ANNUAL REPORT TO THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

ACADEMIC YEAR 2006—2007

AUGUST 2007
A. Summary of Academic Year: 2006-2007

1. Executive Summary

The Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race and Justice (CHHIRJ) completed an exciting year, in which it:

- hired eight new full and part-time staff members,
- acquired and moved into office space at 125 Mt. Auburn Street,
- received its first foundation grants,
- reached out to form partnerships with organizations that include the NAACP-LDF, the ACLU, the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights, PolicyLink, the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, and the law firms of Bingham McCutchen, Sullivan & Cromwell, and Choate Hall & Stewart,
- launched a series of new initiatives, focused around criminal justice and education reform,
- organized a major national conference commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Dred Scott decision, featuring such legal luminaries as Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer and Kenneth Starr,
- released a report on the state of citizenship in this country for individuals of color and foreign-born residents.

In addition, the Institute has been meeting with scholars and other centers located throughout Harvard to form partnerships that will combine legal and social science scholarship with policy and legal analysis and advocacy. These include the Center on the Developing Child, based at the School of Public Health, the Achievement Gap Initiative, the Trauma and Learning Policy Center at the Law
School, David Williams at the School of Public Health, Martha Minow and Susan Cole at the Law School, and David Thomas at the Business School.

As the Institute moves into its second full year, it plans to deepen its work on four major initiatives, organize a major national conference focusing on citizenship, more fully engage law students in its work, establish and strengthen strategic partnerships with individuals and organizations throughout the country, and continue to diversify its income streams through individual and foundation support.

2. Research, Scholarship and Project Activities

a. Overview of CHHIRJ Mission Statement

The Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race and Justice at Harvard Law School (CHHIRJ) honors and continues the unfinished work of Charles Hamilton Houston, one of the 20th century’s most brilliant legal scholars and litigators. Houston engineered the multi-year legal strategy that led to the unanimous Supreme Court decision, *Brown vs. Board of Education*, on May 17, 1954, repudiating the doctrine of “separate but equal” schools for black and white children. The strategy that Houston and his fellow lawyers used to argue the case had been meticulously developed over many years, largely by a cadre of legal minds assembled at Howard Law School, where Houston served as vice-Dean. Sadly, however, he died in 1950, at the age of 54, before he could witness his tireless efforts coming to fruition.

The Institute marshals the resources of Harvard and beyond to advance Houston’s dreams for a more equitable and just society. It brings together students, faculty, practitioners, civil rights and business leaders, community advocates, litigators, and policymakers in a variety of forums, conferences and meetings. Participants present new scholarship, debate legal and policy strategies, and craft new solutions that can be widely adopted. Scholarship that emerges from the Institute is incorporated into the teaching and training of the next generation of
legal scholars and advocates. This model ensures that the worlds of research and practice will be continually linked, a strategy that represented such a critical part of Houston’s vision for reform.

The Institute is initially focusing on three areas that we consider central to the struggle for racial justice: closing the racial achievement gap in education, reforming criminal justice policies, and improving prospects for people of color and foreign-born residents to enjoy the full benefits of citizenship in this country. Other issues we intend to address include racial disparities in access to quality health care, voting rights, immigration reform, housing discrimination and regional equity, and creating greater alignment between equal opportunity agendas of African Americans and Latinos.

b. Public Events and Forums

Major public events sponsored by CHHIRJ during the past year include:

The Pipeline Crisis: Closing the Achievement Gap for Young Black Men - Promoting Winning Strategies (with Sullivan and Cromwell and Goldman Sachs)
Friday, July 13, 2007, 4:00 PM
Pier Sixty, Chelsea Piers
23rd St & West Side Hwy, New York, NY

Conference: Crimes of the Civil Rights Era
Friday, April 27, 2007 - Saturday, April 28, 2007
Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, Harvard Law School & Northeastern University School of Law
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA

Kevin Merida & Michael Fletcher: "Supreme Discomfort: The Divided Soul of Clarence Thomas"
Wednesday, April 25, 2007, 5:30 PM - Book Signing to Follow
Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

Friday, April 06, 2007 - Saturday, April 07, 2007
Rethinking Affirmative Action Strategies
Saturday, March 17, 2007, 9:00 AM · Book Signing to Follow
Austin Hall North, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

