A LETTER FROM THE DEAN

An anniversary event is as much a time to look to the future as it is to celebrate the past. A special pull-out section of this issue of *The Dickinson Lawyer* features a 175-year timeline with milestones that reflect how The Dickinson School of Law has helped shape our region, our country, and our world.

The section ends with a photo “walk through” of our new and renovated facilities in Carlisle which will be dedicated on April 16. Together with our award-winning Lewis Katz Building at University Park, our new facilities provide our students with several unique advantages. In our courtroom, for example, students were recently able to observe Judge D. Brooks Smith ’76 as part of a Third Circuit panel hearing a last-minute death penalty appeal. In our classrooms, students compare constitutional issues with their peers in South Africa and Australia. In our library, students have 24/7 access to a vast collection of resources that puts answers at their fingertips.

We’re also celebrating the 30-year anniversary of our clinical program, which began in earnest with our Family, Disability and Arts, Sports and Entertainment Law clinics. In 2008, we expanded our clinics to include opportunities for students to work on immigration and civil rights issues on a national level. Later this year, we will bring our agricultural law expertise to a new rural economic development clinic.

The level of our academic program has been raised significantly by the addition of new faculty over the past several years—the world’s leading DNA evidence expert, international human rights leaders, and other leading scholars. For the upcoming school year, in honor of the late Dale Shughart Jr. ’74 and in gratitude for his commitment to The Dickinson School of Law, we’ve launched the Shughart Fellows program. In fall of 2010 and each academic year after, the Law School will welcome as visiting assistant professors a small group of scholars of exceptional accomplishment and promise. Our faculty and students will benefit from the perspective, energy and passion of these emerging scholars.

If you have visited our Web site recently or reviewed our monthly e-newsletter, you’ll notice the intellectually vibrant calendar of events—from symposia on compelling topical issues to impressive guest lecturers and our own “Experience Penn State Law” faculty lecture series. All of these events are available to prospective students and the broader legal community via webcast and podcasts. Looking ahead, Penn State Public Broadcasting is creating a new educational public television series, “The World on Trial,” hosted by creator and co-producer, faculty member Randall Robinson, who is also an acclaimed author and human rights activist. Each program will feature an hour-long trial staged before representative juries and public audiences which will determine whether nations are complying with or violating human rights laws they helped author.

All of this translates to a record-breaking year for the Law School. We’re attracting top students to our program at a blistering pace. This year, we’ve processed more than 5,000 applications...that’s almost double where we were in 2008, and more than triple our 2002 applications. Based on the strength of our faculty of leading scholars, our cutting-edge facilities, and your support as an alumni community, our students are poised to be strong leaders—in the region, the country, and throughout the world. And that’s something to celebrate.
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FAMILY LAW CLINIC HITS 30-YEAR MILESTONE

The Dickinson School of Law’s Family Law Clinic opened its doors in 1979 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. With two students and a handful of clients, the clinic operated out of an office adjacent to Trickett Hall. Now, thirty years and some 3,500 cases later, the clinic continues to fulfill its mission of giving students authentic legal experience and opened a second office in State College, Pennsylvania, in January.

“For many law school graduates, time spent in clinical learning environments is the most memorable,” said Dean Phil McConnaughay. Up to 40 percent of our students participate in clinics and externships, and the Family Law Clinic offers the benefits of live client interaction and the ability for students to see their cases through from start to completion within their two-semester commitment. We’re also able to give back to our host communities through our advocacy work on behalf of clients.”

The clinic moved into the Dale F. Shughart Community Law Center on Pitt Street in Carlisle in 1992. Originally started under the direction of Professor Thomas Place and now co-directed with Professor Robert Rains, the clinic gives second- and third-year law students, learning under the supervision of experienced staff attorneys, the opportunity to represent low-income clients in custody, child and spousal support, adoption, dependency, and domestic violence cases. Students learn both substantive law and the essential lawyering skills of interviewing and counseling clients, negotiation, drafting pleadings and other court documents, and advocacy. Many of the cases in which students are involved come to resolution within the timeframe of the students’ involvement.

While some aspects of practicing family law have changed over the past three decades — for example, more reliance on mediation and no-fault divorces — Place emphasized that one thing hasn’t changed. “The performance of the students in the clinic continues to be extraordinary,” Place said. “They could choose a less demanding classroom experience, but instead they enroll in the clinic, handling up to ten clients at a time, juggling deadlines, and moving cases through the system.”

Students hone skills with challenging cases

“I have been lucky,” said third-year law student Rachel Allen. “I’m in my second semester with the clinic, and I’ve handled a wide-range of cases, including protection from abuse, divorce, child custody, and dependency. We help people below the poverty level who are not able to navigate the legal system on their own.”

Allen has already accepted a position to start after graduation with the Delaware Family Court, which she attributes to getting as a direct result of the excellent reputation the clinic has with the court. “When you’re in the classroom reading cases, you can become jaded,” Allen said. “At the clinic, you experience the real people behind the cases. It has made me want to do more to help.”

Law School alumni also credit their experience at the clinic for launching them into satisfying careers. Suzanne Shapiro ’90 has been an attorney with Saul E. Kerpelman & Associates, PA in Baltimore, Maryland, for more than fifteen years, representing disadvantaged children who have suffered lead poisoning.
Shapiro says that as a result of her time at the Family Law clinic, she “developed a strong interest and the start of the necessary skills needed to represent underprivileged, vulnerable children in civil litigation and appellate practice.” Shapiro has argued several cases that have set legal precedent in her area of expertise.

“Live client clinics provide a unique learning opportunity,” said Place. “The client’s case provides the context to understand the controlling law. It provides students an opportunity to reflect upon their interactions with the client, get critical feedback on their legal analysis and writing skills, and to wrestle with ethical issues. Most importantly, students gain an appreciation of the human dimension of conflicts.”

New clinic gets under way

The Family Law Clinic in State College, which opened its doors on January 11 in the Bristol Office Park three miles from campus, is a boon to both students and the community.
“We have had fantastic interest from the students,” said Clinical Supervisor and Professor Jill Engle, who is also a partner in the State College law firm Engle and Engle. Cases will be referred from MidPenn Legal Services, which has seen significant caseload increases in recent months.

“It’s gratifying to be able to help the economically disadvantaged in the community with both the expertise we have to offer and the enthusiasm of the students,” Engle said.

Engle said that the clinic will share some resources and follow the same approach as the Carlisle office, which will include having students continue to support the clinic cases during the summer months.

Brent Frank, regional manager of MidPenn Legal Services, said MidPenn is “very excited” about the new clinic. “Our Cumberland County office has benefited from the existing clinic in Carlisle for many years. Legal assistance to our eligible clients in the area of family law will help stretch our resources, as well as open a venue for representation to financially eligible citizens who MidPenn Legal Services in Centre County would not be able to otherwise assist.”

RECENT GRADUATE RECEIVES LRAP ASSISTANCE

The Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP) Committee of The Dickinson School of Law has selected Amanda Franzen ’09 as the alumni recipient of LRAP financial assistance. Franzen was chosen in recognition of her commitment to public interest law.

Franzen is a staff attorney at Kid’s Voice, a Pittsburgh-based nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting the rights of children. As an advocate on behalf of children in the dependency system, Franzen represents clients at various planning meetings, employs social workers and attorneys to best serve clients’ legal and social needs, and interviews clients to determine their expressed wishes and legal needs.

“I became interested in public interest law after working at AmeriCorps NCCC,” said Franzen. “After accomplishing service projects throughout the nation, I was inspired to make the U.S. a more just place, as well as to address and bring about social change.”

LRAP has given Franzen financial breathing space as she pursues her goal to address the root of society’s injustice. “Without LRAP, I would be living paycheck to paycheck without any savings or the ability to plan for the future,” said Franzen.

During law school, Franzen joined the Children’s Advocacy Clinic, which is under the supervision of Professor Lucy Johnston-Walsh ’97, who initiated the LRAP program at the Law School.

“The program was created in order to deal with the increasing amount of student debt and the impact on increased loan amounts on students’ ability to live on a public interest salary and to pay back their loans,” said Johnston-Walsh. “Coincidentally, I had been working on developing a LRAP at DSL ever since I was a law student here and PILF president. When I returned to the Law School as an employee, I inquired about the status of the program and was immediately handed the task of creating one.

“Given the high rates of loans and low salaries of public interest positions, it really helps recipients to be able to stay in the public interest positions for the longer term.”

Kate Cramer Lawrence, director of public interest programming at the Law School, believes LRAP is essential to any law school. “The work of public interest law attorneys is integral to the profession’s commitment to access to justice for all, and the support provided by Penn State University’s Dickinson School of Law has enabled our graduates to pursue their dedication to serving poor and underrepresented commu-
nities without the burden of unbearable debt. Penn State Law’s program is designed to compliment federal loan forgiveness and assistance programs and remains a focal point of our commitment to encouraging students to pursue public interest as a career.”

“The cost of law school can be overwhelming,” said Susan A. Bogart, director of financial aid. “LRAP changes our graduates’ lives, which in turn changes the lives of the people our graduates are able to help. It’s a wonderful cycle of positivity.”

Bogart also noted that, in addition to the Law School’s LRAP, alumni pursuing public service careers can seek assistance through two new programs created through the College Cost Reduction and Access Act: the Income-Based Repayment program and Public Service Loan Forgiveness program.

Johnston-Walsh encourages alumni to contribute to the LRAP fund. “It certainly benefits those people receiving the assistance, but it could benefit alumni employers in public interest fields by keeping their employees afloat.”

To make a gift to LRAP, contact Kelly Rimmer, director of development and alumni affairs, at KRimmer@psu.edu or 717.240.5217.

LAW SCHOOL HOLDS MOOT ON NFL CASE

Generations of law students have been challenged by the “Socratic method” of persistent questioning from their professors, but it was two law professors who were questioned by federal judges on Friday, November 20, 2009. Students took a break from the proverbial “hot seat” to hear the mooting of American Needle v. NFL, an antitrust case brought before the United States Supreme Court in January 2009.

Penn State sports law scholar and professor Stephen Ross “represented” American Needle, Inc. Arguing on behalf of the NFL was Gary R. Roberts, dean of the Indiana University School of Law in Indianapolis, an internationally recognized sports law scholar who was once counsel to the NFL. Both advocates have published on sports league antitrust matters.

The Honorable D. Brooks Smith ’76 and the Honorable Dolores Korman Sloviter, both of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and the Honorable Richard Cudahy from the Seventh Circuit served as guest judges. Judge Cudahy authored an opinion in 1995 on an antitrust lawsuit about NBA television rights.

Questions pulled the professors to a wide range of topics, including whether sports leagues should be thought of as a “single entity” like a corporation or as an agreement among separate club owners, whether licensing of property is essential for a sports entity to exist, and whether the Chicago Bears could be a viable team without the NFL. Judges questioned how the existence of the NFL enhances the value of each team’s logo.

Observing the arguments in the Lewis Katz Building were Jeff Carey, general counsel for American Needle who filed the initial lawsuit in the case, and Glen Nager of Jones Day, who argued the case before the Court. Attorneys from Covington & Burling representing the NFL were invited to join via live webcast.

While the judges refrained from discussing who should win the case, they had high praise for the experience. It was “no ordinary moot court,” said Smith, because the advocates were more experienced than student moot court participants.

“The arguments were excellent and actually caused me to rethink the case a bit from the mindset I had when I entered the oral argument today,” Smith said.

Oral argument goes beyond simply laying out one’s presentation, explained Sloviter. She encouraged future lawyers in the room to view questions from the bench as an opportunity. “The questions will tell you what bothers the judges,” she said.

“You’re there to persuade them.”

Nager called the event “extremely helpful” and said that he took six pages of notes. “An advocate always immerses himself in the facts of the case,” he said, pointing out that he appreciates perspective on the case from people who are not as immersed in it as he is.
At issue was whether the NFL acts as a single entity for Sherman Act purposes when all thirty-two teams work together to license apparel manufacturing. The suit began when the license of American Needle, Inc. was terminated by the NFL in favor of the league’s exclusive deal with Reebok.

Roberts argued that the NFL is a single entity and thus internal league rules do not constitute agreements in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Act. Ross argued that NFL’s policies about licensing trademarked logos reflected an agreement among thirty-two separate, self-interest owners, so it could constitute a conspiracy to restrain trade.

The event was sponsored by the Law School’s Institute for Sports Law, Policy, and Research.

IMMIGRATION ADJUDICATIONS: COURT REFORM & BEYOND

The Law School’s Center for Immigrants’ Rights sponsored a day-long symposium titled “Immigration Adjudications: Court Reform & Beyond” on Thursday, March 18 from 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. in the Greg Sutliff Auditorium of the Lewis Katz Building in University Park.

Leading immigration scholars, judges, and practitioners will address the current state of immigration decision-making and prospects for reforming the immigration court system. The symposium featured panels on the following topics:

- The Chronicles of Adjudication
- From the Prison to the Courtroom
- Refugee Roulette
- Court Reform and Beyond

Contributions from symposium speakers are available online at http://law.psu.edu/academics/clinics_andExternships/center_for_immigrants_rights/reform.

PRESIDENT OBAMA NOMINATES VANASKIE TO 3RD CIRCUIT

On Friday, August 7, 2009, President Obama nominated Judge Thomas Vanaskie ’78 to the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, a judicial post one step below the U.S. Supreme Court that covers all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Vanaskie will need 51 votes for confirmation by the full Senate.

Vanaskie has sat on the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania in Scranton since 1994 and served as chief judge from 1996 to 2006. Currently, he chairs Third Circuit Judicial Council’s Information Technology Committee. He previously served as co-chair of the Third Circuit Library Resources Task Force and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Judges Association. Additionally, he served as vice president and board member of the law firm Elliott, Vanaskie & Riley in Scranton, and prior to that, as a partner in the Scranton office of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, & Kauffman. After graduating from Lycoming College in 1975 and Dickinson School of Law in 1978, Vanaskie began his legal career as a law clerk to the Honorable William J. Nealon, then chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

In addition to Vanaskie’s nomination, President Obama also nominated Nashville attorney Jane Stranch for a seat on the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a release issued by the White House, President Obama said that he was honored to nominate Vanaskie and Stranch.
“Jane Stranch and Thomas Vanaskie have displayed exceptional dedication to their communities through their work and I am honored to nominate them to serve the American people as judges on the United States Court of Appeals,” President Obama said. “They will be diligent, judicious and esteemed additions to the Third and Sixth Circuit benches.”

Vanaskie currently serves on the Law School’s Board of Counselors.

MAGAZINER FAMILY HONORS THIRD YEAR LAW STUDENTS

Third-year law students Susham Modi and Alexis Snyder were honored with the Law School’s D. Arthur Magaziner Human Service Award on November 11, 2009, at the Philadelphia Chapter alumni event at the Union League of Philadelphia.

The Magaziner award recognizes law students who have demonstrated good character, sound academic performance, high ethical standards, fidelity to the highest goals of the profession, and commitment to selfless human service. The award honors the late D. Arthur Magaziner, a prominent Philadelphia attorney.

“He cared for and did things for others and took on any case with a legitimate claim, regardless of whether the person could pay,” said Maxine Flock, daughter of Arthur Magaziner. “We want to recognize students who practice law in a way that is not often practiced today, like human interest law. We look for students who are good role models, who elevate the practice of law.”

To Flock, human service means “personal service.” Flock personally reviews applicants’ resumes and helps to select the recipient or recipients.

For Snyder, community service has always been a big part of her life. Some of her earliest childhood memories involved visits to a local soup kitchen with her family. Currently, she is a Big Sister with Big Brothers Big Sisters and volunteers at fundraising events for a local fire company.

“I volunteer because I believe it is my duty to help others who are in need, and because it is both rewarding and inspiring,” said Snyder. “I hope the Magaziner family’s enthusiasm for helping the less fortunate will inspire others to lend a helping hand wherever they can. Everyone has something to contribute, and we never know when we will be the ones in need.”

