PROMOTING SCHOLARLY INQUIRY INTO CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
In this issue of LAPA’s occasional papers, we feature the projects of LAPA’s current Fellows. Each year LAPA receives over one hundred applications from scholars at law schools and social science departments all over the world. As you can see from their project descriptions in the pages that follow, each fellow engages in a unique interdisciplinary scholarly inquiry employing law in creative ways. Thus, in addition to their research, each fellow offers expertise to many departments, organizations, and academic communities across the University.

We also take a look back at LAPA’s active fall 2018 semester, noting in particular LAPA’s programming that comprises its Constitutional Development Series. This included the fourth iteration of “Full Court Press” at which Supreme Court correspondents and commentators examined the past and forthcoming issues challenging the Justices; a Hot Off the Press Book Talk by the author of a study of Antonin Scalia’s politics of disruption; a Faculty Works-in-Progress workshop featuring two views by faculty authors on slavery and the Constitution; and two sessions of the LAPA seminar series, one that looked at “Race, Racism, and the Voting Rights Act” and other that analyzed “The Black Nationalism of Clarence Thomas.”

Finally, our focus on students features the undergraduates selected for the 2018 Arthur Liman Fellowships in Public Interest Law. We present excerpts from the reports on their internship placements, in which they discuss their experiential learning and their commitment to public service.

On a personnel note, LAPA is delighted to welcome into its suite of offices noted Professor of Political Science Christopher Achen. At the same time, we sadly bid a fond farewell to an active member of LAPA’s Executive Committee, Professor Emerita Greenhouse, as she assumes the role of Professor LAPA’s Executive Committee, Professor Carol.
In 1969, United Airlines flew “Executive-Only” flights – which any man could fly no matter his job, but no woman executive. Restaurants all over the country had “men’s grills” or posted signs “no unescorted ladies.” Girls were unwelcome in the Soap Box Derby, the Little League, and competitions to go to Disneyland. Alumnae of schools like Harvard Law School and Yale couldn’t have a drink in their university clubs. Banks and retail stores canceled women’s credit when they married and would re-issue them accounts only in their husbands’ names.

That year, feminists began a concerted battle to “de-sexegrate” public accommodations. Since arriving at LAPA, I have been writing an article with Deborah Dinner, a legal historian at Emory, which recounts the untold legal history of the struggle against sex discrimination in public accommodations.

In the late 1960s, justifications of morality, separate spheres, and tradition banned women from bars, segregated them in hotels, and excluded them from professional organizations, civic clubs, athletic fields, and many other sites of social and economic citizenship.

Feminist activists in the late 1960s and early 1970s protested these practices of gendered subordination, advanced path-breaking constitutional and administrative law arguments, and achieved the swift passage of public accommodations statutes banning sex discrimination in states across the country. In asserting equal access rights, women resisted the message that they did not belong in public, were defined by their sexual identity or attachment to a man, and were bound by tradition to sex-segregated spaces. Based on extensive original archival research, we analyze the intertwined gendered and sexual subordination that sex discrimination in public accommodations imposed, the claims to social and economic citizenship embodied in feminist advocacy against such discrimination, and the conduits for and barriers to legal change. Our historical analysis provides a crucial connection to contemporaneous and modern-day sexual orientation and gender identity civil rights movements, which the book I am writing during my time at LAPA will further develop.
Yukiko Koga
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, the City University of New York Hunter College

“The Unmaking of Empire”–The Role of Law in Imperial Reckoning

My book manuscript entitled Post-imperial Reckoning: Law, Redress, Reconciliation continues my explorations into the landscape of historical and moral responsibility after the demise of the Japanese Empire that I began in my first book, Inheritance of Loss: China, Japan, and the Political Economy of Redemption after Empire. Against the backdrop of the recent upsurge of xenophobic nationalisms in East Asia and political impasse over the so-called “history problem” (Japanese inability to come to terms with its imperialist past), most notably over the so-called comfort women issue, Post-imperial Reckoning charts a significant sea change being carried out in the legal sphere over the past two decades by ordinary citizens seeking redress for Japanese imperial violence through unexpected collaborations—Chinese survivors and bereaved families, Japanese lawyers representing them pro bono as a way to repay moral debt inherited from the war generation, and citizen activists in both countries. I examine this emergent transnational legal and moral landscape and explore the role of law in imperial reckoning.

