

‘New Perspectives’ Contributors

Rawi Abdelal is the Joseph C. Wilson Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School. His primary expertise is international political economy, and his research focuses on the politics of globalization and the political economy of Eurasia. Professor Abdelal is a faculty associate of Harvard’s Weatherhead Center for International Affairs and serves on the executive committee of the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies. Abdelal is the head of Harvard’s required, first-year MBA course, Business, Government, and the International Economy. Professor Abdelal’s first book, *National Purpose in the World Economy*, won the 2002 Shulman Prize as the outstanding book on the international relations of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. He recently completed his second book, *Capital Rules*, which explains the evolution of the social norms and legal rules of the international financial system. Abdelal has also edited or co-edited three books: *The Rules of Globalization*, a collection of Harvard Business School cases on international business; *Measuring Identity*; and *Constructing the International Economy*. Abdelal is currently at work on *The Price of Power*, a book that explores the relationships among political leadership, state-building, foreign investment, and geopolitics in the Russian energy sector. In 1999 Abdelal earned a Ph.D. in Government from Cornell University, where he had received an M.A. in 1997. At Cornell Abdelal’s dissertation won the Kahin Prize in International Relations and the Esman Prize. He was a President’s Scholar at the Georgia Institute of Technology, where he received a B.S. with highest honors in Economics in 1993. Recent honors include Harvard Business School’s Robert F. Greenhill Award and the Student Association’s Faculty Award for outstanding teaching in the Required Curriculum.

Tom Baker is William Maul Measey Professor of Law and Health Sciences at The University of Pennsylvania. A preeminent scholar in insurance law, Baker explores insurance, risk, and responsibility using methods and perspectives drawn from economics, sociology, and history. He is author of *The Medical Malpractice Myth* (Chicago, 2005), in which he attacks misperceptions behind the tort reform movement and proposes an evidence-based approach to medical liability reform. In his 1996 paper, “On the Genealogy of Moral Hazard” (*Texas Law Review*) Baker explores the shortcomings of moral hazard as a neutral technical basis for reforming tort law, workers compensation, health insurance and social welfare programs. In the book (edited with Jonathan Simon) *Embracing Risk: The Changing Culture of Insurance and Responsibility* (Chicago 2002) he sets out an ambitious agenda for a sociology of insurance and risk. His most recent work examines relationships among directors’ and officers’ liability insurance, corporate governance, and securities litigation. He is active in the Law and Society Association and is a co-founder of the Insurance and Society Study Group, an informal association of scholars from law, humanities and the social sciences who write about risk and insurance.

Edward J. Balleisen is associate professor of history at Duke University, where he teaches American business history and American legal history, as well as a senior fellow at the Kenan Institute for Ethics and an international fellow of Oxford University's Center for Corporate Reputation. He specializes in the evolving "culture of American capitalism" – the institutions, values, and practices that both structured and limited commercial activity. He is the author of *Navigating Failure: Bankruptcy and Commercial Society in Antebellum America* and *Scenes from a Corporate Makeover: Columbia/HCA and Healthcare Fraud, 1992–2001*. His work has been published in numerous journals, including *Business History Review*, *Australian Journal of Legal History*, and *Reviews in American History*. In 2005, he was awarded the Howard D. Johnson Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. The recipient of an ACLS Burkhardt Fellowship in 2009-10, he is currently working on a history of commercial fraud in the United States, and especially organizational fraud against consumers and investors from the early nineteenth century to the present.

Michael S. Barr was confirmed by the United States Senate May 21, 2009 to serve as the Department of the Treasury's Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions. As Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions, Barr is responsible for developing and coordinating Treasury's policies on legislative and regulatory issues affecting financial institutions. Barr has taught Financial Institutions, International Finance, Transnational Law, and Jurisdiction and Choice of Law, and co-founded the International Transactions Clinic at the University of Michigan Law School. He has also served as a Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress and at the Brookings Institution. Barr has researched and written about a wide range of issues in financial regulation. He has conducted large-scale empirical research regarding financial services and low- and moderate-income households. Barr recently co-edited *Building Inclusive Financial Systems* (Brookings Press 2007, with Kumar & Litan) and *Insufficient Funds* (Russell Sage 2008, with Blank). Barr previously served as Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin's Special Assistant, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as Special Advisor to President William J. Clinton, as a special advisor and counselor on the policy planning staff at the State Department, and as a law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice David H. Souter and then-District Court Judge Pierre N. Leval of the Southern District of New York.