Kathleen Cleaver: "Target Zero: A Life in Writing"
Wednesday, March 07, 2007, 5:30 PM · Book Signing to Follow
Austin Hall North, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

Dr. Leon Pamphile: "Haitians' & African Americans' Struggle Against Racism Through the NAACP"
Wednesday, February 21, 2007, 5:30 PM · Book Signing to Follow
Austin Hall North, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

The State of the Black Union: The Massachusetts Perspective
Monday, February 19, 2007, 9:00 AM
Christian Life Center, St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church
85 Bishop Allen Drive, Cambridge, MA

"Race to Execution" Film Screening & Panel Discussion
Thursday, February 08, 2007, 7:00 PM
Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

A Conversation with Tavis Smiley, with special guest Dr. Cornel West
Friday, December 01, 2006, 5:00 PM · A book signing with Tavis Smiley will follow in Ames Courtroom.
Ames Courtroom, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

Is Brown Still Relevant?: The Seattle & Louisville School Cases
Wednesday, November 29, 2006, 5:00 PM
Ames Courtroom, Harvard Law School
1515 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138

Kirk Bloodsworth and Tim Junkin: The True Story of The First Death Row Inmate Exonerated by DNA
Saturday, November 11, 2006, 12:00 AM

Modern Liberty and the Limits of Government
Thursday, November 09, 2006, 5:00 PM
c. **Description of CHHIRJ Major Initiatives:**

The initiatives described below represent the Institute’s major areas of focus during the next several years. Our goal is to work in tandem with other organizations to identify, address, and remedy the structural and systemic racism that continues to infect these systems and create barriers to success, opportunity, and full benefits of citizenship. All CHHIRJ initiatives involve research and scholarship as well as advocacy, policy and legal analysis, and dissemination to as wide an audience as possible, including lawyers and advocates, educators, policymakers, the media, and the general public. Through collaborations with other organizations, we hope to maximize impact by combining resources and areas of expertise.

The four initiatives that we have launched are described below:

1. **Forging New Partnerships in Prisoner Re-Entry**

   Each year, more than 630,000 individuals leave federal and state prisons to return to their communities. They face a host of problems upon their return. Chief among these are their lack of employment prospects. The ability of ex-prisoners to find decent jobs that pay livable wages is severely hampered by their lack of
education or training, the mismatch between their skills and the needs of employers, and the reluctance of employers to hire ex-prisoners.

This initiative will focus on helping ex-prisoners in target cities clear a path toward stable employment. We plan to link high level executives in major corporations which offer a myriad of employment opportunities with two other constituencies: (1) leaders of the clergy who are helping to reintegrate ex-prisoners within their communities, and (2) directors of training and employment programs. We will facilitate a process whereby these individuals develop and implement an action plan for creating job opportunities for ex-offenders living in communities served by these businesses. Our goal is to create a “win/win” situation where returning prisoners can develop industry-specific skills that lead to decent jobs, employers gain a steady flow of employees who are trained for industry jobs, and communities become safer, more stable, and economically viable.

The Institute received a grant from the Akonadi Foundation to begin this work in Oakland. We have also met with leaders in Newark and in Boston. Other potential sites include Atlanta, Detroit, and Hartford.

2. The O’Connor Project: Closing the Racial Opportunity Gap

“We expect that 25 years from now, the use of racial preferences will no longer be necessary.”


Research has long demonstrated that a constellation of exceedingly complex and yet malleable social conditions outside the classroom help determine a child’s mood, health, behavior, motivation to learn, ability to focus, self-concept and social and institutional relationships. For children of color living in impoverished communities, these conditions include poor access to quality health care and housing, declining economic status for families, neighborhood violence, over-
incarceration, disparate levels of entry into the juvenile justice system and racial and economic isolation. The under-resourced schools serving large concentrations of children living in these environments are ill-equipped to cope with the enormous emotional and academic needs presented by their students. Out of desperation, a lack of training, resources, or knowledge, teachers and administrators in these schools often feel compelled to push learning and healthy social development to the side, replacing them with harsh and counter-productive academic and disciplinary policies. The result is a vicious cycle in which the students most in need of the structure, support, and guidance that schools can provide are most likely to be banished, alienated, or otherwise removed from them.