At the heart of the book is a series of collective lawsuits that emerged from a wave of litigation starting in 1995 by Chinese victims against the Japanese government and corporations, and which took place in courts across Japan. These lawsuits sought official apology and monetary compensation for forced migration and slavery, sexual slavery, massacres, and human bio-chemical experiments. These lawsuits became a catalyst for the victims to break decades of silence and social obscurity. Over the past two decades, they have sought redress for Japan’s imperial violence, culminating most recently in the historic 2016 settlement between approximately 4,000 Chinese forced labor victims and Mitsubishi Materials that enslaved them.

By looking at this process from the ground up, my ethnography compels a rethinking of what reconciliation and redress mean, how they are practiced, and where accountability lies. It expands the notion of imperial reckoning beyond the imperial nation itself to include the entwined and underexplored processes of de-colonization and de-imperialization that I call “the unmaking of empire,” which left certain groups of population outside of the purview of accountability for decades in both perpetrator and victim nations. I show how actions, inactions, and abandonment that took place after the demise of the Japanese Empire have produced a double task of accounting for both the original violence and for complicity in producing victims’ silence decades after the empire’s end. At the intersection of law and economy, I demonstrate how post-imperial reckoning is emerging as a new legal frontier, putting at stake what I call “law’s imperial amnesia” within the post-1945 legal landscape in East Asia, where former imperial and colonial subjects are located outside of the purview of accountability. I address this glaring omission by ethnographically exploring the legal landscape after empire, which for decades not only “erased” former colonial and imperial subjects but also refused to open its gate of law for these victims.

The role of law in imperial reckoning is becoming increasingly important for understanding contemporary relations between former empires and their colonies decades after the formal dissolution of empires—witness Britain’s recent compensation paid to victims of the Kenyan Mau Mau Uprising following the historic 2013 ruling in London High Court, which ignited Caribbean nations’ initiatives to seek slavery compensation, or the ongoing class action lawsuit filed in 2017 in a New York district court by Namibian victims against Germany for apology and reparation for colonial violence. In this larger context, Post-imperial Reckoning aims at making visible the landscape of responsibility for the current generations who have no choice but to inherit losses incurred through imperialism, colonialism, and the war, all of which continue to cast long shadows over East Asia and beyond. In so doing, I hope to contribute to growing and renewed conversations on empires and their aftermaths, as they reshape relations between former empires and the colonized in recent years.
excluded from important opportunities on grounds such as race and sex. This is the third strand of the democracy of opportunity tradition as we understand it.

Our book tells the story of the democracy of opportunity tradition and the relations among its three principles—which have been fraught and often tragic. Generation after generation of white male champions of the first two principles of the democracy of opportunity tradition refused to include women and racial others. Later, the great triumphs of the principle of inclusion in the mid-twentieth century—the Civil Rights Revolution, the Great Society—were largely disconnected from the democracy of opportunity tradition. This was for a different reason: The Civil Rights Revolution and Great Society unfolded in an unprecedented moment of broadly shared prosperity; what remained to be done, it seemed, was to open the nation’s abundant middle-class opportunities to black America, women and other excluded “minorities.” Thus, the moment that marked the rebirth and greatest triumphs of the idea of inclusion also signaled the eclipse of the democracy of opportunity tradition of which it had been a part, and more generally of any constitutionalism not centered on the judiciary—an eclipse whose consequences have been far-reaching.

We aim to recover the idea that economic inequality and unequal opportunity, oligarchy and class domination, have a constitutional dimension. We argue that the democracy of opportunity tradition can only succeed with its three strands intertwined. Here, we begin to show how a revived democracy of opportunity tradition, and a revived progressive discourse of constitutional political economy, might matter both inside and outside the courts.
Lynda G. Dodd  
Joseph H. Flom Professor of Legal Studies and Political Science, The City University of New York-City College (2010-2017)

Sisterhood of Struggle: Alice Paul’s Campaign for Women’s Right to Vote

I am writing a book about Alice Paul’s campaign for the Nineteenth Amendment. From 1913 until the amendment was ratified in 1920, Paul rejected the more conciliatory style of lobbying and state-level campaigning practiced by the leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) and instead chose more contentious methods to promote the suffrage cause, including spectacular public demonstrations, hard-fought political campaigns, and courageous wartime picketing. To support the campaign for a new federal amendment, Paul established the Congressional Union in 1913 and the National Woman’s Party (NWP) in 1916, recruiting thousands of like-minded suffragists eager to support her more militant approach. Under Paul’s leadership, these suffragists played an essential role in the enfranchisement of over 26 million women.

