classroom.”

Wishnie, who directs the Veterans Legal Services Clinic and co-directs the Worker & Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic, said students work closely with faculty on their writing and their legal reasoning. Outside the classroom, faculty, including Dean Heather K. Gerken, often collaborate with students to advance scholarship.

And in clinics, students work closely with each other as a community.

“Students tend to like the experience of working in teams with other students, and they draw enormous support when the teams are working well. That collaborative, creative problem-solving — for many students, that’s the heart of learning and lawyering,” he said. “Very few Yale Law graduates go into solo practice. They’re going to be working with lots of other people. That’s how students learn in clinics, and that’s much closer to what they’ll experience in the world of practice.”

At the Law School, they necessarily learn a great deal of theoretical and technical material. Classes — and clinics — are rigorous, Wishnie said.

“Students say they leave Law School with a sense of possibility, creativity, and joy in law practice. A lot of my students find joy because they’re invited to be their authentic selves, not to become a caricature of a lawyer. They tend to exit with a surprising sense of possibility and openness,” he said. “And they draw a lot of strength from working with others.”



Professor Gerald Torres '77



“STUDENTS SAY THEY LEAVE LAW SCHOOL WITH A SENSE OF POSSIBILITY, CREATIVITY, AND JOY IN LAW PRACTICE. A LOT OF MY STUDENTS FIND JOY BECAUSE THEY’RE INVITED TO BE THEIR AUTHENTIC SELVES, NOT TO BECOME A CARICATURE OF A LAWYER.”

MICHAEL WISHNIE '93, WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF LAW



FORGING AHEAD WITH STRENGTH AND KINDNESS

BY ERIN SHANLEY
PHOTOS BY MARA LAVITT

The Yale Law School community came together on Monday, May 20, to celebrate the members of the Class of 2024. The Commencement festivities in New Haven included friends and loved ones who traveled from around the world to attend.

The day started with Yale University's 323rd Commencement ceremony, where deans presented their candidates to Yale University President Peter Salovey and honorary degrees were conferred.

Immediately following the University's Commencement, Law School graduates and guests made their way to the Payne Whitney Gymnasium, where a diploma ceremony was held in the Lanman Center.

Dean Heather K. Gerken delivered opening remarks, in which she recognized the School's bicentennial and credited the Class of 2024 for reviving the Law School's best traditions post-pandemic.

"The last few years haven't been an easy time for anyone," said Gerken. "Now more than ever, this profession needs people of compassion and decency — leaders who can build consensus as we try to solve the most painful problems of our time. The world is calling out for people like you. I hope you answer that call as best you can. Take the knowledge you have gained here, and leaven it with wisdom. Take the skills you have mastered here, and temper them with humility. Above all, embody the integrity and decency that are the hallmark of great scholars, great lawyers, and great human beings."

“Let them say that when faced with a world filled with bitter division... that your generation was the first to see the dawn through the darkness. And that your generation helped us heal.”

U.S. ATTORNEY DAMIAN WILLIAMS '07



“You seek to move someone by facing them, by living together as equals, not through exercising power and domination.”

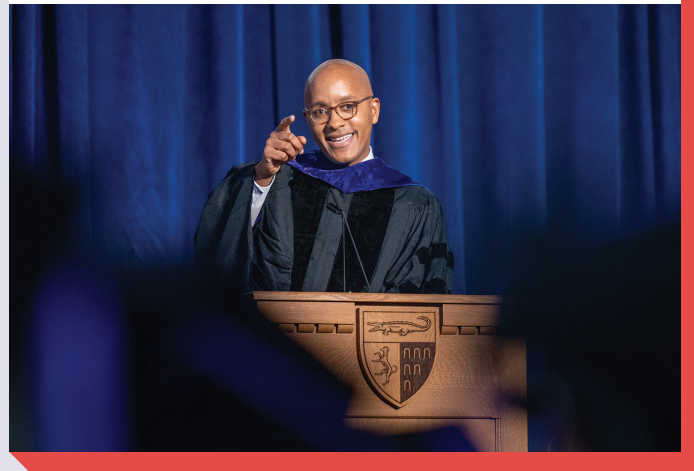
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS NEJAIME

Anne Urowsky Professor of Law Douglas NeJaime served as this year’s faculty speaker. In his remarks, he emphasized the importance of struggle — both personal and professional — and encouraged graduates to use it as a tool for resolution.