Yet, contemporary discourse about public education rarely acknowledges the effects of these well-documented social conditions and harsh environments on children’s ability to learn and succeed in school. Too often, policies are enacted as if children’s performance in school weren’t affected by their experiences outside. Until we incorporate this broad, cross-disciplinary, more comprehensive understanding about the reality of children’s lives and the inequity in society into our policymaking and programming, we will not be able to achieve lasting structural solutions either to the much-lamented “achievement gap” nor to the long-term consequences of educational inequality. We do not view this focus as a replacement for ongoing discussions about equalizing school funding or of the importance of holding all students to high academic standards. Rather, we consider it a critical complement to these discussions by focusing public, legal and political attention on the relationship between widening social inequalities and the well-documented racial “gaps” in test scores, high school graduation and college attendance rates.

The O’Connor Project will measure, raise awareness of, and help to develop strategies to address this “opportunity gap,” which we define as the difference between a child’s aspirations, talents, personal effort and potential; and the capacity of that child’s social environment and social institutions to nurture and harness that potential. In doing so, it will confront the challenge issued by
Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in her majority opinion affirming the constitutionality of the University of Michigan’s diversity admissions policies. Its goals are, first, to reframe the national discourse around educational inequality and, second, to advance research-based policies and practices to improve the life chances for low-income children of color during the next decade.

CHHIRJ proposes to bring together experts in a variety of disciplines and fields (i.e. psychology, economics, public health, housing, environmental equity, sociology, immigration, and criminal justice) to:

- articulate and devise new measurements of the opportunity gap;
- assess how these new measurements can be incorporated into federal and state legislation, with a particular focus on the reauthorization of the No Child Left Behind Act in 2008;
- develop new legal strategies to combat racial and economic isolation in schools and communities; particularly in light of likely new restrictions imposed by the Supreme Court on even voluntary race-conscious measures currently used by many school districts;
- organize a series of convenings tailored to particular audiences, including: (1) teachers and administrators in K-12 public schools; (2) local, state and/or national policy-makers; (3) advocates and litigators working in local communities and at national organizations. Each convening will feature rigorous—though not necessarily well known—research findings from a variety of fields that explore myriad social conditions affecting children’s school performance. We are particularly interested in identifying and highlighting studies that might lend themselves to national public information campaigns, legislation or litigation efforts. For example, much literature in the public health field – on stress and depression in high-poverty neighborhoods, the trauma of exposure to violence and even environmental pollution – offer some insight into underachievement and/or self-defeating behaviors for which students are frequently punished in school;
• develop manuals, reports, policy papers, talking points, briefings, and other materials that summarize the findings from these convenings, framed in compelling ways that speak to the inherent value of tapping human potential too often going to waste. We will widely disseminate these materials in order to inform new policies or strategies, increase teachers’ understanding of their students’ needs, and contribute to public information campaigns.

3. **Redirecting the School to Prison Pipeline**

The School to Prison Pipeline describes the tragic journey that begins in segregated, impoverished schools and ends in juvenile halls and adults prisons for far too many children of color. Youths traveling through this pipeline are frequently taught by unqualified teachers in overcrowded, dilapidated facilities, forced to endure sub-standard curriculum, tested on material they were never taught, removed to separate and inadequate special education programs, repeatedly suspended, expelled and even arrested for relatively minor offenses, held back in grade, and banished to alternative schools, before they finally drop or are pushed out of school, thus tripling the likelihood that they will spend time in prison.

This initiative focuses on charting and redirecting the school to prison pipeline in selected communities. Our overarching goals are twofold: (1) to reduce dropout rates in these schools and (2) to prevent more youths from becoming embroiled in the criminal justice system. By conducting an analysis of the educational policies and conditions that characterize schools serving large numbers of court-involved youths (or youths at risk of court-involvement), we aim to identify and advance very specific interventions and practices that could keep such youths in school and out of legal trouble.

During this past year, we received a grant from the Boston Foundation to begin this work in Boston and Lynn, developed partnerships with the
Massachusetts ACLU, the Racial Justice Division of the National ACLU Office, and NAACP-LDF to launch a website for litigators on this issue, secured the participation of a major law firm in Boston to work with us on addressing this issue in Massachusetts, and developed profiles of some of the communities in which we will work.