Sisterhood of Struggle focuses in particular on two notable features of Alice Paul’s strategy: her use of a passionate politics relying on emotional appeals for recruitment, mobilization, persuasion, and contention; and her commitment to unruly defiance, through the party accountability campaigns and wartime acts of civil disobedience. Unlike previous accounts, this book examines the influence of leadership style and organizational form on social movements—what one scholar has called “strategic capacity”—to explore how these strategies were chosen and implemented and to assess the strengths and limitations of Paul’s approach. In doing so, Sisterhood of Struggle moves beyond the narrow focus on Paul that is typical of the literature on the NWP to also focus attention on other suffragists who played key roles in the final years of the NWP’s campaign. Many of these women left behind rich and largely untapped archival collections of personal papers from the suffrage years. Widening the angle of analysis in this way gives long overdue recognition to a broader range of suffragists who participated in the final years of the suffrage campaign and a far richer analysis of Paul’s leadership role and the work of the NWP. Thanks to the research fellowship and support from LAPA, Sisterhood of Struggle has been scheduled for publication with Cambridge University Press in time for the 2020 centennial celebrations of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
Colonial Corporations

Many contemporary scholars of international law, particularly those now grappling with how best to regulate the tremendous wealth and influence of multinational corporations, narrate the course of international law as follows. Since the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the state has been the sole subject of international law and thus the only entity able to create and be bound by international legal obligations. This understanding largely held true, so the standard account goes, right on through most of the 20th Century and usually, the same edition of Oppenheim’s International Law is cited to support this point. It is then customarily observed that the prominent role of multinational corporations in the current schema of global affairs is an almost entirely new development with which international law must now invent ways to grapple.

Unfortunately, what these scholars leave out is a vital period throughout which European states expanded and governed via the mode of colonial corporations. These semi-public, mostly private business entities enjoyed a complicated relationship with their chartering state that went beyond simple agency. These companies were more than mere instruments of the state, sometimes challenging the foreign policy of the state or forcing the state to adopt international responsibilities that public officials would rather have avoided. Thus, though these companies’ actions were technically ascribable to the state, to leave off our account there in a paradigm of agency alone is to mistake the ideal picture of international law constructed by international legal scholars of the period without appraising the reality of these complex dynamics nor the historical contingencies underpinning this manufactured ideal.

The consequences of accepting the ideal picture painted and the failure to examine the realities of this hybrid form of global governance are many-fold. Yet, three crucial concerns orient my article projects for the coming year. First, as recently demonstrated in Jesner, the Supreme Court deployed this constructed version of the history of international law to shield corporations from the reach of international human rights obligations formerly enforceable via the Alien Tort Statute.

Second, as illustrated by the world’s flat-footed response to Russia’s annexation of Crimea via allegedly ununiformed troops or so-called ‘little green men’, contemporary international law and the political discourse that it aspires to influence still have great difficulty in conceptualizing the roles and responsibilities of non-state actors in the projection of state power.

Butler continued on Page 11

I am currently engaged in writing two papers that follow up on my recent work regarding the law reform agendas of contemporary people-of-color led racial justice movements that have a critique of capitalism at the center of their analysis. In one paper, I explore the argument that the police cannot be fixed.

While legal scholarship has, since the Ferguson rebellion, grappled with the regularity of anti-black police violence in more serious ways, there has not been sustained work on the idea that there is no fixing the police, that instead we must focus on abolition. To understand the argument, I draw on the work of abolitionist organizers and organizations—Critical Resistance, Rachel Herzing, Mariame Kaba, and more—as well as interdisciplinary accounts of abolition and the historical role of police in the United States. In the other paper, I examine shared lines of thought between the Movement for Black Lives and the immigrant justice movement. These social movements mark the revival of anti-capitalist racial justice politics in the United States in a way that we have not seen since the civil rights, Black power, and Chicano movements of the 1960s and 1970s. As these movements continue to organize in the face of growing global inequality and right-wing populism, they offer another way forward. Their visions for change are ripe for analysis and study.