Yochai Benkler is the Berkman Professor of Entrepreneurial Legal Studies at Harvard and faculty co-director of the Berkman Center for Internet and Society. Before joining the faculty at Harvard Law School, he was Joseph M. Field '55 Professor of Law at Yale. He writes about the Internet and the emergence of networked economy and society, as well as the organization of infrastructure, such as wireless communications. In the 1990s he played a role in characterizing the centrality of information commons to innovation, information production, and freedom in both its autonomy and democracy senses. In the 2000s, he worked more on the sources and economic and political significance of radically decentralized

individual action and collaboration in the production of information, knowledge, and culture. His books include *The Wealth of Networks: How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom* (2006), which received the Don K. Price award from the American Political Science Association for best book on science, technology, and politics, the Donald McGannon award for best book on social and ethical relevance in communications policy research, and was named best business book about the future by *Strategy & Business*. His articles include “Overcoming Agoraphobia” (1997/98, initiating the debate over spectrum commons); “Commons as Neglected Factor of Information Production” (1998) and “Free as the Air to Common Use” (1998, characterizing the role of the commons in information production and its relation to freedom); “From Consumers to Users” (2000, characterizing the need to preserve commons as a core policy goal across all layers of the information environment); “Coase’s Penguin,” or “Linux and the Nature of the Firm” (characterizing peer production as a basic phenomenon of the networked economy); and “Sharing Nicely” (2002, characterizing shareable goods and explaining sharing of material resources online). His work can be freely accessed at benkler.org. Benkler received the Electronic Frontier Foundation’s Pioneer Award in 2007 and the Public Knowledge IP3 Award in 2006.

Marc Allen Eisner is the Henry Merritt Wriston Chair of Public Policy and Professor of Government at Wesleyan University. Eisner is author or coauthor of six books on topics ranging from the changing role of economic analysis in antitrust policy to the impact of World War I mobilization on interwar state-building. His most recent book is *Governing the Environment* (2007). His current research focuses on the integration of public regulation and association-based and standards-based self-regulation in environmental protection.

Michael Greenstone is the 3M Professor of Environmental Economics in the Department of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and a Nonresident Senior Fellow at Brookings. His research is focused on estimating the costs and benefits of environmental quality. He has worked extensively on the Clean Air Act and examined its impacts on air quality, manufacturing activity, housing prices, and infant mortality to assess its costs and benefits. He is currently engaged in a large scale project to estimate the economic costs of climate change. Other current projects include examinations of: the benefits of the Superfund program; the economic and health impacts of indoor air pollution in Orissa, India; individuals’ revealed value of a statistical life; the impact of air pollution on infant mortality in developing countries; and the costs of biodiversity. Greenstone is also interested in the consequences of government regulation, more generally. He is conducting or has conducted research on: the effects of federal antidiscrimination laws on black infant mortality rates; the impacts of mandated disclosure laws on equity markets; and the welfare consequences of state and local subsidies given to businesses that locate within their jurisdictions. He is a member of the Environmental Economics Advisory

Committee of EPA's Science Advisory Board and his research has been funded by the NSF, NIH, and EPA. In 2004, Professor Greenstone received the 12th Annual Kenneth J. Arrow Award for Best Paper in the Field of Health Economics. He is currently an editor of *The Review of Economics and Statistics*.

David A. Moss is the John G. McLean Professor at Harvard Business School, where he teaches in the Business, Government, and the International Economy unit. Professor Moss's research focuses on economic policy and especially the government's role as a risk manager. He has published three books on these subjects: *Socializing Security: Progressive-Era Economists and the Origins of American Social Policy* (Harvard University Press, 1996), which traces the intellectual and institutional origins of the American welfare state; *When All Else Fails: Government as the Ultimate Risk Manager* (Harvard University Press, 2002), which explores the government's pivotal role as a risk manager in policies ranging from limited liability and bankruptcy law to social insurance and federal disaster relief; and *A Concise Guide to Macroeconomics: What Managers, Executives, and Students Need to Know* (Harvard Business School Press, 2007), a primer on macroeconomics and macroeconomic policy. In addition to these books, Moss has co-edited two volumes and has published numerous articles, book chapters, and case studies, mainly in the fields of institutional and policy history, financial history, political economy, regulation, and comparative social policy. One recent article, "An Ounce of Prevention: Financial Regulation, Moral Hazard, and the End of 'Too Big to Fail'" (Harvard Magazine, Sept-Oct 2009), grew out of his research on financial regulation and regulatory reform for the TARP Congressional Oversight Panel. Professor Moss is the founder of the Tobin Project, a nonprofit research organization, and a member of the National Academy of Social Insurance. Recent honors include the Robert F. Greenhill Award, the Editors' Prize from the American Bankruptcy Law Journal, the Student Association Faculty Award for outstanding teaching at the Harvard Business School, and the American Risk and Insurance Association's Annual Kulp-Wright Book Award for the "most influential text published on the economics of risk management and insurance."