4. **RACE AND THE DEATH PENALTY**

There is a long and deep connection between racial politics in the United States and the state-sanctioned executions of African Americans. From the racial profiling that occurs before an arrest, to the prosecutorial decision of whether to seek the death penalty, to the racially-tinged challenges of jurors, to the final decision as to whether to impose the death penalty, opportunities for prejudice to infect the system abound.

Through research, legal analysis and training, and consensus-building among a wide range of national and state-level partners, we propose to undertake three strands of activity. These are briefly described below:

a. **charting the shifts in public perceptions about the death penalty**. Among the general public, the judiciary, juries, prosecutors and other key constituencies, particularly as they relate to perceptions about the racial disparities in the application of the death penalty, and the relationship between the over-representation of people of color on death row and racial bias throughout the criminal justice system:

b. **bolstering advocacy efforts at the state-level**. We will work with advocates in several states to more fully engage communities of color in abolition efforts, and to bring important research and national experts to state-level efforts aimed at reforming the death penalty:
c. \textit{developing and piloting new models, curriculum and programs for training capital defense lawyers}. We plan to design and pilot new trainings and curriculum at Harvard and at other law schools.

During the past year, the Institute established itself as a national presence in this field. We organized a major summit on the death penalty in Maryland, bringing to the event such national experts as David Baldus from the University of Iowa Law School, Jack Boger, Dean of the University of North Carolina Law School, and Bryan Stevenson, Executive Director of the Equal Justice Initiative. We also helped recruit Maryland leaders for the summit, including former attorney general Joe Curran, Clint Bamberger, and Elijah Cummings, Congressmen for the 7th District, along with leaders of the black clergy.

In addition, Professor Ogletree testified and submitted written testimony to the New Jersey Commission on the Death Penalty, a commission which subsequently recommended repealing capital punishment in that state. The Institute also submitted two amicus briefs in support of death row inmates to the Supreme Court, and a letter on behalf of Troy Davis to the Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles that cited legal scholarship on racial disparities and bias in the application of the death penalty and in the criminal justice system. The Board decided to postpone Davis’ execution for 90 days, and the Georgia Supreme Court has subsequently agreed to review the case. Finally, Professor Ogletree and members of the Institute staff are participating in a series of strategic meetings geared toward developing a national strategy to reform the death penalty.

2. Contributions to the HLS Teaching Program

A key part of the mission of CHHIRJ is to incorporate new scholarship, and legal and policy analyses that are produced as a result of Institute activities into the teaching and training of the next generation of legal scholars and advocates. This
model ensures that the worlds of research and practice will be continually linked, a strategy that represented a central component of Houston's vision for reform.

In the spring of 2007, Professor Ogletree offered a course entitled: “Race and Justice Jurisprudence of Charles Hamilton Houston.” The seminar examined the impact of Houston's race and justice jurisprudence during the first half of the 20th Century, and its current impact on policies, including affirmative action and racial justice. He is scheduled to offer a similar seminar in the spring of 2008.

3. Participation of HLS Students in Program Activities

The Institute engages students as research assistants, and in the planning and implementation of its conferences and forums. Students are also invited to, and welcome at, all Institute public events. As CHHIRJ more fully develops its initiatives and settles into its new offices, we expect to engage students in specific projects involving legal and policy research, advocacy and dissemination. For the fall of 2007, for example, we hope to enlist a number of law students in research projects related to our initiatives. Possible topics are described in the next section.

4. Law Reform and Advocacy

Like its namesake, Charles Hamilton Houston, CHHIRJ is committed to using the law as a tool to create a more equitable and just society. Advocacy for educational and criminal justice reforms that will improve life opportunities for children, families and communities of color in this country, and reduce discrimination and bias within these systems, is a key focus of Institute activities. We both provide research and policy support for other legal organizations, such as the NAACP-LDF, ACLU, and others, and help devise new legal theories and arguments for litigation and legislative activities.
Several examples of CHHIRJ’s efforts in regards to law reform and advocacy are provided below:

a. Professor Ogletree submitted oral and written testimony on racial disparities and bias in the application of the death penalty, both nationally and in New Jersey, to a commission formed to examine the death penalty in that state. His written testimony cited a number of social science and legal research studies on this topic. The Commission subsequently recommended that the state legislature in New Jersey abolish the death penalty.

