When Elena Kagan ’86 clerked for Thurgood Marshall, he sometimes called her “Shorty,” affectionately. On the day of her investiture in October, Shorty stood tall alongside her new colleagues.

Elizabeth Warren, a crusader for fairness, will shape the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA ’91 introduced Harvard Law School Professor Elizabeth Warren as his choice to head the steering committee of the newly created Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Warren will serve as an assistant to the president and as a special adviser to U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner.

The president made his announcement in the White House Rose Garden on Sept. 17. He praised Warren’s dedication, calling her “one of our country’s fiercest advocates for the middle class.”

“Long before this crisis hit, she had written eloquently, passionately, forcefully about the growing financial pressures on working families and the need to put in place stronger consumer protections,”

Panelists offer a roundup of Arizona’s new immigration law

Experts offer perspectives from the trenches

IN A HARVARD Law School discussion on immigration law, expert panelists offered perspectives from the trenches on Arizona SB 1070, the controversial immigration law enacted earlier this year.

The Arizona act makes it a state misdemeanor for an alien to be in Arizona without carrying required federal documents, bars state or local officials from restricting enforcement of federal immigration laws, and cracks down on people who shelter, hire or transport illegal aliens. Critics of the legislation say it encourages racial profiling, while supporters say the law forbids the use of race as the sole basis for investigating immigration status.

The U.S. Department of Justice brought suit against Arizona’s law in United States v. Arizona, and U.S. District Court Judge Susan Bolton granted a preliminary injunction that has blocked key provisions of the law from being implemented. Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer appealed the District Court’s ruling to the 9th Circuit, which was scheduled to hear arguments in the case on Nov. 1.

John Willshire-Carrera, co-managing attorney of the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic, moderated the conversation between panelists Monica Ramirez, counsel to the assistant attorney general for civil rights; Eva Millona, executive director of the Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition; and Clare

IT’S AN election season and immigration has been used as political theater.”

Eva Millona

Panelists offer a roundup of Arizona’s new immigration law
Experts offer perspectives from the trenches

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Eva Millona
Eleven HLS Scotus clerks

Of the 39 law school graduates who are serving as clerks to the U.S. Supreme Court justices and retired justices in the 2010-2011 term, 11 come from Harvard Law School—the highest number from a single law school. Newly confirmed Associate Justice and former HLS Dean Elena Kagan ’86 hired three HLS graduates to serve as clerks for this year’s term. Sitting Supreme Court justices have four clerks each, for a total of 36. Each of the three retired justices also has a clerk.

HLS GRADUATES SERVING AS U.S. SUPREME COURT CLERKS FOR THE 2010-2011 TERM:

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<th>HLS Graduate</th>
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<td>Robert Allen ’09</td>
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<td>Trisha Anderson ’03</td>
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<td>Andrew Crespo ’08</td>
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An Act to Stabilize Neighborhoods

Groundbreaking legislation originally drafted by students from the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau to protect tenants from losing their homes after foreclosure was signed into law on Aug. 7 by Massachusetts Gov. Deval Patrick ’82, former president of HLAB. “An Act to Stabilize Neighborhoods,” passed unanimously by the Massachusetts Legislature in late July, is the most comprehensive law in the country for protecting people living in foreclosed properties. HLAB students drafted what is considered the heart of the bill, a critically important “just cause” section that prohibits banks from evicting a tenant from a foreclosed property unless the tenant fails to pay rent, harms the property or otherwise gives just cause for eviction. It is believed to be the first just cause law in the country pertaining specifically to tenants in foreclosed properties.

HARVARD LAW TODAY

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Contributors

Dean Minow welcomes incoming classes

Harvard Law School Dean Martha Minow welcomed this year’s classes of incoming law students at Harvard’s Sanders Theatre on Aug. 30. In her first address of the academic year, Minow welcomed the more than 700 students who make up this year’s group of LL.M., J.D. and transfer students. Highlights of the depth of the incoming class’s backgrounds, she noted that 70 percent of the students took time off after college, with more than half having more than two years of post-college experience.

Minow told students that they should expect to work hard while at Harvard—they would be earning their degrees, not just getting them—but they would discover why Harvard has the reputation for caring so much about teaching.

“My advice: Dive into the experience. Find at least one professor this year to get to know and who will get to know you. Learn from and with each other. Don’t stop taking notes in class when the professor stops talking. Make great friends—they can last your entire lifetime,” she said.