“None of you — left, right, or center, whatever your values and principles — can look at today’s world and see in it the world you would create,” said NeJaime. “How does one bring about more of the world one wants? Just as it does not happen simply through civil discourse and respectful disagreement, it also does not happen simply through critique or defiance. It happens through struggle — struggle that seeks not simply to gain power and use it to coerce but instead to move people.”

NeJaime poignantly concluded by explaining how engaging with one another’s shared humanity and shared struggle is an important way to create positive change.

“Struggle in service of something, for sure, is important, but it is also meaningful in the moment, as a practice that forges community. You seek to move someone by facing them, by living together as equals, not through exercising power and domination. In struggle, you form bonds.... Struggle is hard, but it is where you develop new forms of community, strengthen relationships, and connect to others. To produce the world you want to live in, you must struggle.”



This year’s guest speaker was U.S. Attorney Damian Williams ’07, who implored graduates to lead with humanity in the face of adversity in order to bridge divides.

“We may not have seen times like this with our own eyes. But history has. And history teaches that in times of tension, in times of conflict, in times of deep division, it takes people of good faith — people with a stubborn commitment to humanity, empathy, and grace — to bring about peace and healing,” said Williams.

In his powerful closing statement, Williams invited the graduates to imagine what future generations of law students will say about them and the work they have achieved.

“What do you want [future generations] to say about your generation? About how you lived and how you led and how you practiced the law?” he asked. “Let them say that when faced with a world filled with bitter division, when the currents of change were fierce and unrelenting — and threatened to sweep away things that we cared about most — that your generation made the choice to be that bridge over troubled water. That your generation was the first to see the dawn through the darkness. And that your generation helped us heal.”

He concluded, “Whether they say those things is ultimately up to you. Because that history has not been written. Those pages are blank. And, starting today, you hold the pen.”

A reception for Law School graduates and their invited guests convened in the Baker Hall Courtyard, capping off the day’s festivities.

This year’s Commencement honored 244 degree candidates, comprising 210 J.D., 27 LL.M., four J.S.D., and three M.S.L. candidates. 🎓



WHAT DID YOU ENJOY MOST DURING YOUR TIME AT YALE LAW SCHOOL?



Nick Fernandez '24

“The people of YLS were the highlight of my experience. I learned something new every day from such brilliant and inspiring classmates. I’ve made so many lifelong friends and can’t wait to see how they change the world.”



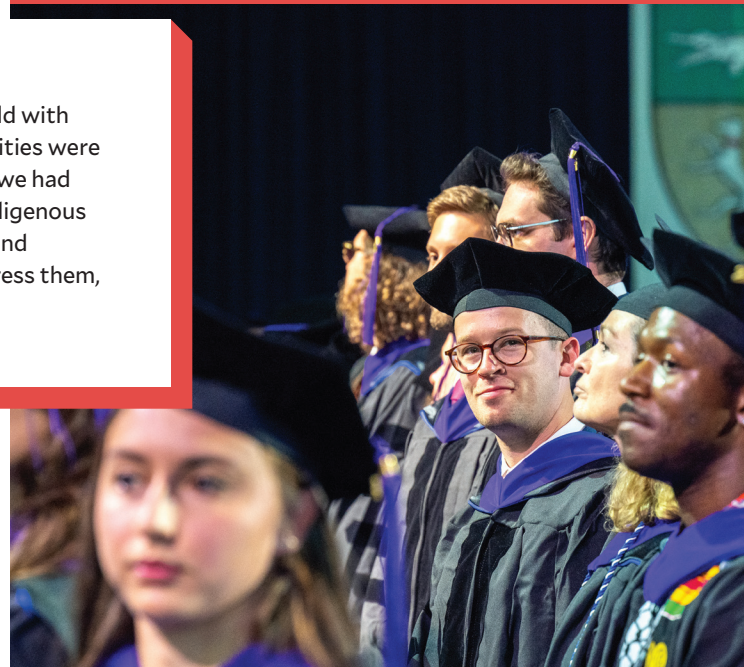
Demi Moore '24

“Law school is tremendously difficult, but people—i.e. found family—anchored and encouraged me.”



