siasiastic but naïve human-rights advocates. Today, to argue that heads of state responsible for systematic brutality against civilian populations are shielded by “sovereign immunity” is to place oneself amid international pariahs.

All the Missing Souls: A Personal History of the War Crimes Tribunals, by David Scheffer ’75, Brown-Helman professor of law and director of the Center for International Human Rights at Northwestern University School of Law, traces this remarkable political, legal, and diplomatic journey—what one expert calls “the biggest step forward in law since the Magna Carta.” A lucid, frank, and fascinating personal testimony, the book provides a key participant’s chronicle of the vital albeit deeply ambivalent role of the United States in building the existing international criminal justice system.

The story starts in early 1993, when Scheffer was appointed to lead the U.S. effort to establish what eventually became the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the first war-crimes court created in the midst of the conflict it was charged with judging. The book ends in 2000, with the convoluted negotiations leading to the establishment of the so-called “Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia,” a “hybrid” court of Cambodian and international judges that started to gather steam during Scheffer’s term as U.S. ambassador for war crimes in the second Clinton administration. (The notorious commandant of an infamous Khmer Rouge prison finally entered the court for the first day of his prosecution in February 2009, 10 years after his arrest and more than 20 years after his crimes were committed.) Along the way, All the Missing Souls describes the unimaginable intricacies and obfuscations involved in addressing the Rwandan genocide, the brutal carnage in Sierra Leone, the second phase of Balkan atrocities in Kosovo, and the protracted negotiations culminating in the creation of the first-ever permanent International Criminal Court—despite the United States’ refusal to support it.

Several key themes emerge from the narrative. One is the tension between setting aside past pain in the interests of harmonious coexistence, on the one hand, and pursuing an accurate historical record for the sake of the victims or their survivors, on the other. Most striking is the ever-present depends on America’s ability to renew itself and to act wisely.”

Mozart at the Gateway to His Fortune, by Christoph Wolff, Adams University Professor (WW. Norton, $27.95). The formidable Bach scholar reinterprets Mozart’s final years, during his service to Emperor Joseph II of Austria, citing the “forward-looking drive” of his music at a period long presumed to be shadowed by his impending death.

Capitalism at Risk: Rethinking the Role of Business, by Joseph L. Bower, Herman B. Leonard, and Lynn S. Paine (Harvard Business Review Press, $29.95). Three Harvard Business School professors find business leaders worried about the capitalist system. They challenge businesses to look beyond their firms’ traditional roles and to take on as business challenges systemic problems (healthcare, environmental quality, income inequality) that have traditionally been left to governments.

Searching for Utopia: Universities and Their Histories, by Hanna Holborn Gray, Ph.D. ’57, LL.D. ’95 (University of California, $39.95). The president emerita of the University of Chicago and former Harvard Corporation member used her 2009 Clark Kerr Lectures on Higher Education, now published, to argue for “stripped down” universities: “leaner, more selective in aspiration and more focused in purpose,” and less homogeneous in their aims.

Moral Origins, by Christopher Boehm, Ph.D. ’72 (Basic Books, $27.99). As that snake and apple on the jacket suggest, the author, professor of anthropology and biological sciences at the University of Southern California, is after a Darwinian
tussle between justice and peace, as the author’s unshakable conviction that justice must and shall be done rubs up against the pragmatic imperative of saving lives at all costs, stopping torture, and re-establishing peace with or without preconditions. For example, could Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic persuade U.S. assistant secretary Richard Holbrooke to offer amnesty to Bosnian Serb leaders Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic in return for a cessation of hostilities in Bosnia? Throughout the Dayton Peace talks, many observers, including the Yugoslav Tribunal prosecutor Richard Goldstone, concluded that “the United States was prepared to sacrifice justice for peace…. [and] that the Dayton negotiating team would not insist that the parties cooperate with the Yugoslav Tribunal.” Was that stance wise and justified—or a cynical abdication of responsibility?

In Rwanda, the stakes of achieving peace were if anything even higher. How should the imperative of arresting those responsible for unimaginable massacres measure up to the critical task of securing an end to the killing? As Scheffer tells it, while General Roméo Dallaire, the heroic Canadian commander of the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda, was reporting that Hutu leaders were training their men “to kill Tutsi (at a rate of up to 1,000 Tutsi in 20 minutes)…..in Washington the unreasonable view that everything must relate to the peace process [between Tutsi and Hutu leaders] prevailed.”

Again and again, war-crime work is an unwelcome interference and complication in the business of dealing with governments, particularly when the stakes are very high. Nowhere is this clearer than in the tragic history of the negotiations surrounding the civil war in Sierra Leone. As intoxicated child soldiers were mutilating civilians by the hundreds—chopping off hands, arms, ears, and legs—the international community entered peace talks with the rebels led by Liberia’s “charismatic and diabolical former president” Charles Taylor and his Sierra Leone counterpart, Foday Sankoh, despite the rebel insistence on unconditional amnesty. Scheffer describes a scene at Netland Hospital in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, as the peace negotiations got under way in February 1999: “I visited with one teenage girl, ‘Nancy,’ whose eyes had been burned out by pouring heated plastic into them. She was still traumatized from being gang-raped and refused to speak to anyone.”

Five months later, the Lomé peace agreement included an “absolute and free pardon” for Sankoh and for “all combatants and collaborators in respect of anything done by them in pursuit of their objectives… up to the time of the peace agreement.” The U.S. and British governments congratulated the parties and expressed their support for the agreement “which will bring to an end the tragic war of Sierra Leone.” Instead the rebels, apparently emboldened by their victory in securing immunity, resumed their butchery and the peace process imploded. It took more than two years for a new compromise to be negotiated—this time anchored by the creation of a special criminal court where leaders would be held accountable. But by the time the Special Court for Sierra Leone got around to handing down judgments, some of the key culprits, including Sankoh himself, had died. Only Charles Taylor was successfully indicted and put on trial. At this writing, the verdict on his case is expected on April 26, but procedural delays may yet again push the day of reckoning back.

The book also tackles the chess-like complexity of international diplomacy—the art of the possible—particularly complex for a principled actor such as the author. Charged with representing a sub-

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**Representing the Race: The Creation of the Civil Rights Lawyer**, by Kenneth W. Mack (Harvard, $35). Professor of law Mack (a J.D. ’91 classmate of Barack Obama), a legal historian (he is also a Princeton Ph.D.), portrays the African Americans who took on segregation while dealing with the tension between their professional and personal identities, and the lingering issues of authenticity.

**Paris in Love**, by Mary Bly ’84, writing as Eloisa James (Random House, $26). If you cannot spend your spring in Paris this year, you can go, vicariously, via the author’s infatuated, episodic memoir of a sabbatical year with her family.

**No Citizen Left Behind**, by Meira Levinson, RF ’03 (Harvard, $29.95). From her teaching experience in an all African-American school in Atlanta, the author, an associate professor of education, came to perceive a civic-empowerment gap as powerful and debilitating as the urban academic-achievement gap. She prescribes activist civic education.


**The Ivy League**, by Daniel Cappello ’99 (Assouline Publishing, $65). “What is it about the Ivy League that makes it so intriguing, so appealing, so butterflies-inducing?” the author asks, in an album of stock photos, with his accompanying brief meditations on the distinctive character of each school in the Ivy brand.