

OUR FACULTY



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Law and Political Economy in Theory and Practice

Amy Kapczynski '03 is a Professor of Law at Yale Law School, Faculty Co-Director of the Law and Political Economy Project, Co-Founder of the Law and Political Economy blog, and Faculty Co-Director of the Global Health Justice Partnership



Professor Amy Kapczynski's research focuses on law and political economy and theorizes the failures of legal logic and structure that condition contemporary inequality, precarity, and hollowed-out democracy. Her primary areas of focus include health justice and the political economy of technology. She has worked closely with social movements involved in campaigns for access to medicines in the U.S. as well as transnationally, and more recently as part of a coalition calling for a Community Health Corps to combat COVID-19. In 2019, Kapczynski testified before the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Health Subcommittee about lowering Medicare drug prices. Yale Law Report asked her about her work on medication prices and law and political economy.

Yale Law Report High drug prices are an issue for many Americans, and pharmaceutical companies raised the price of medications again at the beginning of 2023. What steps can be taken to solve the problem of high drug prices?

Amy Kapczynski In the U.S., the problem of high drug prices is fundamentally about monopoly power. We give firms patents, and these allow them to exclude competitors and set high prices. In recent decades we expanded patent power and layered on other exclusive rights, and companies have continually raised prices, facilitated also by expanding statutory mandates and insurance to cover medicines. Though companies once said that high prices were justified by R&D, today they rarely make that claim, in part because we've seen significant price increases on old medicines like insulin. We do of course need R&D, but data shows that there isn't much relationship between R&D investment and drug prices. In the end, we've created so much monopoly power in pharma that we have both an innovation problem and a high drug price problem. What we want is to align investment with social priorities — get more investment in breakthroughs rather than “me too” drugs and have fair prices that allow people to benefit equitably from innovation and that don't bankrupt our insurance systems. How do we get there? The best approach would be to create a government board to set prices, by assessing the therapeutic

benefits of medicines, and factoring in public and private R&D expenditures, markets abroad, public health needs, and so forth. These boards can set prices at fair levels that compensate for investment but also allow better access. Done right, we'd get better innovation too.

You have helped shape the emerging Law and Political Economy movement, which aims to unsettle what you call the “20th Century Synthesis” in legal thought. Can you describe that argument and the movement?

The LPE movement is a network of scholars, students, and practitioners working to develop innovative intellectual, pedagogical, and political interventions to advance the study of political economy and law. Our work is rooted in the insight that politics and the economy cannot be separated — that politics shapes the economy and that the economy shapes politics. Law is a critically important medium through which this happens. We're also trying to update earlier ideas about political economy and law by bringing the ideas of legal realists together with newer critical legal traditions, from CLS to critical race theory to critical feminist scholarship, all of which have helped us question traditional understandings of the boundaries of the economy.

In a recent article in the *Yale Law Journal*, my co-authors and I set out a broad argument that seeks to make sense of the frameworks that we were trained in — in order to make way for new paradigms in legal thought and avenues to render our societies more genuinely democratic and inclusive. We argue that the neoliberal period of the last several decades deeply reshaped legal thought and law schools. Neoliberalism is often thought of as the idea that free markets should rule and regulation should be curbed. In practice, as lawyers well know, “free” markets require a lot of legal regulation, so it is better to understand the period as one where both politics and law were reordered to encase markets, protecting them from democratic control.

The “synthesis,” as we describe it, was the combination of moves in private and public law. On the “private” side, the influence of law and economics displaced concerns about fairness and distribution in



MINNESOTA LAW REVIEW

Douglas NeJaime, Anne Alstott '87, and Anne C. Dailey in “Psychological Parenthood” abstract, 106 *Minnesota Law Review* 2363, 2022:

“In providing a new, overarching guideline for family law, the psychological parent principle would reframe family law in two complementary ways. First, because it does not take as given the existing distribution of resources, the principle creates a positive mandate for lawmakers and judges to supply the material and psychological conditions necessary for successful parenting. ... Second, the psychological parent principle constrains legal actors from disrupting the relationship between a child and her psychological parent.”



James Forman Jr. '92 spoke with Martin Luther King III at a Martin Luther King Jr. Day event at Yale's Woolsey Hall in January.

