

Yale Law School

2019–2020



BULLETIN OF YALE UNIVERSITY

Series 115 Number 11 August 10, 2019

BULLETIN OF YALE UNIVERSITY *Series 115 Number 11 August 10, 2019* (USPS 078-500) is published seventeen times a year (one time in May and October; three times in June and September; four times in July; five times in August) by Yale University, 2 Whitney Avenue, New Haven CT 06510. Periodicals postage paid at New Haven, Connecticut.

Postmaster: Send address changes to Bulletin of Yale University,
PO Box 208227, New Haven CT 06520-8227

Managing Editor: Kimberly M. Goff-Crews
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PO Box 208230, New Haven CT 06520-8230


The closing date for material in this bulletin was July 30, 2019.
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 The Yale Law School Bulletin is primarily a digital publication, available in HTML and pdf at <https://bulletin.yale.edu>. A limited number of copies were printed on 50% postconsumer recycled paper for Yale Law School and the permanent archive of the Bulletin of Yale University. Individual copies may also be purchased on a print-on-demand basis; please contact Yale Printing and Publishing Services, 203.432.6560.

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Calendar

FALL 2019

Aug. 19	M	Registration for all new students
Aug. 19–23	M–F	Orientation for all new students
Aug. 26	M	Fall term begins, 8:10 a.m. Registration for all returning students Classes begin, 8:10 a.m. Add/drop period begins, 8:30 a.m.
Sept. 2	M	Labor Day; classes do not meet
Sept. 3	T	Only Monday classes meet Add/drop period ends, 8:30 a.m.
Oct. 10	TH	Fall recess begins, 9 p.m.
Oct. 11–14	F–M	Fall recess; classes do not meet
Oct. 15	T	Classes resume, 8:10 a.m.
Nov. 22	F	Thanksgiving recess begins, 6 p.m.
Dec. 2	M	Classes resume, 8:10 a.m.
Dec. 4	W	Only Friday classes meet Classes end, 1 p.m.
Dec. 5–10	TH–T	Reading period for upperclass J.D. and graduate students
Dec. 5–12	TH–TH	Reading period for first-year J.D. and M.S.L. students
Dec. 11	W	Examination period begins, 8:30 a.m.
Dec. 20	F	Examinations end, 5 p.m. Fall term ends, 5 p.m. Winter recess begins

SPRING 2020

Jan. 13	M	Spring term begins, 8:10 a.m. Registration for all students Classes begin, 8:10 a.m. Add/drop period begins, 8:30 a.m.
Jan. 20	M	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; classes do not meet
Jan. 21	T	Add/drop period ends, 8:30 a.m.
Mar. 6	F	Spring recess begins, 6 p.m.
Mar. 16	M	Spring recess ends Classes resume, 8:10 a.m.
Apr. 20	M	Classes end, 9 p.m.
Apr. 21–24	T–F	Reading period
Apr. 27	M	Examination period begins, 8:30 a.m.
May 11	M	Examinations end, 5 p.m. Spring term ends, 5 p.m.
May 18	M	University Commencement
May 27	W	Degrees voted by faculty
Aug. 1	SA	Fifth-term certification deadline for rising third-year students

The President and Fellows of Yale University

President

Peter Salovey, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.

Fellows

His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut, *ex officio*

Her Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, *ex officio*

Joshua Bekenstein, B.A., M.B.A., Wayland, Massachusetts

Charles Waterhouse Goodyear IV, B.S., M.B.A., New Orleans, Louisiana

Catharine Bond Hill, B.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., New York, New York

Paul Lewis Joskow, B.A., Ph.D., Brookline, Massachusetts

William Earl Kennard, B.A., J.D., Charleston, South Carolina

Reiko Ann Miura-Ko, B.S., Ph.D., Menlo Park, California (*June 2025*)

Gina Marie Raimondo, A.B., D.Phil., J.D., Providence, Rhode Island (*June 2020*)

Emmett John Rice, Jr., B.A., M.B.A., Bethesda, Maryland

Eve Hart Rice, B.A., M.D., Bedford, New York (*June 2021*)

Joshua Linder Steiner, B.A., M.St., New York, New York

David Li Ming Sze, B.A., M.B.A., Hillsborough, California

Annette Thomas, S.B., Ph.D., Cambridge, England (*June 2022*)

Kathleen Elizabeth Walsh, B.A., M.P.H., Wellesley, Massachusetts (*June 2023*)

Douglas Alexander Warner III, B.A., Hobe Sound, Florida

Michael James Warren, B.A., P.P.E., Washington, D.C. (*June 2024*)

Lei Zhang, B.A., M.A., M.B.A., Hong Kong, China

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Vice President for Facilities and Campus Development

John Harold Bollier, B.S., M.B.A.

Vice President for Communications

Nathaniel Westgate Nickerson, B.A.

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Oona Hathaway, A.B., J.D., Counselor to the Dean
Alvin Keith Klevorick, M.A., Ph.D., Counselor to the Dean
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Ellen M. Cosgrove, B.A., J.D., Associate Dean
Jeannie Forrest, M.A., Ph.D., Associate Dean
Miriam F. Ingber, A.B., J.D., Associate Dean
Mike K. Thompson, M.B.A., J.D., Associate Dean

Faculty Emeriti

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Professor Emeritus of Law and Professorial Lecturer in Law
Dennis E. Curtis, B.S., LL.B., Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law
Harlon Leigh Dalton, B.A., J.D., Professor Emeritus of Law
Mirjan Radovan Damaška, LL.B., Dr.Jur., Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law
Drew S. Days III, B.A., LL.B., Alfred M. Rankin Professor Emeritus of Law
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Urban Law and Professorial Lecturer in Law
Owen M. Fiss, M.A., LL.B., Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law and Professorial
Lecturer in Law
Robert W. Gordon, A.B., J.D., Chancellor Kent Professor Emeritus of Law and Legal
History
Michael J. Graetz, B.B.A., LL.B., Justus S. Hotchkiss Professor Emeritus of Law and
Professorial Lecturer in Law (fall term)
Henry B. Hansmann, J.D., Ph.D., Oscar M. Ruebhausen Professor Emeritus of Law
and Professorial Lecturer in Law
John H. Langbein, LL.B., Ph.D., Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law and Legal History
and Professorial Lecturer in Law
Jerry L. Mashaw, LL.B., Ph.D., Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law, Professorial
Lecturer in Law (fall term), and Counselor to the Dean
Jean Koh Peters, A.B., J.D., Sol Goldman Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law
Carol M. Rose, J.D., Ph.D., Gordon Bradford Tweedy Professor Emeritus of Law and
Organization and Professorial Lecturer in Law
Susan Rose-Ackerman, B.A., Ph.D., Henry R. Luce Professor Emeritus of
Jurisprudence (Law School and Department of Political Science) and Professorial
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 Robert A. Solomon, B.A., J.D., Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law
 Stephen Wizner, A.B., J.D., William O. Douglas Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law

Faculty

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 Muneer I. Ahmad, A.B., J.D., Deputy Dean for Experiential Education; Sol Goldman
 Clinical Professor of Law; and Director, Jerome N. Frank Legal Services
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Anne L. Alstott, A.B., J.D., Jacquin D. Bierman Professor in Taxation

Akhil Reed Amar, B.A., J.D., Sterling Professor of Law (on leave, spring 2020)

Rick Antle, B.S., Ph.D., Professor (Adjunct) of Law (spring term)

Susanne Augenhofer, Doctorate in Law, LL.M., Associate Research Scholar in Law
 (fall term) and Visiting Professor of Law (spring term)

Ian Ayres, J.D., Ph.D., William K. Townsend Professor of Law (on leave, fall 2019)

Aditi Bagchi, M.Sc., J.D., Visiting Professor of Law (fall term)

Aslı Ü. Bâli, J.D., Ph.D., Florence Rogatz Visiting Professor of Law (spring term)

Jack M. Balkin, J.D., Ph.D., Knight Professor of Constitutional Law and the First
 Amendment

Arielle Baskin-Sommers, B.S., Ph.D., Professor (Adjunct) of Law (spring term)

Monica Bell, A.M., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Law

Philip C. Bobbitt, J.D., Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Law (fall term)

Lea Brilmayer, J.D., LL.M., Howard M. Holtzmann Professor of International Law (on
 leave, spring 2020)

Guido Calabresi, LL.B., Dr.Jur., LL.D., D.Phil., H.Litt.D., D.Poli.Sci., Sterling
 Professor Emeritus of Law and Professorial Lecturer in Law

Steven G. Calabresi, B.A., J.D., Visiting Professor of Law (fall term) and Senior
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 fall 2019)

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Joseph M. Crosby, B.A., M.B.A., Senior Associate Dean

Noël B. Cunningham, J.D., LL.M., Florence Rogatz Visiting Professor of Law
 (fall term)

Anne C. Dailey, B.A., J.D., Maurice R. Greenberg Visiting Professor of Law
 (spring term)

Aaron Dhir, LL.B., LL.M., Florence Rogatz Visiting Professor of Law and Oscar M.
 Ruebhausen Distinguished Fellow

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Justin Driver, M.S., J.D., Professor of Law

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- Miriam S. Gohara, B.A., J.D., Clinical Associate Professor of Law
- Gregg Gonsalves, B.S., Ph.D., Associate Professor (Adjunct) of Law
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- Henry B. Hansmann, J.D., Ph.D., Oscar M. Ruebhausen Professor Emeritus of Law and Professorial Lecturer in Law
- Robert D. Harrison, J.D., Ph.D., Lecturer in Legal Method
- Oona Hathaway, A.B., J.D., Gerard C. and Bernice Latrobe Smith Professor of International Law and Counselor to the Dean
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- Paul W. Kahn, J.D., Ph.D., Robert W. Winner Professor of Law and the Humanities (on leave, spring 2020)
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- Alvin Keith Klevorick, M.A., Ph.D., John Thomas Smith Professor of Law, Professor of Economics, and Counselor to the Dean
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- Anthony Townsend Kronman, J.D., Ph.D., Sterling Professor of Law (on leave, spring 2020)
- Timur Kuran, M.A., Ph.D., Florence Rogatz Visiting Professor of Law (spring term)

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 and Professorial Lecturer in Law
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 fall 2019)
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 (on leave, 2019–2020)
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 Jurisprudence (Law School and Department of Political Science) and Professorial
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(on leave, spring 2020)
Alan Schwartz, B.S., LL.B., Sterling Professor of Law
Fiona M. Scott Morton, B.A., Ph.D., Professor (Adjunct) of Law (spring term)
Ian Shapiro, J.D., Ph.D., Professor (Adjunct) of Law (fall term)
Scott J. Shapiro, J.D., Ph.D., Charles F. Southmayd Professor of Law and Professor of
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Reva B. Siegel, M.Phil., J.D., Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Professor of Law
James J. Silk, M.A., J.D., Binger Clinical Professor of Human Rights; Director, Allard
K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic; and Director, Orville H. Schell,
Jr. Center for International Human Rights (on leave, spring 2020)
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and Senior Research Scholar in Law (spring term)
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Foreign Law (on leave, spring 2020)
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Dean for Experiential Education (fall term), and Counselor to the Dean
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(on leave, fall 2019)
Taisu Zhang, J.D., Ph.D., Professor of Law

Lecturers in Legal Research

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John B. Nann, M.S., J.D.
Stacia Stein, J.D., M.L.I.S.
Michael VanderHeijden, J.D., M.L.S.

Research Scholars, Fellows, and Lecturers in Law

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 Jennifer A. Borg, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Stephen Bright, B.A., J.D., Harvey L. Karp Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Craig B. Brod, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
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 Luis C.deBaca, B.A., J.D., Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Lincoln Caplan, A.B., J.D., Truman Capote Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term) and Senior Research Scholar in Law (spring term)
 Jacqueline C. Charlesworth, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Heather Cherry, M.B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Denny Chin, A.B., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Heather L. Coleman, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Charles E. Crain, M.S., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Associate Research Scholar in Law; and Stanton First Amendment Fellow, Information Society Project
 Kevin M. Cremin, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Victoria A. Cundiff, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
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 Rohit De, LL.M., Ph.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Tadhg Dooley, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
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 Leah Ferentinos, M.A., M.L., Associate Research Scholar in Law
 Laura Fernandez, J.D., LL.M., Clinical Lecturer in Law, Research Scholar in Law, and Senior Liman Fellow in Residence
 Eugene Fidell, B.A., LL.B., Florence Rogatz Visiting Lecturer in Law and Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Adam E. Fleisher, A.B., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Gregory Fleming, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Lawrence Fox, B.A., J.D., George W. and Sadella D. Crawford Visiting Lecturer in Law
 Constance Frontis, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Emilee Song Gaebler, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law, Research Scholar in Law, and Eugene Ludwig/Robert M. Cover Fellow in Law

Seth R. Garbarsky, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Shelley Geballe, J.D., M.P.H., Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Jeffrey Gentes, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Linda Greenhouse, B.A., M.S.L., Joseph Goldstein Lecturer in Law, Senior Research
 Scholar in Law, and Knight Distinguished Journalist in Residence
 Peter T. Grossi, Jr., M.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Nikolas Guggenberger, LL.M., Ph.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Research Scholar in
 Law; and Executive Director, Information Society Project
 Havva G. Guney-Ruebenacker, LL.M., S.J.D., Associate Research Scholar in Law
 Lucas Guttentag, A.B., J.D., Martin R. Flug Lecturer in Law (fall term) and Senior
 Research Scholar in Law
 Alexandra Harrington, B.A., J.D., Lecturer in Law (spring term), Clinical Lecturer in
 Law, Associate Research Scholar in Law, and Senior Liman Fellow in Residence
 David Hawkins, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Jamie P. Horsley, M.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term) and Senior Fellow,
 Paul Tsai China Center
 Paul Hughes, M.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Benjamin Justice, B.A., M.A., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Michael Kimberly, M.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Chris Klatell, B.A., J.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Robert J. Klee, J.D., Ph.D., Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Alex A. Knopp, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Katherine Kraschel, B.A., J.D., Lecturer in Law; Clinical Lecturer in Law; Research
 Scholar in Law; and Executive Director, Solomon Center for Health Law and Policy
 Jonathan Landy, A.B., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Stephen Latham, J.D., Ph.D., Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Nancy Liao, A.B., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Associate Research Scholar in Law;
 and John R. Raben/Sullivan & Cromwell Executive Director, Yale Law School
 Center for the Study of Corporate Law
 Robert Litt, M.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Jincheng Liu, M.A., Ph.D., Associate Research Scholar in Law
 Jonathan Lovvorn, J.D., LL.M., Lecturer in Law (fall term), Clinical Lecturer in Law
 (spring term), and Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Nadia Maftouni, M.A., Ph.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Amy Marx, M.S., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Tokujin Matsudaira, LL.M., LL.B., Associate Research Scholar in Law (spring term)
 Maggie Lee McKinley, B.A., J.D., Associate Research Scholar in Law (spring term)
 Hope R. Metcalf, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Research Scholar in Law; and
 Executive Director, Orville H. Schell, Jr. Center for International Human Rights
 Jeffrey A. Meyer, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Steven Mirmina, J.D., LL.M., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Viveca Morris, B.A., M.E.M., Associate Research Scholar in Law
 Cantwell F. Muckenfuss III, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Sarala V. Nagala, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law

Charles M. Nathan, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Sean C. O'Brien, B.A., M.A.Ed., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Michael B. O'Sullivan, B.A., M.Phil., Associate Research Scholar in Law
 Shaun Paisley, LL.B., J.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Reena Parikh, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law, Research Scholar in Law, and Robert
 M. Cover Clinical Teaching Fellow
 Katherine M. Peccerillo, M.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Joshua Perry, A.B., J.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Stephen Pevar, A.B., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Andrew J. Pincus, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Jennifer M. Pinsof, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Associate Research Scholar in
 Law; and Abrams Clinical Fellow, Information Society Project
 Stephen Poellot, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Francesca Lina Procaccini, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Kelly Rader, M.A., Ph.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Richard Ravitch, B.A., LL.B., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Ana C. Reyes, J.D., M.I.P.P., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Conor Dwyer Reynolds, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law and Environmental Law
 Fellow
 Arthur Rizer, J.D., LL.M., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Eric S. Robinson, M.B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
 Nicholas Rostow, Ph.D., J.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Charles A. Rothfeld, A.B., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Sherrie L. Russell-Brown, J.D., LL.M., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 John M. Samuels, J.D., LL.M., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Sia M. Sanneh, M.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Caroline Nobo Sarnoff, B.A., M.S., Research Scholar in Law and Executive Director,
 The Justice Collaboratory
 Ellen Scalettar, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 David A. Schulz, M.A., J.D., Floyd Abrams Clinical Lecturer in Law and Senior
 Research Scholar in Law
 Kevin S. Schwartz, Ph.D., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
 Erin R. Shaffer, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Norman I. Silber, Ph.D., J.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
 Jennifer Skene, B.S., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law and Associate Research Scholar in
 Law
 Priscilla J. Smith, B.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Associate Research Scholar
 in Law; and Senior Fellow, Program for the Study of Reproductive Justice,
 Information Society Project
 Emma Sokoloff-Rubin, B.A., J.D., Lecturer in Law and San Francisco Affirmative
 Litigation Project Fellow
 Phil Michael Spector, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law
 Christina O. Spiesel, B.A., M.A., Senior Research Scholar in Law, Information Society
 Project

Lisa Suatoni, M.E.S., Ph.D., Timothy B. Atkeson Visiting Clinical Environmental Lecturer in Law
Keerthika M. Subramanian, B.A., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (fall term)
Jacob J. Sullivan, M.Phil., J.D., Martin R. Flug Visiting Lecturer in Law (fall term)
Faren Tang, B.A., J.D., Postdoctoral Associate and Reproductive Justice Fellow, Information Society Project
James A. Thomas, B.A., J.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law and Jack B. Tate Senior Fellow
Ryan R. Thoreson, D.Phil., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law, Associate Research Scholar in Law, and Robert M. Cover–Allard K. Lowenstein Fellow in International Human Rights
Susan A. Thornton, M.A., M.S., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
Marc Trevino, A.B., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
Stefan R. Underhill, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
Anna VanCleave, M.A., J.D., Clinical Lecturer in Law; Lecturer in Law (spring term); Associate Research Scholar in Law; and Director, Arthur Liman Center for Public Interest Law
Benedict Vischer, M.A., LL.M., Senior Research Scholar in Law
John M. Walker, Jr., B.A., J.D., George W. and Sadella D. Crawford Visiting Lecturer in Law
Neil C. Weare, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)
Laurin Weissinger, M.S., Ph.D., Lecturer in Law (fall term); Research Scholar in Law; Cyber Fellow, Center for Global Legal Challenges; and Resident Fellow, Information Society Project
Robert D. Williams, B.A., J.D., Lecturer in Law (spring term); Senior Research Scholar in Law; and Executive Director, Paul Tsai China Center
Michael M. Wiseman, A.B., J.D., Visiting Clinical Lecturer in Law (spring term)
Lionel Zevounou, LL.M., Ph.D., Senior Research Scholar in Law
David M. Zornow, B.A., J.D., Visiting Lecturer in Law (spring term)

Tutors in Law

Sebastián Andrés Guidi, J.D., LL.M.
James M. Tierney, A.B., M.A.
Raesa Vakil, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.

Tutors in Legal Studies

April Adams-Johnson, B.A., J.D.
Alan Bowie, Jr., B.A., J.D.
Liam Brennan, B.A., J.D.
Renée A. Burbank, A.B., J.D.
Tina Colón Williams, B.A., J.D.
Alexandra Harrington, B.A., J.D.
Richard Luedeman, A.B., J.D.
Hope Metcalf, B.A., J.D.
Reena Parikh, B.A., J.D.

Assistants in Instruction*Coker Fellows*

Josh D. Blecher-Cohen, A.B., M.St.

Simon C. Brewer, B.A.

Mary Charlotte Y. Carroll, B.A.

Ashley S. Chiang, A.B.

Andrea M. de Sá, A.B.

Nathaniel W. Donahue, A.B.

Erin D. Drake, A.B.

Jade A. Ford, B.A.

Anna C. Funtelar, B.A.

Aaron D. Hauptman, A.B.

Daniel Z. Hornung, B.A.

Elizabeth D. Levin, B.A.

Michelle Li, A.B.

Wajdi C. Mallat, B.A.

Katrin Marquez, B.A.

Abigail D. Pershing, B.A.

Isa C. Qasim, B.A.

Laurel A. Raymond, B.A., B.S.

Mary Ella W. Simmons, B.A.

John M. Super, B.A., M.A.

Erica Turret, A.B.

Annie J. Wang, B.A.

George Wang, B.A.

Megan C. Yan, B.A., B.S.

A Message from the Dean

It is a remarkable time to be at Yale Law School, with its renowned faculty, extraordinary alumni, dedicated staff, and wonderful student body.

There are enormous opportunities here to engage with ideas and serve your community. Yale has an unmatched faculty-student ratio, more than three dozen legal clinics, and more than fifty student organizations and journals. Our aim is to train lawyers and leaders. We don't just read scholarship; we nurture scholars. Our students don't just volunteer for organizations; they found them. Students here don't sit on the sidelines; they make headlines.

This is a school where ideas are the coin of the realm, where theory is taught at the highest level and our clinics do work of an unrivaled scope and ambition. Our practical engagement informs our theoretical commitments and our theoretical commitments, in turn, inform our practical engagement. Yale houses the most sophisticated and eclectic academic faculty in the country; this is a time for you to luxuriate in ideas. Yale is just as ambitious about practice. Eighty percent of our students enroll in clinics, and half of our academic faculty either run clinics or do substantial experiential work. And no matter what path our students choose, we prepare them to think imaginatively and deeply about their work and the problems they face.

As the seventeenth dean of Yale Law School, I am privileged to build upon the School's remarkable legacy as we train the next generation of lawyers to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

Heather K. Gerken

Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law

Yale Law School

The Study of Law at Yale University

A BRIEF HISTORY OF YALE LAW SCHOOL

The origins of Yale Law School trace to the earliest days of the nineteenth century, when there was as yet no university legal education. Instead, law was learned by clerking as an apprentice in a lawyer's office. The first law schools, including the one that became Yale, developed out of this apprenticeship system and grew up inside law offices. The earliest of these law-office law schools, located in Litchfield, Connecticut, trained upwards of a thousand students from throughout the country over the half-century from its beginnings in the 1780s until it closed in 1833.

The future Yale Law School formed in the office of a New Haven practitioner, Seth Staples. Staples owned an exceptionally good library (an attraction for students at a time when law books were quite scarce), and he began training apprentices in the early 1800s. By the 1810s his law office had a full-fledged law school. In 1820 Staples took on a former student, Samuel Hitchcock, as a partner in his combined law office and law school. A few years later, Staples moved his practice to New York, leaving Hitchcock as the proprietor of the New Haven Law School. (Staples went on to become counsel to Charles Goodyear in the litigation that vindicated Goodyear's patent on the vulcanizing process for rubber manufacture, and Staples served pro bono as one of the lawyers who won the celebrated Amistad case in 1839.)

The New Haven Law School affiliated gradually with Yale across the two decades from the mid-1820s to the mid-1840s. David Daggett, a former U.S. senator from Connecticut, joined Hitchcock as co-proprietor of the school in 1824. In 1826 Yale named Daggett to be professor of law in Yale College, where he lectured to undergraduates on public law and government. Also in 1826 the Yale College catalogue began to list "The Law School's" instructors and course of study, although law students did not begin receiving Yale degrees until 1843.

Yale Law School remained fragile for decades. At the death of Samuel Hitchcock in 1845 and again upon the death of his successor, Henry Dutton, in 1869, the University came near to closing the School. Preoccupied with the needs of Yale College, the University left the Law School largely in the hands of a succession of New Haven practicing lawyers who operated the School as a proprietorship. Thus, instead of receiving salaries, they were paid with what was left of the year's tuition revenue after the School's other expenses. The School was housed in rented space in a single lecture hall over a downtown saloon until 1873, when it moved to premises in the New Haven county courthouse. (The School acquired its first home on the Yale campus, Hendrie Hall, in the 1890s, and moved to its present home, the Sterling Law Building, in 1931.)

In the last decades of the nineteenth century Yale began to take the mission of university legal education seriously, and to articulate for Yale Law School two traits that would come to be hallmarks of the School. First, Yale Law School would be small and humane; it would resist the pressures that were emerging in university law schools elsewhere toward large enrollments and impersonal faculty-student relations.

Second, Yale Law School would be interdisciplinary in its approach to teaching the law. Yale's President Theodore Dwight Woolsey, in a notable address delivered in 1874, challenged the contemporary orthodoxy that law was an autonomous discipline:

Let the school, then, be regarded no longer as simply the place for training men to plead causes, to give advice to clients, to defend criminals; but let it be regarded as the place of instruction in all sound learning relating to the foundations of justice, the doctrine of government, to all those branches of knowledge which the most finished statesman and legislator ought to know.

Yale's program of promoting interdisciplinarity in legal studies within a setting of low faculty-student ratios took decades to evolve and to implement. Initially, the Law School achieved its links to other fields of knowledge by arranging for selected members of other departments of the University to teach in the Law School. Across the twentieth century, Yale pioneered the appointment to the law faculty of professors with advanced training in fields ranging from economics to psychiatry. This led Yale Law School away from the preoccupation with private law that then typified American legal education, and toward serious engagement with public and international law.

The revival of Yale Law School after 1869 was led by its first full-time dean, Francis Wayland, who helped the School establish its philanthropic base. It was during this time that the modern law library was organized and Hendrie Hall was constructed. It was also during this period that *The Yale Law Journal* was started and Yale's pioneering efforts in graduate programs in law began; the degree of Master of Laws was offered for the first time in 1876. The faculty was led by Simeon Baldwin, who began teaching at the School at age twenty-nine and retired fifty years later in 1919. Baldwin became the leading railroad lawyer of the Railroad Age. He wrote dozens of books and articles on a wide range of legal subjects. He also served as governor of Connecticut and chief justice of the state Supreme Court. Along with other members of the Law School faculty, he played a significant part in the founding of the American Bar Association (he also served as president of that organization) and what ultimately became the Association of American Law Schools.

After 1900, Yale Law School acquired its character as a dynamic center of legal scholarship. Arthur Corbin, hired as a youngster in 1903, became the dominant contracts scholar of the first half of the twentieth century. Among those who joined him in the next decade was Wesley N. Hohfeld, whose account of jural relations remains a classic of American jurisprudence.

In the 1930s Yale Law School spawned the movement known as legal realism, which has reshaped the way American lawyers understand the function of legal rules and the work of courts and judges. The realists directed attention to factors not captured in the rules, ranging from the attitudes of judges and jurors to the nuances of the facts of particular cases. Under the influence of realism, American legal doctrine has become less conceptual and more empirical. Under Dean Charles Clark (1929–1939), the School built a faculty that included such legendary figures as Thurman Arnold, Edwin Borchard, future U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Jerome Frank, Underhill Moore, Walton Hamilton, and Wesley Sturges. Clark was the moving figure during these years in crafting the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the foundation of modern American procedure.

Yale Law School's tradition of emphasizing public as well as private law proved ever more prescient as events of the twentieth century increased the role of public affairs in the life of the law. Yale graduates found themselves uniquely well prepared to play important roles in the rise of the administrative state, the internationalization following the World Wars, and the domestic civil rights movement. In the 1950s and 1960s, the School became renowned as a center of constitutional law, taxation, commercial law, international law, antitrust, and law and economics. In recent decades the pace of curricular innovation has if anything quickened, as the School has developed new strengths in such fields as comparative constitutional law, corporate finance, environmental law, gender studies, international human rights, and legal history, as well as an array of clinical programs taught by a clinical faculty of exceptional breadth and devotion.

Deans of Yale Law School, 1873–Present

1873–1903	Francis Wayland
1903–1916	Henry Wade Roger
1916–1927	Thomas Walter Swan
1927–1929	Robert Maynard Hutchins '25
1929–1939	Charles Edward Clark '13
1940–1946	Ashbel Green Gulliver '22
1946–1954	Wesley Alba Sturges '23
1954–1955	Harry Shulman
1955–1965	Eugene Victor Rostow '37
1965–1970	Louis Heilprin Pollak '48
1970–1975	Abraham Samuel Goldstein '49
1975–1985	Harry Hillel Wellington
1985–1994	Guido Calabresi '58
1994–2004	Anthony Townsend Kronman '75
2004–2009	Harold Hongju Koh
2009–2017	Robert C. Post '77
2017–	Heather K. Gerken

THE CHARGE TO STUDENTS

The following sections contain the course offerings, a general description of the requirements for graduation from Yale Law School, and information concerning various academic options. Students are charged with notice of the contents of this bulletin.

Course Offerings

Course descriptions and full course details: <https://courses.law.yale.edu>.

FALL TERM

First-Term Courses

Constitutional Law I (10001) 4 units. R.B. Siegel (Section A), J.M. Balkin (Group 1), M. Bell (Group 2), W.N. Eskridge, Jr. (Group 3), P. Gewirtz (Group 4), O. Hathaway (Group 5), P.W. Kahn (Group 6), R.C. Post (Group 7), C.M. Rodríguez (Group 8)

Contracts I (11001) 4 units. A. Bagchi (Section A), A. Schwartz (Section B), L. Brilmayer (Group 1), H.B. Hansmann (Group 2), Y. Listokin (Group 3), D. Markovits (Group 4)

Procedure I (12001) 4 units. H.H. Koh (Section A), D.N. Schleicher (Section B)

Torts and Regulation I (13001) 4 units. D. Kysar (Section A), J.F. Witt (Section B)

Advanced Courses

Administrative Law (20170) 4 units. C. Jolls

Administrative Law and Bureaucracy: Supervised Research (20684) 1 or 2 units.
N.R. Parrillo

Advanced Appellate Litigation Project (30200) 3 units, graded. S.B. Duke,
B.M. Daniels, and T. Dooley

Advanced Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic: Fieldwork (30146) 1 or 2 units.
M.S. Gohara

Advanced Community and Economic Development Clinic: Seminar (30104) and Fieldwork (30132) 1 unit, credit/fail (seminar), and 2–3 units (fieldwork). J.L. Pottenger, Jr., E.S. Gaebler, and C.F. Muckenfuss III

Advanced Contracts: Seminar (20530) 2 or 3 units. A. Chua

Advanced Criminal Justice Clinic (30107) 1 or 2 units. F.M. Doherty, M. Orihuela,
and S.O. Bruce III

Advanced Deals Workshop: Public Company M&A (20508) 3 units. E.S. Robinson

Advanced Educational Opportunity and Juvenile Justice Clinic (30111) 1 to 4 units,
graded or credit/fail, at student option. J. Forman, M.S. Gohara, and E.R. Shaffer

Advanced Entrepreneurship and Innovation Clinic: Fieldwork (30238) 1 to 3 units.
S. Riethmueller

Advanced Entrepreneurship and Innovation Clinic: Seminar (30237) 1 unit.
S. Riethmueller

- Advanced Environmental Protection Clinic (30165)** 1 to 4 units. D. Kysar, D. Hawkins, C.D. Reynolds, J. Skene, and L. Suatoni
- Advanced Ethics Bureau at Yale (30167)** 3 units. L.J. Fox
- Advanced Global Health Justice Practicum (30184)** 2 or 3 units. A. Kapczynski, G. Gonsalves, and A.M. Miller
- Advanced Housing Clinic: Fieldwork (30151)** 1 to 3 units. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., J. Gentes, A.A. Knopp, and A. Marx
- Advanced Housing Clinic: Seminar (30150)** 1 unit, credit/fail. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., J. Gentes, A.A. Knopp, and A. Marx
- Advanced Immigration Policy Reform and Strategic Litigation (20624)** 2 units. L. Guttentag
- Advanced International Refugee Assistance Project (30171)** 2 or 3 units. L. Finkbeiner and S.T. Poellot
- Advanced Legal Assistance: Gender Violence Clinic (30208)** 1 to 4 units. C. Frontis and K.M. Peccerillo
- Advanced Legal Assistance Clinic: Immigrant Rights: Fieldwork (30203)** 1 to 4 units. J. Bhandary-Alexander and D. Blank
- Advanced Legal Assistance Reentry Clinic: Fieldwork (30202)** 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. A. Eppler-Epstein and E.R. Shaffer
- Advanced Legal Assistance: Reentry Clinic: Seminar (30235)** 1 unit, credit/fail. A. Eppler-Epstein and E.R. Shaffer
- Advanced Legal Writing (20032)** 2 or 3 units. R.D. Harrison
- Advanced Legislative Advocacy Clinic (30152)** 1 to 3 units. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., S. Geballe, and E. Scalettar
- Advanced Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic (30174)** 3 or 4 units. J.J. Silk, H.R. Metcalf, and R.R. Thoreson
- Advanced Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic (30176)** 1 to 4 units. D.A. Schulz, J.M. Balkin, S.S. Baron, J.A. Borg, C.E. Crain, N. Guggenberger, J.M. Pinosof, and F.L. Procaccini
- Advanced Property (20671)** 2 units. C. Priest and T. Zhang
- Advanced Reproductive Rights and Justice Project: Fieldwork (30231)** 1 to 3 units. P.J. Smith and K. Kraschel
- Advanced Reproductive Rights and Justice Project: Seminar (30230)** 1 unit. P.J. Smith and K. Kraschel
- Advanced Rule of Law Clinic: Fieldwork (30209)** 2 to 4 units, graded at student option. H.H. Koh, M.J. Wishnie, H.R. Metcalf, and P.M. Spector

- Advanced Rule of Law Clinic: Seminar (30210)** 1 unit, credit/fail. H.H. Koh, M.J. Wishnie, H.R. Metcalf, and P.M. Spector
- Advanced San Francisco Affirmative Litigation Project (30179)** 1 to 4 units, graded, with a credit/fail option. H.K. Gerken and E. Sokoloff-Rubin
- Advanced Sentencing Clinic: Seminar (30148) and Fieldwork (30149)** 1 unit (seminar), and 2 units (fieldwork). F.M. Doherty, M.S. Gohara, and M. Orihuela
- Advanced Supreme Court Advocacy (30181)** 4 units (2 fall, 2 spring). L. Greenhouse, P. Hughes, M. Kimberly, A.J. Pincus, and C.A. Rothfeld
- Advanced Veterans Legal Services Clinic: Fieldwork (30126)** 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. M.J. Wishnie and R.A. Burbank
- Advanced Veterans Legal Services Clinic: Seminar (30125)** 1 unit, credit/fail. M.J. Wishnie and R.A. Burbank
- Advanced Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic: Fieldwork (30130)** 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. M.J. Wishnie, M. Orihuela, and R. Parikh
- Advanced Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic: Seminar (30129)** 1 unit, credit/fail. M.J. Wishnie, M. Orihuela, and R. Parikh
- Advanced Written Advocacy (30218)** 3 units. N. Messing
- American Ideals: Puritanism to Reconstruction (20192)** 3 units. A.T. Kronman
- Animal Law (20054)** 2 or 3 units. D. Kysar and J. Lovvorn
- Antitrust: Directed Research (20175)** Units to be arranged. G.L. Priest
- Applied Corporate Finance (20589)** 4 units. R. Romano
- [The] Art of Argument (20623)** 2 units. E. Bazelon and L. Caplan
- Bioethics and Law (20571)** 2 or 3 units. S. Latham
- Biotechnology Capital Markets (30240)** 2 units. K.M. Subramanian
- Business Organizations (20219)** 4 units. J.R. Macey
- Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic (30135) and Fieldwork (30136)** 2 units for each part (4 units total). M.S. Gohara and K. Barrett
- Child Development Law Policy Lab (20407)** 2 units in the fall, 1 unit in the spring (3 units for the year), with a full-year commitment required. A.L. Alstott
- Chinese Law and Society (20670)** 2 units. T. Zhang
- Citizenship in Crisis (20513)** 2 units. P.E. Weil
- Climate Change Policy and Perspectives (20039)** 3 units. D.C. Esty
- Comparative Constitutional Law: Seminar (20121)** 2 units. S.G. Calabresi

- Conservative Critiques of the Administrative State (20553)** 2 or 3 units. E.D. Elliott
- Constitutional Litigation Seminar (20259)** 2 units. J.A. Meyer and J.M. Walker, Jr.
- Corporate Finance (20507)** 3 units. H.E. Tookes
- Criminal Law and Administration (20061)** 4 units. J.Q. Whitman
- Criminal Law and Administration (20306)** 3 units. J. Forman, Jr.
- Criminal Procedure: Adjudication (20270)** 3 units. S.B. Duke
- Cybersecurity (20310)** 3 units. S.J. Shapiro, S.C. O'Brien, and L. Weissinger
- Data and Democracy (20256)** 2 units. A. Kapczynski
- Democratic Constitutionalism (20373)** 2 or 3 units. R.C. Post and R.B. Siegel
- Doing Constitutional Law: Some Contemporary Theories (20442)** 2 units.
A.R. Amar and P.C. Bobbitt
- Empirical Research for Lawyers (20647)** 3 units. T.R. Tyler
- Employment Discrimination Law (20037)** 4 units. V. Schultz
- Entrepreneurship and Innovation Clinic: Seminar (30234) and Fieldwork (30236)**
2 units for each section (4 units total), graded. S. Riethmueller
- Environmental Law and Policy (20348)** 3 units. D.C. Esty and R.J. Klee
- Environmental Protection Clinic: Policy and Advocacy (30164)** 3 units, credit/fail.
D. Kysar, D. Hawkins, C.D. Reynolds, J. Skene, and L. Suatoni
- Estate and Gift Taxation (20163)** 3 units. N.B. Cunningham
- Ethics Bureau at Yale: Pro Bono Professional Responsibility Advice and Advocacy (30166)** 3 units. L.J. Fox
- [The] Evolution of U.S. Tax Law and Policy: Seminar (20426)** 2 units. M.J. Graetz
- Federal Criminal Law (20298)** 3 units. K. Stith
- Federal Income Taxation I (20222)** 4 units. Z.D. Liscow
- Federal Income Taxation II (20224)** 4 units. A.L. Alstott
- Financial Markets and Corporate Law Clinic (30211)** 3 units. J.R. Macey,
B.L. Beirne, G. Fleming, and N. Liao
- Food and Drug Administration Law and Policy (20616)** 2 units, with a credit/fail
option. A.S. Kesselheim
- [The] Future of U.S. Foreign Policy (20579)** 2 units. P. Gewirtz and J.J. Sullivan
- [The] Global Financial Crisis (20515)** 3 units. A. Metrick
- Habeas Corpus (20674)** 2 units. E.R. Fidell

- History and Theory of Secured Transactions (20316)** 1 unit. G.E. Brunstad, Jr.
- History of the Common Law: Procedures and Institutions (20010)** 3 units. J.H. Langbein
- History of Race at Yale: Directed Research (20082)** 2 or 3 units. T. Miguel-Stearns
- Housing Clinic: Seminar (30115) and Fieldwork (30116)** 2 units, credit/fail (seminar), and 2 units, graded (fieldwork), for a total of 4 units. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., J. Gentes, A.A. Knopp, and A. Marx
- Human Rights Workshop: Current Issues and Events (20134)** 1 unit, credit/fail. P.W. Kahn and J.J. Silk
- Immigration and the American State: Seminar (20116)** 2 units. C.M. Rodríguez and J.F. Witt
- Immigration Law (20547)** 3 units. L. Guttentag
- Inside Out: Issues in Criminal Justice in State Prison (20312)** 4 units J. Forman, Jr.
- International Investment Law (20396)** 2 units. W.M. Reisman
- Land Use (20415)** 3 units. R.C. Ellickson
- Law, Economics, and Organization (20036)** 1 unit, credit/fail. C. Jolls and R. Romano
- Law and Political Economy (20260)** 2 units, credit/fail. A. Kapczynski
- Legal Assistance: Gender Violence Clinic (30204)** 4 units. C. Frontis and K.M. Peccerillo
- Legal Assistance: Immigrant Rights Clinic: Seminar (30194) and Fieldwork (30195)** 2 units for each component (4 units total). J. Bhandary-Alexander and D. Blank
- Legal Assistance: Reentry Clinic (30201)** 4 units, credit/fail, with a graded option. A. Eppler-Epstein and E.R. Shaffer
- Legal History Forum (20139)** 0.5 unit, credit/fail (1 unit, credit/fail for the entire year, if enrolled for both terms). J.F. Witt and S. Moyn
- Legal Theory Colloquium (20563)** 0.5 units, credit/fail. M. Bell, A. Kapczynski, S. Moyn, and T. Zhang
- Legal Thought in the Age of Modernism (20496)** 2 units. J.Q. Whitman
- Legislation (20066)** 3 units. A.R. Gluck
- Legitimacy: Directed Research (20660)** 1 to 3 units. T.R. Tyler
- Liman Projects: Incarceration, Isolation, and Criminal Justice Reform (30172)** 2 units, credit/fail, with a graded option. L. Fernandez, A. Harrington, and A. VanCleave

Local Government in Action: San Francisco Affirmative Litigation Project (30178)

1 unit, with the option of additional units. H.K. Gerken and E. Sokoloff-Rubin

Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic (30173) 4 units, credit/fail. J.J. Silk, H.R. Metcalf, and R.R. Thoreson

Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic (30175) 3 or 4 units, credit/fail for students in their first term, graded for students in their second term. J.M. Balkin, D.A. Schulz, S.S. Baron, J.A. Borg, C.E. Crain, N. Guggenberg, J.M. Pinsof, and F.L. Procaccini

Medical Legal Partnerships (20097) 3 units. A.R. Gluck and K. Kraschel

Originalism and the Living Constitution (20124) 2 units. A.R. Amar and S.G. Calabresi

Power and Politics in Today's World: The DeVane Lecture (20117) 3 units. I. Shapiro

Professional Responsibility and Legal Ethics (20300) 3 units. R.K. Little

Property (20207) 4 units. C. Priest

Property, Natural Resources, Environmental Law, and Land Use: Supervised Research (20202) 2 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail. C.M. Rose

Property: Supervised Research (20457) 3 units. R.C. Ellickson

Prosecution Externship and Instruction (30193) 3 units, graded. K. Stith, H. Cherry, S.R. Garbarsky, and S.V. Nagala

Public Order of the World Community: A Contemporary International Law (20040) 4 units. W.M. Reisman

Reading the Constitution: Method and Substance (20459) 4 units. A.R. Amar

Readings in Comparative Administrative Law: Public Law and Public Policy Making (20246) 1 unit, credit/fail. S. Rose-Ackerman

Readings on the Corporation as Social Actor (20580) 1 unit, credit/fail. A. Dhir

Regulating Emerging Technologies (20540) 2 or 3 units. J.L. Mashaw

[The] Regulation of Labor Relations (20213) 3 units. C. Becker

Religion and the Constitution(s) (20572) 2 units. P.E. Weil

Reproductive Rights and Justice Project: Seminar (30226) and Fieldwork (30229) 2 units for each section (4 units total). P.J. Smith and K. Kraschel

[The] Robber Barons Reconsidered (20630) 3 units. G.L. Priest

[The] Roberts Court and the Freedom of Speech (20103) 1 unit. F. Abrams and F.L. Procaccini

Rule of Law Clinic (30190) 4 units. H.H. Koh, M.J. Wishnie, H.R. Metcalf, and P. Spector

Secured Transactions (20317) 3 units. G.E. Brunstad, Jr.

