From “10th justice” to 9th ...

Harvard Law School awards 27 fellowships for postgraduate public service work

In May, Harvard Law School selected 26 graduating 3Ls and one recent graduate to receive fellowships enabling them to pursue public service work.

Ten students were awarded the newly established Redstone Fellowships; one student was named the Maria, Gabriella & Robert A. Skirnick Public Interest Fellow; one is now the Sheldon Seevak Fellow; another nine received Holmes Public Service Fellowships; and six received Irving R. Kaufman Fellowships.

The one-year fellowships offer financial support for post-graduates who wish to work for nonprofit organizations or for the government. This support is especially vital when resources are tight and job opportunities are limited, and legal needs are profound, HLS Dean Martha Minow said.

Minow added that the fellowships enable recipients to get valuable work experience, and they also provide much-needed help.

Gordon-Reed, de Burca and Wu to join HLS faculty

An award-winning historian, a noted scholar in European Union law, and an expert in international trade and intellectual property are three of the latest professors to join the HLS faculty. Annette Gordon-Reed ’84, Grainne de Burca and Mark Wu begin their HLS tenures on July 1.

Combating Mexico’s drug cartels

Heymann convenes leaders to define a new strategy

The murderous track record of Mexican drug cartels along the U.S. border has recently reached new heights of brutality.

While the situation appears both frightening and overwhelming, Harvard Law Professor Philip Heymann ’60 believes that by examining the violence with a new perspective—including recasting the problem as one of organized crime in general, not drug trafficking in particular—the cartels’ tenacious grip may be loosened.

To that end, Heymann and Mathea Falco, president of the Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit research institute Drug Strategies, organized a working group on “Transnational Organized Crime” at Harvard Law School on April 7 to dissect the Mexican drug trade from past to present.

The daylong conference brought together about 20 investigators, prosecutors, enforcement officials, legal scholars, and anti-drug activists to take a hard look at the Mexican narcotics industry and to develop effective counterstrategies.

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PETE SOUZA
JON CHASE

Annette Gordon-Reed ’84
Grainne de Burca
Mark Wu

Professor Philip Heymann (center) hosted a working group on “Transnational Organized Crime” at HLS on April 7.
Napolitano at Harvard

U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano was the featured speaker at the 11th annual Police Union Leadership Seminar at HLS. The forum for academics and police union leaders from the 50 largest cities in the U.S. was hosted by HLS’s Labor and Worklife Program. Last year, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder addressed the conference.

Minow, Levi to lead LSC board

Dean Martha Minow and John Levi ’72 LL.M. ’73 were elected as vice chairman and chairman, respectively, of the board of directors of the Legal Services Corporation, the largest provider of civil legal aid for the poor in the nation. They were administered the oath of office by Supreme Court Justice Anthony M. Kennedy ’61 during a ceremony at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building in April.

Committed to social justice

Three from HLS received the Gary Bellow Public Service Award for their commitment to public interest and social justice work: Cori Crider ‘06, the legal director for Reprieve, a legal services organization assisting individuals facing the death penalty or indefinite detention; Jacob Howard ’09, who served as president of HLS’s Prison Legal Assistance Project and participated in the school’s Criminal Justice Institute clinical program; and Michael Admirand ’10, who worked on civil rights cases and criminal defense, notably for one of the Jena Six.

Neuman, Goldsmith elected to AAAS

Professors Gerald L. Neuman ’80 and Jack Goldsmith were elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Neuman, the J. Sinclair Armstrong Professor of International, Foreign, and Comparative Law, is the author of “Strangers to the Constitution: Immigrants, Borders, and Fundamental Law.” Goldsmith, the Henry L. Shattuck Professor of Law, previously headed the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel and is the author of several books, including “The Terror Presidency: Law and Judgment Inside the Bush Administration.” The academy elected 299 new members this year, including Roger W. Ferguson Jr. ’79, Eric Posner ’91, William Leete Rawn III ’69, Loren Rothschild ’63 and Seana Shiffrin ’96.