Snyder came to law school because she wanted a career that would challenge her daily, require her to solve problems and find solutions in difficult situations. She also wanted to put her research, writing, and analytical skills to work to serve others. The law seemed like a perfect career.

“I have received an excellent legal education here at Dickinson,” said Snyder. “The professors challenge me every day to consider new issues, ask more questions, and look at situations from every angle. Additionally, the Dickinson alumni network has been incredibly helpful at every step of the process, from initially applying to law school to finding internships and jobs to providing advice on various areas of the law.”

She is also grateful for the opportunity to attend law school in her hometown of Carlisle. After graduation, Snyder will join the Harrisburg law firm McNees, Wallace & Nurick.

Modi was inspired to become a lawyer after witnessing firsthand the immense poverty in India. “I felt helpless when I visited India. I realized an attorney not only has the tools to assist each case he or she decides to undertake, but more importantly, each case in its own right is important because lives hang on the balance of it,” Modi said.

Once admitted into the Law School, Modi quickly focused on where he could help the most and sought out the Center for Immigrants’ Rights. The center, under the direction of Professor Shoba Wadhia, led Modi to pursue an internship at Holland & Knights Community Services Team, which was supported through the Law School’s Cherie M. Millage Summer Fellowship Program. Under the guidance of attorney Chris Nugent, Modi assisted the firm with helping an individual stay in the United States, reuniting a child with his mother, and assisting Iraqi refugees in gaining safe shelters in
the United States. For these reasons, he has been deeply involved in pro bono matters during his time at law school.

“It is families such as the Magaziner family that make it possible to literally save lives,” said Modi. “It is from the unselfish donations of donors like them that make it possible to accomplish extraordinary feats.”

Modi is currently the fellowship chair for the Public Interest Law Fund, and his pro bono work has earned him recognition as a Miller Center Public Interest Advocate.

“I have truly been blessed to able to help those that need it the most, and I hope I can continue to do so as a future attorney,” said Modi. “To do what we can as law students and attorneys is simply an obligation given the current state of the world as it exists and our ability to change it.”

LAW SCHOOL NAMES NEW BOARD MEMBERS

The Dickinson School of Law recently appointed U.S. District Court Judge John E. Jones III and James L. Patton Jr., chairman of Delaware law firm Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, to its Board of Counselors.

A 1980 graduate of The Dickinson School of Law, Jones was appointed to a seat on the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania by President George W. Bush in 2002. A native of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, Jones began his legal career as a clerk to the Honorable Guy Bowe, president judge of Schuylkill County. He then joined Dolbin & Cori, where he later became a named partner. In 1986, Jones began his private practice, John Jones & Associates.

Jones served as co-chair for Governor Tom Ridge’s Labor and Industry transition team. In 1995, he was nominated by Governor Ridge ’72 to the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (LCB) and later appointed as chairman, a position he held until his appointment to the bench. Jones was named by Time magazine as one of the world’s most influential people in 2006 for his landmark decision in the 2005

*Kitzmiller v. Dover School District* case where he ruled that it was unconstitutional to teach intelligent design within a public school science curriculum.

Patton is a 1983 graduate of The Dickinson School of Law and, in addition to serving as chairman of Young Conaway, he is a partner in its Bankruptcy and Corporate Restructuring Section. He is nationally recognized for his representation of large troubled companies and his involvement in complex asbestos bankruptcies. Patton has been ranked as a leading bankruptcy/restructuring lawyer in Chambers USA—America’s Leading Business Lawyers since its inception. He is a Fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy and chair of the American Bar Association’s Claims Trading Subcommittee. He is also a member of the American Bankruptcy Institute, the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, and serves as chairman of the Chapter 11 Committee of the Bankruptcy Law Section of the Delaware Bar Association.

The Dickinson School of Law Board of Counselors provides advice and strategic guidance to the Law School and offers input on external relations from a broad range of important constituencies. The current board members include leaders such as the first Secretary of Homeland Security and former Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge ’72; U.S. Court of Appeals Judge D. Brooks Smith ’76; U.S. District Court Judge Sylvia Rambo ’62; businessman and philanthropist Lewis Katz ’66; board chair and noted corporate lawyer H. Laddie Montague Jr. ’63; and Alcoa assistant general counsel Judith Nocito ’77.
STUDENT ELECTED AS VICE CHAIR—STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE ABA-LSD BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Kent Lloyd ’10 was elected to the ABA-LSD Board of Governors. During the annual ABA Meeting in Chicago, Lloyd was elected by Student Bar Association (SBA) presidents from law schools across the country to serve as vice chair—Student Bar Associations for the 2009-2010 term. He is one of only four national officers serving on the ABA-LSD Board of Governors.

Lloyd is responsible for overseeing the relationship between the SBA and ABA organizations at local, regional, and national levels; regularly communicating with SBA presidents at each ABA-approved law school; facilitating discussion on law student issues among the SBA presidents; assisting with drafting policy recommendations on behalf of the SBA presidents; chairing the Law Student Division’s SBA committee; attending meetings on behalf of the Law Student Division; and various other duties.

According to Kelly Howard ’10, president of The Dickinson School of Law’s SBA, Lloyd will serve as a great resource for SBA presidents at all of the 199 law schools across the country and will serve as a great asset to the Law School as he represents our school at the national level. “This is a great accomplishment for Kent Lloyd and Penn State Law,” said Howard.

ASHCROFT V. IQBAL: HAS THE U.S. SUPREME COURT SHUT THE DOOR ON ORDINARY PLAINTIFFS?

In May 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in Ashcroft v. Iqbal, which on its face, appeared to be a case about national security issues. So why has the decision caused so much discussion among civil rights advocates? The decision means that certain kinds of lawsuits can be dismissed even before a plaintiff has the opportunity to access evidence to prove his or her claim. Civil rights advocates are especially worried that courts will use Iqbal as an excuse to keep marginalized groups from being able to access the nation’s courts.

On Friday, March 26, 2010, the Penn State Law Review held a symposium titled “Reflections on Iqbal—Discerning Its Rule, Grappling With Its Implications,” composed of three panels of academics and two members of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals addressing various aspects of the decision. In addition, Judge Lee H. Rosenthal, U.S. District Court Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, and chair of the Judicial Conference Committee on the Rules of Practice and Procedure that advises the Supreme Court on its rules, was the keynote speaker.

“It is a great honor to have Judge Rosenthal keynote the symposium and share with us her thoughts regarding Iqbal—as a district court judge applying its rule and as a key participant in the continuing evolution of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,” said Professor Nancy Welsh.

What does the Iqbal decision really mean? How does it affect a plaintiff’s ability to have his or her day in federal court? Answers to these and other questions were explored during the day-long symposium.

• The first panel addressed the role of the courts and judges in providing society with both the opportunity for redress of harms and a common law-based approach to the development of law.

• The second panel explored the majority’s reference to purposeful discrimination and what it signals about contemporary understandings of race in America.

• The third panel examined implications for constitutional tort litigation, including the decision’s potential impact on supervisory liability, qualified immunity and the behavior of agency officials operating under adverse conditions.

The event was held in Lewis Katz Hall in Carlisle and simulcast to the Lewis Katz Building in University Park.
Fulbright scholar Julie Polakoski ’09 began a journey to New Zealand in February to undertake a comparative study of labor relations at the University of Victoria in Wellington. Polakoski chose New Zealand to conduct her research because of the radical labor law reforms that have taken place over the past couple of decades as well as New Zealand’s recent adoption of laws similar to America’s National Labor Relations Act. Her research will analyze the legal reforms that New Zealand has made regarding its labor laws as compared to the U.S. system, including the benefits or impediments that the reforms caused to the collective bargaining rights of workers.

“During recent years, New Zealand has made several fundamental legal changes to its labor relations system. These changes have impacted union density rates in the country, and consequently, the collective bargaining rights of workers,” said Polakoski.

The subject of workers’ rights had been near and dear to Polakoski’s heart long before she pursued law school. She grew up in a blue-collar family in a rural, coal-mining Pennsylvania town. Power plays between unions and management were something she and her family observed with keen interest, especially when she noticed how much her family’s living situation was impacted. “Seeing how hard my parents worked to provide for my sister and me, and seeing how our standard of living improved once they both took jobs at a unionized workplace sparked my interest in labor law,” Polakoski explained. When she enrolled at Dickinson College, she was a first generation college student.

“My parents always remind me that they have worked hard so that I could get the education they never received. In pursuing my education, I have had to cross the cultural divide between being raised by a blue-collar family to becoming a white-collar professional,” Polakoski said. Navigating this divide has not been easy, but she found the mentorship of Professor Ellen Dannin to be especially helpful.

Polakoski also credits her undergraduate studies abroad and internships as contributing factors in her passion for labor law. After returning from academic programs in Italy and Australia, she interned in the Office of International Visitors of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, and held a cultural affairs internship at the Embassy of Australia.

After her first year of law school, Polakoski clerked at Jennings Sigmund, P.C., a Philadelphia firm that represents the Fraternal Order of Police and the Pennsylvania State Corrections Officers Association, a union to which her parents belong. After her second year of law school, Polakoski was a Peggy Browning Fellow at the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and got a front-row seat to the operations of one of the nation’s largest labor unions. During her final semester at Penn State Law, Polakoski was a clerk in the Contempt Litigation and Compliance Branch in the Office of the General Counsel at the National Labor Relations Board.

While upward mobility has made her more aware of the privileges an education can bring, she is particularly cognizant of the socioeconomic boundaries engrained in American society and the disadvantages facing those not afforded such privileges.

“My career goal is to use my awareness, knowledge, and background to protect the interests and rights of workers, as well as give them a necessary voice in the law,” Polakoski said.
While many law students spend spring break catching up on rest and relaxation before the end of the semester crunch, Penn State Law students Hannah Suhr ’11 and Eunice Yang ’12 spent their break as public service volunteers in the Public Interest Law Fund’s Alternative Spring Break program.

Started in 2007, the Alternative Spring Break (ASB) program encourages students to embrace their public interest responsibilities as lawyers by doing public interest work instead of soaking up the sun on a sandy beach. For the past three years, a group of Penn State Law students, which included Suhr, traveled to New Orleans to help victims of Hurricane Katrina rebuild their homes and lives. This year’s ASB projects, organized with help from David Trevaskis, pro bono coordinator for the Pennsylvania Bar Association, included serving as jurors for the Regional High School Mock Trial competition, talking with high school students about post-high school career options, and participating in the Wills for Heroes program.

“I had a terrific experience working under Hannah and David,” says Yang. “I’ve long had an interest in public interest law, and I was amazed to see how much work there is to be done, but at the same time pleasantly surprised to see how much work is already being done.”

Working side-by-side with an experienced attorney, Suhr helped prepare estate documents during the Wills for Heroes program on March 6 at the Second Alarmers Rescue Squad in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. Nearly sixty local area first responders took advantage of the program.

“Working in public interest is an eye-opening experience,” says Suhr. “We read about needs, but participating firsthand makes what we read a reality. I strongly encourage students interested in public interest law to consider participating in this worthwhile and rewarding program next year.”

Co-sponsored by the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Young Lawyers Division, Wills for Heroes provides free will and other basic estate documents to first responders including police, fire, and emergency medical personnel in Pennsylvania. Staffed by lawyer and law student volunteers, Wills for Heroes brings lawyer volunteers directly to the first responders by offering the program at community sites, meeting halls, and police and fire stations.

“The volunteer work that Hannah and Eunice provided during their spring break, is a great reflection of the public interest spirit of Penn State Law students,” said Trevaskis. “We look forward to working with more Penn State Law students in the future.”

What started out for Anna Sewell, class of 2010, as a paper for a challenging seminar class has become a formal petition to protect an environmentally threatened species. Sewell identified the five-inch, golden-winged warbler as a species in decline and began the rigorous research required to file a petition with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to have the bird listed as endangered or threatened.

“My interest in environmental law is ultimately driven by my desire to protect wildlife and natural resources,” said Sewell. “The petition presented an
opportunity to use my course work to begin fulfilling this objective.”

Professor Jamison Colburn, who teaches a seminar on endangered species, advised Sewell on the process. In his four years of teaching the course, Colburn said that Sewell is the first student who converted the required paper into a full-blown filing.

“The Endangered Species Act, a federal statute enacted in 1973, only protects imperiled species if they are listed as either ‘threatened’ or ‘endangered.’ Anna’s petition is aimed at triggering the Act’s protections by having this species listed,” Colburn explained.

Currently, over 1,800 species are listed and some 250 more are pending.

To prove that the warbler is threatened, Sewell tapped into research done by the National Audubon Society and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Retired Professor John Confer, director of Environmental Studies at Ithaca College, who has conducted extensive studies of the golden-winged warbler population, said he considered filing a petition himself.

“Of the states with recent and current breeding golden-winged warblers, intensive surveys found there are now at least fourteen states with fifty-six or fewer territorial males, and of these states, ten have ten or fewer territorial males,” Confer said. He added that none of those states “can hope to sustain a golden-winged warbler population.”

Reasons for Decline and Potential Remedies

Another part of the petition addresses the reasons for the decline and potential environmental remedies. The highest growth period for the warbler was during colonial times when colonists began farming. But because of the loss of farmlands and reforestation, the bird’s habitat is dwindling. This presented a dilemma for Sewell as an environmentalist.

“In the beginning of my research, I was concerned that I had inadvertently chosen a species that depends on human disturbances such as farming, burning, and logging for its survival,” Sewell said.

Sewell credits Professor Colburn’s guidance and reading recommendations, including Forests in Time: The Environmental Consequences of 1,000 Years of Change in New England (edited by David R. Foster and John D. Aber), with turning around her thinking.

“There are responsible ways to prevent the extinction of disturbance-dependent species,” Sewell said. “A broad historical viewpoint is necessary to fully understand the conservation needs of this species...we must stabilize the population before the bird becomes extinct, and research suggests we need to take proactive disturbance measures alongside our forest conservation efforts. In other words, we should aim for a holistic approach to species conservation in an attempt to protect the greatest number of species possible.”

Sewell added that there are other threats to the survival of this species as well, including interbreeding and possible nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has ninety days to determine whether Sewell’s petition merits further study, and then it can take up to a year to determine whether or not to list the species as threatened or endangered. If that happens, the service would have to develop a recovery plan to enhance the survival of the warbler.

“My ultimate goal is for the warbler to be listed as a threatened or endangered species under the ESA, but even if the service decides a listing is not warranted, the petition should generate awareness and research into the protection of this bird,” Sewell explained.
On May 9, 2009, history was made as the Law School’s 130th graduating class became the first to celebrate its commencement ceremony at University Park. The Class of 2009 also holds the distinction of including students from the inaugural University Park class. The Law School awarded 220 juris doctor degrees and seven master of laws degree at the ceremony.

Students and families enjoyed receptions in Carlisle and University Park on Friday evening, and buses provided transportation from Carlisle to University Park for Saturday’s ceremony.

New Jersey businessman and philanthropist Lewis Katz ’66 was chosen as the keynote speaker for the event. Katz, principal of Katz, Ettin & Levin, made an unprecedented $15 million gift to the Law School in 2007. In recognition of Katz’ extraordinary efforts on behalf of the Law School, the University has named the new building in University Park the Lewis Katz Building and designated the new signature addition to the Carlisle facility as Lewis Katz Hall.

The Class of 2009 was also addressed by Penn State University President Graham B. Spanier, Dean Philip McConnaughay, and Professor Gary Gildin. Graduate Michael Colin Shaughnessy, vice president of the Student Bar Association, was chosen by his classmates as the event’s student speaker.

The Law School plans to alternate the commencement location between Carlisle and University Park every other year. The 2010 commencement activities will begin on Friday, May 14 from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., with receptions for graduates, their families and guests. The receptions will be held in Lewis Katz Hall in Carlisle and in the Lewis Katz Building in University Park.