I also hope to return to my work on the intersections between national security and criminal law. In past work, I focused on how U.S. law enforcement agencies construct the threat of Muslims as a way to justify widespread surveillance, policing, and prosecution of U.S. Muslim communities, in ways that are reminiscent of policing of other communities of color. Now, I turn my attention to another part of the same puzzle: the federal prosecution of national security crimes abroad. I hope to examine how U.S. federal criminal law serves as a tool of U.S. empire, and, in turn, to consider how this challenges conventional accounts for the purposes of criminal law.
LAPA Welcomes Affiliation of Professor Chris Achen

Distinguished Princeton political scientist Christopher Achen, who holds the Roger William Straus Chair of Social Sciences, has taken up “residence” at LAPA. Achen’s primary research interests are public opinion, elections, and the realities of democratic politics, along with the statistical challenges that arise from those fields. One can read about his numerous major accomplishments, including his fellowships, awards, his service on prestigious boards of journals and academic association, on his website at https://www.politics.princeton.edu/people/christopher-achen.

From LAPA’s perspective a few recent achievements deserve particular emphasis. In 2017 Achen received the Princeton graduate student mentoring award for the social sciences. This was his second such recognition as his previous employer, the University of Michigan, bestowed upon him the award for lifetime achievement in training graduate students. Graduate students attending LAPA’s Law Engaged Graduate Students (LEGS) seminars are benefitting from Achen’s active participation. Also in 2017 Achen’s most recent book Democracy for Realists won the best book of the year award from the International Society of Political Psychology and the Political Studies Association of Ireland.

Achen notes that he is in the “early stages” of a book on group politics and democratic representation, which he hopes will be informed in part by his association with LAPA. He joins faculty colleagues resident at LAPA: Stanley N. Katz of the Woodrow Wilson School and Center for Arts and Cultural Policy, and Peter Brooks, formerly the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Scholar in Comparative Literature and the University Center for Human Values, who continues to teach in Comparative Literature and to participate in LAPA’s academic activities.

Professor Carol Greenhouse, Founding Member of LAPA’S Executive Committee, Retires

Renowned legal anthropologist Carol Greenhouse has transitioned to a professor emerita at Princeton University and ended her long service on the LAPA Executive Committee. Greenhouse has been an active participant in and supporter of LAPA since its founding. She has generously shared her insights with colleagues and graduate students at LAPA Seminars, Faculty Retreats, and Law Engaged Graduate Student Seminars. LAPA was also a family affair for Carol: her husband, law professor and former law school dean Fred Aman, was a LAPA Fellow and more recently a residential visitor at LAPA during 2017 and 2018. At the party honoring her service, Anna Offit ’08 *18, a former active LEGS participant, offered a tribute that included the following:

Looking back on my undergraduate years at Princeton starting in 2004—and in all of the years since—I can say without qualification that the most gratifying and happiest moments in my professional and personal life were made possible by Carol Greenhouse.

Carol’s approach to teaching and mentoring undergraduates is characterized by unreserved generosity with her time and ideas. During office hours and seminars, she listened carefully to our inelegant ramblings and, before our eyes, would fashion them into something beautiful—all while preserving our sense of authorship. It was not until Carol presented me, for example, with a dazzling metaphor of a gemstone refracting light as it was turned toward the sun that I began to think clearly about my own ethnographic study of juries.
In 2017 LAPA embraced the idea of thematic programming to explore the many dimensions of constitutional development. The concept of the series is to create special programs as well as to direct some of LAPA regular programming towards examination of historical issues and contemporary controversies. In this section, we offer examples of recent programs in this series.

**THE JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN ’20 LECTURE IN CONSTITUTIONAL ADJUDICATION: “Full Court Press IV: The Supreme Court, the Media & Public Understanding”**

For the fourth time, LAPA invited journalists and analysts who cover the Supreme Court to offer their observations of the issues facing the nation’s highest court in its role as a co-equal branch of government in the American system of checks and balances. Held close to “the first Monday in October,” when the Court begins its new term, this year’s panel took place shortly after the fight over the confirmation of Justice Kavanaugh raising questions about what jurisprudential changes might be expected.

**FACULTY WORK-IN-PROGRESS SEMINAR**

Slavery and the Constitution: Two New Books, Two Views

Two members of the Princeton faculty presented excerpts from a recently published and soon-to-be published books and discussed their original theses regarding the institution of slavery in America. Paul Starr, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs and Stuart Professor of Communications and Sean Wilentz, George Henry Davis 1886 Professor of American History, engaged in discussion with faculty, fellows and graduate students in attendance. Starr presented a chapter from his forthcoming book Entrenchment: Wealth, Power, and the Constitution of Democratic Society in which he examines how the institution of racial slavery gave way to abolition, but it produced a contradiction: Americans accepted its demise but many rejected the idea of equality. Wilentz asked participants to review his chapter on “The Federal Convention and the Curse of Heaven” from his recently published book No Property in Man: Slavery and Antislavery of the Nation’s Founding. His discussed how his archival research revealed that the anti-slavery constitution drafters resisted the concept of treating slaves as property and carefully crafted the constitutional text to avoid this interpretation so as to enable eventual emancipation.
HOT-OFF-THE PRESS BOOK TALKS:

The Justice of Contradictions: Antonin Scalia and the Politics of Disruption

Author Rick Hasen, Professor of Law at the University of California-Irvine School of Law, discussed his nuanced perspective of Justice Scalia’s complex legacy as a conservative legal thinker and disruptive public intellectual. Engaging in a conversation with Princeton Politics professor Keith Whittington, Hasen argued that despite Scalia’s promise to embrace neutral tools to legitimize the Supreme Court, his jurisprudence and confrontational style moved the Court to the right, alienated potential allies, and helped to delegitimize the institution he was trying to save.

LAPA SEMINARS:

Race, Racism, and the Voting Rights Act

Professor Guy-Uriel Charles, the founding director of the Duke Law Center on Law, Race and Politics and Bennett Boskey Visiting Professor of Law, Harvard Law School 2018-19, presented a paper arguing that the demise of the Voting Rights Act is due to the Supreme Court’s conception of racism reflected in many of its civil rights cases. Professor Charles explored how the Court’s current understanding of racism is curtailing one of the most consequential civil rights statutes ever enacted by Congress.

Legacies of Losing in American Politics

Political scientist Jeffrey Tulis, professor at the University of Texas at Austin, discussed his new book in which he argues that losing politicians and movements have actually achieved success in having their ideas or policies adopted. Among the historical movements he examined was the anti-Federalists. He argued that although they failed to stop the ratification of the Constitution at the founding of our republic, their view is finding salience among conservative jurists’ and lawmakers’ interpretations of the constitution’s commerce clause.

Invisible Man: The Black Nationalism of Clarence Thomas

Professor Corey Robin, Brooklyn College Political Science and CUNY Graduate Center, explored how Clarence Thomas formative years as a Black Nationalist leftist continue to influence his jurisprudence. Robin explained that Justice Thomas’ opinions on affirmative action and desegregation reveal positions on the meaning of rights that bear little resemblance either to conventional conservatism or liberalism. Robin finds echoes of Thomas’ earlier ideological beliefs in the positions he articulates on these issues.
Each year LAPA awards five undergraduates a fellowship made possible by a generous gift from the Arthur Liman Foundation and Princeton Alumna Emily Liman ’85. The fellows are selected through a competitive process based upon their demonstrated commitment to public service. Each serves a full-time internship participating in and observing how law contributes to the ongoing struggle for social justice. We reprint below excerpts from the final reports of the 2018 Liman Fellows. (The fellows biographies are available at http://lapa.princeton.edu/content/lapa-selects-2018-liman-fellows)

Miranda Bolef ’19, Politics
Internship: Southern Poverty Law Center
My team’s efforts were concentrated on Braggs v. Dunn, a multi-year class action lawsuit against the Alabama Department of Corrections for a myriad of rights violations, centering on inadequate mental health, medical, and dental care for incarcerated Alabamians. During my internship, the team was wrapping up the mental health claim and transitioning to the medical claim. As an intern, I supported the lawsuit by maintaining phone and mail communication with incarcerated clients and alerting my team to case-related developments. These moments of direct human interaction were immensely rewarding but complex – located as they were within an immense power differential and with my limited ability to provide anything near what my callers needed. My most challenging days involved encounters with people in acute distress to whom I could offer nothing but a listening ear.

... I concluded my internship with a week in rural Georgia supporting SPLC’s work representing detained immigrants at the Folkston Detention Center. My experiences this summer deepened my commitment to fighting for an end to the brutality, dehumanization, and violence perpetrated in America’s jails, prisons, and immigrant detention system.

