In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, Warren served as chair of the Congressional Oversight Panel for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, overseeing Congress’s use of TARP money and monitoring bank bailouts. She was a strong critic of the banking industry and a plain-spoken advocate for heightened financial consumer protections. In 2010, she helped to set up the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to protect consumers against deceptive financial products. Warren began teaching at Harvard Law School in 1992 and became the Leo Gottlieb Professor of Law in 1995.

In other Senate races, TED CRUZ ’95 (R-Texas), a Cuban-American, became the first Latino to represent Texas in the U.S. Senate. In Virginia, TIM KAINE ’83 (D-Va.), former governor of Virginia, won the open seat for Senate.

Massachusetts sends Warren to U.S. Senate

Ted Cruz ’95 and Tim Kaine ’83 also win Senate seats

HLS PROFESSOR ELIZABETH WARREN—bankruptcy expert, Wall Street reformer and consumer watchdog—won a hard-fought race for the U.S. Senate. The Democratic nominee defeated her Republican opponent, incumbent Massachusetts Sen. Scott Brown.

LOOKING BACK AT LITTLE ROCK
At HLS, Justice Breyer and nine appellate judges revisit Cooper v. Aaron

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruling mandating school desegregation in Brown v. Board of Education in 1954 is considered a landmark decision. But the implementation of federal law prohibiting state-mandated school desegregation required a subsequent ruling in 1958, in Cooper v. Aaron, which held that states could not avoid desegregation by legislative action.

In October, the Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race and Justice sponsored a two-day conference at HLS looking back at Cooper v. Aaron and the impact it’s had on law and education over the course of nearly 55 years. The event brought together legal scholars, students, and civil rights lawyers, and featured a moot court proceeding, involving U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer ’64 and nine appellate judges, to revisit the legal questions raised by Cooper.

A conference highlight was a presentation by members of the Little Rock Nine, who, as teenagers, took part in an effort by the NAACP to break the racial barrier at Little Rock Central High School in 1957 and helped to pave the way for Cooper.

All four recalled the experience as a challenging one, requir-
Experts-in-Residence appointed at HLS

Dean Martha Minow appointed MICHAELE FERTIK ’05, NEIL FLANZRAICH ’68, ANTHONY SCARAMUCCI ’89 and JOHN WILLIAMS ’79 as Harvard Law School’s Experts-in-Residence for the 2012-2013 academic year, in partnership with the university-wide Harvard Innovation Lab (i-lab). EIRs mentor and advise students from the law school and the broader Harvard community on entrepreneurship, innovation and career options. Williams, a partner at BridgeSpan Group, served as inaugural EIR last year and has been reappointed to a second term. Fertik is the CEO and founder of Reputation.com. Flanzraich is the executive chairman of two biotech companies, Kirax Corp. and ParinGenix; and Scaramucci is a managing partner of SkyBridge.

Virtual interviews for J.D. candidates

HLS announced in October that it will move to videoconferencing technology to conduct interviews of candidates for admission to its J.D. program. The Admissions Office will offer interviews to more applicants than in the past, said Assistant Dean and Chief Admissions Officer JESSICA SOBAN ’07. Telephone interviews of applicants have been part of the J.D. admissions process for six years.

Greenwalds establish scholarship fund

LAWRENCE S. GREENWALD ’64, Dr. Gerald Greenwald and Mrs. Judith Greenwald Neches have endowed a scholarship fund at HLS in memory of their parents, Emanual and Pearl Greenwald. The Emanual and Pearl Greenwald Scholarship Fund was established to benefit HLS students.

UN investigator announces probe of drone attacks

In a talk at HLS, BEN EMMERSON, U.N. Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Counter-terrorism, announced plans to launch an investigation into the use of drone attacks that have caused civilian deaths—including those carried out by the U.S. In his remarks, Emmerson took aim at the Obama administration for neither confirming nor denying the existence of the U.S. drone program—while publicly trying to justify the legality of drone strikes. “In reality, the administration is holding its finger in the dam of public accountability,” he said in a talk held Oct. 25 at HLS. The talk was sponsored by the Human Rights Program and the Harvard National Security and Law Association.