Commencement will be held at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 15 on the campus of Dickinson College. For additional information, visit www.law.psu.edu.

Celebrating its 175th anniversary, The Dickinson School of Law has graduated more than 13,151 students during the course of its distinguished history.

**Assistant Professor Katrice Bridges Copeland**’s article “Preserving the Corporate Attorney-Client Privilege,” has been accepted for publication. She presented the article at the Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia Feminist Law Teachers Conference at Temple University School of Law and The Big Ten Aspiring Scholars Conference at the University of Illinois College of Law.


Her article “The Impact of the Married Women’s Property Act on Nineteenth Century Conveyancing Evidence from Deeds” was published in *The Seventeenth Annual Update for Feminist Law Professors* in November 2009.

On October 22, 2009, Professor Dannin was the featured speaker at the Tennessee Employment Relations Research Association in Tullahoma, TN, where she presented “Privatization Costs & Benefits.”

She also presented “Empirical Research on Collective Bargaining Law” at a Law School faculty development talk on November 9, 2009.

**Professor Gary S. Gildin**’s article “Allocating Damages Caused by Violation of the Charter: The Relevance of American Constitutional Remedies Jurisprudence” was published in *24 National Journal of Constitutional Law*, a peer-reviewed Canadian law review. His chapters “Theory and Theme” and “Cross Examinations of Law Witnesses” were published in *Trial Tactics, Tips and Techniques*, Pennsylvania Bar Institute 2009.

Professor Gildin delivered the lecture “Strip Searches and the Silo Effect: Adopting a Holistic Approach to Charter Remedies” at the Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice’s 2009 annual conference, “The Evolving World of Legal Remedies.”

He also served as program director and a member of the faculty for the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania Statewide Advocacy Training; course planner and member of the faculty for the Pennsylvania Bar Association’s statewide program “The Original Trial Tactics, Tips and Techniques”: delivered the lecture “Doctor-Patient Communication and Medical Malpractice” to second-year medical students at Hershey Medical Center; and served as a panelist for the “Trial Courts and Technology” session at the Third Circuit Judicial Conference.

**Professor Eileen M. Kane** presented “The Heterogeneity of Genetic Testing: Implications for Regulatory Coherence,” at the 2009 Health Law Professors Conference, sponsored by the American Society of Law, Medicine and Ethics, held at Case Western Reserve School of Law in June 2009.

She presented a Faculty Colloquium entitled “Back to Basics: Patentable Subject Matter” in Flux at Seton Hall Law School in September 2009.

Professor Kane was a speaker at the Networking and Security Research Institute Symposium at Penn State University in October 2009. The title of her talk was “The State of Internet Law in 2009.” Professor Kane’s article, “Achieving Clinical Equality in an Influenza Pandemic: Patent Realities,” appears in the 2009 *Seton Hall Law Review*.

Professor Kane was an invited participant at the EastWest Institute policy roundtable on “International Legal Cooperation in Information and Cybersecurity,” held in New York in December 2009.

During the fall of 2009, Professor Jeffrey D. McCausland taught a new elective, “Contemporary Issues of International Security.” This course was taught for half the semester in cooperation with the Brandt School of Global Public Policy at the University of Erfurt in Germany. Penn State School of International Affair students from State College met with their counterparts in Erfurt via teleconference for each class period and were required to work together on group projects via email and Facebook. The course was featured in an article in the German foreign policy magazine Die Welt.

Professor McCausland was also asked to work on a special task force for the Assistant Secretary of State for Arms Control Compliance and Verification on issues concerning ongoing conventional arms control treaty negotiations. He lectured at a foreign policy workshop organized by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs for all member states of the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Representatives from forty countries were in attendance at the event held in Berlin.

He lectured on Afghanistan in October at the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs in New York and subsequently appeared on the CBS late night news program “Up to the Minute” to discuss President Obama’s decision to deploy more U.S. forces to Afghanistan.


Professor Mendales was an instructor on structured finance for a meeting of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council in Arlington, VA, in November 2009.

In her role as the 2009-2010 Visiting Petersen Scholar in Gerontology and Family Sciences, Professor Katherine Pearson presented “Family Banking: The Perils of Powers of Attorney and Joint Bank Accounts” to the Oregon State University (OSU) community. She also presented “Continuing Care Retirement and Life Care Communities” to students enrolled in Housing for the Aged at OSU.

In December, Professor Pearson chaired the Elder Law Council and Section meetings at the Pennsylvania Bar Association meeting in Harrisburg, PA. As chair of the Section in 2009, she led an active membership in responding to legislative initiatives affecting older adults and their family members, including response to proposed expansion of estate recovery to non-probate assets, and support for a proposal to modernize jurisdictional issues affecting guardianship and protective proceedings for older adults.

In January, she began her residence at Queen’s University in Belfast, Northern Ireland, where she will continue her sabbatical research on law and aging policy as a distinguished senior scholar in the Fulbright program. She presented her research on patterns involved in elder exploitation at an Aging Policy program in Belfast in February and will give a week-long series of presentations on comparative social security policies at an academic seminar in Portugal in May.

On December 9, Ross Pifer ’95, director of the Agricultural Law Resource and Reference Center, presented “State Regulation of Dairy Pricing and the Dormant Commerce Clause” at a Pennsylvania Senate Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee to
address transparency in dairy pricing. He also presented and moderated the session “State Approaches to the Preservation of Farmland and the Protection of Agricultural Operations” at the 2009 Agricultural Law Symposium sponsored by the American Agricultural Law Association in Williamsburg, VA, in September 2009.

Professor Pifer has been actively involved with legal issues surrounding development of the Marcellus Shale formation and has lectured at numerous venues throughout Pennsylvania, including the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Summit and the Oil and Gas Law Colloquium. He also participated on the panel “The Evolving Eastern Oil and Gas Lease: Can We Envision a True ‘Producers 88’ for the East?” that took place at the 34th Mineral Law Conference sponsored by the Energy and Mineral Law Foundation in Lexington, KY.

Professor Thomas Place’s article “Deferring Ineffectiveness to Collateral Review: Ensuring Equal Access and a Right to Appointed Counsel” will be published in Volume 98 of the Kentucky Law Journal. In addition, the 2010 edition of The Pennsylvania Post Conviction Relief Act – Practice and Procedure will be published in February 2010.

Professor Megan Riesmeyer served as a panelist on a Pennsylvania Bar Institute program on Family Law in Pennsylvania. She provided expertise on the PFA process in Cumberland County.

Professor Victor Romero was named to the editorial advisory board for the new NYU Press book series “Citizenship and Migration in the Americas.” Professor Romero presented his latest paper, “Of Hope and Humility: Christian Realism, Immigration Reform, and Executive Leadership” at both the LatCrit XIV Conference in October and the Murphy Institute’s Christian Realism Symposium at the University of St. Thomas in November 2009.

Closer to home, Professor Romero spoke to the entering first-year class on “The Role of the Lawyer” during orientation in August 2009 and discussed Justice Sotomayor’s perspective on immigration as part of a Constitution Day panel at the Law School in September 2009.

Professor Stephen Ross completed a chapter for a Foundation Press book Statutory Interpretation Stories on the Supreme Court’s decision in Flood v. Kuhn reaffirming baseball’s antitrust exemption. The article examined Justice Harry Blackmun’s personal papers and legislative materials to conclude that both justices and congressmen thought that restricting free agency was essential for baseball, but that greater candor in its reasoning would allow a better evaluation whether the exemption should remain in force today.

He also co-authored an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the American Antitrust Institute and the Consumer Federation of America in a Supreme Court case on whether sports league rules should be characterized as those from a “single entity” not subject to section 1 of the Sherman Act, or as an agreement among thirty-two club owners.

As director of the Penn State Sports Law Institute, Professor Ross organized and moderated a panel discussion on tax policy toward big-time intercollegiate athletics. Panelists included leading legal expert Professor John Colombo of Illinois; Big Ten Commissioner Jim Delany; and Penn State Athletic Director Tim Curley. One of the major reform ideas in his 2008 book Fans of the World, Unite!, which argues that U.S. sports leagues should adopt the European sports system of promotion and relegation, was named as one of the top ideas of 2009 by wired.com.

Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, director of the Center for Immigrants’ Rights, has a forthcoming article “The Role Prosecutorial Discretion in Immigration Law,” that will be published in the Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal.

In March 2009, Professor Wadhia organized an immigration symposium titled “Immigration Adjudications: Court Reform and Beyond.” The symposium consisted of four panels and more than fifteen speakers from the academic, policy, legal, and political arenas.
Celebrating 175 Years of Excellence
A Brief Timeline of
THE DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW

Timeline and Trivia Q&A submitted by Mark Podvia ‘86

Reed was admitted to the Bar, and began practicing law in Westmoreland County.

Reed was appointed President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, which then included Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Perry Counties. He had earlier served as a member of the Pennsylvania Senate and as a Deputy Attorney General.

Reed published Pennsylvania Blackstone, Being a Modification of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone with Numerous Alterations and Additions, Designed to Present an Elementary Exposition of the Entire Laws of Pennsylvania, Common and Statute, with a Short Notice of the Judiciary of the United States, more commonly known as Pennsylvania Blackstone or Reed’s Blackstone.

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

1. In 1833 the Honorable John Reed constructed a one-story house that served as the Law School’s first home. What is the building used for today?

2. The hallways of Trickett Hall are said to be haunted by the specter of what former Law School professor and dean?

3. “Just read what you have,” “Give it the old college try,” “If it doesn’t fit give it a little push,” and “Get down here, Ever-Tite” were among the favorite classroom phrases of what professor of law?

4. No student who had this DSL professor ever forgot the case of Pierson v. Post.

5. Judge Reed’s first law student, Alfred Nevin, never practiced law but gained national fame in what profession?
9 January: The Dickinson College Board of Trustees adopts a resolution submitted by Dr. Reed authorizing the President and Executive Committee “to establish a law school in connection with the College.” The law school was granted permission to use a vacant college building, Emory Hall.

19 February: Articles of Incorporation for the Dickinson School of Law were filed with the Cumberland County Court of Common Pleas and the law school’s Charter was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Miscellaneous Docket 11, page 98. Under the terms of the Charter, Dickinson College and the law school were united under the leadership of Dr. Reed, who was to serve as law school President so long as he was President of Dickinson College. Reed later explained that he had dreamed of establishing “Dickinson University” centered around the college and law school.

18 June: The law school’s Board of Incorporators, appointed by the college Board of Trustees, first met. The Board appointed William Trickett as Dean of the law school.

September: Law classes begin in Emory Hall. Among the students in the Class of 1892 (the LL.B. is initially offered as a two-year degree) is the school’s first foreign student, Isa Tanimura of Tokyo, Japan.

1 August: William Trickett died at the age of 88.

1899

The Forum is renamed the Dickinson Law Review.

1906

Walter Harrison Hitchler arrives in Carlisle and joins the law school faculty, teaching courses in criminal law and equity.

1908

James Phillips, who might have been the law school’s first African-American students, enters the law school. Phillips was of mixed Irish/Native American/African-American heritage.

1909

Joseph P. McKeehan and A.J. White Hutton joined the faculty.

January: The first issue of The Forum was published.

September: Julia Radle, Class of 1899, became the law school’s first female student.

1910

Dr. Reed resigns as President of Dickinson College.

1918

The first classes were held in Trickett Hall.

16 August: Trickett Hall was dedicated. The Dickinson School of Law Alumni Association was organized.

January: The Dickinson Law Review was organized.

1928

1911

Professor Hitchler was appointed Dean of The Dickinson School of Law.

1930

1918

Dr. William H. Dodd joined the law school faculty.

1939

The Law School purchased a portion of the “Mooreland Tract” fronting on College Street. It would eventually serve as the site of the school’s dormitory.

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6. What was “The Dean’s Kitchen?”

7. This 1929 graduate of the Law School was named “Most Likely to Succeed,” “Most Gentlemanly,” “Most Original,” “Best Dressed,” and “Social Celebrity” in the Law School’s yearbook, The Commentator. In addition, he ranked second as “Most Popular.” Who was he?

8. Which long-time law professor studied at Philadelphia’s Curtis Institute of Music and considered a career in classical music before deciding to attend law school?

9. What did Penn State President Graham Spanier and Dickinson School of Law Dean Peter Glenn exchange to mark the merger of The Dickinson School of Law with the Pennsylvania State University?

10. Who was the Law School’s first foreign student?

11. In what year did the Law School first publish the Dickinson Journal of Environmental Law & Policy?
Ground for the Sadler Curtilage was broken in February, and the cornerstone was laid in a special ceremony on June 2. Among the items placed in the cornerstone were photographs of the Law School’s Board of Trustees, a 1951 Law School yearbook, a current issue of the Dickinson Law Review, photographs of the dormitory site and a copy of the Holy Bible.

Burton R. Laub became the law school’s fourth dean.

The law school begins awarding the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.), replacing the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) degree.

1952
Navin
Moris L. Shafer became the law school’s third dean. Dr. Louis F. Del Duca joined the law school faculty.

1956
Shafer

The Sadler Curtilage was dedicated on June 7. The first law students (all male) moved into the Curtilage in September.

1959

The law school first received state aid.

1966

The law school first received state aid.

1977

The law school first received state aid.

1974

Edgar I. King became the law school’s fifth dean. The first female students moved into the Sadler Curtilage.

1982

The law school held its first summer program in Florence, Italy, under the direction of Louis Del Duca.

1984

Dickinson International Law Annual begins publication.

1987

Michael J. Navin became the law school’s seventh dean.

12. What 1922 Law School graduate was known as the “astrologer to the stars” and was reputed to have been a psychic advisor to Ronald and Nancy Reagan?

13. What current law professor clerked for the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackman?

14. What was the tuition at the Law School in 1834?

15. When were classes first held in the Law School’s Lewis Katz Building?

16. What Law School professor was known as “The Smiling Executioner”?

17. When did the Law School begin awarding the degree of Juris Doctor?

18. What Law School alumnus and United States Senator played a role in the disputed Hayes-Tilden presidential contest of 1876?

19. In what building was the Law School located from 1890 until 1918?

20. Law school alumnus Andrew G. Curtin served as Civil War governor of Pennsylvania and earned the nickname “The Soldier’s Friend” for his efforts to aid wounded troops and the orphans of those killed in action. To what nation did he serve as U.S. Minister following the war?

21. Who was the first dean of the Law School?

22. What Law School graduate was among the defense team in the Lindbergh case, often called the “trial of the century”?

23. What Law School graduate served as a member of Eliot Ness’ famed “Untouchables”?

24. What operetta did the law students and faculty perform to mark the Law School’s sesquicentennial?

25. What Law School graduate served as governor of both the Territory and the State of Minnesota, United States Senator from Minnesota and U.S. Secretary of War?

26. When did the Law School hold its first summer session in Florence, Italy?
1989

John A. Maher became the law school’s eighth dean.

The Curtilage received its only major renovation, with a gift from Dr. Jacob Levinson, Class of 1928, funding the refurbishing. The Curtilage was thereafter renamed the “Levinson Curtilage.”

1988

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1992

1994

2001

2003

2005

2008

2010

25 September: Community Law Clinic Building is dedicated.

Peter Glenn becomes the law school’s ninth Dean.

The Dickinson Journal of Environmental Law & Policy became the Penn State Environmental Law Review.

The Dickinson Journal of International Law became the Penn State International Law Review.

21 January: The Penn State Environmental Law Review became the Penn State Law Review.

23 January: Groundbreaking for Lewis Katz Hall, Carlisle. January 9: Classes were first held in the Lewis Katz Building

January 11: Classes were first held in the new Lewis Katz Hall and renovated Trickett Hall

2000

2002

2006

2007

The Dickinson Law Review became the Penn State Law Review.

The Dickinson Journal of Environmental Law & Policy began publication.