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the service of a focus on efficiency and cost-benefit analysis. Antitrust is a field where LPE scholars have done a great deal to show this, exploring the way that the Borkian paradigm in antitrust remapped the law away from its statutory and historical emphasis on fair competition and the nexus of economic and political power and toward a narrow focus on efficiency, understood still more narrowly as consumer price effects. This, in turn, fueled a major rise in concentration in our economy.

On the “public” side, whether in civil procedure or constitutional or administrative law, LPE scholars are mapping the rise of deference to and deployment of market logics over this same period. For example, commercial speech gains constitutional protection in this time, based on the idea that citizens are also consumers and so the Constitution must protect free commercial information in markets. We also see accelerating interference from the Supreme Court in the campaign finance area, on a theory that equates money and speech. That has directly contributed to the weakening of our democracy and the lack of responsiveness of our politics in particular to more marginalized groups.

What are the goals of the LPE movement?

Our goals are to develop new intellectual theories and approaches to understand our legal order and also to develop proposals that substantively can work in favor of more equality and democracy. There is a new peer-reviewed *Journal of Law and Political Economy*, and LPE work is regularly being published in prominent law journals. We also now have major conferences and symposia dedicated to LPE ideas and LPE scholars in the administration in Washington — including Lina Khan ’17, who leads the Federal Trade Commission and who was part of the student group at Yale that helped me design my first LPE seminar. The interest in this work has been quite remarkable. It is pretty common now to hear that LPE is the next new school of legal thought.

RESEARCH



John Morley

Survey Looks at Preferences for Distribution of Property after Death

The consequences of dying without a will can vary widely from state to state. According to a 2021 Gallup poll, 54% of Americans reported not having a will in place.

But state laws may be out of step with the wishes of many Americans, according to the first large-scale nationally representative survey. The survey, done by Yale Law School faculty John D. Morley ’06 and Yair Listokin ’05, asked 9,000 American adults to contemplate how they would divide their property among relatives, friends, and others if they were to pass away immediately.

In two sets of results — one covering gifts to spouses and partners and one covering gifts to children and other beneficiaries — Morley and Listokin discovered that the “changing character of the modern family is being written into the wills — and hearts — of Americans.”

Morley, Professor of Law at Yale Law School, discussed the origins of the survey, its often surprising results, and how the law might respond.

Yale Law Report Why is the design of this survey significant?

John Morley Almost everything we know about what people do with their property at death comes from the wills of deceased people that have gone through probate. But that’s a very biased sample — people with wills are very different from people without wills. Also, wills don’t tell us anything about any of the most complex and interesting family situations because they don’t contain enough information. Wills can’t tell us anything about how often people make gifts to their stepchildren or nonmarital partners, for example, because the wills don’t tell us whether people even have stepchildren or nonmarital partners who could even receive gifts.

THE HILL

Douglas Kysar in “It’s Time for Climate Change to Reach the International Court of Justice” *The Hill*, Dec. 14, 2022:

“An advisory opinion from the ICJ could make clear that nations whose emissions of greenhouse gases contribute to serious harm in other countries have a duty under international law to cease or alter their harmful activities.”



Oona Hathaway ’97 in “Sorry, That’s Classified,” *On the Media*, NPR, Jan. 27, 2023:

“The last year that we have data was in 2017, and then it was around 50 million classified documents were created that year. And it means that a lot of things are classified that shouldn’t be classified.”

APPEARANCES



Justin Driver was part of a PEN America panel on Free Speech & Schools on Jan. 7, 2023.



David N. Schleicher was a panelist at the Volcker Alliance’s opening of the Ravitch Center on Jan. 12. The Volcker Alliance is a nonprofit founded by former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker, dedicated to advancing his vision of an empowered public sector workforce.

Schleicher photo by Ralph Alswang; Siegel photo by Jose Alfonso Perez

Faculty Delve into Classes and Research on Screen

Marisol Orihuela '08 describes the origin of her new Mental Health Justice Clinic, and John Morley '06 shares why he finds his class Trusts and Estates always interesting in new videos featuring Yale Law School faculty. Find more Yale Law School video content at law.yale.edu/yls-today/yale-law-school-videos.



What are some of the survey's findings that differ most from existing law?

A lot of people say they want to give nothing to their spouses. And gifts to spouses are strongly correlated with race, class, and gender. African Americans, poorer and less-educated people, and women give less to their spouses and more to their children than others do. People are also surprisingly generous to their nonmarital domestic partners and stepchildren. People prefer their stepchildren over anyone other than their spouses and their own children — they give more to stepchildren than to their parents and siblings. And people are surprisingly generous to siblings. Although intestacy law powerfully favors parents, our respondents treat parents and siblings almost exactly the same.