Zittrain named ‘Top Global Thinker’

Professor JONATHAN ZITTRAIN ’93, vice dean for Library and Information Resources and faculty co-director of the Berkman Center for Internet & Society, was named one of Foreign Policy’s Top Global Thinkers of 2012. Recognized for his standout contributions to the intellectual debate over the last year, Zittrain joins 99 others who have shaped the global conversation in 2012. Last year’s honorees ranged from Arab Spring revolutionaries to Nobel Prize winners to best-selling authors and leading politicians.

“The administration is holding its finger in the dam of public accountability.”

ON CONSTITUTION DAY, DEBUNKING MYTHS ABOUT THE DOCUMENT’S FOUNDING

At a September event commemorating the signing of the U.S. Constitution, Professor MICHAEL KLARMAN, an expert on constitutional law and history, presented a lecture titled “Why the Tea Party Has It Wrong: The Story of a Multifaceted Founding.” Klaman said there is an insidious tendency today to venerate the Constitution and to revere the founders almost to the extent of defying them. Reflecting on the Constitution’s creation, he said: “In sum, the Constitution provided for far less democracy at the federal level than most Americans have become accustomed to at the state level by the 1780s. In addition, it was ratified in a process that was stacked against democratic deliberation. It’s not obvious why we should want today to pay blind obeisance to a Constitution that was adapted in that way and with those substantive provisions.”

The legacy of Judge Henry J. Friendly

In November, HLS’s Henry J. Friendly Professor of Law CAROL STEIKER ’86 moderated a conversation on the legal legacy of the late Henry Friendly, a longtime federal judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit. Friendly’s biographer, DAVID DORSEN ’59, and former law clerks Judge MICHAEL BOUDIN ’64 and Judge PIERRE LEVIAL ’63 joined Judge JON NEWMAN and Judge RICHARD POSNER ’62, and Harvard Law School Professors TODD RAKOFF ’75 and DAN COQUILLETTE ’71, as panelists at the event.

A WHITE TIE AND TAILS EVENT

Stockholm University conferred an honorary doctoral degree on Professor DAVID WILKINS ’80, director of the Program on the Legal Profession and vice dean for Global Initiatives on the Legal Profession. Wilkins was recognized for his groundbreaking scholarship on the legal profession in a global context, focused in particular on corporate law firms, including studies of the experience of women and minority attorneys in those firms. Held on Sept. 28 in Stockholm City Hall, where the Nobel Prize banquets take place, the ceremony was attended by more than 1,000 people, with the men in white tie and tails and the women in elegant gowns.

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A roundtable on corporate time horizons

A group of senior corporate managers; hedge fund, mutual fund and private equity leaders; and economics and corporate law academics from Europe and the U.S. gathered at Harvard Law School on Sept. 14 and 15 for a conference on the role of corporate finance and governance in encouraging or discouraging long-term value in public corporations.

HLS Professor MARK ROE ’75 said that the conference’s takeaway for him was to solidify the view that, while there’s evidence that financial markets can at times induce pernicious short-term corporate thinking, on balance there’s also much good evidence that key sectors of financial markets are generally more long-run oriented.

“The short-term view has had substantial influence on corporate law thinking, usually in supporting insulating managers and boards from financial markets. Corporate law judges have written sympathetically to the short-term pressures said to come from financial markets,” said Roe. “But the actual overall impact of financial markets on time horizons is much more mixed than is conventionally thought. Using the time horizons view to justify isolating firms and boards further from stock markets is much less warranted than influential corporate thinking has had it.”

Solicitor general at HLS

According to U.S. Solicitor General DONALD B. VERRILLI JR., the defining feature of his job—the most challenging, rewarding aspect—is grappling with what the position of the United States should be on an issue. Verrilli explained that this task is harder than it might seem, involving a balancing of interests and making considered decisions on whether the U.S. should modify a previously held position. FRANCIS BIDDLE LL.B. 1911, who was solicitor general from 1939 to 1940, once claimed that the solicitor general serves an abstract client, and has “no master to serve but his country.” But Verrilli said he has a somewhat different view: “Having been awakened more than once in the middle of the night by phone calls from angry general counsels from Cabinet departments about decisions I had made, [I think] the client is anything but an abstraction.” Verrilli’s talk, held Oct. 31 at HLS, was sponsored by the Law and Government Program of Study.