Sentencing (20345) 2 to 4 units. F.M. Doherty

Sexuality, Gender, Health, and Human Rights (20568) 2 units. A.M. Miller

Social Justice (20104) 4 units. B. Ackerman

Space Law: Seminar (20065) 2 units. S. Mirmina

[The] State and Local Budget Crisis: Seminar (20292) 2 or 3 units. D.N. Schleicher and R. Ravitch

Supervised Research in Economic and Tax Policy (20475) 2 units. Z.D. Liscow

Supreme Court Advocacy (30180) 6 units (3 fall, 3 spring). L. Greenhouse, P. Hughes, M. Kimberly, A.J. Pincus, and C.A. Rothfeld

Trans Justice: Seminar and Research Practicum (20248) 2 or 3 units. M. Bell

Veterans Legal Services Clinic (30123) and Fieldwork (30124) 2 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option, for each part (4 units total). M.J. Wishnie and R.A. Burbank

Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic (30127) and Fieldwork (30128) 2 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option, for each part (4 units total). M.J. Wishnie, M. Orihuela, and R. Parikh

Working with Intellectual Property: Patents and Trade Secrets (20236) 2 units. V.A. Cundiff

SPRING TERM

Advanced Courses

A Community of Equals (21077) 4 units. O.M. Fiss

Administrative Law (21601) 4 units. N.R. Parrillo

Administrative Law and Bureaucracy: Supervised Research (21684) 1 or 2 units. N.R. Parrillo

Advanced Appellate Litigation Project (30200) 3 units. S.B. Duke, B.M. Daniels, and T. Dooley

Advanced Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic: Fieldwork (30146) 1 or 2 units. M.S. Gohara

Advanced Community and Economic Development Clinic: Seminar (30104) and Fieldwork (30132) 1 unit, credit/fail (seminar), and 2–3 units, graded (fieldwork; 2 units for one matter; 3 units for two matters). A.S. Lemar, E.S. Gaebler, and C.F. Muckenfuss III

Advanced Educational Opportunity and Juvenile Justice Clinic (30111) 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. J. Forman, Jr., M.S. Gohara, and E.R. Shaffer

- Advanced Environmental Protection Clinic (30165)** 1 to 4 units. D. Kysar, D. Hawkins, C.D. Reynolds, J. Skene, and L. Suatoni
- Advanced Ethics Bureau (30167)** 3 units. L.J. Fox
- Advanced Global Health Justice Practicum (30184)** 2 or 3 units. G. Gonsalves and A.M. Miller
- Advanced Housing Clinic: Fieldwork (30151)** 1 to 3 units. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., J. Gentes, A.A. Knopp, and A. Marx
- Advanced Housing Clinic: Seminar (30150)** 1 unit, credit/fail. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., J. Gentes, A.A. Knopp, and A. Marx
- Advanced International Refugee Assistance Project (30171)** 2 or 3 units. L. Finkbeiner and S.T. Poellot
- Advanced Issues in Capital Markets: Role of Counsel for Issuers and Underwriters in an Initial Public Offering (30223)** 2 units. C.B. Brod and A.E. Fleisher
- Advanced Legal Assistance: Gender Violence Clinic (30208)** 1 to 4 units. C. Frontis and K.M. Peccerillo
- Advanced Legal Assistance Clinic: Immigrant Rights: Fieldwork (30203)** 1 to 4 units. J. Bhandary-Alexander and D. Blank
- Advanced Legal Assistance Reentry Clinic: Fieldwork (30202)** 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. A. Eppler-Epstein and E.R. Shaffer
- Advanced Legal Assistance Reentry Clinic: Seminar (30235)** 1 unit, credit/fail. A. Eppler-Epstein and E.R. Shaffer
- Advanced Legal Research: Methods and Sources (21027)** 2 or 3 units. S. Stein
- Advanced Legal Writing (21343)** 2 units. R.D. Harrison
- Advanced Legislative Advocacy Clinic (30152)** 1 to 3 units. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., S. Geballe, and E. Scalettar
- Advanced Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic (30174)** 3 or 4 units. H.R. Metcalf and R.R. Thoreson
- Advanced Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic (30176)** 1 to 4 units, credit/fail or graded, at student option. D.A. Schulz, J.M. Balkin, S.S. Baron, J.A. Borg, C.E. Crain, N. Guggenberger, J.M. Pinsof, and S.J. Shapiro
- Advanced Reproductive Rights and Justice Project: Fieldwork (30231)** 1 to 3 units. P.J. Smith and K. Kraschel
- Advanced Reproductive Rights and Justice Project: Seminar (30230)** 1 unit. P.J. Smith and K. Kraschel
- Advanced Rule of Law Clinic: Fieldwork (30209)** 2 to 4 units, graded at student option. H.H. Koh, H.R. Metcalf, and P.M. Spector

- Advanced Rule of Law Clinic: Seminar (30210)** 1 unit, credit/fail. H.H. Koh, H.R. Metcalf, and P.M. Spector
- Advanced San Francisco Affirmative Litigation Project (30179)** 1 to 4 units, graded, with a credit/fail option. H.K. Gerken and E. Sokoloff-Rubin
- Advanced Supreme Court Advocacy (30181)** 4 units (2 fall, 2 spring). L. Greenhouse, P. Hughes, M. Kimberly, A.J. Pincus, and C.A. Rothfeld
- Advanced Veterans Legal Services Clinic: Fieldwork (30126)** 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. M.J. Wishnie and R.A. Burbank
- Advanced Veterans Legal Services Clinic: Seminar (30125)** 1 unit, credit/fail. M.J. Wishnie and R.A. Burbank
- Advanced Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic: Fieldwork (30130)** 1 to 4 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option. M.I. Ahmad, M. Orihuela, and R. Parikh
- Advanced Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic: Seminar (30129)** 1 unit, credit/fail. M.I. Ahmad, M. Orihuela, and R. Parikh
- Advocacy in International Arbitration (30212)** 2 units. J.J. Buckley, Jr., J. Landy, and A.C. Reyes
- Aging and the Law: Seminar (21005)** 2 or 3 units. N.A. Kohn and K.M. Cremin
- American Indian Tribal Law (21709)** 3 units. S. Pevar
- [The] American Law of Slavery (21483)** 2 units. L. C.deBaca
- American Legal History (21063)** 3 or 4 units. J.F. Witt
- Anatomy of a Merger (30219)** 3 units. C.M. Nathan
- Antitrust (21068)** 4 units. G.L. Priest
- Antitrust: Directed Research (21229)** 2 to 4 units. A.K. Klevorick
- Asian Americans and the Law (21717)** 2 units. D. Chin
- Bankruptcy (21204)** 4 units. A. Schwartz
- Business Organizations (21040)** 4 units. M. Myers
- Capital Markets (21764)** 3 units. G.B. Gorton
- Capital Punishment: Race, Poverty, and Disadvantage (21426)** 4 units, graded, with a credit/fail option. S.B. Bright and S.M. Sanneh
- Capitalism Film Society (21597)** 2 units, credit/fail. G.L. Priest
- Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic (30135) and Fieldwork (30136)** 2 units for each part (4 units total). M.S. Gohara and K. Barrett
- Child Development Law Policy Lab (21407)** 2 units in the fall, 1 unit in the spring (3 units for the year), with a full-year commitment required. A.L. Alstott

- Climate, Animal, Food, and Environmental Law and Policy Lab (“CAFE Lab”) (30241)** 3 units. D. Kysar and J. Lovvorn
- Community and Economic Development Clinic (30103) and Fieldwork (30131)** 2 units for each component (4 units total). A.S. Lemar, E. Gaebler, and C.F. Muckenfuss III
- Comparative Constitutional Law (21520)** 2 units. W. Sadurski
- Competition, Economics, and Policy (21154)** 3 units. F. Scott Morton
- Complex Civil Litigation (30198)** 2 units. S.R. Underhill
- Confronting America’s Constitutional Crisis (21390)** 2 units. B. Ackerman
- [The] Constitution: Philosophy, History, and Law (21046)** 4 units. B. Ackerman
- [The] Constitution Goes to School (21144)** 3 units. J. Driver
- [The] Constitution of the Family (21778)** 1 unit. D. NeJaime
- Constitutional Litigation Seminar (21345)** 2 units. G. Calabresi and J.M. Walker, Jr.
- Contemporary China Research Seminar (21179)** 3 units. J.P. Horsley, S.A. Thornton, and R.D. Williams
- Corporate Crisis Management (30215)** 2 units. H.L. Coleman, M. Trevino, and M.M. Wiseman
- Corporate Litigation Seminar (21397)** 2 or 3 units. K.S. Schwartz
- Corporate Taxation (21524)** 3 units. Y. Listokin
- [The] Corporation as a Social Actor (21580)** 2 units. A. Dhir
- Corruption, Economic Development, and Democracy (21042)** 2 or 3 units. S. Rose-Ackerman
- Criminal Law and Administration (21300)** 3 units. D.M. Kahan
- Criminal Law and Procedure: Advanced Research (21647)** 2 or 3 units. K. Stith
- Criminal Law Theory: Directed Research (21467)** 1 to 3 units. G. Yaffe
- Criminal Procedure: Police Practices and Investigations (21448)** 3 units. T.L. Meares
- Drug Product Liability Litigation (21147)** 2 units. P.T. Grossi, Jr.
- Economic History and Modernization of the Islamic Middle East (21458)** 3 units. T. Kuran
- Election Law (21567)** 2 units. D.M. Spencer
- Employment and Labor Law (21136)** 2 units. C. Jolls
- Environmental Protection Clinic: Policy and Advocacy (30164)** 3 units, credit/fail. D. Kysar, D. Hawkins, C.D. Reynolds, J. Skene, and L. Suatoni

Ethics Bureau at Yale: Pro Bono Professional Responsibility Advice and Advocacy (30166) 3 units. L.J. Fox

European Integration and Disintegration: Seminar (21500) 2 or 3 units.
S. Augenhofner

Evidence (21277) 4 units. S.L. Carter

Family Law (21482) 3 units. D. NeJaime

Federal Courts (21210) 3 units. A.C. Dailey

Federal Income Taxation I (21050) 4 units. A.L. Alstott

Financial Accounting (21474) 3 units. R. Antle

[The] First Amendment (21421) 4 units. R.C. Post

[The] Foundations of Legal Scholarship (21757) 3 units. A.K. Klevorick

Health Law (21162) 4 units. M. Barnes

Housing Clinic: Seminar (30115) and Fieldwork (30116) 2 units, credit/fail (seminar), and 2 units, graded (fieldwork), for a total of 4 units. J.L. Pottenger, Jr., J. Gentes, A.A. Knopp, and A. Marx

[The] Information Society (21468) 4 units. J.M. Balkin

[The] Institutional Supreme Court (21695) 3 units. L. Greenhouse

Intellectual Property (21167) 4 units. I. Ayres

Intelligence Law (21784) 2 or 3 units. O. Hathaway and R. Litt

International Business Transactions (21209) 4 units. A. Chua

International Commercial Arbitration (21283) 2 units. W.M. Reisman, Y. Banifatemi, and E. Gaillard

International Human Rights Law (21403) 4 units. A.Ü. Bâli

International Refugee Assistance Project (30170) 3 units. L. Finkbeiner and S.T. Poellot

Introduction to International and Transnational Law (21454) 4 units. H.H. Koh

Introduction to Legal Writing (21710) 2 units. N. Messing

Law, Economics, and Organization (21041) 1 unit, credit/fail. C. Jolls

Law, Policy, and Guns: Seminar (21025) 2 or 3 units. I. Ayres, A.R. Gluck, T.L. Meares

[The] Law and Business of Music (21028) 2 units. L.A. Alter and J.C. Charlesworth

Law and Community Vitality (21431) 2 or 3 units. T.R. Tyler and M. Bell

- Law and Macroeconomics: Seminar (21156)** 2 units. Y. Listokin
- Law and Psychology (21575)** 2 or 3 units. T.R. Tyler and A. Baskin-Sommers
- Law of Territories (21029)** 2 or 3 units. N.C. Weare
- [The] Law of the Sea (21651)** 2 units. W.M. Reisman
- Legal Assistance: Gender Violence Clinic (30204)** 4 units. C. Frontis and K.M. Peccerillo
- Legal Assistance: Immigrant Rights Clinic: Seminar (30194) and Fieldwork (30195)** 2 units for each component (4 units total). J. Bhandary-Alexander and D. Blank
- Legal Assistance: Reentry Clinic (30201)** 4 units, credit/fail, with a graded option. A. Eppler-Epstein and E.R. Shaffer
- Legal History Forum (21139)** 0.5 unit, credit/fail (1 unit, credit/fail for the entire year, if enrolled for both terms). J.F. Witt and S. Moyn
- Legal Theory Colloquium (21556)** 0.5 unit, credit/fail. M. Bell, A. Kapczynski, S. Moyn, and T. Zhang.
- Liman Projects: Incarceration, Isolation, and Criminal Justice Reform (30172)** 2 units, credit/fail, with a graded option. L. Fernandez, A. Harrington, and A. VanCleave
- Liman Public Interest Workshop (21534)** 2 units, credit/fail, with a graded option. A. Harrington, J. Morgan, and A. VanCleave
- Local Government in Action: San Francisco Affirmative Litigation Project (30178)** 1 unit, with the option of additional units. H.K. Gerken and E. Sokoloff-Rubin
- Local Government Law (21175)** 4 units. D.N. Schleicher
- Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic (30175)** 3 or 4 units, credit/fail for students in their first term, graded for students in their second term. D.A. Schulz, J.M. Balkin, S.S. Baron, J.A. Borg, C.E. Crain, N. Guggenberger, J.M. Pinsof, E.L. Procaccini, and S.J. Shapiro
- Medical Legal Partnerships (21097)** 3 units; additional unit with permission of the instructors. A.R. Gluck and K. Kraschel
- Military Justice (21678)** 3 units. E.R. Fidell
- Negotiating and Drafting Secured Transactions (30239)** 2 units. G.E. Brunstad, Jr.
- Negotiating International Agreements: The Case of Climate Change (21548)** 2 units. S. Biniaz
- On the Inside: Narratives from Prison (21262)** 2 units. J. Driver
- Philosophy of Law: Normative Jurisprudence (21408)** 3 units. G. Yaffe
- Police Reform: Seminar (21558)** 3 units. T.L. Meares and A. Rizer

- Propaganda, Ideology, and Democracy (21177)** 2 units. J. Stanley
- Property (21017)** 4 units. T. Zhang
- Prosecution Externship and Instruction (30193)** 3 units, graded. K. Stith, H. Cherry, S.R. Garbarsky, and S.V. Nagala
- Reducing Mass Incarceration (21114)** 2 or 3 units. S.B. Duke
- Regional Human Rights Protection: The Inter-American System (21256)** 3 units. J. Cavallaro
- Reproductive Justice (21125)** 2 units. R.B. Siegel
- Reproductive Rights and Justice Project: Seminar (30226) and Fieldwork (30229)** 2 units for each section (4 units total). P.J. Smith and K. Kraschel
- Research Methods in United States Legal History (21080)** 2 units. J.B. Nann
- Roman Law (21776)** 3 units. N. Lenski
- Rule of Law Clinic (30190)** 4 units. H.H. Koh, H.R. Metcalf, and P.M. Spector
- Securities Regulation (21065)** 3 units. J.D. Morley
- Seminar in Private Law (21497)** 2 or 3 units. D. Markovits
- Separation of Powers and Executive Branch Legal Interpretation: Seminar (21658)** 2 or 3 units. C.M. Rodríguez
- Six Books on Law, Religion, and Culture (21438)** 3 units. S.L. Carter
- Social Ontology and the Law: What Are Those Things? (21782)** 3 units. I. Kohler-Hausmann
- Specialized Legal Research in Corporate Law (21489)** 1 unit, credit/fail. J. Eiseman and M. VanderHeijden
- Statutory Interpretation in the Regulatory State (21722)** 3 units. W.N. Eskridge, Jr.
- Supreme Court Advocacy (30180)** 6 units (3 fall, 3 spring). L. Greenhouse, P. Hughes, M. Kimberly, A.J. Pincus, and C.A. Rothfeld
- Theories of Sexuality, Gender, and the Law: Seminar (21135)** 3 units. W.N. Eskridge, Jr.
- Third-World Approaches to International Law: Seminar (21149)** 1 unit, credit/fail. A.Ü. Bâli
- Topics in Behavioral Law and Economics (21649)** 2 or 3 units. C. Jolls
- Trial Practice (30199)** 2 units, credit/fail. J.L. Pottenger, Jr.
- U.S. International Taxation (21100)** 3 units. J.M. Samuels

Veterans Legal Services Clinic (30123) and Fieldwork (30124) 2 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option, for each part (4 units total). M.J. Wishnie and R.A. Burbank

White Collar Criminal Defense: Critical Issues and Strategies (21430) 3 units.
K. Stith and D.M. Zornow

Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic (30127) and Fieldwork (30128)
2 units, graded or credit/fail, at student option, for each part (4 units total).
M.I. Ahmad, M.Orihuela, and R. Parikh

Lecture Programs and Other Academic Opportunities

The regular curriculum at Yale Law School is augmented by a host of events that enrich legal education and scholarship. Distinguished speakers—lawyers, judges, public figures, government officials, scholars, and other prominent individuals—are invited by faculty members, student organizations, and academic programs within the School to give talks or participate in panel discussions on a wide variety of topics throughout the year. Conferences sponsored or cosponsored by the School or by its faculty or students address issues of legal import both here and abroad. Additionally, an abundant resource of endowed funds allows the School to invite many specially designated fellows who not only give lectures but also spend time mentoring students with similar academic or professional interests.

LECTURE PROGRAMS

A sampling of the endowed lecture programs from the 2018–2019 academic year follows:

The *Robert P. Anderson Memorial Lecture* provides a forum for distinguished judges to speak on matters of general importance to law and society. Laurent Fabius, former prime minister of France, delivered the lecture, titled “Environment and the Law: New Challenges for our Century.” Fabius is currently president of the Constitutional Council in France and was instrumental in facilitating the Paris Agreement on climate change.

The *Arthur Allen Leff Fellowship* brings to Yale Law School individuals whose work in other disciplines illuminates the study of law and legal institutions. Jennifer A. Doudna, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at University of California, Berkeley, delivered the lecture, titled “Rewriting the Code of Life: The Future of Genome Editing.”

The *Judge Jon O. Newman Lectureship* supports an annual lecture in global justice, or public international, human rights, or comparative law, by a distinguished individual who is not a citizen of, and does not reside in, the United States. Sundhya Pahuja, director of Melbourne Law School’s Institute for International Law and the Humanities (IILAH), gave the lecture, titled “The Great Reversal: Corporate Property and Corporate Conduct in International Law.”

The *John R. Raben/Sullivan & Cromwell Fellowship* brings to the Law School a leading expert in securities law or accounting for business enterprises to deliver a public lecture. Joel Moky, Robert H. Strotz Professor of Arts and Sciences and professor of economics and history at Northwestern University, gave the lecture, titled “Is Technological Change a Thing of the Past? Lessons from the Industrial Revolution.”

The *Sherrill Lectureship* brings distinguished visitors with special expertise in problems of international law and international relations. David Kennedy, Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law and faculty director of the Institute for Global Law and Policy at Harvard Law School, delivered the lecture, titled “Law in Global Political Economy: Now You See It, Now You Don’t.”

The *James A. Thomas Lectures* are given by scholars whose work addresses the concerns of communities or groups currently marginalized within the legal academy or society at large. Matthew Desmond, Maurice P. Durning Professor of Sociology at Princeton University, gave the annual lecture, titled “Do the Poor Pay More for Housing? Exploitation, Profit, and Risk in Rental Markets,” which examined tenant exploitation and landlord profit margins within residential rental markets.

The *Judge Ralph K. Winter Lectureship on Corporate Law and Governance* supports lectures on corporate law and governance and related topics. Lord Mervyn King of Lothbury, Alan Greenspan Professor of Economics at New York University Stern School of Business and former governor of the Bank of England, delivered the lecture, titled “Uncertainty, Probability, and the Law.”

Other named lecture and fellowship programs at Yale Law School include the following:

The *Timothy B. Atkeson Environmental Practitioner in Residence Program* brings to the Law School practitioners from a variety of environmental law practice settings to lecture, teach seminars, and counsel students on career opportunities.

The *Robert L. Bernstein Fellowships in International Human Rights* are awarded annually to two Yale Law School graduates pursuing projects devoted to the advancement of human rights around the world.

The *Robert M. Cover Lectureship in Law and Religion* brings speakers to Yale to explore the historical, philosophical, sociological, and literary intersections between law and religion.

The *Ralph Gregory Elliot First Amendment Lectureship* provides for lectures, preferably on an annual basis, on some aspect of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The *John Hart Ely Fellowship Lecture on Professional Responsibility* highlights research and teaching in the field of ethics and professional responsibility.

The *Fowler Harper Memorial Fund and Fellowship* brings to Yale Law School a prominent person who has made a distinguished contribution to the public life of the nation.

The *Samuel and Ronnie '72 Heyman Lecture on Public Service* is part of a gift that also supports the Heyman Federal Public Service Fellowship Program.

The *Kronman-Postol Lectureship* supports lectures related to law and the humanities.

The *Charles S. Mechem, Jr. Fellowship* provides for lectures and other presentations by senior corporate executives to foster an understanding of decision-making in the business environment.

The *Robert H. Preiskel and Leon Silverman Program on the Practicing Lawyer and the Public Interest* sponsors lectures and other events celebrating private lawyers' contributions to the public interest.

The *Storrs Lectures*, established in 1889, constitute one of Yale Law School's oldest and most prestigious lecture programs. They are given annually by a prominent scholar who discusses fundamental problems of law and jurisprudence.

Other special guest lecturers in 2018–2019 included Esther Duflo, who gave the 2018 Gruber Distinguished Lecture in Global Justice on “Science against Poverty: From Action Research to Large-Scale Change.” Dr. Natalia Kanem gave the 2019 Gruber Distinguished Lecture in Women’s Rights on “Transforming Our Future: Ensuring Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All.”

The Solomon Center for Health Law and Policy and the Information Society Project cohosted a cutting-edge interdisciplinary roundtable exploring “The Law and Policy of AI, Robotics, and Telemedicine in Health Care.”

The 2019 Bernstein Symposium convened lawyers, scholars, activists, journalists, and artists to take stock of the international refugee regime and analyze whether it should be reimaged. The symposium included a keynote address by Nigerian-American novelist and poet Chris Abani. The Liman Center for Public Interest Law held its 22nd annual colloquium, titled “Economic Injustice: Courts, Law Schools, and Institutionalizing Reforms.”

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Yale Law School is shaped by the intellectual interests of its faculty and students. Those interests find expression not only in the established curriculum and other academic opportunities, but also in new activities that emerge from time to time.

COLLABORATION FOR RESEARCH INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

The Collaboration for Research Integrity and Transparency (CRIT) is an interdisciplinary initiative launched in 2016 to enhance the quality and transparency of the research base for medical products. Through research, advocacy, and litigation, CRIT is focused on ensuring that the clinical evidence that supports and informs our understanding of the safety and effectiveness of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and other medical products is accurate, comprehensive, accessible, and reliable. CRIT is jointly led by the Yale Global Health Justice Partnership (GHJP), the Media Freedom & Information Access (MFIA) Clinic at Yale Law School, and the Yale Open Data Access (YODA) Project within the Center for Outcomes Research and Evaluation (CORE) at Yale New Haven Hospital and Yale School of Medicine.

GLOBAL HEALTH JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP

The Global Health Justice Partnership (GHJP) is a program hosted jointly by Yale Law School and Yale School of Public Health that tackles contemporary problems at the interface of global health, human rights, and social justice. The GHJP is pioneering an innovative, interdisciplinary field of scholarship, teaching, and practice, bringing together diverse thought leaders to collaborate on research, policy projects, and academic exchanges.

THE GRUBER PROGRAM FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS AT YALE LAW SCHOOL

The Gruber Program at the Law School consists of four core components: (1) the Global Constitutionalism Seminar, (2) a distinguished lecture series, (3) postgraduate fellowship program, and (4) support for clinical and experiential learning initiatives. The Global Constitutionalism Seminar is an annual event in which Supreme Court and constitutional court judges from around the world meet with faculty members to discuss issues of common concern. The two Gruber Distinguished Lectures in Global Justice and Women's Rights are signature lectures featuring pathbreakers in those fields. The lectures are often accompanied by complementary events, which may include panel discussions, faculty workshops, class visits, and University activities such as College Teas in the residential colleges. The Gruber Fellowships in Global Justice and Women's Rights allow recent graduates of Yale graduate and professional schools to spend a year working on practice-based projects of their own design in the fields of global justice and/or women's rights. Through the Gruber Project for Global Justice and Women's Rights, the program also supports a number of hands-on clinical and experiential learning opportunities. Gruber Project initiatives have included litigation and policy advocacy on behalf of refugees, asylum seekers, domestic violence survivors, and female veterans.

THE INFORMATION SOCIETY PROJECT

The Information Society Project (ISP) is an intellectual center founded in 1997 by Professor Jack Balkin. Over the past twenty years, the ISP has grown into a tightly knit community working to illuminate the complex relationships between law, technology, and society. The ISP hosts a core group of resident fellows, visiting fellows, Yale faculty, and student fellows; it also maintains an international network of affiliated fellows. The ISP promotes discussions through its speaker series, ideas lunches, and conferences; it also influences the development of law and policy through clinical work, amicus briefs, white papers, and scholarship. Additionally, the ISP is an umbrella organization for a range of initiatives, including (1) the Abrams Institute for Freedom of Expression, which supports research on First Amendment freedoms of speech and press and promotes engagement between academics and legal practitioners; (2) the Media Freedom and Information Access (MFIA) Clinic, which brings litigation to promote freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and government accountability and transparency; (3) the Knight Law and Media Program, which sponsors law and media programming; (4) the Wikimedia/YLS Initiative on Intermediaries and Information, which generates awareness of and research on issues relevant to the global open Internet; (5) Privacy Lab, a nexus for workshops and discussions about software, hardware, and spectrum freedom; and (6) the Program for the Study of Reproductive Justice (PSRJ), which sponsors academic research on reproductive health issues and supports young scholars interested in academic or advocacy careers. More information on the ISP and its work is available at <https://law.yale.edu/isp>.

THE JUSTICE COLLABORATORY

The Justice Collaboratory at Yale Law School brings together an interdisciplinary group of scholars and researchers at Yale University and elsewhere to work on evidence-driven criminal justice reform, policy innovation, and advancement. It infuses theory with empirical research to achieve the goal of making the components of criminal justice operation simultaneously more effective, just, and democratic. In addition to engaging scholarly audiences, the Justice Collaboratory works closely and in partnership with policy makers and practitioners to ensure that the translation and implementation of the research is consistent with the data. For more information, visit <https://law.yale.edu/justice-collaboratory>.

ABDALLAH S. KAMEL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF ISLAMIC LAW AND CIVILIZATION

The Abdallah S. Kamel Center for the Study of Islamic Law and Civilization brings prominent scholars of Islam to Yale Law School for public lectures, seminar discussions, visiting fellowships, and visiting professorships. The center is directed by Sterling Professors Owen Fiss and Anthony Kronman and serves the entire university. For more information on the center’s activities, including the Abdallah S. Kamel Lectures on Islamic Law and Civilization, visit <https://law.yale.edu/kamel>.

THE ARTHUR LIMAN CENTER FOR PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

The Arthur Liman Center for Public Interest Law was established in 1997 as the Arthur Liman Public Interest Program by family and friends of the late Arthur Liman ’57 to honor his commitment to public interest law. The center is supported today by many others who share this commitment.

The Liman Center sponsors workshops, colloquia, programs, and research and advocacy projects for current law students. The 2019 weekly Liman workshop, “Poverty and the Courts: Fines, Fees, Bail, and Collective Redress,” explored the resources of courts and their users and the economic burdens stemming from involvement in the criminal and civil legal systems.

The Liman Center also provides fellowships for law graduates working in the public sector, and it helps to support summer fellowships for students at Barnard, Brown, Bryn Mawr, Harvard, Princeton, Spelman, Stanford, and Yale. The postgraduate fellowships fund fellows to do full-time work in ongoing or start-up projects devoted to the public interest. Liman Fellows work on behalf of criminal defendants, prisoners, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, the elderly, immigrants, and many others. Including the 2019–2020 cohort of new fellows, the Liman Center has supported 143 fellows at more than one hundred public interest organizations.

Both fellows and current law students participate in workshops and plan the annual Liman Center Colloquium, which over the years has addressed “The Future of Legal Services,” “Valuing Low-Wage Workers,” “Welfare ‘Reform’ and Response,” “Organizing, Reorganizing: Public Interest in Individual and Global Contexts,” “Accessing Justice/

Rationing Law,” “Detention on a Global Scale: Punishment and Beyond,” and “Moving Criminal Justice.” The 2018 colloquium, “Who Pays? Fines, Fees, Bail, and the Cost of Courts,” considered how constitutional democracies can meet their obligations to make justice accessible and to make fair treatment visible to the public. In 2019 the focus was “Economic Injustice: Courts, Law Schools, and Institutionalizing Reforms.”

MIDDLE EAST LEGAL STUDIES SEMINAR

The Middle East Legal Studies Seminar is an annual meeting convened by the Law School in a Middle East country or nearby venue. Occasionally the seminar meets in New Haven. It was created to provide a forum in which influential scholars and opinion leaders from the legal communities of the Middle East could exchange ideas and form productive working relationships. Every year, roughly fifty lawyers, judges, and academics from the region meet with Yale professors and students to discuss an agreed-upon topic of common importance. Recent topics have included the concept of political legitimacy, history and identity, and the causes and consequences of current unrest in the Middle East. For additional information, contact bradley.hayes@yale.edu.

THE JOHN M. OLIN CENTER FOR STUDIES IN LAW, ECONOMICS, AND PUBLIC POLICY

The Olin Center for Studies in Law, Economics, and Public Policy is designed to facilitate the scholarly interests of the many distinguished law and economics scholars at Yale, including Professors Ackerman, Alstott, Ayres, Calabresi, Ellickson, Graetz, Hansmann, Jolls, Klevorick, Kronman, Liscow, Listokin, Macey, Markovits, Morley, Mashaw, C. Priest, G. Priest, Romano, Rose, Rose-Ackerman, Schleicher, Schuck, Schwartz, Winter, and Zhang. The center supports the *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*; a Working Paper Series; and the Law, Economics, and Organization Workshop, at which scholars from Yale and other institutions present papers for student and faculty criticism. The center also provides an umbrella for two programs: the Program in Civil Liability, established to promote comprehensive reanalysis of the modern law of torts, products liability, professional malpractice, insurance, and other subjects related to our civil liability system; and the Program for Studies in Capitalism, which supports research on the operation of capitalism as a mechanism of economic growth, the ethical bases of capitalism, and the relation between capitalism and the poor, and between capitalism and democracy. The center’s codirectors are Professors George L. Priest and Susan Rose-Ackerman.

THE ORVILLE H. SCHELL, JR. CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

The Schell Center offers law students and graduates diverse opportunities to apply the lessons they are learning in the classroom to further the cause of human rights and to examine human rights practice critically. It also brings critical human rights discussion to the wider university community. Throughout the academic year, the Schell Center sponsors lectures, panels, symposia, and informal discussions on a wide range of human

rights issues, including the weekly Human Rights Workshop and the annual Bernstein Symposium. The Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic offers hands-on experience to work with partner organizations around the globe. The center also supports the *Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal* and student projects related to human rights.

The center provides fellowship opportunities for summer and postgraduate human rights experience. In 2017, Kirby Simon Summer Human Rights Fellowships allowed students to spend all or part of the summer engaged in human rights internships or research in fifteen countries, including the United States. The Robert L. Bernstein Fellowship in International Human Rights, inaugurated in 1997, funds several recent Yale Law School graduates annually for a year of full-time human rights advocacy work. The Robina Foundation Human Rights Fellowship supports postgraduate work at appropriate international or foreign courts and tribunals and intergovernmental human rights agencies. To date, the Bernstein and Robina Fellowships have funded ninety-eight graduates to pursue human rights work in thirty-two countries.

The directors of the Schell Center are Professors Paul W. Kahn and James J. Silk. The executive director is Hope Metcalf. The Schell Center's e-mail address is *schell.law@yale.edu*.

THE SOLOMON CENTER FOR HEALTH LAW AND POLICY AT YALE LAW SCHOOL

The Solomon Center for Health Law and Policy at Yale Law School is the first of its kind to focus on the intersection of law and the governance, business, and practice of health care in the United States. The center brings together leading experts and practitioners from the public and private sectors to address cutting-edge questions of health law and policy, and to train the next generation of top health lawyers, industry leaders, policy makers, and academics.

The center was established to meet a critical need for a new academic and legal-professional discipline that responds to the rapidly evolving environment of health care and its centrality in the nation's economy and government. The center's programming includes many course offerings, both academic and experiential; career planning; academic research, policy work, and litigation briefs; and numerous high-profile panels and conferences that bring academic, government, and business leaders in health care to the Law School. It hosts academic visitors from all disciplines to enrich its programming and course offerings and to actively support student research, fieldwork, and publications. The Yale Health Law & Policy Society (YHeLPS), the student arm of the center, is an active partner and helps coordinate five Medical-Legal Partnerships (MLPs) that combine health and legal services at a single site of care for underprivileged populations and give students legal experience directly in the medical setting. More information is available at <https://law.yale.edu/solomon-center>.

THE PAUL TSAI CHINA CENTER

Founded by Professor Paul Gewirtz in 1999 as the China Law Center, the Paul Tsai China Center is the primary home for activities related to China at Yale Law School. The center is a unique institution dedicated to helping advance China's legal reforms, improving U.S.-China relations, and increasing understanding of China in the United States. In interaction with research and teaching at Yale, the center works collaboratively with top experts in Chinese universities, government, and civil society on projects in areas such as judicial reform, administrative and regulatory reform, and public interest law. The center's work also includes efforts to improve U.S.-China relations more broadly, especially through dialogues with Chinese counterparts that bring together former senior government officials from both countries to address a broad range of economic, security, and political issues in the U.S.-China relationship. As the foundation of all these projects, the center staff undertakes teaching, research, and writing that seek to contribute to the education and training of a younger generation and more widely advance understanding of China and U.S.-China relations. Yale Law School students are involved in all aspects of the center's work.

In March 2016, Yale Law School received a gift of \$30 million in honor of its distinguished alumnus, the late Dr. Paul C. Tsai '54 LL.M., '57 J.S.D., to support the continuing work of the Law School's China Center. This gift was given by his son, Joseph C. Tsai '86 B.A., '90 J.D. In recognition of this gift, the center was renamed the Paul Tsai China Center.

More information is available at <https://law.yale.edu/china-center>.

THE YALE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY

The Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, a joint undertaking between Yale Law School and Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, advances fresh thinking and analytically rigorous approaches to environmental decision-making across disciplines, sectors, and scales. In addition to its research activities, the center also aims to foster discussion and collaboration across the Yale campus on environmental law and policy issues at the local, regional, national, and global levels. Its recent projects include the biennial Environmental Performance Index (<http://epi.yale.edu>), which ranks countries on performance indicators tracked across policy categories covering both environmental public health and ecosystem vitality, as well as initiatives on Sustainable Finance, Trade and Climate Change, Rethinking Environmental Protection for the 21st Century, Corporate Sustainability, and Global Climate Governance. For additional information, visit <https://envirocenter.yale.edu>.

THE YALE CENTER FOR LAW AND PHILOSOPHY

The Yale Center for Law and Philosophy was founded in 2005 as a joint venture of the Law School and the Yale Philosophy department. It aims to encourage advanced work, including research degrees, at the interface of philosophy and law. Members of both faculties are affiliated with the center, as are a number of visitors. The center's programs include

regular workshops and conferences, attracting leading philosophers of law from around the world. The center supports a postdoctoral fellowship, which provides substantial funding for research. The center also helps to coordinate courses across the Law School and the Philosophy department. Professor Scott Shapiro is the director. More information is available at <https://law.yale.edu/centers-workshops/yale-center-law-and-philosophy>.

THE YALE LAW SCHOOL CENTER FOR GLOBAL LEGAL CHALLENGES

The Yale Law School Center for Global Legal Challenges bridges the divide between the legal academy and legal practice on global legal issues. It provides a forum where academic experts and students regularly interact with public and private sector actors responsible for addressing global legal challenges. By bringing these communities together, the center aims to inject new ideas into legal policy debates and grow a new generation of lawyers with a sense of their capacity and responsibility to use international law, foreign affairs law, and national security law to address real challenges facing the nation. For more information, visit <https://law.yale.edu/glc>.

THE YALE LAW SCHOOL CENTER FOR PRIVATE LAW

The Yale Law School Center for Private Law serves as a focal point for research and teaching in private law at the Law School and, more generally, at the University. The center, which brings together scholars, students, and practicing lawyers from across the United States and abroad, promotes the interdisciplinary study of private law, including contracts, property, torts, and private dispute resolution. It emphasizes economically informed philosophical, sociological, and doctrinal approaches. The center engages students, scholars, and practicing lawyers in guest lectures, seminars, workshops, and other activities.

THE YALE LAW SCHOOL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CORPORATE LAW

The Yale Law School Center for the Study of Corporate Law was established in 1999 to promote teaching and research in the business law area. The center's focus of study is wide-ranging, reflecting the shifting priorities of the business and regulatory environment. It includes corporate and commercial law and the law of other nongovernmental organizations; the regulation of financial markets and intermediaries; the legal framework of finance, including the law of bankruptcy and corporate reorganization; and antitrust law and the law of regulated industries.

The center hosts annually the Weil, Gotshal & Manges Roundtable, a one-day event on the issues of the day, and two endowed lectures, the John R. Raben/Sullivan & Cromwell Fellowship Lecture and the Judge Ralph K. Winter Lectureship on Corporate Law and Governance. Throughout the year, the center sponsors the Bert W. Wasserman Workshop in Law and Finance, which invites scholars from other universities to present their current research; the Marvin A. Chirelstein Colloquium on Contemporary Issues

in Law and Business; and additional lectures, panels, and symposia. The colloquium, which is organized as a lunch lecture series, seeks to convey to students a broad spectrum of career experiences through presentations by distinguished alumni and other members of the bar, judiciary, government, and investment and business communities. In addition, the center works closely with the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Clinic at Yale Law School, which provides students with hands-on experience in counseling start-ups and emerging growth companies on transactional and related legal issues. It also organizes the Craig Wasserman '86/Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz Breakfast Program, which features panels on contemporary business issues for alumni in New York City.

Professor Roberta Romano is the center's director. Nancy Liao is the John R. Raben/Sullivan & Cromwell Executive Director. The center has a Board of Advisers, chaired by Robert J. Giuffra, Jr. '87. Faculty members serving on the center's Executive Committee are Ian Ayres, Amy Chua, Heather Gerken, Henry Hansmann, Christine Jolls, Alvin Klevorick, Anthony Kronman, John Langbein, Yair Listokin, Jonathan Macey, Daniel Markovits, Noah Messing, John Morley, George Priest, and Alan Schwartz.

For additional information on the center's upcoming and past activities, the business law curriculum at the Law School, and the joint J.D./Ph.D. program with the School of Management, which the center supports, visit <https://ccl.yale.edu>.

YALE LAW SCHOOL LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL STUDIES

Several initiatives are designed to increase knowledge at Yale of Latin America and to strengthen democratic institutions and practices there. The Latin American Linkage Program is a summer exchange of law students from Yale, two universities in Chile, one in Argentina, and four in Brazil. During the summer, Yale students spend a month meeting leading legal academics, practitioners, and government officials and working with Latin American law students in small study groups in Argentina, Chile, or Brazil. In the spring, students from the Latin American partner schools visit Yale for a three-week behind-the-scenes look at legal education at Yale, sitting in on classes, giving presentations, participating in study groups, and meeting with faculty and students in a range of academic and social settings. In addition, leading legal scholars from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain, and the United States meet each June for the Seminario en Latinoamérica de Teoría Constitucional y Política (SELA), a three-day seminar exploring the foundational ideas of constitutional democracy. SELA is cosponsored by Yale and a number of other law schools in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Spain and represents the hub of the Latin American Legal Studies program. One of its offshoots is the Colección Yale-Palermo de Ciencias Jurídicas, a Spanish-language book series of works by Yale Law faculty published in Argentina. Yet another is the Latin American Series, a speaker series that brings to New Haven firsthand, expert knowledge of the legal issues confronting Latin American countries. Professor Daniel Markovits is the faculty director, and Professors Owen Fiss, Claire Priest, and Cristina Rodríguez are codirectors. For additional information on Latin American Legal Studies at Yale see <https://law.yale.edu/centers-workshops/yale-law-school-latin-american-legal-studies> or contact bradley.hayes@yale.edu.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY IN LEGAL HISTORY

The study of legal history occupies an important place in the Law School's curriculum. Recent, current, and future offerings include courses on the history of the common law, constitutional history, American legal history, European legal history, Chinese legal history, the history of the administrative state, the history of criminal procedure, the history of property, the history of human rights, and the history of the laws of war. Faculty from the Yale Department of History offer further courses in South Asian legal history, the legal systems of antiquity, and more. Seminars and lectures by outside scholars supplement the regular curricular offerings. The Legal History Forum, a workshop dedicated to scholarship in legal history, brings legal historians from around the world to present new scholarship to interested faculty and students from the Law School and other Yale departments. The Law School encourages advanced study and original research in the history of law. Students may obtain course credit for supervised research with individual professors. Students interested in pursuing a career in the field of legal history might pursue the joint J.D./Ph.D. Program in History or in American Studies.

VISITING RESEARCHERS

Each year the Law School has in residence a small number of visiting researchers engaged in nondegree research. Visiting researchers may audit up to two courses per term (with the consent of individual instructors) and use library facilities for their work. Each visiting researcher is charged a registration fee. For the academic year 2019–2020 the fee is \$4,000 per term, or \$8,000 per academic year. No financial aid is available from the Law School for participants in this program.

The visiting researcher application is available on the Law School website at <https://law.yale.edu/vr>. Applications must be submitted in hard copy and must include the application form; a current résumé or curriculum vitae; a description of the proposed research, including a statement explaining why Yale Law School is a particularly appropriate affiliation for the proposed work; two letters of recommendation; all official transcript(s) of the applicant's academic record; the proposed length and dates of stay at Yale Law School; an official Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) report, unless the applicant's undergraduate education or law degree was completed in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Canada, or Singapore, at an institution where English is the language of instruction; and the \$75 (USD) application fee. Applicants who have at least a four-year degree from the United States or the countries listed above may request a waiver of the TOEFL. The admissions committee requires a minimum score of 100 on the Internet-based TOEFL test. Yale Law School does not accept the IELTS examination. Official transcripts must be submitted in an official envelope, signed across the seal by a school official or certifying institution. All documents must be in English or accompanied by a certified English translation.

Application deadlines are April 1 for the fall term and September 1 for the spring term.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH

Yale Law School offers a number of fellowships for alumni interested in pursuing careers in public interest law or academia. The Yale Law School Public Interest, Bernstein, Liman, Heyman, Gruber, Ford Foundation, and Robina Fellowships, among others, support work in various types of public interest positions. The Cover Fellowships, as well as fellowships affiliated with a number of centers and programs, are available for Yale Law School alumni interested in careers in law teaching. For a complete list of fellowships, visit www.law.yale.edu/publicinterestfellowships.

Rules of Discipline

In 1970 the faculty and students first adopted the following disciplinary code that describes the basic rights and duties of members of the Law School and provides a set of procedures governing alleged violations of the code. The code was subsequently amended in 2015 and 2016. All students are admitted with full recourse to and subject to the statutes, rules, discipline and grievance procedures, and remedies established by the University to address allegations of misconduct.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS OF THE YALE LAW SCHOOL

The Yale Law School is a community of men and women devoted to the study and improvement of law. It is thus part of two rich traditions – those of the University and of the legal profession. As an institution, the Law School has a history of self-government whose sole purpose is to assure each student and each faculty member an equal opportunity to fulfill his or her potential as a student of law at the highest university standard of excellence.

We recognize, and we reaffirm, that every member of the Law School has rights, and owes correlative duties, which flow from the nature of the School, and of that member's relationship to it.

Those rights include the rights of personal and intellectual freedom which are the essence of the idea of the university. The principles of academic freedom are a precious achievement, won and maintained with difficulty by a long line of devoted women and men. We have no wish but to protect and strengthen them.

The duties, which are the necessary predicate of these rights, include a scrupulous respect for the equal rights of others, and an obligation, owed to every other member of the community, and to the Law School itself, of fealty to its scholarly and educational purpose, and to its ideal.

Unless these rights are protected, and these duties met, the Law School cannot hope to restore and deepen the climate of calm, of mutual respect, and of confident good faith which are necessary conditions of its life as a house of reason.

In view of the processes which are changing the code of social morality of our society – changes in which the law has played and should continue to play a leading part – and of the stresses to which these processes of change have given rise in recent years, the Faculty has adopted a code to particularize these rights and duties, in the following terms:

I. The Basic Rights of Members of the Law School

1. In the discharge of her or his duties – whether as a student or as member of the faculty – each member of the School shall enjoy the rights of intellectual freedom which are fundamental to the University tradition generally, and to the traditions of the Law School in particular.
2. Membership in the Law School does not qualify any person's freedom to exercise his or her constitutional rights, including the rights of freedom of speech, of the press, and of peaceable assembly.