QUICK FACTS

HLS CLASS OF 2013

Members of the Class of 2013 come from 42 states and the District of Columbia, and from more than 20 countries.

Ten Fulbright scholars, three Truman scholars and one Rhodes scholar are starting their 1L year at HLS.

The group includes a NASA consultant, New York City police officer, semiprofessional hockey player and casting assistant to Broadway productions. It also includes former interns for a variety of organizations, including the FBI, CIA, World Bank, MTV, Sotheby’s and the Red Sox.

The entering class boasts more than 20 Teach For America alums, three Peace Corps volunteers and five students with military experience.

In the group are a world champion baton twirler, a taekwondo black belt and a winner of an Air Force competition for satellite design.

HLS LL.M. CLASS OF 2011

There are 190 members of the LL.M. ‘11 class, hailing from 62 countries.

Some have served as judges, law professors, prosecutors; as clerks to constitutional courts in South Africa, Singapore, India, Israel, New Zealand, Canada; and in military judge advocate corps. They’ve worked at national central banks; national and regional parliaments; and ministries of justice, finance, economic development, and environmental protection.

71 LL.M.s have already received advanced degrees beyond their first law degrees.
Professor John Manning ’85 delivered a chair lecture, “The Separation of Powers as Ordinary Interpretation,” in October to mark his appointment as the Bruce Bromley Professor of Law.

Manning, who was named to the chair in 2007, was introduced by HLS Dean Martha Minow. “John’s work exemplifies how close attention to text, respect for constitutional and governmental structure, and adherence to principle both preserve and advance the vital significance of these values in the rule of law,” she said. “It gives me enormous personal pleasure to introduce the Bruce Bromley Professor of Law, distinguished scholar, highly accomplished lawyer, trusted adviser, ‘Nicest Person—Ever’ and my dear friend, John Manning.”

Addressing a full Caspersen Room, with a broad representation of the HLS community in attendance, Manning explained that he chose the topic of separation of powers because it reflects how teaching at HLS has changed the way he thinks about the relationship between separation of powers and textualism. At the most basic level, textualists believe that statutes should be interpreted by the ordinary meaning of the words they enact, while “purposivists” look more to the background policies that inspired the legislation. Manning said that studying the work of legal process scholars Henry Hart and Albert Sacks ’48 (both of whom had distinguished careers at HLS) had made him sympathetic to the idea that all laws are inspired by some purpose. But, he emphasized, it is nonetheless crucial to recognize that lawmakers express their purpose, in part, through the particular means they select for putting a law into effect—including decisions about when to make provisions specific and precise and when to make them open-ended and flexible.

Applying that idea to the Constitution, he suggested that he now thinks “that it’s a mistake to talk about separation of powers as a free-standing concept.” He stressed that there is no all-purpose “separation of powers clause” in the Constitution, and the constitutional text, in fact, reflects countless particular decisions about how to strike an appropriate balance between separating and blending or otherwise checking federal power. Records from the Philadelphia Convention confirm that there may have been broad agreement about the need for some sort of separation of powers, he explained, but there was much disagreement on how to implement it. Even if the founders had wanted to adopt a separation of powers clause, there would have been little or no consensus about what that concept entailed.

“If one thinks, as I do, that the written Constitution has at least some binding effect at that level of generality, then respect for the lawmaking process forces us to pay attention to the varying levels of generality they used in the text,” he said.

To illustrate his point about how both the framers of the Constitution and the authors of statutes have settled on a particular level of specificity, he used as an example a sign that reads “No Dogs in the Park.” He explained that the authors settled on these specific words, rather than “No Disruptive Animals,” even knowing that it would be both over- and underinclusive in relation to the apparent goal of excluding disruptive pets.

After the conclusion of his remarks, Manning answered questions from faculty and students and further explained his theory of textual particularity. He pointed out that lawmakers and jurists cannot choose to enforce some aspects of the Constitution while ignoring others, regardless of the level of generality.

“Sometimes the text is clear and specific, and sometimes it’s vague and open-ended,” he said. “But being faithful to the levels of generality within the Constitution is being faithful to the Constitution.”