Ramzie Fathy ’20, Woodrow Wilson School
Internship: Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project at George Washington Law School
After having the [Liman] experience, I left more devoted to law and criminal justice reform than I ever thought I would be. . . . Since the [Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project] began in 2000, MAIP has helped secure the release or exoneration of 28 men in the region. These men spent a total of 494 years in prison-years that were not spent with their children and their families. During my time there I was fortunate enough to witness the exoneration of...Jerome Johnson, who had been in prison for 30 years. It was an extremely emotional moment for everyone in the courtroom, watching a man who had been so bitterly wronged be granted an innocence he should have never lost.
Micah Herskind ’19, African American Studies
Poverty and Race Research Action Council
Working with PRRAC [Poverty and Race Research Action Council] was an important and foundational experience in which I learned significantly, both concretely about federal housing policy and low income housing programs, and just as importantly, about myself and the type of work I hope to one day pursue. My main projects related to the very core of PRRAC’s work, focusing on school and housing segregation. For example, much of the first half of the summer was spent working on a report for PRRAC called “Coordination of Community Systems and Institutions to Promote Housing and School Integration,” which will be published soon and on which I’m listed as a co-author. The report involved looking at innovative programs across the nation that tackle the interconnected issues of school and housing segregation. Working on this report was both a challenging and rewarding experience; whereas I initially felt confusion on exactly how to proceed, working my way through the task was very rewarding at the end.

Benjamin Laufer ’19, Operations Research and Financial Engineering
National Center for Access to Justice
I’m studying Operations Research and Financial Engineering, and am interested in applying quantitative skills to contemporary social and political challenges. Not having had much experience in the legal world, I feel incredibly grateful that I was given the opportunity to learn about a host of issues that I didn’t know existed. NCAJ researches and reports on the state of civil justice in the United States. Civil court cases do not guarantee legal representation to litigants, and many people find themselves dealing with consumer debt, eviction, family issues, or other legal troubles without much guidance or support. NCAJ conducts research on civil legal aid organizations, policy initiatives, court practices and technological innovations to help make courts fair and accessible. As a research fellow, I conducted data analyses related to court access and representation. I connected NCAJ’s Justice Index to broader social and economic indicators to help understand the causes and effects of civil justice issues. I also created interactive data visualizations using Tableau software to make my findings easier to access and interpret.

Rebekah Ninan ’19, Politics
United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
The opportunity to work at a large international organization was an incredible one, especially understanding how internal policy and the legal implications of such policies play out on a large scale. My specific project...focused on how can UNICEF leverage partnerships with religious organizations in order to have a greater success of communicating with civilian populations in different host countries. The project I was involved in had four main components. First, I had to identify what were the relationships that already existed between UNICEF country offices and religious groups and leaders. Second, I had to use this data to understand key trends of the work that UNICEF was doing with religious organizations, in terms of what religions were they working with, what were the major issue areas for which work was being done, what age groups were such practices targeted. Third, I had to identify ways issue areas or obstacles in UNICEF’s existing work with religious organizations. Fourth, I had to design a set of recommendations of how UNICEF could standardize its work across country offices in order to maintain efficacy and improve on existing lags in the system.
FALL 2018 EVENTS REVIEW

LAPA SEMINARS
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid_1=23

(Arguments for) Police Abolition
Amna Akbar, LAPA Fellow; Moritz College of Law, The Ohio State University
Commentator: Jocelyn Simonson, Brooklyn Law School

Race, Racism, and the Voting Rights Act
Guy-Uriel Charles, Duke Law School, founding director of the Duke Law Center on Law, Race and Politics; Bennett Boskey Visiting Professor of Law, Harvard Law School 2018-19

Invisible Man: The Black Nationalism of Clarence Thomas
Corey Robin, Brooklyn College, Political Science; CUNY Graduate Center
Commentator: Amna Akbar, LAPA Fellow; Moritz College of Law, The Ohio State University

Training the Citizen-Enforcers of Disability Rights, 1978-1982
Karen Tani, University of California-Berkeley School of Law; Visiting Professor, Columbia Law School
Commentator: Elizabeth Sepper, LAPA Fellow; Washington University School of Law

Two Short Papers: Marrying the State: Narrativity and Nationality in 'Obergefell v. Hodges'; Is Black Marriage Queer?
Kendall Thomas, Nash Professor of Law, and Director of the Center for the Study of Law and Culture, Columbia Law

FACULTY WORKS-IN-PROGRESS WORKSHOP
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid_1=330&field_sub_event_type_tid=All

Slavery and the Constitution: Two New Books, Two Views
Paul Starr, Sociology and WWS; and Sean Wilentz, History

HOT OFF THE PRESS BOOK TALKS: MEET THE AUTHORS
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid_1=114&field_sub_event_type_tid=All

Gay Priori: A Queer Critical Legal Studies Approach to Law Reform
Libby Adler, Northeastern University School of Law