‘The Paper Chase’ at 40

It’s been more than 40 years since JOHN JAY OSBORN JR. ’70 was a third-year law student at Harvard, balancing a strenuous workload while crafting the tale of an eager young law student and his tumultuous relationship with an austere contracts professor. In September, Osborn returned to HLS to celebrate the 40th anniversary of “The Paper Chase.” Published the year after Osborn graduated from HLS, the book and subsequent movie proved popular to generations of readers and moviegoers. In a conversation with Dean MARTHA MINOW, Osborn said the character of Kingsfield, an imperious professor with a stern classroom style and zero tolerance for poorly prepared pupils, was actually a composite of several people. But, he added, “It wasn’t like it was hard to find role models.” Osborn now teaches at the University of San Francisco School of Law.

OVERHEARD ON THE HILL

Shay on profit shifting and the U.S. tax code

Professor STEPHEN SHAY testified before the Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in September. The topic of the hearing was “Offshore Profit Shifting and the U.S. Tax Code.” The subcommittee examined the shifting of profits offshore by U.S. multinationals and how such activities are affected by the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations. Shay, who most recently served as deputy assistant secretary for international tax affairs at the Department of the Treasury, provided background information on the taxation of foreign income of U.S. multinationals earned through a controlled foreign corporation and transfer pricing. He said, “Until there is evidence that the gusher of profit shifting through transfer pricing has been capped in some way, it is risky, even too hardy, to consider shifting to an exemption system and inviting additional businesses to the income shifting trough.” Other witnesses included REUVEN S. AVI-YONAH ’89, a professor at the University of Michigan Law School, and WILLIAM J. WILKINS ’77, chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Service.

Professor Stephen Shay served as deputy assistant secretary for international tax affairs at the Treasury.

Solicitor General Donald Verrilli describes “the greatest legal job one could ever have.”
Celebration of Latino Alumni
Where we’ve been and where we’re going: Alumni reflect on the past, present and future

The second Celebration of Latino Alumni, held at Harvard Law School, drew nearly 200 alumni and guests to the school to share their experiences and reflect on the path of social change.

In addition to Julián Castro’s keynote address (see Page 1), one of the highlights of the event was a gala dinner Saturday night that featured a keynote address by MARIO L. BAEZA ’74 and a presentation of the Harvard Law School Association Award to JOAQUIN G. AVILA ’73, a nationally recognized expert on Latino voting rights. Avila, who is recovering from a stroke, was unable to travel to Cambridge to accept his award. ANDRES W. LOPEZ ’95, HLSA Latino Alumni Committee chair, described Baeza as “an American success story.” “He represents the very best of Harvard Law School and the Latino community that’s going to make a mark and change this country,” said Lopez.

Ambassador ABELARDO L. VALDEZ LL.M. ’74 led the Friday morning plenary titled “Where We’ve Been and Where We’re Going” by hailing the growth in numbers in the student body and the prominence of the Latino alumni.

“We have a lot to celebrate,” said Valdez, who served Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter. “We have had a quantum leap since the 1970s,” when only a handful of HLS students were Latino, none of them female, to the present 10 percent of the Class of 2012. But, he added, “We have a long way to go.”

In a “Conversation with the Dean” on Saturday, Dean Martha Minow said that hiring Latino faculty members is a high priority and that, in her first year as dean, a permanent offer was extended to a candidate. Minow said, “We will continue to make sure that we have the very best people, and we know the very best people will look like America.”

’enending to fulfill the ‘Majestic Purpose of the 15th Amendment’ Joaquin G. Avila ’73 was honored with the Harvard Law School Association Award. A nationally recognized expert on Latino voting rights, Avila is the distinguished practitioner-in-residence and director of the National Voting Rights Advocacy Initiative at Seattle University School of Law.