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**EDUCATION**

- Harvard College A.B., History, 1982
- Harvard Law School J.D. 1985
- Law clerk to Associate Justice Antonin Scalia ’60, U.S. Supreme Court (1988-1989)

**TEACHING APPOINTMENTS**

- Harvard Law School (2004 to present)
- Faculty of Law, 2004
- Bruce Bromley Professor of Law, 2007
- Columbia Law School (1994 to 2004)

**BOOKS**

- “Legislation and Regulation” (Foundation Press, 2010), with Matthew Stephenson ’03
IN SEPTEMBER, more than 20 recipients of the 2010 Chayes International Public Service Fellowship gathered at the home of Antonia Chayes, widow of HLS Professor Abram Chayes ’49, to share stories of their fellowship experience. An international public service program founded in memory of Chayes, the Chayes Fellowships allow HLS students to spend eight weeks working with governments of developing nations and those making difficult transitions to peace, stability, and democracy, and with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations that support them. Transcribed excerpts from three students’ testimonies are included here.

2010 CHAYES FELLOWS

IN THEIR OWN WORDS

Chayes Fellows share their international public service experiences

→LAURA-KATE DENNY ’12
International Justice Mission, South Asia

I was in Kolkata, India, this summer. I worked for a human rights agency that’s combating child-sex trafficking and I absolutely loved my work. It was a fantastic combination of substance and procedure. Every few days we’d have pending criminal cases that required court petitions. We’d need petitions for 12 victim girls, and we’d need them in three hours, so I’d be working on petitions all day. I had a lot of time-sensitive projects plus long-term structural transformation research—figuring out how we might be able to use impact litigation to work through the Indian court system to plug the holes that child trafficking cases are slipping through. Criminals are going free because the court system can’t handle the backlog of cases. My research related to establishing special anti-trafficking courts. This experience definitely affected my ideas of what my career could be like. When I arrived, I was thrown into reading girls’ case files—they were very nitty-gritty and heartbreaking. After reading case after case, I had the opportunity to go to one of the after-care homes and meet the girls that I’d read about. I thought meeting the girls would be great; I knew their names, and now I’d be able to put a face with the name. But then I went and I realized: knowing someone’s name and seeing someone’s face are equally anonymous—but really relating to the girls, that was different. I was able to spend time with them, and discovered that Priya likes to braid hair, and Sharmila covers her mouth when she giggles, and they all love to dance, and they were doing things that little girls should do. They were gossiping, making fun of each other, laughing and drawing henna tattoos on my hand. These young women, who have experienced the worst that humanity has to offer, have a sparkle back in their eye and a hope for the future. It’s unbelievable, and this fundamental change in possibilities for beautiful women is the result of dedicated and passionate investigators, administrative staff, and lawyers. If being a lawyer means contributing to this almost miraculous transformation for victims of human rights abuses, then sign me up. This is absolutely the right choice for my life. In Kolkata I experienced the ‘human’ in ‘human rights,’ and I wouldn’t have traded it for anything.

→TEEL LIDOW ’12
World Food Programme, Italy

I spent last summer working for the United Nations World Food Programme in Rome. WFP occupies a gray area in the U.N. political structure; it’s not actually an agency, but it’s more independent than most U.N. programs. The organization is responsible for most of the food aid that the U.N. undertakes. It’s an enormous operation that in some ways resembles a very large shipping company that purchases and distributes food; from other angles it looks like a development bank that implements food stamp-esque programs in Zimbabwe or job training programs for women in the Democratic Republic of Congo. My Chayes placement was in WFP’s legal office, in the contractual and constitutional law branch, which was a really spectacular vantage point from which to see how enormously complex the big machines that run international development are. Many of the agreements that the organization entered into were passed through my division, and I was able to see how WFP interacted with everyone from the government of Haiti to local deliverymen in the Palestinian territories. Many of these agreements were also governing interactions with large numbers of people in countries that may not have strong, or any, legal infrastructure. But the most interesting aspect of my job, and really the summer, was seeing agreements formed in which the major counterparty, the U.N., doesn’t consider itself to be subject to national laws, and isn’t subject to legal process in any country. In that sort of environment, you’re more or less building agreements in a state of anarchy. It forces you to have a very good sense of the interests of all of the parties involved so that you can build an agreement that’s in everyone’s best interest to adhere to. That perspective was just really fascinating.
Experience