How can the law better reflect the public's preferences and how should policymakers respond to the survey's results?

There are some areas in which the law should probably change. It should make more space for stepchildren, nonmarital partners, and siblings, for example. But there are other areas in which maybe it's our understanding of the law that needs to change. We tend to say the law should match people's preferences. But when people don't have the benefit of good advice, their preferences are sometimes strange and unwise — such as when they say they want to totally disinherit their spouses. So maybe the purpose of the law is not to match preferences but to push people toward wise decisions — or at least the preferences people would express if they had the benefit of good advice and careful deliberation.

APPOINTMENTS

Sarath Sanga '14 Joins Yale Law School Faculty

Dean Heather K. Gerken has announced the appointment of Sarath Sanga '14 to the Yale Law School faculty. He joined the faculty as Professor of Law, effective July 1, 2023.

Sanga was Professor of Law at the Northwestern Pritzker School of Law and held a secondary appointment as Associate Professor in the Strategy Department, Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern.

"Professor Sanga's wide-ranging scholarship and passion for ideas mark him as a kindred scholarly spirit," said Dean Gerken. "I am delighted that he will be part of Yale's next pioneering generation in private law and that our students will have an opportunity to learn from him and with him."

Sanga's research focuses on corporate law and contract theory. An interdisciplinary scholar bridging theory and empirics, his work has appeared in leading journals, including the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *Journal of Law and Economics*, and *Science*. Sanga also cofounded SCALES, an interdisciplinary collaboration that includes legal scholars, computer scientists, journalists, and policy experts. SCALES seeks to build an AI-powered data platform that enables the public to access, understand, and analyze federal court records.

Sanga holds a B.A. in economics from the University of Michigan; a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California, Berkeley; and a J.D. from Yale Law School.

INSIDE YALE LAW SCHOOL

with Dean Heather K. Gerken

Justin Driver in episode 6 of Inside Yale Law School podcast, Jan. 17, 2023:

"I teach a seminar here called *On the Inside: Narratives from Prison*. And the focus on that seminar really is trying to hear from people who are impacted by the law in a direct way. When you read a case involving prisoner's rights, you hear from judges, you hear from wardens, you hear from correctional officers, but seldom do you hear from the people themselves."

Listen to all Inside Yale Law School episodes at ylaw.us/42FrKxG.



Sarath Sanga



Zach Liscow '15 was part of a panel discussing "Modernizing Regulatory Review: Exploring OMB's Updated Benefit-Cost Guidance" on April 11, organized by Resources for the Future.



On March 24, **Reva Siegel** was a panelist at UC Davis School of Law discussing "After *Dobbs*: New Directions in Reproductive Justice."

RESEARCH



Report Challenges Court Decision on PrEP and Public Health

A report from a team of medical, public health, and legal experts is challenging a federal court decision ruling it unconstitutional to mandate employer-sponsored insurance coverage of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), a highly effective biomedical measure for preventing HIV. The decision in *Braidwood Management Inc. v. Becerra*, the authors show, fails to address the scientific evidence, slights the compelling public interest in HIV prevention, engages in invidious stereotyping of LGBTQ people, and creates a loophole by which employers could deny insurance coverage for nearly any medical condition for any group whose conduct is disfavored by a religious belief.

The report, *Braidwood Misreads the Science: the PrEP Mandate Promotes Public Health for the Entire Community*, was issued on Feb. 13, 2023 by co-authors from Yale Law School, Yale School of Medicine, Yale School of Public Health, University of Texas at Austin Dell Medical School, and University of Alabama at Birmingham.

The co-authors produce new empirical evidence to show that the public health consequences of a nationwide injunction against the PrEP mandate would be serious and adverse. They found that if PrEP coverage among men who have sex with men is reduced from its current base value of 28% to 10%, the result would be an expected additional 2,083 new HIV infections (up from a base of 28,200 infections) in the coming year. This is a conservative estimate, the authors explain, and does not take into account the detrimental effect to other communities.

Additionally, the report shows that the decision constructs a religious exemption that rests on unfounded empirical assertions. As framed, the exemption could open a legal loophole for nearly any business to deny insurance coverage on religious grounds, since courts cannot reliably distinguish between sincere and insincere religious beliefs.