II.

A. Offenses against the academic community for which students are subject to the penalties of probation, suspension for not more than two years, or expulsion, depending upon the gravity of the offense, are limited to the following major offenses:

- Violations of the Academic Integrity Policy (see appendix).
- Knowingly furnishing false information of a substantial character to an office or official of the Law School, or to a properly identified University official.
- Using physical force or violence to harass, abuse, intimidate, coerce, or injure any member of or visitor to the Law School or University.
- Threatening the use of physical force or violence to harass, abuse, intimidate, coerce, or injure any member of or visitor to the Law School or University, in circumstances which, in the judgment of the trier of the facts, create a reasonable fear that force might be used.
- Using physical force or violence to cause significant damage to, or loss of, property owned by or in the custody of the Law School, University, or any member of or visitor to the Law School or University.
- Taking property owned by or in the custody of the Law School, the University, or any member of or visitor to the Law School or University without authorization.
- Intentionally and substantially interfering with the conduct of classes, the administration of the Law School, or other University activities or functions, or with the freedom of movement, freedom of peaceable assembly, freedom to learn, or other rights of any member of or visitor to the Law School or University.

B. Minor offenses not specifically mentioned in Part A, shall be governed by the procedure set forth in Section IV.

III. Procedure with Respect to Alleged Violations of the Code

1. The provisions of Section III of this Code shall govern except in situations (a) where jurisdiction is transferred to or assumed by a University disciplinary panel, pursuant to its rules,* or (b) which involve the minor offenses referred to in Section II (B), supra, which will be governed by Section IV. At the discretion of the Dean, the procedures of this Section and associated time constraints may be postponed during times when the Law School is in recess until the following regular session of the Law School.

*All formal complaints of sexual misconduct must be pursued in accordance with the procedures of the University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct. If a matter resulting from a complaint of sexual misconduct against a student is brought for final decision to the Law School Dean by the University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct, the Dean may convene a Discipline Advisory Panel consisting of three faculty members of the Discipline Committee Hearing Panel. The Dean may consult the Discipline Advisory Panel as to whether the Dean should request that the UWC panel reexamine or clarify findings of fact and/or whether the Dean should accept, reject, or modify the UWC panel's conclusions as to violation(s) and the UWC panel's recommendations as to penalty, in whole or in part. The Law School and other University Title IX Coordinators are available to assist with informal (non-disciplinary) responses to such complaints and to provide guidance regarding the resources available to students. For more information see <https://smr.yale.edu>.

2. Any member of the Law School may refer an alleged violation of the Law School Code to the Complaint Committee in writing. This Committee shall be composed of two members of the faculty, selected by lot from a list of five appointed by the Dean at the commencement of the academic year; and one student, selected by lot from a list of five appointed by the Dean at the commencement of the academic year. This Committee shall be constituted at the commencement of the academic year, and the faculty and student members shall be rotated at such time as a new alleged violation is referred to the Committee. The individual against whom allegations of a violation of the Code have been made may elect to have students excluded from service on the Committee; in such cases the Committee shall consist of three faculty members, selected in the same way.
3. The Complaint Committee shall consider and investigate any charges referred to it; such investigation shall, where practicable, include an interview with the individual charged. If the Committee finds reasonable cause to believe that a member of the Law School has committed an offense which calls for disciplinary action, it shall refer the charge and its findings to the Dean. The Committee shall make its decisions by majority vote.
4. The Dean or the Dean's representative shall seek an informal settlement of the complaint through consultation with the individual charged or the individual's representative. With the written consent of the individual charged, the Dean or the Dean's representative may dispose of the charge, imposing appropriate penalties. If the individual charged prefers to have the charge considered by the Hearing Panel, the Dean shall refer the charge and the findings of the Complaint Committee to that body. If after the consultation, the Dean concludes that in the best interests of the School the charges should be considered by the Hearing Panel, the Dean shall refer the charge and findings of the Complaint Committee to that body.
5. The Hearing Panel shall consist of three faculty members, selected by lot from a list of ten appointed by the Dean at the commencement of the academic year; and two students, selected by lot from a list of ten appointed by the Dean at the commencement of the academic year. Persons on the Complaint Committee and members of the faculty who have been involved in the investigation of the charges under consideration may not serve on the Hearing Panel.

Where practicable, the Hearing Panel shall be constituted anew for each charge or series of related charges referred to it. After its formation, its members shall select a Presiding Officer from among their number. The individual charged may elect to have students excluded from service on the Panel; in such an instance, the Panel shall consist of five faculty members. A maximum of three challenges to the composition of the panel may be made by the individual charged. Panel members so challenged shall be replaced in the manner in which they were originally appointed or selected.

6. The Complaint Committee shall act on charges referred to it within seven working days of the date on which charges were referred, except that the Complaint Committee may fix a longer period of time for its action if it decides that such a step would best serve the interest of fairness to the individual charged. The Dean's Office shall take action on charges referred to it under Para. 4 within seven working days of the date on which charges are conveyed to it by the Complaint Committee. Upon the referral

- of charges to the Hearing Panel, it shall serve written notice on the individual charged within three working days. Such written notice shall contain the charges, detailed with sufficient particularity to afford the individual charged a fair opportunity to prepare a defense. Written notice may be served on the individual charged in person or by registered or certified mail.
7. In exceptional situations, the Dean may propose to the Hearing Panel the reference of disputed questions of fact to an independent hearing examiner or tribunal acceptable to the Panel and to the individual charged. With the written agreement of the individual charged, the Hearing Panel may make such a reference for the purpose of obtaining a determination as to facts.
 8. The Hearing Panel shall name a hearing date and notify the individual charged, concurrently with service of written notice of charges. Such a hearing shall normally be set seven to fourteen working days from the date on which written notice was served on the individual charged. A hearing may be set more than fourteen days from the serving of the notice if the Hearing Panel determines such action would best serve the interest of fairness to the individual charged.
 9. Hearings shall be conducted in private unless the individual charged requests in writing that the hearing be held in public. In such instances, the hearing shall be conducted in public. During the course of public hearings, the Hearing Panel may set such conditions on public attendance, including rules limiting attendance to members of the Law School, as it deems necessary to guarantee an orderly and fair hearing.
 10. The Dean shall appoint a member of the faculty to present the evidence with respect to the complaint in any proceeding before the Hearing Panel, or in proceedings under Para. 7, to the hearing examiner or tribunal. The individual charged may select anyone to represent her or him at such proceedings. A faculty member shall be appointed by the Dean to represent any individual charged who requests such an appointment.
 11. In determining the admissibility of evidence, the Panel (and, in proceedings under Para. 7, the hearing examiner or tribunal) shall be guided by the standard of fairness to the individual charged. Except under unusual circumstances recognized by the law of evidence, evidence of prior offenses shall not be admitted on the issue of determining whether the person charged has committed the offense. In making its determinations, the Panel (and, in proceedings under Para. 7, the hearing examiner or tribunal) will consider only evidence presented at the hearing. The Panel (and, in proceedings under Para. 7, the hearing examiner or tribunal) shall be persuaded by clear and convincing evidence before it may find against the individual charged, who shall have the benefit of the presumption of innocence.
 12. The individual charged has the right to present witnesses on his or her own behalf; to remain silent; to cross-examine witnesses appearing against him or her; and to present a concluding argument when the taking of evidence has been concluded.
 13. If an individual charged does not appear before the Hearing Panel (or, in proceedings under Para. 7, the hearing examiner or tribunal) on the date scheduled for the hearing, the Panel shall determine whether such non-attendance is justifiable. If it determines that the absence of the individual charged is not justifiable, the Panel (or, in proceedings under Para. 7, the hearing examiner or tribunal) shall proceed and pass upon the charge nonetheless. All witnesses called by the Hearing Panel or the

individual charged have a moral duty to appear and testify truthfully, except that no witness is under a duty to give testimony which may incriminate him or her.

14. A verbatim record shall be kept of all proceedings before the Hearing Panel (and, in proceedings under Para. 7, the hearing examiner or tribunal). Such record may be a tape recording or stenographic transcription, and shall be available to the individual charged in any proceeding. Records will be treated as confidential, and kept in the custody of the Dean, who will make them available (1) to the person charged, upon request; and (2) to other persons involved in the proceeding, for good reason, and upon their request.
15. The Hearing Panel shall reach its conclusions by a majority vote, except that suspension for more than a year or expulsion cannot be recommended by a vote of less than four to one. In recommending penalties, the Panel shall be guided by the principle stated in the preamble to this Code, namely, that of primary concern for the educational mission of the School.
16. The findings and recommendation of the Hearing Panel shall become final unless the individual against whom the Hearing Panel has made an adverse finding, and recommended a penalty, requests the Dean to review the record and decision of the Hearing Panel within ten days of its decision. The Dean may in her or his discretion modify but not increase the penalties recommended by the Hearing Panel. In such instances, the Dean shall where practicable act within a week of receiving the request.

In cases where the Dean is requested to review the decision of the Hearing Panel, the findings and recommendations of that Panel, and the Dean's disposition of the request, shall be deemed laid on the table before the Faculty for a week from the day of the Dean's decision, and the Faculty may, at the request of five members, assume appellate jurisdiction within that period.
17. In cases of appellate review of a decision of the Hearing Panel by the Faculty, the individual against whom the Hearing Panel has made an adverse finding, and recommended a penalty, may elect to have student representatives excluded from attendance at the Faculty meetings at which the appeal is considered. The Faculty may affirm, modify, or reverse and remand the findings or recommendations of the Hearing Panel, but it may not increase the penalties recommended by the Hearing Panel. It shall consider the records of the Hearing Panel, and may hear oral argument. It may reverse and remand when it concludes that new evidence likely to alter the outcome of the case has been uncovered or that there was substantial and prejudicial error in the conduct of the hearing, the determination of facts, or the interpretation or application of the Law School Code. An appeal on the grounds of new evidence may be made at any time. The faculty shall hear an appeal within ten working days of the date on which it decides to undertake appellate review, and make its determination as soon as may be thereafter.
18. In situations of emergency, the Dean may, after appropriate warning, summarily suspend an individual when, in the Dean's judgment, the conduct of that individual constitutes a flagrant and continuing violation of the Code, or seriously threatens harm to the individual student or to any other person, or to the property of the Law School or the University, or of members or visitors to the Law School or the University. Without prejudice to the rights under the first two sentences of Para. 4, an

individual suspended under this paragraph may have his or her case brought before the Hearing Panel within 48 hours of the suspension.

At the commencement of the hearing, the suspension shall be lifted by the Hearing Panel, unless it concludes that a continuation of the suspension is necessary. The Hearing Panel has jurisdiction to revive a suspension which has been lifted at any time until the final disposition of the charge.

IV.

In the case of minor offenses not specifically mentioned in Section II (A), the Dean may take such measures as he or she deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, oral reprimand, demand for apology, letter of reprimand, and placing the offender on probation for not more than 30 days, but excluding expulsion or suspension (except as provided in Section III (18) of the Code).

In the case of minor measures which do not become part of the offender's personal record (e.g., oral reprimand, apology) the action of the Dean shall be final. In all other cases, the offender shall have the right to appeal within one week in the manner provided in Section III (17) of the Code.

In any case the Dean shall have discretion to refer the matter to the minor offenses tribunal without taking action. The minor offenses tribunal shall consist of two faculty members and one student chosen by lot from the lists for Hearing Panels provided for in Section III (5) of the Code. In such cases, the tribunal shall have authority to impose as an appropriate sanction any which the Dean is authorized to impose.

The offender may appeal from a decision of the minor offenses tribunal in the manner provided in Section III (16) and (17) of the Code.

If an individual on probation violates probation the individual may be suspended or expelled if, but only if, the Hearing Tribunal, provided for in Section III (5) of the Code, determines that the cumulative offenses merit such penalty.

V.

A Committee on Disciplinary Policy shall be a standing committee of the Faculty. It shall, among its responsibilities, review the operation of this Code, and propose amendments when in its judgment such amendments are desirable.

Appendix

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY POLICY

Academic integrity is a core value of the Law School. All members of the community are expected to demonstrate the highest degree of ethics and honesty.

Violations of academic integrity include but are not limited to:

- Cheating or assisting another student to cheat through the use of unauthorized materials or information before, during, or after an examination or other written exercise.
- Participating in unauthorized collaboration on graded course work such as take-home examinations.
- Falsifying data in any work product.

- Plagiarizing or otherwise failing to give proper attribution or credit to ideas or text from another source, including published works, another person's work, data collection services, or materials on the Internet.
- Submitting for academic credit work procured or purchased from another person or source without permission of the instructor and the deputy dean.
- Submitting the same work, or a substantial portion of work, in more than one course without permission of the instructors involved and the deputy dean.
- Submitting for academic credit work done for compensation or as uncompensated work done in a professional setting, without disclosing to the instructor the compensated or professional circumstances under which the work was performed. Students submitting such work would be well advised also to seek the permission of the individual or entity for whom the work was done.

Law School community members should comply with the University's Human Research Protection Program (HRPP), which sets forth ethical standards, policies, and procedures for research that involves human subjects. Researchers should consult the HRPP Policies and Procedures to determine whether a project requires advance review and approval by an Institutional Review Board. See <https://your.yale.edu/research-support/human-research/policies-procedures-guidance-and-checklists>.

Academic Requirements and Options

REGISTRATION

All new J.D., J.S.D., LL.M., and M.S.L. students are required to register in person at the Law School on August 19, 2019. Ph.D. students are required to register with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences on the Graduate School's schedule.

All returning students are required to register in person at the Law School on August 26, 2019. J.D. students may not register for their penultimate term unless they have completed one of the two writing requirements (see Writing Requirements, below).

For the spring term, all students must register in person at the Law School on January 13, 2020.

First-term J.D. students will not be allowed to register unless they have provided the registrar with a digital photograph and an official transcript confirming the award of a bachelor's degree. Incoming first-term students must submit no later than October 15, 2019, a final, official transcript from the institution that awarded their undergraduate degree. Students who fail to do so will be withdrawn from the Law School.

Transfer students must provide the registrar with a digital photograph and official transcripts of a bachelor's degree and the first year of law school.

A fee of \$50 will be charged for late registration. This fee will be waived only with the registrar's written permission to register late. Written permission must be received prior to the designated registration day.

Classes commence on August 26, 2019, for the fall term and January 13, 2020, for the spring term.

COURSE SELECTION

All J.D. students, except first-term students, and all graduate students may sample courses and rearrange course selections for a period of time following registration, as specified by the registrar. After that time period, a student may not add or drop a course unless (a) on application to the instructor, the student can establish good cause for adding or dropping the course; (b) the registrar concurs in the recommendation of the instructor; and (c) the student retains at least 12 units and no more than 16 units for the term, or the assistant dean for academic affairs and the registrar approve another number of units. Forms for adding and dropping courses must be signed by the instructors of the respective courses and filed with the Office of the Registrar. A course requiring an examination must be added or dropped by the final day of classes. In fall 2019, the deadline for adding or dropping such a course will be Wednesday, December 4; in spring 2020, the deadline will be Monday, April 20. A fee of \$20, \$40, or \$80 will be charged for each late course change, depending on the time of the change. A fee of \$200 will be charged for any course change that occurs in a term subsequent to the term in which the course was offered.

LIMITED ENROLLMENT

A faculty member may set a limit on or special qualifications for enrollment in a course, and these will be specified in the course description. If no such limitations have been set, enrollment in a course will be limited only by the availability of classroom space. If

enrollment is limited, then students must apply during a special sign-up period that usually occurs in June for fall-term courses and in October for spring-term courses.

A student applying for more than one course in which enrollment is limited must indicate preferences among these courses by designating a first choice, a second choice, and up to three third choices. This ranking may be used by faculty in making selections among students. A student who is accepted in such a limited enrollment course will be enrolled in that course during the first online enrollment period. Students who decline a place in such a limited enrollment course must remove that course from their schedule during the open enrollment period and notify both the professor and the registrar, so that their place in the course may be offered to someone else. Students may list three choices for courses designated as requiring the permission of the instructor; four choices for courses designated as experiential; and four choices for courses that do not require permission or have other restrictions, other than a designated maximum enrollment.

CREDIT/FAIL UNITS

A faculty member may offer a course or program of individual work on a credit/fail basis if the faculty member believes the work makes it infeasible to give individual grades. A faculty member may offer any course or program of individual work on a credit/fail basis for some or all of the students participating. Similarly, a faculty member may offer the option of taking a designated credit/fail course or clinic on a graded basis for some or all of the students participating. The faculty member should make these determinations at the beginning of the term. If a student is given the option to change the grading basis of a course, clinic, or program of individual work, the student must exercise the option within the first two weeks of the term by filing the appropriate form with the Office of the Registrar by the published deadline for the term. After this deadline, the grade mode may not be changed by the student or the faculty member.

EXAMINATIONS AND PAPERS

Law School examinations are given during a period (normally two weeks) at the end of the term.

The registrar may, for good cause shown, permit students to take an examination at a time different from that indicated on the official examination schedule. Requests for such permission may be made only during the last week of classes, except in case of sudden emergencies, such as illness. In fall 2019, requests for rescheduled examinations must be made between November 18 and December 4; in spring 2020, between April 13 and 24.

The registrar may permit extra time on examinations for students in their first year at the Law School if their native language is not English and if the language of instruction at their undergraduate or previous institution was not English. No extra time will be permitted for any student who attended an undergraduate institution where the language of instruction was English.

All papers assigned during the term, and all papers submitted in lieu of examinations in courses where that is authorized, are due, unless otherwise indicated by the instructor, on the final day of the examination period for that term.

For good cause, instructors may authorize extensions of time for the completion of papers. The authorization must be in writing, and extensions will be permitted for no

more than sixty days after the close of the term in which the paper is assigned. Extensions of time beyond these limits shall be approved only in cases in which the student obtains, in writing, permission from both the instructor and the registrar. Such permission must include a specific due date and must be filed with the registrar. If the student does not meet regular or extended deadlines for a paper or examination, the instructor may award a grade of Failure for the paper or examination.

GRADES FOR ALL DEGREE STUDENTS

Honors Performance in the course demonstrates superior mastery of the subject.

Pass Successful performance in the course.

Low Pass Performance in the course is below the level expected for the award of a degree.

Credit The course has been completed satisfactorily; no particular level of performance is specified. All first-term courses and certain advanced courses are offered only on a credit/fail basis.

Failure No credit is given for the course.

Requirement Completed (RC) Indicates J.D. participation in Moot Court or Barristers' Union.

There is no required "curve" for grades in Law School classes. Individual class rank is not computed.

An instructor's evaluation of the quality of a student's work is final and may not be appealed, except where a student alleges that the grade resulted from discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, or sexual orientation. Students should raise such allegations with the dean of the Law School.

CALCULATION OF COURSE CREDIT UNITS

A "credit hour" is the amount of work that reasonably approximates:

1. not less than one hour of classroom or direct faculty instruction and two hours of out-of-class student work per week for fifteen weeks, or the equivalent amount of work over a different amount of time; or
2. at least an equivalent amount of work as required in subparagraph (1) of this definition for other academic activities as established by the institution, including simulation, field placement, clinical co-curricular, and other academic work leading to the award of credit hours.

"One hour" of classroom or direct faculty instruction is fifty minutes. An "hour" for out-of-class student work is sixty minutes.

Teaching block times are designed to calculate the 750 minutes per credit unit for thirteen weeks of instruction plus the calculation of either the equivalent of one additional week for the time of a final examination or, for a seminar where a substantial research paper is required, the additional non-seat supervision time that is needed to complete such course requirement.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.)

To qualify for the J.D. degree, students must at all times meet the conditions for continuation as a degree candidate, complete a total of 83 units of satisfactory work, satisfy the writing requirements and other requirements specified below, spend at least six full terms or the equivalent thereof in residence, and be recommended for the degree by the faculty. No degree will be awarded if incomplete work remains on a student's record.

Attendance at Yale Law School must be full-time for a period of six terms. Each term, including the final term in residence, a student must enroll for no fewer than 12 and no more than 16 units of credit, unless approval is given by the appropriate dean and the registrar. Such approval is granted only in unusual circumstances. During the terms that students are enrolled and in residence at Yale Law School, they cannot be simultaneously enrolled, either full-time or part-time, in any other school or college either within Yale University or at any other institution.

In accordance with American Bar Association accreditation standards and sound educational policy, the Law School requires regular class attendance for a student to receive credit for a course. Instructors have the discretion to have more specific attendance requirements, which they announce at the beginning of the term.

For additional information about requirements for transfer students, see Transfer Policy/Advanced Standing, in the chapter Admissions, Expenses, and Financial Aid. For additional information about requirements for joint-degree programs, see Joint Degrees, below.

First Term

Each student must take courses in Constitutional Law, Contracts, Procedure, and Torts and Regulation. In one of these subjects, the student is assigned to a small group. This seminar-style course, with about sixteen students, integrates elementary training in legal research and writing with regular course work. All first-term courses are graded on a credit/fail basis.

Curriculum after the First Term

To graduate, students must, after the first term, satisfactorily complete at least 67 units of credit. As a condition for graduation, a student must successfully complete a course of study of not fewer than 83 credit hours. At least 64 of these credit hours shall be in courses that require attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction.* A maximum of 10 of the 83 units required for graduation may be for supervised research and reading. Students are free to select their own curriculum, but each student must complete (1) the basic course in Criminal Law or Criminal Law and Administration, (2) a course of at least 2 units substantially devoted to issues of legal ethics or professional responsibility, (3) one or more experiential courses totaling at least 6 credit hours (see below); and (4) the writing requirements described below. Students should consult the YLS:Courses site to ascertain which courses meet the legal ethics/professional responsibility and experiential credit requirements. Students who plan to sit

for the New York Bar should consult the YLS:Courses site also to ensure that they enroll in a professional responsibility course that satisfies the New York State Bar requirements.

In order to be designated as a course that meets the experiential requirement, the course must be a simulation course, law clinic, or field placement, be primarily experiential in nature, and must: (1) integrate doctrine, theory, skills, and legal ethics, and engage students in performance of one or more of the professional skills identified in Standard 302; (2) develop the concepts underlying the professional skills being taught; (3) provide multiple opportunities for performance; and (4) provide opportunities for self-evaluation. In order to receive experiential credit for clinical fieldwork, students must take the corresponding seminar in the same term the fieldwork is performed.

A student may not use a course to satisfy more than one of the following requirements: Professional Responsibility, Supervised Analytic Writing, Substantial Paper, 6 experiential credit hours.

*In calculating the 64 credit hours of regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction for the purpose of ABA Standard 311(b), the credit hours may include: (1) credit hours earned by attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction; (2) credit hours earned by participation in a simulation course or law clinic in compliance with ABA Standard 304; (3) credit hours earned through distance education in compliance with ABA Standard 306; and (4) credit hours earned by participation in law-related studies or activities in a country outside the United States in compliance with ABA Standard 307.

In calculating the 64 credit hours of regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction for the purpose of ABA Standard 311(b), the credit hours shall not include any other course work, including, but not limited to: (1) credit hours earned through field placements and other study outside of the classroom in compliance with ABA Standard 305; (2) credit hours earned in another department, school, or college of the university with which the law school is affiliated, or at another institution of higher learning; (3) credit hours earned for participation in co-curricular activities such as law review, moot court, and trial competition; and (4) credit hours earned by participation in studies or activities in a country outside the United States in compliance with ABA Standard 307 for studies or activities that are not law-related.

Conditions for Continuing as a J.D. Candidate

A J.D. student who receives a Failure in any course or individual work may, with permission of the instructor, repeat the same for credit and must repeat and pass the same if it is a required course.

Students must maintain Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) in both quantitative (pace) and qualitative terms. SAP will be assessed at the end of each academic year for J.D. students.

Quantitative (pace) measures Each student in the J.D. program must complete a minimum of 83 credit hours over the course of six terms in residence (or the equivalent). To maintain full-time status in good standing, each student must be enrolled in the four required courses in the first term (16 credit hours) and in 12 to 16 credit hours in each subsequent term, generally averaging 13 or 14 credit hours per term over the five terms after the first term in residence. Enrollment beyond six terms, or at less than full time, is approved by the dean only in extraordinary circumstances. The maximum time frame for a student to complete J.D. requirements is eighty-four months from the date the student matriculated in law school, including terms on leave. Students who have not completed

their degree requirements will be withdrawn from the Law School eighty-four months from the date of matriculation, or twenty-four months after their sixth term, whichever occurs first.

Each student in the J.D. program must complete 75 percent of the credit hours attempted by the end of the first year of study and 75 percent of the credit hours attempted by the end of the second year of study. One of the two writing requirements, the Substantial Paper or the Supervised Analytic Writing Paper, must be completed and certified before students may register for their penultimate term in the J.D. program.

Qualitative measures Students will be disqualified as J.D. candidates and will not be allowed to continue in the Law School if they receive (1) two Failures in any one term; (2) a total of three Failures; (3) Low Pass or Failure in four or more courses by the end of the third term; (4) Low Pass or Failure in five or more courses by the end of the fourth term; (5) Low Pass or Failure in six or more courses by the end of the fifth term; or (6) Low Pass or Failure in a total of seven or more courses. A student who has been disqualified as a J.D. candidate for not maintaining satisfactory grades will not be readmitted without a vote of the Faculty in Executive Session.

At the end of students' first and second terms, an assistant or associate dean will consult with students if they appear to be doing marginal work. The dean will discuss with these students the advisability of continuing in the Law School.

At the end of each academic year, the registrar will send a degree-progress report to all continuing J.D. candidates, including notification of graduation requirements completed, in progress, or not yet begun. The appropriate dean will consult with any student who appears not to be making satisfactory academic progress. The dean and the student will prepare an academic plan and formal schedule for the completion of in-progress work. For complete details on the Satisfactory Academic Progress policy for J.D. candidates, see https://law.yale.edu/system/files/documents/pdf/Public_Affairs/SAP_Policy_Final.pdf.

Limitations on Credit/Fail Units

After the first term, a student must satisfactorily complete at least 51 units of graded work. At least 9 graded units must be taken in the second term of law school. No more than a total of 5 units of ungraded credit in student-directed programs may be counted toward the degree.

Credit/fail work will not be accepted toward fulfillment of the Supervised Analytic Writing requirement. The Substantial Paper requirement may be satisfied by a paper written for a Supervised Research program on a credit/fail basis, or a course offered on a credit/fail basis. For Substantial Papers that are written as Supervised Research, the election of graded or credit/fail must be made at the beginning of the project.

Writing Requirements

For graduation, each student must complete 3 units of Supervised Analytic Writing and prepare a Substantial Paper of at least 2 units. Prior to beginning work on a Supervised Analytic Writing paper or Substantial Paper, a student should secure the approval of the supervising faculty member. At least one of these writing requirements must be satisfied

before a student can register for the penultimate term at the Law School. Specifically, the Law School requires that the supervisor of one of those writing projects must certify the student's successful completion of the project before the student can register for the penultimate term (see Registration, above); the faculty certification must include a final grade for the paper. For most J.D. students, the penultimate term is the fifth term; however, for joint-degree students, the penultimate term is the fourth term. For students who will enter their penultimate term in the fall, the deadline for final certification is August 1; for those whose penultimate term is the spring, the deadline is the last day of the fall-term examination period.

A Supervised Analytic Writing paper for 3 units involves work that is closely supervised by a professor and is designed to increase the student's proficiency in legal research, analytic reasoning, and writing in a single field of concentration; the paper may not be purely descriptive in character. Supervised Analytic Writing papers may not be submitted on a credit/fail basis and must be certified with a final grade of Pass or higher. Students are strongly encouraged to begin their Supervised Analytic Writing paper no later than the beginning of their penultimate term. Many faculty members require a two-term commitment for Supervised Analytic Writing papers and will not supervise students beginning papers in their last term.

A Substantial Paper for 2 units of credit, although not necessarily meeting the criteria for a Supervised Analytic Writing paper, must be a significant written project. Supervisors may accept Substantial Papers written for a Supervised Research program or course offered on either a graded or credit/fail basis. For Substantial Papers that are written as Supervised Research, the election of graded or credit/fail must be made at the beginning of the project. If a Substantial Paper is certified on a graded basis, the final grade must be Pass or higher.

Supervised Analytic Writing papers or Substantial Papers may be prepared in connection with (1) seminars or courses, (2) research and writing under faculty supervision (see below), or (3) the Intensive Semester Research Program (see below). Work done in courses outside the Law School will not be accepted in satisfaction of the writing requirements.

Only instructors with particular appointments at Yale Law School are eligible to serve as supervisors for Supervised Analytic Writing papers or Substantial Papers. For a complete list of which faculty and visitors may supervise Supervised Analytic Writing papers and Substantial Papers, please consult the Office of the Registrar's website.

OPTIONS WITHIN THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.)

Research and Writing Opportunities

Students have numerous opportunities to engage in research and writing under faculty supervision. These include writing in connection with seminar courses, writing in a clinical program, and individual research and writing under faculty supervision. The faculty encourages students to publish their written work in law journals and other periodicals and to make this work available to other scholars. Prizes are awarded for outstanding scholarly writing (see Prizes, in the chapter Alumni and Endowment Funds).

Clinical Programs

Yale Law School offers more than three dozen live-client clinics and experiential learning classes, providing students the opportunity to obtain practical experience and develop lawyering skills in a variety of practice areas. Students, supervised by faculty members and practicing attorneys, interview clients, write briefs, prepare witnesses, try cases, negotiate settlements, draft contracts, participate in commercial transactions, write legislation and regulatory proposals, and argue appeals in state and federal courts, including the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and the Connecticut Supreme Court. Students are eligible to participate in live-client clinics and appear in court beginning in the spring term of their first year. Approximately 80 percent of all students take at least one clinic, and many students participate in two or more.

A number of Yale's live-client clinics operate within a single law firm, the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization (LSO). These clinics include: (1) Challenging Mass Incarceration Clinic, representing clients in federal sentencing proceedings and Connecticut state post-conviction cases; (2) Samuel Jacobs Criminal Justice Clinic, representing criminal defendants in state and federal proceedings; (3) Housing Clinic, representing clients in mortgage foreclosures, landlord-tenant, and fair housing cases; (4) Ludwig Center for Community and Economic Development, providing legal services and other professional consultation services to community groups involved in affordable housing, banking, and economic development efforts; (5) Advanced Sentencing Clinic, handling cases involving Connecticut and federal sentencing law, policy, and practice; (6) Veterans Legal Services Clinic, representing Connecticut veterans and their organizations in disability benefits, discharge upgrade, and civil rights matters, as well as legislative and regulatory advocacy projects; and (7) Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic, representing immigrants and low-wage workers and their organizations in labor, immigration, civil rights, and other areas.

All LSO clinics involve close collaboration among new students, experienced students, and supervising clinical faculty. LSO also devotes special attention to issues of professional responsibility and client-centered lawyering. Cases brought by LSO and its legislative, regulatory, and transactional efforts have helped make new law protecting the rights of clients in the various projects and have secured concrete benefits for individuals, families, and communities around the state.

In addition to the LSO clinics, Yale Law School offers other clinics, projects, and experiential learning opportunities. These include (1) Appellate Litigation Project, representing pro se clients before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; (2) Capital Punishment Clinic, representing people facing the death penalty; (3) Connecticut Parentage Act Coalition; (4) Entrepreneurship and Innovation Clinic, providing legal counsel to for-profit and nonprofit entrepreneurs; (5) Environmental Protection Clinic: Policy and Advocacy, addressing environmental law and policy problems for client organizations; (6) Ethics Bureau at Yale, advising lawyers on professional responsibility issues; (7) Financial Markets and Corporate Law Clinic, formulating policy statements on proposed regulation; (8) Global Health and Justice Practicum, working on topics at the intersection of public health, rights, and justice; (9) International Refugee Assistance

Project, providing legal representation to refugees; (10) Legal Assistance: Beshar/Lehner Gender Violence Clinic, representing survivors of domestic violence in both civil and criminal matters; (11) Legal Assistance: Immigrant Rights Clinic, representing immigrants and their organizations in Connecticut before administrative agencies and in the legislature; (12) Legal Assistance: Reentry Clinic, providing civil representation to people with criminal convictions to help them reenter society; (13) Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic, providing practical experience in human rights work; (14) Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic, focusing on issues of government transparency and freedom of expression; (15) Peter Gruber Rule of Law Clinic, focusing on issues of national security law, antidiscrimination, and climate change; (16) Prosecution Externship, assisting state and federal prosecutors before and after trial; (17) Reproductive Rights and Justice Project, representing reproductive health care providers and/or patients in cases being handled by attorneys at national organizations; (18) San Francisco Affirmative Litigation Project, researching and litigating public interest lawsuits with lawyers in the Office of the San Francisco City Attorney; and (19) Supreme Court Advocacy Clinic, representing clients pro bono before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In addition to simulation courses in trial practice, civil litigation, and appellate advocacy, the Law School offers a number of new business practice courses, in areas as diverse as private capital markets, corporate crisis management, international arbitration, negotiation and drafting M&A agreements, and start-ups and the law.

Student-Directed Forensic, Experiential, and Editorial Programs

In the second term, students may begin participating in programs managed primarily by students under the general supervision of a faculty adviser. These programs are described in the chapter Student Organizations and Journals.

Because the study of law during the first term of law school is a difficult endeavor that requires nearly total concentration, students in their first term are strongly discouraged from working on law journals or participating in any activities other than their regular course work.

Reading Groups and Supervised Reading and Research Programs

After the first term and with the approval of the supervising faculty member, students may undertake reading or research programs for credit. There are two types of programs: (1) supervised reading or research with a faculty member, and (2) faculty-sponsored reading groups. No more than 10 units of credit for such reading or research programs may be counted toward the 83 units required for graduation. No more than 4 of these 10 units may be for participation in reading groups.

In the case of supervised reading or research, the program must be arranged with the faculty member and filed with the Office of the Registrar within the first two weeks of the term. In any term, a student may take at most 6 units of supervised research and supervised reading, no more than 3 of which may be for supervised reading. The registrar's permission is required for a student to take more than 3 units of supervised research and supervised reading with a single supervisor in a term.

In the case of an approved reading group, each participating student may receive no more than 1 unit of credit, which must be ungraded. To obtain approval for a reading group, the student(s) organizing the group must submit a written proposal to the registrar. The proposal must (1) describe the law-related topic to be examined, (2) provide a complete reading syllabus, and (3) be reviewed and approved by the sponsoring faculty member. To receive credit, students must attend at least 750 minutes of group meetings. As noted above, no more than 4 units of credit for reading groups may be counted toward the 83 units required for graduation. For fall 2019, the deadline for submitting faculty-reviewed and approved proposals to the registrar will be Monday, August 5; for spring 2020, Monday, December 9.

Intensive Semester Research Program

The Intensive Semester Research Program provides an opportunity for students in their fourth or fifth term to immerse themselves intensively in a major research project leading to a significant academic product, either at or away from the Law School. Approval of a proposal for an Intensive Semester is restricted to special situations where devotion of one-sixth of a student's law school career to a single intensive research project has clear academic justification. The Intensive Semester Research Program is not designed to provide an externship experience, law school credit for public service, or opportunities to live away from New Haven for pressing personal reasons.

Under the program, students may devote an entire term to supervised and specialized research overseen by both a member of the Yale Law School faculty and, if away from the Law School, an on-site supervisor. A research project pursued away from the Law School may be located at an archival site or at a site for fieldwork where necessary to achieve the student's research goals. Whenever an Intensive Semester is to be pursued at a location away from the Law School, the on-site supervisor who has agreed to supplement the faculty member in overseeing the student's work will be expected, at the conclusion of the Intensive Semester, to submit a report to the faculty supervisor describing and assessing the student's research or fieldwork. Evaluation of the student's written product will remain the responsibility of the supervising faculty member.

To apply for the program a student must submit a comprehensive written research proposal to the registrar. The proposal should describe in detail (1) the student's qualifications to undertake the proposed research; (2) the nature and significance of the research to be undertaken; (3) the expected product of the research; (4) the special circumstances that make an Intensive Semester, rather than a conventional semester spent at the Law School, more effective for attaining the student's educational goals; and (5) the necessary relationship between any fieldwork and the research and writing component. The proposal must be accompanied by the written approval of the faculty member agreeing to supervise it and a statement by the faculty supervisor indicating why in the supervisor's judgment the proposal should be approved. Each proposal will be reviewed by the Faculty Committee on Special Courses of Study for compliance with these requirements.

An Intensive Semester can be taken for up to 12 units of credit. The number of units to be graded will be determined by the faculty supervisor, but (1) work performed by the student for credit but not under direct faculty supervision may receive no more than

9 ungraded credits, and (2) at least 3 graded credits must be for the faculty-supervised research paper. The faculty-supervised written work may, with the approval of the instructor, be designated in the application as being undertaken in satisfaction of the Supervised Analytic Writing requirement or the Substantial Paper requirement.

Proposals for Intensive Semesters are reviewed twice during the academic year, once in the fall term and again in the spring term. The specific deadlines for submitting Intensive Semester Research Program proposals can be found on the Important Dates calendar published by the Office of the Registrar. An Intensive Semester Research Program application will be accepted by the registrar only if the student has completed all work in previously taken courses. A student whose application has been approved by the Intensive Semester Research Program Committee may register for the Intensive Semester Research Program only if all prior course work is complete. Students may not take an Intensive Semester during their final term nor take more than one Intensive Semester while at the Law School. Students who undertake an Intensive Semester away from the Law School will be expected to complete the balance of their legal education in residence at the Law School.

Full tuition is charged during the Intensive Semester regardless of where the project is pursued. Financial aid from the Law School will be awarded under the same circumstances and in the same manner as to students in residence. A student may have financial aid budgets adjusted to reflect the extra, nonreimbursed costs, if any, of living and working away from New Haven, but the Law School will not necessarily adjust financial aid for all such extra costs, especially in connection with foreign placements.

A student may not receive compensation from any source for work related to the Intensive Semester Research Program. The student may, however, be permitted to accept reimbursement, from the agency or organization at which the student is located for field-work purposes, to cover the extra costs referred to above, if those financial arrangements are disclosed in detail in the application for the Intensive Semester Research Program and approved in advance by the director of financial aid.

Courses Outside the Law School

After the first term, students may take for Law School credit a limited number of courses in the Graduate School, other professional schools, or the undergraduate college of Yale University. Such courses must be relevant to the student's program of study in the Law School or planned legal career. To obtain permission to take such a course, a student must provide a written statement explaining how the course relates to the student's legal studies or future law practice and must have (1) the recommendation of a Law School faculty member, (2) permission from the instructor of the course, and (3) permission of the registrar. The registrar determines the appropriate number of units of credit to be awarded for the course. Only one outside course per term is ordinarily allowed, and at most 12 units of credit for such courses may be counted toward the 83 units required for the degree. Of the 12 possible units of outside credit, no more than 6 units of study in a foreign language may be counted toward the J.D. Students may not undertake supervised independent study or enroll in an outside practicum with non-Law School faculty. An

outside course may be elected on a credit/fail basis only if the other school or department permits that option for that course. The requirements of the other school or department must, of course, be satisfied. Other schools' bulletins are available online at <https://bulletin.yale.edu>.

Note to students planning to sit the bar examination in New York State: Although courses outside the Law School may be counted toward the graduation requirements, to a maximum of 12 units, such units may not be part of the 64 classroom hours required for certification to sit the New York Bar.

JOINT DEGREES

In cooperation with other schools of Yale University, the Law School offers programs leading to a master's degree and a J.D. or to a doctorate and a J.D. These programs are intended for those who wish to acquire specialized skills or some body of knowledge related to law. All proposals must be submitted to and approved by the Faculty Committee on Special Courses of Study. Except in unusual circumstances, joint-degree status will not be formally approved until the student has satisfactorily completed the first term at the Law School.

While joint degrees have been most common with the Graduate School and the School of Management, students have also arranged joint-degree programs with the Divinity School and the Schools of Forestry & Environmental Studies, Medicine, and Public Health. A joint-degree program is also offered in conjunction with the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. On a case-by-case basis, the Law School has permitted students to pursue joint degrees with relevant programs in other universities as well.

During terms that joint-degree students are enrolled and in residence at Yale Law School, they cannot be simultaneously enrolled, either full-time or part-time, in any other school or college either within Yale University or at any other institution. Joint-degree students must satisfy one of the two writing requirements before they can register for their penultimate term at the Law School (see Writing Requirements, above). Joint-degree students who receive 12 units of joint-degree credit may not count other outside courses toward the J.D. For more information on joint-degree requirements, consult the Office of the Registrar's website at YLS: Inside.

Master of Arts

Some Graduate School departments and programs offer one-year master's degrees for Yale Law School students, e.g., Economics, and others offer two-year programs. Students should consult the director of graduate studies in the relevant department for information about the program.

Application for a master's degree program can be made at the same time as application to the Law School or during the student's first or second year at the Law School. Detailed instructions about applications should be obtained from the Graduate School Office of Admissions.

Master of Business Administration

The School of Management offers a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.), which is normally completed in two years. The three-year J.D./M.B.A. joint-degree program reduces the time to obtain both degrees to three academic years (six terms without a summer session). The program is available to prospective students applying simultaneously to the Law School and the School of Management and to first-year Yale Law students. The three-year J.D./M.B.A. is directed to students interested in business law-related practice as well as in careers as entrepreneurs and managers in business and nonprofit organizations, and as policy makers. Students in the three-year J.D./M.B.A. program will graduate with their entering class at each school.

A more detailed program description and application instructions can be found at <https://law.yale.edu/JDMBA>.

A J.D./M.B.A. joint-degree program, in which the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees are earned in four years, is also offered as an option. Students may apply to both the Law School and the School of Management simultaneously, or they may apply during their first year at the School of Management or their first or second year at the Law School.

Doctorate

It is possible to combine study for the J.D. and Ph.D. degrees. The total time in residence and the details of each program of study must be taken up with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the director of graduate studies in the relevant department, and the Law School. Students interested in such a program must be admitted to the two schools separately. They may apply to both simultaneously or, having been admitted to the Law School or the Graduate School, may apply for admission to the other program. Ordinarily, the Law School encourages a joint-degree candidate to complete the J.D. within four years. The deadline for application to Ph.D. programs varies. Please check the Graduate School website (<https://gsas.yale.edu>) for application information for the specific program of interest. Applicants who are potentially interested in a joint J.D.-Ph.D. program may direct any questions to the Admissions Office.

J.D./PH.D. IN FINANCE

This joint-degree program with the School of Management is intended for students wishing to pursue a career in business law teaching. The program is structured to permit course requirements to be completed in four years. The expectation is that law students will apply for admission to the School of Management graduate program in their first year of law school. Law students may apply at any time, but waiting to do so will lengthen the time necessary to complete the required course work. Law students interested in applying to the program should contact the director of the Yale Law School Center for the Study of Corporate Law. More detailed information about program requirements is available at <https://ccl.yale.edu/jd-phd-finance>.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND READMISSION, EXTENDING TIME FOR COMPLETION OF DEGREE, AND CREDIT FOR WORK DONE AT ANOTHER LAW SCHOOL

Leaves of Absence and Readmission

A leave of absence may be taken only with the permission of the dean or the dean's delegate. A leave may be arranged under terms the dean deems appropriate, provided that a definite time is fixed for the student's return to the Law School and that the following limitations shall apply. A student who has completed at least one term and who has been on leave of absence, other than a medical leave of absence as set forth below, for no more than two academic years shall be readmitted unless the dean recommends otherwise to the Faculty in Executive Session, as the dean may in extraordinary cases. A student who has not completed the first term will ordinarily not be granted a leave of absence except on serious medical or personal grounds. When a leave has been granted on such grounds, the dean may authorize readmission within a period of two academic years and, in the case of medical leave, as set forth in the medical leave of absence policies below. Readmission following leaves of more than two academic years may be granted in accordance with and upon completion of the terms of a plan approved by the dean prior to the student taking the leave. Such extended leaves may be arranged for personal or academic reasons.

Readmission after a leave of more than two academic years may be conditional upon less than full credit being allowed for prior work completed. In such cases, with the consent of the dean, the student will not be excluded from taking courses for which prior credit had been earned. The original credit for such courses will be canceled. Tuition will be charged in accordance with the rates prevailing at the time of readmission.

Readmission in any circumstances other than those described may be sought by petition to the Student Petitions Committee.

Students on leave of absence will be charged a special roster fee of \$175 per term to be maintained on the school records during periods of nonattendance.

MEDICAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE

A student who must interrupt study because of illness or injury may be granted a medical leave of absence with the approval of the dean or the dean's delegate, on the written recommendation of a physician on the staff of Yale Health.

The Law School reserves the right to place a student on a mandatory medical leave of absence when, on recommendation of the director of Yale Health or the chief of the Mental Health and Counseling department, the dean of the School determines that, because of a medical condition, the student is a danger to self or others, the student has seriously disrupted others in the student's residential or academic communities, or the student has refused to cooperate with efforts deemed necessary by Yale Health and the dean to make such determinations. Each case will be assessed individually based on all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the level of risk presented and the availability of reasonable modifications. Reasonable modifications do not include fundamental alterations to the student's academic, residential, or other relevant communities or programs; in addition, reasonable modifications do not include those that unduly burden University resources.

An appeal of such a leave must be made in writing to the dean of the Law School no later than seven days from the effective date of the leave.

An incident that gives rise to voluntary or mandatory leave of absence may also result in subsequent disciplinary action.

Before a student on medical leave may register for a subsequent term at the Law School, the student must secure written permission to return from a physician at Yale Health and must comply with the requirements for readmission set forth by the dean. The general policies governing all leaves of absence, described above, shall apply to medical leaves.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

A student who is making satisfactory progress toward degree requirements and wishes or needs to interrupt study temporarily for reasons of pregnancy or childrearing may be granted a leave of absence for parental responsibilities. Any student planning to have or care for a child is encouraged to meet with the dean or the dean's delegate to discuss leaves and other short-term arrangements. The general policies governing all leaves are described above. The general policies governing health coverage for leaves of absence are described in the chapter Yale University Resources and Services, under Health Services.

U.S. MILITARY LEAVE READMISSIONS POLICY

Students who wish or need to interrupt their studies to perform U.S. military service are subject to a separate U.S. military leave readmissions policy. In the event a student withdraws or takes a leave of absence from Yale Law School to serve in the U.S. military, the student will be entitled to guaranteed readmission under the following conditions:

1. The student must have served in the U.S. Armed Forces for a period of more than thirty consecutive days;
2. The student must give advance written or oral notice of such service to the dean or the dean's delegate. In providing the advance notice the student does not need to indicate an intent to return. This advance notice need not come directly from the student, but rather, can be made by an appropriate officer of the U.S. Armed Forces or official of the U.S. Department of Defense. Notice is not required if precluded by military necessity. In all cases, this notice requirement can be fulfilled at the time the student seeks readmission, by submitting an attestation that the student performed the service.
3. The student must not be away from the School to perform U.S. military service for a period exceeding five years (this includes all previous absences to perform U.S. military service but does not include any initial period of obligated service). If a student's time away from the School to perform U.S. military service exceeds five years because the student is unable to obtain release orders through no fault of the student or the student was ordered to or retained on active duty, the student should contact the dean or the dean's delegate to determine if the student remains eligible for guaranteed readmission.
4. The student must notify the School within three years of the end of U.S. military service of the intention to return. However, a student who is hospitalized or recovering from an illness or injury incurred in or aggravated during the U.S. military service

has up until two years after recovering from the illness or injury to notify the School of the intent to return.

5. The student cannot have received a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge or have been sentenced in a court-martial.

A student who meets all of these conditions will be readmitted for the next term, unless the student requests a later date of readmission. A student who fails to meet one of these requirements may still be readmitted under the general readmission policy but is not guaranteed readmission.

Upon returning to the School, the student will resume education without repeating completed course work for courses interrupted by U.S. military service. The student will have the same enrolled status last held and with the same academic standing. For the first academic year in which the student returns, the student will be charged the tuition and fees that would have been assessed for the academic year in which the student left the institution. Yale may charge up to the amount of tuition and fees other students are assessed, however, if veteran's education benefits will cover the difference between the amounts currently charged other students and the amount charged for the academic year in which the student left.

In the case of a student who is not prepared to resume studies with the same academic status at the same point at which the student left or who will not be able to complete the program of study, the School will undertake reasonable efforts to help the student become prepared. If after reasonable efforts, the School determines that the student remains unprepared or will be unable to complete the program, or after the School determines that there are no reasonable efforts it can take, the School may deny the student readmission.

Extending Time for Completion of Degree

Yale Law School requires students to complete their work for the J.D. degree in six terms in residence or the equivalent thereof. The Law School recognizes, however, that some students have special needs—arising because of serious illness, severe economic constraints, or extraordinary familial obligations—to extend their period of study. In such circumstances, students may petition to reduce their course load for a number of terms. Such petitions are subject to the following conditions:

1. All students must complete the required work of the first term on a full-load basis.
2. Upon satisfactory completion of the first term, a student may petition to reduce the work of any one term from the normal minimum of 12 units to fewer units. But in no event may a student enroll, even on a reduced-load basis, for fewer than 8 units per term. Ordinarily permission shall be granted only in cases of serious illness, severe economic need, or extraordinary familial obligation.
3. Students who receive permission to pursue some of their work on a reduced-load basis must complete all required units of satisfactory work in no more than eight terms of residence.
4. Upon acceptance by the Law School and before submitting a deposit, students may request that the dean rule on whether their particular situation justifies a reduced-load curriculum, as described above, after the first term. Such a ruling would be conditional

on the continuation, after the first term, of the situation that made reduced-load law study appropriate.

Credit for Work Done at Another Law School

A student wishing to obtain credit toward the J.D. degree for work done at another law school must petition the dean for permission. The dean shall ordinarily grant such permission only in cases of significant personal hardship. To grant such permission, the dean must find that the proposed program of study is acceptable and that it will count for no more than 24 units of credit toward meeting Yale Law School's degree requirements. Such credit will be given only for work completed in residence at the other law school, with a weighted average determined in advance by the dean, that would be at least the equivalent of a Pass at Yale Law School. Students denied permission by the dean may appeal to the Student Petitions Committee. No more than one year of residence and the associated units of credit will be granted for work taken at another school. Work done at another law school will not be accepted in satisfaction of the writing requirements.

BAR REQUIREMENTS

Admission to practice law depends not only upon adequate academic performance in law school and successful completion of the bar examination, but also upon satisfaction of the requirements of the particular jurisdiction as to subject matter and proof of good character. These requirements differ from state to state, and students should inform themselves of the requirements of the jurisdictions in which they are interested. Because some states have early registration requirements, students should check state rules as soon as possible.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Law (Ph.D.)

In conjunction with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Yale University, the Law School offers a Ph.D. in Law program, the first of its kind in the United States. This program prepares students who have earned a J.D. at an accredited U.S. law school to embark upon a career in the legal academy or other careers that require a scholarly mastery of law. The program gives students a broad foundation in the canonical texts and methods of legal scholarship and supports students in producing original scholarship in the form of a dissertation. The program strongly encourages, but does not require, interdisciplinary approaches to the study of law. Full details on this program are available in the Bulletin of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, available online at <https://bulletin.yale.edu>.

The Degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.)

The Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) program is designed for graduates of the LL.M. program at Yale Law School who intend to teach law. To qualify for the J.S.D. degree, an admitted candidate must submit a dissertation that makes a substantial contribution to legal scholarship.

After a dissertation has been approved by the candidate's dissertation committee and the faculty of Yale Law School, the director of graduate programs shall submit a copy (either printed or as a pdf file) to the Law Library. For up to six months following faculty approval of the degree, the degree candidate may submit a revised version (correcting typographical errors, revising footnotes, or making other changes approved by the candidate's committee).

If the dissertation or any portion of it is thereafter published, the published version shall state that it has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a graduate law degree at Yale Law School. All J.S.D. dissertations accepted by the faculty of Yale Law School shall be available for circulation through the Yale Law School Digital Repository and as a permanent part of the Law Library collection. Classified or restricted research is not accepted as part of the dissertation. Candidates may petition the Law School's Graduate Policy Committee to limit electronic and public access to their dissertations, but permission will be approved only for compelling reasons. Under normal circumstances, all dissertations must be available for inspection by any member of the Yale University faculty or administration.

Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) will be assessed at the end of each academic year for J.S.D. candidates. *Quantitative (pace) measures:* J.S.D. candidates must spend at least two terms in residence at Yale Law School. This requirement may be satisfied by residence as an LL.M. candidate. The J.S.D. dissertation must be completed and approved by the student's dissertation committee by May 1 of the fifth year after J.S.D. admission. *Qualitative measures:* J.S.D. candidates must demonstrate satisfactory progress toward completion of the dissertation in the annual Dissertation Progress Report (DPR). Candidates shall submit a detailed report of their research, writing, and professional activities at the end of each academic year. This report must be certified by the candidate's faculty supervisor, who must confirm that the candidate is making adequate progress each academic year.

Admission to the J.S.D. program does not carry with it a commitment of financial support. Financial aid is awarded based on demonstrated financial need only, and the extent and conditions of any support will be individually arranged. Support will be provided for a maximum period of two academic years (four terms) in residence. A summer stipend for up to three summers may be provided to support full-time work on the dissertation in New Haven.

More than two academic years in residence may be allowed if candidates have funding for tuition, living expenses, etc.; are making good progress on their dissertations; and have approval from their committee supervisors.

For information on admission procedures for the J.S.D. program, please see the chapter Admissions, Expenses, and Financial Aid.

The Degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.)

Each year, the Law School admits a limited number of graduate students to pursue studies in law beyond the first professional degree. Admission is generally open only to those committed to a career in teaching law.

Graduate students are admitted for one year of study leading to the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.). Each LL.M. student is invited to utilize the resources of the Law School to create a program of study that will best prepare that individual for a career in research and teaching. Beyond meeting credit requirements for the degree, no uniform course of study is prescribed for LL.M. students. An LL.M. student's program of study consists of a minimum of 24 units of credit (at least 12 units per term, unless approval is granted by the assistant dean or director of graduate programs), which must include at least 18 units of regular course offerings (in the Law School or in other schools at the University). With approval of the instructor and a Law School faculty member, up to 6 units of credit toward the LL.M. degree may be earned in courses in other schools in the University. Up to 6 units of research supervised by a Law School faculty member may be counted toward the LL.M. degree. Participation in reading groups and supervised reading may not exceed 3 units and does not count toward the required 18 units of regular course offerings, but may count toward the required 24 units. During the program, a minimum of 18 units (or 16 units if a student takes a first-term ungraded course) must be taken for a grade. If a student is given the option to change the grading basis of a course, clinic, or program of individual work to credit/fail, the student must exercise the option within the first two weeks of the term by filing the appropriate form with the Office of the Registrar by the published deadline for the term. After this deadline, the grade mode may not be changed by the student or the faculty member.

Students will be withdrawn from the LL.M. program if they receive one Failure or more than one Low Pass during the two academic terms. A student who has been withdrawn as an LL.M. candidate for failure to maintain satisfactory grades will only be readmitted upon a favorable vote of the Faculty in Executive Session.

Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) will be assessed each term for LL.M. students. *Quantitative (pace) measures:* Each student in the LL.M. program must complete a minimum of 24 credit hours over the course of two terms in residence. To maintain full-time status in good standing, each student must be enrolled in 12 to 16 credit hours each term, unless the assistant dean or director of graduate programs has approved an exception. LL.M. students are expected to complete all degree requirements by the end of the spring term of the academic year during which they matriculate. Each student must complete 100 percent of all credit hours attempted by the end of the second term unless, in extraordinary circumstances, an extension has been approved by the Graduate Policy Committee. In the event of such an extension, all LL.M. work must be completed successfully by December 1 of the calendar year in which the student was to have graduated. Students who have not successfully completed the LL.M. requirements by this time will be withdrawn. To maintain SAP, each student in the LL.M. program must complete 75 percent of the credit hours attempted by the end of the first term of study and 100 percent of all credit hours attempted by the end of the second term. *Qualitative measures:* Students will be disqualified as LL.M. candidates and will not be allowed to continue in the program if they receive one Failure or more than one Low Pass during the two academic terms. A student who has been disqualified as an LL.M. candidate for failure to maintain satisfactory grades will not be readmitted without a favorable vote of the Faculty in Executive Session.

For information on admission procedures for the LL.M., please see the chapter Admissions, Expenses, and Financial Aid. Admission does not carry with it a commitment of financial support. Financial aid is awarded based on demonstrated financial need only, and the extent and conditions of any support will be individually arranged.

The Degree of Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.)

The Law School established the Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) degree program for a small number of non-lawyers who seek to obtain a basic familiarity with legal thought and to explore the relation of law to their disciplines. It is a one-year terminal program designed for those who do not desire a professional law degree, but who are interested in a more formal affiliation with the Law School and a more rigorous curriculum than that offered by the visiting researcher program. Students in the M.S.L. program are ordinarily experienced scholars with doctorates who have research or teaching objectives in mind, or mid-career journalists seeking an intensive immersion in legal thinking so that they are better able to inform their audiences upon their return to journalism. Those who have completed a professional law degree are not eligible for the program. Participants in the M.S.L. program are not eligible for subsequent admission to the J.D. program at Yale Law School.

Candidates for the M.S.L. degree are required to complete at least three of the first-term courses (12 units), plus an additional 15 units, for a total of at least 27 units. There are four first-term courses (Constitutional Law, Contracts, Procedure, and Torts; see First Term, in the chapter Academic Requirements and Options). The M.S.L. student may substitute an elective for one of the first-term courses. The second term is entirely elective and affords opportunities for independent research and clinical experience in addition to regular courses and seminars. With approval of the instructor and a Law School faculty member, up to 6 units of credit toward the M.S.L. degree may be earned in courses in other schools at the University. Up to 6 units of credit toward the M.S.L. degree may be earned from research supervised by a Law School faculty member; participation in reading groups and supervised reading may not exceed 2 units.

In the second term, at least 10 of the minimum 12 units required must be graded units. If a student is given the option to change the grading basis of a course, clinic, or program of individual work to credit/fail, the student must exercise the option within the first two weeks of the term by filing the appropriate form with the Office of the Registrar by the published deadline for the term. After this deadline, the grade mode may not be changed by the student or the faculty member.

Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) will be assessed each term for M.S.L. students. *Quantitative (pace) measures:* Each student in the M.S.L. program must complete a minimum of 27 credit hours over the course of two terms in residence. Each student must successfully complete at least three of the first-term courses (Constitutional Law, Contracts, Procedure, and Torts and Regulation) during the fall term. Each student must be enrolled in at least 12 credit hours each term. M.S.L. students are expected to complete all degree requirements by the end of the spring term of the academic year during which they matriculate. Each student must complete 100 percent of all credit hours attempted by the end of the second term unless, in extraordinary circumstances, an extension has been approved by the Graduate Policy Committee. In the event of such an extension, all

M.S.L. work must be completed successfully by December 1 of the calendar year in which the student was to have graduated. Students who have not successfully completed the M.S.L. requirements by this time will be withdrawn. To maintain SAP, each student in the M.S.L. program must complete 75 percent of the credit hours attempted by the end of the first term of study and 100 percent of all credit hours attempted by the end of the second term. *Qualitative measures:* Students will be disqualified as M.S.L. candidates and will not be allowed to continue in the program if they receive one Failure or more than one Low Pass during the two academic terms. A student who has been disqualified as an M.S.L. candidate for failure to maintain satisfactory grades will not be readmitted without a favorable vote of the Faculty in Executive Session.

For information on admission procedures for the M.S.L. program, please see the chapter Admissions, Expenses, and Financial Aid. Admission to candidacy does not carry with it a commitment of financial support. Financial aid is awarded based on demonstrated financial need only, and the extent and conditions of any support will be individually arranged.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The Yale Law School is committed to the protection of free inquiry and expression in the classroom and throughout the school community. In this, the School reflects the University's commitment to and policy on freedom of expression as eloquently stated in the Woodward Report (Report of the Committee on Freedom of Expression at Yale, 1974). See <https://studentlife.yale.edu/guidance-regarding-free-expression-and-peaceable-assembly-students-yale>.

Admissions, Expenses, and Financial Aid

THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.)

Admissions

The small size of Yale Law School—approximately 200 in each entering class—requires an extremely selective admissions process. Admission is subject to approval by the dean, pursuant to policies promulgated by the faculty of the School and the Corporation of Yale University. Overall, the Law School seeks the most promising students in terms of professional and academic distinction. Students are considered for admission regardless of financial need.

An information brochure may be downloaded through the Yale Law School website at <https://law.yale.edu>.

To apply for the class entering in August 2020, an applicant must:

1. Have received or expect to receive a bachelor's degree (or the equivalent) from an approved undergraduate institution before registration.
2. Take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) no later than January 2020 *or* take the GRE and ensure that the Law School receives the score from the Educational Testing Service by the application deadline.
3. Arrange for the submission of transcripts of undergraduate and graduate schools attended to the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) for its Law School Credential Assembly Service (CAS). Any new undergraduate grades received during the application process may be submitted through LSAC, which sends updated reports to law schools.
4. Arrange for the timely submission of at least two letters of recommendation, preferably from professors under whom the applicant has studied and preferably in upper-level courses in the major field of study. Applicants should submit letters through the LSAC letter of recommendation service, which is included as part of the CAS subscription. Please visit www.lsac.org for instructions on using this service.
5. Complete and electronically submit an admissions application form through LSAC by February 15, 2020. It is the applicant's responsibility to make certain all application components are submitted in a timely fashion.
6. Pay the nonrefundable application fee of \$85.

A completed file consists of the application form, a 250-word essay, a personal statement, two letters of recommendation, and a CAS report. Personal interviews are not part of the admissions process. The timing of submission does not affect an applicant's chances of admission to the Law School.

The Admissions Office notifies applicants by e-mail when their application has been received and when it is complete. Frequent phone and e-mail inquiries about application status delay consideration of applications. An applicant to whom an offer of admission is being made will be notified immediately after the decision is made. A file may be read by as many as four faculty readers; most applicants receive a decision in March or April.

Admitted applicants must submit the Intent to Enroll form before their acceptance will be deemed final and a place held for them in the next entering class. In submitting

the Intent to Enroll form, applicants agree that they are not holding seats at any other law school via a deposit or other type of enrollment commitment.

Admitted applicants may request a one-year deferral by submitting a letter to the admissions committee explaining the reasons for and circumstances of the deferral. Deferral requests should be made as soon as possible after acceptance. Applicants admitted from the waitlist are ineligible for deferral. A two-year deferral may be granted in certain exceptional cases.

No person is eligible for admission who has been excluded from any law, undergraduate, graduate, or professional school for deficiency in scholarship or because of misconduct. Any material misstatements on the application form or any form of application dishonesty (including fraudulent practices relating to the LSAT) will be considered disqualifying misconduct by the admissions committee.

Incoming first-term students must submit no later than October 15, 2019, a final, official transcript from the institution that awarded their undergraduate degree. Students who fail to do so will be withdrawn from the Law School.

No student may commence studies as a first-year student in the J.D. program in the spring term; all new J.D. students must start in the fall term. The Law School does not have an evening division, nor is there a summer session. Yale Law School offers no online or correspondence courses.

Any requests for exceptions to the admissions and application requirements stated above should be addressed by e-mail to admissions.law@yale.edu or in writing to the Admissions Office, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215.

Information concerning LSAC services, including the CAS and the LSAT, may be obtained directly from the Law School Admission Council (LSAC), online at www.lsac.org; by mail at 662 Penn Street, Newtown PA 18940; or by telephone at 215.968.1001.

Transfer Policy/Advanced Standing

Students who have completed one year of full-time course work (or the equivalent) in residence at another U.S. law school may apply to transfer to Yale; at least two years of course work must be done at Yale Law School. Credit will be granted only if the other law school is approved by the American Bar Association and if the applicant maintained a weighted grade average of not less than B (or an equivalent) for all work in that school. A maximum of 28 units will be transferred from that school toward the J.D. requirements at Yale Law School. To be considered, an applicant must have received or expect to receive a bachelor's degree (or the equivalent) before matriculating at Yale Law School. Applicants in special programs in U.S. law schools who have completed the first year of law school while completing the requirements for a bachelor's degree may be considered for transfer.

Transfer applications are available through LSAC and must be submitted by June 17, 2020. A completed application file includes an application form, a personal statement, a CAS report, deans' certifications from all degree programs in which the applicant has been enrolled, law school transcripts, and at least two letters of recommendation from law school professors. CAS reports should be updated to reflect the applicant's complete undergraduate record. Spring-term law school grades must be received by Yale Law School before decisions can be made. Decisions on transfer candidates will be made by no later than mid-July.

Normally, applicants from foreign law schools should apply for admission to the first year of the J.D. program. Requests for advanced standing based on work done outside the United States should be made to the appropriate associate dean after an offer of admission to the first-year program has been made.

Visiting Students

In special circumstances, a student enrolled in a J.D. program at another law school may apply for admission on a full-time, nondegree basis. Visiting students may attend for one term or one year, earning credit toward a degree at their home institutions. The admissions committee considers past academic performance as well as applicants' special circumstances when rendering decisions on such requests.

Applicants who wish to apply as visiting students should submit their application to the Admissions Office in an envelope marked "Visiting Student Request." A visiting student application form may be obtained by sending an e-mail to admissions.law@yale.edu, or by writing to the Admissions Office, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215. A complete application for visiting students contains an application form, a CAS report, deans' certifications from all degree programs in which the applicant has been enrolled, a law school transcript, two letters of recommendation from law school professors, and a cover letter explaining the applicant's reason for visiting. CAS reports should be updated to reflect the applicant's complete undergraduate record.

Visiting students must have permission from their degree-granting schools to earn credit for course work at Yale Law School. Any conditions imposed by those schools must also be communicated to the appropriate associate dean. Visiting students must pay full tuition to Yale Law School and are eligible to apply for federal and supplemental loans, but are not eligible for Yale Law School scholarships/grants. Visiting students may have limited or restricted access to participation in student-run journals and may have a lower priority than Yale Law students in limited-enrollment courses.

Financing Law School

Quality legal education is expensive, and the Law School draws on the University, alumni, and friends to keep annual tuition well below the per student cost of education. Through a combination of loans, grants, and postgraduate loan forgiveness programs, the School seeks to reduce further the burden of education costs on those students demonstrating financial need. Approximately three-quarters of the student body receives some form of financial assistance. Extensive assistance to meet the cost of loan repayment for graduates is provided through the Career Options Assistance Program. Yale Law School is also an approved program for educational benefits from the Veterans Administration.

TUITION AND EXPENSES

Tuition, including mandatory fees, in 2019–2020 is \$33,064 per term. The total yearly bill is \$66,128, not including other necessary expenses such as books, food, housing, hospitalization insurance fees, etc. Bills are payable before the beginning of each term at the University Office of Student Financial Services.

Previously deferred students who paid tuition deposits when they committed to enroll will have those deposits credited to their tuition bills. Should a previously deferred student withdraw before registration in the fall, all previously paid tuition deposits will be forfeited.

Students will be charged a special roster fee of \$175 per term to be maintained on the school records during periods of nonattendance.

Tuition Rebate and Refund Policy On the basis of the federal regulations governing the return of federal student aid (Title IV) funds for withdrawn students, the rebate and refund of tuition is subject to the following policy:

1. For purposes of determining the refund of Title IV funds, any student who withdraws from the Law School for any reason during the first 60 percent of the term will be subject to a pro rata schedule that will be used to determine the amount of Title IV funds a student has earned at the time of withdrawal. Funds are earned according to the percentage of the term completed. A student who withdraws after the 60 percent point has earned 100 percent of the Title IV funds. In 2019–2020, the last days for refunding federal student aid funds will be October 28, 2019, in the fall term and March 27, 2020, in the spring term.
2. For purposes of determining the refund of institutional aid funds and for students who have not received financial aid, tuition will be rebated in accordance with the following policy:
 - a. 100 percent of tuition will be rebated for withdrawals that occur on or before the end of the first 10 percent of the term (September 5, 2019, in the fall term and January 23, 2020, in the spring term).
 - b. A rebate of one-half (50 percent) of tuition will be granted for withdrawals that occur after the first 10 percent but on or before the last day of the first quarter of the term (September 21, 2019, in the fall term and February 9, 2020, in the spring term).
 - c. A rebate of one-quarter (25 percent) of tuition will be granted for withdrawals that occur after the first quarter of a term but on or before the day of midterm (October 18, 2019, in the fall term and March 17, 2020, in the spring term).
 - d. Students who withdraw for any reason after midterm will not receive a rebate of any portion of tuition.
3. The death of a student shall cancel charges for tuition as of the date of death, and the bursar will adjust the tuition on a pro rata basis.
4. If the student has received student loans or other forms of financial aid, funds will be returned in the order prescribed by federal regulations; namely, first to Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loans, if any; then to Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loans; next to any other federal, state, private, or institutional scholarships and loans; and finally, any remaining balance to the student.
5. Recipients of federal and/or institutional loans who withdraw are required to have an exit interview before leaving Yale. Students leaving Yale receive an exit packet from Student Financial Services with instructions on completing this process.

The estimated minimum amounts required for all expenses for the academic year, including tuition, are stated in the section on financial aid, below.

STUDENT ACCOUNTS AND BILLS

Student accounts, billing, and related services are administered through the Office of Student Financial Services, which is located at 246 Church Street. The office's website is <http://student-accounts.yale.edu>.

Bills

Yale University's official means of communicating monthly financial account statements is through the University's Internet-based system for electronic billing and payment, Yale University eBill-ePay. Yale does not mail paper bills.

Student account statements are prepared and made available twelve times a year at the beginning of each month. Payment is due in full by 4 p.m. Eastern Time on the first business day of the following month. E-mail notifications that the account statement is available on the University eBill-ePay website (<http://student-accounts.yale.edu/ebep>) are sent to all students at their official Yale e-mail addresses and to all student-designated proxies. Students can grant others proxy access to the eBill-ePay system to view the monthly student account statements and make online payments. For more information, see <http://sfas.yale.edu/proxy-access-and-authorization>.

Bills for tuition, room, and board are available during the first week of July, due and payable by August 1 for the fall term; and during the first week of November, due and payable by December 1 for the spring term. The Office of Student Financial Services will impose late fees of \$125 per month (up to a total of \$375 per term) if any part of the term bill, less Yale-administered loans and scholarships that have been applied for on a timely basis, is not paid when due. Nonpayment of bills and failure to complete and submit financial aid application packages on a timely basis may result in the student's involuntary withdrawal from the University.

No degrees will be conferred and no transcripts will be furnished until all bills due the University are paid in full. In addition, transcripts will not be furnished to any student or former student who is in default on the payment of a student loan.

The University may withhold registration and certain University privileges from students who have not paid their term bills or made satisfactory payment arrangements by the day of registration. To avoid delay at registration, students must ensure that payments reach Student Financial Services by the due dates.

Payments

There are a variety of options offered for making payments. Yale University eBill-ePay (<http://student-accounts.yale.edu/ebep>) is the *preferred* means for payment of your monthly student account bill. The ePayments are immediately posted to the student account. There is no charge to use this service. Bank information is password-protected and secure, and a printable confirmation receipt is available. On bill due dates, payments using the eBill-ePay system can be made up to 4 p.m. Eastern Time in order to avoid late fees.

For those who choose to pay the student account bill by check, a remittance advice and mailing instructions are included with the online bill available on the eBill-ePay website. All bills must be paid in U.S. currency. Checks must be payable in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank. Payments can also be made via wire transfer. Instructions for wire transfer are available on the eBill-ePay website.

Yale does *not* accept credit card payments.

A processing charge of \$25 will be assessed for payments rejected for any reason by the bank on which they were drawn. In addition, the following penalties may apply if a payment is rejected:

1. If the payment was for a term bill, late fees of \$125 per month will be charged for the period the bill was unpaid, as noted above.
2. If the payment was for a term bill to permit registration, the student's registration may be revoked.
3. If the payment was given to settle an unpaid balance in order to receive a diploma, the University may refer the account to an attorney for collection.

Yale Payment Plan

The Yale Payment Plan (YPP) is a payment service that allows students and their families to pay tuition, room, and board in ten equal monthly installments throughout the year based on individual family budget requirements. It is administered by the University's Office of Student Financial Services. The cost to enroll in the YPP is \$100 per contract. For enrollment deadlines and additional details concerning the Yale Payment Plan, see <http://student-accounts.yale.edu/ypp>.

FINANCIAL AID

Applicants for financial aid must complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), which is available online at <https://fafsa.ed.gov>. A Financial Aid Application and Scholarship Tool (FAAST) application is also required and is available online at <https://faast.law.yale.edu>. Applications must be submitted by April 15 for continuing students. Admitted students should submit their FAFSA and FAAST as soon as possible after admittance. No financial aid application will be processed unless it is completely filled out, including the required information about parents' finances. Students who are twenty-nine years of age or older as of December 31 of the academic year for which aid is requested need not supply information about parental finances.

The estimated budget for a single student for travel, books, and all living costs for the academic year 2019–2020 is \$22,417. Individual cases may, of course, vary from these estimates, but all financial aid need determinations are based on these averages.

Among the goals of the aid policy are allocating grant resources to the neediest students and balancing graduates' educational indebtedness. The Law School therefore uses a formula that increases the proportion of grant as total need increases. Students whose total need is relatively low will normally receive only loan assistance. While the formula varies each year, in 2019–2020 students are expected to meet \$48,300–\$50,300 (depending on their class year) of need with loans, typically relying on federally guaranteed loans to the maximum extent possible. The remainder of each award above the required loan portion is ordinarily met through grants from the Law School. The Law School expects students who receive grants to help provide stewardship through letters, reports, or meetings with donors.

In calculating individual financial aid awards, the student's financial resources—including student assets, summer and term-time employment, and spouse's and parents' contribution—are taken into account. The Law School treats students who are twenty-nine years old or older as of December 31 of the academic year for which aid is sought as

financially independent from their parents. For students twenty-seven and twenty-eight years old as of December 31, only one-half of the calculated parental contribution will be treated as a resource.

A handbook containing detailed information on financial aid policies is available from the Financial Aid Office, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215 or <https://law.yale.edu/financialaid>. The director and staff of the office are available to discuss financial aid matters.

SUMMER PUBLIC INTEREST FELLOWSHIP

The Summer Public Interest Fellowship (SPIF) program provides funds to Yale students working at public interest, government, and nonprofit organizations. In the summer of 2018, the Law School provided fellowships for two hundred students in the United States and around the world.

Student eligibility is based on financial need. Those who do not meet the needs test may still be able to receive SPIF funding or loans. In 2019, students are eligible to receive up to \$7,750 through SPIF.

CAREER OPTIONS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Yale Law School has long encouraged its graduates to consider the broad spectrum of careers available to them. In 1988 the School established the Career Options Assistance Program (COAP) to mitigate the influence of educational debts on the career choices of its graduates. COAP is one of the most generous postgraduation financial assistance programs in the country. In 2018 alone, COAP disbursed more than \$5.3 million in benefits to more than four hundred graduates.

COAP provides grants to cover the shortfall between graduates' educational loan payments and the amounts graduates can afford to pay from relatively modest incomes. Unlike many other loan forgiveness programs, eligibility is based upon compensation levels, not type of employment. COAP participants work in local, state, and federal government; nonprofit organizations serving the public interest; academia; and private practice. COAP assistance is also available to judicial clerks in the form of loans. Eligibility does not depend on the political or ideological orientation of the graduate, the employer, or the work.

COAP grants are calculated on the basis of the participant's income, indebtedness, and an imputed loan repayment schedule. Participants' gross income is adjusted with regard to spouses, dependents, and assets, and for graduates whose adjusted income is less than a certain "threshold" level, COAP covers the entire calculated repayment for qualified educational loans. Those with adjusted incomes over the threshold are expected to contribute a percentage of their income in excess of that amount toward repayment. Provisions are made for parental leave and for part-time work.

For further information, please contact the Financial Aid Office, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN LAW (PH.D.)

Applicants for this program must apply through the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at <https://gsas.yale.edu/admissions/degree-program-application-process>. General information about the program can be found at <https://law.yale.edu/phd>.

THE DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW (J.S.D.) AND MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)

Admissions

A J.S.D. applicant must:

1. Show promise of superior scholarship. Admission to the J.S.D. program is highly selective. It does not follow automatically from admission to the LL.M. program or from the award of the LL.M. degree, but rests entirely on the graduate committee's independent judgment of an applicant's qualifications. The Yale LL.M. degree must ordinarily have been awarded within the five years preceding the student's J.S.D. application.
2. Submit:
 - (a) a completed J.S.D. application form, plus a letter of application;
 - (b) a dissertation proposal;
 - (c) statements of contingent approval of three committee members willing to serve as supervisor and readers. The committee should be composed of at least two members of the Yale Law School faculty, one of whom must be the chair. A full-time faculty member of Yale University may serve as a second reader;
 - (d) letters of recommendation from two members of the Yale Law School faculty;
 - (e) a writing sample, which would ordinarily be a paper written as an LL.M. student.

The application and supporting materials should be submitted to the J.S.D. program by March 18, 2020. All J.S.D. admission decisions are typically announced in late April. Applicants who have been denied admission three times may not file further applications.

Students who have earned an LL.M. degree from another institution are rarely admitted and then only under extraordinary circumstances. Interested students from outside the Law School should contact the director of graduate programs (203.432.1681) to discuss their plans.

An LL.M. applicant must:

1. If from the United States, have graduated, or expect to graduate, with high rank from a law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association. If from another country, ordinarily have graduated, or expect to graduate, with high rank from a law school or law faculty with standards substantially equivalent to those of U.S. law schools. All offers of admission are contingent upon graduation. The Law School reserves the right to review or revoke admission if applicants fail to graduate with their degree cohort. As a general rule, admission is not available to persons who have already obtained the LL.M. degree or an equivalent degree from another law school in the United States.

2. Submit the following materials by December 1, 2019:
 - (a) a completed online application to Yale Law School along with the required essays;
 - (b) a current résumé or curriculum vitae;
 - (c) original or certified copies of all academic transcripts, from studies both in law and in other fields (or, in the case of international students, the nearest equivalent record of courses, grades, and rank). If transcripts are not in English, the originals must be accompanied by a certified English translation. Applicants must follow instructions from the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) as to transcript submission;
 - (d) at least two and no more than four letters of recommendation from law professors or other references commenting in detail on the academic and professional qualifications of the applicant (letters must be in English or accompanied by an English translation).
3. Take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), administered at centers throughout the world by the Educational Testing Service, no later than November 1, 2019, unless the applicant's undergraduate education or law degree was completed in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Canada, or Singapore, at an institution where English is the language of instruction. Applicants who have at least a four-year degree from the United States or the countries listed above may request a waiver of the TOEFL. The admissions committee requires a minimum score of 100 on the Internet-based TOEFL test. Yale Law School does not accept the IELTS examination.
4. Pay a nonrefundable application fee of \$75 (USD).

Application forms may be accessed online at <https://law.yale.edu/llm-admissions>. Early filing is recommended. The LL.M. application and all supporting documents must be submitted through the LSAC. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that all required documents are received by the LSAC in a timely manner. Incomplete applications will not be considered for admission. Fees are nonrefundable in the event that an application is not complete. LL.M. admission decisions are typically announced in mid-March. Previous applicants who were not admitted to the LL.M. program must submit a completely new application and pay the application fee. Applicants who have been denied admission three times may not file further applications.

Expenses and Financial Aid

Tuition and estimated living expenses for graduate students in the LL.M. program in 2019–2020 are the same as for J.D. students (see Financing Law School, above). Tuition for resident J.S.D. students in 2019–2020 is \$24,841. To remain registered at Yale Law School, nonresident J.S.D. students are charged a \$175 fee per term. An additional fee of \$175 will be charged upon approval of a dissertation.

Grants and loan funds for tuition and living expenses are awarded by the Law School on the basis of the individual student's demonstrated financial need, which includes an assessment of student assets and, if the student is twenty-eight years of age or younger, parental assets. Awards do not include funds for travel and research expenses. Applicants to the graduate programs are urged to apply to sources outside Yale Law School for support.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF STUDIES IN LAW (M.S.L.)

Admissions

Applicants for this program must:

1. Have a doctoral degree or be a doctoral candidate in a field other than law, unless the applicant is a working journalist. Journalists must have earned at least a bachelor's degree.
2. Submit:
 - (a) a completed application form available at https://law.yale.edu/graduate/msl_application.htm;
 - (b) a current résumé or curriculum vitae;
 - (c) a letter describing the applicant's professional experience and interest in the program;
 - (d) official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate work (transcripts must be in English or accompanied by an English translation, and must be submitted in an official envelope, signed across the seal by a school official or certifying institution);
 - (e) at least three and no more than five letters of recommendation from persons having knowledge of the candidate's academic ability and professional promise (letters must be in English or accompanied by an English translation);
 - (f) three to five examples of professional work for those applying as journalists;
 - (g) Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) report, unless the applicant's undergraduate education or law degree was completed in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Canada, or Singapore, at an institution where English is the language of instruction. Applicants who have at least a four-year degree from the United States or the countries listed above may request a waiver of the TOEFL. The admissions committee requires a minimum score of 100 on the Internet-based TOEFL test. Yale Law School does not accept the IELTS examination.
3. Pay a nonrefundable application fee of \$75 (USD).

Previous applicants who were not admitted to the M.S.L. program must submit a completely new application and pay the application fee. Applicants who have been denied admission three times may not file further applications.

The letter of application, supporting materials, and the nonrefundable application fee of \$75 payable to Yale Law School should be submitted to the M.S.L. Program, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215, by January 10, 2020. All M.S.L. admissions decisions are made and announced in March. Admission does not carry with it a commitment of financial support. Financial aid is awarded based on demonstrated financial need only, and the extent and conditions of any support will be individually arranged.

Expenses and Financial Aid

Fees for the program are the same as for the J.D. program. Financial aid for M.S.L. candidates is designed to supplement grants from outside sources, sabbatical salaries, and personal resources.

Grants and loan funds for tuition and living expenses are awarded by the Law School on the basis of the individual student's demonstrated financial need, which includes an assessment of student assets and, if the student is twenty-eight years of age or younger, parental assets. Awards do not include funds for travel and research expenses. Applicants to the graduate programs are urged to apply to sources outside Yale Law School for support.

Student Organizations and Journals, and Student Participation in Administration

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND JOURNALS

The *Alliance for Diversity*, an umbrella organization for all affinity groups, focuses on presenting a united coalition on measures of diversity advocacy, such as more diverse faculty hiring; better diversity outcomes with regard to journal admissions, clerkships, and postgraduate career paths; and a stated focus on fostering diversity and inclusion as Yale Law School values. The alliance also serves a social function by organizing cross-affinity-group social events, to help build community spirit among students of color.

The Yale Law School Chapter of the *American Constitution Society for Law and Policy* aims to revitalize and transform the legal debate by restoring to a central place in American law the fundamental principles of respect for human dignity, protection of individual rights and liberties, genuine equality, and access to justice.

The *Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA)* supports the interests of students of Asian Pacific American and Native American descent and raises awareness of challenges facing minorities in the law. APALSA has historically shared strong ties with the Native American Law Students Association (NALSA) and continues to serve as a community for students of Native American descent through the APALSA-NALSA alliance. APALSA also collaborates extensively with the South Asian Law Students Association (SALSA).

The *Asylum Seeker Advocacy Project (ASAP)* uses its remote representation model—originally developed to represent families while detained—to represent families in immigration courts nationwide. ASAP focuses on regions with few or no legal aid lawyers, using innovative methods and harnessing the talent of law student volunteers to scale efforts and expand pro bono capacity.

The *Black Law Students Association (BLSA)*, which is concerned with issues affecting members of the African diaspora, advances the interests of its members and the broader black community.

The *Capital Assistance Project (CAP)* matches YLS students with public defenders from around the country to provide research support for capital defense work. CAP also raises public awareness about death penalty and indigent defense related issues.

The *Catholic Law Students Association (CLSA)* promotes vigorous discussion of and growth in the Catholic faith at Yale Law School. The association meets regularly and sponsors social events, social justice projects, academic speakers, and devotional practices. The association also connects with other Catholic communities at Yale, including the St. Thomas More chaplaincy and Catholic student groups.

The *J. Reuben Clark Law Society* serves members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) and others interested in participating in its discussions and activities.

First Generation Professionals (FGP) seeks to provide a safe and welcoming space for Yale Law School students who are the first in their families to pursue a professional degree—primarily serving those who come from low-income, working class, or non-white-collar backgrounds—to discuss and assist each other with their concerns as they navigate the environment of Yale Law School. Additionally, FGP advocates for policies

that better meet the needs of its members and seeks to foster a broader conversation about class at Yale Law School.

The *Green Haven Prison Project* brings law students and inmates together for a seminar on legal and political issues concerning prisons.

The *Initiative for Public Interest Law at Yale, Inc.* is a nonprofit organization that provides start-up money for projects that protect the legal rights or interests of inadequately represented groups. It funds innovative projects that may have difficulty obtaining money from other sources due to the subject matter of the project or the approach taken by the project.

The *International Community @ YLS (InCo)* is a group for all international students across all academic programs at Yale Law School. The group provides programming centered on career planning, immigration advocacy, and community building.

The *International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP)* is a student-run organization with chapters at Yale Law School, New York University Law School, and Boalt School of Law at Berkeley working to improve the plight of international refugees. It was founded by students in the summer of 2008. IRAP's mission is to facilitate the resettlement of refugees from abroad, improve U.S. policy toward the refugee crisis, and ease the transition of newly resettled refugees to American life.

The *Latinx Law Students Association (LLSA)* promotes the academic, professional, and political interests of Latina/o students at Yale Law School.

The *Lowenstein Human Rights Project* matches small teams of students with human rights organizations, other public interest NGOs, and governments to work on specific research, writing, and advocacy projects concerning human rights issues. The Lowenstein Project regularly works with leading U.S.-based human rights organizations as well as smaller organizations headquartered in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The *Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project* is a collaborative teaching program that sends law students into local public high schools to teach Constitutional Law. Participants in this student-run organization also have the opportunity to coach their students in a national moot court competition in Philadelphia, the first round of which is run by the Yale chapter in New Haven.

The *Middle Eastern and North African Law Students Association (MENALSA)* provides a forum for engaging the Yale Law School community on the legal, political, social, and cultural realities of the peoples of North Africa and the Middle East, with particular focus on issues of discrimination, equality, citizenship, and human rights. It also serves as an institutional home and social network for law students of Middle Eastern and North African background or with an interest in the region.

The *Morris Tyler Moot Court of Appeals* is a competition in which each participant writes an extensive appellate brief and presents an appellate oral argument on a case scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court.

The *Muslim Law Students Association (MLSA)* serves as a vehicle for gathering Muslims and others interested in learning about Islamic legal issues and issues of concern to Muslims and other minorities.

The *National Lawyers Guild (NLG)* is dedicated to the need for basic change in the structure of our political and economic system.

The *Native American Law Students Association (NALSA)* supports the interests of students of Native American descent and works to advance and advocate for legal and

cultural issues affecting Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and American Indian Nations. NALSA is a member of the APALSA-NALSA alliance.

OutLaws is an organization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender members of the Law School community.

Project for Law and Education at Yale (PLEY) brings together law students (some former teachers, some not) who are passionate about public school reform in the United States. The organization sponsors a reading group, brings in guest speakers, and organizes other events devoted to education policy and the law.

The *Rebellious Lawyering Conference* (RebLaw) is an annual, student-run conference that brings together practitioners, law students, and community activists to discuss progressive approaches to law and social change.

The *South Asian Law Students Association* (SALSA) is an organization dedicated to promoting awareness of and engagement with South Asian American and South Asian cultural, legal, political, and social justice issues.

The *Temporary Restraining Order Project* (TRO Project) staffs an office at the courthouse to assist individuals seeking temporary restraining orders.

ThinkDifferent: The Yale Law Student Disability Coalition is an association of students who have learned to thrive with nontraditional learning styles or learning impairments. It is committed to providing a supportive, collaborative environment that helps students develop new and innovative ways to thrive in law school.

The *Thomas Swan Barristers' Union* organizes an annual intramural mock trial competition and sponsors a national trial advocacy team.

The *Thomistic Institute* student group fosters inquiry and debate among students and academics interested in foundational questions of law and philosophy. The touchstone of the group is the thought of Thomas Aquinas, a medieval Catholic philosopher and theologian, as well as engagement with other intellectual traditions and applications to contemporary discourse.

The *Women of Color Collective* (WoCC) is an affinity group for women of color. We provide social support, mentorship, and community.