2L publishes in two legal journals

Jason Iuliano ’11 has written two articles scheduled to be published in legal journals. His article “Killing Us Sweetly: How to Take Industry Out of the FDA,” which describes how corporations prioritize profits over consumer safety in approving artificial sweeteners, will be published in the Journal of Food Law and Policy. His second article, “Eliminating Earmarks: Why the Congressional Line Item Vote Can Succeed Where the Presidential Line Item Vetoes Failed,” which proposes the congressional line item vote as a corrective measure to congressional earmarking, is forthcoming in the West Virginia Law Review.

Promoting useful knowledge

Three from HLS received the Gary Bellow Public Service Award for their commitment to public interest and social justice work: Cori Crider ’06, the legal director for Reprieve, a legal services organization assisting individuals facing the death penalty or indefinite detention; Jacob Howard ’09, who served as president of HLS’s Prison Legal Assistance Project and participated in the school’s Criminal Justice Institute clinical program; and Michael Admirand ’10, who worked on civil rights cases and criminal defense, notably for one of the Jena Six.

HLS holds sway in corporate governance

Thirty-four individuals associated with Harvard Law School’s Program on Corporate Governance are among the most influential leaders in the study of corporate governance, according to a review by Directorship magazine. The 34 Harvard Law School affiliates made the list of the 100 most influential directors, professors, regulators, politicians, and advisers, including Professors Lucian Bebchuk LL.M. ’80 S.J.D. ’84 and Elizabeth Warren; Leo Strine Jr., a senior fellow of the program; and William Ackman, a member of the program’s advisory board.

‘The Past, Present, and Future of Legal Education’

In an address to the HLS community this April, Dean Martha Minow offered a survey of “The Past, Present, and Future of Legal Education.”

Minow called the present “a time of innovation and a time of renewal” in legal education. She described the development of the study of law internationally in recent years, and cited the creation of new law schools in India and China and a revamped legal study program at McGill University in Canada as evidence of increasing interest in the globalization of legal education.

Identifying the multiple goals of law schools, Minow said, “We want pure academic inquiry. We also want to engage critique of law as it operates in society, and we also want to assist a profession that is itself caught between doing well and doing good—serving the haves and the have-nots.”

She identified three historical stages of legal education in the U.S.: a period prior to the Industrial Revolution in which lawyers were primarily trained through apprenticeship; a period that began in the 19th century in which Harvard led the charge to create a systematized, university-based approach to legal education dominated by the case method; and the period from 1935 through 2003, in which law schools added many electives but kept the common law at the core of the curriculum and the case method.

Minow talked about legal education today, describing reforms that HLS began exploring in 2003, culminating in the school’s revamped curriculum in 2007, which includes new required first-year courses in international law, legislation, and regulation, and the first-year Problem Solving Workshop. She also noted that the recent financial crisis has accentuated the need for “lawyers who have long-term and systemic thinking capacity about risk, regulation and institutional design.”

She concluded with a discussion of her views on where legal education is headed in the near future. She predicted that lawyers will have opportunities to play new and important roles in response to dramatic economic, technological, and social changes presented by new communications technologies, biological and biotechnology research, and globalization.

Minow said that in reviewing their business models, law schools should consider how their educational missions could be more closely connected to meeting society’s most pressing challenges—such as corporate governance, the governance of the Internet, access to legal services, energy and environmental regulation, and strengthening the rule of law in fragile societies. +

*To watch the video or read prepared text, go to http://tinyurl.com/minowspeech
Einer Elhauge ’86 on the fragmentation of health care

Einer Elhauge ’86 is the founding director of the Petrie-Flom Center for Health Law Policy, Biotechnology, and Bioethics at Harvard Law School. An expert in antitrust, contracts, and health care law, he served as chairman of the Antitrust Advisory Committee for the Obama campaign and is the author of several books, including “Statutory Default Rules” and “United States Antitrust Law & Economics.” Most recently, he edited and contributed to a new book on health care in the United States, “The Fragmentation of U.S. Health Care: Causes and Solutions” (Oxford University Press, 2010). The book was born out of a conference on fragmentation held at the Petrie-Flom Center in June 2008. Below, Elhauge discusses the issue in a Q-and-A with Allison Hoffman, an academic fellow at the Petrie-Flom Center.