Re-Engineering Humanity
Brett Frischmann, Charles Widger School of Law, Villanova University

The Justice of Contradictions: Antonin Scalia and the Politics of Disruption
Rick Hasen, University of California-Irvine School of Law in Conversation with Keith Whittington, Princeton University, Politics

Legacies of Losing in American Politics
Jeffrey Tulis, University of Texas at Austin Cosponsored with the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN ’20 LECTURE IN CONSTITUTIONAL ADJUDICATION
http://lapa.princeton.edu/harlan-lectures

Full Court Press IV: The Supreme Court, the Media, & Public Understanding
Jess Bravin, Supreme Court Correspondent, The Wall Street Journal
Marcia Coyle, Chief Washington Correspondent, National Law Journal
Jed Shugerman, Fordham University School of Law
Moderator: Leslie Gerwin, Program in Law and Public Affairs, Princeton University

Elizabeth Sepper(L) commented on Karen Tani’s paper (C), pictured with LAPA Director Paul Frymer

Packed seminar listens to Amna Akbar comment on Corey Robin’s paper

Author Brett Frischmann signed books

Author Libby Adler
STUDENT EVENTS

LA W-ENGAGED GRADUATE STUDENTS [LEGS]
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid=26

Religion, Law, and Property: Scottish Presbyterianism in the British Empire, 1688-1843
Min Tae Cha, History

Citizenship, Borders, and the Politics of Birth Registration
Amanda Cheong, Sociology

Why Do Autocracies Establish the Right to Resist?
Will Freeman, Politics

Who Counts What as Coercion? Demographic Variation in Perceptions of Sexual Victimization
Rebecca Johnson, Sociology

Against Plebiscitary Sovereignty: Popular Will in Constitutional Theory and Practice
Gabe Levine, Politics

The Fact-Law Distinction and the Trial Courts
Sepehr Shahshahani, Politics

LA W IN PUBLIC SERVICE: NOT JUST FOR LAWYERS
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid_1=72&field_sub_event_type_tid=All

There’s Nothing Wrong with Being A Luddite: It Enables Critical Reflection and Evaluation of the Technological World We’re Building
Brett Frischmann, Charles Widger School of Law, Villanova University

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW ROUNDTABLE
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid_1=140&field_sub_event_type_tid=All

Arthur Liman Fellows in Public Interest Law Discussion of Summer Placements
Miranda Bolef, ’19; Ramzie Fathy, ’20; Micah Herskind, ’19; Benjamin Lauffer, ’19; Rebekah Ninan, ’19; AJ Sibley, ’19; Amanda Cheong, PhD candidate, Sociology
Moderator: Leslie Gerwin, Program in Law and Public Affairs, Princeton University

Leadership Student Lunch
Valerie Jarrett, former Senior Advisor to President Barack Obama; Distinguished Senior Fellow, University of Chicago Law School

COSPONSORED EVENTS

CONSTITUTION DAY LECTURE
Constituting Justice: Ida B. Wells’ Anti-Lynching Campaign
Desmond Jagmohan, Princeton University Politics
Cosponsored with the Program in American Studies, the Office of the Provost, and the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions
Organized by Program in American Studies

WALTER F. MURPHY LECTURE IN AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONALISM
The Unfulfilled Promise of the Anti-Discrimination Laws
Richard Epstein, New York University School of Law
Organized by the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions

TANNER LECTURES ON HUMAN VALUES
Organized by the University Center for Human Values in conjunction with the Princeton University President’s Office

Michael W. McConnell, Richard and Frances Mallery Professor and Director of the Constitutional Law Center, Stanford Law School; Senior Fellow, The Hoover Institution

The President Who Would Not Be King: Executive Power and the Constitution (Day 1)
Commentators: Eric Nelson, Harvard University, Jeffrey Tulis, University of Texas at Austin

The President Who Would Not Be King: Executive Power at Home and Abroad (Day 2)
Commentators: Gillian Metzger, Columbia Law School, Amanda Tyler, University of California-Berkeley School of Law
Organized by the University Center for Human Values in conjunction with the Princeton University President’s Office

ASIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES LECTURE SERIES
Protecting the Nation from “Honor Killings”: Banning Immigration in the Time of Trump
Leti Volpp, University of California Berkeley School of Law

CONFERENCES
http://lapa.princeton.edu/event-archive?field_event_type_tid_1=255&field_sub_event_type_tid=All