July 1: The merger between The Dickinson School of Law and The Pennsylvania State University was completed. Dickinson’s Board of Trustees became the Board of Governors.

July 1: A three-year merger process between The Dickinson School of Law and The Pennsylvania State University began.

Philip J. McConnaughay became the law school’s tenth dean.

18 January: Ground was broken at University Park for the Lewis Katz Building.

19 January: The Penn State University Board of Trustees approved the creation of the School of International Affairs.

29 August: Law classes began in both Carlisle and University Park

27. What song did Professor Harvey Feldman sing to the Law School’s Class of 2007 at the Senior Speakers Dinner?

28. “Suppose I hit Mr. ______ over the head with a baseball bat,” “get out of bed and read the statute,” and “you only get one bite at the cherry” were favorite classroom phrases of what Law School professor and dean?

29. Who was the first recipient of the Patricia Amadure Award, given annually to staff members who exemplify the qualities of industriousness, good humor, dedication, and loyalty to the Law School?

30. To what Carlisle businessman was the 1979 yearbook, Res Ipsa Loquitur, dedicated?

31. Who was the Law School’s first female student?

32. What 1904 Law School graduate and Pennsylvania governor was a dark horse candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940?

33. For whom was the Law School’s Feldman Lounge named?

34. On what date did the Law School first open?

35. Who was the first president of the Law School following the institution’s incorporation in 1890?

36. What former law student gained fame as an actor?

37. What 1972 graduate of the Law School was the first enlisted Vietnam War combat veteran to be elected to the United States House of Representatives?

38. What law professor often discusses his “wicked and twisted sisters” in his Trusts and Estates classes?

39. The Law School’s first Master of Comparative Law students came from what countries?

40. The Dickinson School of Law is celebrating the 175th anniversary of its founding. What is the proper term for a 175th anniversary?
ON THE IMMORTALITY OF PROFESSOR JOHN REED

By William E. Butler
Emeritus Professor of Comparative Law in the University of London and The John Edward Fowler Distinguished Professor of Law at Penn State, joined The Dickinson School of Law faculty on 1 July 2005.
On July 1820 the Carlisle Republican unleashed an editorial assault upon a candidacy for appointment as President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District using language intended to outrage and incite quiescent Calvinist Cumberland County. The candidate “...”.

If true, this characterization in modern times might suggest that the candidate was quite a trendy figure, a modern man of the people, even a begrudging endorsement. Not so at the time, and the American Volunteer entered the fray immediately. The judicial opening had been occasioned by the resignation of Charles Smith as Chief Judge; Governor William Findlay had the right and duty to appoint a replacement. His choice was a 34-year old practitioner, former Deputy Attorney General, and sometime member of the State Senate – John Reed.

The American Volunteer, having announced the intended appointment on 13 July 1820 with relish (“If we are not much mistaken, the appointment of John Reed, esq. as president judge will do honor to [Governor] Wm. Findlay, and to the bench. He will be found to possess energy and firmness, an acuteness of perception, and sufficient legal acquirements to decide promptly”), was offended by its rival newspaper’s criticism: “No sooner is the appointment of Judge Reed announced then both he and the Governor are attacked by the fault finding men; the Carlisle Republican entered the fray immediately. The judicial opening had been occasioned by the resignation of Charles Smith as Chief Judge; Governor William Findlay had the right and duty to appoint a replacement. His choice was a 34-year old practitioner, former Deputy Attorney General, and sometime member of the State Senate – John Reed.

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The Carlisle Republican appeared to back off: “We now, assure Mr. Reed, and all his friends, and the public generally, whether Federalists, Patent republicans, Democrats, Old School reformers, Corruptionists, anti Corruptionists, or by whatever other name, title, sect, description or designation, they may be known, or called, that our animadversions neither were intended to injure his character, wound his feelings, or prejudice him in the public estimation, either as a man, a Politician, a Lawyer, or a Judge, or even a dancer”. The American Volunteer saw this as “acknowledgement of error”, which prompted the The Carlisle Republican to expostulate:

The editors of the Volunteer seem so bent on making this gentleman a ‘conspicuous’ character, that they are determined, if they cannot make him shine on the bench, they will make him conspicuous in the newspapers; or if they cannot make him figure as a Judge, they will at least make him ‘cut a figure’ in some way or other, or in some situation or other, should it even be in a Ball-room.

The American Volunteer had measured and characterized their candidate well. He would and did serve Cumberland County as President Judge with distinction, but more importantly he would within a decade produce a major treatise on the law of Pennsylvania and found one of the nation’s leading institutions of higher learning in the law.

According to his own recollections, John Reed was born in Millerton, Pennsylvania, on 5 June 1786, the son of General William Reed, who distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War and in 1790 was a member of the Convention from York County which in that same year framed the first Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. William Reed later served as a Senator in the State Legislature, representing York and Adams counties in 1806.

In the remarkably concise and self-effacing set of Reminiscences of his life, written for his children, Reed relates that after six years near Millerton his father exchanged the family tract for a larger plot of land on Tom’s Creek, near the Maryland line and the family migrated there in 1792. He remained on the farm until the age of seventeen, when he was sent together with his brother William to Grammar School under the care of the Rev. Mr. James Dobbin at Gettysburg. He attended Dickinson College with his brother, graduating with the class of 1806, and then the two of them studied law under the supervision of William Maxwell, Esq., of Gettysburg. In 1809 he was admitted to the Bar and “settled down for practice in Greensburg, Westmoreland County” on 1 April of that year. For several years he practiced in the counties of Somerset, Indiana, Armstrong, and Westmoreland, acting as prosecuting Attorney in the latter two counties.

He married Elizabeth Guthrie in 1812, who died in 1817 leaving one son, James G. Reed. Two other children died within a few weeks of their mother. In 1815 John Reed was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania. He served for four years and then declined re-election. For a brief period in 1818 he performed the duties of Deputy Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In December 1819 he
remarried, on this occasion Mrs. Sarah Ann Read of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

His judicial career commenced on 10 July 1820, when he was appointed the President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, which in those days comprised the present counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, and Perry. The appointment, he said, was “unsolicited and unexpected”. He remained in that office until February 1839, when a new Constitution of Pennsylvania limited judicial terms to ten years. In April 1821 he moved with his family to Carlisle and resided in that community for the remainder of his life. When his judgeship was abolished, Reed returned to the practice of law in the Cumberland, Adams, Perry, and Juniata counties and to the Law School which he had founded. The Dickinson College awarded Judge Reed the degree of M.A. (honoris causa) and Washington College in Washington, Pennsylvania conferred the LL.D. (honoris causa) in 1830. John Reed died at Carlisle on 19 January 1850 in his sixty-fourth year.

This rather barebones account of his life, drawn from his Reminiscences, omits his contributions to legal scholarship and to legal education and a not unexciting career as judge and legal practitioner. The origins of The Dickinson School of Law, on the other hand, have been set out in painstaking and admiring detail by Burton Laub. But we can conjecture a bit about the milieu in which Reed worked and lived. What is missing – in the historical record and perforce in the Laub volume – is a sense of the intellectual measure of Reed and his conceptual thinking which impelled him to produce a monumental legal treatise and to found a law school to go with it.

We have little empirical background evidence to work with, not least because of Reed’s reticence in speaking about his enterprise and the lack of his personal papers and library with which to work. The Law School records speak for themselves and have been thoroughly mined by Laub. But we can conjecture a bit about the milieu in which Reed worked and lived.

At the time Reed was elevated to the office of President Judge, his colleagues in Philadelphia, under the leadership of, inter alia, Peter S. du Ponceau (1760-1844) were establishing the Law Academy as an educational institution for intending legal practitioners. Reed will have known personally, and most probably also the writings of, Hugh Henry Brackenridge (1748-1816) – one of the most distinguished jurists ever to grace the precincts of Carlisle (where he is buried) and a major figure in American letters. There is every reason to suppose that Brackenridge’s unrealized intention to produce a “Pennsylvania Blackstone” may have inspired Reed to do precisely that.

Reed, moreover, was close to influential circles in higher education. Having graduated from Dickinson College, he later served as a Trustee from 1821 to 1828. During that time he had acted as a member of an Executive Committee of the trustees charged with preparing a plan for the general development of that College and will, therefore, have been well informed about the financial difficulties being experienced. It is surely no coincidence that Reed’s written proposal to the new trustees of Dickinson College (the Methodists having succeeded the Presbyterians in managing the institution) to form a Law School attached to but not formally part of Dickinson College was submitted at the timely moment that this happened. It is almost certain that Reed was well apprised of the financial position and deftly structured his proposal for a Law School to help address the financial crisis without aggravating it.

We know, moreover, that Reed was at least thinking about law schools and legal education because at the 1830 commencement ceremony of Dickinson College Reed took part in a debate in which he supported the proposition: “Would it be expedient for the United States to establish a national university?”

Surely the historical record speaks for itself: Dickinson College, chartered in 1783, was on the eve of its fiftieth anniversary destitute and temporarily closed. A new Board of Trustees formed on 6 June 1833 had completed the transfer of the institution from Presbyterian to Methodist control. Two days later the Trustees found themselves at their first meeting with a formal written proposal from Judge Reed to establish a law school that would have a “nominal connection with the College”.

Within not more than one hour of consideration, the Trustees resolved that “... a professorship of law be recognized by the Board of Trustees in connection with the college...”, that the “department be under his entire superintendence and control...”, [that] “this professor is not to be considered as a member of the Faculty of the college”, That upon the termination of a regular course of study and a favorable testimonial of the professor, for the time being, an appropriate diploma will be granted by the Faculty of Dickinson College... it being understood there will be no expense to the college arising out of the establishment herein provided for”. This resolution having been adopted unanimously, Judge Reed was then, also unanimously, elected the “Professor of Law in connection with Dickinson College”. This course of events, the present author would suggest...
me are compelling evidence for considering the founding date of Dickinson School of Law to be 8 June 1833, and not 1834. An institution comes into being when its existence is recognized and its faculty appointed, not when teaching commences (1 April 1834).

When he made his submission to the trustees of Dickinson College, John Reed had another weapon in his arsenal, although he made no mention of this in his letter to the trustees: his three-volume (1600 pages) treatise, Pennsylvania Blackstone. There he eloquently stated the importance of the study of law:

In other classes of the community, besides the practitioners of the law, the nature of our government, and the peculiar nature of its institutions, demand a more particular attention to the study of the general principles of jurisprudence, than is required in any other country. The political and civil liberty of the state – the rights of person and of property; with all the blessings of free government, are deposited in the hands of the people themselves. The whole government is emphatically under their direction ... To be entirely ignorant of the judicial policy of the state in a citizen required to perform these high duties, would be a reproachful absurdity. 15

The existence of a master plan, a vision for the future of legal education, in the mind of John Reed is difficult not to imagine. The context in which he lived and worked and his achievements suggest a man of uncommon intelligence, a genuine jurist learned in the English and Pennsylvania common and statutory law and judicial practice, a gifted and lucid writer, a judge whose sitzfleisch on circuit will have allowed him to while away idle evenings in country inns by writing his treatise (which must have taken years), a pioneering practitioner of the comparative method in legal research, an educator dedicated to his calling, and an individual of perseverance and means whose commitment extended to building a home next to Dickinson College with space for a law school in the basement. There he conducted classes until his death in 1850. 16 It proved impossible to find a suitable successor, and the Dickinson School of Law passed into abeyance for some years.

John Reed is buried in Carlisle next to his second wife, Sarah, the graves marked by headstones that could do with some attention. In the same graveyard lie the remains of Carlisle’s other pre-eminent jurist, H. H. Brackenridge, whose mark needs serious restoration. It is appropriate to record that John Reed, this scion of American legal education and the founder of The Dickinson School of Law, has at long last found his place amongst the Good and the Great in the American National Biography.

Footnotes
1 American Volunteer, 13 July 1820, p. 1.
2 American Volunteer, 20 July 1820, p. 3.
3 The Carlisle Republican, 25 July 1820, p. 2.
4 American Volunteer, 27 July 1820, p. 3.
5 The Carlisle Republican, 1 August 1820, p. 2. It must in the interests of full disclosure be reported that several members of the faculty of the Dickinson School of Law signed up for a beginners’ course in ballroom dancing at the local Community Center in September 2009. All have vigorously denied aspirations for holding judicial office.
6 Burton R. Laub apparently did not know of Reed’s Reminiscences. He does not mention them, and records that Reed was “... born on Marsh Creek in York (now Adams) County ...” without mentioning a precise date. B. R. Laub, The Dickinson School of Law: Proud and Independent [1983], p. 9 (Sesquicentennial Edition).
7 The manuscript reposes in the Archive, Dickinson College, at I开了, Mary – 1947-57. Also see M. Landis, “Hon. John Reed”, Dickinson Law Review, XXXVIII (1934), 161-163. The manuscript is in John Reed’s own hand and is accompanied by a type-written transcript of much later date.
8 Laub believes that John Reed did not graduate from Dickinson College. Laub, note 6 above, p. 9; the Dickinson College records show him as a graduate in the class of 1806.
12 The Letter has been widely published in various accounts of Dickinson College and the Dickinson School of Law. See, among others, W. H. Hitchler, “The Dickinson School of Law”, Dickinson Law Review, XXXVIII (1934), 148. The original letter, now in fragile condition, is held in the Law School Archives.
13 Quoted in ibid., pp. 148-149.
14 In reporting the Trustees meeting on 11 June 1833, the Secretary of the Board, Charles B. Penrose, said that the Hon. John Reed had been elected “Professor of Law of Dickinson College”. See Hazard’s Register of Pennsylvania, vol. XII, no. 8 (6 July 1833). The inaugural address of the Rev. J. P. Durbin, delivered in Carlisle upon the reopening of Dickinson College on 10 September 1834, mentioned the “Law Professorship” and said that “this department” is expected “to open the ensuing spring”. It had in fact already commenced operation on 1 April 1834. International law, the general principles of law, and the constitutions of governments, particularly our own, were the subjects of Judge Reed’s lectures. The address is printed in Hazard’s Register of Pennsylvania, vol. XVI, no. 16 (18 October 1834). The Rev. Durbin simply extracted the sentences from a Minute of the Board of Trustees without editing the text. This becomes evident from the report in Hazard’s Register of Pennsylvania, vol. XII, no. 21 (9 November 1833).
16 In 1833 Judge Reed purchased for the sum of $600 the land tract at the corner of what is now High Street and S. West Street. He built there one of the finest homes in Carlisle for the residence of his family and to accommodate the law school that he had determined to establish. It stands today with extensive additions and refurbishment as the home of the President of Dickinson College. In the afternoon of 6 November 1833 Charles Coatesworth Rawn, called to the Bar in Dauphin County in 1831, strolled by the Reed home to look at “... a very singularly constructed house about being built by Judge Reed”. See Historical Society of Dauphin County: The Charles C. Rawn Journal #4, Book 4, 9/25/33-1/2/34, 6-4. The house was sufficiently completed for law school lectures to commence on 1 April 1834.
In front of Trickett Hall at the Dickinson School of Law, Pennsylvania State University, in Carlisle stands a marker erected by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission which reads in relevant part: “Dickinson School of Law – Oldest law school in Pennsylvania; founded in 1834 by the Honorable John Reed, eminent jurist and author of ‘Pennsylvania Blackstone’”. The marker rightly draws a linkage between the founder of Dickinson School of Law and the monumental introduction to the laws of Pennsylvania which most are unaware of, including bibliographers and the antiquarian bookdealers who from time to time are able to offer a copy of what has become quite a scarce book. There is every reason to suppose, in this author’s opinion, that the two enterprises were linked, that Judge John Reed wrote his massive treatise with the founding of a law school in mind – that he intended not only to create an institution in which the learned science of law could be taught in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but that he produced a first-class “textbook” for his students who would attend that law school.