WHERE WE’VE BEEN (L-R) Ramona Romero ’88, general counsel, Department of Agriculture; Kim Rivera ’94, chief legal officer and corporate secretary, DaVita Inc.; and Andrew Crespo ’08, staff attorney, Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia

AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY In a keynote address, Mario L. Baeza ’74 (right), chair and CEO of the Baeza Co., a Hispanic-owned alternative investment firm, shared life lessons he’s learned, including how he navigated his educational path, built a law practice and founded his private equity firm.
A chance encounter, a discovery of kin on opposite sides of the world

IT WASN’T INEVITABLE that Harvard Law School graduate students Erum Khalid Sattar and Rebecca Zaman would meet so soon, or even at all. Sattar has been at the law school for three years, pursuing a doctorate of juridical science (S.J.D.); Zaman arrived in August to begin a year of study for a master’s in law (LL.M.). Sattar is from Pakistan, and studied law in London; Zaman grew up, earned her law degree and completed a judicial clerkship in Australia. Then again, they’re about the same height, with the same dark brown hair, and that might not be just a coincidence.

In August, a few days into LL.M. orientation, the two women met at a Graduate Program reception. “If we hadn’t been wearing nametags, what happened next might never have happened,” says Zaman.

“My surname is a very unusual surname for a white-appearing Australian to have,” explains Zaman. “A lot of the Indians, Pakistanis and Middle Easterners asked how I could have this name. When I met Erum, it was very similar. So I said, ‘Oh! My father’s father is a Muslim Indian from Hyderabad.’ And Erum said, ‘Oh, what a coincidence. My family was from Hyderabad, before they moved to Karachi after the partition.’ And she laughed, and said, ‘Maybe we’re related.’”

In about 1946, Zaman’s grandfather was sent to London to go to university. “While he was in London, he met my grandmother, an Irish-Catholic, and they secretly courted, and fell in love, and got married, and no one in the family knew,” Zaman says. Meanwhile, India achieved independence from Britain, India and Pakistan were partitioned, Zaman’s family left Hyderabad and went to Karachi, and her grandfather was told it was time to come home.

At this point, Zaman remembers, Sattar’s expression was just very strange. And she said, “Do you know your grandfather’s name?”

“Yes, his name is Waheed Zaman.”

“And your grandfather now lives in Germany.”

“How did you know he lives in Germany? He does live in Germany!”

“Because your grandfather is my grandmother’s brother.”

“We screamed and hugged,” Zaman remembers. A classmate took a treasured photo of the cousins at that very moment, holding their nametags up and smiling.

To continue the story, after several years Zaman’s grandparents moved back to the U.K., and with the economic, religious and social strains of living in post-war London, the marriage disintegrated. Her father lost contact with his Pakistani family; eventually, he married a British woman and moved to Australia. Over time, their parents and grandparents have reconnected, but the cousins never knew about each other.

Sattar grew up in Karachi, in an extended family of teachers, intellectuals and lawyers. She traces the family tree to the Nizam, the sovereign family that received massive land grants in the state of Hyderabad from the Mughal emperors, and ruled there for centuries, until Indian independence in 1947. A revered uncle insisted that she should not only study in the U.K., but train there as a barrister. It was Rosa Lastra LL.M. ’91, professor in international financial and monetary law at the School of Law at Queen Mary, University of London, who urged Sattar to pursue further graduate studies at Harvard.

For Sattar and Zaman, the story of how they met is about much more than finding a close relative they never knew they had. On the one hand, it’s a new way of looking at their parents and grandparents, and the way their family has diverged and converged.

Zaman says that she has always been interested in knowing more about her Pakistani family but just didn’t have a connection with them. “I’ve been a mixed-race Australian for the past 25 years and that’s who I am now,” she adds. “But there’s this window now that, through the past, is going to alter the future a little. I’m going to have access to all these parts of my identity that have been closed.”

Sattar and Zaman are also thinking about how homelands and family ties will inform their work. Sattar’s dissertation will focus, with a legal-historical lens, on how 21st-century Pakistan can create a stable, sustainable homeland for its Muslim citizens. “There’s been progress, but the massive structural change that we need has not materialized. How do we bring it about?”

It was Zaman’s commitment to working in human rights and development that brought her to Harvard, but she may look at these issues now from a new vantage point. “My interest in law is very much about how it can prevent, empower people to prevent injustice. In my country, although of course we have problems, there’s not the same gaping, pressing need for grassroots advocacy and representation as in other places,” Zaman explains. “I grew up in a very rationalist tradition—I don’t believe in signs! But I’ve found myself thinking, Is this a sign that I should go to Pakistan?”