Yasmin Olsen '24 LLM

“The relationships YLS enabled me to build with other Indigenous students and communities were the highlight for me. The conversations we had about the common challenges facing Indigenous communities in both the United States and Aotearoa New Zealand, and how to address them, were invaluable and deeply inspiring.”



Moore photo
by Melissa Kay





WHAT DID YOU ENJOY MOST DURING YOUR TIME AT YALE LAW SCHOOL?



Jessie Fenton '24 LLM

“There’s a well known whakataukī (proverb) in Te Reo Māori, New Zealand’s Indigenous language: He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tangata he tangata he tangata! This roughly translates to: What is the most important thing in the world? It is people, it is people, it is people! And for me, that has been true of my Yale experience as well. I have been blown away by the warmth, intellect, and enthusiasm of Yale students and have so many people from all walks of life whom I hope to count as lifelong friends.”

Davis Parker '24

“The people. Every person at YLS seems to have about a dozen hidden talents and hundreds of insights. Every conversation was a chance to learn something new about the world. YLS is a place of unlimited curiosity, and I loved being around thoughtful, perceptive people who challenged and encouraged me on a daily basis.”



Dena Shata '24

“YLS provides unparalleled opportunities for you to act on your passions and begin tackling challenging issues long before graduation. From representing clients in clinic to working alongside the editors of the *Yale Law Journal* to publish cutting-edge scholarship, it has been such a privilege to not only have these opportunities but also be able to work beside and learn from peers in these efforts.”

Santiago Carbajal '24 LLM

“The small size of the Law School and the amazing faculty allowed me to work and develop my research one-on-one with professors. It was also crucial in making me feel very comfortable and engaged in class discussions. Having a professor supervise my work was undoubtedly one of the most amazing and enriching experiences I had at YLS.”



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Leslie Gomez '95 addresses the crowd in Philadelphia

Celebrating the Past and the Future

Regional Bicentennial Events

In February 2024 Yale Law School kicked off a year-long celebration commemorating the institution's bicentennial with a gathering of alumni and friends in Naples, Florida. Later that same week graduates gathered at the home of **Roger Barnett '89** and Sloan Barnett in Miami for an evening of cocktails and camaraderie, along with a private performance by The Whiffenpoofs and remarks by Dean Heather K. Gerken.

When addressing bicentennial celebration guests in Naples and Miami, Dean Gerken spoke about our community's abiding love of Sterling Law Building, the place "where the traces of your memories are etched into the walls themselves, ready to come rushing back the moment you walk our halls again." She also reminded alumni of the qualities that have long defined Yale Law School: "our love of ideas and our love for our students. Both have fueled the magic of the place, enabling a tiny school to play a mighty role in the world."

This people-first ethos characterized the gathering of alumni at subsequent regional bicentennial events in Houston, Texas, at the home of hosts **Laura Arnold '00** and John Arnold, and in Dallas at the Adolphus Hotel.

In early April the bicentennial tour returned to the east coast for an evening with more than 800 alumni and friends at Cipriani 42nd Street. Attendees enjoyed remarks by **Travis Torrence '05** and a conversation between Dean Gerken and **Ronan Farrow '09**, who reflected on the impact the Law School has had on his career as a Pulitzer Prize- and Peabody Award-winning journalist.

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Throughout the year and in cities across the country, alumni gather for events organized by Yale Law School's Office of Alumni Engagement and Development. Here is a sampling of the events that have taken place over the past six months.