What was learned from the discussions started at the conference and what are some of the insights that have been included in the book?

I think that before the conference there was a general sense that there was a lot of fragmentation in health care, but it wasn’t clear what was causing it. It wasn’t clear whether it was really that bad, and what were the effects of it. And at least I underestimated the theoretical reasons why we would expect it to have bad consequences. So on the causes, we invited a very interdisciplinary set of professors to figure out why there is this fragmentation. And I was somewhat surprised that the fairly clear answer to me that came out of it was that the law was causing a lot of this fragmentation. A lot of these papers also uncovered evidence that there’s not just a lot of fragmentation, which we kind of knew, but pretty stark evidence that linked it to actual bad health results. So the unstructured nature of hospitals, administration, and control over doctors and all the professionals really working on a common illness, the fact that it leads to increased medical errors, was important. The fact that you could show that the average Medicare patient sees seven to 10 doctors in a year, and that the more doctors they see, in fact, the worse the health outcomes, was also, I thought, quite striking. We knew about fragmentation over time—that you’d see multiple insurers, so they don’t have enough incentive to invest in your long-term health care and invest in preventive care, among other things. But to actually see the data show that the more switching there was among insurers, the less they invest in preventive care, was, I thought, an important confirmation of that. There’s also some evidence of the huge administrative costs. All in all, a powerful empirical confirmation that we really have a problem that is worth addressing, and important to address.

What are some of the most troubling stories of fragmentation that were raised?

The most troubling, because it’s so obvious on any normative ground that they’re undesirable, is the fragmentation within hospitals and across providers treating one patient. There’s also fragmentation across patients regarding whether health care’s really allocated well across patients. That’s, I think, a very important one, but that inevitably gets into more controversial normative judgments about how to allocate health care. What’s striking is that even when the goal is relatively clear—improving the health of one particular patient—the system is so fragmented, even within one building, like a hospital. Because of the legal structure, the hospital is operating in the same building separately from all the different physicians treating the same patient, which leads to bad health outcomes. Or even for one common illness, the fact that the patient sees lots of different specialists, none of whom has real incentives and control to really organize the entire case, also leads to, I think, very bad results. So those are the ones I think are the most troubling, and seem most obviously wrong, and that we could and should do something about.

Does the recently enacted health care reform legislation get at this piece of fragmentation on the delivery side of health care?

Maybe. Not as much as I would like. I think that the focus of the plan, and properly so, is on insuring a larger population, and achieving more equity across individuals and patients. However, there are a variety of pilot projects in the statute, some authorizing accountable care organizations that might fulfill some of this role. The bill is thousands of pages long, but at least from an initial perusal, it seems like a lot is going to turn on how its regulatory authority is exercised. There’s provision after provision that vests in the secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to adopt regulations that can have a potential to restructure the market, or to approve pilot projects that could restructure the market. So depending on how that’s exercised, it could potentially prove significant.

