



Reem Haikal is an Assistant Professor at Thurgood Marshall School of Law, where she teaches Criminal Procedure, Criminal Law, and Property Law. She joined the faculty in 2022.

Professor Haikal has received numerous honors recognizing her leadership and teaching excellence. She was named Professor of the Year at Texas Southern University, Thurgood Marshall School of Law, in both 2025 and 2026, marking her second consecutive year receiving the award. In 2025, she also received the Distinguished Alumni of the Year Award from her alma mater, the University of Houston–Downtown, and was inducted into the National Society of Leadership and Success. She has been awarded a competitive Faculty Research Stipend for three consecutive years (2023, 2024, 2025) in recognition of her scholarly contributions, and she continues to serve as an Ambassador for the International Honor Society. Earlier, she was elected Class President at Thurgood Marshall School of Law in 2017.

Professor Haikal earned her Juris Doctor, *summa cum laude*, from Thurgood Marshall School of Law, graduating in the top ten percent of her class. During law school, she received several merit-based scholarships along with multiple CALI Excellence Awards. She later earned her Master of Laws, *cum laude*, from the University of Alabama School of Law, concentrating in business transactions and taxation. She is admitted to the State Bar of Texas.

Her scholarship focuses on criminal appeals and the death penalty, examining constitutional doctrine, executive power, and systemic injustice. Her recent publications include *Shadows of Prejudice* (Ohio Northern University Law Review, 2025), *Conservative Jurisprudence* (George Mason University Civil Rights Law Journal, 2025), *From Gallows to Gas to Bullets* (Denver Law Review Forum, 2025), and *Death by Discretion* (Chapman University Law Review, 2025). Her forthcoming work includes *Executions Without Representation* (George Mason University Civil Rights Law Journal, 2026) and *Evolving Execution Methods* (Western New England University Law Review, 2026).