PETKO PEEV ’12
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, England

I was in London this summer working for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It focuses on Eastern Europe, which is especially interesting to me because I’m originally from Bulgaria. The bank lends money to clients such as municipalities and small businesses. The bank was founded in the early ’90s, and the goal is to help ex-communist countries transition to a market economy. I was working in their legal department on a small team of about 10 lawyers. We looked at the commercial laws of countries in Eastern Europe in areas like secured transactions and corporate governance. We compared them to each other and to international best standards, and we encouraged these countries to improve their laws so they can attract foreign investments. My role was to take input from our lawyers and draft reports that evaluated these laws. I also did some research on special projects on which the governments asked my team for help. For example, a government asked us to work on the petroleum law, so I was researching petroleum facility decommissioning international best practices. I learned about a great many things that I had no exposure to during my first year of law school. I think the most challenging part was working with materials in a lot of different languages. I also had to learn how the Bosnian court system works—a lot of different levels—in order to describe it in a report. Luckily I had colleagues from all over the region. This was probably the most rewarding part, just learning how to work with lawyers from different countries. That was really stimulating for me, and I think that it’s definitely something I want to do in my career later on. In terms of how this experience changed my career plans besides increasing my enthusiasm for work in an international environment, it made me realize that I would really enjoy one day working at a big development organization. I think that a lot of the work such organizations do is really valuable, and the way they can concentrate really high-caliber people and international political support to effect change in these countries is just astonishing.

Overheard on campus

FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT LEGAL ADVISER OFFERS ADVICE TO STUDENTS

“It was an interesting time. It was the end of the Cold War, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the first Gulf War, the invasion of Panama, Tiananmen Square. For someone interested in foreign affairs, it was a little like being a kid in a candy store.”

John B. Bellinger III ’86, chief legal adviser to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice during the Bush administration, on his career as a special assistant to CIA Director William Webster. In a talk sponsored by the Office of Public Interest Advising on Sept. 17, Bellinger, now a partner heading the public international law practice at Arnold & Porter in Washington, D.C., traced his own career in government and private practice to demonstrate how a young lawyer interested in government service might proceed. Read Q-and-A at http://bit.ly/HLSbellingertalk.

IN THE ECHO OF GEKKO

“I was very intimidated by Harvard Law School and thought I was in for massive annihilation, so I holed up in Langdell and spent too much time there. I wish I had spent more time meeting my classmates. I encourage students to spend time meeting each other.”


WHEN ‘THE NINE’ OVERRULE THE 9TH

“The 9th Circuit got it wrong in 81 percent of its cases that the Supreme Court agreed to hear.”

Ninth Circuit Judge Diarmuid O’Scannlain ’63, in a talk at the law school on Sept. 17, reflected on how cases from his court have fared in the Supreme Court. Over the past decade, the U.S. Supreme Court has overruled the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit in 148 of 182 cases—a “strikingly poor record” for the circuit court, said O’Scannlain, who is in his 25th year on the federal bench. The talk was sponsored by the Federalist Society.
Panelists discuss Arizona SB 1070
continued from page 1

Huntington, associate professor of law at the University of Colorado.
Willshire-Carrera, who is also lead attorney with the Immigration Unit of Greater Boston Legal Services, said the panel’s purpose was to explore the Arizona law—“what it says, what the issues are with it, and what the litigation is around it … and how it’s affecting other parts of the country and driving the struggles around immigration reform.”

Describing immigration as a long-standing political issue that is not simply the federal government’s responsibility, Willshire-Carrera emphasized the local context: The population of the city of Boston is 27 percent foreign-born.

Ramirez, a former ACLU staff attorney who works on a broad range of immigration issues and helped lead the DOJ’s review of Arizona’s law, remarked on how much has happened since last year.

During the panel, she explained why the Obama administration is challenging Arizona’s new provisions: principally, she said, because they pre-empt federal immigration law, interfere with the government’s ability to enforce immigration policy, and unduly burden lawful and undocumented immigrants. The Arizona law diverts federal resources away from addressing high-priority targets and terrorism, and interferes with federal immigration priorities, Ramirez said.

Because this is a pre-enforcement challenge, she said the administration is not arguing that the law is unconstitutional on racial-profiling grounds. Rather, Ramirez and her colleagues are arguing that the Constitution does not permit a patchwork scheme of state immigration enforcement and that Arizona overstepped its legal bounds.