A NEW BOOK LOOKS AT INEFFICIENCIES IN U.S. HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

“The Fragmentation of U.S. Health Care: Causes and Solutions” (Oxford University Press, 2010) examines the challenges arising from the absence of coordinated decision-making within the U.S. health care system, from the patient level to the administrative level. The highly interdisciplinary volume offers evidence that fragmentation within the U.S. health care system leads to increased medical errors, higher costs, less preventive care and misallocation of health care resources. Its contributors—including leading scholars in the fields of law, medicine, business, economics and political science—identify possible causes, such as laws that mandate separate payments for each provider, creating a disincentive for coordinating care. They also explore regulatory issues and business and economic motivations they believe are responsible for fragmentation, and propose reforms to make the system more efficient and effective.
On their way to the next adventure

Four new graduates look back at their HLS experiences and share their plans for the future

→ LAURA OPENSHAW

An evangelical Christian since her time at Harvard College, Laura Openshaw ’01 came to law school determined to start observing the Sabbath. From Saturday evening until Sunday evening, she didn’t work or study. Instead, she went to religious services, and tried to focus on things other than herself and her education. At the beginning of law school, she found putting everything else aside “incredibly hard. At first it felt like a burden,” she says, “but it’s been a blessing to put away the books, rest, refuel and enjoy the things I might not have time for.”

Openshaw’s faith infused all aspects of her time at HLS—from her strong focus on clinical work to her extracurricular activities to her choice of what path to take after graduation. Last year, as president of the pro-life group Society for Law, Life and Religion, she worked to increase connections and community among socially conservative law students. In classes, she’s found, “it’s often helpful for people to know who their colleagues are.” And during the past two summers, she worked for Greater Boston Legal Services, learning the intricacies of housing law and helping indigent clients defend against eviction.

A highlight of Openshaw’s time in law school was her two years of clinical work for the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, which provides free legal assistance to people in the Boston area. Openshaw spent 30 to 40 hours a week representing victims of domestic violence in divorce cases, child custody cases and in other areas of family law. She calls the experience “formative in terms of helping me realize what I want to do as a lawyer and figuring out how law works on the ground.” She will be staying with the bureau next year as a clinical fellow, mentoring students and running her own cases. She is committed to remaining in this field in Boston for the long term: “My pro-life values and service values both grow from my faith. I see so much need in our society; there are tons of people who need assistance and support.”

→ DARRELL BENNETT

In west Baltimore, where Darrell Bennett ’01 grew up, “We had a shortage of a lot of things,” he says, “but not negativity.” His mother made sure he didn’t listen to the chorus of “can’ts” around him. “She always gave me the sense that I didn’t have to end up where I’d started,” he says. She took him to church every Sunday, and during the week they’d go to the library to read about the likes of Lena Horne, Bill Clinton and Nelson Mandela.

After Bennett’s freshman year at Morehouse College, he applied for a number of internships, but was rejected. So that summer he wrote a book. Titled “Daring to be Different: 25 Tips for A Life of Success,” the book is aimed at young people to pursue their goals. “I think, unfortunately, in a lot of minority communities there are a push either to be mediocre or like everyone else. You can’t be successful doing that. The key to your success is in your uniqueness; it might be the very thing people tease you for,” he says.

Bennett believes the same message holds true for his HLS classmates. He sees some as hesitant to follow their dreams down unconventional paths, and counsels them “not to be afraid to step out a bit. Take the same tenacity and defiance that got you to HLS, and use it to push yourself forward.” It’s a theme Bennett, a class marshal, touched on in a speech at Class Day.

Bennett started at HLS right after college, and while he suspected law school would be a great experience, he says it has opened up a bigger network and more opportunities than he could have imagined. While at Harvard, he started work on another book, this one targeted at an older audience, about how “people can be a product of their imagination, not their environment.”

After graduation, Bennett plans to move to New York City, take the bar and continue sharing his message—through speeches, books, and his business helping young people come up with concrete plans for getting into and paying for college and graduate school. “Since I was a child, I’ve always been picked out for my ability to communicate. I knew this was where I felt most comfortable and where I could do the most good. I want people to hear my message and my story and say, ‘Hey, if he can do it, I can too.’”

→ TALHIA TUCK

Talhia Tuck ’10 is one of those rare people who follow their own advice.