“The *Braidwood* exemption is dangerously permissive and discriminatory. As framed, it could permit nearly any business to claim a religious exemption and opt out of virtually any type of preventative measure or health care,” said Professor Anne Alstott ’87.



On Twitter

Natasha Sarin

@NatashaRSarin

March 13, 2023:

“15 years ago, Bear Stearns collapsed, ushering in the GFC. Since then, financial regulation has changed for the better. But as SVB’s collapse illustrates, there are key flaws in our regulatory regime. Must focus on preventing fires ex-ante, not just fighting them ex-post.”
Read the whole thread at twitter.com/NatashaRSarin/status/1635257010949361670

Professor Meares Receives Fellowship from Russell Sage Foundation



Tracey L. Meares

Tracey L. Meares, the Walton Hale Hamilton Professor of Law and Founding Director of The Justice Collaboratory at Yale Law School, has been named a 2023–24 Visiting Scholar by the Russell Sage Foundation. The fellowship brings together leading scholars in the social sciences to pursue their writing and research while in residence at the foundation’s headquarters in New York.

Meares will co-author, with Benjamin Justice, a book that examines how experiences in the criminal legal system affect the civic identities of legally innocent people. Their work will draw upon law, history, and the social sciences to assess three phases of American justice: policing, pretrial detention, and adjudication. Justice is a Professor in the Department of Educational Theory, Policy, and Administration at the Rutgers Graduate School of Education. He is also a Senior Research Scholar and member of the Justice Collaboratory at Yale Law School. He and Meares have previously collaborated on three peer-reviewed articles, most recently, “Does the Law Recognize Legal Socialization?” in the *Journal of Social Issues*.

The Russell Sage Foundation awarded fellowships to 18 visiting scholars for the next academic year. The incoming group also includes Julie Suk ’03, Professor of Law at Fordham University School of Law.

Founded by Margaret Olivia Sage in 1907, the Russell Sage Foundation is dedicated to “the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.” The foundation advances scholarship in the social sciences, offers support to scholars, and maintains its own publishing imprint.

APPEARANCES



Guido Calabresi ’58 delivered the 2023 Thomas F. Ryan Lecture at Georgetown Law on April 12.



Susan Rose-Ackerman and **Edgar Melgar** discussed their article “Hyper-Presidential Administration: Executive Policymaking in Latin America,” published in Vol. 64:4 of the *Arizona Law Review* in November 2022.

Calabresi photo by Brent Futrell / Georgetown Law; Rose-Ackerman photo by Arizona Law Review

HONORS

James Forman Jr. Receives Honors

J. Skelly Wright Professor of Law James Forman Jr. '92 has been elected to both the 2023 class of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Forman teaches and writes in the areas of criminal procedure and criminal law policy, constitutional law, juvenile justice, and education law and policy. Among his interests are schools, prisons, and police as well as those institutions' race and class dimensions.

Forman is the Faculty Director of the Law and Racial Justice Center, which brings together New Haveners, Yale students, staff, faculty, local government officials, and local and national experts to imagine and implement projects that advance racial justice. Forman also founded Access to Law School, a pipeline program serving first-generation and underrepresented minority students from New Haven who wish to pursue a legal career.

Among his courses, Forman teaches criminal law and a seminar called Inside Out: Issues in Criminal Justice, in which Yale Law School students study alongside men and women incarcerated in state and federal prisons.

Forman's first book, *Locking Up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America*, was named one of *The New York Times*' 10 Best Books of 2017 and was awarded the 2018 Pulitzer Prize for General Nonfiction.



James Forman Jr.

Professor Bâli Elected to American Law Institute

Professor of Law Aslı Ü. Bâli '99 has been elected to the American Law Institute. The class includes 31 members who bring their expertise to ALI's work of clarifying the law through Restatements, Principles, and Model Codes, according to an announcement from ALI.

In 2023, ALI celebrates its 100th anniversary.

"We are moving into our second century at a time when the United States is divided on many issues and many Americans are skeptical of all institutions, including our courts and legal system," said ALI President David F. Levi.

Bâli's teaching and research interests include public international law — particularly human rights law and the law of the international security order — and comparative constitutional law, with a focus on the Middle East. She has written on the nuclear nonproliferation regime, humanitarian intervention, the roles of race and empire in the interpretation and enforcement of international law, the role of judicial independence in constitutional transitions, federalism and decentralization in the Middle East, and constitutional design in religiously divided societies.