NEW YORK



Dean Heather K. Gerken and Ronan Farrow '09



NAPLES



Linda Nighswander and Lea Pendleton '66

MIAMI



(top) Frank Jimenez '91, host Roger Barnett '89, Daisy Jimenez, and Associate Dean Mike Thompson; (bottom) Jon Kobriniski '08, Chiyel Hayles '17, Yeny Hernandez '12, Jason Wu '12

Philadelphia photo by Jaci Downs; New York photos by Samuel Stuart; Naples photo by Vanessa + Johnny Photography; Miami photos by Zee Anna Photography

HOUSTON



Laura Arnold '00 and Dean Gerken

DALLAS



(top) Guests in Dallas; (bottom) Courtney Carrell '10 and David Diamond

LONDON



(left) Dean Gerken chatting with Rosalyn Higgins '62 JSD and Terence Higgins; (right) Shashank Kumar '11 LLM with host Sagra Maciera de Rosen



PHILADELPHIA



(top) Logan Wren '21, Georgia Aziakou '21, Richard Zacharias '19, and Jeff Aziakou; (bottom) Miles Rittmaster '80, Melva Sanzon, Maria Pulzetti '06, Anna Durbin '76, and Sam Magdovitz '80



Dean Gerken and Jeffrey Rosen '91

CHICAGO



Allison Gorsuch '15, Henry George '13, and Aaron Wenzloff

continued from page 66

Later that month, the community assembled for cocktails and dinner at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia. **Leslie Gomez '95** welcomed graduates to the evening's program and introduced Dean Gerken for remarks about the school and an exchange with the Center's President and CEO, **Jeffrey Rosen '91**.

In late April the dean and staff traveled to a bicentennial dinner in Chicago at the Chicago Athletic Association and later set off for 2024's only international celebration, hosted in London, England, at the home of **Ian Rosen '94** and Sagra Maceira de Rosen. The evening marked the first gathering of international graduates in roughly a decade.

After returning to the U.S., the bicentennial tour continued in Washington, D.C., with a dinner at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, honoring retiring Associate Dean Mike Thompson. Dean Gerken and **Amber Koonce '17** provided remarks and helped unveil the portrait of Dean Thompson, which will be on display in Sterling Law Building. Also in June, our graduates and friends gathered in Los Angeles at Walt Disney Concert Hall and at The Hibernia in San Francisco for remarks by Dean Gerken and a conversation with Scott Shapiro '90, the Charles F. Southmayd Professor of Law and Professor of Philosophy, founding director of the Yale CyberSecurity Lab and Special Government Expert to the Office of the Technical Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency, where his work focuses on AI security.

"It's incredibly inspiring to be part of this once-in-a-lifetime, year-long celebration and to see the spirit of Yale Law School alumni and the generosity of graduates eager to play a role in the important work at the school today and for the next two hundred years," said Kristen Rozansky, Associate Dean for Alumni Engagement and Development. "What's also been interesting is the extent to which these signature events have helped us open up conversations with graduates who may not have an existing connection to Yale Law School. That's really important for the long-term well-being of Yale Law School because our alumni are our very best ambassadors, advocates, advisors, and supporters. More than 2,000 law school graduates have joined us for our regional bicentennial celebrations as of June. We can't wait to see even more alumni in the second half of the year."

Return for a Special Alumni Weekend

Learn more at law.yale.edu/AW2024

“It’s the community and the friendships that last a lifetime. You don’t leave Yale Law School without taking a piece of the place with you.” Professor **Guido Calabresi ’58**



Alumni Weekend 2024, held Oct. 18–20, will celebrate the School’s bicentennial with special events and speakers. Featured guests include: **Akhil Reed Amar ’84, Jose Cabranes ’65, Dabney Friedrich ’92, Pamela Harris ’90, Neal K. Katyal ’95, Randall L. Kennedy ’82, Leondra Kruger ’01, John Mulaney, Barrington D. Parker Jr. ’69, and Sonia Sotomayor ’79.**

Class events will be organized for classes ending in 4s and 9s from 1964 to 2019, and all Yale Law School graduates are welcome to attend.

We hope you will return to the Law School to reconnect and reminisce.