The first thing she says she’d tell an incoming 1L is this: “It’s very important to be open to any academic or professional interest you might not have anticipated.” Tuck has worked as a Wall Street financial analyst; has been a television journalist with stints at MSNBC’s “Hardball with Chris Matthews,” NBC’s “NBC Nightly News with Tom Brokaw” and “The Chris Matthews Show,” and ABC’s “20/20”; and was once a Harvard admissions officer. But this native of the law-saturated world of Washington, D.C., always had law school in the back of her mind. After graduation, Tuck plans to augment her legal education by participating in the Ropes & Gray New Alternatives Program, in which she will pursue public interest work for one year and then return to Ropes & Gray as an associate in 2011. While she does not rule out returning to
journalism one day, she says that law school helped to broaden her career outlook. “It’s intellectually enriching to see how much is out there for us to do,” she says.

Tuck also advises, “It’s important to get to know people. Discussions that take place outside the classroom are just as important as discussions in the classroom.” Along with the historic presidential election of HLS alumnus Barack Obama ’91, Tuck counts getting to know the 80 students in her first-year law section as a highlight of her law school experience. In addition to spending an entire year being together in almost every course, these students also socialized outside of class, convened regular study groups, shared notes and resources, attended each other’s events and performances, and raised funds for each other’s causes. Tuck feels that her life was immeasurably enriched by these interesting people of diverse talents and bright futures. “I value those friendships very much,” she says. “Many will be lifelong friendships.”

Finally, Tuck says, “There are so many resources at our school. Take advantage of them!” Besides seeking guidance from her fellow students and her professors, she fully used the Office of Career Services and the Office of Public Interest Advising, attending their speakers series and discussion groups, and consulting individually with advisers.

Tuck continues heeding her own counsel—particularly the admonition to be open to new interests. “I’ll always be learning about different ideas and subject matter,” she says—like the journalist/lawyer she now is.

NEHA SHETH

will be working in Washington, D.C., for the U.S. State Department’s Office of the Legal Adviser.

BEFORE SHE COULD EVEN read, Neha Sheth ’10 was absorbed with the world. “I’d make my parents read me the National Geographic ‘Our World’ books over and over,” she recalls. She grew up speaking Gujarati in the home she shared with her parents and grandparents from the Indian state of Gujarat. She won her elementary school’s geography bee. By high school, her childhood passion had bloomed into a serious interest in international affairs, and she graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison sporting three majors—Political Science, International Studies and French—and having had an internship experience at the House of Commons researching the issue of forced marriage in the U.K.

After college, she spent a summer with the State Department at the U.S. mission to UNESCO in Paris, where she did research and drafted memos for a State Department attorney-adviser. Under his mentoring, she decided to apply to law school.

While awaiting her acceptance letters, Sheth, who also speaks fluent French and proficient Spanish, traveled. She spent two months in Mumbai, India, teaching English and math to indigent children, and two months in Cartago, Costa Rica, leading daily activities and exercises for elderly people.

Law school brought Sheth more opportunities for carrying her talents overseas. The summer after her first year, she joined Asociación por los Derechos Civiles, a human rights organization in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and wrote a 30-page article, entirely in Spanish, on the role of courts in promoting the right to education. Her clinical work took her all over Nepal, as she studied compensation programs for civilian victims of the Nepalese civil war (1996–2006), and to The Hague, where she witnessed part of the first trial held at the International Criminal Court.

After her second year, Sheth landed a highly competitive summer position with the U.S. State Department’s Office of the Legal Adviser. There, she wrote the U.S. response to a Human Rights Council complaint and reviewed treaty provisions while working for the Office of International Claims and Investment Disputes and the Office of Human Rights and Refugees.