Sendhil Mullainathan is Professor of Economics at Harvard University. He has done inter-disciplinary research in areas as diverse as labor market discrimination, micro-finance, executive compensation, cigarette smoking and corruption in developing countries. His current research integrates psychology into understanding social problems using field work, large data sets and economic modeling. He is a recipient of a MacArthur "Genius" Fellowship and a Sloan fellowship. He is also a Founding Member of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, a co-Director of the Financial Access Initiative, Board Member of the Bureau of Research in Economic Analysis of Development and research fellow at Innovations for Poverty Action, a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research, and a Member of the Russell Sage Foundation Behavioral Economics Roundtable. Previously, he was a Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology. His articles have been published in the *American Economic Review*, the *Journal of the European Economic Association*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *RAND Journal of Economics*, and the *World Bank Economic Review*. Recently his work received coverage in *The New York Times*, *Forbes Magazine*, *Business Week*, *The Economist*, and by CNN, MSNBC, and NPR.

John Ruggie is the Kirkpatrick Professor of International Affairs and Director, Mossavar-Rahmani Center for Business and Government, at the Kennedy School of Government; and an Affiliated Professor in International Legal Studies at Harvard Law School. Trained as a political scientist, Ruggie has made significant intellectual contributions to the study of international relations, focusing on the impact of economic and other forms of globalization on global rule making. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences, and a recent survey published in *Foreign Policy* magazine identified him as one of the 25 most influential international relations scholars in the United States and Canada. He has won awards from the American Political Science Association and the International Studies Association. Apart from his academic pursuits, Ruggie has long been involved in practical policy work, initially as a consultant to various agencies of the United Nations and the United States government. From 1997-2001 he served as United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Strategic Planning – a post created specifically for him by then Secretary-General Kofi Annan. His areas of responsibility included establishing and overseeing the UN Global Compact, now the world's largest corporate citizenship initiative; proposing and gaining General Assembly approval for the Millennium Development Goals; advising the Secretary-General on relations with Washington; and broadly contributing to the effort at institutional renewal for which the Secretary-General and the United Nations as a whole were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001. In 2005, responding to a request by the UN Commission on Human Rights (now Human Rights Council), Annan appointed Ruggie as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Business and Human Rights, a post he continues to hold in the new UN administration of Ban Ki-Moon. In that capacity, his job is to propose measures to strengthen the human rights performance of the business sector around the world.

Eldar Shafir is Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs at the department of psychology and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton. He received his Ph.D. in Cognitive Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1988, and was a Postdoctoral Scholar at Stanford University. He has held visiting positions at The University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, The Kennedy School of Government, The Institute for Advanced Studies of The Hebrew University, and The Russell Sage Foundation. His research focuses on experimental studies of decision making in situations of conflict and uncertainty. Recent studies have focused on behavioral analyses of decision making in the context of poverty. Of particular interest is the contrast between normative and

descriptive theories of rationality, and their implications for policy and potentially for the law.

Joseph E. Stiglitz is University Professor at Columbia University and chair of Columbia University's Committee on Global Thought. He is also the cofounder and executive director of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia. In 2001, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics for his analyses of markets with asymmetric information. Stiglitz was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) from 1993–95, during the Clinton Administration, and served as CEA chairman from 1995–97. He then became chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank from 1997–2000. Recognized around the world as a leading economic educator, he has written textbooks that have been translated into more than a dozen languages. His most recent book, *The Three Trillion Dollar War*, was published by W.W. Norton in March of 2008.