The career of John Reed has been addressed elsewhere in this issue. Here we turn our attention to the book itself. In December 1830 readers of the Carlisle literary journal were advised that “there is now in the Carlisle press and will shortly appear, ‘A Pennsylvania Blackstone,’ being a modification of the commentaries of Sir Wm. Blackstone, so altered as to present an elementary exposition of the laws of Pennsylvania, common and statute, with a short notice of the judiciary of the United States, in two volumes ...”. By July 1831 the treatise was ready, enlarged to three volumes, “for delivery to subscribers and others” at $10 the set. "From a cursory glance at its contents, we cannot doubt but that this commentary will be of real value not only to the student of law, but to all who are agents in its administration; and individuals whose concerns are extensive and transactions important,
will do well to peruse it, as it may save them from suits which consume both their time and their money.”

Although no list of subscribers accompanies the book, the local bookshop in Carlisle operated by James Loudon advertised on 4 July 1831 the availability of the book for subscribers and described itself as such. Other local press reprinted the notice of publication from the *Messenger*.

It is hardly surprising that John Reed should have chosen Sir William Blackstone’s (1723-80) *Commentaries on the Laws of England* as his point of departure for an exposition on the laws of Pennsylvania. First printed at Oxford in four large volumes between 1765 and 1769, a decade or so prior to the American Revolution, the *Commentaries* professed intention was to introduce the English gentleman to the science of law. Composed in an elegant style rarely if ever seen in earlier legal works, the text was directed at the student, the layman, the legal practitioner, and even the jurist. The method of exposition was Pandectian – from the general to the specific – and historical, from the past to the present. The treatise even included the criminal law (“public wrongs”).

Demand was remarkable by any standard. A large four-volume work, magnificently printed with wide margins, was not inexpensive, yet more than 1000 sets of the Oxford edition had been sold in the United States alone by 1771, prompting the Philadelphia printer Robert Bell to offer a local edition (at a savings of seven pounds sterling over the price delivered from England). Bell was astonished to receive more than 1500 orders from throughout the colonies. As time passed, American lawyers made Blackstone their own, subsequent editions containing anti-monarchical annotations or references to American judicial practice in addition to or in place of English. In 1803 St. George Tucker (1752-1827) of Virginia produced what became for many years the preferred version on the American market and certainly that enjoying currency when John Reed was learning the law in Pennsylvania and preparing to write his own edition.

It may be too that Reed was influenced by a fellow judge based in Carlisle, the jurist and novelist Hugh Henry Brackenridge (1748-1816). In his *Law Miscellanies* Brackenridge declared his essence of his lectures in his own Dickinson School of Law. Although there is no record of sales, the number of surviving copies in libraries suggests that the book is uncommon. Of the twenty-five or so copies recorded, some are microforms, and the title is difficult to find in the antiquarian book trade. Reed’s personal library was apparently dispersed after his death, and with the temporary closure of the Law School whatever books were held for the students, whether Reed’s personal property or not,
also disappeared. The books apparently did not become part of the Dickinson College Library.

The United States Supreme Court reported opinions contain a citation to Reed’s treatise on one occasion for the proposition that “In Pennsylvania, the English mortmain acts are in full force”. The book also was cited in a report prepared by the Commissioners Appointed to Revise the Code of Pennsylvania, which referred to it as a “recent valuable edition of Blackstone’s commentaries”. There were evidently no reviews of the book other than announcements and advertisements in the local Carlisle press. Marvin seems to be correct in saying during the twilight years of Reed’s life: “… the work is a medley of English, federal, and local law, that never received much approbation from the profession in Pennsylvania, and is probably not known outside of the state”.12

That the book enjoyed a short press run may be indicated by another circumstance. On or about 31 December 1847 a young man in New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania purchased a blank ‘copybook’ bound in half calf for the purpose of taking notes on his reading as part of his studies for the Bar and, who knows, perhaps fulfilling a New Year’s resolution. On the back endpaper he recorded eighteen titles of works to be read, among them: “Chitty’s Blackstone 2 Vol.”; “Penna. Blackstone. 3 Vol.”, etc. The first page records the volume to be the “Common-place Book of Davis B. Kurtz” and is dated 1 January 1848. There follows Kurtz’s précis of “Pennsylvania Blackstone” set out in a clear hand on 242 foolscap pages. One may speculate why Davis Brook Kurtz (1826-1906), a leading member of the Lawrence County bar in Pennsylvania and Vice-President of the National Bank of Lawrence County where he represented railroad and business interests and had accumulated property estimated at one million dollars at the time of his death, should have troubled to painstakingly summarize Reed’s massive treatise. Known, it seems, as the “Nestor” of the Lawrence County Bar, it may be simply that Kurtz derived pleasure from composing “chronicles” based on diverse sources. John Reed was alive and teaching in his law school at this time, so that if the book were still in print, Kurtz should have had little trouble in arranging to purchase a copy. Perhaps, indeed, he did purchase a copy and simply used the Common-place book as a study device. Kurtz was admitted to the bar on 7 January 1850. But it cannot be excluded that Reed’s book was sixteen years on out of print and available only in the second-hand market. In either case, the book was still required reading by those seeking admission to the Pennsylvania profession and possibly not readily obtainable.

There is, however, another dimension of intellectual impact founded in conjecture and rumor. Precisely when and where the rumor originated has not been traced. The first mention of the rumor identified to date originates in the history of The Dickinson School of Law: “An unsubstantiated and unconfirmed rumor claims this [Reed’s Pennsylvania Blackstone] to be the ‘Blackstone’ which Abraham Lincoln studied in preparation for the Bar”. In the past three decades Lincoln Studies have advanced considerably. Most Lincoln specialists are unaware of the rumor; none can confirm it, but neither can it be conclusively disproved.

In Lincoln’s day, as in John Reed’s, most lawyers “learned the law” by finding an established lawyer willing to take them in to “read” law and learn by observation. John Reed had done precisely that upon graduating from Dickinson College in 1806. Lincoln is believed to have begun reading law books in the same year during which Reed published his Pennsylvania Blackstone, that is, 1831 and based on his reading even began to draft legal documents for friends and neighbors. By 1834, the same year that Reed’s new law school commenced operations, Lincoln had determined to pursue the law as a profession. It is accepted that “Lincoln read more than Blackstone’s Commentaries, but not much more”.15

No one contests that Lincoln studied Blackstone, probably primarily Blackstone. The question is whose edition and where did he acquire or consult a copy. What seems to be the preferred version is recounted by Lincoln’s legal biographer: Lincoln “… remarked that the best stroke of business he ever did in the grocery line was when he bought an old barrel from an immigrant for fifty cents and discovered under some rubbish at the bottom a complete set of Blackstone’s Commentaries. That was a red-letter day in his life, and we have his own word for it that he literally devoured the volumes … if Lincoln’s choice of a profession must be attributed to a law-book, no more plausible selection than Blackstone’s Commentaries could possibly be made”. Whether the old immigrant was passing through New Salem, Illinois, in a wagon fresh out of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, containing the just-published edition of Reed’s Pennsylvania Blackstone in three volumes or a four-volume edition edited by another, or even an early eighteenth-century printing of Blackstone pristine has so far not been established.
Reed’s *Pennsylvania Blackstone* is a milestone in yet another respect: it is by far the largest work printed in Carlisle, Pennsylvania during the first half-century of printing in that town. The printer, George Fleming (1800-65), undertook the task a few hundred yards away from where Reed built his home (and Law School in the basement) in 1833, for the printing house was accommodated in the back of the old court house that eventually burned to the ground in 1847.

One may speculate how the author and printer worked together. Possibly John Reed acquired and simply tore apart a set of William Blackstone, marking the passages that he wished to reproduce and supplying his own interpolations in manuscript hand either in the margins or on separate sheets of paper. That approach might have minimized issues of legibility (having worked with Reed manuscripts, this writer can testify that his hand is better than most, but still not an easy one). Alternatively, perhaps Reed wrote out the entire text in hand, copying out those passages of relevance and supplying his own. This would have made the task more difficult for the printer, but been consistent with what he normally received from authors.

Fleming was born in Westmoreland County (now Armstrong County), Pennsylvania. He came to Carlisle to begin his career as a printer in 1816. His mother’s brother, George Phillips (d. 1824), was active in publishing the *Carlisle Herald*, and upon his death she took over the newspaper while retaining her family name on the masthead. Thereafter George Fleming and his mother collaborated in a number of publications as printer, publisher, or both.

Whether John Reed originally planned to publish his book in Carlisle, or did so after shopping the manuscript about Philadelphia printers, is unknown. Reed did assume the role of publisher—the *Pennsylvania Blackstone* was printed by George Fleming “for the author”. The commission to publish given to George Fleming will have been the largest and probably the most successful project of his career as a printer (Fleming went bankrupt in 1843). No other work printed by Fleming or anyone else in Carlisle begins to approach in size the 1625 pages in three volumes which John Reed had produced. Paper at the time was being produced in nearby Mt. Holly.

George Fleming was in Carlisle what in modern terms we would call a major cultural presence. In addition to his newspaper(s), he printed church music, religious tracts, hymns and psalms, belles lettres, and sundry minor ephemera. He was elected Prothonotary in Carlisle for one term (1836-39) and involved for some time in the Anti-Masonic Party, among other popular causes and movements. Following his financial reversals, Fleming evidently spent some time in the freight business. In 1849 he went with a small group of Carlisle adventurers to California to seek his fortune in the gold fields. He returned for a brief period in Spring 1850 to collect his family, and then returned to California by ship in Alameda County. His relationship with the law was not entirely over, for he was elected Justice of the Peace for at least four terms and then appointed an associate judge of the County Court for a term in which death intervened. Thus did the printer of Professor John Reed’s treatise himself succeed to the bench in his own right.

As noted above, the *Pennsylvania Blackstone* was announced as having been published on 4 July 1831 (copyright is recorded as the “title of a book” having been deposited on 9 May 1831). Whether the price of $10 was for bound copies or unbound sheets is not clear from the advertisements. Bookbinding was available in Carlisle at the time from, among others, Archibald Loudon (1754-1840), whose bookbinding press is on public display at the Cumberland Historical Society. Although Archibald Loudon ceased his publishing activities in 1816 and saw his stock of 4000 volumes dispersed by the sheriff at public sale in 1818, he apparently continued to bind books until late in life through the bookshop of his son, James Loudon. A number of copies examined of *Pennsylvania Blackstone* were bound in sheep without a binder’s label, suggesting an unsophisticated provincial binder working with basic equipment.

A good deal of work remains to be undertaken with respect to John Reed. The fate of his personal library is unknown, but knowledge of its contents would help us understand better the materials he used to prepare both his lectures and his treatise on the law of Pennsylvania. Although a few of his lecture notes survive, there must have been more. His judicial decisions remain unanalyzed, as does his law practice in the area. No citizen of Carlisle has left a more enduring legacy to future generations than John Reed as educator and jurist.
FOOTNOTES

1 See Morris L. Cohen, *Bibliography of Early American Law* (1998-2003), II, p. 235, who notes Reed's judicial role and laconically says: "He also taught law at Dickinson College" (item 5365).
2 *The Messenger of Useful Knowledge*, I (December 1830), p. 79.
3 A complete set of this journal is held by the Dickinson College Library. The publisher was George Fleming.
5 *Carlisle Herald*, 7 July 1831, p. 1.
7 It is believed that no less than 5000 copies of the first Tucker edition were sold in the United States by subscription. See Receipt and Note from Birch and Small to St. George Tucker, 22 February 1803, Tucker-Coleman Collection, Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, brought to our attention by C. E. Klafter, Boston University, via D. W. Stowell, Director and Editor, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, Springfield, Illinois.
8 Brackenridge was a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court from 1799 who chose to publish a number of his works in Carlisle. His *Law Miscellanies: containing an Introduction to the Study of the Law; notes on Blackstone's Commentaries, shewing the Variations of the Law of Pennsylvania from the Law of England, and what Acts of Assembly might require to be repealed or modified; observations of Smith's edition of the laws of Pennsylvania; strictures on decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on certain Acts of Congress, with some law cases, and a variety of other matters, chiefly original* appeared at Philadelphia in 1813 or 1814, but was printed by Alexander and Phillips in Carlisle for the Philadelphia publisher. Brackenridge had died before Reed moved to Carlisle.
9 In addition to the OCLC recorded copies, the Cumberland County Historical Society possesses a set, volume two of which bears a fragment of John Reed's autograph signature, possibly part of a presentation inscription. A set was sold in November 2005 for $2000 by an antiquarian bookdealer to a private individual, and at least two other sets are known to be in private collections. The Dickinson School of Law has the copy which belonged to the former Dean, Walter Harrison Hitchler (1883-1959) and bears his rubber-stamp exlibris.
11 See B. R. Lath, *The Dickinson School of Law: Proud and Independent* (1983), p. 11, fn. 5. This is the Sesquicentennial Edition of the history; the rumor also was reported in the 1976 edition of the same title, p. 5.
13 See D. W. Thompson, *Early Publications of Carlisle, Pennsylvania 1785-1835* (1932). This labor of love must be used with extreme caution, for it abounds in misprints and inaccuracies. Most titles were apparently not described de visu. Thompson describes Reed's treatise as appearing in 1830 and 1831, giving correct pagination of the volumes. All sets seen by the authors are dated 1831 throughout. Thompson may have relied upon announcements in the press about the forthcoming appearance of volumes one and two and then assumed they bore the dates 30. He is not the only bibliographer to report 'ghost' editions. Also see R. R. Shaw and R. H. Shoemaker, *American Bibliography. A Checklist of American Imprints ...*, for the relevant entries.
16 Sir William Blackstone. The Clarendon Press of Oxford University only printed Blackstone's work in 1765-69; it did not act as the publisher. Blackstone paid the printing costs and later sold the copyright to the booksellers. He earned some 14,000 to 16,000 pounds sterling – an immense sum – from the project, most of which the Clarendon Press at Oxford would have received had it acted as the publisher of the work. See T. Barnes, "Notes from the Editors" for William Blackstone Esq., *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (1994), p. 10 (Gryphon Editions).
Even a foot of snow couldn’t keep Law School staff from moving its Carlisle operations back to its historic location on the corner of College and South streets. On Monday, December 21, after spending more than two years in transition space at 1170 Harrisburg Pike, Law School faculty and staff once again reported for work at West South Street. Classes began in Lewis Katz Hall on January 11, 2010.

The centerpiece of the Carlisle building project includes the addition of an elegant new Lewis Katz Hall. Renovated and rebuilt to comply with LEED standards, the facilities feature state-of-the-art classrooms, a new courtroom/auditorium, an exterior courtyard, and an environmentally friendly vegetated green roof. The unified H. Laddie Montague, Jr. Law Library is completely interconnected with the University Park campus via the most advanced high-definition, digital audiovisual telecommunications system available.

The transition marks the end of a two-year, $50 million construction project, which includes the addition of a new signature Lewis Katz Hall, named in honor of the principal donor to the project philanthropist and businessman, Lewis Katz ’66, for his $15 million gift to the Law School. The project also includes an extensive renovation of historic Trickett Hall, the Law School’s home since 1918, which will house the Law School’s library, named in honor of H. Laddie Montague, Jr., a prominent Philadelphia lawyer and trial attorney who has committed $4 million to the school.

The Law School celebrated the start of the project with a groundbreaking ceremony on January 23, 2008. A formal dedication ceremony of Lewis Katz Hall will take place on April 16, 2010.
The 200-seat courtroom/auditorium features a mobile podium and movable counsel tables to accommodate varied speakers and events.
The courtyard can be accessed, weather permitting, via a 16-foot wide door on the far side.

A legislative hearing room is equipped with technology to allow real-time legislative hearings as well as access to remote speakers.
Designed to “harvest the daylight,” this skylight will provide an ever-changing skyscape to people who gather and study in the commons area below.