She so impressed her supervisors that she’s been hired back as an attorney-adviser. After graduation, Sheth will be working in Washington, D.C.—she is waiting for Office of the Legal Adviser to notify her of her specific assignment. “I think I’ll be pretty happy wherever I end up,” she says.
Drug carts
continued from page 1

With support from Harvard Provost Steven Hyman, they invited experts like Harvard Law Professors Alex Whiting and Gabriella Blum LL.M. ‘01 S.J.D. ‘03, and Viridiana Rios, Harvard teaching fellow in government, to meet with enforcement officials such as David Gaddis of the Department of Justice; Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation; and Boston-based Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen Heymann ‘82.

The group focused on the multifaceted genesis of Mexican drug cartels, with presentations by, among others, Sergio Silva-Castaneda, Harvard history lecturer; Peter Andreas, associate professor of political science and international studies at Brown University; Merilee Grindle, a professor of international development at the Kennedy School of Government; and James Jones, a former ambassador to Mexico.

The growth in Mexican traffickers is, somewhat ironically, linked to successful enforcement efforts against cocaine traffickers in Florida and Colombia in the 1980s and 1990s. As Colombian traffickers were weakened, the trade moved north. New drugs, such as methamphetamine, were added to the more traditional marijuana trade, while economic imbalances in Mexico spurred the growth of drug trafficking by many poverty-stricken Mexicans. Cartels became more sophisticated and more violent; some, in effect, hired their own armies. As long as U.S. demand is high, dealers will find a way to meet it, slipping from region to region or country to country, the presenters concluded.

But Susan Snyder of the U.S. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs observed that U.S.-Mexico relations are at an all-time high point, and Mexico now has the political will to confront drug traffickers.

Vanda Felbab-Brown, a foreign policy fellow at the Brookings Institution, expressed reservations about using the military as a drug enforcement arm, saying this raises potential for human rights abuses and may create a politically volatile situation.

More effective, she said, could be the development of special investigative and enforcement agencies, particularly if information about drugs could be shared among investigators in other Latin American countries. Prosecutions could then occur where defendants could be safely contained. Could market forces be harnessed to combat the cartels? Heymann pressed Aldo Musacchio, Harvard Business School associate professor, and Jorge Dominguez, Harvard professor of Mexican and Latin American politics, on whether an increase in drug “players” would drive up production and reduce prices, thus reducing profitability and possibly violence. Legalization of marijuana also could have an impact. As participants concluded, cheaper drugs could become more available to users.

The discussion underscored Heymann’s contention that Mexican drug trafficking is an organized crime problem as much as a narcotics problem. And that could mean the U.S. anti-mob model could be effective in Mexico. Bruce Ohr ‘87, chief of the Justice Department’s Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, described this approach, saying that efforts should be focused on the “enterprise, not on individuals,” and that all sectors—from prosecutors to prisoners—had to be involved.

Heymann is now preparing a list of recommendations that he hopes to present in small meetings with key Mexican and American officials. They include the following:

- The formation of elite anti-narcotics organizations (perhaps the equivalent of Chicago’s “Untouchables” during the late 1920s) that include carefully chosen prosecutors and investigators. This group would have a broad range of legal powers, including witness protection.
- Increasing cooperation and information sharing between Mexico and Central American and Caribbean nations.
- Good faith efforts by the United States in accepting responsibility for fueling drug demand. This may include funding drug therapy programs in Mexico, which has a small, but growing, abuse problem.
- Legalization also could have an impact. But, par

Public service fellowships
continued from page 1

across fields ranging from global economic development to domestic criminal defense work. The grants cover basic living expenses while the graduates provide legal services in the nonprofit sector.

Minow said each of the recipients submitted a proposal to do vitally important work in public service.

“Their proposals reflect the hopes of graduating students while simultaneously addressing unmet legal needs,” she added. “They will pursue a breathtaking variety of projects at an especially critical moment of challenge for nonprofit and governmental organizations. I am immensely grateful to Sumner Redstone; Maria, Gabriella and Robert A. Skirnick; Sheldon Seevak; and Walter Annenberg, donors with the vision to provide support that advances the dreams of students to serve their communities while simultaneously providing legal assistance. This financial support will make a life-changing difference not only for the recipients of these fellowships, but for the countless people who will be helped by what these fellows will now be able to accomplish.”