The *Yale Animal Law Society* (a.k.a. Student Animal Legal Defense Fund) works to reduce animal suffering by fostering a community of concerned students, advocating for anti-cruelty legislation, providing resources on animal law, and reaching out to the wider Law School community.

The *Yale Environmental Law Association* (YELA) aims to build on Yale Law School's legacy as an important center for groundbreaking environmental thinking by drawing attention to all aspects of environmental law and related fields. It supports YLS community events, speakers and reading groups, and opportunities to connect and collaborate with other campus groups, and it promotes sustainability in the use of Law School facilities. YELA places special emphasis on the interdisciplinary, multifaceted character of environmental law and its relevance to a wide range of legal and policy issues.

The *Yale Federalist Society* (FedSoc) is a group of conservative and libertarian law students dedicated to fostering discussion of and debate on issues of law and public policy.

The *Yale Food Law Society* (FoodSoc) is a nonpartisan community that promotes the study of and engagement with food and agriculture law and policy. FoodSoc advocates an approach that is economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable. Food work brings together scholars, activists, policy makers, and professionals, and the society

represents students directly interested in the food system as well as those interested in how food law touches and concerns their primary area(s) of interest in the law.

The *Yale Health Law and Policy Society* (YHeLPS) creates interdisciplinary opportunities for students to learn about health law and policy by hosting speaker events, providing career support to students for summer and postgraduation jobs, and developing experiential learning opportunities that will enable students to actively participate in the field.

The *Yale Jewish Law Students Association* (JLSA) hosts Shabbat and holiday meals, arranges discussions on topics of Jewish and legal interest, and sponsors action in the public interest.

The *Yale Journal of Health Policy, Law, and Ethics* is an interdisciplinary journal whose staff members come from all of Yale's graduate and professional schools. The journal publishes pieces on many topics, ranging from civil rights enforcement in health care delivery to bioterrorism.

The *Yale Journal of International Law* contains articles and comments written by scholars, practitioners, policy makers, and students on a wide range of topics in public and private international law. Published twice a year, the journal is a primary forum for the discussion and analysis of contemporary international legal problems.

The *Yale Journal of Law and Feminism* publishes works concerning a broad range of legal issues as they pertain to gender, sexuality, or feminist theory.

The *Yale Journal of Law & Technology* offers its readers a cutting-edge, dynamic environment in which to acquire and produce knowledge about the interface between law and technology. The journal publishes scholarly articles, incisive think pieces, and lectures and written pieces by guests of the Law & Technology Society as well as other scholars and professionals.

The *Yale Journal of Law & the Humanities* explores the intersections among law, the humanities, and the humanistic social sciences. It is a biannual publication edited by students from the Law School and several graduate departments in the University, and advised by a board of distinguished scholars.

The *Yale Journal on Regulation* is a national forum for legal, political, and economic analysis of current issues in regulatory policy.

The *Yale Law & Business Society* (YLBS) is an organization dedicated to promoting the interaction among law, policy, and business.

The *Yale Law & Policy Review* publishes pieces on a wide range of issues at the intersection of law and policy, including affirmative action, campaign finance reform, urban policing, education policy, and the war on terrorism.

The *Yale Law & Technology Society* (TechSoc) is a nonpartisan organization that fosters Yale's growing community, debate, and scholarship at the intersection of law and technology.

The *Yale Law Christian Fellowship* (YLCF) is a student-led, nondenominational organization formed to encourage spiritual growth in the Law School community.

The *Yale Law Democrats* connects students with progressive campaigns, politicians, and policy projects. Its mission is to bring exceptional speakers to campus and connect students with government jobs and other Democrats across the country.

The *Yale Law Journal* is one of the nation's leading legal periodicals. The *Journal* publishes articles, essays, and book reviews by legal faculty and other professionals, as well as student notes and comments. An editorial board of second- and third-year students

manages and produces eight issues of the *Journal* per year. The *Journal's* online YLJ forum features original essays on timely and novel legal developments as well as responses to articles from the print *Journal*.

The *Yale Law National Security Group* (NSG) helps to foster a nonpartisan community of students focused on national security and international affairs by hosting experts and practitioners in the field and conducting events designed to deepen students' knowledge of and exposure to national security issues.

The *Yale Law Republicans* promotes conservative values, explores and discusses Republican Party philosophies, and conducts political outreach.

The annual *Yale Law Revue* is a collection of satirical songs, skits, and vignettes, written, staged, and performed by law students.

Yale Law Student Alliance for Reproductive Justice (LSARJ) educates, organizes, and supports law students to ensure that a new generation of advocates will be prepared to protect and expand reproductive rights as basic civil and human rights. The focus is not on debating the merits of the pro-choice position but rather the exploration of how to advance women's reproductive rights in the most effective way.

The *Yale Law Veterans Association* is a nonpartisan group seeking to promote discussion on military and national security issues that affect the Yale community.

Yale Law Women (YLW) aims to advance the status of women at Yale Law School and in the legal profession at large. Its programming gives women access to resources, professional development opportunities, mentorship, and a supportive community that will assist them in pursuing their professional and personal goals.

The *Yale Political Law Society* (YPLS) provides a nonpartisan forum for students interested in learning about the growing field of political law. YPLS sponsors speaker events, conferences, reading groups, and other programming on issues including voting rights, redistricting, campaign finance, lobbying, and governmental ethics. It also helps interested students who wish to form connections with election law organizations and consider careers in the field.

The *Yale Project for Civil Rights* draws attention to the legal practitioners who craft litigation strategies to overcome discrimination through the courts.

The *Yale Society of International Law* aims to provide a comprehensive platform for YLS students to pursue their academic and professional interests in international affairs and international law.

Yale Urban Law & Policy Society is a nonpartisan group, interested in local and state government. The group sponsors programming to promote discussion on urban and local issues.

The *YLS Defenders* (DefSoc) is a group of students interested in public defense and committed to building community support for public defense at YLS.

The *YLS European Law Association* is an association of Yale law students of all programs and scholars interested in European legal and political issues. We provide a platform to discuss contemporary issues through presentations, speaker series, informal events, and a networking venue for everyone interested in European law and governance. YELSA invites speakers focused on different themes and aims to provide opportunities for those interested in learning more about European issues. YELSA is an inclusive organization and welcomes the participation and contribution of all students of any nationality, culture, and background.

York Debate Society teaches weekly debate classes on Saturdays at York Correctional Institution in Niantic, Connecticut.

Students may list student organization events in the online Calendar of Events (<https://law.yale.edu/calendar>).

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Students participate in the administration of the Law School as follows:

1. There are eleven elected representatives of the student body—three from each J.D. class, one representing the LL.M. and M.S.L. classes, and one representing the J.S.D. class—entitled to be present at Faculty meetings and to participate fully in the deliberation of the Faculty during these meetings, although the student representatives do not vote.* Meetings of the Faculty typically are convened to address academic policy matters. Meetings of other governing bodies of the Law School—such as the Governing Board and the Expanded Governing Board, which consist of tenured, tenure-track, and clinical faculty and deans—are often devoted to faculty hiring matters, and student representatives do not participate in those meetings.
2. Student representatives are elected for a term of one academic year, commencing with the beginning of the fall term. Representatives for the second- and third-year classes are elected during the spring of the academic year preceding their term of office. Representatives for the first-year and graduate classes are elected at the beginning of the fall term of the academic year for which they will serve. Elections for all classes are held under the auspices of the student representatives in office at the time of the election.
3. The elected student representatives, and other students selected by appropriate procedures, participate in the work of standing committees of the Faculty and, where appropriate, in the work of ad hoc committees. The form and nature of such participation depend upon the character of the work of each committee. All elected student representatives serve on committees.
4. Yale Law School invites students to share any concerns they might have about the Law School's curriculum, particularly any issues that directly implicate the School's compliance with the ABA's Accreditation Standards. Students having such a concern should submit the concern, in writing, to the associate dean for student affairs, who will work with the appropriate administrator to address the issue. The associate dean for student affairs, or another associate dean, as appropriate, will keep a record of all submissions and their resolutions.

*This entitlement is subject to the limitation that on occasion the faculty may feel it necessary to convene as Faculty in Executive Session. In such an event the dean will, to the extent deemed appropriate, advise the student representatives of the holding of the executive session in advance and invite the student representatives to present to the faculty their views on the subject under consideration; under any circumstances student representatives will be advised of the holding of such meeting promptly thereafter. It is, however, the purpose and expectation of the student body and of the faculty that the academic policy business of the School will normally be conducted in meetings in which student representatives participate.

STUDENT FEEDBACK REGARDING ABA STANDARDS

Yale Law School is an ABA-accredited law school and is subject to the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools. The ABA Standards are available at www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/standards.html.

Any current Yale Law School student who wishes to bring a formal complaint against the Law School alleging *a significant problem that directly implicates the School's program of legal education and its compliance with the ABA Standards* should submit the complaint, signed and in writing, to the associate dean of student affairs, the associate dean for academic affairs, or if appropriate another of the Law School's associate or assistant deans.

The complaint should identify the ABA Standard(s) in question and describe the issue with enough specificity to enable the appropriate Law School associate dean, assistant dean, or other senior administrator to identify and, as appropriate, investigate and respond to the merits of the complaint. The complaint should include the student's University-provided yale.edu e-mail address, telephone number, and street/ mailing address to allow further communication about the matter.

The associate dean or assistant dean who receives the complaint will acknowledge receipt of the complaint within fourteen (14) business days, via a message sent to the complaining student's University-provided yale.edu e-mail address.

Within thirty (30) days of acknowledgment of receipt of the complaint, the associate dean or assistant dean who received the complaint, or if appropriate another of the Law School's senior administrators, will either meet with the complaining student or respond to the merits of the complaint in writing. The complaining student will either receive a substantive response to the complaint or information about what steps (if any) are being taken by the Law School to address or further investigate the merits of the complaint. If the matter requires further investigation, then within fourteen (14) business days of the investigation's conclusion, the complaining student will receive either a substantive response to the complaint or information about what steps (if any) are being taken by the Law School to address the merits of the complaint.

Within ten (10) business days of receipt of either a substantive response or information about what steps (if any) are being taken by the Law School to address the merits of the complaint, a complaining student may appeal any decision or course of action regarding the initial complaint to the dean of the Law School. The dean's decision(s) regarding any appeal will be final.

At the discretion of the dean, the procedures detailed above and associated time constraints may be postponed during times when the Law School is in recess until the following regular session of the Law School.

The Office of Student Affairs and the Dean's Office will keep the original complaint and a summary of the response/investigation, appeal, and final disposition of the complaint for a period of eight years from the date of final resolution of the complaint.

Career Development Office

The Career Development Office (CDO) offers programs, individual counseling, and informational materials to educate students and alumni about the diverse career paths open to them as graduates of Yale Law School. With the assistance of CDO, students and alumni gain the confidence and knowledge to identify and achieve their career goals. CDO's services include:

- Offering advice from attorney counselors specializing in the public interest and private sectors, as well as in judicial clerkships, fellowships, and law teaching. CDO also invites graduates to serve as mentors in residence, where they meet individually with students seeking information about particular careers.
- Sponsoring more than sixty-five programs each year, including panels, lectures, and informal discussions on various employment options, self-assessment, job search and interviewing skills, and quality of life issues.
- Coordinating interview programs to support summer and postgraduate hiring. More than one hundred legal employers from around the country visit New Haven each August to hire Law School students for summer and permanent positions. Yale also cosponsors two public service recruitment events and one international graduate student interview event off-campus each year.
- Publishing online guides and advice on career development topics and specific employment sectors. CDO also manages an online job posting system where hundreds of employers post opportunities for Yale Law students and graduates, available on CDO's website at <https://law.yale.edu/cdo>.

Yale Law students secure summer and postgraduate positions with law firms, government agencies, domestic and international nonprofit organizations, in business, academia, and as judicial law clerks. Through the Summer Public Interest Fellowship (SPIF) program, the Law School ensures that everyone who needs funding for summer public interest or government work—in the United States or abroad—receives it. Through its robust public interest postgraduate fellowship support, Yale Law School enables many graduates each year to jumpstart their public interest careers and tackle complex and important legal issues facing underserved people in our society. Through Yale Law School's generous Career Options Assistance Program (COAP), graduates have the ability to obtain loan forgiveness if they choose to work in lower-paying positions, regardless of the employment sector. See Career Options Assistance Program, in the chapter Admissions, Expenses, and Financial Aid, for further details. Although New York, Washington, D.C., and California are the most popular destinations for Yale Law School graduates, members of the Class of 2018 accepted employment in thirty-five different states.

CDO is committed to ensuring that all students receive fair treatment from employers who use our career services, including requiring employers to affirm Yale Law School's nondiscrimination policy, which states "Yale Law School is committed to a policy against discrimination based upon age, color, handicap or disability, ethnic or national origin, race, religion, religious creed, gender (including discrimination taking the form of sexual harassment), marital, parental, or veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or the prejudice of clients."

Lillian Goldman Law Library

IN MEMORY OF SOL GOLDMAN

The Lillian Goldman Law Library is located within the heart of the Yale Law School complex, providing the Law School community with ready access to one of the world's finest collections of printed legal materials, an expansive array of licensed digital resources, a growing collection of digitized and born-digital materials, and an exceptional team of law librarians. The Law Library has been recognized with numerous awards from the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Yale Law Women awarded the library staff collectively the YLW Staff Excellence Award in 2014.

The Law Library's collections, both print and digital, include an especially rich assortment of texts and treatises emphasizing law and the social sciences and humanities, reflecting Yale's traditionally broad approach to the study of law. The equally long-standing international interests of the Law School faculty and students are supported by a 250,000-volume foreign and international law collection, which is complemented by licensed digital resources selected in accordance with the geographical and subject interests of our faculty and students. The domestic law materials for countries other than the United States consist of primary and secondary sources for most European jurisdictions and many other countries, collected both in English and the vernacular.

The Law Library's collection of U.S. legal materials includes the reported state and federal court decisions, statutes and administrative rules, regulations, and decisions, both in digital format and in comprehensive historical print format. The library also maintains thousands of active serial titles in digital and print formats and receives nearly every newly published scholarly monograph in law.

The Law Library's rare book collection is among the best of any law library in the world and includes very strong holdings of English and U.S. legal history sources, including an unmatched collection of Blackstone editions. The rare book collection also has substantial holdings of European law and canon and Roman law, as well as extensive other resources from around the world.

The Law Library is also a publisher. The Yale Law Library Series in Legal Reference and History, a collaborative effort with Yale University Press, publishes award-winning books of general interest to the legal community, while the ever-expanding collection of oral histories of Yale Law School faculty can be found—alongside Law School faculty and student scholarship—on the library website's eYLS platform in the YLS Scholarship Repository. Also in eYLS are e-books and document collections that are collaborative efforts between faculty and librarians.

The Law Library has recently embarked on a plan to digitize YLS historical materials in order to make the history of Yale Law School and legal education more accessible to researchers while preserving the print copies for future generations of scholars. The first project was a series of Law Library publications documenting the early history of Yale Law School from the founders to the mid-twentieth century. Other materials in the digitization queue include Law School bulletins and catalogs from the nineteenth century to the present, a variety of alumni directories, several student publications, and more. The Law Library also plans to digitize several unique collections housed in the Rare Book Room, such as its Venetian manuscripts and French legal postcards.

Members of the Law School community enjoy easy, integrated access to legal information in all formats. The Law Library's online catalog, MORRIS, provides access to printed collections and includes all of the library's bibliographic records, with links to online versions of many of the same items. Yale Quicksearch allows users to search both the Law Library catalog and the University Library catalog (Orbis) simultaneously.

The Law Library subscribes to full-text sources of digital legal information including major commercial services, such as Westlaw, Lexis, Bloomberg Law, and HeinOnline. These are supplemented by many other specialized domestic and foreign online resources. The Law Library's website helps researchers navigate the vast array of print and online resources with tools such as legal research guides and video tutorials.

The Law Library's collections are complemented by the world-class collections housed nearby at other campus libraries, including Sterling Memorial Library and the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, which hold more than fifteen million volumes and information in all media, ranging from ancient papyri to early printed books to electronic databases.

The Law Library's professional staff of librarians offer innovative services, training, and support to library users in their efforts to find information. In addition, professional librarians offer a wide array of legal research courses, workshops, and training programs for students, faculty, and staff throughout the year. The Law Library coordinates educational and entertaining programs, such as book talks and movie nights, with faculty and students, and it offers sessions with its mascot library dog during highly stressful periods. The library is constantly reinventing space to accommodate student desire for both quiet study and collaborative work areas.

Interlibrary loan, document delivery, and paging, combined with scan-on-demand and deliver-on-demand services, further facilitate student and faculty research and instruction. For materials not available at the Lillian Goldman Law Library, we provide free interlibrary borrowing services for members of the Law School community, enhanced by direct, seamless borrowing from other Ivy libraries. The rich resources of the other Yale campus libraries are made readily available to Yale Law School users through Eli Express, a free campus document delivery service. Finally, when students need a break, they can borrow an assortment of board games, DVDs, sporting equipment, and other items that provide temporary relief from the rigors of the academy.

Life at Yale Law School

LIMIT ON TERM-TIME EMPLOYMENT

During the academic term, students are limited to twenty hours per week of work in the Law School – such as serving as a research assistant for a Law School faculty member – or in other University jobs that require Law School approval, such as serving as a teaching fellow for a Yale College course.

The Law School does not track or limit work performed outside Yale University or work undertaken when the Law School is not in session.

First-term J.D. students are prohibited from working in the Law School or in other University jobs that require Law School approval.

HOUSING

Yale Law School has dormitory units available at Baker Hall, which opened in August 2018. Baker Hall, located at 100 Tower Parkway, will house 111 students in furnished, one- and two-bedroom units. The units are managed by the Yale Housing Office.

The Yale Housing Office has dormitory and apartment units available for graduate and professional students. Dormitories are single-occupancy and two-bedroom units of varying sizes and prices. They are located across the campus, from Edward S. Harkness Memorial Hall, serving the medical campus, to Helen Hadley Hall and the newly built 272 Elm Street, serving the central/science campus. Unfurnished apartments consisting of efficiencies and one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments for singles and families are also available. Family housing is available in Whitehall and Esplanade Apartments. The Housing website (<https://housing.yale.edu>) is the venue for graduate housing information and includes dates, procedures, facility descriptions, floor plans, and rates. Applications for the new academic year are available beginning April 22 and can be submitted directly from the website with a Yale NetID.

The Yale Housing Office also manages the Off Campus Living listing service (<http://offcampusliving.yale.edu>; 203.436.9756), which is the exclusive Yale service for providing off-campus rental and sales listings. This secure system allows members of the Yale community to search rental listings, review landlord/property ratings, and search for a roommate in the New Haven area. On-campus housing is limited, and members of the community should consider off-campus options. Yale University discourages the use of Craigslist and other third-party nonsecure websites for off-campus housing searches.

The Yale Housing Office is located in Helen Hadley Hall (HHH) at 420 Temple Street and is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday; 203.432.2167.

DINING HALL

The Law School Dining Hall has an extensive menu, including a coffee bar, hot and cold foods, premade selections, salads, and an expanded recycling station. Items may be purchased with cash or credit/debit cards, or charged to a bursar account. The Law School Dining Hall also provides catering services for the Law School community. The dining hall is closed on Saturday and Sunday.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Yale Law School Information Technology Services assists students with questions and concerns about computer hardware and software. Law IT also supports and maintains a number of public computing workstations located in the Yale Law Library. Students can also visit the IT Student Helpdesk, located on L2 of the Law Library, for technology questions and issues, including assistance with printing, connecting to the network, and personal computer support. For more information, visit <https://law.yale.edu/its> or contact the manager of student computing at law.help@yale.edu.

CHILD CARE

The YLS Early Learning Center is an independently operated childcare center run for the benefit of Yale Law School students, faculty, and staff. Open all day and year-round, it accepts children from three months through three years of age. Children of students, faculty, and staff of Yale Law School have priority in the assignment of spaces. For students on financial aid, the Law School makes loans available to cover the center's tuition. For further information about the center, please contact the YLS Early Learning Center at 203.432.7640.

SECURITY IN THE LAW SCHOOL

As in most urban institutions, security from fires, thefts, and personal attacks is a concern of the Law School. Security affairs are administered by a joint faculty-staff-student committee working in conjunction with Yale security and fire prevention personnel.

Immediate evacuation must commence whenever the siren is activated. Doors are locked using a system that discourages key duplication, and campus police regularly patrol the Law School area.

Yale Law School buses and University Shuttle buses provide door-to-door service to and from Yale Law School.

CLASS CANCELLATIONS

The Law School ordinarily does not cancel classes because of adverse weather conditions. Individual classes may be canceled by instructors on occasion, in which case makeup classes are scheduled.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Numerous lectures are given by distinguished visitors invited to the Law School by faculty and students (see the chapter Lecture Programs and Other Academic Opportunities). From time to time faculty members present informal talks on their current research interests. Lectures and other public events are described in the online Calendar of Events (<https://law.yale.edu/calendar>).

Yale University Resources and Services

A GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

Yale continues to evolve as a global university, educating leaders and advancing the frontiers of knowledge across the entire world. The University's engagement beyond the United States dates from its earliest years. Yale has drawn students from abroad for nearly two centuries, and international topics have been represented in its curriculum for the past hundred years and more. Yale aspires to:

- Be the university that best prepares students for global citizenship and leadership
- Be a worldwide research leader on matters of global import
- Be the university with the most effective global networks

This year, Yale welcomed the largest number of international students and scholars in its history. The current enrollment of more than 2,800 international students from 121 countries comprises 22 percent of the student body. Yale is committed to attracting the best and brightest from around the world by offering generous international financial aid packages, conducting programs that introduce and acclimate international students to Yale, and fostering a vibrant campus community. The number of international scholars (visiting faculty, researchers, and postdoctoral fellows) has also grown to nearly 2,700 each year.

Yale's globalization is guided by the vice president for global strategy, who is responsible for ensuring that Yale's broader global initiatives serve its academic goals and priorities, and for enhancing Yale's international presence as a leader in liberal arts education and as a world-class research institution. The vice president works closely with academic colleagues in all of the University's schools and provides support and strategic guidance to the many international programs and activities undertaken by Yale faculty, students, and staff.

The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies (<https://macmillan.yale.edu>) is the University's focal point for teaching and research on international affairs, societies, and cultures.

The Jackson Institute for Global Affairs (<http://jackson.yale.edu>) seeks to institutionalize the teaching of global affairs throughout the University and to inspire and prepare Yale students for global citizenship and leadership.

The Office of International Affairs (<https://world.yale.edu/oia>) provides administrative support for the international activities of all schools, departments, centers, and organizations at Yale; promotes Yale and its faculty to international audiences; and works to increase the visibility of Yale's international activities around the globe.

The Office of International Students and Scholars (<https://oiss.yale.edu>) hosts orientation programs and social activities for the University's international community and is a resource for international students and scholars on immigration matters and other aspects of acclimating to life at Yale.

The Yale World Fellows Program (<https://worldfellows.yale.edu>) hosts fifteen emerging leaders from outside the United States each year for an intensive semester of individualized research, weekly seminars, leadership training, and regular interactions with the Yale community.

The Yale Alumni Association (<https://alumni.yale.edu>) provides a channel for communication between the alumni and the University and supports alumni organizations and programs around the world.

Additional information may be found on the “Yale and the World” website (<https://world.yale.edu>), including resources for those conducting international activities abroad and links to international initiatives across the University.

CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS, AND ATHLETIC RESOURCES

There are many ways to keep up-to-date about campus news and events. These include the YaleNews website, which features stories, videos, and slide-shows about Yale people and programs (<http://news.yale.edu>); the interactive Yale Calendar of Events (<http://calendar.yale.edu>); and the University’s social media channels on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

The Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, founded in 1866, houses more than thirteen million specimens and objects in ten curatorial divisions: anthropology, botany, entomology, historical scientific instruments, invertebrate paleontology, invertebrate zoology, mineralogy and meteoritics, paleobotany, vertebrate paleontology, and vertebrate zoology. The renowned collections provide crucial keys to the history of Earth and its life-forms, and in some cases are the only remaining traces of animals, plants, and cultures that have disappeared. About 5,000 objects are on public display, including the original “type” specimens – first of its kind – of *Brontosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, and *Triceratops*.

The Yale University Art Gallery was founded in 1832 as an art museum for Yale and the community. Today it is one of the largest museums in the country, holding more than 250,000 objects and welcoming visitors from around the world. The museum’s encyclopedic collection can engage every interest. Galleries showcase artworks from ancient times to the present, including vessels from Tang-dynasty China, early Italian paintings, textiles from Borneo, treasures of American art, masks from Western Africa, modern and contemporary art, ancient sculptures, masterworks by Degas, van Gogh, and Picasso, and more. Spanning one and a half city blocks, the museum features more than 4,000 works on display, multiple classrooms, a rooftop terrace, a sculpture garden, and dramatic views of New Haven and the Yale campus. The gallery’s mission is to encourage an understanding of art and its role in society through direct engagement with original works of art. Programs include exhibition tours, lectures, and performances, all free and open to the public. For more information, please visit <https://artgallery.yale.edu>.

The Yale Center for British Art is a public art museum and research institute that houses the largest collection of British art outside the United Kingdom. Presented to the University by Paul Mellon (Yale College, Class of 1929), the collection reflects the development of British art and culture from the Elizabethan period to the present day. Free and open to the public. Offers exhibitions and programs, including lectures, concerts, films, symposia, tours, and family events. For more information, please visit <https://britishart.yale.edu>.

There are more than eighty endowed lecture series held at Yale each year on subjects ranging from anatomy to theology, and including virtually all disciplines.

More than five hundred musical events take place at the University during the academic year. In addition to recitals by graduate students and faculty artists, the School of

Music presents the Yale Philharmonia, the Oneppo Chamber Music Series, the Ellington Jazz Series, the Horowitz Piano Series, New Music New Haven, Yale Opera, Yale Choral Artists, and concerts at the Yale Collection of Musical Instruments. The Yale Summer School of Music/Norfolk Chamber Music Festival presents the New Music Workshop and the Chamber Choir and Choral Conducting Workshop, in addition to the six-week Chamber Music Session. Many of these concerts stream live on the School's website (<https://music.yale.edu>), the Norfolk website (<https://norfolk.yale.edu>), and the Collection of Musical Instruments website (<https://collection.yale.edu>). Additionally, the School presents the Iseman Broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera Live in HD free to members of the Yale community. Undergraduate organizations include the Yale Bands, the Yale Glee Club, the Yale Symphony Orchestra, and numerous other singing and instrumental groups. The Department of Music sponsors the Yale Collegium, Yale Baroque Opera Project, productions of new music and opera, and undergraduate recitals. The Institute of Sacred Music presents Great Organ Music at Yale, the Yale Camerata, the Yale Schola Cantorum, and many other special events.

For theatergoers, Yale and New Haven offer a wide range of dramatic productions at such venues as the University Theatre, Yale Repertory Theatre, Yale Cabaret, Yale Residential College Theaters, Off Broadway Theater, Iseman Theater, Whitney Humanities Center, Collective Consciousness Theatre, A Broken Umbrella Theatre, Elm Shakespeare Company, International Festival of Arts and Ideas, Long Wharf Theatre, and Shubert Performing Arts Center.

The Graduate and Professional Student Senate (GPSS or "Yale G&P Senate") is composed of student-elected representatives from each of the thirteen graduate and professional schools at Yale. Any student enrolled in these schools is eligible to run for a senate seat during fall elections. As a governing body, the GPSS advocates for student concerns and advancement within Yale, represents all graduate and professional students to the outside world, and facilitates interaction and collaboration among the schools through social gatherings, academic or professional events, and community service. GPSS meetings occur on alternating Thursdays and are open to the entire graduate and professional school community, as well as representatives from the Yale administration. GPSS also oversees the management of the Graduate and Professional Student Center, located at 204 York Street. The center provides office and event space for GPSS and other student organizations and houses Gryphon's Pub. For more information, please visit <https://gpsenate.yale.edu>.

The religious and spiritual resources of the University serve all students, faculty, and staff of all faiths. These resources are coordinated and/or supported through the Chaplaincy (located on the lower level of Bingham Hall on Old Campus); the University Church in Yale in Battell Chapel, an open and affirming ecumenical Christian congregation; and Yale Religious Ministries, the on-campus association of professionals representing numerous faith traditions. This association includes the Saint Thomas More Catholic Chapel and Center at Yale and the Joseph Slifka Center for Jewish Life at Yale, and it supports Buddhist, Hindu, and Muslim life professionals; several Protestant denominational and nondenominational ministries; and student religious groups such as the Baha'i Association, the Yale Hindu Student Council, the Muslim Student Association, the Sikh Student Association, and many others. Hours for the Chaplain's Office during

the academic term are Monday through Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m., Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday evenings from 5 to 11. Additional information is available at <http://chaplain.yale.edu>.

The Payne Whitney Gymnasium is one of the most elaborate and extensive indoor athletic facilities in the world. This complex includes the 3,100-seat John J. Lee Amphitheater, the site for many indoor varsity sports contests; the Robert J. H. Kiphuth Exhibition Pool; the Brady Squash Center, a world-class facility with fifteen international-style courts; the Adrian C. Israel Fitness Center, a state-of-the-art exercise and weight-training complex; the Brooks-Dwyer Varsity Strength and Conditioning Center; the Colonel William K. Lanman, Jr. Center, a 30,000-square-foot space for recreational/intramural play and varsity team practice; the Greenberg Brothers Track, an eighth-mile indoor jogging track; the David Paterson Golf Technology Center; and other rooms devoted to fencing, gymnastics, rowing, wrestling, martial arts, general exercise, and dance. Numerous physical education classes in dance (ballet, modern, and ballroom, among others), martial arts, zumba, yoga, pilates, aerobic exercise, and sport skills are offered throughout the year. Yale undergraduates and graduate and professional school students may use the gym at no charge throughout the year. Academic term and summer memberships at reasonable fees are available for faculty, employees, postdoctoral and visiting fellows, alumni, and student spouses. Additional information is available online at <https://sportsandrecreation.yale.edu>.

During the year various recreational opportunities are available at the David S. Ingalls Rink, the McNay Family Sailing Center in Branford, the Yale Outdoor Education Center in East Lyme, the Yale Tennis Complex, and the Golf Course at Yale. Students, faculty, employees, students' spouses, and guests of the University may participate at each of these venues for a modest fee. Up-to-date information on programs, hours, and specific costs is available online at <https://sportsandrecreation.yale.edu>.

Approximately fifty club sports come under the jurisdiction of the Office of Outdoor Education and Club Sports. Most of the teams are for undergraduates, but a few are available to graduate and professional school students. Yale undergraduates, graduate and professional school students, faculty, staff, and alumni/ae may use the Yale Outdoor Education Center (OEC), which consists of 1,500 acres surrounding a mile-long lake in East Lyme, Connecticut. The facility includes overnight cabins and campsites, a pavilion and dining hall available for group rental, and a waterfront area with supervised swimming, rowboats, canoes, stand-up paddleboards, and kayaks. Adjacent to the lake, a shaded picnic grove and gazebo are available to visitors. In a more remote area of the facility, hiking trails loop the north end of the property; trail maps and directions are available on-site at the field office. The OEC runs seven days a week from the third week of June through Labor Day. For more information, including mid-September weekend availability, call 203.432.2492 or visit <https://sportsandrecreation.yale.edu>.

Throughout the year, Yale graduate and professional school students have the opportunity to participate in numerous intramural sports activities. These seasonal, team-oriented activities include volleyball, soccer, and softball in the fall; basketball and volleyball in the winter; softball, soccer, ultimate, and volleyball in the spring; and softball in the summer. With few exceptions, all academic-year graduate-professional

student sports activities are scheduled on weekends, and most sports activities are open to competitive, recreational, and coeducational teams. More information is available from the Intramurals Office in Payne Whitney Gymnasium, 203.432.2487, or online at <https://sportsandrecreation.yale.edu>.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Yale Health Center is located on campus at 55 Lock Street. The center is home to Yale Health, a not-for-profit, physician-led health coverage option that offers a wide variety of health care services for students and other members of the Yale community. Services include student health, gynecology, mental health, pediatrics, pharmacy, laboratory, radiology, a seventeen-bed inpatient care unit, a round-the-clock acute care clinic, and specialty services such as allergy, dermatology, orthopedics, and a travel clinic. Yale Health coordinates and provides payment for the services provided at the Yale Health Center, as well as for emergency treatment, off-site specialty services, inpatient hospital care, and other ancillary services. Yale Health's services are detailed in the *Yale Health Student Handbook*, available through the Yale Health Member Services Department, 203.432.0246, or online at <https://yalehealth.yale.edu/coverage/student-coverage>.

Eligibility for Services

All full-time Yale degree-candidate students who are paying at least half tuition are enrolled automatically for Yale Health Basic Coverage. Yale Health Basic Coverage is offered at no charge and includes preventive health and medical services in the departments of Student Health, Gynecology, Student Wellness, and Mental Health & Counseling. In addition, treatment for urgent medical problems can be obtained twenty-four hours a day through Acute Care.

Students on leave of absence or on extended study and paying less than half tuition are not eligible for Yale Health Basic Coverage but may enroll in Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage. Students enrolled in the Division of Special Registration as nondegree special students or visiting scholars are not eligible for Yale Health Basic Coverage but may enroll in the Yale Health Billed Associates Plan and pay a monthly fee. Associates must register for a minimum of one term within the first thirty days of affiliation with the University.

Students not eligible for Yale Health Basic Coverage may also use the services on a fee-for-service basis. Students who wish to be seen fee-for-service must register with the Member Services Department. Enrollment applications for the Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage, Billed Associates Plan, or Fee-for-Service Program are available from the Member Services Department.

All students who purchase Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage (see below) are welcome to use specialty and ancillary services at Yale Health Center. Upon referral, Yale Health will cover the cost of specialty and ancillary services for these students. Students with an alternate insurance plan should seek specialty services from a provider who accepts their alternate insurance.

Health Coverage Enrollment

The University also requires all students eligible for Yale Health Basic Coverage to have adequate hospital insurance coverage. Students may choose Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage or elect to waive the plan if they have other hospitalization coverage, such as coverage through a spouse or parent. The waiver must be renewed annually, and it is the student's responsibility to confirm receipt of the waiver by the University's deadlines noted below.

YALE HEALTH HOSPITALIZATION/SPECIALTY COVERAGE

For a detailed explanation of this plan, which includes coverage for prescriptions, see the *Yale Health Student Handbook*, available online at <https://yalehealth.yale.edu/coverage/student-coverage>.

Students are automatically enrolled and charged a fee each term on their Student Financial Services bill for Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage. Students with no break in coverage who are enrolled during both the fall and spring terms are billed each term and are covered from August 1 through July 31. For students entering Yale for the first time, readmitted students, and students returning from a leave of absence who have not been covered during their leave, Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage begins on the day the dormitories officially open. A student who is enrolled for the fall term only is covered for services through January 31; a student enrolled for the spring term only is covered for services through July 31.

Waiving Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage Students are permitted to waive Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage by completing an online waiver form at <https://yhpstudentwaiver.yale.edu> that demonstrates proof of alternate coverage. It is the student's responsibility to report any changes in alternate insurance coverage to the Member Services Department. Students are encouraged to review their present coverage and compare its benefits to those available under Yale Health. The waiver form must be filed annually and must be received by September 15 for the full year or fall term or by January 31 for the spring term only.

Revoking the waiver Students who waive Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage but later wish to be covered must complete and send a form voiding their waiver to the Member Services Department by September 15 for the full year or fall term, or by January 31 for the spring term only. Students who wish to revoke their waiver during the term may do so, provided they show proof of loss of the alternate insurance plan and enroll within thirty days of the loss of this coverage. Yale Health fees will not be prorated.

YALE HEALTH STUDENT DEPENDENT PLANS

A student may enroll the student's lawfully married spouse or civil union partner and/or legally dependent child(ren) under the age of twenty-six in one of three student dependent plans: Student + Spouse, Student + Child/Children, or Student Family Plan. These plans include services described in both Yale Health Basic Coverage and Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage. Coverage is not automatic, and enrollment is by application. Applications are available from the Member Services Department or can be downloaded from the website (<https://yalehealth.yale.edu/resources/forms>) and must be

renewed annually. Applications must be received by September 15 for full-year or fall-term coverage, or by January 31 for spring-term coverage only.

YALE HEALTH STUDENT AFFILIATE COVERAGE

Students on leave of absence or extended study, students paying less than half tuition, students enrolled in the EMBA program, students enrolled in the PA Online program, or students enrolled in the Eli Whitney Program prior to September 2007 may enroll in Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage, which includes services described in both Yale Health Basic and Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage. Applications are available from the Member Services Department or can be downloaded from the website (<https://yalehealth.yale.edu/resources/forms>) and must be received by September 15 for full-year or fall-term coverage, or by January 31 for spring-term coverage only.

Eligibility Changes

Withdrawal A student who withdraws from the University during the first fifteen days of the term will be refunded the fee paid for Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage. The student will not be eligible for any Yale Health benefits, and the student's Yale Health membership will be terminated retroactive to the beginning of the term. The medical record will be reviewed, and any services rendered and/or claims paid will be billed to the student on a fee-for-service basis. Assistance with identifying and locating alternative sources of medical care may be available from the Care Management Department at Yale Health. At all other times, a student who withdraws from the University will be covered by Yale Health for thirty days following the date of withdrawal. Fees will not be prorated or refunded. Students who withdraw are not eligible to enroll in Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage. Regardless of enrollment in Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage, students who withdraw will have access to services available under Yale Health Basic Coverage (including Student Health, Athletic Medicine, Mental Health & Counseling, and Care Management) during these thirty days to the extent necessary for a coordinated transition of care.

Leaves of absence Students who are granted a leave of absence are eligible to purchase Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage for the term(s) of the leave. If the leave occurs on or *before* the first day of classes, Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage will end retroactive to the start of the coverage period for the term. If the leave occurs anytime after the first day of classes, Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage will end on the day the registrar is notified of the leave. In either case, students may enroll in Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage. Students must enroll in Affiliate Coverage prior to the beginning of the term unless the registrar is notified after the first day of classes, in which case, the coverage must be purchased within thirty days of the date the registrar was notified. Fees paid for Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage will be applied toward the cost of Affiliate Coverage. Coverage is not automatic, and enrollment forms are available at the Member Services Department or can be downloaded from the website (<https://yalehealth.yale.edu/resources/forms>). Fees will not be prorated or refunded.

Extended study or reduced tuition Students who are granted extended study status or pay less than half tuition are not eligible for Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage. They may purchase Yale Health Student Affiliate Coverage during the term(s) of

extended study. This plan includes services described in both Yale Health Basic and Yale Health Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage. Coverage is not automatic, and enrollment forms are available at the Member Services Department or can be downloaded from the website (<https://yalehealth.yale.edu/resources/forms>). Students must complete an enrollment application for the plan prior to September 15 for the full year or fall term, or by January 31 for the spring term only.

For a full description of the services and benefits provided by Yale Health, please refer to the *Yale Health Student Handbook*, available from the Member Services Department, 203.432.0246, 55 Lock Street, PO Box 208237, New Haven CT 06520-8237.

Required Immunizations

Proof of vaccination is a pre-entrance requirement determined by the Connecticut State Department of Public Health. Students who are not compliant with this state regulation will not be permitted to register for classes or move into the dormitories for the fall term, 2019. Please access the Incoming Student Vaccination Record form for graduate and professional students at <https://yalehealth.yale.edu/new-graduate-and-professional-student-forms>. Connecticut state regulation requires that this form be completed and signed, for each student, by a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant. The form must be completed, independent of any and all health insurance elections or coverage chosen. Once the form has been completed, the information must be entered into the Yale Medicaat online system (available mid-June), and all supporting documents must be uploaded to <http://yale.medicatconnect.com>. The final deadline is August 1.

Measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella All students who were born after January 1, 1957, are required to provide proof of immunization against measles (rubeola), mumps, German measles (rubella), and varicella. Connecticut state regulation requires two doses of measles vaccine, two doses of mumps vaccine, two doses of rubella vaccine, and two doses of varicella vaccine. The first dose must have been given on or after January 1, 1980, and after the student's first birthday; the second dose must have been given at least thirty (30) days after the first dose. If dates of vaccination are not available, titer results (blood test) demonstrating immunity may be substituted for proof of vaccination. The cost for all vaccinations and/or titers rests with the student, as these vaccinations are considered to be a pre-entrance requirement by the Connecticut State Department of Public Health. Students who are not compliant with this state regulation will not be permitted to register for classes or move into the dormitories for the fall term, 2019.

Quadrivalent meningitis All students living in on-campus dormitory facilities must be vaccinated against meningitis. The only vaccines that will be accepted in satisfaction of the meningitis vaccination requirement are ACWY Vax, Menveo, Nimenrix, Menactra, Mencevax, and Menomune. The vaccine must have been given within five years of the first day of classes at Yale. Students who are not compliant with this state regulation will not be permitted to register for classes or move into the dormitories for the fall term, 2019. The cost for all vaccinations and/or titers rests with the student, as these vaccinations are considered to be a pre-entrance requirement by the Connecticut State Department of Public Health. Please note that the State of Connecticut does not require this vaccine for students who intend to reside off campus.

TB screening The University requires tuberculosis screening for all incoming students who have lived or traveled outside of the United States within the past year.

Hepatitis B series The University recommends that incoming students receive a series of three Hepatitis B vaccinations. Students may consult their health care provider for further information.

RESOURCE OFFICE ON DISABILITIES

The Resource Office on Disabilities (ROD) facilitates accommodations for all Yale students with disabilities who register with and have appropriate medical documentation on file in the ROD. Documentation may be submitted to the ROD even though a specific accommodation request is not anticipated at the time of registration. Early planning is critical. Requests for housing accommodations must be made in the housing application. The required first step for a student with a disability is to contact the Resource Office on Disabilities to initiate the process of obtaining disability-related accommodations; see https://yale-accommodate.symplicity.com/public_accommodation. Registration with the ROD is confidential.

Generally, a student requiring academic accommodations needs to let the ROD know at the start of each term. We ask students to complete this step as soon as their schedule is known. At any time during a term, students with a newly diagnosed disability or recently sustained injury requiring accommodations should contact the ROD. More information can be found on our website, <https://rod.yale.edu>, including instructions for requesting or renewing accommodations. You can also reach us by phone at 203.432.2324.

RESOURCES ON SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Yale University is committed to maintaining and strengthening an educational, working, and living environment founded on civility and mutual respect. Sexual misconduct is antithetical to the standards and ideals of our community, and it is a violation of Yale policy and the disciplinary regulations of Yale College and the graduate and professional schools.

Sexual misconduct incorporates a range of behaviors including sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, voyeurism, and any other conduct of a sexual nature that is nonconsensual, or has the purpose or effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing a person. Violations of Yale's Policy on Teacher-Student Consensual Relations also constitute sexual misconduct. Sexual activity requires consent, which is defined as positive, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in specific sexual activity throughout a sexual encounter.

Yale aims to eradicate sexual misconduct through education, training, clear policies, and serious consequences for violations of these policies. In addition to being subject to University disciplinary action, many forms of sexual misconduct are prohibited by Connecticut and federal law and may lead to civil liability or criminal prosecution. Yale provides a range of services, resources, and mechanisms for victims of sexual misconduct. The options for undergraduate, graduate, and professional school students are described at <https://smr.yale.edu>.

SHARE: Information, Advocacy, and Support

55 Lock Street, Lower Level

Office hours: 9 a.m.–5 p.m., M–F

24/7 hotline: 203.432.2000

<https://sharecenter.yale.edu>

SHARE, the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Education Center, has trained counselors available 24/7, including holidays. SHARE is available to members of the Yale community who wish to discuss any current or past experience of sexual misconduct involving themselves or someone they care about. SHARE services are confidential and can be anonymous if desired. SHARE can provide professional help with medical and health issues (including accompanying individuals to the hospital or the police), as well as ongoing counseling and support. SHARE works closely with the University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX coordinators, the Yale Police Department, and other campus resources and can provide assistance with initiating a formal or informal complaint.