The terrazzo flooring uses recycled components, and the Spanish Cedar in the curtain wall frames is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.

A classroom test of the audiovisual equipment is under way.
Now snow-covered, the “green” roof was planted in the fall and will reduce (and clean) storm water runoff, lower the building’s “heat island” effect, and provide visual interest.

The Library features a variety of study choices.
The reading room of the H. Laddie Montague Jr. Law Library overlooks Beaver Stadium and Mt. Nittany.

Custom-milled hardwood study carrels line the ramp of the law library.

Lewis Katz Building
University Park, PA
TRIVIA ANSWERS
1. Since 1890 the Reed House has served as the home of the President of Dickinson College. A second floor was added to the structure in the 1890s.
2. Walter Harrison Hitchler, who became professor of law in 1906 and who served as dean of the Law School from 1930 until 1954.
4. Dr. William H. Dodd, who taught at the Law School from 1939 until he retired from full-time teaching in 1984, regularly devoted the first few weeks of Property I to the case. Appropriately, he named his farm “Blackacre.”
5. Nevin attended the Western Theological Seminary after graduating from law school and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. He authored numerous books on religion and theology and served as editor of the Encyclopedia of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
6. During his tenure as dean, Morris Shafer had a “Coke Room” installed in the basement of Trickett Hall. The students renamed it “The Dean’s Kitchen.” It remained in use as a student lounge/lunch room until 1985 when a new student lounge was opened in the Center for Advanced Legal Education. That lounge was eventually named the Café per Se.
8. Dr. Louis F. Del Duca, who has taught at the Law School since 1956.
9. They exchanged sweatshirts. President Spanier traded a gray Penn State sweatshirt with Dean Glenn for a dark blue Dickinson School of Law sweatshirt.
10. Issa Tanimura of Tokyo, Japan, Class of 1892. While a student, Tanimura “conceived the idea of holding a fair and entertainment after the manner of those given in the Empire of Japan” with the proceeds going to fund the Law School’s library. He never practiced law but served as Japan’s agricultural ambassador to the world and introduced sheep farming to Japan.
12. Carroll Righter, who died in 1988, was one of America’s leading psychics. His portrait appeared on the cover of the March 21, 1969, issue of Time. Righter’s syndicated daily column appeared in 166 newspapers around the world. In 1971 he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from The Dickinson School of Law.
13. Professor Kit Kinports clerked for both Justice Blackman and for U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Abner Mikva. Prior to coming to the Law School, she was a professor of law at the University of Illinois College of Law.
14. $75 per year.
15. The new facility opened for faculty and staff on December 22, 2008. The first classes were held in the building on January 9, 2009.
16. That title belonged to F. Eugene Reader, who served as a professor of law in either a part-time or full-time capacity from 1932 until 1978, teaching courses in corporate and administrative law. In addition, he served as law librarian from 1936 to 1946 and as assistant to the dean from 1947 to 1952. Reader was a partner in the Harrisburg law firm of Rhoads, Sinon and Reader. The Law School awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1966.
17. On March 26, 1966, the Board of Trustees approved the awarding of the Juris Doctor degree to students who held an undergraduate degree. The degree was first awarded at the 1966 Commencement ceremony on June 4, 1966. It replaced the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) degree.
18. James Kerr Kelly, United States Senator from Oregon and a graduate of Judge Reed’s Law School, signed a telegram endorsing the “purchase” of a Republican elector to vote for Tilden, the Democratic candidate. He later explained that he was under a misapprehension as to the telegram’s contents, and a Senate investigation into the matter was dropped. Kelly later served as chief justice of the Oregon Supreme Court.
19. The Law School was housed in Emory Hall, a former church that was owned by Dickinson College. The building was torn down shortly after the Law School moved into Trickett Hall; Grace United Methodist Church now occupies the site.
20. Curtin was minister to Russia from 1869 to 1872 under President Grant.
21. The first dean was William Trickett, who served as dean from 1890 until his death in 1928. The plaque on the Law School’s portrait of John Reed identifies him as having been dean from 1834 to 1850; however, he never held that title. Officially, Reed was professor of law at Dickinson College. In some correspondence he referred to himself as “Law School Superintendent.”
22. C. Lloyd Fisher, Class of 1923, served as local counsel in the case. Fisher maintained that his client, Bruno Hauptmann, was innocent and wrote several articles on the trial after his execution.
23. William Gardner, a 1909 graduate of the Law School, was, at age 50, the oldest of the “Untouchables” who fought Chicago mob boss Al Capone during the Prohibition era. A member of the Chippewa tribe, Gardner played football at the Carlisle Indian School while a law student, and played
professional football for a time following graduation. It was Gardner who recruited Jim Thorpe into professional football.

24. They did Gilbert and Sullivan’s “Trial by Jury,” with performances taking place at the Allison United Methodist Church. Among those who participated was Professor Harvey Feldman.

25. Alexander Ramsey, a graduate of Judge Reed’s Law School. Ramsey County, Minnesota, Ramsey County, North Dakota, the city of Ramsey, Minnesota, and the city of Ramsey, Illinois, are all named for him.

26. The summer program in Florence was first offered from June 15 to July 10, 1981. The Law School faculty who taught in the program that year were William Keating, Joseph Kelly, and Louis Del Duca. Tuition for the program was $500, which included a $100 registration fee. It was estimated that housing could be obtained for $50 per week, and that food would cost $10 per day. A second program, based in Vienna and Strasbourg, was added in 1985.


28. Dean Walter Harrison Hitchler. Dean Hitchler, who dedicated almost his entire adult life to the Law School, lived in a suite in the Sadler Curitlege. It was reported that when he died, several baseball bats were found in his suite.

29. Cathy Brown, who has worked in the Administrative Services Office for twenty-nine years.

30. The yearbook was dedicated to the memory of George Alexis, owner of the Femina Bar. “The Fem” was the Thursday night gathering place for law students for several decades. The Fem later became T.J.’s Saloon, then Blondie’s Inn.

31. Julia Radle, Class of 1899. She served as an editor of The Forum — probably making her the first female law review editor in the nation — and she was secretary of her class and vice president of the Dickinson Law Society. A superior elocutionist, Radle regularly spoke at Law School events. Following her admission to the Bar, Radle practiced law with her brother until his death in 1902. She then returned to teaching. Julia Radle died in 1970 at the age of 94.

32. Arthur Horace James lost the nomination to Wendell Wilkie on the sixth ballot. James was several years younger than most of his classmates, and his yearbook entry lists him as “the Peck’s Bad Boy of his class.” He was admitted to the Luzerne County bar before his 21st birthday — the examiners did not ask his age, and he did not tell. The 1967 Law School yearbook, Res Ipsa Loquitur, was dedicated to Governor James.

33. The lounge was given by David N. Feldman, Class of 1919, in honor of his parents, Nathan and Tillie Feldman. It was dedicated on April 12, 1957. The Feldman Lounge was originally located on the first floor of Trickett Hall and served as a student lounge. It was eventually moved to the basement of Trickett Hall and converted to a staff lounge.

34. April 1, 1834.

35. The Rev. Dr. George Edward Reed was president of both Dickinson College and The Dickinson School of Law until his retirement in 1911. A powerful speaker, Reed offered lectures to the law students in “the Art of Forensic Discourse.” Reed had hoped to establish a university centered around Dickinson College and The Dickinson School of Law; however, he was unable to secure funding.

36. Clarence Muse, Class of 1911, appeared in 220 motion pictures in an acting career that spanned more than sixty years. Among the movies in which he appeared was “Hearts in Dixie,” the second talking picture ever made. He was a founding and charter member of the Screen Actors Guild. He also co-authored Louis Armstrong’s theme song, “When It’s Sleepy Time Down South.” There is evidence that he may have been the Law School’s first African-American student. The Law School awarded Muse an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1978; he died the following year.


38. Professor of Law Les MacRae often uses those terms to reference his sisters. At one time he described them as “the wild women from Waco”; however, both women have long since moved from that Texas city. The readers may rest assured that, in actuality, Professor MacRae’s sisters are neither wicked, twisted, nor wild.

39. The school’s first M.C.L. students were Prabodhchandra Maganlal Joshi, Class of 1970, from Jamnagar, India, and Timotheus Pohl from Germany. The M.C.L. degree was last awarded in 1992; it was replaced by the Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree in Comparative Law.

40. Demisemiseptcentennial.
In January, Harvard University Press released The Double Helix and the Law of Evidence written by arguably the world’s leading legal expert on DNA and other forms of scientific evidence, David H. Kaye, Distinguished Professor of Law and Weiss Family Scholar at Penn State University Dickinson School of Law. Bridging law, genetics, and statistics, this book is an authoritative history of the long and tortuous process by which DNA science has been integrated into the American legal system. The Dickinson Lawyer spoke with Professor Kaye about this landmark book.
Why did you write this book?

I always thought it was a fascinating area of the intersection of science and the law and wanted to put down in a systematic way the ideas that I’d had that had previously appeared in law reviews and in less accessible places. The book gave me an opportunity to synthesize material I had been working on and to provide what I hope is the definitive history of DNA evidence.

Talk about the importance of DNA science.

Within the law, DNA evidence has been extremely important. Take for example, the instances of exonerations, now in the high 200s, of individuals long imprisoned as a result of DNA evidence. That has changed public perception of the criminal justice system. It has forced a lot of people to have second thoughts about the death penalty; it led to a moratorium of the death penalty in Illinois. It led to enhanced procedures, additional protections, and additional reviews after trial of how things are run.

In history there have been a lot of applications involving DNA. I write about the Romanovs, the last Tsar and Tsarina and their children. DNA finally provided a definitive analysis showing that the remains found in graves in Siberia were, in fact, those of the Romanovs. Some of the work on that incidentally was done by a professor at Penn State who at the time was with the armed forces DNA laboratory. Applications involving DNA spans the spectrum to include things like wildlife conservation. It’s possible to identify species via DNA, so one can show that what’s being sold is being done in violation of the Endangered Species Act. There are many fancy restaurants that instead of selling caviar are selling second rate fish. There have been a lot of applications … too many to write about.

Is there any case in the book that “turned the tide” in the use of DNA evidence?

In the early days of DNA testing, a case known as People v. Castro in a trial court in New York was a turning point. Not because it made new law, but because the defense with the aid of a very astute molecular biologist was able to show that what the laboratories were testifying to was not always an open and shut matter; that there could be mistakes. Once that happened, the defense bar became much better educated about it.

The second watershed event was not a case. It was a scientific article titled “DNA fingerprinting dispute laid to rest.” What was significant was it was written by two scientists who had been adversaries in court—one being the chief scientist for the FBI, the other being the main scientist in the People v. Castro case. It gave the courts confidence, and we saw a series of opinions which confirmed the notion that the basic method of calculating probabilities was a reasonable method.

In the book you describe a number of instances where, because of confusion around DNA evidence, potentially guilty defendants were released.

In the early days of DNA evidence, a whole series of challenges were raised. Initially it was very difficult for the defense bar to counter this very impressive form of evidence. Within a few years that changed. We reached a period where questions that had been raised were dividing the scientific community. The division was reflected in court testimony. Those doubts led some courts to overturn convictions or remand cases. But that doesn’t mean guilty went free.

A judge wrote a popular book where he described an Arizona case in which a young girl was attacked, killed, sexually molested, and left in the woods, and there was a ton of evidence connecting the defendant with the body—including things like a broken metal piece that seemed to come from his truck, bottles of Suntory vodka that matched the ones found in his truck, all kinds of things … but there was a blood stain and they used DNA evidence for that. The Supreme Court of Arizona said there was a problem with the way it was introduced. And the judge who wrote the book asked, “How could it happen that they could release this obviously guilty person?” Well the answer is they didn’t. The court also decided the error was harmless because there was so much other evidence. I won’t say that there isn’t a single case where someone who might have been guilty got off, but there are some costs to any system of review.
And that brings us to O.J.

No court said there was a problem with that DNA evidence. The defense was able to argue that the result was not conclusive: maybe it was in fact planted at the scene of the crime, maybe it was contamination that moved OJ’s blood from one vial and some traces were transferred to some material being analyzed, a sock at the crime scene. The evidence was introduced and the jury chose not to convict. That’s not a case about judges’ doubts about DNA evidence leading to an acquittal; that was simply a case, as with any evidence, where the defense was able to raise some doubt.

Have there been any recent developments you would have written about in your book?

Last week the Supreme Court issued an opinion involving a prisoner who sought to be released based on testimony in the case twelve years ago by a DNA expert which had two problems that were only recognized eleven years after the trial. The federal courts granted him a petition for writ of habeas corpus saying there was a violation of the U.S. constitution as a result of the testimony. That’s a fascinating case to see. How is it that this mistake was made?

The mistakes were made because the experts did not fully understand probability, and the prosecutor pressed the expert to characterize the information to make it “easier” for the jury to understand and distorted the results and the expert went along with it. The Supreme Court did not agree that the case rose to the level of a constitutional violation.

Another area that I plan to write about is the result of finding someone who matches in a DNA database. What people call “cold hits.” Is the evidence that’s generated from a cold hit less reliable than evidence that comes about when there is a known suspect? Some courts have said different statistics should be presented than in a case where there is not a cold hit.

Who do you hope will read the book and what do you hope they’ll get out of it?

Lawyers, of course, and law students would get something out of it—about how evidence gets developed and how appellate courts deal with it; people with an interest in law or crime, cases in forensic science, which is an area of popular interest. People who are interested in science and in genetics. There’s a lot of material in the book that tries to explain simple, even more sophisticated, concepts about genetics that have been brought to bear on this area of forensic science and of identifying people.

Also, scientists who get involved in the legal system. One of the book’s themes is how scientists get led to take more extreme positions than they would otherwise be inclined to do because of the nature of the adversary system. The scientific community needs to be aware that individual scientists need to approach their role as experts not so much as partisans, but as defenders of truth. The problem that the legal system has is that with forensic science we end up with a picture of the world that is distorted because the people with the most extreme views end up presenting those views in court. And the silent majority of scientists you don’t hear from; probably because they aren’t as interesting to the lawyers.

What other key messages will readers find in the book?

Using science in court is hard to do it right. It requires lawyers and judges to understand a lot about the science. They don’t have to be research scientists. They don’t have to be technicians. But they have to know enough to understand what’s going on and to know whether the statements the experts are making are well founded. The lawyers need to be able to translate that information into a form that a judge or a jury can understand. Lawyers need to be able to understand more statistics and probability because we’re hearing more of those things in these cases with expert witnesses involving scientific testimony. It’s an area that’s been neglected in the law school curriculum.

For the more casual reader, there is a popular perception that it’s a mechanical process. You get results. You’re either guilty or innocent and the DNA speaks the truth. That goes too far. DNA is a tool. It gives information depending on how well the analysis is done ... garbage in, garbage out. The result is that in some cases, perhaps in many cases, it’s open and shut. In other cases it’s not. There’s ambiguity and that’s something else lawyers need to be able to spot and identify.
“This is not just a ‘man’s world,’ says Stacey M. Brewer ’05, founder and CEO of Hampton Blu Entertainment, LLC.

“My goal is to ultimately be one of the most influential people in the music industry,” said Brewer. “What’s rare about me, however, is that I’m a woman, and there are not too many female moguls running a successful independent entertainment company. I hope to be one of the few who will be highly influential and inspire other professional women to go after their dreams, despite the inevitable adversity.”

Hampton Blu Entertainment, LLC is a New York City-based entertainment company involved in music publishing and artist management. Brewer’s goal for the company is to produce music that has universal appeal as well as longevity. In order to achieve her goal, Brewer focuses her energy on developing artists and songwriters that are both innovative and commercial.

Brewer networks with top executives in all fields of the entertainment industry, including music, film, television, fashion, and print.

“That’s the golden rule, you have to network,” said Brewer.