Her cousin urges her to, as soon as possible. And both women hope that all the roads leading to Harvard will end in more meetings like theirs. “This just shows that you should tell your story to people, because you never know where connections will come from,” says Sattar.
JESSE REISING ’15

was eager to start his career as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps upon graduation from Yale—until his dream was derailed by a violent collision he made as a tackle during the 2010 Harvard-Yale football game, resulting in partial paralysis of his right arm.

Medically disqualified from the Marines (he’d attended Officer Candidates School during college), Reising decided to serve those who serve in the military. Last summer, at Yale, he and two friends launched Operation Opportunity, with an initiative called the Warrior-Scholar Project, a two-week “academic boot camp” to help veterans transition from the military to college. Nine veterans from four of the five branches of the military participated in the intensive workshop, attending classes on writing and reading, working closely with academic tutors, and enjoying nightly dinner discussions. Their instructors included Pulitzer Prize-winning author John Lewis Gaddis and Yale Dean of Undergraduate Admissions Jeff Brenzel.

The program was such a success that it will expand at Yale next summer to include 24 warrior-scholars who plan to enroll in colleges around the country. And in 2014, Reising and Pe-

and cultural environment,” says Reising, who hopes to become a federal prosecutor. “Unfortunately, these challenges often lead to veterans dropping out of college before earning their degrees. We believe that veterans have the potential not only to succeed in college, but to be leaders in the classroom. We seek to unlock that potential.”

Reising launched an “academic boot camp” initiative to help veterans transition from the military to college.

SERVING VETERANS AND VETERANS WHO SERVED

From ‘Hurt Locker’ to ‘Paper Chase’

This year’s 1L class at HLS includes 16 military veterans. There are also nine 2Ls, six 3Ls, and three LL.M.s at HLS with records of military service. Thirteen are attending through the Yellow Ribbon program, through which the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs matches what a law school offers to pay for a veteran’s tuition and expenses. HLS is one of very few schools making the maximum commitment—50 percent—which means, with the V.A.’s match, these veterans attend for free. Others are funding their HLS educations through the G.I. Bill and student loans. Each of the three Navy JAG lawyers in the LL.M. program receives a scholarship from HLS equivalent to the amount covered by the school under the Yellow Ribbon program; their remaining costs are covered by the U.S. Navy.

Some of this year’s service members:

ALEXANDRA MEALER
J.D./M.B.A. ’16, an Army captain and 2007 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. She spent 14 months in Afghanistan, first as a platoon leader in Kandahar, then as a company commander in Bagram responsible for 600 soldiers and civilian contractors.

LAUREN GORE ’15, a 2007 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy who was twice chosen to represent the 1st Infantry Division in the Best Ranger Competition. Deployed to Iraq for seven months in 2009, he served as second in command of a 130-man Light Infantry Company, conducting counterinsurgency and capacity-building efforts.

GREGORY SAYBOLT
LL.M. ’13, lieutenant commander, U.S. Navy, who spent two years in Bahrain as an Explosive Ordnance Disposal specialist. A lawyer in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps, he will serve aboard an aircraft carrier advising on international law of the sea after earning his LL.M.

Dean Martha Minow describes the veterans and military students as a “simply terrific” group who add a great deal to the school: “To a person, the military veterans and individuals in active service who are among our students bring outstanding qualities of leadership, focus, and perspective to their work and to the entire community. They also elevate awareness about the legal and policy issues affecting veterans, the significance of law in contemporary warfare, and the significance of energy policy and other substantive concerns to military priorities.”
Building the financial system of the 21st century

The Program on International Financial Systems fosters the exchange of ideas on capital markets, financial regulation and international financial systems through its portfolio of Symposia on Building the Financial System of the 21st Century. The symposia, started in 1998, bring together senior financial leaders, high-ranking government officials, and distinguished academics from the U.S. and their counterparts from China, Europe, Japan and Brazil each year for intensive dialogue on issues affecting international capital markets. The 15th annual Japan-U.S. symposium was held this year in Karuizawa, Japan, from Oct. 26 to 28. In a Q&A, HLS Professor Hal Scott, PIFS director, talks about the symposium’s history and impact.