She said that in her casework in Arizona, she has heard from Hispanic youth who say they feel like second-class or alien citizens as a result of the law’s passage.

While she said the administration is optimistic about the 9th Circuit’s review, Ramirez said that without bipartisan support, Congress will not enact comprehensive immigration reform.

Millona said that after the Arizona law’s passage, legislators on Beacon Hill seriously considered legislation, including a statewide toll-free number to report illegal immigrants, that would have “brought the Arizona flavor” to the Bay State.

“It’s an election season … and immigration has been used as political theater,” Millona said. “Many Republicans who were once very vocal on comprehensive reform are not coming back to negotiate. They’re too worried about getting elected.”

Huntington said that immigration law, while “difficult and opaque,” is “fascinating on so many levels.” She agreed with Ramirez and Millona that the Arizona law is unconstitutional and strips rights from Arizonans, but said that such state laws “can cut both ways and be positive or negative.”

Huntington added that the Constitution is fundamentally silent on the regulation of immigration and that historically states and the federal government have played “a hybrid role.” She said, “There was really no federal immigration legislation until the last quarter of the 19th century.”

While statutory and structural pre-emption give the federal government precedence in a variety of areas, pre-emption in immigration is not “supported by the text of the Constitution or historical practices,” she said. *

HLS immigration clinic wins rehearing
Students score a victory in child asylum case

The Harvard Clinic at Greater Boston Legal Services and the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program at Harvard Law School won a major victory in August when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 1st Circuit granted a rehearing in Mejilla-Romero v. Holder, vacating its original published decision denying a child asylum applicant’s petition for review.

The order granting rehearing directs the Board of Immigration Appeals to address the special treatment of child asylum applicants as set forth in guidelines issued by the Department of Homeland Security, the Justice Department and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees.

The Harvard Clinic at GBLS represented the child asylum applicant, Selvin Asael Mejilla-Romero, a Guatemalan boy who had escaped targeted brutalization and death threats on account of his resistance to gang recruitment and his family’s background and political beliefs. He came to the U.S. at 10 years old and later testified at a merits hearing before the Immigration Court at the age of 13. The immigration judge denied the boy’s claim, and in April 2010, a three-judge panel of the 1st Circuit denied the boy’s petition for review.

But in a petition for rehearing filed June 21, the clinic urged the 1st Circuit to vacate the panel decision, arguing that the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judge and 1st Circuit panel had committed legal error by failing to afford child-sensitive treatment to the petitioner’s claim. HRIC filed an amicus brief in support of the petition.

On Aug. 6, the 1st Circuit panel granted the rehearing petition, explicitly directing the Board of Immigration Appeals to consider arguments regarding “the guidelines’ child-sensitive approach” and errors caused by the agency’s “failure to follow the guidelines.”

Praising the 1st Circuit decision, John Willshire-Carrera, co-managing attorney of the Harvard Clinic at the Greater Boston Legal Services and the child petitioner’s lawyer, said, “In this case, we asked the court to recognize the unique situation of children seeking asylum before the courts.”

Professor Deborah Anker LL.M. ’84, director of the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program, said: “The court’s unusual step in vacating its prior published decision is a real tribute to the students.”

Clinical Professor Deborah Anker LL.M. ’84
Obama said. “And three years ago she came up with an idea for a new independent agency that would have one simple, overriding mission: standing up for consumers and middle-class families.” The president said Warren will “oversee all aspects of the bureau’s creation” and will “play a pivotal role” in picking her successor.

Said Martha Minow, dean of Harvard Law School: “There is no one as well equipped to advise the president and provide clear analysis and advocacy on consumer issues in this complex economy as Elizabeth Warren. Long before the onset of the current financial crisis, Elizabeth Warren saw the gathering storm, as more and more hardworking Americans were being forced into personal bankruptcy. She told us then what we’ve all learned since—that unfair lending practices and risky financial instruments were putting our national economy at risk. While we will miss her fiercely here, it is simply terrific that this superb member of the Harvard Law School faculty—supported by so many of her current and former students, and colleagues here and across the country—will assist the president and the Treasury secretary in setting up the new consumer finance regulatory body that was her brainchild. ... With Elizabeth Warren’s help, our national economic recovery will proceed with serious commitment to reduce the risk of crisis in the future.”