She also spends her time strategically developing, branding and promoting her company and artists. “The internet has made the world a lot smaller, so it’s not just about the tastes of Americans, but the tastes of the international community,” said Brewer. “Hampton Blu is a world company.”

Brewer began her love affair with music at an early age. She learned to play instruments, including the saxophone, piano, and clarinet, and studied the music of the greats, such as Motown & Stax, The Beatles, Quincy Jones, Teddy Riley, and Michael Jackson.

“Whenever music was played or heard, I would come alive and all inhibitions would disappear,” said Brewer.

Brewer would not only study the music, but would study the lives of these great musicians and those in the music business. She would read biographies of her idols, and at the age of 10, caught the management bug and started a singing group of her own. Brewer would set up rehearsals and demos and choose songs for the group, and by the age of 13, she was co-writing songs and setting up photo shoots.

“I had vision and would execute that vision with no fear,” said Brewer. “I still have that vision today, so much that I have been aggressive on my journey and have worked with such great companies like Universal Music Group (Interscope and Motown) as well as Sony Records.”

At Sony Records, Brewer was fortunate enough to work in the Artist & Repertoire Department with Michael Caplan, veteran executive in the music industry. Caplan has worked with artists such as Michael Jackson, Timbaland, and Ginuwine.

“I feel fortunate to be connected to him” said Brewer. “He definitely encouraged me to start my own company.”

Created in 2008, Hampton Blu is in its infancy stage, but has nonetheless blossomed quickly due to Brewer’s songwriting abilities and her presence on the frontlines of the New York City music industry scene.

“The most satisfying part of my job is watching the dreams of my clients and artists come true, partic-
ularly my client H. Wood, a popular underground hip-hop artist in the tri-state area who is about to be launched nationally,” said Brewer.

Due to advances in technology and shorter attention spans, Brewer believes we are part of the “right now” generation. “Trends change today in a matter of seconds,” said Brewer. “So to maintain your ‘shine’ you have to constantly ‘wow’ people and reinvent yourself.

“Furthermore, it’s extremely difficult to get folks to purchase music today; you almost have to offer them a sandwich and some lemonade with their CD before they will consider buying your product. But I will always go back to what Berry Gordy, the founder of Motown, has always said, ‘Just make good music, stupid!’ At the end of the day, people will buy good music. So, that is my goal: to always create and help others create simply good music that is innovative and has longevity.”

Brewer acknowledges The Dickinson School of Law for its impact on her career today. “Had I not gone to law school I would have not likely been able to start my own company as easily as I did or to connect with artists on a business level like I have,” said Brewer. “I am also grateful to Professor Geoff Scott. It was because of him that I was exposed to the music industry on a major level. I appreciate how he opened the door for me to be a part of the Entertainment Law Clinic, where I was able to learn firsthand how the music business really worked. I have taken those lessons and applied them to my company today.”

In the music industry, where you’re more likely to get a “no” than a “yes,” Brewer is proud of herself for never giving up when a door closed. “I had to look within myself to find that open door,” said Brewer. “The key is to believe in yourself and to press forward despite the naysayers.”

Brewer resides in Queens, New York, the hometown of the great Russell Simmons, the founder of Def Jam, and continues her search for new talent.

RESULTS MATTER
To Special Education Lawyer

Brian Jason
Ford’s ’04 story is one of coincidence and possibility. It’s a story about a boy with a learning disability, who, against the odds, grew up to become a lawyer, but even more importantly, a special education lawyer.

We begin his story during the summer after his first year of law school.

At that time, just like a typical law student, Ford called every lawyer he knew to ask for a summer position. Ultimately, his efforts resulted in a summer internship with the School District of Philadelphia’s Office of General Counsel. During his internship, Ford spent time with a number of practice groups, including special education.

“I knew nothing about special education law, even though I am a product of special education,” said Ford, who, from first through fifth grade, attended a school for students with learning disabilities.

After his summer internship, Ford became a research assistant for Professor Nancy Welsh, who, coincidently, was working on a paper about Pennsylvania’s special education mediation system.

“My experience at The Dickinson School of Law has been invaluable to my career,” said Ford. “I am sure that I have achieved better results for my clients through the skills that I developed in Dickinson’s advocacy and dispute resolution certificate program. Dickinson is one of few schools to offer an education law seminar.”

During the summer after his second year of law school, Ford took an internship with the Law Offices of Caryl Andrea Oberman, a small special education law firm that represents parents and students in the Philadelphia suburbs. Ford was hired by the firm after graduation, and later held positions with King,
Spry, Herman, Freund & Faul, LLC, and The Comegno Law Group. He is currently an associate with the law firm Dischell, Bartle, Yanoff & Dooley, PC (DBYD), headquartered in Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and serving clients throughout southeastern Pennsylvania.

“DBYD has developed a comprehensive education law practice, offering one-stop-shopping to school districts,” said Ford.

Ford handles special education cases for DBYD’s school district clients and provides education law representation to private schools. If there is no conflict, he will accept cases on behalf of students and their parents. The majority of his time is spent defending school districts that are accused of violating special education laws. His work also includes obligations and responsibilities, policy development, compliance, school discipline, student speech, and employment.

“The motto of my law firm is ‘Results Matter,’” said Ford. “I take this to heart. My best days at work come when I receive decisions from judges and special education hearing officers that favor my clients. Receiving the fruit of intense preparation and strong advocacy is very rewarding.

“At the same time, the biggest challenge of my job is bridging the gap between special education pedagogy and special education law. I am routinely called upon to assess the legality of special education programs. To do this, I consult with teachers and school administrators who, for the most part, do not have a legal background. I do not have a teaching background, but I must speak my clients’ language to do my job. To meet this challenge, I do my best to keep abreast of the latest developments in special education teaching and methodology, not just special education law.”

Ford was the first attorney to successfully argue at the Due Process Hearing level of the U.S. Supreme Court for the decision in *Shaffer v. Weast*. Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, when parents of a disabled child and a local school district reach an impasse over the child’s individualized education program, either side has a right to bring the dispute to an administrative hearing officer for resolution. The question was which side had the burden of proof—the parents or the school district? A summary of the case can be found online at http://www.law.duke.edu/publiclaw/supremecourtonline/ceerants/2005/schwea.

Last year, he also obtained a decision that allowed a school district to provide safe transportation to a student with a seizure disorder. A copy of the decision is published online at http://odr.pattan.net/files/ODRdecs/9512-08-09.pdf.

“My job is very fulfilling,” said Ford. “Special education cases are intensely fact-specific and no two are the same. While I practice in a niche area, I get to explore a huge variety of issues. Some attorneys I have confronted on the other side of the aisle may have a different point of view, but I believe that my work is helpful to the public education system—for both schools and children. I enjoy the actual work of being a lawyer, and I feel like I am part of a profession, something more than just a job.”

Professionally, Ford is most proud that his work makes a difference in the public education system. “While I advocate for school districts, I believe that all students benefit from a functional, legally compliant special education system,” said Ford. “My work helps school districts meet their mandate to provide a meaningful education to students with disabilities.”

Ford’s goals for the near future are to build the education law practice at DBYD while helping schools find practical ways to meet their obligations under special education laws.

“What I like most about the law is that it provides a structure for our society, not just a mechanism for resolving disputes,” said Ford. “Special education is a good example of this. The law does much more than provide a way for parents and school districts to resolve their disputes. It represents our will as citizens, through our elected officials, that ideas like equality, inclusion, and meaningful instruction are part and parcel to the education of students with disabilities.”

Ford lives in Philadelphia with his wife, Emily. They recently welcomed their first child, Alexander on January 18, 2010. When not in the office, you’ll find Ford listening to podcasts or enjoying lively debates at the local comic shop’s book club meetings.
Jason Buhi ’06 recently spent two years in the People’s Republic of China as a Rotary International ambassadorial scholar. During his two years abroad, Buhi earned an LL.M. from the University of Hong Kong and worked as a senior research fellow at the Comparative Law Center of the City University of Hong Kong.

“I was a restless law student, ambitious to study abroad in a meaningful way,” said Buhi. “The LL.M. degree would achieve two of my professional goals: first, to start my path toward a career in legal academia, and second, provide an introduction to a foreign legal culture. Rotary was my vehicle for making that dream come true.”

Rotary is a worldwide organization designed to advance world understanding, goodwill, and peace. “At its core is a conviction that all people and all nations can be united,” said Buhi. “Members meet regularly in their local communities and volunteer their free time to combat hunger, improve health, support education, encourage professional ethics, and promote peace around the world.”

Buhi’s interest in comparative governance and diplomacy began in 1999, when President Clinton hosted his Middle East peace initiative at Shepherd University, Buhi’s undergraduate alma mater. Buhi went on to complete the certificate track in international, foreign and comparative law at The Dickinson School of Law.

“Comparative lawyers look behind the rules of law rather than at the rules themselves,” said Buhi. “We examine the historical, sociological, psychological, and political reasons why specific laws are adopted. Through studying others we learn about ourselves, gaining perspective from which to identify the presuppositions that circumscribe our own actions, yet are often taken for granted.”

Buhi eventually decided to focus his energy on China because of the values it shares with the United States, which include enterprising work ethic and the power of education. “I cherish these virtues and believe they form
a solid foundation for cooperation between our peoples,” said Buhi.

The Ambassadorsial Scholarship is the largest privately funded international study program in the world. Scholars are trained to serve as goodwill ambassadors. As private citizens they represent the values of their home countries. Scholars are assigned to a host club and are required to give numerous presentations about their homelands and professional pursuits. Buhi was assigned to the Rotary Club of Hong Kong North and delivered more than thirty lectures on Sino-American legal issues.

Buhi also participated in a Rotary mission of mercy to the Sichuan Province, a mountainous region in western China that was devastated by a severe earthquake. Over 70,000 lost their lives and over 18,000 went missing. The Rotary’s mission was to provide a brief diversion for classrooms full of orphaned school children and relocation camps for homeless victims.

“Every participant from that mission emerged a changed person,” said Buhi. “I’m humbled to have witnessed the inspirational resolve of the survivors, and for the rare opportunity to communicate to them that their ongoing welfare is not just a national concern but a universal one.”

Although Buhi was based in Hong Kong, he lived among Chinese mainlanders and traveled throughout the mainland as much as possible. He also focused on the neighboring city of Macau, serving as the first scholar dedicated to the ex-Portuguese enclave.

As a senior research fellow at the Comparative Law Center of the City University of Hong Kong, Buhi worked for Professor Lin Feng, one of the world’s leading English-language authors on Chinese constitutional and environmental law. Buhi was honored to co-author a series of articles with Professor Feng that discussed developing transboundary air pollution abatement mechanisms that can operate in the unique constitutional context of “one country, two systems.”

“I intend to fill a knowledge gap we have about Chinese constitutionalism,” said Buhi. “Most Western scholars dismiss or ignore the Chinese tradition, given the tumult the nation experienced in the twentieth century. Yet, a different and dynamic China has risen from these tribulations and to accept inertial or pre-dictable thinking about their jurisprudence or our bilateral relationship is hazardous.”

Buhi continues to write about the rise of the China Investment Corporation, China’s new sovereign wealth fund, and the implications for private Western corporate governance as state-owned entities buy large percentages of voting stock.

Currently, Buhi serves as a law clerk to the Frederick County Maryland Circuit Judge G. Edward Dwyer. He has also reunited with his Law School mentor, Professor Larry Backer, to co-author an article analyzing the most recent Chinese constitutional reforms through the prism of the Yijing, a Chinese folk oracle.

In the near future, Buhi plans to return to full-time diplomacy and/or academia, working toward earning his own classroom and the directorship of a comparative law center.
Alumni, students, staff, faculty, and friends gathered in Carlisle October 23-24 to celebrate the 2009 Dickinson School of Law Alumni & Reunion Weekend.

The annual golf tournament at Mayapple Golf Links opened up the weekend’s activities on Friday afternoon. Students joined alumni on the course for some friendly competition, with the team of Ryan Starr ’10, Kirk Klett ’10, Keenan Klett ’11, and Josh Young ’11 taking first place honors. Later that evening, the law community gathered for a casual welcome reception at Alibis, a favorite local restaurant.

On Saturday, alumni picked up some CLE credits with programs presented by Ross H. Pifer ’95, the director of the Agricultural Law Resource and Reference Center; Gail Partin ’93, associate director of the Law Library; Judy Swarthout ’92, associate law librarian; Nancy Welsh, professor of law; and David A. Fitzsimons ’84, a member of the Carlisle law firm of Martson Deardorff Williams & Otto.

In the afternoon, students, alumni, faculty, staff, and friends convened for the Scholarship Luncheon & Alumni Awards Ceremony, sponsored by Yelen Law Offices. The event honored Professor Emeritus Christine H. Kellett ’75 with the 2009 Lifetime Achievement Award and recognized the school’s endowed scholarship donors and student recipients.

Valerie Eifert ’10 honored donors on behalf of all scholarship recipients with her special remarks during the luncheon. “The camaraderie and mutual support that I see among many of you, that I saw at the golf outing and at past year’s events, are a happy reminder that my relationship with Penn State Dickinson doesn’t end the day I graduate,” said Eifert. “So thank you, alumni, for serving as such great examples of the relationship students can and should seek to develop with Dickinson. In both direct and indirect ways, your involvement has made this school more successful than it could be otherwise.”

Following the recognition of scholarship donors and recipients, the General Alumni Association (GAA), together with the faculty and administration of The Dickinson School of Law, honored and recognized Kellett with a portrait, commissioned by the law faculty, and the school’s Lifetime Achievement Award for her “lifetime of service and contributions to the community.”

“Professor Kellett became the first woman to be hired as a full-time faculty member of the Law School,” said George Joseph ’82, president of the GAA. “As a female faculty member, Professor Kellett brought a unique perspective not only to teaching law, but to the nurturing of law students generally. Thus, today, we are not only honoring Professor Christine Kellett, but we are honoring ‘Ma Kellett,’ as she became known to all of her students.

“In her own style, she has nurtured more than a generation of lawyers, who will be forever grateful. Given the love and affection that the members of our association have for ‘Ma Kellett,’ and all that she...
did to mold our legal careers, it is entirely fitting that we honor her again and recognize her as this year’s recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award.”

Professor Laurel Terry spoke of Kellett as “an integral part of the heart and soul of the Law School.” She went on to share highlights and memories of her time with Kellett, as well as the legacies of Kellett’s life and career. “Although I think the students were always first in her heart,” said Terry, “make no mistake, Chris Kellett was also a scholar. Chris cared deeply about the issues, she did her homework, and she knew her stuff.”

Following Terry’s remarks, Kellett approached the podium, while Terry and Professor Harvey Feldman unveiled her portrait. Following the unveiling of the portrait, Professor Thomas M. Place gave his remarks about Kellett.

“Chris was a valued colleague. From the very beginning, as a participant in faculty meetings, hiring meetings, or as a member of a committee, you could always depend on Chris for good judgment, thoughtful reflection, and solutions to difficult problems. Most important for me, Chris was and continues to be a wonderful friend,” said Place.

Professor Nancy Welsh concluded the ceremony with her remarks. “After Professor Kellett retired, I wondered whether she might worry about whether or how she had made a difference here,” said Welsh. “I wondered if she would fear that she would be forgotten. She’s heard today from former students and from colleagues about the many ways in which she has continued to play a role in our lives and how we miss her. But I also want her to know that she is present in the life of this law school every day.”