Q: How did the symposium get started?
A: If we go back 15 years, this is a period of problems in Japan. They had, since 1990, entered into what is still called the Lost Age. It’s a period in which their fortunes went down; there was a crash of real estate and the stock market. And the Japanese were looking for a way to deal with this. This was a full from fortunes because as late as 1988, 1989 it was, “Japan’s going to take over from the United States as the leading world economy.”

In the ’90s it went downhill and [Japan] really didn’t know how to get out of it. On the other hand, they were in some ways the closest ally of the United States. The Japanese copied us, they thought what we do is great, we were a big trading partner, a lot of Japanese investment had come into the United States, and there was a lot of U.S. investment in Japan. So there were very close ties.

I talked to people in the Japanese government—who, by the way, happen to be, in a few cases, former students—who thought there was a need for the U.S. and Japan to have a forum where we could gather together people from both sides, from a variety of backgrounds—government, private sector, academia—to talk about the issues.

Q: How have the goals or functions of the symposia changed over time, particularly in the wake of the financial crisis?
A: Originally, the U.S.-Japan symposium was focused on: How can the United States help Japan? Leaders from the Japanese financial industry and government attended this conference, and it was useful for them. We would write a report summarizing what happened and they could take this report back to their government and say, “This is what people think we should do to get support for what we want to do.” In a sense, the most progressive elements of the Japanese financial system were involved in this conference, and they could take our ideas and their ideas back to the government to try to get something done.

Starting in 2008, of course, the United States had a financial crisis. It’s interesting that for the first time a lot of issues were focused on what’s wrong in the United States and what the United States can do about it, but I would say that because of Japanese culture and the reluctance to ever tell the United States what to do, those suggestions have been quite muted. Compare that with what the Europeans say we should do and what the Chinese say we should do, which is kind of a no-holds-barred situation.

Throughout this period, things were not getting that much better in Japan either. So the problems we started with in Japan are still there, and we’ve added to them all the problems of the United States! We’ve kind of doubled the problem. But it’s made the discussions much more balanced because it wasn’t just the U.S. talking about Japan; it’s both sides talking about the U.S. and Japan.

Q: Do you have a sense of what concrete impact the symposia have had?
A: The Japan symposia have had a major impact on Japanese policy because important people from the government have attended them and brought back messages of what should be done. They provide a way for the U.S. government to deliver messages that aren’t direct to the government but get back through the symposia. So I think they’ve had real impact on Japanese policy.

I think in Europe what they’ve provided is more of a dialogue between Europe and the United States over issues that affect both sides. There’s a formal government meeting on such issues, and in a sense the symposium has become the private-sector add-on to government dialogue. It’s almost got a quasi-official function.

With China, it’s harder to know what the impact is. Still, I think it’s very useful to the United States to see not only what government officials think of our policies, but what the private sector and academic people in China think of them.

I think all around for everybody who attends, there’s a networking benefit. People form relationships; a number of these people come back every year to these conferences.

Q: Does the program have any plans to expand the symposia to other countries or other regions?
A: We’re doing one in December that will be the first time in Brazil. About three or four years ago we did one in Latin America, but it didn’t really seem like that was going to work on an annual basis. Latin America is so diverse—though you could say the same about Europe—but it’s just harder to do it in Latin America. But we have hopes that this Brazil conference, in basically the leading economy in South America, will work and hopefully have a long history.
Democrats, Republicans and Independents stood side by side at Harvard Law School on Nov. 6 to follow the presidential election results at a party organized by the Dean of Students Office.

For the first time in the history of U.S. presidential elections, both candidates of the major parties were graduates of Harvard Law School: MITT ROMNEY J.D./M.B.A. ’75 and BARACK OBAMA ’91.

Karl Sigworth ’14, sporting an HLS Republicans T-shirt, praised the law school as a place where competing viewpoints are embraced. “You are able to have an exchange of ideas that, while it’s animated sometimes, at the end of the day, is still very respectful, and you still realize that you are learning from each other, and that’s great.”

GO, HLS! In a historic first, both candidates in this year’s presidential election graduated from HLS: Mitt Romney is Class of ’75 and Barack Obama is Class of ’91.