2024 REUNION VOLUNTEERS

As of May 17, 2024

1964

John K. Aurell
Edward L. Barlow
Frank C. Damrell Jr.
Stephen Fraidin
Paul Grossman
Charles R. Halpern
Gary W. Hart
Robert H. Horowitz
Alan D. Jacobson
Howard J. Kaslow
John A. Koskinen
John W. Lyon
Joseph D. Mandel
Luis Schuchinski
Alan G. Schwartz
Alan H. Silberman
Peter L. Strauss

1969

James R. Doty
Richard D. Marks
John M. McDonough
John L. Oberdorfer
David C. Oxman
Barrington D. Parker Jr.
David N. Rosen
Edward Shaw Jr.
Lee B. Spencer Jr.
Benjamin F. Stapleton
James S. Stokes
Edward L. Strohbehn Jr.
William W. Taylor III
Kirk Wickersham

1974

Carl E. Anduri Jr.
Dominic J. Campisi
Beverly W. Cutler
Richard F. Czaja
Nelson G. Dong
Patricia Geoghegan
Wayne G. Hawley
Marc Heilweil
David R. Jones
Randall K.C. Kau
Norma B. Levy
Siri S. Marshall
Charles W. Mulaney Jr.
Ellen S. Mulaney
Russell K. Osgood
John T. Sefton
Frank J. Silvestri Jr.
Arthur B. Spitzer
Frank G. Washington
Joan G. Wexler
Francis M. Wikstrom
James F. Wood

1979

Sheldon S. Adler
Michael J. Album
Rudolph F. Aragon
Susan L. Hoffman
Bruce Kraus
John J. Kulewicz
Thomas S. Leatherbury
Paul M. Smith
David J. Wohlberg

1984

Thomas H. Glocer
Cornelius J. Grealy
Martin J. Newhouse
Alysa Christmas Rollock
Bruce A. Wessel

1989

Peter E. Fisch
David R. Fontaine
Peter T. Gelfman
Martin W. Korman
Felicia F. Norwood
Michael S. Solender
Roslyn Tom

1994

Christine M. Adams
Ethan A. Balogh
Jacqueline Becerra
Carmine D. Boccuzzi Jr.
Subodh Chandra
Trish Diak
Jonathan A. Doft
Phyllis G. Epps
Eleanor B. Lacey
Linda M. Ricci
Ethan Schwartz
Sabrina M. Smith

1999

Joshua P. Galper
Harry Jho
David B. Lat
Michelle S. Riley
Jessica S. Sager
James M. Smyth Jr.
Gary A. Stewart
Mark N. Templeton

2004

Oluwaseun O. Ajayi
Jenny R. Chou
Kelly P. Dunbar
Rebecca G. Ebinger
Chandler B. Evans
David P. Evans
Lily M. Fan
Patrick W. Price
Lisa H. Rubin
Sarah R. Varet
Stephen I. Vladeck
Greta L. Wick

2009

Yahonnes S. Cleary
Jessica M. Karbowski Weare
Joshua C. Lee
Ilya O. Podolyako
William K. Spearman
Andrew Verstein
Victoria L. Weatherford

2014

Lukman S. Azeez
Elena Cima '14 LLM
Halley W. Josephs

2019

Vigjilence Abazi '19 LLM
Gurjot Kaur
Phillip Z. Yao
Xiuyi Zheng



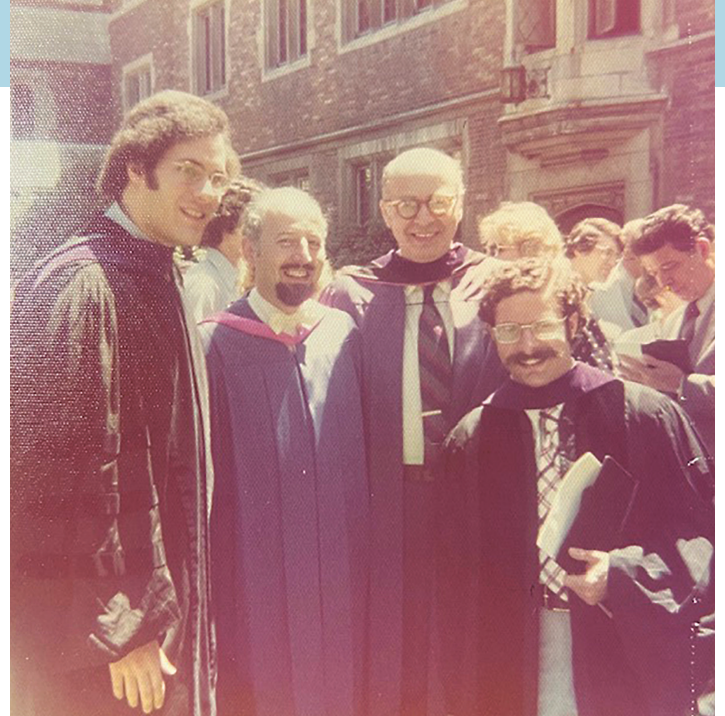
The Yale Campaign is For Humanity.