b. The Institute sponsored, along with the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty and Marylanders Against State Execution (MD-CASE), a summit on the death penalty in Maryland that featured panels of national and state experts on this topic. It included such noted legal luminaries as David Baldus of the University of Iowa Law School, Jack Boger, Dean of the University of North Carolina Law School, and Angela Davis, of American University Law School; all of whom addressed the issue of racial bias in the criminal justice system, both nationally and in Maryland.

c. The Institute submitted amicus briefs in the appeals of two death row inmates, in both cases citing legal and social science scholarship. In one instance, Professor Ogletree also submitted a letter to the pardon and parole board of Georgia recommending that a prisoner’s death sentence be commuted. The Board subsequently voted a 90-day reprieve on this individual’s execution, and the Georgia Supreme Court later agreed to reconsider evidence in the case. All of these efforts tied legal and social science scholarship to the individual cases in question.

d. The Institute provided a half-day seminar for lawyers at Choate Hall & Stewart on the school to prison pipeline. The seminar, and materials,
referenced critical research studies related to the school to prison pipeline, and discussed legal strategies that could be adopted to address the pipeline.

e. The Institute has been working with a group of District Attorneys to provide research and data analysis related to witness intimidation in several target communities.

f. The Institute has been working with a group of Massachusetts organizations to reform CORI laws in the state.

5. Connections to the Profession

All CHHIRJ initiatives and activities involve lawyers, legal analysis, and legal training. We are working closely with legal organizations, such as the ACLU, NAACP-LDF, and the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights, to revise legal strategies for addressing racial isolation in schools in light of the Supreme Court’s June ruling on this issue. We are working with Choate Hall & Stewart on addressing the school to prison pipeline in Massachusetts, as well as with Appleseed, the Youth Advocacy Project and Suffolk Law School Juvenile Justice Center. We are working with lawyers involved in death penalty appeals and death penalty reform in several states, most recently Georgia, Maryland and New Jersey. We are working with a national network of lawyers, advocates and academics to develop a strategic vision for abolishing the death penalty. We have been involved in efforts to reform CORI laws in Massachusetts, and to address witness protection efforts with a group of district attorneys. The Institute has already contributed to efforts to revise laws affecting the death penalty, and to advocate on behalf of individuals on death row. Our work on the achievement gap, prison re-entry and the school to prison pipeline involve policy and legal analyses, with a goal toward influencing public and legal debates on these issues. We are also working closely with the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell and with the investment firm Goldman
Sachs to highlight winning strategies designed to improve life chances and opportunities for black males. The sessions that have been presented to address challenges facing black males are geared to professional audiences of lawyers, philanthropists, investors, and government officials. In all of these areas, we reach out to lawyers and expect to produce materials, scholarship and policy reports that will be useful to the profession.

6. **Collaboration with Other Schools and Departments at Harvard University**

CHHIRJ has already collaborated with the Civil Rights Project, and with the Harvard-wide Achievement Gap Initiative. This year, we will co-sponsor several events with the interdisciplinary Center on the Developing Child, directed by Jack Shonkoff, and are discussing areas of collaboration with the Trauma and Learning Policy Center at the Law School. Individual faculty with whom we are collaborating include Martha Minow and Lani Guinier at the Law School, David Williams at the School of Public Health, and David Thomas at the Business School.

**B. Plans for Academic Year: 2007-2008**

1. **Research and Scholarship**

One of CHHIRJ’s chief objectives is to provide a bridge between scholars and researchers, litigators, and lawyers working in policy and community arenas. Accordingly, during the upcoming academic year, CHHIRJ plans to:

a. prepare a research summary and report on the school to prison pipeline for the California Endowment, in collaboration with PolicyLink;
b. host a meeting in January for researchers in the fields of public health, psychology, health, economics, housing, education and the environment to present and discuss their work with civil rights lawyers;
c. commission several studies related to race and the death penalty and public opinion on capital punishment;
d. conduct analyses of educational outcomes and policies for students of color in several communities in Massachusetts;
e. release a guidance for litigators of the school to prison pipeline;
f. manage the research/policy section of a website on the school to prison pipeline designed for litigators nationwide.