If you wish to make use of SHARE's services, you can call the SHARE number (203.432.2000) at any time for a phone consultation or to set up an in-person appointment. You may also drop in on weekdays during regular business hours. Some legal and medical options are time-sensitive, so if you have experienced an assault, we encourage you to call SHARE and/or the Yale Police as soon as possible. Counselors can talk with you over the telephone or meet you in person at Acute Care in the Yale Health Center or at the Yale New Haven Emergency Room. If it is not an acute situation and you would like to contact the SHARE staff during regular business hours, you can contact Jennifer Czincz, the director of SHARE (203.432.0310, jennifer.czincz@yale.edu), Anna Seidner (203.436.8217, anna.seidner@yale.edu), Cristy Cantu (203.432.2610, cristina.cantu@yale.edu), Freda Grant (203.436.0409, freda.grant@yale.edu), or John Criscuolo (203.645.3349, john.criscuolo@yale.edu).

Title IX Coordinators

203.432.6854

Office hours: 9 a.m.–5 p.m., M–F

<https://provost.yale.edu/title-ix>

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from sex discrimination in educational programs and activities at institutions that receive federal financial assistance. Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other forms of sexual misconduct. The University is committed to providing an environment free from discrimination on the basis of sex.

Yale College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the professional schools have each designated a deputy Title IX coordinator, reporting to Stephanie Spangler, Deputy Provost for Health Affairs and Academic Integrity and the University Title IX Coordinator. Coordinators respond to and address specific complaints, provide information on and coordinate with the available resources, track and monitor incidents to identify patterns or systemic issues, deliver prevention and educational programming, and address issues relating to gender-based discrimination and sexual misconduct within

their respective schools. Coordinators are knowledgeable about, and will provide information on, all options for complaint resolution, and can initiate institutional action when necessary. Discussions with a Title IX coordinator are confidential. In the case of imminent threat to an individual or the community, the coordinator may need to consult with other administrators or take action in the interest of safety. The coordinators also work closely with the SHARE Center, the University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct, and the Yale Police Department.

University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct

203.432.4449

Office hours: 9 a.m.–5 p.m., M–F

<https://uwc.yale.edu>

The University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct (UWC) is an internal disciplinary board for complaints of sexual misconduct available to students, faculty, and staff across the University, as described in the committee's procedures. The UWC provides an accessible, representative, and trained body to fairly and expeditiously address formal complaints of sexual misconduct. UWC members can answer inquiries about procedures and the University definition of sexual misconduct. The UWC is comprised of faculty, administrative, and student representatives from across the University. In UWC cases, investigations are conducted by professional, independent fact finders.

Yale Police Department

101 Ashmun Street

24/7 hotline: 203.432.4400

<https://your.yale.edu/community/public-safety/police/sensitive-crimes-support>

The Yale Police Department (YPD) operates 24/7 and is comprised of highly trained, professional officers. The YPD can provide information on available victims' assistance services and also has the capacity to perform full criminal investigations. If you wish to speak with Sergeant Kristina Reech, the Sensitive Crimes & Support coordinator, she can be reached at 203.432.9547 during business hours or via e-mail at kristina.reech@yale.edu. Informational sessions are available with the Sensitive Crimes & Support coordinator to discuss safety planning, available options, etc. The YPD works closely with the New Haven State's Attorney, the SHARE Center, the University's Title IX coordinators, and various other departments within the University. Talking to the YPD does not commit you to submitting evidence or pressing charges; with few exceptions, all decisions about how to proceed are up to you.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

The Office of International Students and Scholars (OISS) coordinates services and support for Yale's nearly 6,000 international students, faculty, staff, and their dependents. OISS staff assist with issues related to employment, immigration, and personal and cultural adjustment, as well as serve as a source of general information about living at

Yale and in New Haven. As Yale University's representative for immigration concerns, OISS helps students, faculty, and staff obtain and maintain legal nonimmigrant status in the United States. All international students and scholars must register with OISS as soon as they arrive at Yale; see <http://oiss.yale.edu/coming-to-yale>.

OISS programs, like the Community Friends hosting program, daily English conversation groups, U.S. culture workshops and discussions, bus trips, and social events, provide an opportunity to meet members of Yale's international community and become acquainted with the many resources of Yale University and New Haven. Spouses and partners of Yale students and scholars will want to get involved with the International Spouses and Partners at Yale (ISPY), which organizes a variety of programs.

The OISS website (<http://oiss.yale.edu>) provides useful information to students and scholars prior to and upon arrival in New Haven, as well as throughout their stay at Yale. International students, scholars, and their families and partners can connect with OISS and the Yale international community virtually through Facebook.

OISS is housed in the International Center for Yale Students and Scholars, which serves as a welcoming venue for students and scholars who want to peruse resource materials, check their e-mail, and meet up with a friend or colleague. Open until 9 p.m. on weekdays during the academic year, the center—located at 421 Temple Street, across the street from Helen Hadley Hall—also provides meeting space for student groups and a venue for events organized by both student groups and University departments. For more information about reserving space at the center, go to <http://oiss.yale.edu/about/the-international-center/international-center-room-reservations>. For information about the center, visit <http://oiss.yale.edu/about/international-center>.

Law School Students

DEGREES CONFERRED

Juris Doctor, September 29, 2018

Sophie Jane Chau
Anna Nicole Gonzalez
Andrew David Whinery

Master of Laws, September 29, 2018

Sarah Ganty
Jahnavi Sindhu

Doctor of the Science of Law, September 29, 2018

Cornelis Jaap Wooter Baaij
Tara Maria Davenport
Ryan Kenneth Liss
Amnart Tangkiriphimarn
Ying Zhu

Master of Laws, December 8, 2018

Rafael Bezerra Nunes
Chen Shidlovsky
Sixtine van Outryve D'Ydewalle
Spiros Vavougios
Quirin Weinzierl

Juris Doctor, February 9, 2019

Patrick Allen Baker
Khalil Mahmoud Tawil

Juris Doctor, May 29, 2019

Ashraf Ahmed
Yusef Asiddeg Al-Jarani
Molly Katherine Anderson
Travis Curtis Anderson-Hamilton
Mark Vari Andriola
Colin Scott Antaya
José Edwin Argueta Funes
Allyson Catarina Arias
William Elliott Baldwin
Emily R. Barreca
Andrea Alice Basaraba
Eric David Baudry
Peter Lewis Beck

Jason Andreas Benitez
Jacob Albert Bennett
Mark Haile Birhanu
Elliston Perot Bissell V
Dana Victoria Bolger
Jorge A. Bonilla Lopez
Sebastian Brady
Nicole Genesis Brambila
Samuel Ross Breidbart
Brittney Marie Brescia
Eric David Brooks
Meghan Elizabeth Brooks
Luís Carlos Calderón Gómez
Gabriella Sophia Capone
Varun Rao Char
Woo Yong Chung
Kendyl Ashley Clausen
Gregory Zupan Conyers
Alexandra Jane Cooper-Ponte
Brendan John Costello
Dylan Shea Cowit
Catherine Louise Crooke
Colleen Taylor Culbertson
Katherine Starks Dannenmaier
Adam Christopher Demetriou
Casey Allen Dennis
Salil Hari Dudani
Bertolain Jean-Baptiste Elysee
Melis Emre
Alexandra Clare Eynon
Isabel Friedan Farhi
Brittany Angelique Farr
Rachel Gabrielle Frank
Sandra Lynne Fryhofer
Lydia Kay Fuller
Shikha Garg
Jessica Ellie Garland
Valentina Garzon
Rebecca Elaine Gendelman
Pardis Gheibi

Jordan Robert Goldberg
Adrian Gonzalez
Rahul Kiran Goravara
Candice Nicole Goree
Casey Catherine Graetz
Illyana Amanda Madeleine Green
Elise Marie Grifka Wander
Ashley Roze Claire Hall
Benjamin Tyler Hand
Rhoda Farhiya Hassan
Amy Bridge Hausmann
Aaron Paul Haviland
Yasin Youssef Hegazy
Jae Taek Hong
James Robert Horner
Yumehiko Hoshijima
Erin Elizabeth Islo
Eli Jonathan Jacobs
Zoe Alexandra Jacoby
Keturah Rountree James
Jasmine Ciara Jennings
Erinma Egwu Kalu
Stephen Harris Karp
Michael Karpman
Louis Robert Katz
Gurjot Kaur
William L. Kelly
Srinath Reddy Kethireddy
Healy Ko
Rachel Hannah Kogan
Dylan Raphael Kolhoff
Jessica Olivia Laird
Arthur J. Lau
Ruth Vassar Lazenby
Diana Fung-Shing Lee
Yena Lee
Jeremy Alan Balkam Lent
Taonga Rolando Leslie
Alexander Sargent Lewis
Andrea Lynn Lewis
Miranda J. Li
Yahui Ellis Liang
Michael Frederick Linden
Sophie Jane Lipman
Daniel Benjamin Listwa
Yichen Liu
Athanasia Olga Livas
Catherine Anne Logue
Christopher Wayne Looney
Alexandra E. Mahler-Haug
Danielle M. Makarsky
Melissa Marichal
Danielle Jacqueline Marryshow
Catherine Marie Martinez
Michael John Masciandaro
Catherine Elizabeth McCarthy
Brian Connor McCarty
Brian Westfall McGrail
Corey Marshall Meyer
Brittany A. Milano
Alexander L. Minore
Adeel Mohammadi
Owen August Monkemeier
James Pierce Mooney IV
Brian David Moore
Michael Loren Morse
Allison Ellen Morte
Roxana Sahar Moussavian
Derek Charles Mraz
Joe Pahl Williams Muller
David Narasimhan Murdter
Joseph Nickolas Nania
Vinay Nayak
Blake A. Neal
Tracy Suzanne Nelson
Matthew Khoi Nguyen
Carolyn Marie O'Connor
Mariana Olaizola Rosenblat
Abigail Alice Olson
Emily Rose Orman
Adam Pan
Eliza Pan
Andrea Francine Parente
Andrew Michael Parker
Valeria Marie Pelet Del Toro
Bina Miriam Peltz
Yuqian Peng
Paulina R. Perlin

Gabriel Perlman
 Alyssa Jean Peterson
 Jonathan Blake Petkun
 Bradley Justin Polivka
 Cody Mitchell Poplin
 William H. Powell
 Amber Nasir Qureshi
 Devin Ian Race
 Saúl Ramírez
 Westley Alexander Resendes
 Adam T. Rice
 James Daniel Riddle
 Paul Thomas Rink
 Rachel Rolnick
 Aaron Zane Roper
 Rachel Lieber Rothberg
 Juan Manuel Ruiz Toro
 Ram Sachs
 Wazhma Sadat
 Giovanni Jordan Sanchez
 Laura Ford Savarese
 Bella Schapiro
 Samantha Claire Schnell
 Hannah Nicole Schoen
 Joshua Aaron Schonfeld
 Joseph Rostain Schottenfeld
 Charlotte Hannah Schwartz
 Maxwell Evan Schwartz
 Charles Hayden Seidell
 Suranjan Matthew Sen
 Chelsea Patricia Shaffer
 Stuart Franklin Shirrell
 Emily Chalida Simons
 Justin Michael Smallwood
 Christine Casey Smith
 Samantha N. Smith
 David R. Stanton
 Jasmine Janine Stein
 Victoria Nicole Stilwell
 Emma Thurber Stone
 Daniel Frederick Strunk
 Veena Subramanian
 Akhil Sud
 Isra Ayesha Syed

Pauline Syrnik
 Siqi Styna Tao
 Leigh Margaret Terry
 Brandon Hallett Thomas
 Isabella Francisca Uría
 Iva Velickovic
 Todd Gregory Small Venook
 Emily White Villano
 Elizabeth Bird Villarreal
 Alexander Gerard Wang
 Joshua Graham Wilson
 Sesenu Yebio Woldemariam
 Joshua Richard Woods
 Patrick Laughlin Woolsey
 Tianyi Xin
 Yu Chen Xue
 Phillip Zikang Yao
 Richard Rae Zacharias
 Jeffrey Colin Zalesin
 Simon K. Zhen
 Xiuyi Zheng
 Kevin Zhou

Master of Laws, May 29, 2019

Vidjilence Abazi
 Marcin Baranski
 Maria Graciela Delos Santos Base
 Sebastian Charles Bates
 Philip Maximilian Bender
 Taylor Clare Burgess
 Frédéric Pascal Philippe Constant
 Gili Talia Farhadian Sagiv
 Martin David Haissiner
 Gershon Hasin
 Hilary Hogan
 Emilia Cosima Jocelyn-Holt Correa
 Nikila Kaushik
 Kenneth Khoo Chian Yian
 Fabio Nunez Del Prado Chaves
 Jirinwayo Jude Odinkonigbo
 Santiago Oñate Yáñez
 Alvin Padilla-Babilonia
 Chiara Picciau
 Natalia Pires De Vasconcelos
 David Sanjayan Rajasingham

Luís André Rodrigues Heleno Terrinha
 Lucia Maria Ania Sophie Sommerer
 Patricia Anne Sta Maria
 Mathias Walch
 Louise Michele P. Wilcox
 Weilin Xiao
 Yiqun Ye

**Doctor of the Science of Law,
 May 29, 2019**
 Johanna Aleria Pedro Lorenzo
 Brent Stephen Salter

Juris Doctor, June 8, 2019
 Emma Elizabeth McDermott
 Junichi Jeffrey Miyamoto
 Yun Tang

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT, 2018–2019

Juris Doctor Candidates

Class of 2019	197
Class of 2020	206
Class of 2021	205
Joint Degree	27
<i>Total Juris Doctor</i>	635
Doctor of the Science of Law	14
Master of Laws	28
Master of Studies in Law	0
Visiting Researchers	7
<i>Total enrollment</i>	684

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED, FALL 2018

One student from each institution unless otherwise indicated.

American University (2)	Brown University (17)
Amherst College (6)	Bryn Mawr College
Arizona State University (2)	California Polytechnic State University
Ateneo de Manila University [Philippines]	California State University–Long Beach
Bar-Ilan University [Israel]	Carleton College [Minnesota]
Barnard College [Columbia University] (4)	Catholic University of Leuven [Belgium]
Baylor University	City University of New York [Brooklyn College] (2)
Beijing International Studies University [People’s Republic of China]	City University of New York [Hunter College] (3)
Bocconi University [Italy]	Claremont McKenna College (3)
Boston College (3)	Clemson University (2)
Bowdoin College (5)	Colgate University (2)
Brandeis University	College of William and Mary (2)
Brigham Young University (5)	Columbia University (34)
	Cornell University (19)

- Dartmouth College (21)
 Davidson College (2)
 DePaul University (3)
 Duke University (10)
 Emory University (3)
 Enugu State University of Science and
 Technology [Nigeria]
 Fairleigh Dickinson University
 Franklin and Marshall College
 George Mason University (2)
 Georgetown University (13)
 Georgia State University
 Goshen College
 Grinnell College
 Harvard University (59)
 Haverford College (3)
 Howard University
 Indiana University (2)
 Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de
 México [Mexico]
 Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya [Israel]
 Johns Hopkins University (7)
 King's College London [United
 Kingdom]
 Loyola University [Illinois]
 Lyon College
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 (4)
 McGill University [Canada] (2)
 Middlebury College (3)
 Millsaps College
 Mississippi State University
 Morehouse College
 Mount Holyoke College
 Mount Saint Mary's University
 National University of Singapore
 [Singapore]
 New York University (5)
 New York University [Abu Dhabi] (2)
 Northeastern University (2)
 Northwestern University (8)
 Ohio State University
 Oklahoma Baptist University
 Peking University [People's Republic of
 China] (4)
 Pomona College (4)
 Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
 [Chile]
 Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
 [Peru] (4)
 Princeton University (31)
 Queen's University [Canada]
 Reed College
 Rhodes College
 Rice University (3)
 Rockhurst University
 Rutgers, State University of New Jersey
 (2)
 Saints Cyril and Methodius University in
 Skopje [Macedonia]
 Sarah Lawrence College
 Shanghai University of Finance and
 Economics [People's Republic of
 China]
 Simon Fraser University [Canada]
 Southern Methodist University
 Stanford University (22)
 Swarthmore College (6)
 Taylor University
 Tel-Aviv University [Israel] (2)
 Temple University
 Texas A&M University
 Trinity College [Ireland]
 Tufts University (5)
 Tulane University
 United States Military Academy (3)
 United States Naval Academy (2)
 Universidad de Buenos Aires [Argentina]
 (2)
 Universidad de Chile [Chile]
 Universidad Iberoamericana [Mexico]
 Universidad Nacional del Litoral
 [Argentina]
 Universidad Torcuato Di Tella
 [Argentina]
 Universidade Católica Portuguesa
 [Portugal]
 Universidade de São Paulo [Brazil]
 Università di Napoli, Federico II [Italy]
 Universität Innsbruck [Austria]

- Université Panthéon-Assas, Paris II
 [France]
 University of Alabama (2)
 University of Arizona (2)
 University of Arkansas
 University of Auckland [New Zealand]
 University of British Columbia [Canada]
 (2)
 University of California at Berkeley (13)
 University of California at Los Angeles
 (5)
 University of California at San Diego (2)
 University of Chicago (18)
 University of Colombo [Sri Lanka]
 University of Colorado [Boulder] (2)
 University of Connecticut (5)
 University of Dayton
 University of Delaware
 University of Florida (4)
 University of Georgia (3)
 University of Houston
 University of Kansas
 University of Kentucky (2)
 University of King's College [Canada]
 University of Maryland (3)
 University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (8)
 University of Michigan at Dearborn
 University of Missouri
 University of Nebraska
 University of Nevada
 University of New Hampshire
 University of North Carolina at Chapel
 Hill (5)
 University of Notre Dame [Indiana] (4)
 University of Oregon
 University of Oxford [United Kingdom]
 (3)
- University of Pennsylvania (16)
 University of Pittsburgh
 University of Puerto Rico
 University of Rochester
 University of Southern California (8)
 University of St. Thomas [Minnesota]
 University of Sydney [Australia]
 University of Texas at Austin
 University of the Philippines
 [Philippines]
 University of Toronto [Canada] (4)
 University of Virginia (7)
 University of Warsaw [Poland]
 University of Washington (3)
 University of West Georgia
 University of Wisconsin at Madison (2)
 Utica College
 Vanderbilt University (4)
 Vassar College (2)
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State
 University (2)
 Washington and Lee University
 Washington University [Missouri] (3)
 Wellesley College (4)
 Wesleyan University (3)
 Wheaton College (2)
 Wilfrid Laurier University [Canada]
 Willamette University
 Williams College (4)
 Xavier University
 Yale University (90)
 Yeshiva University (2)
 Youngstown State University
- Total institutions, 164*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, FALL 2018

One student from each state or country unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Alabama (3)
 Arizona (6)
 Arkansas
 California (79)
 Colorado (6)
 Connecticut (43)
 Delaware (2)
 District of Columbia (11)
 Florida (27)
 Georgia (17)
 Hawaii
 Idaho (2)
 Illinois (23)
 Indiana (5)
 Iowa (2)
 Kansas
 Kentucky (2)
 Louisiana (3)
 Maine (4)
 Maryland (20)
 Massachusetts (24)
 Michigan (12)
 Minnesota (6)
 Mississippi
 Missouri (7)
 Nevada (2)
 New Hampshire (5)
 New Jersey (37)
 New Mexico
 New York (101)
 North Carolina (11)
 Ohio (20)
 Oregon (7)
 Pennsylvania (24)
 Puerto Rico (2)
 Rhode Island
 South Carolina (2)
 Tennessee (3)
 Texas (25)
 Utah
 Vermont (3)
 Virginia (19)

Washington (12)
 Wisconsin (5)
 Wyoming

Foreign Countries

Argentina (3)
 Australia
 Austria
 Belgium
 Brazil
 Canada (14)
 Chile (2)
 China (10)
 Colombia
 Dominica
 Ecuador
 El Salvador (2)
 France
 Germany (4)
 Ghana
 India (4)
 Ireland
 Israel (4)
 Italy (2)
 Macedonia
 Mexico (2)
 Myanmar
 New Zealand
 Nigeria
 Peru (3)
 Philippines (2)
 Poland
 Portugal
 Republic of Korea (9)
 Singapore (3)
 Spain
 Sri Lanka
 Taiwan
 Thailand
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey
 United Kingdom (2)
 Vietnam

Alumni and Endowment Funds

ALUMNI

Yale Law School alumni serve as distinguished practitioners, public servants, academics, judges, and business entrepreneurs all over the world. Renowned in their professional lives, these more than 13,000 alumni play a vital role in the global Yale Law School community. They renew social ties, network with one another, and offer their knowledge of legal scholarship and practice at Law School gatherings in a variety of places in the United States throughout the year. Graduates also serve as practitioners-in-residence and mentors in the School's centers and programs, and attend and participate in the many lectures and conferences occurring at their alma mater.

The Yale Law School Association consists of all alumni. It was founded to strengthen the ties both among graduates and between graduates and the Law School. In many cities across the United States and abroad, Yale Law School local associations provide social, intellectual, and professional opportunities for graduates and the larger Law School community. Whether it is a group of alumni, current students, and incoming students in Chicago hearing about the fascinating clinical work of a Law School faculty member; an alumni panel discussion in Washington, D.C., or New York City on the Supreme Court's preceding term; or a diversity reception in New York City, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, or San Francisco, Yale Law School alumni maintain important connections with each other, with students, and with their alma mater. For a listing of upcoming alumni events and further information about Law School alumni, visit <https://law.yale.edu/info/alumni>; e-mail alumni.law@yale.edu; or telephone 203.432.1690.

Overseeing and supporting the YLS Association is its approximately 220-member Executive Committee, which meets twice a year in New Haven. During their visits, committee members engage in a variety of meetings and activities, including ad hoc working groups on the dean's initiatives, presentations from Law School faculty members, meetings with current students, and networking with each other. The most recent gathering in 2018 included class visits, a dinner matching alumni and students who have common interests, a business luncheon followed by breakout sessions on several of the dean's initiatives, and a festive concluding dinner with the dean. The Executive Committee strengthens the Yale Law School community worldwide by connecting alumni with each other, with current and incoming students, and with the School, led by its officers for 2019–2021: President Craig Brod '80; Treasurer Sushma Soni '90; Secretary Karlanna Lewis '15; Vice Presidents Paul Kim '02, J. Cunyon Gordon '81, Paul Rodriguez '11, J. McGregor Smyth '99, and Erica Villanueva '04; and Chair Laura Seigle '93.

The online YLS Career Connections is a database of more than 1,700 alumni who have volunteered to assist current students and fellow graduates seeking career advice, and those wanting to connect with current student organizations. Members can be searched by name, area of expertise, employer type, geographic location, student organization, and more. Alumni are welcome to join, current members can update their information, and both alumni and students can search for mentors online. For more information, contact the Career Development Office's director of recruiting at 203.432.1692.

All graduates of the Law School are invited to annual Alumni Weekends, which take place at the Law School in the fall. Alumni and their guests participate in three days of events, including talks, tours, panel discussions, receptions, and meals. Graduates celebrating their reunions (fifth, tenth, fifteenth, etc.) reconnect with classmates at special Saturday reunion dinners in venues throughout New Haven and Sunday brunches at the homes of faculty or fellow alumni. Current student organizations and affinity groups have the opportunity to connect with returning alumni, and many students attend events, serve as aides, and are matched for a breakfast with returning alumni on the basis of their legal areas of interest.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The Law School has the following endowed professorship, library, lecture, scholarship, fellowship, and prize funds. The date of the gift and the name of the donor are given in each instance.

Professorships

Nathan Baker Professorship of Law (1981) A gift in honor of Nathan Baker, who dedicated fifty years of his life to the practice of trial advocacy, from Robert C. Baker and Gerald H. Baker, his sons, to establish a professorship for the teaching of trial advocacy, procedure, and evidence.

Simeon E. Baldwin Professorship (1896 and 1927) A gift and bequest of Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, B.A. 1861, for “a Professorship of Roman Law, Comparative Jurisprudence, or other branch of advanced legal education, as the faculty of the Law School may recommend.”

Alexander M. Bickel Professorship of Public Law (1979) Gifts from various individuals, news organizations, and others in memory of Sterling Professor Alexander M. Bickel, a member of the faculty from 1956 until his death in 1974.

Jacquin D. Bierman Professorship of Taxation (1998) A gift from Jacquin D. Bierman, J.D. 1937, a professor and scholarly entrepreneur in the field of taxation.

Binger Clinical Faculty Chair in Human Rights at Yale Law School (2016) Established by the Robina Foundation to support a clinical faculty member at Yale Law School who will teach human rights–related courses and clinics and lead the Robina Human Rights Initiative.

David Boies Professorship of Law (2003) Established in honor of David Boies, a member of the Yale Law School Class of 1966, distinguished trial and appellate lawyer, by his friends and partners. To be held by a member of the faculty of outstanding scholarly achievement whose writing, teaching, and public service exemplify the qualities of intelligence, imagination, and judgment that have been the hallmark of David Boies’s exceptional career in the law.

Guido Calabresi Professorship (2006) Established through a bequest of Ralph Gregory Elliot, B.A. 1958, LL.B. 1961, to honor Guido Calabresi, B.S. 1953, LL.B. 1958, M.A.Hon. 1962, former Dean of Yale Law School and respected jurist.

The George W. and Sadella D. Crawford Professorial Lectureship (1997) A fund supporting either a professorship, a fellowship, or a lectureship. Established through a generous bequest from Dr. Charlotte Crawford Watkins, Ph.D. 1937, of Washington, D.C., professor of English at Howard University, in memory of her father, George W. Crawford (LL.B. 1903), 1877–1972, a child of former slaves who became a founding signatory of the NAACP and a trustee of Talladega College. He was in addition one of Connecticut's leading attorneys, serving as corporation counsel for the City of New Haven and judge on the New Haven Probate Court.

William Nelson Cromwell Fund (1949) Bequest of William Nelson Cromwell, Esq., of the New York bar, income to be used for the general purposes of the Law School. The fund currently supports a professorship.

Elizabeth K. Dollard Professorship of Law, Medicine, and Psychiatry (1990) Established by a gift from the Elizabeth K. Dollard Charitable Trust, in memory of Elizabeth K. Dollard, J.D. 1939, for teaching and research that explores the intersection of law, medicine, and psychiatry.

William O. Douglas Clinical Professorship of Law (1989) A gift from Mrs. Gordon B. Tweedy and Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy's daughters, Clare Tweedy McMorris, Ann Tweedy, and Margot Tweedy, in memory of Gordon Bradford Tweedy, B.A. 1929, LL.B. 1932, on the occasion of the anniversaries of his graduation from Yale College and Yale Law School, and in honor of the Honorable William O. Douglas, M.A. 1932, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale Law School and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1939–75.

The John M. Duff, Jr. Professorship (2004) Established in recognition of gifts by John M. Duff, Jr., LL.B. 1966, founder of the private equity firm Duff Ackerman & Goodrich, based in San Francisco.

Allen Duffy/Class of 1960 Professorship (1990) Created through the generosity of David A. (J.D. 1960) and Betty Jones and members of the 1960 graduating class, on the occasion of their thirtieth reunion, to honor the memory of deceased classmate Allen Duffy, J.D. 1960, a highly respected New Haven practitioner.

Joseph M. Field 1955 Professorship of Law (2005) Established by a gift from Joseph M. Field, LL.B. 1955.

Macklin Fleming Professorship of Law (1999) Established by a bequest from Macklin Fleming, B.A. 1934, LL.B. 1937, former Justice of the California Courts of Appeal.

Martin R. Flug '55 Faculty Support Fund (2016) Established by a gift from Martin R. Flug, LL.B. 1955, to support the teaching and research activities of current and visiting academic faculty.

Ford Foundation Professorship in Comparative and Foreign Law (1955) Established by the Ford Foundation to strengthen programs in international legal studies.

Ford Foundation Professorship in Law and Social Sciences (1955) Established by the Ford Foundation to improve the training of lawyers and law teachers.

Lafayette S. Foster Professorship (1903) Bequest of the Honorable Lafayette S. Foster, to found a professorship of English common law. “I direct that said Professor, as often as once in four years, shall deliver a public lecture at some convenient time and place . . . upon any branch of the common, civil, municipal or ecclesiastical law – the law of nature – the law of nations – political economy – or general politics, the professor to select his own subject.”

John A. Garver Professorship (1927) A gift and bequest of John A. Garver, B.A. 1875, to establish a chair of jurisprudence.

Sol Goldman Clinical Professorship (2008) Established by a gift from the Sol Goldman Charitable Trust, to support teaching and research activities associated with the professorship.

Maurice R. Greenberg Visiting Professorship (2006) Established by a gift from David Boies, LL.B. 1966, and Mary M. Boies, in honor of Maurice R. Greenberg.

Walton Hale Hamilton Professorship (1965) Gifts in memory of Professor Walton Hale Hamilton, M.A. Hon. 1928, a member of the faculty from 1928 to 1948.

The Sam Harris Professorship of Law (1983) A gift in memory of Sam Harris, LL.B. 1936, by the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, and by his former clients and friends, to establish a chair in corporate and securities law.

Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld Professorship of Jurisprudence (1958) A gift in memory of Professor Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld, M.A. Hon. 1914, a member of the faculty between 1914 and 1918, from the May Treat Morrison Foundation, by Professor Hohfeld’s brother, Edward Hohfeld, as trustee, to start a professorship of jurisprudence.

Howard M. Holtzmann Professorship of International Law (1997) Established by gifts from Howard M. Holtzmann, B.A. 1942, J.D. 1947, a distinguished lawyer and jurist in the field of international arbitration and dispute resolution, and from his friends, on the occasion of Judge Holtzmann’s fifty-fifth reunion in Yale College, and fiftieth in Yale Law School. The chair is to be held by a member of the Yale Law School faculty who has achieved a worldwide reputation for teaching and scholarship in the field of international law, and who is devoted to the promotion of international order.

Harvey L. Karp Fund (1987) Established by a gift from the Harvey L. Karp Foundation to support the Law School’s existing Visiting Lecturers program.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Professorship (1985) A gift in honor of the Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, LL.B. 1947, professor of law, attorney general of the United States, undersecretary of state of the United States, and senior vice-president, law and external relations, of the International Business Machines Corporation, from the International Business Machines Corporation and numerous individuals, to establish a chair of public law or other branch of advanced legal education – not necessarily limited to domestic law or to the law of any one nation.

Knight Chair in Constitutional Law and the First Amendment (1997) Established by a grant from the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation to focus on the constitutional study of free speech and communication, with special emphasis on issues posed by new communications technologies.

Arthur Liman Professorship (1996) Established by the friends of Arthur L. Liman, LL.B. 1957, in recognition of his exemplary achievements as a counselor, advocate, and devoted defender of the public interest, to be held by a member of the faculty whose own teaching and scholarship display the same high ideals as Arthur Liman's distinguished career.

Augustus E. Lines Professorship of Testamentary Law (1908) A bequest of Augustus E. Lines, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Henry R. Luce Professorship of Jurisprudence (1955) Gift from Henry R. Luce, B.A. 1920, M.A. Hon. 1926, the incumbent to teach law in Yale College as well as the Yale Law School.

Myres S. McDougal Professorship (1998) Gift of Paul C. Tsai, LL.M. 1954, J.S.D. 1957, together with friends and former students, in memory of Myres S. McDougal, J.S.D. 1931, Associate Professor of Law, 1934–39; Professor, 1939–44; William K. Townsend Professor of Law, 1944–58; Sterling Professor of Law, 1958–75; and Sterling Professor Emeritus of Law, 1975–98; to support a professorship.

Walter E. Meyer Professorship of Property and Urban Law (1965) Gift in memory of Walter E. Meyer, B.A. 1901, from the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law, Inc.

Edward J. Phelps Professorship (1887) A gift of Junius S. Morgan, and his son J. Pierpont Morgan, LL.D. 1908, in honor of Professor Edward J. Phelps, 1822–1900, a member of the faculty between 1881 and 1900, to support a professorship of contracts and commercial law.

Alfred M. Rankin Professorship of Law (1991) Gifts in honor of Alfred M. Rankin, B.S. 1936, LL.B. 1939, a distinguished practicing lawyer for more than fifty years and a leader in civic affairs in Cleveland, Ohio, from his wife, Clara Taplin Rankin, and his son, Alfred M. Rankin, Jr., B.A. 1963, LL.B. 1966, to establish a chair in Yale Law School whose holder shall have demonstrated consistent quality and devotion to teaching both in the classroom and as a mentor to students.

Florence Rogatz Visiting Professorships (1994) A fund established through a generous bequest from Pat Herman Winokur in memory of her parents, Florence Rogatz Herman, LL.B. 1923, and Alexander C. Herman, to support visiting professorships.

Oscar M. Ruebhausen Professorship of Law (2005) Established by a bequest of Oscar M. Ruebhausen, LL.B. 1937.

Oscar M. Ruebhausen Visiting Scholars (2005) Established by a bequest of Oscar M. Ruebhausen, LL.B. 1937, to support individuals invited to Yale Law School.

Sidley Austin–Robert D. McLean ’70 Visiting Professorship (2006) Established by gifts from the law firm of Sidley Austin LLP, family, and friends to honor Robert D. McLean, LL.B. 1970, and his distinguished career in the law.

Robert R. Slaughter Professorship of Law (1998) A grant from the Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation in memory of Robert R. Slaughter, B.A. 1945, LL.B. 1950, of New York City, to establish a chair in any field of English or American common or commercial law.

Gerard C. and Bernice Latrobe Smith Professorship (1993) A chair in international law, diplomacy, and cross-cultural studies. Established in honor of Ambassador Gerard C. Smith, LL.B. 1938, and in memory of his wife, Bernice Latrobe Smith, through gifts from family, friends, and the Ingalls Foundation.

John Thomas Smith Professorship (1964) Gift in memory of John Thomas Smith, LL.B. 1901 (1879–1947), from members of his family, friends, and associates, to found a professorship dealing with the legal problems arising from the impact on law of economic and technological changes.

Charles F. Southmayd Professorship (1913) A gift in memory of Charles F. Southmayd, LL.D. 1884, from his sister, Emily F. Southmayd.

Potter Stewart Professorship of Constitutional Law (1989) Established through the generosity of family, friends, and former law clerks to honor the memory of the Honorable Potter Stewart, LL.B. 1941, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1958–81. The memorial fund supports a Yale Law School chair, the holder of which also offers courses in Yale College.

Leighton Homer Surbeck Professorship (2000) Established to honor Homer Surbeck, Yale Law School Class of 1927 and founding member of the law firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, by Margaret Surbeck, his wife. The appointment should be held by a person experienced in the practice of law prior to assuming the professorship.

William K. Townsend Professorship (1925) Gifts in memory of Professor William K. Townsend, LL.B. 1874, a member of the faculty between 1881 and 1907, from his son, George H. Townsend, B.A. 1908.

Gordon Bradford Tweedy Professorship of Law and Organization (1980) A gift in honor of Gordon Bradford Tweedy, B.A. 1929, LL.B. 1932, from members of his family, to establish a joint professorship between the Law School and the School of Management. The incumbent will offer interdisciplinary courses in both schools to encourage the growth of ideas and viewpoints between the legal and business communities.

Anne Urowsky Fund (2008) Established by a gift from Richard J. Urowsky, B.A. 1967, J.D. 1972, in honor of his mother, Anne Urowsky, to support the Anne Urowsky Professor in Law at Yale Law School.

Robert W. Winner Professorship (1999) An endowed chair in Law and Humanities or Law and Public Policy, created by the gift from a member of the Yale Law School Class of 1938 who was a close friend and business partner of Robert W. Winner, a Washington, D.C., real estate investor and humanitarian.

J. Skelly Wright Professorship (2008) Established by a bequest of Mrs. Helen Wright and gifts from former law clerks and friends, to honor the life and career of James Skelly Wright, LL.D. Hon. 1961, an eminent and courageous judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana (1948–62) and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (1962–87).

General Purpose and Research Funds

Simeon E. Baldwin Fund (1927) Bequest of Simeon E. Baldwin, B.A. 1861.

Burton H. Brody Fund (1998) Gift from Burton H. Brody, B.S. 1945W, J.D. 1950.

Shirley Oakes Butler Fund (1987) Bequest of Shirley Oakes Butler, LL.B. 1954.

Ann F. Cudahy Fund for Law and Business Policy (1975) Gift from the Patrick and Anna M. Cudahy Fund, in memory of the wife of Richard D. Cudahy, LL.B. 1955, president of the fund. To support teaching, research, and special programs in law and business policy.

Sherman Day Fund (1948) Bequest of Sherman Day, B.A. 1896.

Harold Depew Fund (1966) Gift from Harold Depew, LL.B. 1906.

Albert B. Dick Fund (1921, 1923, 1927) Gift from Albert B. Dick, of Chicago. Income available for the general purposes of the Law School.

Timothy Dwight Fund (1899) Gift from President Timothy Dwight.

Eugene Phelps Edwards Fund (1939) Bequest of Eugene Phelps Edwards.

Gregg L. Engles '82 Fund (2008) Established by a gift from Gregg L. Engles, J.D. 1982, for the general support of the Law School.

Martin F. Ernst Fund (1960) Bequest of Martin F. Ernst.

Faculty Memorial Fund (2009) Established by gifts from faculty, friends, and relatives in memory of deceased Yale Law School faculty members.

Allen B. Forbes Fund (1921) Gift from Allen B. Forbes, LL.B. 1888.

Gerald R. Ford Program in Law and Public Policy (1980) In honor of President Gerald R. Ford, LL.B. 1941, a program of teaching and research in law and public policy.

Fund for Animal Law (2016) Established to support teaching, scholarship, research, experiential learning opportunities, conferences, or other activities that advance the field of animal law.

Robert J. Giuffra, Jr. Fund for the Study of Corporate and Securities Law (2013) Established by Robert J. Giuffra, Jr., J.D. 1987, in honor of his 25th Reunion, to support the study of corporate and securities law at Yale Law School.

Sol and Lillian Goldman Deanship at Yale Law School (2004) Established by a gift from the Sol Goldman Charitable Trust and the Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust to support the deanship. The sitting dean shall be known as the Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law.

Goldman Fund for International Initiatives at Yale Law School (2005) Established by a gift from Lloyd M. and Victoria A. Goldman to support international programming at Yale Law School.

Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation Fund for International Initiatives (2006) Established by the Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation to support globalization initiatives at the Law School.

Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation Fund II (2008) Established by the Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation to be used for general support.

Charles E. Hodgdon Fund (1969) Bequest of Ernest F. Hodgdon, LL.B. 1909, son of Charles E. Hodgdon.

Harvey L. Karp Student Initiative Fund (1997) An endowment established by Harvey L. Karp, LL.B. 1952, to support imaginative student organization activities.

Robert Todd Lang '47 Fund for the Study of Corporate and Commercial Law (1994) Established by Robert Todd Lang, augmented by friends, classmates, and graduates of Yale Law School interested in corporate and commercial law.

Carol L. and Eugene A. Ludwig Flex-Faculty Fund (2016) Established by Dr. Carol L. Ludwig and Eugene A. Ludwig '73 J.D. to provide sustainable financial resources for the recruitment, development, and retention of tenure-track faculty of the highest caliber who will sustain Yale Law School's preeminence in legal teaching, research, and scholarship.

William W. Meyer Fund (1969) Bequest of William W. Meyer, M.A. 1912, LL.B. 1915.

James T. Moran Fund (1937) Bequest of James T. Moran, LL.B. 1884.

Deborah L. Rhode Fund for Public Interest and Pro Bono Service (2005) Established by a gift from Deborah L. Rhode, B.A. 1974, J.D. 1977, for students interested in pro bono or public interest opportunities.

Robina Human Rights Initiative Endowment Fund (2016) Established by the Robina Foundation to (1) provide financial assistance to YLS students and graduates pursuing careers in human rights, including through academic-year scholarships, summer public interest fellowships, postgraduate fellowships, and law school loan repayment assistance; (2) support visiting human rights faculty, scholars, and practitioners; and (3) fund human rights–related research, clinical education, teaching, and programming at YLS, particularly to enable innovation in human rights clinical education and student opportunities to gain direct human rights investigation and advocacy experience, and outreach to the broader Yale community, including support for human rights education and experience for Yale undergraduates.

Jonathan P. Rosen '70 Fund for Faculty Support (2004) Established by a gift from Jonathan P. Rosen, J.D. 1970, for the general support of Yale Law School faculty.

Alfred E. Rosenhirsch Fund (1958) Gift from Alfred E. Rosenhirsch, B.A. 1925, LL.B. 1927, income to be used for general support.

Oscar M. Ruebhausen Professor Research Support (2005) Established by a bequest of Oscar M. Ruebhausen, LL.B. 1937 to support the Oscar M. Ruebhausen Professorship.

Donald Schapiro (B.A. '45, J.D. '49) Faculty Fund (2014) Established by a gift from Linda Schapiro and friends, in memory of Donald Schapiro, B.A. 1945, J.D. 1949, to support the faculty at Yale Law School.

Shibley Family Fund (1995) Established through a generous bequest from the late Raymond N. Shibley, LL.B. 1950, to support a faculty research fund devoted to aspects of post–World War II contracts law.

Harry Shulman Fund (1957) Bequest of Harry Shulman, M.A. Hon. 1937, a member of the faculty from 1930 to 1955 and dean of the Law School from 1954 to 1955.

John G. Simon Fund for Teaching and Research at Yale Law School (2007) Established by a gift from Robert C. Pozen, J.D. 1972, J.S.D. 1973, in honor of Professor John G. Simon, to support law and economics research, teaching, and related activities associated with the Law School.

The Soraya-Asef Legal Services Clinic Fund (2017) Established by Dr. Baha Asefzadeh and Dr. Michael S. Singer '95 B.S., '02 M.D., '00 Ph.D. to provide operating support for Yale Law School clinics that represent clients or advocate on their behalf, with preference for clinics focused on immigration issues or refugee assistance. If no such clinic requires the fund's support, the fund may support other clinics focused on the infringement of civil rights or related issues.

John D. Spencer Fund (1961) Bequest of John D. Spencer, LL.B. 1911.

Harold G. and Brian R. Sterling Family Fund (2010) Established by a gift from Brian R. Sterling, J.D. 1985, and his father, Harold G. Sterling, J.D. 1954, for the general priorities of the Law School.

Streicker Fund for Student Research (1997) Endowment fund established by John H. Streicker, J.D. 1967, to provide support for student research or educational projects involving travel, with priority given to projects with international travel requirements, and to those of sufficient duration to allow the recipient the opportunity to become immersed in some portion of the cultural, legal, or governmental system of the destination country or region.

Thomas Thacher Fund (1922) Established by a gift from Thomas Day Thacher, B.A. 1904, in honor of his father, Thomas Thacher, B.A. 1871, and later increased by gifts from Mrs. Thomas Thacher and Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher.

George B. Thayer Fund (1941) Bequest of George B. Thayer, LL.B. 1897.

Cecil F. Travis (1972) Bequest of Cecil F. Travis, LL.B. 1926.

Gordon B. Tweedy Fund (1972) Gift from Gordon B. Tweedy, B.A. 1929, LL.B. 1932, income to be used to support faculty research and programs, particularly in private international law.

Stanley P. Wagman Fund (2005) Established by a gift from Harriett Gordon Wagman in memory of her husband, Stanley P. Wagman, J.D. 1954, for the general support of the Law School.

Wayland Memorial (1905) Gifts from friends of Francis Wayland, M.A. Hon. 1881.

Harry H. Wellington Dean's Discretionary Fund for Faculty Support (2005) Established by a gift from Alan L. Wurtzel, LL.B. 1959, to support the faculty of Yale Law School.

The William B. Wolf, Jr. Fund on Women and the Law (2002) Established by Susan M. Wolf, J.D. 1980, her husband, Professor Gene Borgida, and their family in honor of her father, William B. Wolf, Jr., LL.B. 1951, to support research, scholarship, and programs on women and the law.

*Financial Aid: Scholarship, Loan, Loan Deferral,
and Forgiveness Funds*

Roger S. and Virginia Aaron Scholarship Fund (1999) Gift from the Aaron family, during the thirtieth reunion year of Roger S. Aaron, chairman of the Yale Law School Fund Board 1998–99.

Carolyn E. Agger Endowment for Women in Law (1997) A fund established through the generous bequest of Carolyn E. Agger, LL.B. 1938, of Washington, D.C., a partner in the law firm of Arnold & Porter. Income from the fund is used to fund student scholarships and grants for up to three years to assist graduates who pursue postgraduate legal studies or who engage in low-paying legal careers.

Davis and Bessie Albert Scholarship Fund (2008) Established by a bequest from the estate of Harry M. Albert, LL.B. 1935, in memory of his parents, with a preference for residents of Waterbury, Connecticut, the State of Connecticut, or for graduates of Suffield Academy, Suffield, Conn.