What are you for?

Our greatest contribution
is the leaders we send out
into the world.

At Yale Law School, we equip future leaders in many ways: through comprehensive need-based financial aid; by offering the highest-caliber academics and clinical experiential learning; through a world-class leadership program; and through myriad other responsive initiatives that are supported by unrestricted gifts to the Law School Fund.

Giving is a fantastic way for our alumni to acknowledge the ways that Yale Law School shaped their careers while ensuring that the next generation enjoys the same opportunities.



Andy Weiss '74, Guido Calabresi '58, Abe Goldstein '49, and Art Spitzer '74 at the 1974 Commencement

For service

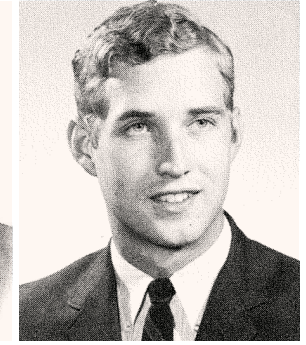
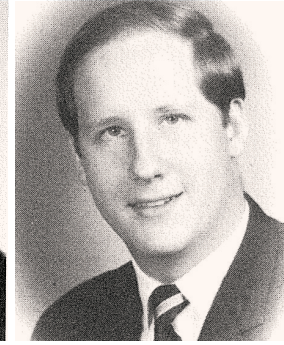
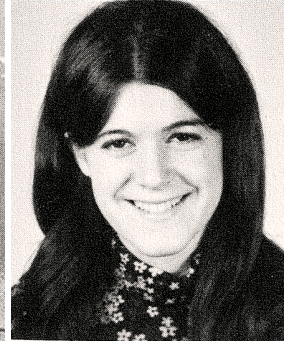
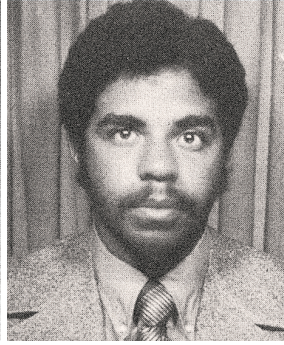
Yale Law School is eternally thankful for our alumni who help us make legal education more accessible, especially those who volunteer on behalf of the Law School Fund. These volunteers devote decades of service to furthering our mission and in return gain a deep contentment from giving back to a school that they say has given them so much. In an interview with the *Yale Law Report*, members of the Class of 1974 50th Reunion gift committee reflected on the importance of volunteering and shared why they have remained committed to giving since graduating from the Law School.

“Year after year, YLS students benefit from the tradition of alumni support,” said **Pat Geoghegan '74**, one of the co-chairs for the 50th Reunion gift committee. “Without it, the Law School could not do its job, and it’s our responsibility and privilege to carry on the tradition of giving.”

Frank Washington '74 — a committee member who was a recipient of financial assistance himself — also feels called to this “tradition of giving.”

“I had a unique opportunity in attending Yale Law, to some large degree based on the efforts of others like me who come from meager circumstances both financially and education-wise. My hope is to continue that tradition and to recognize the institution in a meaningful way beyond just contributing myself,” said Washington.