Dean Martha Minow with Sumner Redstone ’47. In April, Redstone donated $1 million to be used by Harvard College and Harvard Law School to establish fellowships to support public service.

FELLOWSHIP ROUNDUP

The Irving R. Kaufman Fellowships were created in recognition of Judge Kaufman’s distinguished career in public service and are made possible by a gift from the late Honorable Walter Annenberg, philanthropist and former ambassador to the Court of St. James.

The Redstone Fellowships were established in April 2010 by Sumner M. Redstone ’47, who donated $1 million to be used by both Harvard College and Harvard Law School to support students committed to public service work.

The Sheldon Seevak Fellowship was created in 2007 by a gift from the late Sheldon Seevak ’53 to promote student engagement in advancing American democracy through election reform and voting rights work.

The Skirnick Fellowships were established by Maria Ann Skirnick ’69 and Robert A. Skirnick, along with their daughter Gabriella Skirnick ’07, to promote public service.

For a complete list of this year’s fellowship winners, go to http://tinyurl.com/fellowships2010
Faculty Appointments

Annette Gordon-Reed ‘84

A
ward-winning historian Annette Gordon-Reed ‘84 will join the Harvard faculty as a professor of law and a professor of history in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. She will also be the Carol K. Pforzheimer Professor at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study.

Gordon-Reed, a recipient of the National Book Award, the Pulitzer Prize in History and the National Book Award for nonfiction, among other honors.

“I celebrate the fact that Annette Gordon-Reed has accepted our invitation to join the Harvard Law School faculty,” said Harvard Law School Dean Martha Minow. “Her extraordinary scholarship combines intensive archival research, brilliant lawyerly analysis, and tremendous historical imagination as well as a gift for writing riveting prose. Long proud of our own graduate, we here at the law school are delighted she will join our faculty and also participate in the life of the university through affiliations with Radcliffe and the history department.

Colleagues, students, and aspiring scholars rejoice over the chance to work with her as she deepens historical understanding of law, slavery and the human experience.”

In addition to her extensive writing on slavery and Thomas Jefferson, Gordon-Reed is also the co-author of “Vernon Can Read!: A Memoir,” and editor of “Race on Trial: Law and Justice in American History” (2002).

Prior to becoming an academic, she was counsel to the New York City Board of Correction from 1987 to 1992 and an associate at Cahill Gordon & Reindel.

In addition to her J.D., she holds an A.B. in history from Dartmouth College.

Grainne de Burca

A
leading expert in European Union law, European human rights law, and European and transnational governance, Grainne de Burca will join the Harvard Law School faculty as a tenured professor.

“Grainne de Burca is firmly established as one of the world’s foremost scholars of European law, comparative law and governance, and she is also a superb teacher,” said HLS Dean Martha Minow. “In a global legal framework in which nations must increasingly devise collective and cooperative rules in addition to their own national rules, her invaluable expertise is in great demand, especially by law students and other legal scholars. We are fortunate and excited that she has chosen to bring that expertise here to Harvard Law School.”

Since 2006, de Burca has been a member of the faculty at Fordham University School of Law. Prior to that, she was professor of law at the European University Institute in Florence and co-director of its Academy of European Law (1998-2006). She was also the deputy director of the Institute of European and Comparative Law (1996-1998) at Oxford University, a lecturer in law (1990-1998) and a fellow of Somerville College, Oxford. She was a visiting professor at HLS during the 2008 fall term and has held visiting appointments at Columbia Law School and at NYU as part of its global law school.