Marion G. and Fred W. Aley Scholarship (1983) A gift from Marion G. Aley, LL.B. 1925.

R. Bruce Allensworth Scholarship Fund (2008) Established by R. Bruce Allensworth, J.D. 1978, on the occasion of his thirtieth Law School reunion, for Yale Law School students, preferably J.D. candidates.

John Page Austin '39 LL.B. Scholarship in Law (2011) Established by a gift from William G. Green, B.A. 1966, in honor of John Page Austin, LL.B. 1939, who spent more than fifty years at the California firm of Morrison & Foerster LLP and helped mentor generations of young attorneys.

James T. Babb Scholarship (1963) Gift in honor of James T. Babb, B.A. 1924, M.A. Hon. 1945, librarian of Yale University, established by the Steele-Reese Foundation. For scholarships and fellowships with preference to students from the state of Idaho.

Hugh H. Barber Memorial Scholarship (1972) Gift from Ronald Barber, in memory of his brother, Hugh H. Barber, LL.B. 1921.

Curtis H. Barnette Scholarship Fund (1999) Established by a gift from Curtis H. Barnette, LL.B. 1962. To be awarded based on the integrity, leadership, and academic and service performance of a student. Preference to graduates of West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, or Liberty High School, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, or other West Virginia or Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, colleges.

Thomas D. Barr '58 Scholarship Fund (2008) Established by Cornelia H. Barr honoring her husband, Thomas D. Barr, LL.B. 1958, with a preference for students interested in litigation.

Joseph W. Beatman Fellowship Fund (1967) Gift from the Beatman Foundation, Inc. [Frances Levinson (Mrs. Joseph W.) Beatman]. For fellowships, preference to be given to those graduate students preparing for teaching careers in American law schools.

The Abraham, Eva, and Leonard Becker Scholarship Fund (2016) Established by the estate of Leonard H. Becker '68 LL.B. to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates, with preference for individuals from the State of Maine.

Edward R. Becker '57 Scholarship (2009) Established by gifts from the Becker family, former law clerks, and friends of the Honorable Edward R. Becker, LL.B. 1957, with a preference for students from the greater Philadelphia area.

William John Beecher Scholarship (1924) Marguerite K. Beecher and Florence Beecher Budd in memory of their father, William John Beecher, LL.B. 1880.

William S. Beinecke Scholarship Fund (1964) Gift from William S. Beinecke, B.A. 1936, the income to be used for scholarships for outstanding representatives of minority groups.

Murray Berrie Fund (1982) Established by Murray L. Berrie and his family for American graduate students interested in constitutional law and civil liberties.

Samuel R. Betts Scholarship (1929) Samuel R. Betts, B.A. 1875; continued after his death in 1930 from income of a general bequest for the benefit of the Law School.

William Bingham Scholarship (1955) William Bingham II, of Bethel, Maine. Awarded to candidates (in the order mentioned) from the town of Bethel, from other towns in Oxford County, or from elsewhere in the state of Maine.

Boris I. Bittker Scholarship (2006) Made possible by a bequest of Boris I. Bittker, LL.B. 1941, M.A.Hon. 1951, for scholarships or loan forgiveness.

William B. Bosley Fund (1966) Gift from the Estate of Mrs. Jeanette D. Bosley in memory of her husband, William B. Bosley, B.A. 1892, LL.B. 1894.

Eugene Francis Boyer Memorial Scholarship Fund (1982) Bequest of Esther Dodd Boyer in memory of her husband, Eugene Francis Boyer, Ph.B. 1917. Preference in award, first, to students who are descendants of three or more generations of Connecticut residents, and secondly, to students who are Connecticut residents of shorter duration.

Ava Brackett Scholarship Fund (1999) Established in memory of Ava Brackett, J.D. 1986, by family members, friends, and classmates. To be awarded to dedicated students who embody Ava's humanitarian commitment and intellectual drive.

Bernard and Helen Brandes Scholarship Fund (1966) Established by Bernard E. Brandes, LL.B. 1937, and members of his family, to be used for gift or loan scholarships for needy students not otherwise provided for by financial aid.

Elizabeth Warke Brem Memorial Fund (2007) Established by a gift from Gibson Dunn & Crutcher in memory of Elizabeth Warke Brem, J.D. 1996, for scholarships at Yale Law School with a preference for Hispanic women students.

Edgar H. Brenner '54 Scholarship Fund (2011) Established by a grant from the Stella and Charles Guttman Foundation in honor of Edgar H. Brenner, J.D. 1954, member of the Board of the Foundation for forty-nine years, serving as President from 1995 to 2001.

Guido Calabresi '58 Scholarship Fund (2012) Established by a gift from the Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust to honor Guido Calabresi, B.S. 1953, LL.B. 1958, M.A.H. 1962, United States Circuit Judge and Dean and Sterling Professor at Yale Law School, with a preference for students who are immigrants or are the children of immigrants to the United States.

Calhoun Scholarship Fund of Phi Alpha Delta and Book and Gavel (1947) A gift from the members of the Calhoun (Yale) chapter of Phi Alpha Delta fraternity. Income to be used to aid undergraduate students and graduate fellows in the School; preference to be given to qualifying sons and daughters of members of Phi Alpha Delta.

Robert Fisk Cavanagh '56, '59 J.D. Scholarship (2009) Established in memory of Bob Cavanagh, for Yale Law School students who share the spirit of local civic commitment that he exemplified over the course of his fifty-year professional life.

Chan-Loo Scholarship Fund (2003) Gift from the estate of Sau Ung Loo Chan, J.D. 1928, in honor of her parents, Joe Loo and Choy Shee Loo, to assist students from Hawaii.

Charles E. Clark Fund (1963) Gifts in honor of Judge Charles E. Clark, B.A. 1911, LL.B. 1913, dean of the Law School from 1929 to 1939, from alumni and friends. The income to be allocated by the dean either to scholarships or to the purchase of books for the Yale law library.

Chauncey I. Clark Scholarships (1961) Bequest of Lottie V. J. Clark in memory of her husband, Chauncey I. Clark, LL.B. 1908, for many years a leading member of the New York Admiralty Bar.

Class of 1988 Scholarships Fund (1993) Established by a gift from the members of the Class of 1988 for scholarships in the Law School.

Hillary Rodham Clinton Fund for Public Interest (2019) Established by gifts from classmates and friends of Hillary Rodham Clinton, J.D. 1973, to support the Hillary Rodham Clinton Public Interest Fellowship, to encourage and support recent law graduates committed to public service, enabling them to spend one year working full-time with a U.S. host organization on behalf of disadvantaged or underrepresented groups.

Abraham J. and Jeannette Cohen Scholarship (1983) Established by George M. Cohen, LL.B. 1960, in memory of his parents, Abraham and Jeannette Cohen.

George M. Cohen Scholarship (1997) Established in memory of George M. Cohen, LL.B. 1960, by family, friends, classmates, and his partners at Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, New York City.

Peter P. Coladarci Scholarship Fund (1992) Gifts from family members and friends in memory of Peter P. Coladarci, LL.B. 1953, a distinguished Chicago practitioner, to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates for scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness.

Robert E. Cone Scholarship (1966) Established by Mrs. Harold M. Cone as a memorial to her son, Robert E. Cone. To be awarded periodically to members of the student body who demonstrate a special interest in the field of civil liberties and civil rights and who are in financial need.

Joseph L. Connor Scholarship Fund (1968) Gift from the Estate of Joseph L. Connor, LL.B. 1909.

James Cogswell Converse Scholarship Fund (1990) Established through the bequest of Edith D. Converse, to support scholarships in memory of James Cogswell Converse, Yale College Class of 1897.

E. Virgil Conway Scholarship Fund (2003) Established by E. Virgil Conway, LL.B. 1956, to be awarded annually as a scholarship.

Walter Wheeler Cook Scholarship (1958) Gift in honor of Professor Walter Wheeler Cook, B.A., M.A., LL.D., member of the faculty from 1916 to 1928, from the May Treat Morrison Foundation of San Francisco, California.

Corbey Court Scholarship (1968) Gift from the Townsend Trust Association.

Arthur Linton Corbin Scholarship (1958) Gift in honor of Professor Arthur L. Corbin, LL.B. 1899, LL.D. 1951, member of the faculty from 1903 to 1943, from the May Treat Morrison Foundation of San Francisco, California.

David L. Corbin Scholarship (1962) Established by friends in memory of David L. Corbin, B.A. 1932, LL.B. 1935.

Oscar Cox Memorial Scholarship (1967) Established by his family in memory of Oscar Cox, B.A. 1927, LL.B. 1929, for the purpose of providing scholarship assistance to talented students with preference to Law School applicants of Italian, Belgian, or French nationality.

Lloyd N. Cutler Scholarship Fund (1992) Established by the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering in honor of Lloyd N. Cutler, LL.B. 1939, to support tuition scholarships based on financial need, academic excellence, and demonstrated commitment to public service.

Richard B. '59, Felice R. '60, and Stephen M. '85 Cutler Scholarship Fund (2018) Established by a gift from Stephen M. Cutler, J.D. 1985, in honor of his parents, Richard B. Cutler, LL.B. 1959, and Felice R. Cutler, LL.B. 1960.

Cynthia H. Cwik Scholarship Fund (2017) Established by Cynthia H. Cwik '87 J.D. to provide financial assistance, including but not limited to scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness, to Yale Law School students and graduates.

Czaja Family Scholarship Fund (2014) Established by Richard F. Czaja, B.A. 1971, J.D. 1974, to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates with demonstrated financial need for scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness.

William B. Davenport Fund (1953) Established by Professor Shepherd Stevens, B.F.A. 1922, in memory of his uncle, William B. Davenport, B.A. 1867, M.A. Hon. 1877.

Rita Charmatz Davidson/Class of 1951 Fund (1985) Established by members of the Class of 1951 in memory of Judge Davidson, LL.B. 1951, Associate Judge of the Maryland Supreme Court, on the occasion of their thirty-fifth reunion, to assist graduates in public interest careers.

David S. Day Scholarship Fund (1975) Bequest of Natalie C. Day in memory of her husband, David S. Day, B.A. 1902, LL.B. 1904. Preference to students from Fairfield County, Connecticut.

Arthur H. Dean Scholarship Fund (1974) Gift of certain partners of Arthur H. Dean in the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, created with a preference that the aid be awarded as gifts, but with the right of the dean of the Law School, at the dean's discretion, to use the fund for loans.

Debevoise & Plimpton Scholarship Fund (1977) Established by gifts from Oscar M. Ruebhausen, LL.B. 1937, and members of the firm.

John B. Dempsey Scholarship (1963) Gift from Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of John B. Dempsey, B.A. 1911, M.A. 1915.

Peter H. Dominick Scholarship Fund (1983) Bequest of Peter Dominick, LL.B. 1940, for students in the Law School whose legal residence is in Colorado or who are graduates of a university or college in Colorado.

Harry Durant Award (1959) Bequest of Harry R. Durant, LL.B. 1894, to provide annual scholarship awards to a Connecticut student or students attending the Law School, on the basis of character, courage, and skill.

John Hart Ely Fund (2005) Established by a gift from Robert Ely, son of John Hart Ely, LL.B. 1963, M.A.H. 1971, LL.D. 2003, to support Yale Law School graduates participating in the Career Options Assistance Program.

Irving M. Engel Scholarship Fund (1963) Established by friends of Irving M. Engel, LL.B. 1913, to support study and research in the area of civil rights and civil liberties.

David R. Evans Scholarship Fund (1963) Established by members of the Class of 1960 and other friends in memory of David R. Evans, B.A. 1955, M.A. 1957, LL.B. 1960.

J. Fuller Feder Scholarship Fund (2009) Established by a bequest from Joseph F. McCrindle, LL.B. 1948, in memory of his grandfather, to assist students with tuition and other school-related expenses.

Irving Fishman, Philip Goldhammer, and Louis Fishman Memorial Scholarship Fund (1997) Established by Jean and Richard Fishman, J.D. 1977, in memory of their fathers and uncle and by the estate of Louis Fishman for the purpose of helping students in need of financial aid.

Samuel S. and Evelyn R. Flug Memorial Scholarship Fund (1987) Established by Martin Flug, J.D. 1955, in memory of his father and mother, Samuel S. and Evelyn R. Flug.

Frederick D. and Lillian S. Forsch Scholarship Fund (1998) Established by a bequest of Frederick D. Forsch, LL.B. 1940, for scholarships in the Law School.

Richard I. Galland Fellowship Fund (1987) Gift from Richard I. Galland, B.A. 1937, J.D. 1940.

Alvin Gallen '46 LL.B. Scholarship Fund (2012) Established by a gift from Claire Edersheim in honor of her late husband for the benefit of one or more J.D. candidates at Yale Law School with demonstrated financial need.

Annie G. K. Garland Memorial Scholarships (1930) William J. Garland in memory of his wife. Preference to be given to Yale College graduates who have established strong records.

Lillian Goldman Perpetual Scholarship Fund (1994) Established by Lillian Goldman of New York City, a distinguished businesswoman, philanthropist, and friend of Yale Law School. The income provides scholarships for students in financial need who have a demonstrated interest in women's rights, with a preference for women students.

The Sol Goldman Loan Repayment Fund (2016) Established by the Sol Goldman Charitable Trust to promote a wide range of career opportunities by providing Yale Law School graduates working in modestly paid positions with education loan repayment assistance.

The Sol Goldman Rights and Justice Fund (2016) Established by the Sol Goldman Charitable Trust to promote careers in human rights and civil rights law and advocacy by providing Yale Law School graduates working in modestly paid positions with education loan repayment assistance.

Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation Fund I (2003) Established by the Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation to support the Career Options Assistance Program.

Elliott Goldstein Scholarship (1988) Established by gifts from Elliott Goldstein, LL.B. 1939, and his partners in the firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy. Preference for a student who excels in the field of corporate law.

Justin M. Golenbock Memorial Fund (1984) Gift from the law firm of Golenbock and Barell, and family and friends of Justin M. Golenbock, LL.B. 1946. To assist graduates in public interest careers.

James Raymond Goodrich Memorial Scholarships (1923) Charles Stillman, B.A. 1882, in memory of his uncle, James Raymond Goodrich, B.A. 1853. Assigned to students in the graduate and professional schools of the University who have high scholarship records and give promise of leadership.

Allison and Najeeb E. Halaby Scholarship (1996) Established by gifts from Jane Allison Halaby and Najeeb E. Halaby, LL.B. 1940, for a deserving law student interested in the American political system.

Joey Hanzich 2010 Fund (2007) Established by Yale Law School and gifts from relatives and friends in memory of Joey Hanzich, a member of the Class of 2010, to provide financial aid to students committed to public service and the common good; may also be used to support activities related to health care law and policy.

Carroll C. Hincks Memorial Fund (1967) Gifts in honor of Judge Carroll C. Hincks, B.A. 1911, LL.B. 1914, LL.D. 1952, from his law clerks and friends.

Robert Hixon Scholarship Fund (1964) Established by Marguerite S. Hixon in memory of her husband, Robert Hixon, B.A. 1901.

Harold and Lillian Hoffman Scholarship (2002) Established by a gift from Harold M. Hoffman, LL.B. 1952, and Lillian Hoffman, in memory of Hyman Hoffman. Preference in award is to be given to CUNY graduates with demonstrated financial need.

John A. Hooper Scholarship (1929) Gift from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Donald J. and Lynda M. Horowitz Scholarship (1999) Established by a gift from Donald J. Horowitz, LL.B. 1959, and Lynda M. Horowitz, to provide scholarships for students who demonstrate financial need, scholastic ability, and a conscientious concern for serving the well-being of others.

Hundt Family Law Fellowship Fund (2014) Established by a gift from Reed E. Hundt '69 B.A., '74 J.D., to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates with an interest in pursuing public service employment. The fund may support scholarships, summer internships, and graduates participating in the Career Options Assistance Program.

Sarah Ives Hurtt Scholarship (1912) Gift from Francis D. Hurtt, LL.B. 1907, in memory of his mother.

Quintin Johnstone Scholarship (2006) Established by the CATIC Foundation in honor of Professor Quintin Johnstone, with a preference for students interested in real property law or property law.

Paul E. Kalb, M.D., J.D., and Susan M. Ascher, M.D., Scholarship Fund (2009) Established by a gift from Paul E. Kalb, J.D. 1990, and his wife, Dr. Susan M. Ascher, for scholarships, with a preference for students with an interest in law and health.

Katsutaro Kataoka Scholarship Fund (2016) Established by an anonymous bequest to Yale Law School for scholarships for J.D. students with preference for students of Hispanic or Haitian origin, more particularly students of Mexican, Central American, or

Caribbean origin. In the event that there are no candidates who meet these preferences, preference should be given to students who are citizens of and residents in underdeveloped countries.

Edwin P. Kaufman Scholarship (1964) Gift from his classmates and friends in memory of Edwin P. Kaufman, LL.B. 1942.

Ken K. Kelley III '66 Memorial Scholarship Fund (2018) Established in memory of Kendrick K. Kelley III, LL.B. 1966, through gifts of his classmates, family, and friends to provide financial aid to students within the Yale Law School including, but not limited to, tuition, room, board, and other education expenses.

Frank Kenna Scholarship Fund (1951) Established by Mrs. Frank Kenna in memory of her husband, Frank Kenna, LL.B. 1905. Preference to residents of Connecticut.

Robert D. Kennedy Fund (1953) Bequest from Robert D. Kennedy, a friend of the Law School who was neither a lawyer nor an alumnus of Yale.

Thomas Goddard Kent Scholarship (1934) Gift from Lucy A. Kent in memory of her husband, Thomas Goddard Kent, B.A. 1851.

Judge Carolyn Dineen King Scholarship Fund (2001) Gifts from the family of Carolyn Dineen King, LL.B. 1962, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Hans A. Klagsbrunn '32 and Dr. Elizabeth Ramsey Student Aid Fund (1992) A gift by bequest from a distinguished Washington lawyer and his wife, a physician, he a graduate of the Law School and she of the Yale School of Medicine, that is shared equally by both. In the Law School, the endowment is used both for scholarships and for support of the loan deferral and forgiveness program.

Gerald Beryl Kramer Scholarship (1991) Established by Beulah Kramer in memory of her brother, Gerald Beryl Kramer, B.A. 1931. To support second- or third-year students who demonstrate good scholarship, character, personal merit, and financial need.

Albert E. Lamb Memorial Scholarship (1966) Bequest of Grace Fay Lamb in memory of her father, Albert E. Lamb, B.A. 1867.

Ruth and Benjamin Layton Memorial Scholarship (1987) Established by Robert Layton, LL.B. 1954, in memory of his parents. Preference for students interested in international law.

Raphael Lemkin Scholarship Fund (1989) Gifts from an anonymous alumnus and friend to honor the memory of Raphael Lemkin, visiting lecturer in law at Yale Law School from 1948 to 1951, whose scholarship and advocacy inspired the United Nations in 1948 to adopt the Genocide Convention.

Betsy Levin '66 Scholarship Fund (2016) Established by Betsy Levin '66 LL.B. to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students, including but not limited to academic-year scholarships and summer public interest fellowships.

Mark Levy '75 Memorial Scholarship Fund (2012) Established by gifts from family, friends, and classmates in memory of Mark Levy, J.D. 1975. To be awarded to one or more J.D. candidates at Yale Law School, with a preference for students with an interest in pursuing a career in public service.

Herbert R. Limburg Scholarship (1936) Anonymous gift in memory of Herbert R. Limburg, a member of the Yale College Class of 1896.

Littauer Public Interest Careers Assistance Fund (1988) Established by gifts from the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation to assist graduates in public interest careers.

J. B. Long Ranch Scholarship (1991) A gift from the estate of Fred A. Johnston, LL.B. 1954, in the name of the Montana ranch homesteaded in 1885 by Mr. Johnston's ancestors, which under his ownership became a model of natural resources management and animal husbandry. Preference is given to residents of Montana.

Ernest G. Lorenzen Memorial Scholarship (1955) Gift from Joseph H. Colman, B.A. 1918, LL.B. 1921, in memory of Professor Lorenzen, M.A. Hon. 1917, a member of the faculty from 1917 to 1951.

The Elias and Essie Mag Fund (1975) Established by many descendants of Elias and Essie Mag, seven of whom graduated from the Yale Law School. To be awarded as scholarship funds.

Nathan E. Mag Scholarship Fund (1982) Bequest of Arthur Mag, Ph.B. 1918, LL.B. 1920, in memory of his father, Nathan E. Mag, for scholarships, with a preference for students who have an interest or involvement in social justice.

Paul and Lisa Mandell Scholarship Fund (2011) Established by a gift from Paul Mandell, J.D. 1998, to support one or more J.D. candidates at Yale Law School, with a preference for students from the University of Maryland at College Park.

Charles F. Martin '35 Scholarship Fund (1992) Established by gift from Mrs. Dorcas M. Little, sister of Charles F. Martin, B.A. 1932, J.D. 1935, to support financially needy students pursuing corporate law interests. Preference is given to residents of the state of Connecticut, who, assuming satisfactory academic performance and continuing financial need, may receive continuing grants for up to three years of law study.

Walter A. Marting Scholarship (1975) Gift from Walter A. Marting, LL.B. 1937, and the Hanna Mining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Myres S. McDougal Fellowship (1982) Gift in honor of Professor Myres S. McDougal, J.S.D. 1931, member of the faculty from 1935 to 1976, from Dr. Anton-Hermann Chroust; fellowship to be awarded to a law student designated by the dean.

Warner Thornton McGuinn Scholarship Fund (1990) Organized by Akosua Barthwell Evans, J.D. 1990, and established by gifts from alumni and friends of Yale Law School in memory of Warner Thornton McGuinn, LL.B. 1887, a well-known Baltimore lawyer and civil rights leader, and an early African American graduate of the School.

Edward A. and Marion D. McKirdy Scholarship Fund (2007) Established by a gift from Edward D. McKirdy, J.D. 1962, in memory of his parents, to provide scholarships for students with demonstrated financial need.

Ivan S. Meitus Memorial Scholarship (2001) Gift in memory of Ivan S. Meitus, LL.B. 1959, from a trust established by his family, for Jewish law students at Yale Law School.

Buckingham P. Merriman Scholarship (1953) Gift from Buckingham P. Merriman, B.A. 1910, LL.B. 1914.

Laura Ariane “Laurie” Miller ’88 Scholarship Fund (2015) Established by Laura Ariane Miller, J.D. 1988, to provide financial assistance to one or more J.D. candidates at Yale Law School with a preference for students who were employed in government service prior to attending Yale Law School.

Rory O. Millson Scholarship Fund (2012) Established by a gift from Rory O. Millson, B.A. 1973, J.D. 1977, on the occasion of his 35th Reunion, to support J.D. candidates at Yale Law School.

Robert Clark Morris Scholarships (1958) Bequest of Robert Clark Morris, LL.B. 1890.

Yasuharu Nagashima Scholarship Fund (2016) Established by an anonymous bequest to Yale Law School for scholarships for J.D. students with preference for students of Hispanic or Haitian origin, more particularly students of Mexican, Central American, or Caribbean origin. In the event that there are no candidates who meet these preferences, preference should be given to students who are citizens of and residents in underdeveloped countries.

Milton I. Newman Scholarship Fund (1971) Gift from the estate of Milton I. Newman, B.A. 1927, LL.B. 1929. Income to be used for scholarships at the discretion of the dean of the Law School.

Quigg Newton, B.A. ’33, J.D. ’36, M.A.H. ’51 Scholarship Fund in Yale Law School (2001) Gift of Quigg Newton, J.D. 1936; mayor of Denver, Colorado, 1947–55; and president of the University of Colorado, 1957–63; also the donor of a scholarship in Yale College.

Robert J. Nordhaus Indian Law Scholarship (1986) Established in honor of Robert J. Nordhaus, Ph.B. 1931, J.D. 1935, by his son Robert R. Nordhaus; the firm of Nordhaus, Haltom, Taylor & Taradash; the firm of Van Ness, Feldman, Sutcliffe & Curtis; and other friends of Mr. Nordhaus. Preference to Native American students.

Walter W. Oberreit Memorial Scholarship (2001) Established in honor of Walter W. Oberreit ’58 by the partners of the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, to provide financial assistance for meritorious LL.M. candidates from Europe.

Marvin L. Olshan Scholarship Fund (1972) Gift from Marvin L. Olshan, J.D. 1952.

Jacob H. and Kathryn Grear Oxman Scholarship Fund (1994) Established by David C. Oxman, J.D. 1969, in memory of his parents, to provide scholarships for students from the state of New Jersey and the state of Arkansas.

Eliza Townsend Parker Scholarship (1911) Bequest from Joseph Parker of New Haven in memory of his sister. Preference to students wishing to pursue graduate work with a view to becoming teachers of law.

Richard Martin Paskus Memorial Scholarship (1939) Mrs. Martin Paskus in memory of her son, Richard Martin Paskus, B.A. 1928. Preference, if practicable, to students entering from New York City.

James C.N. Paul Scholarship Fund (2012) James C.N. Paul was the founding dean of Ethiopia's first law school, and he and many colleagues established a donor-advised fund at the Tides Foundation to support legal education there and in Eritrea. On his death, the funds were transferred to Yale Law School to support one or more LL.M. or J.S.D. candidates at Yale Law School seeking to advance a law teaching career in Ethiopia or Eritrea. If no such students from these countries are available in a given year, then the Law School may use income from the fund to support programmatic or student activities related to human rights or social justice issues in Ethiopia, Eritrea, or other parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

Frederick L. Perry Scholarship (1946) Gift from Frederick L. Perry, LL.B. 1897, LL.M. 1909, and Mrs. Perry.

Glenn M. Reiter Scholarship Fund (2006) Established by a gift from Glenn M. Reiter, Yale College Class of 1973 (B.A.) and Yale Law School Class of 1976 (J.D.), on the occasion of his thirtieth Law School reunion.

Henry Ralph Ringe Scholarship (1959) Established by bequest from H. Ralph Ringe, LL.B. 1909. For citizens of a Latin American country.

Barbara Paul Robinson Scholarship Fund (2010) Established by a gift from Ms. Robinson, LL.B. 1965, on the occasion of her forty-fifth reunion, with a preference for women students.

Eric S. and Sally Spears Robinson Fund (2007) Established by a gift from Eric S. Robinson, J.D. 1982, and Sally Spears Robinson, J.D. 1982, in honor of their twenty-fifth reunion, to support Yale Law School graduates participating in the Career Options Assistance Program.

Walter Bigelow Rosen Scholarship Fund (1991) Gift from Mrs. Anne Bigelow Stern in memory of her brother, Walter Bigelow Rosen, LL.B. 1941, who died in World War II in the service of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Awards are made with a preference for minority students and students with unusually strong financial needs.

Rosenblum-Witt Scholarship (2007) Established by Steve Rosenblum, J.D. 1982, and Monique Witt, J.D. 1982, on the occasion of their twenty-fifth reunion, to be used either for scholarships or support of the loan deferral and forgiveness program.

Nelson and Celia D. Rostow Scholarship Fund (1990) Bequests from Nelson Rostow and Celia D. Rostow, the income from which is used to convert loans retroactively to scholarships through the Career Options Assistance Program.

Ernest Rubenstein Scholarship (1988) Established by Martin Flug, J.D. 1955, in honor of Ernest Rubenstein, LL.B. 1953. For student scholarships and library acquisitions (including honoraria for related lectures or research projects).

Phyllis Jacobs Rubenstein Scholarship (1988) Established by Ernest Rubenstein, LL.B. 1953, in memory of his wife. Preference given to women students.

Sarah L. Russell '82 Fund (2016) Established by Theodore S. Beers in honor of his mother to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students, preferably to support student research projects and public interest projects or to fund summer public interest fellowships.

Derald H. Ruttenberg (LL.B. 1940) Scholarship Fund (1965) Established by a gift from Derald H. Ruttenberg, LL.B. 1940, for scholarships or graduate fellowships.

A. Henry Saranec Scholarship Fund (2001) Bequest of A. Henry Saranec, LL.B. 1947, of Midland, Texas, a lawyer and businessman.

Bette and Ralph Saul Scholarship Fund (2006) Established by a gift from Ralph S. Saul, LL.B. 1951, and his wife, Bette, for Yale Law School students.

Benjamin Scharps and David Scharps Scholarships (1955) Established by the estates of Benjamin Scharps, B.A. 1884, and David Scharps, B.A. 1890, to provide five scholarships for members of the third-year class who have done meritorious research in the second-year course of study.

Donald E. Scott '73 Scholarship Fund (2006) Established by a gift from Donald E. Scott, J.D. 1973.

Joan Keyes Scott Memorial (1987) Established by gifts from Robert C. L. Scott, other family members, and friends, in memory of Joan Keyes Scott, LL.B. 1942; for women students.

Martin L. Senzel Scholarship Fund (1995) Student grants made possible by an endowment created by Martin L. Senzel, J.D. 1969, as a part of the Cravath, Swaine & Moore law firm's gift to the Campaign for Yale Law School. Preference is extended to residents of Rochester, New York, and next after that Monroe and Dutchess counties in New York State.

Earl Wallace Shapiro Scholarship Fund (2015) Established by a gift from Brenda Shapiro in memory of her husband, Earl Wallace Shapiro, J.D. 1964, to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates for scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness.

Lazelle S. Shockley Fund (1954) Bequest from Lazelle S. Shockley, LL.D. 1924. Income to be used for scholarships or fellowships, with preference to be given to veterans.

Harry Shulman Memorial Scholarship Fund (1955) Established by the faculty of the Law School with funds left to the School by Dean Shulman, and gifts from his friends.

Joel D. Siegal Scholarship Fund (2011) Established by Joel D. Siegal, LL.B. 1961, on the occasion of his fiftieth Law School reunion, for Yale Law School students, with a preference for minority students who are citizens of the United States.

Spencer Victor Silverthorne, Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund (1963) A gift in memory of Spencer V. Silverthorne, Jr., LL.B. 1942.

Professor John G. Simon Scholarship Fund (2014) Established by Seth M. Hendon, J.D. 1991, and Kathryn Dove-Hendon, to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates with demonstrated financial need for scholarships and loan forgiveness.

Earnest Clyde Simpson Scholarship Fund (1962) Established by gifts from his family in memory of Judge Earnest Clyde Simpson, LL.B. 1899. To be used for one or more worthy and deserving students, preferably from Connecticut.

Walter T. Skallerup, Jr. Memorial Fund (1988) Established by gifts from his family and classmates in memory of Walter T. Skallerup, Jr., LL.B. 1947, general counsel of the Navy and former chairman of the Yale Law School Fund, to assist graduates in public interest careers.

J. Joseph Smith Memorial Fund (1984) Established by former law clerks, classmates, relatives, and friends in memory of J. Joseph Smith, B.A. 1925, LL.B. 1927, Senior Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Senator Arlen Specter '56 Scholarship (2007) For talented and deserving students at Yale Law School.

Benjamin F. Stapleton, Jr. Scholarship (1994) Established by Benjamin F. Stapleton III, LL.B. 1969, in memory of his father, Benjamin F. Stapleton, Jr., LL.B. 1942, to support Yale Law School students who also study at the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. In the event that no student is eligible in any given year, scholarships are awarded to Law School students from the Rocky Mountain States.

Neal Steinman Scholarship Fund (1995) Created through the generosity of family, friends, and members of the Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, to memorialize Neal Steinman, J.D. 1971, an adviser to governments and their underserved constituencies. Preference is given to first-generation professionals.

Roy H. Steyer Memorial Scholarship Fund (1997) Established in memory of Roy H. Steyer, LL.B. 1941, by family, friends, and members of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. For needy students, with a preference to representatives of minority groups.

Gregory Stone Scholarship (2007) Established by a gift from Gregory P. Stone, J.D. 1977, in honor of his thirtieth reunion, for scholarships in the Law School.

Thomas Walter Swan Scholarship (1958) Gift in honor of Thomas W. Swan, B.A., LL.B., M.A., LL.D., dean from 1916 to 1927, from the May Treat Morrison Foundation of San Francisco, California.

Jack B. Tate Memorial Fund (1968) Established by his friends in memory of Jack B. Tate, LL.B. 1926, M.A. Hon. 1954, associate dean and professor of law from 1954 to 1968. Augmented substantially in 1997 by a bequest from Peter S. Kramaric, LL.B. 1960.

James A. Thomas '64 Scholarship Fund (2013) Established by a gift of David A. Jones, J.D. 1960, in honor of former Associate Dean James A. Thomas, J.D. 1964, to provide scholarships to Yale Law School students.

David Torrance Scholarship (1926) Gift of Margaret Torrance Holmes in memory of her father, the Honorable David Torrance, M.A. Hon. 1883, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, and professor of evidence in the Law School.

Townsend Trust Association (Corbey Court) Scholarship (1936) Gift from Richard C. Hunt, LL.B. 1908.

Max and Edward Traurig Fund (1973) Gift of Max Traurig, B.A. 1920, LL.B. 1923, and Edward Traurig, B.A. 1924, LL.B. 1926, for scholarships or loans to students in the Law School. Preference where possible to students from the Waterbury, Connecticut, area.

H. Stewart Tremaine Scholarship (2005) Established by a gift from H. Stewart Tremaine, LL.B. 1946, to support scholarships for students, preferably from a Western state.

United States Steel Foundation Scholarship Fund (1957) Gift from the United States Steel Foundation.

Richard Urowsky Scholarship Fund (2014) Established by a bequest of Richard J. Urowsky, B.A. 1967, J.D. 1972, to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates with demonstrated financial need for scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness.

Walker/Abbott Fund (2004) Established by a gift from the estate of Elizabeth C. Abbott in honor of her first and second husbands, Roy C. Abbott, B.A. 1922, and John D. Walker, B.A. 1922, LL.B. 1924, for scholarships in Yale College and Yale Law School.

Waltz-Edman Fund (2017) Established by a gift from the estate of Jon R. Waltz, LL.B. 1954, and Ross Edman for student scholarships.

Malcolm D. Watson Memorial Fund (1951) Established by classmates, relatives, and other friends of Malcolm D. Watson, B.A. 1935, LL.B. 1938. To aid one or more needy students with preference to students from the state of New Jersey.

William Welling Werntz Scholarship Fund (1967) Established by family and friends in memory of William Welling Werntz, B.A. 1929, LL.B. 1931. Preference given to those students interested in the area of legal accounting.

Wilmot F. Wheeler Memorial Fund (1963) A gift in memory of Wilmot F. Wheeler, LL.B. 1903, from the trustees of the Wilmot F. Wheeler Foundation, Inc., of Connecticut, Mrs. Wilmot F. Wheeler, Wilmot F. Wheeler, Jr., B.A. 1945, and Halsted W. Wheeler, B.E. 1949. To be used as determined annually by the dean for needy students or for the acquisition of books for the law library.

Norman Williams, Jr. Fund (2003) Established by a gift from the estate of Norman Williams, Jr., B.A. 1938, LL.B. 1943, to support a participant in the Career Options Assistance Program.

Joseph E. Willis Memorial Scholarship Fund (1994) Established by John C. Taylor, 3rd, LL.B. 1950, in memory of his grandfather Joseph E. Willis.

Allen Townsend Winmill Scholarship (1999) Established by a gift from Dorothy Ball Winmill Pope in memory of her husband, Allen Townsend Winmill, LL.B. 1940.

Judge Ralph K. Winter, Jr. '60 Scholarship Fund (2013) Established by a gift from Christopher L. DeLong, J.D. 1993, to provide financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates, including but not limited to scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness.

Peter E. Yaeger Memorial Scholarship Fund (1986) Established in memory of Peter E. Yaeger, LL.B. 1971, by his family and friends.

George C. Zachary '55 Memorial Scholarship Fund (1999) Created by a gift from Helen Zarakovitis in memory of her brother, George C. Zachary. Preference is given to orphans or students with unusually significant financial need.

Eugene M. Zuckert Class of 1937 Scholarship (1998) Gift from Eugene M. Zuckert, LL.B. 1937, and augmented by a gift from his widow, Harriet J. Zuckert.

Library Endowments

Sherman Baldwin Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Sherman Baldwin, LL.B. 1922, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Simeon E. Baldwin Memorial (1942) A gift in memory of Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, B.A. 1861, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Albert H. Barclay Memorial (1942) A gift in memory of Albert H. Barclay, LL.B. 1895, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Judah Philip Benjamin (1925) A gift in memory of Judah Philip Benjamin, Yale College Class of 1829, from "A New York Lawyer."

Charles Raymond Bentley Memorial (1940) A gift in memory of Charles Raymond Bentley, B.A. 1910, from Janet E. (Mrs. C. R.) Bentley.

Edwin F. Blair Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Edwin F. Blair, LL.B. 1928, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Gary and Brian Bookman Literature and Arts Journal Fund (1993) To support the acquisition and collections care of library materials, with a preference for material across all media relating to arts and literature, established by Robert Bookman, J.D. 1972, in honor of his sons.

Edward Grant Buckland Memorial (1942) A gift in memory of Professor Edward Grant Buckland, LL.B. 1889, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Edward Field Burr Memorial Fund (1987) Gifts in memory of Edward Field Burr from family, friends, and Law School graduates, for library acquisitions.

John D. Calhoun Memorial (1963) Gifts in honor of John D. Calhoun, LL.B. 1949, from members of the Class of 1949 and friends.

Arthur W. Chambers Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Arthur W. Chambers, LL.B. 1909, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Charles E. Clark Memorial (1942) A gift in honor of Dean Charles E. Clark, LL.B. 1913, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Alan P. Colodny Memorial Fund (1982) A gift in honor of Alan P. Colodny, LL.B. 1957, from friends and relatives.

Arthur L. Corbin, Jr. Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Arthur L. Corbin, Jr., LL.B. 1926, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Sidney W. Davidson Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Sidney W. Davidson, LL.B. 1918, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Arthur Hobson Dean Purchase Fund in International Law (1963) Gifts in honor of Arthur Hobson Dean, partner in the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell of New York City, from members of the firm, John C. Jaqua, Jr., LL.B. 1943; George C. Kern, Jr., LL.B. 1952; John R. Raben, LL.B. 1939; Vincent A. Rodriguez, LL.B. 1944; Roy H. Steyer, LL.B. 1941; Stuart W. Thayer, LL.B. 1951.

Ganson Goodyear Depew Memorial (1924) A gift from his father, Ganson Depew, and bequest of Ganson Goodyear Depew, LL.B. 1922. Income available in the alternative to assist in the publication of books by or at the discretion of the faculty.

George H. Dession Memorial (1983) A bequest of Anna M. Dession in memory of her husband, George H. Dession, LL.B. 1930, a member of the faculty between 1931 and 1955.

Elizabeth K. Dollard Fund (1982) A gift from Elizabeth K. Dollard, LL.B. 1939, for the purchase of books for faculty research.

Ralph Gregory Elliot Fund (1986) A gift from Ralph Gregory Elliot, B.A. 1958, LL.B. 1961, for the purchase of books on American constitutional law and constitutional history.

William Dean Embree Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of William Dean Embree, LL.B. 1905, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Energy Law Fund (1986) A gift from an anonymous donor for the purchase of books related to energy law in the western American states.

James E. English (1873) Gifts from James E. English, M.A. Hon. 1873.

Wilton H. Fair (1979) A gift from Wilton H. Fair, L.G. 1953.

Edwin E. Ferguson Fund (1981) A gift from Edwin E. Ferguson, J.S.D. 1937, for the purchase of books for the library.

Robert B. Fiske Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Robert B. Fiske, LL.B. 1926, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

The Macklin Fleming (B.A. 1934, LL.B. 1937) Fund (1981) A gift from Macklin Fleming, LL.B. 1937, to support Yale Law School's Law Library. Income from the endowment is used to purchase books, new equipment, and technology, and to support personnel.

Ford Motor Company (1965) A gift for the acquisition of books for the foreign and international collection in the law library.

The Milton R. Friedman LL.B. 1928 Real Property Fund (1998) The real estate collection of the Yale Law School library is supported by this endowment in memory of Milton R. Friedman, LL.B. 1928, given by his family in the year of the seventieth anniversary of his graduation.

Charles E. Frohman Memorial (1984) A gift from an anonymous donor in memory of Charles E. Frohman, LL.B. 1926, for the purchase of books for the Ohio Collection.

Harold N. Gast Memorial (1985) A bequest of Harold N. Gast, LL.B. 1933.

Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation (1984) A gift from the Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation.

Max F. Goldstein Memorial (1985) A gift in memory of Max F. Goldstein, LL.B. 1909, from Elliott Goldstein, LL.B. 1939.

Arthur Goodhart Memorial (1940) Gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart.

Jacob P. Goodhart Memorial (1941) A gift in memory of Jacob P. Goodhart, LL.B. 1887, from Clara S. (Mrs. J. P.) Goodhart.

Ashbel G. Gulliver Memorial (1942) A gift in honor of Professor Ashbel G. Gulliver, LL.B. 1922, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

William B. Gumbart Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of William B. Gumbart, LL.B. 1915, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

W. Averell Harriman Fund (1963) A gift from W. Averell Harriman, B.A. 1913, LL.D. 1964, for the purchase of books on the subject of international law.

Frederick C. Hicks (1957) A bequest from Frederick C. Hicks, M.A. Hon. 1928.

Frederick C. Hicks Memorial (1942) A gift in honor of Frederick C. Hicks, M.A. Hon. 1928, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

John A. Hooper (1940) A gift from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Richard C. Hunt Memorial (1943) A gift in memory of Richard C. Hunt, LL.B. 1908, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Mary E. Ives (1908) A bequest from Mary E. Ives.

Fleming James, Jr. Memorial Fund (1982) A gift in honor of Fleming James, Jr., B.A. 1925, LL.B. 1928, from friends and classmates.

Victor S. Johnson, Jr. Fund (1978) A gift from the V. S. Johnson, Jr. Charitable Trust (Victor S. Johnson, Jr., J.D. 1941) for acquisitions.

Betty A. and David A. Jones Fund (1981) A grant to the Law School for the support of the law library; a gift from David A. Jones, LL.B. 1960, and Mrs. Jones.

J. M. Kaplan Memorial (1962) A gift from the J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.; to be used for the purchase of books on Latin American law.

Gertrude (Gigi) and Arthur Lazarus, Jr. Fund (1992) Gifts from the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson; family and friends of Arthur Lazarus, Jr., J.D. 1949, and Mrs. Lazarus; for the acquisition and preservation of materials on American Indian law.

Mary Quan Lee Memorial Fund (1996) A gift in memory of Mary Quan Lee, from her children, Carol F. Lee, J.D. 1981, and Ronald D. Lee, J.D. 1985.

James H. Lehmann (1982) A gift in memory of James H. Lehmann, LL.B. 1980, from Cravath, Swaine, & Moore, for new books for the Yale law library.

Jerome B. Lucke Fund (1920) A gift from Jerome B. Lucke, LL.B. 1871, for examination prizes, scholarships, or purchase of books for the law library.

Myres S. McDougal (1976) A gift in honor of Myres S. McDougal, J.S.D. 1931, from Victor S. Johnson, Jr., LL.B. 1941.

William Walter Meyer Fund (1984) A bequest of William Walter Meyer, M.A. 1912, LL.B. 1915.

Justice Sherman Minton Library Fund (1963) A gift in honor of Justice Sherman Minton, LL.M. 1916, from Victor S. Johnson, Jr., LL.B. 1941.

Cyrus LaRue Munson Memorial (1941) A gift in memory of Cyrus LaRue Munson, LL.B. 1875, from his sons, Edgar Munson, B.A. 1904, and George Sharp Munson, LL.B. 1907.

Arthur E. Palmer, Jr. Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Arthur E. Palmer, Jr., LL.B. 1935, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Neil Peck and Thomas S. Nichols (1985) An anonymous gift in honor of Neil Peck, LL.B. 1962, and Thomas S. Nichols, LL.B. 1962, for the purchase of books for the energy law collection.

Frederick L. Perry Memorial (1943) A gift in memory of Frederick L. Perry, LL.B. 1897, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Edward J. Phelps Memorial (1942) A gift in memory of Professor Edward J. Phelps, M.A. Hon. 1881, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Howard W. Rea Memorial (1981) Gifts in memory of Howard W. Rea, LL.B. 1941, from his partners at Davis, Graham & Stubbs, and other friends, for the purchase of books on tax law.