The ALI's newest class also includes Yale Law School alumni Jeff J. Bowen '02, Emmet T. Flood '91, The Hon. Michael H. Park '01, Natalie Ram '08, Kenneth M. Rosen, Sopen Shah '15, and Caroline S. Van Zile '12.



Aslı Ü. Bâli



Claudia Flores in "Accounting for the Selfish State: Human Rights, Reproductive Equality, and Global Regulation of Gestational Surrogacy" abstract, *Chicago Journal of International Law*, 2023:

"True global enjoyment of human rights depends now, and will depend more and more, on how states respond to transnational human rights challenges like that of surrogacy; state cooperation across borders is and will become increasingly necessary to satisfy treaty commitments involving equal and full realization of fundamental rights."

Hathaway Named Order of the Coif Distinguished Visitor

Oona A. Hathaway '97, the Gerard C. and Bernice Latrobe Smith Professor of International Law at Yale Law School, has been selected as the Order of the Coif Distinguished Visitor for 2023.

The Order of the Coif is an honorary scholastic society that comprises 75 chapters at law schools across the United States. The society is dedicated to promoting excellence in legal education and recognizes legal scholars and jurists who have "attained high distinction" in their careers.

Each year, the Order of the Coif's Distinguished Visitor Program brings one or more selected judges, academics, or practitioners to several law schools with established Coif chapters. The Distinguished Visitor spends two days at each institution, participating in classroom lectures and seminars, meeting informally with faculty and student groups, and giving one address open to the entire academic community.

As the 2023 Distinguished Visitor, Hathaway traveled to Northwestern Pritzker School of Law, Case Western Reserve University School of Law, and Emory University School of Law.



Oona Hathaway



On Feb. 23, Oona Hathaway spoke at Case Western Reserve University School of Law on "A Year that Changed the World: The War in Ukraine, and How It Shaped the International Legal Order."

Mourning the Loss of Nathan Baker Clinical Professor of Law J.L. Pottenger Jr. '75

J. L. Pottenger Jr. '75
died on Feb. 23, 2023, at the age of 73.

“Jay was an extraordinary mentor, teacher, and lawyer. His dedication to Yale Law School was unwavering, and he continued his work to the very end, even tending to cases from his hospital room,” said Dean Heather K. Gerken. “He is famed for his work on housing and community development, which has made an extraordinary difference in the New Haven community. His loving presence and inspiring work have greatly enriched this community.”

Pottenger devoted his career to Yale Law School’s clinical program, where he accepted a full-time teaching position in 1980. He began by supervising students in litigation and transactional clinics, externships, and trial practice. Pottenger developed a wide range of expertise, including in matters of housing and community development, legislative advocacy, prison legal services, trial practice, landlord/tenant law, and professional responsibility.

“Jay was indefatigable,” said Michael J. Wishnie ’93, Deputy Dean for Experiential Education and William O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law. “He stood with his students and clients against the wealthy and the powerful, and amidst the chaos and outrage of one struggle after

another, it was clear he relished the fight. Jay did something he loved, teaching and service, for all the right reasons. I can’t imagine LSO, let alone this world, without Jay in it, but I know his spirit endures in me and in so many other of his students, clients, friends, and colleagues.”

The Law School’s Housing Clinic, co-taught by Pottenger, has for years been involved in major cases involving fair housing issues, evictions, and foreclosures. In November, developers broke ground on the redevelopment of Parkside Village in Branford, Connecticut, after years of delays. The Housing Clinic had been representing the Branford Housing Authority and a local affordable housing nonprofit since 2017. (See page 16.)

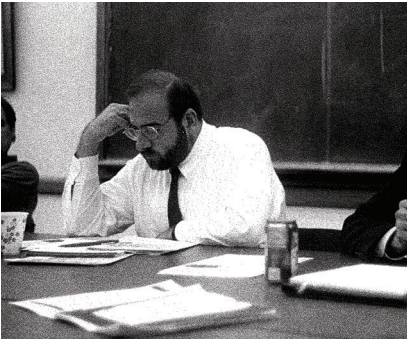
In 2022, the clinic helped file a major lawsuit in Connecticut state court challenging the zoning policies of the town of Woodbridge, Connecticut, alleging that the town had for decades impeded the development of affordable and multifamily housing through restrictive zoning laws.