Between Private and Public: A Celebration of Dirk Hartog
Organized by Jacob Katz Cogan, University of Cincinnati and Kenneth W. Mack, Harvard University

Domestic Violence: The Limits and Possibilities of a Concept
Organized by Barbara N. Nagel, and the Department of German

International Law Weekend - Why International Law Matters
Organized by the American Branch of the International Law Association [ABILA]
SPRING 2019 EVENTS: A SAMPLING

LAPA SEMINARS (by LAPA Fellows, unless noted)

February 11 - ELIZABETH SEPPER
February 25 - YUKIKO KOGA
March 11 - LEA VANDERVELDE, University of Iowa College of Law
March 25 - JAY BUTLER
April 1 - WILLIAM FORBATH
April 22 - LYNDA DODD

HOT OFF THE PRESS BOOK TALKS

April 4 - IRWIN STOTZKY, Send Them Back (The legal battle to save Haitian Refugees)
April 9 - JANE SHARRON DE HART, Ruth Bader Ginsburg: A Life
April 15 - MARTHA JONES, Birthright Citizens: A History of Race and Rights in Antebellum America

FACULTY WORKS IN PROGRESS SEMINARS

February 22 - LENA SALAYMEH, Tel Aviv Law School/Davis Center Fellow

SPECIAL LUNCH PROGRAMS

February 27 - ALEC KARAKATSANIS, Founder and Executive Director, Civil Rights Corps (students only)
March 7 - MANUEL JOSE CEPEDA ESPINOSA, former President, Constitutional Court of Colombia (students only)
April 29 - MICHAEL BURGER, Executive Director for Sabin Center for Climate Change, Columbia Law School (jointly sponsored with the Program in Science Technology and Environmental Policy STEP)

LAPA CONFERENCE

Conference on Law and Work
April 11 - The Donald S. Bernstein ’75 Lecture: The Future of Workers’ Rights in America
KATE ANDRIAS, Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School
WILLIAM GOULD, Stanford Law School, former Chair, NLRB
DORIAN WARREN, President, Center for Community Change Action
Moderator: PAUL FRYMER, LAPA Director
April 12 - All day presentations by and discussions with labor law scholars

LAW ENGAGED GRADUATE STUDENT SEMINARS

February 13 - EB SALDANA, Anthropology
March 6 - SHARON BASSAN, UCHV
March 27 - HARI DURRANI, History
April 3 - KATHARINA ISABEL SCHMIDT, History
April 17 - JEREMY TEOW, History
April 24 - JIYA PANDYA, History
May 1 - RAY THORNTON, History

LAW IN PUBLIC SERVICE DINNERS FOR POLICY STUDENTS (incomplete listing)

March 26 - MICHAEL WALZER, Professor Emeritus, Institute for Advanced Study
April 17 - COL. DAVID WALLACE, Professor and Head, Department of Law, United States Military Academy
April 29 - MICHAEL BURGER, Executive Director for Sabin Center for Climate Change, Columbia Law School

For full LAPA Calendar: http://lapa.princeton.edu; To subscribe to This Week at LAPA, email LAPAeven@princeton.edu

IN MEMORIAM
DEVAH PAGER

LAPA mourns the death of former Princeton Sociology Professor and member of LAPA’s Executive Committee Devah Pager. Professor Pager’s award winning work on the job prospects of young men with criminal records and her groundbreaking research on America’s racial divide have made important contributions to ongoing policy debates. While at Princeton and LAPA, she founded and ran a Criminal Justice Workshop that both engaged interdisciplinary scholars across the University community in research sharing and gave graduate students a forum to present their works-in-progress. Harvard University lured Pager away from Princeton to a chaired professorship, where she also directed the Multidisciplinary Program in Inequality and Social Policy. Pager received her B.A. from University of California at Los Angeles, Masters Degrees from Stanford University and the University of Cape Town, and a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. At the time of her death in November 2018, she was 46. Devah Pager provided a remarkable inspiration as a friend, mentor, and a scholar to all who knew her.
The Program in Law and Public Affairs (LAPA) explores the role of law in politics, society, the economy, and culture in the United States, countries around the world, and across national borders. Through its programming, teaching, and research initiatives, LAPA combines the multidisciplinary expertise of Princeton’s faculty with the knowledge provided by leading academic and practical experts on American, international, and comparative law. This extraordinary legal community provides an exciting forum for rethinking the role of law across the disciplines and for addressing the complex problems of the 21st century.