“I believe completely in ‘giving back’ for the privilege I had of going to Yale Law School, and every year I have given something,” said **Bev Cutler '74**, another committee member. “However, I’ve always been a government employee, with very little inherited wealth or other assets and no high-earning



Pat Geoghegan '74

Frank Washington '74

Bev Cutler '74

Frank Silvestri '74

Carl Anduri '74

spouse, so my gifts have been small.” She has been able to encourage others to give what they can, emphasizing that small gifts add up.

Some committee members, like **Frank Silvestri '74**, feel called to give because they want to help in upholding the School's tradition of excellence.

“I had the benefit of world-class legal educators (Moore, Calabresi, Bickel, Bittker, Peters, to name a few) and thought I should do what little I could to support that level of excellence,” said Silvestri.

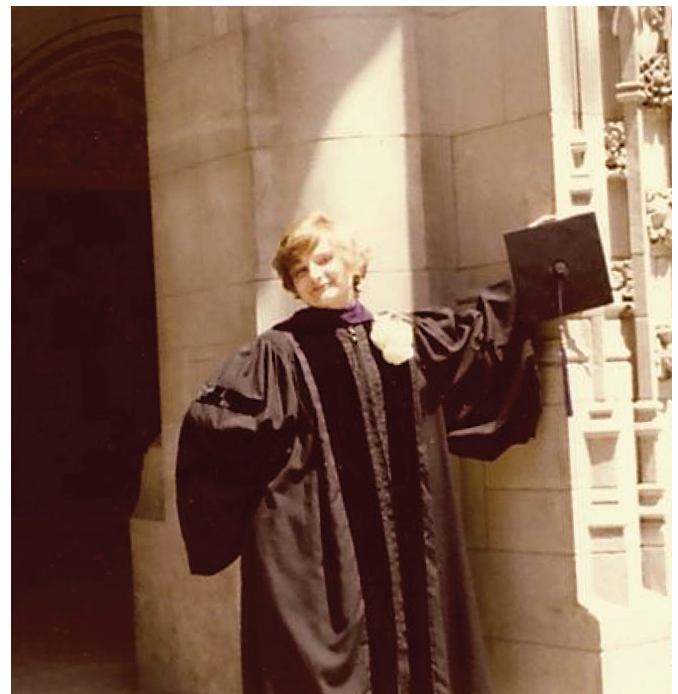
Volunteer involvement has proven to be a rewarding experience for members like Geoghegan, who has served as an alumni volunteer since 1977. In addition to raising funds for the Law School, volunteers have the opportunity to maintain their bonds with peers.

“Yale Law School alums thrive as alumni volunteers,” she said. “They understand the satisfaction of being part of a team, formulating a goal, taking on the challenge, and achieving an excellent result. They also discover how much can be achieved with short-and-sweet emails, meaningful phone conversations that allow their classmates to express their views about the Law School, and friendly voicemail reminders, which in turn deepen their connections with classmates and the Law School.”

For committee member **Carl Anduri '74**, the chance to reconnect with classmates has been his favorite part of volunteering.

“I feel very grateful for my experiences at YLS and the opportunities I have had, and I felt I should do something. It turns out that I have enjoyed serving much more than I thought I would, primarily because of conversations with classmates,” said Anduri.

The Yale Law School Fund is where the commitment of our alumni shines particularly brightly. Whether it has been five years or 50, your Yale Law School reunion is an opportunity to reconnect with your classmates at Alumni Weekend and make a meaningful gift to the School.



Pat Geoghegan '74 on Commencement Day in 1974

**Tell us what you are for.
Give a gift today at law.yale.edu/giving.**

Come back to Sterling Law Building for Alumni Weekend October 18–20, 2024



Speakers at a special bicentennial-themed event will include **Neal Katyal '95**, **John Mulaney**, and **Pamela Harris '90**.

For more information, see page 70 or visit law.yale.edu/AW.

Alumni Weekends Past



Alumni Weekend 1958



Class of '40, Alumni Weekend 1990



Alumni Weekend 2011



Class of '26, Alumni Weekend 1976



Alumni Weekend 1964



Class of '60, Alumni Weekend 1990



Alumni Weekend 1976

Yale Law Report

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