Beginning in 2020, the clinic worked throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, filing amicus briefs in support of the nationwide eviction moratorium, representing tenants in court, and counseling small business owners on eligibility for relief under the CARES Act and other statutes.

“As the best teachers do, Jay taught by example. For his students, he modeled steadfast dedication to his clients and careful attention to every filing, whether in Housing Court or the U.S. Supreme Court,” said Clinical Professor of Law Anika Singh Lemar. “For his colleagues, Jay showed us tireless willingness to embrace new challenges. For the last decade, Jay was my closest collaborator. I will miss learning from him and fighting alongside him and feel blessed to have called him a mentor and friend.”

In 2022, Pottenger received the Tapping Reeve Legal Educator Award, which recognizes a member of the Connecticut Bar Association whose teaching career has “made significant contributions to the cause of legal education in the state.” Pottenger was also honored with the Connecticut Fair Housing Center’s George and Patricia Ritter Pro Bono Award in 2014 and Connecticut Voices for Children’s “Kids First” Award in 2006. New Haven Legal Assistance recognized Pottenger and Stephen Wizner, the William O. Douglas Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law, as co-recipients of its 2016 Equal Access to Justice Award.

Pottenger was born on March 3, 1950, as the eldest of six children. Pottenger graduated from Princeton University with an A.B. in urban affairs in 1971. He received a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1975. Following his legal education, Pottenger clerked for the Hon. M. Joseph Blumenfeld of the U.S. District Court for the District of



Connecticut and the Honorable Philip W. Tone of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. He served as an Associate at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison from 1977 to 1980.

Pottenger received clinical tenure in 1986 and was appointed Clinical Professor of Law three years later. In 1993, he was named Baker Clinical Professor of Law. From 1991 until 2002, Pottenger served as Director of the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization at the Law School, which offers legal assistance to clients who cannot afford an attorney.

Beyond Yale Law School, Pottenger served as an Inns of Court Fellow and as a Visiting Scholar and Fellow at the University of London’s Institute for Advanced Legal Studies. He was also a Visiting Scholar and Fellow at Oxford University’s Centre for Socio-Legal Studies. In 1986, he taught at Harvard Law School as a Visiting Professor of Law.

Pottenger’s professional service included a number of roles at the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). From 1996 to 2001, Pottenger served on the AALS Standing Committee on Clinical Education, including as Chair. He also contributed to the Connecticut Bar Association and the New York City Bar Association. Pottenger frequently testified before the U.S. Department of Education regarding legal education and accreditation standards. He also spoke before the National AIDS Commission. In 2013, he co-founded the Open Communities Alliance, a civil rights organization that would become the plaintiff in the 2022 lawsuit brought by the Housing Clinic.

Pottenger advised the U.S. Agency for International Development on clinical legal education in China and served on the boards of the New Haven Legal Assistance Association, the Dwight Hall at Yale Center for Public Service and Social Justice, and the Connecticut Women’s Education and Legal Fund, among other organizations. He was the longtime General Counsel of the Branford Interfaith Housing Corporation, the Branford Soccer Club, and the Greater Dwight Community Development Corporation.

Pottenger is survived by his wife Sue and his three children Will, Jack, and Emma, along with his siblings Marty, Lynn, Candy, Bill, and Betsey.



J.L. Pottenger Jr. '75 speaks at the groundbreaking for the redevelopment of Parkside Village, an affordable housing complex in Branford, Connecticut.

Pottenger Receives Posthumous Award

J.L. Pottenger Jr. was awarded the 2023 William Pincus Award from the American Association of Law Schools (AALS). The Pincus Award, the most prestigious honor in the field of clinical legal education, recognizes individuals for their outstanding contributions as reflected in scholarship, service, program design and implementation, and other activities. Pottenger’s wife Sue accepted the honor at the AALS conference in April.



(left to right) Rubin Danberg Biggs '23, Demi Moore '24, Nathan Cummings '23, Mira Netsky '23, Ian Miller '24, J.L. Pottenger Jr. '75, Open Communities Alliance Executive Director Erin Boggs, Garden Homes Fund trustee Richard Freedman, Clinical Professor of Law Anika Singh Lemar, attorney Thomas Silverstein of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and Open Communities Alliance board co-chair Constance L. Royster.



Sue Wharfe (second from right) accepts the Pincus Award alongside Norrinda Brown Hayat, co-chair of the AALS Clinical Section; Emma Pottenger, and Anita Sinha, co-chair of the AALS Clinical Section.