Warren most recently served as chairwoman of the Congressional Oversight Panel, which was created in 2008—after the onset of the financial crisis—to oversee Congress’ use of the TARP money and to monitor bank bailouts.

Warren joined the Harvard Law School faculty in 1992 as the Robert Braucher Visiting Professor of Law and was named Leo Gottlieb Professor of Law in 1995. She has written more than a hundred scholarly articles and eight books, including best-sellers “The Two-Income Trap” and “All Your Worth,” both co-written with her daughter, Amelia Warren Tyagi.

**Faculty in the Spotlight**

**Gordon-Reed wins a MacArthur Fellowship**

*Annette Gordon-Reed ’84, an award-winning historian, is one of 23 recipients of the 2010 MacArthur Fellowship, more commonly known as the MacArthur “Genius Award.” Gordon-Reed—a recipient of the National Humanities Medal, the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award—was recognized for dramatically changing the course of Jeffersonian scholarship. She joined the Harvard faculty in July as a professor at Harvard Law School, a professor of history in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the Carol K. Pforzheimer Professor at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. Said Harvard Law School Dean Martha Minow: “Professor Gordon-Reed’s remarkable work will be read for generations because of its originality, scrupulousness, rigor and imagination. We are thrilled that she has joined the Harvard faculty, where she has already brought the law school, history department and Radcliffe Institute into happy collaboration.” She is the author of several books, including “Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings: An American Controversy,” which examines the scholarly writing on the relationship between Jefferson and Hemings. Two more books, “Jefferson: A Reader on Race” and “Andrew Johnson,” are forthcoming. In addition to her extensive writing on slavery and Thomas Jefferson, Gordon-Reed is also the co-author of “Vernon Can Read!: A Memoir,” which was written with Vernon Jordan Jr. and received the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award. Gordon-Reed is the editor of “Race on Trial: Law and Justice in American History.”

**Whiting to join International Criminal Court**

*Alex Whiting, an assistant clinical professor at Harvard Law School, will join the International Criminal Court as the investigation coordinator this December. Serving as the deputy to the chief of investigations, he will be responsible for managing and providing legal guidance and direction to all of the ICC’s investigations in this new post. “This is a superb appointment for the ICC, as well as an unparalleled opportunity for Alex Whiting, whose impressive track record in international and domestic prosecutions and investigations is matched only by his excellent judgment and tenacity,” said Dean Martha Minow, who co-taught a course in the International Criminal Court’s prosecution efforts with Whiting. “We look forward to learning about his experiences, and we are glad he can bring his talents to this challenging and important effort,” she said. Whiting will take on existing ICC investigations in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, the Central African Republic and Kenya, among other countries. Prior to coming to HLS in 2007, Whiting was a senior trial attorney in the Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In 2007, he successfully prosecuted a case against Serbian rebel leader Milan Martic, who was sentenced to 35 years in jail by the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague for atrocities carried out in Croatia in the early 1990s.*

**Neuman elected to the Human Rights Committee**

*Harvard Law School Professor Gerald Neuman ’80 has been elected to the Human Rights Committee, the premier treaty body in the U.N. human rights system. The committee monitors compliance by 166 states parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is part of the International Bill of Human Rights.

The Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 independent members from 16 different countries with recognized expertise in the field of human rights. Members are elected to four-year terms by states parties. “Gerry Neuman has not only deep expertise in international human rights law but also superb judgment, an impeccable sense of fairness and remarkable powers of analysis,” said Dean Martha Minow. “He will bring these qualities to the critically important responsibility of implementing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights—protecting the rights of individuals and also advancing into practice the vision of human rights that member nations endorsed on paper. This is a terrific appointment for the Human Rights Committee—and a very proud moment for Harvard Law School.”

The construction of the Wasserstein Hall, Caspersen Student Center, Clinical Wing project is now in the homestretch—the building is scheduled to open in December 2011. The complex—designed by Robert A.M. Stern, Architects—is also on target to receive LEED Gold Certification from the U.S. Green Building Council. More than 90 percent of construction waste is being recycled rather than sent to landfills. Rainwater capture occurs on roof and hardscape areas, is collected in an underground cistern and is used to irrigate planting beds. Heat recovery devices (enthalpy wheels) are used in the mechanical ventilation system. Covered shelters have been built to house 52 bicycles. A new 695-space, four-level, below-grade parking garage replaces the five-story parking structure that once stood where the WCC building is now located.