Major Conference on Citizenship—May 2008

In addition to continuing to work on the specific initiatives previously described, CHHIRJ will convene a major conference on the “State of Citizenship” in the United States. Using four broad indicators: (1) political participation; (2) the courts and criminal justice; (3) the workplace; and (4) public education, the conference will assess and examine the state of citizenship in this country for people of color and foreign-born residents. We will explore how our country’s history of welcoming new immigrants and expanding opportunities under the law has co-existed with an equally strong tradition of excluding, marginalizing, and disenfranchising certain populations. We will consider how recent trends, policies, and laws, along with subjective assumptions about “deservedness,” continue to drive persistent inequalities that dilute the full expression of citizenship and humanity for millions of people in American society.

We will gather thinkers from a wide array of academic disciplines, activists from a variety of settings, leaders of faith communities, litigators, policy analysts, and educators to present papers and thought pieces related to each indicator. These will be discussed and debated at the conference, which will be free and open to the public. We will pay particular attention to uncomfortable and far too frequently avoided questions about the relationship between continuing inequalities for African Americans and the challenges facing recent immigrants—issues that we view as deeply related. We will consider how African Americans and Latinos, in
particular, might find common ground around struggles for equal access to a quality education, for fair treatment by the criminal justice system, and for rights and privileges in the workplace, voting and political representation.

The conference will produce a series of papers and articles that we will publish, and use as the foundation for the Institute’s continuing focus on citizenship and equal opportunity in this country. We will seek out opportunities to widely disseminate our findings through public forums, media outreach, and a variety of publications geared toward general, academic, legal and policy audiences.

2. Contributions to HLS Teaching Program

Please see the previous description of Professor Ogletree’s spring seminar.

3. Participation of HLS Students in Program Activities

As previously stated, CHHIRJ plans to engage HLS students both as research assistants and to help plan and organize public forums and events. Projects in which we expect they will participate during the upcoming year include:

a. summarizing key research related to the school to prison pipeline, both in California and nationally;

b. identifying model programs in prisoner re-entry that are taking place throughout the country;

c. identifying key legislation and policy initiatives related to prisoner re-entry, both in Massachusetts and nationally;

d. conducting research scans of public opinion data related to capital punishment;

e. identifying critical studies related to racial bias in the criminal justice system;
f. identifying policy initiatives related to reducing high school dropout rates among students of color.

4. Law Reform and Advocacy

CHHIRJ is committed to realizing Charles Hamilton Houston’s vision of using the law as a tool to combat racial discrimination and injustice. Specifically, this year, we will:

a. convene lawyers nationally to consider the legal implications of the Supreme Court decision striking down voluntary school desegregation plans and to devise new legal strategies for combating racial isolation and inequality; (September)

b. convene lawyers and social scientists to discuss how scholarship can inform and strengthen legal efforts aimed at combating racial inequality; (January)

c. work with the law firm Choate Hall & Stewart and with the Massachusetts ACLU to develop legal and policy responses to the school to prison pipeline in the state;

d. continue to work with Sullivan and Cromwell and with Goldman Sachs to identify and widely disseminate winning strategies aimed at improving opportunities and outcomes for black males in this country;

e. continue to work with a national network of lawyers, advocates, and scholars to advance capital punishment reform and to improve training for capital defense attorneys;

f. continue to work in Massachusetts, in California, and nationally to advance policy reforms aimed at improving opportunities for formerly incarcerated individuals to successfully re-enter communities.

5. Connections to the Profession
All CHHIRJ initiatives and activities involve lawyers, legal analysis, and legal training. We work collaboratively to advance specific legal and policy reforms, and to help develop new legal and policy responses to issues central to our mission. The specific issues that we are targeting, and our methods for addressing these, have already been detailed earlier in this report.

6. Collaboration with Other Schools and Departments at Harvard University

These have been described previously. During this upcoming year, we expect to formalize an official partnership around addressing the “opportunity gap” with the Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, directed by Jack Shonkoff. We also plan to work with the Trauma, Policy and Learning Center at the Law School, with the Achievement Gap Initiative, and with individual faculty, including David Williams from the School of Public Health, David Thomas from the Business School, and Martha Minow at the Harvard Law School.