A. Leo and Edna C. Ricci (1982) A gift from A. Leo Ricci, J.D. 1928, for new books.

William C. Robinson Memorial (1942) A gift in memory of William C. Robinson, M.A. Hon. 1881, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

James Grafton Rogers Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of Professor James Grafton Rogers, B.A. 1905, M.A. Hon. 1931, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Frederick Calvin Russell Memorial (1952) A gift from Donald McPherson, Jr., in memory of his father-in-law, Frederick Calvin Russell, LL.B. 1905.

Jacob Schwolsky Memorial (1967) A gift in memory of Jacob Schwolsky, LL.B. 1911, from the estate of Jacob Schwolsky, by his widow, Lyabelle Schwolsky.

Gordon E. Sherman (1932) A bequest from Gordon E. Sherman, Ph.B. 1876.

Harry Shulman Library Fund (1963) Gifts in memory of Harry Shulman, M.A. Hon. 1937, member of the faculty between 1930 and 1955, and dean of the Law School from 1954 to 1955.

Earnest C. Simpson Memorial (1943) A gift in memory of Earnest C. Simpson, LL.B. 1899, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Mollie ("Max") Singerman Memorial (1996) A gift in memory of Mollie Singerman directed by Ernest Rubenstein, LL.B. 1953, trustee of the Mollie Singerman testamentary trust, for the purchase of books.

James R. Stewart Memorial (1943) A gift in honor of James R. Stewart, LL.B. 1934, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Thomas W. Swan Memorial (1942) A gift in honor of Dean Thomas W. Swan, B.A. 1900, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Taft Memorial (1941) Gifts in memory of Professor William Howard Taft, B.A. 1878.

Charles P. Taft (1943) A gift in honor of Charles P. Taft, LL.B. 1921, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Charles Phelps Taft Memorial (1985) A gift in memory of Charles Phelps Taft, LL.B. 1921, from Peter R. Taft, LL.B. 1961, for the purchase of books for the municipal law and local government collection.

Charles J. Tanenbaum Fund (1992) A gift from Charles J. Tanenbaum, LL.B. 1937, to support exhibits from the rare book and manuscript collection.

Auguste Rhu Taylor (1983) A bequest from Auguste Rhu Taylor, LL.B. 1937, for books.

Julius J. Teller (1983) A bequest from Julius J. Teller, LL.B. 1941.

Thomas D. Thacher Memorial (1943) A gift in memory of Thomas D. Thacher, LL.D. 1930, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

William K. Townsend Memorial (1942) A gift in memory of Professor William K. Townsend, B.A. 1871, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Joseph and Anne N. Trachtman Fund (1993) A bequest of Joseph Trachtman, LL.B. 1926, and his wife, Anne N. Trachtman, to support library acquisitions in honor of Dean Thomas W. Swan.

Harrison Freeman Turnbull Memorial (1981) A gift in memory of Harrison Freeman Turnbull, LL.B. 1931, from his partners at Wiggin & Dana.

Gordon Bradford Tweedy Memorial (1985) A gift in memory of Gordon Bradford Tweedy, LL.B. 1932, from Mary J. (Mrs. G. B.) Tweedy, for the purchase of books for the international law collection.

Francis Wayland Memorial (1943) A gift in memory of Dean Francis Wayland, M.A. 1881, from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891.

Albert S. Wheeler (1906) A bequest from Albert S. Wheeler.

John M. Woolsey (1927) A gift from John M. Woolsey, B.A. 1898.

Yale Law School Fund Parents Program (1989) Gifts from Yale Law School parents for the purchase of student texts and reference works for the library.

Lectures and Fellowships

Robert P. Anderson Memorial Fellowship (1987) Established by former law clerks and friends in memory of Robert P. Anderson, B.A. 1927, LL.B. 1929, Senior Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The purpose of the fund is to provide for a visiting fellow in the area of professional responsibility, or in such other area as the Law School might designate.

Timothy B. Atkeson Environmental Practitioner in Residence (1995) Established in honor of Timothy B. Atkeson, LL.B. 1952, this program brings to the Law School practitioners from a variety of environmental law practice settings—including the government, the private bar, science and engineering firms, and environmental and international organizations—to lecture, teach seminars, and counsel students on career opportunities.

Robert L. Bernstein Fellowships in International Human Rights (1997) Established through the generous gifts of numerous individuals and organizations to honor Robert L. Bernstein, the former chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Random House, Inc., and the founder and chairman of Human Rights Watch. The Bernstein Fellowship is awarded annually to two or three Yale Law School graduates pursuing projects devoted to the advancement of human rights around the world.

Marvin A. Chirelstein Colloquium (2007) Established by a gift from Mark S. Campisano, J.D. 1980, to support a colloquium to be administered through the Center for the Study of Corporate Law.

Curtis-Wizner Fellowship Fund (2009) Established by gifts from Yale Law School alumni on celebrating Forty Years of Clinical Education at Yale Law School. The fund honors the program's founders, Dennis E. Curtis, LL.B. 1966, Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law and Professorial Lecturer in Law, and Stephen Wizner, William O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law and Supervising Attorney. To support the activities of the fellowship.

Ralph Gregory Elliot First Amendment Lectureship (1990) Funded by a gift from Ralph Gregory Elliot, B.A. 1958, LL.B. 1961, a practitioner and law school teacher in the field of First Amendment law, to provide for a lecture or lectures, preferably on an annual basis, on some aspect of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Joseph Goldstein Fellowship (1993) Established by a gift from the Ruttenberg Family to support a postgraduate fellowship at Yale Law School.

Heyman Federal Public Interest Fellowship Fund (1996) Established by a gift from the Samuel J. and Ronnie F. Heyman Philanthropic Fund. To provide support for recent Yale Law School graduates to work closely with high-level leaders in the federal government for one year, either through an existing position or through a “special assistantship.”

Arthur Liman Undergraduate Summer Fellowship Program (2004) Established by a gift from Douglas Liman, in honor of Arthur L. Liman, LL.B. 1957, to nurture the spirit of public service and to support student summer employment.

Christopher Magorian Fund for Environmental Law and Policy (1989) Established by family, classmates, friends, and the law firm for which he worked, in memory of Christopher C. Magorian, J.D. 1985. The fund supports lectures, colloquia, and other scholarly presentations in the field of environmental law and policy.

Judge Jon O. Newman Lectureship (2008) Established by former law clerks and friends of Judge Jon O. Newman, LL.B. 1956, on the occasion of his fiftieth Yale Law School reunion. The purpose of the fund is to support an annual lecture in global justice, or public international, human rights, or comparative law, by a distinguished individual who is not a citizen of, and does not reside in, the United States.

Robert H. Preiskel and Leon Silverman Program on the Practicing Lawyer and the Public Interest (1989) A fund established by the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson in honor of Robert H. Preiskel, LL.B. 1948, and Leon Silverman, LL.B. 1948, to sponsor lectures and other events celebrating private lawyers’ contributions to the public interest.

John R. Raben/Sullivan & Cromwell Fund for Corporate Law Studies (1975) Established in memory of John R. Raben, LL.B. 1939, by a gift from the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell and augmented by his friends to support the study and teaching of corporate law-related issues. Provides a fellowship to a person with a mature and highly developed skill pertinent to legal problems of the issuance, distribution, and trading of securities or of accounting for business enterprises, and will bring to the Law School an individual with the high qualities of intellect, integrity, and leadership exemplified by John R. Raben.

Irving S. Ribicoff Emerging Scholars Fund (1996) Established by a gift from Belle Ribicoff, wife of Irving S. Ribicoff, LL.B. 1939, to support the teaching and research activities associated with the Ribicoff Emerging Scholars Fellowship.

Sherrill Lectures (1927) This fund was established by a gift from General Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, B.A. 1889, LL.B. 1891. The income from this fund is made available to provide lectures on international law and relations.

Storrs Lectures (1889) Through the gift of the Misses Eliza T. and Mary A. Robinson in memory of their great-uncle, the Honorable William L. Storrs, B.A. 1814, at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut and professor in the Law School, a fund was established to provide for a course of lectures dealing with

fundamental problems of law and jurisprudence. These lectures are given by an American or foreign jurist or scholar who is not ordinarily a member of the regular faculty of the Law School.

James A. Thomas Lectures (1989) Established in honor of Dean James A. Thomas, LL.B. 1964, and his many years of service to the Law School, to provide for a lecture by a scholar whose work addresses the concerns of communities or groups currently marginalized within the legal academy or society at large.

Vivien Wei-Ying U Fund for Human Rights (1998) Established by a gift from Vivien Wei-Ying and Hoi Sang U, B.A. 1968, for the support of a Senior Fellow at the Schell Center.

Judge Ralph K. Winter Lectureship on Corporate Law and Governance Fund (2002) To support lectures on corporate law and governance and related topics, and a prize for the best student paper in law and economics.

Payson R. Wolff Lectureship in Law and Music (1997) Given by G.T.R. & B. Foundation and the Martin Gang Foundation in memory of Payson R. Wolff, J.D. 1954, a member of the Los Angeles law firm of Gang, Tyre, Ramer & Brown, and a defining figure in the field of music and the law.

Prizes

*Non-endowed prize

Neale M. Albert Fund (2011) Established by gifts from clients in honor of Neale M. Albert, LL.B. 1961, for a prize awarded to the best student paper on the subject of art law, as determined by the Law School faculty. Excess income from the fund shall be used to support any activity at the Law School in the areas of intellectual property, artists' rights, or copyright laws.

Charles G. Albom Prize (1987) Established by alumni and friends of Charles G. Albom, LL.B. 1934. To be awarded annually to a student who demonstrates excellence in the area of judicial and/or administrative appellate advocacy in connection with a Law School clinical program.

Thurman Arnold Appellate Competition Prize (1954) Established by alumni and friends of the School. To be awarded annually for the best student argument in advanced Moot Court competition.

***Burton H. Brody Prize in Constitutional Law (1998)** A gift from Burton H. Brody, B.S. 1945, J.D. 1950, for the student who, in the estimation of the Law School, shall write the best paper on a subject to be selected by the dean on the extent of the protection of privacy afforded by the U.S. Constitution.

***Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition Prize (1938)** To be awarded annually to one or two students who prepare the best paper(s) on the subject of copyright law.

***Benjamin N. Cardozo Prize (1947)** Gift from an anonymous donor in honor of Justice Cardozo, for the best brief submitted by a student in Moot Court.

John Fletcher Caskey Prize (1946) John Fletcher Caskey, LL.B. 1924. For the best presentation of a case on final trial in the Thomas Swan Barristers' Union.

The Joseph A. Chubb Competition Prize (2003) Established by a gift from Joseph A. Chubb, B.A. 1962, LL.B. 1966. Two prizes to be awarded annually to individual students or two-person teams for legal draftsmanship, which shall be open to candidates for the J.D. degree.

The Barry S. Cohen, J.D. 1950, Prize and Financial Aid Endowment (2000) Established by Barry S. Cohen, J.D. 1950, for a prize to be awarded for the most meritorious writing on a subject related to literature and the law, reflecting either upon the law in literature, the law as literature, the law of literature, or literature in the law. The fund also provides financial assistance to Yale Law School students and graduates including scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness.

Felix S. Cohen Prize (1954) Gift in honor of Felix S. Cohen, former visiting lecturer in law. For the best essay by a student or fellow on some subject relating to legal philosophy with special reference to Mr. Cohen's main fields of professional work: human rights, jurisprudence, protection of the rights of Indians and aliens, and comparative ethical systems and legal ideals. Excess income from the fund may be used to support other legal philosophy purposes.

Edgar M. Cullen Prize (1923) William B. Davenport, B.A. 1867, in memory of Edgar M. Cullen, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York. For an outstanding paper written by a member of the first-year class.

***Michael Egger Prize (1973)** For the best student Note or Comment on current social problems in *The Yale Law Journal*, on recommendation of the board of officers.

***Thomas I. Emerson Prize (1978)** For a distinguished paper or project on a subject related to legislation.

John Currier Gallagher Prize (1917) Gift from Mrs. Gallagher in memory of her husband, John Currier Gallagher, Ph.B. 1879, LL.B. 1881, and later increased by a gift from her son, J. Roswell Gallagher, B.A. 1925, M.D. 1930. For the student showing most proficiency in the presentation of a case on final trial in the Thomas Swan Barristers' Union.

Ambrose Gherini Prize (1923) Ambrose Gherini, M.A. and LL.B. 1902. For the student writing the best paper upon a subject of international law, either public or private. Excess income from the fund may be used to support other international law purposes.

***Margaret Gruter Prize (1988)** For the student writing the best paper on how ethology, biology, and related behavioral sciences may deepen our understanding of law.

Jerome Sayles Hess Prize for International Law (2005) Established by a bequest of Harriett Peloubet Hess, widow of Jerome Sayles Hess, B.A. 1903, to be awarded annually to a student who demonstrates excellence in the area of international law.

Marshall Jewell Prize (1928) Estate of Marshall Jewell, M.A. Hon. 1873, to capitalize the prize founded by him in 1871. For a member of the second-year class who has written an outstanding contribution to a Law School journal other than *The Yale Law Journal*. Excess income from the fund may be used to support financial aid.

***Quintin Johnstone Prize in Real Property Law** (2006) Established by the CATIC Foundation, to be awarded at Yale Law School annually to a second- or third-year student in recognition of excellence in the area of real property law.

Florence M. Kelley '37 Family Law Prize (2001) Established in memory of New York City judge Florence M. Kelley, a member of the Class of 1937, by her husband, David Worgan, to provide periodic awards to students who, in the judgment of the faculty, demonstrate exceptional interest or achievement in the area of family law. Excess income from the fund may be used to support other family law purposes.

William T. Ketcham, Jr. Prize (2007) Established by a bequest of William T. Ketcham, Jr., B.A. 1941, LL.B. 1948, to be used annually for a prize for such student scholarship in the field of private international law as the dean in his sole discretion shall determine.

***Khosla Memorial Fund for Human Dignity** (1995) Established by Dinesh Khosla, LL.M. 1977, J.S.D. 1981, to provide an annual award to a student at Yale Law School who demonstrates an active engagement in advancing the values of human dignity in the international arena.

Raphael Lemkin Prize (1989) Awarded from proceeds of the scholarship fund established in memory of the distinguished scholar and activist Raphael Lemkin, for outstanding student papers in international human rights.

***Stephen J. Massey Prize** (1993) Established by gifts from classmates and friends in memory of Stephen J. Massey, J.D. 1984. To be awarded to the student who best exemplifies, in work on behalf of clients and in other community service, the values of the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization at Yale Law School.

Judge William E. Miller Prize (1976) Gift from Victor S. Johnson, Jr., LL.B. 1941, in memory of William E. Miller, LL.B. 1933, formerly judge of the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. For the student writing the best paper on a subject concerning the Bill of Rights.

C. LaRue Munson Prize (1921) Gift from C. LaRue Munson, LL.B. 1875. To be divided equally between two students for excellence in the investigation, preparation, and (where permitted under the Legal Internship Rule) presentation of civil, criminal, or administrative law cases, under a law school clinical program. Excess income from the fund may be used to support the general purposes of the Law School.

Joseph Parker Prize (1899) Bequest of Eliza Townsend Parker of New Haven, in memory of her father. For the best paper on a subject connected with legal history or Roman law.

Israel H. Peres Prize (1933) Hardwig Peres in memory of his brother, Israel H. Peres, B.A. 1889, LL.B. 1891, a chancellor of the Tenth Chancery Division of Tennessee. For the best student contribution to *The Yale Law Journal*. If no award is made, income of fund is used for purchase of books for the law library.

Clifford L. Porter Prize (1980) Cahill Gordon & Reindel in memory of Clifford L. Porter. Awarded annually for outstanding student performance in taxation. Excess income from the fund may be used to support summer public interest fellowships.

Edward D. Robbins Memorial Prize (1932) Mrs. Robbins in memory of her husband, Edward D. Robbins, B.A. 1874, LL.B. 1879. For a member of the third-year class who has written an outstanding contribution to a Law School journal other than *The Yale Law Journal*.

Benjamin Scharps Prize (1935) Tessie K. Scharps in honor of her brother, Benjamin Scharps, B.A. 1884. For a member of the third-year class for the most meritorious essay or research in one course on some legal subject designated by the faculty under prescribed regulations.

***Potter Stewart Prize (1981)** Established by the friends of Justice Stewart upon his retirement. Awarded each term to the student team that presents the best overall argument in the Moot Court trial argument. The prize is designed to recognize both oralists and “on brief” students for their cooperative efforts in researching and presenting outstanding legal arguments.

***Harlan Fiske Stone Prize (1947)** Gift from an anonymous donor in honor of Chief Justice Stone. For the best oral argument by a student in Moot Court.

Colby Townsend Memorial Prize (1942) Established by gifts from friends in memory of Colby Townsend, B.A. 1933, M.A. 1937, LL.B. 1938. For a member of the second-year class for the best individual research done for academic credit, if such work is of sufficiently high quality to justify the award.

William K. S. Wang Prize (1998) A gift from William K. S. Wang, J.D. 1971, to recognize superior performance in the introductory course in corporate law.

Francis Wayland Prize (1902) Gift from Francis Wayland, M.A. Hon. 1881, dean of the Law School from 1873 to 1903. For the student showing greatest proficiency in preparing and presenting a case in negotiation, arbitration, and litigation.

Judge Ralph K. Winter Lectureship on Corporate Law and Governance Fund (2002) To support lectures on corporate law and governance and related topics, and a prize for the best student paper in law and economics.

Other

Floyd Abrams Institute for Freedom of Expression (2011) Established by a gift from Floyd Abrams, LL.B. 1959, to support the activities of the Institute.

Edward L. Barlow Law & Media Fund (2010) Established by a gift from Edward L. Barlow, B.A. 1956, LL.B. 1964, to provide support for law and media-related programming at Yale Law School.

Tom and Andi Bernstein Fund for Human Rights (2008) Established by Tom Bernstein, B.A. 1974, J.D. 1977, and his wife, Andi, to further the study and advancement of human rights scholarship and activism at Yale Law School.

Ralph S. Brown Fund for Special Student Needs (1998) A fund supporting student organizations pursuing new initiatives that reflect the interests of Ralph S. Brown, B.A. 1935, LL.B. 1939, former Simeon E. Baldwin Professor of Law. These interests might

include individual rights and liberties; intellectual property and the protection of ideas; local government and community development; and the environment.

Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP SPIF Fund (2010) Established by the firm of Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP to support annual summer public interest fellowships (SPIF).

Guido and Steven G. Calabresi Constitutional Law Fund (2016) Established by a gift from Steven G. Calabresi '80 B.A., '83 J.D., to support an annual event at the Law School which celebrates "Constitution Day" (September 17th), in order to foster appreciation for and understanding of the U.S. Constitution.

The Francis Coker Fund (1963) Established in memory of Francis Coker by gifts of his classmates and friends. To endow funds to provide salaries for teaching assistants in the Law School's first-year small-group program.

Jonathan E. Colby '71 Fund for Globalization (2007) Established by a gift from Jonathan E. Colby, J.D. 1971, to support globalization initiatives at the Law School.

Arthur Bliss Dayton Fund (1970) Bequest of Arthur Bliss Dayton, Ph.B. 1911.

EMIKA Fund for Public Service Initiatives (2008) Established by a gift from Meridee A. Moore, J.D. 1983, to support public service initiatives at Yale Law School, including Summer Public Interest Fellowships, postgraduate public interest fellowships, and public service clinical opportunities, with a preference for supporting students and projects that relate to the intersection of social justice, law, and trade.

Daniel N. Epstein Affordable Housing Fund (2016) Established by a gift from Daniel N. Epstein, J.D. 1962, to promote the study of affordable housing law and policy, with preference for clinical, simulation, and transactional courses that focus on community-based housing and development, litigation, legislative advocacy for affordable housing, and affordable housing financing.

Joseph M. Field Fund (1990) A gift from Joseph M. Field, LL.B. 1955, to establish a fund to support social functions within the Law School to promote greater social interactions within the Law School community.

Garg Family Clinical Initiative Endowed Fund (2018) Established by a gift from Rajesh K. Garg, J.D. 1984, and Madhu Powar Garg, J.D. 1984, to expand the impact of the Yale Law School clinics for specific objectives beyond the current clinical scope as designated annually by the Law School Dean.

Sol and Lillian Goldman Family, Advocacy for Children and Youth Clinic Fund (2008) Established by a gift from the Sol Goldman Charitable Trust, to support the activities of the clinic.

Joel I. Greenberg Residential Facilities Fund (2008) Established by a gift from Joel I. Greenberg, J.D. 1973, to support the new Law School residential space at 100 Tower Parkway. Annual income from the fund will support general maintenance, improvements, and student life in the building.

Arthur Groman Trial Advocacy Fund (1994) Established by Arthur Groman, LL.B. 1939, and Occidental Petroleum, Inc., his client for over forty years, to enhance the teaching of litigation skills at Yale Law School. The fund supports distinguished practitioners and judges in teaching and mentoring.

Lewis Gruber Memorial Fund (1972) Bequest of Lewis Gruber.

Gruber Program for Global Justice and Women's Rights (2011) Established by a gift from Patricia and Peter Gruber to support the Law School's annual Global Constitutionalism Seminar and to establish the Gruber Distinguished Global Justice and Women's Rights Lectures and the Gruber Global Justice and Women's Rights Fellowships.

Peter Gruber Clinical Program Fund (2019) Established by a gift from the Peter and Patricia Gruber Foundation to support the operations of the Peter Gruber Rule of Law Clinic, which focuses on maintaining U.S. rule of law and human rights commitments in national security, antidiscrimination, climate change, and democracy promotion both domestically and abroad through, among other things, litigation, policy advocacy, and strategic planning.

Peter Gruber Dean's Discretionary Fund (2019) Established by a gift from the Peter and Patricia Gruber Foundation to be used at the discretion of the Dean of the Law School to support programming at the Law School that encourages students and faculty to actively engage in the pursuit of social justice, in furtherance of the commitment and legacy of Peter Gruber to the protection and advancement of the rule of law domestically and abroad.

Geoffrey Gund Program in Legal Writing (1990) Established by a gift from Geoffrey Gund, LL.B. 1972, to support a program in legal writing.

The Herbert J. Hansell International Law Fund (2015) Established by a gift from Herbert J. Hansell, LL.B. 1949, to promote understanding of and innovative approaches to legal issues of global importance with the intent of creating new generations of international lawyers by, among other activities, supporting student opportunities for hands-on engagement in public international law; bringing the world of international law and foreign relations to Yale; strengthening faculty scholarship on international law, foreign affairs, and national security law; and disseminating solutions to global legal challenges to policy makers and media. The fund supports teaching, scholarship, research, experiential learning opportunities, fellowships, and programs in the area of international law, foreign affairs, and national security law.

Howard M. Holtzmann Endowment Fund for International Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (1992) Established by Howard M. Holtzmann, J.D. 1947, to support research and study of arbitration, conciliation, and other means for resolving disputes involving international, commercial, or public international law issues.

Samuel and Anna Jacobs Criminal Justice Clinic (2004) Gift of the Samuel and Anna Jacobs Foundation to support the work of the clinic.

Abdallah S. Kamel Endowment for the Study of Islamic Law and Civilization (2015)

Established by a gift from Abdallah S. Kamel to support activities that foster deeper understanding of Islamic law and civilization at the Law School, including lectures, travel, research fellowships for scholars in residence at the Law School, visiting professorships for distinguished scholars teaching a course or courses relating to Islamic law and civilization at the Law School, student fellowships for advanced study, and related expenses associated with activities supported by the fund.

The Moses Harry Katcher Fund for Litigation Training (1998) Given by Gerald D. Katcher '50, a banker, in memory of his father, a noted trial lawyer, to support instruction in trial skills and substantive courses in which litigation issues figure prominently.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Discretionary Fund (1985) A gift in honor of the Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, LL.B. 1947, professor of law, attorney general of the United States, undersecretary of state of the United States, and senior vice-president, law and external relations, of the International Business Machines Corporation, from the International Business Machines Corporation and numerous individuals, to be used or accumulated and used, at the discretion of the dean, for the benefit of the Law School and of its faculty, students, library, and physical plant.

Kirkland & Ellis Fund for the Study of Private Law (2015) Established by gifts from Kirkland & Ellis LLP, Yale Law School alumni, and other members of the firm, to support the study of private law.

Knight Law and Media Scholars Program (2007) Established by a grant from the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation to train legal journalists and media lawyers.

Kwang Lim Koh and Hesung Chun Koh Family Fund at Yale Law School (2016) Established by gifts from friends and colleagues, in honor of Kwang Lim Koh and Hesung Chun Koh. The fund supports research by members of the Yale Law School community on Korean, East Asian, and international law, and provides financial assistance to Yale Law School students, graduates, and visiting scholars, including but not limited to scholarships, summer internships, and loan forgiveness. Preference shall be given first to Korean, and then to other East Asian or Asian American students and summer public interest fellows or COAP recipients working at organizations or on research topics or legal projects that promote East-West or international understanding.

Hillard Kreimer Legal Aid Fund (1985) Established by Seth Kreimer, B.A. 1974, J.D. 1977, and Sarah Kreimer, B.A. 1977, in memory of their father, Hillard Kreimer, LL.B. 1949, to provide stipends for students working with a law school clinical program during the summer following their first year.

Law and Media Fund (2007) Established to train legal journalists and media lawyers.

Selma M. Levine Memorial Fund (1975) Gift of partners, classmates, family, and friends of Selma M. Levine '47, in addition to her own bequest and a separate gift by Louis F. Oberdorfer '46. For support of students and attorneys holding fellowships in the Legal Services Organization or other clinical programs at the Law School.

Arthur Liman Center for Public Interest Law Fund (2016) Established by a gift from the Liman Foundation to support the activities and administration of the Arthur Liman Public Interest Program.

Arthur Liman Public Interest Fellowship and Fund (1997) Established by the friends of Arthur L. Liman, LL.B. 1957, in recognition of his dedication to public service in the furtherance of justice. At least one Liman Fellowship is awarded annually, enabling its holder to work full-time for a year in a law-related endeavor designed to further the public interest. All graduates of Yale Law School are eligible. The Liman Public Interest Fund supports selected non-Fellowship projects undertaken by qualifying organizations.

Allard K. Lowenstein Fund (1996) Established by gifts honoring Allard K. Lowenstein, LL.B. 1954, from his family, faculty, colleagues, and friends, to support the work of the Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Law Project and the Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Law Clinic.

Ludwig Community and Economic Development Program (2005) Established by a gift from Eugene Ludwig, J.D. 1973, and his wife, Carol, to support the work of the clinic.

Mary A. McCarthy Memorial Fund (1990) An endowment established by family, friends, and colleagues to honor the memory of Mary Abigail McCarthy, clinical professor of law, by improving the quality of legal services afforded to the underprivileged through enhanced student clinical experiences.

Charles S. Mechem, Jr. '55 Fund for Student Activities (1998) Established by a gift from Charles S. Mechem, Jr., LL.B. 1955, to provide support for student activities and organizations within Yale Law School, with a preference for those activities and organizations dealing with sports law and entertainment law.

Alvin S. Moody Memorial Fund (1968) Gift from Alvin S. Moody, LL.B. 1936, in memory of his father, Alvin S. Moody. The income to be used to support student summer employment in government.

Lizabeth Moody and Alan Buchmann Fund (2007) Established by a gift from Lizabeth Moody, LL.B. 1959, for the study of law and religion.

Charles M. Nathan 1965 Fund for the Study of Corporate and Commercial Law at Yale Law School (2006) Established by Charles M. Nathan, LL.B. 1965, to support the study of corporate and commercial law at Yale Law School.

David Nerke Family Scholarship Fund (1995) Established by family, classmates, and friends in memory of David Nerke, J.D. 1979, his wife, Bibiana Hernandez, and their son, David Gustavo Nerke, to support awards to financially needy students who exhibit special interest in international law and economic development. Preference is given to second-year law students interested in summer work, and graduating students who intend to pursue a career in international law.

Robert F. Puzniak Scholarship (1980) Annual gift from Robert F. Puzniak to assist students who are employed by a U.S. Attorney's office during the summer recess in enhancing their legal skills.

Sanford and Catherine Rosen Public Interest Law Scholarship Fund (2011) Established by a gift from Sanford Jay Rosen to support one or more J.D. candidates at Yale Law School working in public interest summer jobs.

Oscar M. Ruebhausen Fund (2005) Established by a bequest of Oscar M. Ruebhausen, LL.B. 1937, to support projects or programs that will increase student access to intellectual stimulation and social perceptions beyond standard law school programs, and to support innovative legal or social policy research.

Zelia and Oscar Ruebhausen/Debevoise & Plimpton Fund (2005) Established by a bequest of Oscar M. Ruebhausen, LL.B. 1937, and augmented by members of the Debevoise & Plimpton firm, honoring Oscar's wife, Zelia, to support student intellectual activities, social motivation, or creative interests, or to support productive interaction among the students and the Yale Law School faculty.

Orville H. Schell, Jr. Center Fund (1988) Established by gifts honoring Orville H. Schell, Jr., B.A. 1930, from the John Merck Fund, his family, colleagues, and friends, to create the Orville H. Schell, Jr. Center for International Human Rights Law at Yale Law School. The purpose of the center is to train and equip a new generation of lawyers, in Orville's mold, to carry on the work of human rights advocacy that was so important to him and that has become vital to our nation and our world.

Charles Hitchcock Sherrill Fund (1937) Gift from John A. Hooper, LL.B. 1891, in honor of Charles H. Sherrill, B.A. 1899.

S. Kinnie Smith, Jr. Fund for Law and the Environment (2008) Established by a gift from S. Kinnie Smith, Jr., B.A. 1953, to support programs at Yale Law School that relate to the intersection of law and the environment.

Solomon Fund for Health Law and Policy (2019) Established by a gift from Howard Solomon, LL.B. 1952, to support the operations of the Solomon Center for Health Law and Policy at Yale Law School including, but not limited to, research and scholarship on health law, government policy, and the business of medicine and the health care industry; academic, clinical, and experiential learning courses, mentoring, internships, and fellowships that prepare Yale Law students to pursue business, governmental, and academic careers in health law and policy; and conferences, roundtables, and symposiums devoted to health law and policy issues.

Sterling Law Fellowship (1929) A bequest from John W. Sterling, B.A. 1864.

Larry and Joyce Stupski Public Interest Support Fund (1997) Created by a gift from Larry Stupski, J.D. 1971, and Joyce Stupski, husband and wife, to provide endowed support of entrepreneurial public interest activities of Yale Law School students and graduates. Preference is given to nonadversarial activities that promote public education.

Thomas Thacher Fund (1923) Gift in honor of Thomas Thacher, B.A. 1871, from his son, Judge Thomas D. Thacher, B.A. 1904, Sarah McC. G. Thacher, and daughter-in-law, Eunice B. B. Thacher.

Joseph C. Tsai Law School Facilities Fund (2017) Established by Joseph C. Tsai, B.A. 1986, J.D. 1990, and his wife, Clara, to support expenses associated with operating, maintaining, and renovating Yale Law School's Baker Hall.

Mark David Turkel Memorial Fund (1986) Established in memory of Mark David Turkel, J.D. 1973, by his family and friends. To supplement the salary of a student working for a public interest organization during the summer.

Morris Tyler Moot Court Fund (1994) An endowment established by members of the family of Morris Tyler, LL.B. 1929, a leading lawyer and public citizen of New Haven, to fund the Yale Law School Moot Court program in perpetuity.

Bert W. Wasserman Workshop in Law and Finance (2007) Established by a gift from Craig Wasserman, B.A. 1982, M.A. 1982, J.D. 1986, in honor of his father, to support a series of corporate law workshops administered through the Center for the Study of Corporate Law at Yale Law School.

Craig Wasserman '86/Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz Corporate Law Fund (2013) Established by the law firm of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz and the Yale partners of the firm in memory of their colleague, Craig Wasserman '86, one of the nation's leading corporate attorneys and an original member of the Board of Advisors of the Center for the Study of Corporate Law at Yale Law School, to support the alumni breakfast program in New York, which features panel discussions on current topics in business law by members of the bar, business and investment communities, public officials, and faculty.

Weil, Gotshal & Manges Corporate Law Roundtable Series at Yale Law School (2005) Established by a gift from the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges to support roundtable discussions on various issues of corporate law.

The T. Girard Wharton Summer Internship (1979) Gift of the partners and friends of T. Girard Wharton, LL.B. 1928, income to provide students with summer work opportunities in legal aid offices, legal assistance programs, and public interest law firms.

The Yale Law Journal Fund (1926) Contributions from editors and former editors for the benefit of *The Yale Law Journal*.

The Work of Yale University

The work of Yale University is carried on in the following schools:

Yale College Est. 1701. Courses in humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, mathematical and computer sciences, and engineering. Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.S.).

For additional information, please visit <https://admissions.yale.edu>, e-mail student.questions@yale.edu, or call 203.432.9300. Postal correspondence should be directed to Office of Undergraduate Admissions, Yale University, PO Box 208234, New Haven CT 06520-8234.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Est. 1847. Courses for college graduates. Master of Advanced Study (M.A.S.), Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.S.), Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

For additional information, please visit <https://gsas.yale.edu>, e-mail graduate.admissions@yale.edu, or call the Office of Graduate Admissions at 203.432.2771. Postal correspondence should be directed to Office of Graduate Admissions, Yale Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, PO Box 208236, New Haven CT 06520-8236.

School of Medicine Est. 1810. Courses for college graduates and students who have completed requisite training in approved institutions. Doctor of Medicine (M.D.). Post-graduate study in the basic sciences and clinical subjects. Five-year combined program leading to Doctor of Medicine and Master of Health Science (M.D./M.H.S.). Combined program with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences leading to Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy (M.D./Ph.D.). Master of Medical Science (M.M.Sc.) from the Physician Associate Program and the Physician Assistant Online Program.

For additional information, please visit <https://medicine.yale.edu/education/admissions>, e-mail medical.admissions@yale.edu, or call the Office of Admissions at 203.785.2643. Postal correspondence should be directed to Office of Admissions, Yale School of Medicine, 367 Cedar Street, New Haven CT 06510.

Divinity School Est. 1822. Courses for college graduates. Master of Divinity (M.Div.), Master of Arts in Religion (M.A.R.). Individuals with an M.Div. degree may apply for the program leading to the degree of Master of Sacred Theology (S.T.M.).

For additional information, please visit <https://divinity.yale.edu>, e-mail div.admissions@yale.edu, or call the Admissions Office at 203.432.5360. Postal correspondence should be directed to Admissions Office, Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect Street, New Haven CT 06511.

Law School Est. 1824. Courses for college graduates. Juris Doctor (J.D.). For additional information, please visit <https://law.yale.edu>, e-mail admissions.law@yale.edu, or call the Admissions Office at 203.432.4995. Postal correspondence should be directed to Admissions Office, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215.

Graduate Programs: Master of Laws (LL.M.), Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.), Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.). Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. For additional information, please visit <https://law.yale.edu>, e-mail gradpro.law@yale.edu, or call the Graduate Programs Office at

203.432.1696. Postal correspondence should be directed to Graduate Programs, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven CT 06520-8215.

School of Engineering & Applied Science Est. 1852. Courses for college graduates. Master of Science (M.S.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

For additional information, please visit <https://seas.yale.edu>, e-mail grad.engineering@yale.edu, or call 203.432.4252. Postal correspondence should be directed to Office of Graduate Studies, Yale School of Engineering & Applied Science, PO Box 208267, New Haven CT 06520-8267.

School of Art Est. 1869. Professional courses for college and art school graduates. Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.).

For additional information, please visit <http://art.yale.edu>, e-mail artschool.info@yale.edu, or call the Office of Academic Administration at 203.432.2600. Postal correspondence should be directed to Office of Academic Administration, Yale School of Art, PO Box 208339, New Haven CT 06520-8339.

School of Music Est. 1894. Graduate professional studies in performance, composition, and conducting. Certificate in Performance, Master of Music (M.M.), Master of Musical Arts (M.M.A.), Artist Diploma (A.D.), Doctor of Musical Arts (D.M.A.).

For additional information, please visit <https://music.yale.edu>, e-mail gradmusic.admissions@yale.edu, or call the Office of Admissions at 203.432.4155. Postal correspondence should be directed to Yale School of Music, PO Box 208246, New Haven CT 06520-8246.

School of Forestry & Environmental Studies Est. 1900. Courses for college graduates. Master of Forestry (M.F.), Master of Forest Science (M.F.S.), Master of Environmental Science (M.E.Sc.), Master of Environmental Management (M.E.M.). Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

For additional information, please visit <https://environment.yale.edu>, e-mail fesinfo@yale.edu, or call the Office of Admissions at 800.825.0330. Postal correspondence should be directed to Office of Admissions, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, 195 Prospect Street, New Haven CT 06511.

School of Public Health Est. 1915. Courses for college graduates. Master of Public Health (M.P.H.). Master of Science (M.S.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

For additional information, please visit <https://publichealth.yale.edu>, e-mail ysph.admissions@yale.edu, or call the Admissions Office at 203.785.2844.

School of Architecture Est. 1916. Courses for college graduates. Professional and post-professional degree: Master of Architecture (M.Arch.); nonprofessional degree: Master of Environmental Design (M.E.D.). Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

For additional information, please visit <https://architecture.yale.edu>, e-mail gradarch.admissions@yale.edu, or call 203.432.2296. Postal correspondence should be directed to the Yale School of Architecture, PO Box 208242, New Haven CT 06520-8242.

School of Nursing Est. 1923. Courses for college graduates. Master of Science in Nursing (M.S.N.), Post Master's Certificate, Doctor of Nursing Practice (D.N.P.). Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

For additional information, please visit <https://nursing.yale.edu> or call 203.785.2389. Postal correspondence should be directed to Yale School of Nursing, Yale University West Campus, PO Box 27399, West Haven CT 06516-0974.

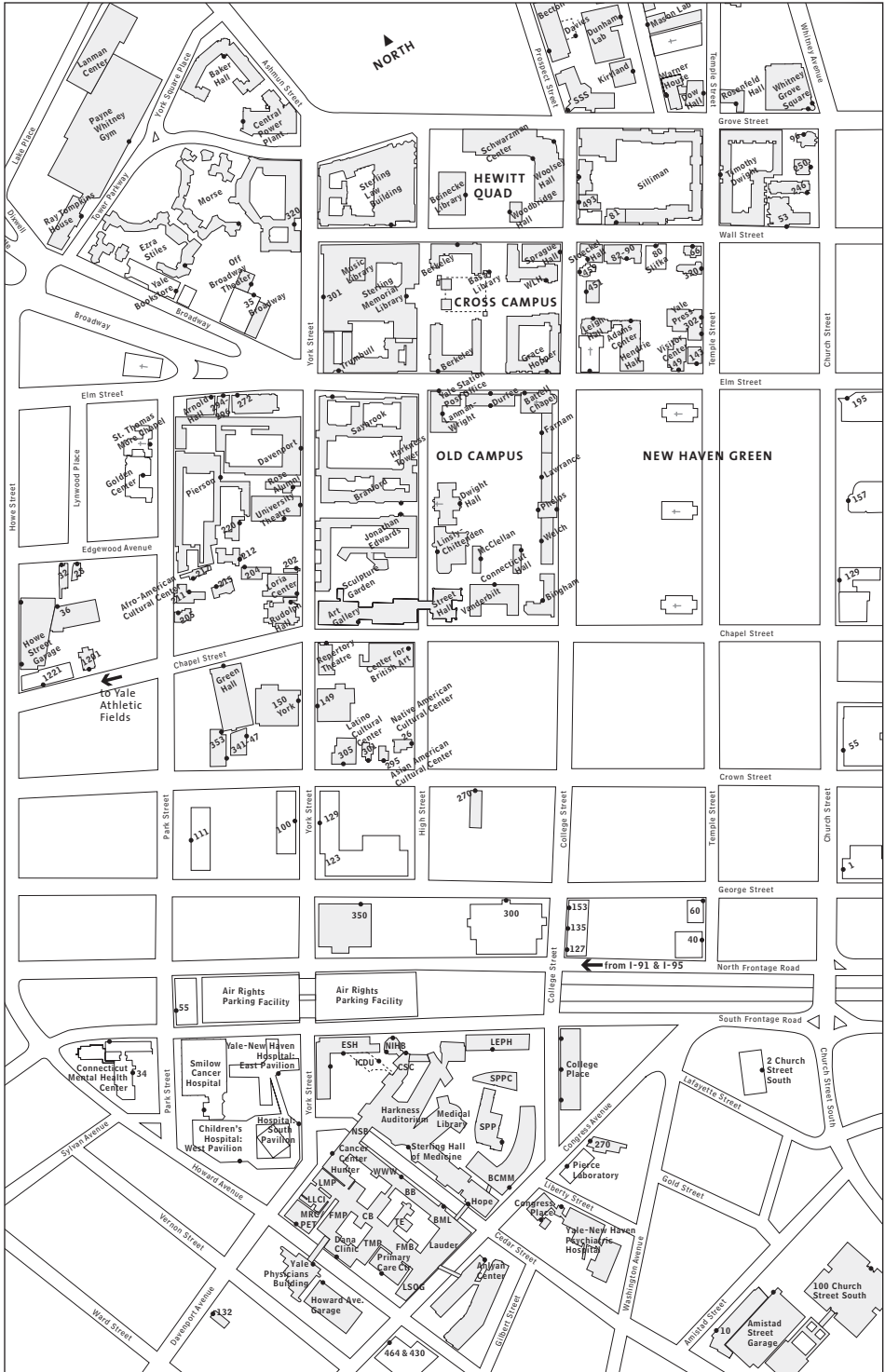
School of Drama Est. 1925. Courses for college graduates and certificate students. Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.), Certificate in Drama, Doctor of Fine Arts (D.F.A.).

For additional information, please visit <https://drama.yale.edu>, e-mail ysd.admissions@yale.edu, or call the Registrar/Admissions Office at 203.432.1507. Postal correspondence should be directed to Yale School of Drama, PO Box 208325, New Haven CT 06520-8325.

School of Management Est. 1976. Courses for college graduates. Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.), Master of Advanced Management (M.A.M.), Master of Management Studies (M.M.S.). Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) awarded by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

For additional information, please visit <https://som.yale.edu>. Postal correspondence should be directed to Yale School of Management, PO Box 208200, New Haven CT 06520-8200.

YALE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SOUTH & YALE MEDICAL CENTER



The University is committed to basing judgments concerning the admission, education, and employment of individuals upon their qualifications and abilities and affirmatively seeks to attract to its faculty, staff, and student body qualified persons of diverse backgrounds. In accordance with this policy and as delineated by federal and Connecticut law, Yale does not discriminate in admissions, educational programs, or employment against any individual on account of that individual's sex, race, color, religion, age, disability, status as a protected veteran, or national or ethnic origin; nor does Yale discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression.

University policy is committed to affirmative action under law in employment of women, minority group members, individuals with disabilities, and protected veterans.

Inquiries concerning these policies may be referred to Valarie Stanley, Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, 221 Whitney Avenue, 4th Floor, 203.432.0849. For additional information, see <https://equalopportunity.yale.edu>.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from sex discrimination in educational programs and activities at institutions that receive federal financial assistance. Questions regarding Title IX may be referred to the University's Title IX Coordinator, Stephanie Spangler, at 203.432.4446 or at titleix@yale.edu, or to the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 8th Floor, 5 Post Office Square, Boston MA 02109-3921; tel. 617.289.0111, fax 617.289.0150, TDD 800.877.8339, or ocr.boston@ed.gov.

In accordance with federal and state law, the University maintains information on security policies and procedures and prepares an annual campus security and fire safety report containing three years' worth of campus crime statistics and security policy statements, fire safety information, and a description of where students, faculty, and staff should go to report crimes. The fire safety section of the annual report contains information on current fire safety practices and any fires that occurred within on-campus student housing facilities. Upon request to the Office of the Vice President for Human Resources and Administration, PO Box 208322, 2 Whitney Avenue, Suite 810, New Haven CT 06520-8322, 203.432.8049, the University will provide this information to any applicant for admission, or prospective students and employees may visit <http://publicsafety.yale.edu>.

In accordance with federal law, the University prepares an annual report on participation rates, financial support, and other information regarding men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs. Upon request to the Director of Athletics, PO Box 208216, New Haven CT 06520-8216, 203.432.1414, the University will provide its annual report to any student or prospective student. The Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) report is also available online at <http://ope.ed.gov/athletics>.

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