The eight books de Burca has written or edited include “EU Law: Text, Cases and Materials,” “Law and New Governance in the EU and the US” and “The Evolution of EU Law.” She is also the author of more than 50 scholarly arti-

Mark Wu

I
nternational trade and intellectual property law expert Mark Wu will join the faculty in July. His academic interests include international trade, international law, intellectual property law and Chinese law.

“In the rapidly evolving field of international trade law and globalization, Mark Wu stands out because of his superb expertise, creativity, and extraordinary knowledge of Japan, China and India,” said HLS Dean Martha Minow. “I am delighted that he will now bring that expertise and his experience at the highest levels of government to Harvard Law School. His special knowledge of intellectual property and protection in the borderless world of the digital space will significantly advance the exciting work by faculty and students here. For our teaching program and scholarship in trade, globalization, and intellectual property, we could not find a more terrific colleague, and we are simply delighted that he has decided to join us.”

Wu, currently an academic fellow at Columbia Law School, is co-author of “The Law of the World Trade Organization.” He researches the impact of anti-dumping measures in Asia on global trade.

A 2007 graduate of Yale Law School, Wu served as a researcher and project coordinator at Yale’s China Law Center, and was a clerk for Judge Pierre Leval ’63 of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit.

Previously, he served as director for intellectual property in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative at the White House from 2003 to 2004, leading the U.S. negotiating team for intellectual property in several free trade agreements, including the Central America Free Trade Agreement, and agreements with Morocco and Bahrain. He worked at McKinsey & Company and, from 1998 to 1999, was an economist and operations officer for the World Bank in Beijing, where he advised the government of China. He was also an economist for the United Nations Development Programme in Namibia.

Wu graduated with an A.B. in social studies and East Asian studies from Harvard College, where he was Phi Beta Kappa and a John Harvard Scholar. He holds a diploma in Japanese studies from Kyoto University, as a Monbusho Scholar, and an M.Sc. in development economics from Oxford University, as a Rhodes Scholar. ✷
A milestone on the path of the law

The Harvard Law School Class of 2010 gathered with family and friends to celebrate the end of one adventure and the beginning of another. At Commencement exercises on May 27, the Law School conferred 761 degrees—589 J.D.s, 161 LL.M.s, and 11 S.J.D.s.

Much has changed for Hagan Scotten as he leaves Harvard Law School—just as when he left the U.S. Army in Iraq to come to HLS three years ago. But his habit of leaving highly decorated is intact.

A winner of two Bronze Stars as a troop commander in the Fifth Special Forces Group, Scotten was awarded the prestigious Fay Diploma at this year’s Commencement, reserved for the J.D. graduate with the highest grades of his or her class. Similarly, last year he was awarded the Sears Prize, given to the three students with the highest grades in the 2L year. He was also on the Harvard Law Review.

But Scotten’s legacy at HLS reaches far beyond the classroom: Last fall he was named best oralist at the Ames Moot Court Competition and was a member of the winning Charles Sumner Memorial Team. “Ames was a highlight for me when I think back to my time at Harvard,” said Scotten, whose team’s victory is even more impressive given that this year’s competition had one of the largest number of groups signed up (50) in recent history.

As he proved in uniform, Scotten’s commitment to excellence goes well beyond academia, illustrated by his 1L summer at the Counterterrorism Section of the Department of Justice’s National Security Division, an area of government work to which he hopes to return. First, Scotten has two clerkships ahead of him—with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, and then with U.S. Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. ’79.

He believes Harvard Law School has prepared him well for these posts: “I think Harvard has a reputation for being more pragmatic than the other law schools. Learning how to interact with other very bright people who have their own set of formed opinions, and discuss ideas with them, is useful.”

Looking ahead, Scotten sees his next few years as a time when he can “learn firsthand how judges shape the law” and “what is actually driving their thinking.” The competitive nature of the work that lies ahead is one of the things that excites him the most: “I like environments where you are competing with each other to do the best job possible. I am a competitive person, and it’s great when you can have your natural competitive energy being focused on what is a good end.” *