Alumni & Reunion Weekend concluded with tours of the new Lewis Katz Hall and reunion and alumni dinners at the California Café, where the class of 1959 celebrated its 50th year reunion. Returning members included Bill Kollas and his wife, Dianne; John Sullivan; Paul Waters and his wife, Sylvia; Sherwood Yergey and his wife, Phyllis; and LeRoy Zimmerman and his wife, Mary.
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ALUMNI EVENTS

Tuesday, April 13, 2010
“Pennsylvania’s Energy Future”
Presented by Seth Blumsack, assistant professor of energy policy and economics, Penn State Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts
Harrisburg, PA
For more information or to RSVP, call 800-548-5466 or alumnitravel@psu.edu

Friday, April 16, 2010
Carlisle Building Dedication — 3:30 p.m.
Lewis Katz Hall
333 West South Street, Carlisle, PA
RSVP by April 9 to 888-DSL-ALUM (375-2586) or alumni@law.psu.edu

Saturday, April 17, 2010
Race Judicata 5K run/walk – 9 a.m. rain or shine
Lewis Katz Hall, 333 West South Street, Carlisle, PA
Race proceeds will benefit the Loan Repayment and Assistance Program (LRAP)
Cost: $20 per adult; $10 for age 17 and under
Registration information coming soon

Harrisburg Senators Baseball Game and BBQ — BBQ 6 p.m. • Game 7 p.m.
Harrisburg, PA
Cost: $12 - adult; $6 - ages 12 and under • Tickets are limited
Children under the age of three are free (No seat provided)
Ticket includes admission to the game and all-you-can-eat buffet style BBQ dinner
RSVP by April 14 to 888-DSL-ALUM (375-2586) or alumni@law.psu.edu
Co-sponsored by DSL GAA and SBA Alumni Relations Committee

GAA Meeting
Lewis Katz Hall, Carlisle, PA • Time: TBD

Saturday, April 24, 2010
Blue and White Football Game • University Park, PA

Wednesday, May 12, 2010
Pennsylvania Bar Association Annual Meeting
Reception 5:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Hershey Lodge, Hershey, PA
RSVP by May 7 to 888-DSL-ALUM (375-2586) or alumni@law.psu.edu

Wednesday, May 26, 2010
Northeastern Pennsylvania Alumni Chapter Reception and Dinner
Reception 6 p.m. • Dinner 7 p.m.
The Woodlands, 1073 Highway 315, Wilkes-Barre, PA
RSVP by May 24 to 888-DSL-ALUM (375-2586) or alumni@law.psu.edu

Visit www.law.psu.edu/alumni for event details.

Now Hiring Director of Alumni Relations
Penn State’s Dickinson School of Law is seeking an experienced Director of Alumni Relations to oversee, plan, and implement all functions and activities of the Law School’s alumni relations program. This job will be responsible for planning new programs and activities aimed at enhancing alumni involvement and participation; working in close coordination with the Law School’s Career Services Office to identify, establish, and facilitate networking opportunities for students (which will require close interaction with alumni in various career fields, hiring partners of targeted law firms, members of the judiciary, corporate officials, non-profit administrators, etc.); coordinating alumni relations efforts for our LL.M. graduates; providing oversight of and developing news and features for our written and electronic alumni publications, including the alumni magazine and alumni Web pages; organizing and conducting a comprehensive alumni outreach and communications program; developing and managing all alumni committees and volunteer programs; working with alumni advisory boards; and acting as a liaison between the Law School and the Penn State Alumni Association. This position, which is based at our Carlisle location, will report to the Director of Development and Alumni Affairs. Requires Bachelor’s degree or equivalent, plus two years of work-related experience. J.D. degree is a plus. Requires a working knowledge of Microsoft Office including Access and Excel; familiarity with Internet-based communications; some overnight travel and weekends; and a valid driver’s license. Must exhibit refined and poised communications skills and have the ability to interact meaningfully, confidently, and effectively with professionals of all levels of experience and authority. Must possess strong organizational, writing, and marketing skills and be goal-oriented, self-motivated, and able to lead and motivate volunteers.
rate law firms in the United institute's seminar on resolving real estate Title Defects. William was also the moderator, author, and lecturer on the Pa meeting in Lancaster, Pa. to the assessors association of Penn state's college of the Lib -

William F. Hoffmeyer ’61 LLP, was recently selected by his


Thomas L. Kearney III ’77 was nominated on both the Republican and Democratic ballots as the nominee for York County (PA) district attorney and took office in January 2010.

R. Burke Mclemore Jr. ’77 has been appointed to the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He will serve a three-year term. Burke is a partner at Thomas, Thomas & Hafer LLP, in Harrisburg.

Barbara R. Mclemore ’78 was recently named corporate ethics officer at Gannett Fleming, an international planning, design, and construction management firm. With more than 28 years of experience, she also serves as vice president and general counsel. Based in the firm’s Harrisburg, PA, office, Barbara provides leadership and oversight on the continued development, implementation and promotion of Gannett Fleming’s ethics program.

Karen F. Copenhaver ’79, a partner at Choate, Hall & Stewart LLP in Boston, MA, was chosen by Intellectual Asset Management (IAM) magazine as one of the world’s top IP strategists. As part of this elite list, Karen is featured in the June 2009 IAM 250 – A Guide to the World’s Leading IP Strategists. Keith Blank ’80 was awarded his doctor of ministry degree, summa cum laude, from Gor-don-Conwell Theological Semi- nary, Charlotte, N.C. The Honorable John E. Jones III ’80 is the recipient of the 2009 Geo- logical Society of America’s President’s Award. In recognition of Constitution Day, Judge Jones spoke on “Evolution, Intelligent Design and Religion in the School” on September 17 at Bridgewater College. On December 1, he presented “Our Constitution’s Intelligent Design” at Penn State’s University Park, PA campus. Judge Jones was appointed as a federal judge on the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania in 2002.

Joseph U. Metz ’80, a partner in Dilworth Paxson’s Corporate Investigations and White Collar Group, was recently invited by Judge Scirica to join the Middle District of Pennsylvania’s committee to review the reappointment of the Federal Public Defender.

Daniel L. Sullivan ’81 joined the Carlisle, PA, law firm of Saidis, Flower & Lindsay. Daniel represents individuals, businesses, and government clients in a wide range of business and personal disputes. He also handles litigation involving wills, trusts and estate administration.

Stephen Busterna ’82 and Jacqueline Redway Busterna ’96 have two children. Jacqueline and Stephen are both currently employed in the field of medical malpractice, and Stephen teaches art history.

On December 31, Albert H. Masland ’82 was sworn in as a Cumberland County Court of Common Pleas Judge. Outgoing President Judge Edgar Bayley presided over the ceremony at the Old Courthouse in Carlisle, PA.

George Cornelius ’83 has been named president of Bridgewater College in Virginia. He currently serves as Secretary of Community and Economic Development for the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania and was previously president and chief executive officer of Philadelphia-based Arkema, Inc.

McCarter & English, LLP, has elected partner Michael P. Kelly ’83 to the position of chairman of the executive committee of the firm. Michael practices in the firm’s Wilmington, DE, office and serves on the firm’s executive committee. Michael practices in the areas of toxic tort, complex civil litigation, products liability, environmental law, commercial litigation, and intellectual property/Hatch-Waxman litigation.
William Weiner ’83 has joined Duane Morris as a partner in the Health Law Practice Group in Princeton, N.J. William represents physicians and group practices as well as privately held companies.

H. Jeffrey Brain ’84 recently presented the seminar “Confessions of Judgment” at the Bucks County (PA) Bar Association. He is a sole practitioner in Bucks County who focuses his practice on real estate, commercial and civil litigation, as well as in real estate and business transactional matters.

William J. Leonard ’84, a partner in the Philadelphia, PA, office of Obermayer Rebmann Maxwell & Hippel LLP, has been named by Pennsylvania Super Lawyers magazine as one of the top attorneys in Pennsylvania for 2009. William is a member of Obermayer’s Litigation Department and is chairman of the firm’s recruiting committee. He has comprehensive experience in complex commercial disputes, where he serves as trial and appellate counsel. He is also the firm’s hiring partner, responsible for law school recruiting and attorney hiring.

Scott Russell ’84 is a sole practitioner in Jacksonville, FL, handling personal injury and wrongful death cases arising from careless driving, defective products, medical negligence, and general negligence. He is also engaged in the handling of related class action and bad faith matters. Scott and his wife, Gabrielle, have three children, Scotty, Ryan, and Marley.

Teresa Currier ’85 joined Saul Ewing LLP in Wilmington, DE, as partner. She concentrates on corporate bankruptcy and restructuring. She has also been named one of the nation’s Outstanding Young Bankruptcy Attorneys.

Operation Iraqi Freedom veteran Robert J. DeSouza ’85 was elected and installed as the state judge advocate for the Pennsylvania Department of Veterans of Foreign Wars, the largest state VFW organization in the United States. Robert, a lieutenant colonel with the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, was sworn in by VFW National Commander-in-Chief Glen Gardner on June 27 during the State VFW’s annual convention in Pittsburgh, PA. Robert is the general counsel of R. E. Harper Associates, LLC.

Ron Morgan ’85 was appointed a United States magistrate judge for the Southern District of Texas.

Elizabeth B. Place ’85 joined the Harrisburg, PA, law firm of Skarlatos & Zonarich LLP as an associate. Her practice focuses on elder and employment law.

Zella Smith Anderson ’86 was selected by Harrisburg Magazine as one of 12 “Movers and Shapers” for 2009 for her work as founder and director of the Central Pennsylvania Animal Alliance (CPAA). CPAA is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization composed of hundreds of individuals and more than 70 animal rescues and shelters working together to end the killing of dogs and cats as the means of animal population control through aggressive spay/neuter programs, adoptions, and public outreach and education.

Nathaniel C. Hunter ’86 joined the Pittsburgh, PA, office of Spilman Thomas & Battle, PLLC. Nathaniel joined the firm as counsel and focuses primarily on commercial and residential real estate law.

Lisa Marie Coyne ’88 has been appointed to the Orphans’ Court Procedural Rules Committee of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Lisa joined her father, Henry F. Coyne ’66, in the general practice of law in the Camp Hill law firm of Coyne & Coyne, P.C., where she concentrates her practice in civil litigation, elder law, estate planning and administration, family law, municipal law, zoning and real estate transactions, and criminal defense.

Joseph G. Ferguson ’88 was appointed general counsel new firm of DeAngelo Brothers, Incorporat ed of Hazleton, PA.

F. Clifford Gibbons ’88 served as president of the Princeton Bar Association for 2008-2009. Clifford is owner and managing partner of the New Jersey law firm F. Clifford Gibbons, Attorney at Law LLC.


Bill Wolfe ’88 has been promoted to senior vice president of managed care and government affairs of Rite Aid Corporation.

1990s

Michael Bramnick ’90 was promoted to senior vice president and general counsel of NRG Energy, Inc., a Fortune 500 independent power producer headquartered in Princeton, NJ. Michael is responsible for the company’s legal affairs.

Jeff Lamie ’92 accepted a new position as chief development officer for Health Sciences at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, VA. Jeff previously led the development efforts for the Children’s Hospital at the University of Virginia (UVA). He continues to teach classes in nonprofit management at the School of Continuing and Professional Studies at UVA.

Brian McTague ’92 was promoted to the rank of captain in the U.S. Coast Guard on July 1, 2009. He is currently serving as the chief of the Office of Claims and Litigation in Washington, D.C., overseeing the Coast Guard’s affirmative and defensive civil litigation.

Kevin R. Steele ’92 was honored by the Pennsylvania District Attorney’s Institute with the 2009 Distinguished Faculty Award in recognition of his exemplary service to the Institute as a guest faculty member.

Maura Gibson Zale ’92 and husband, Jeffrey, welcomed Margaret Cecilia into the world on October 1, 2008. Margaret has an older sister, Beatrice Mary.

Daniel E. Cummins ’93, a partner in the Scranton, PA, law firm of Foley, Cognetti, Comerford, CIMini & Cummins and columnist for the Pennsylvania Law Weekly, started the “Tort Talk” blog, which is designed to provide updates on important cases and trends in PA civil litigation law.

Kimberly S. Gray ’94 joined IMS Health, the world’s leading provider of market intelligence to the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries, as chief privacy officer, Americas. She will direct all privacy-related activities for IMS’s operating companies in the U.S., Canada, and Latin America, guiding the company’s privacy strategy, management, and implementation while supporting its leadership efforts in these areas.

Todd Simmons ’94 is now a tax partner at BDO Seidman, where he serves as national director of tax controversy and procedure. He is the co-author of a BNA tax management portfolio on reportable transactions. Todd is a member of the American Bar Association, where he serves as a subcommittee chair in the tax section, as well as a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, New Jersey Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Jeffrey D. Bukowski ’95 a shareholder of Stevens & Lee in Reading, PA, authored the article “E-
Michael O’Mara ’96 was recently selected as a 2009 Pennsylvania “Lawyer on the Fast Track” by the Legal Intelligence. Michael is a partner with the Philadelphia, PA, law firm of Stradley Ronon where he litigates a broad spectrum of complex corporate and commercial cases in the firm’s Litigation Practice Group.


In February 2009, Edward Paskey ’97 appeared on an episode of CBS 48 Hours Mysteries. For the fourth consecutive year, Ed was named a Pennsylvania Rising Star Super Attorney by Law and Politics magazine in 2009.

Merrick Jordan Benn ’98 joined the Baltimore, MD, office of Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC as a member in its Capital Markets Practice Group where he will continue to represent financial institutions in transactions involving U.S. tax-motivated and cross-border deals for aircraft, railroad rolling stock, and vessels.

Kelly (Barnes) Reardon ’98 and her husband, Michael, welcomed their son, Andrew Joseph, on December 20, 2008.

Rachel Costillo Rosser ’98 was named a partner in the Philadelphia, PA, office of Eckert, Seamans, Cherin and Mellott. Her practice focuses on general commercial litigation, mass tort litigation, products liability, and employment litigation.

Katherine Siddon O’Brien ’98 is a healthcare associate in the Chicago, IL, office of Barnes & Thornburg.

Gregory S. Spizer is a partner with the Philadelphia, PA, law firm of Anapol, Schwartz, Cohan, Feldman & Smalley, P.C. Gregory focuses his practice on pharmaceutical liability, professional malpractice, products liability, and civil and commercial litigation.

Dory L. Sater ’99 is an associate with Weinstein, Schleifer & Kupersmith, PC. The firm specializes in personal injury actions and worker’s compensation claims.

2000s

Shelley L. Centini ’00 was named partner at the Dyller Law Firm in Wilkes-Barre, PA. Her practice concentrates on civil rights litigation and criminal defense.

George J. Dammann ’00 is a shareholder with the commercial law firm Salvo Landau Gruen & Rogers, headquartered in Blue Bell, PA. Concentrating his practice in commercial real estate, municipal finance, affordable housing and community development, George is resident in the firm’s new Wilmington, DE, office.

Matthew Henry ’00 and his wife, Heather, welcomed their first child, Madeline Ann, on February 11, 2009.

Elizabet L. Lippy ’00 and Steven F. Fairlie ’95 announced the opening of their law firm Fairlie & Lippy, P.C., in North Wales, PA. The firm will handle criminal defense, personal injury and complex civil litigation cases.

Monica Matthews Reynolds ’00 and her husband, Mike, announced the birth of their daughter Samantha Rachel on March 18, 2009.

Melissa DiVincenzo ’01 was elected partner in the Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP law firm in Wilmington, DE. Melissa joined the firm in 2001 and is a member of the firm’s Delaware Corporate Law Counseling Group.

Brian Dougherty ’01 and his wife, Jennifer, welcomed the birth of their second son, Eli, on October 3, 2008. Brian is an in-house attorney with Progressive Insurance and is based in Scranton, PA, office.

Chad C. Harvey ’01 was promoted to executive director of the Modular Building Systems Association (MBSA) headquartered in Harrisburg, PA. He joined the MBSA in 2003 as an assistant director of governmental affairs and later served as the deputy director.

Benjamin J. Sweet ’01 was elected partner at Barroway Topaz Kessler Meltzer & Cheek, LLP, one of the nation’s largest firms specializing in the prosecution of complex class action litigation. Benjamin is based in the firm’s Radnor, PA, office.

Nathan Wolf ’01 and his wife, Stacy, welcomed their first child, Alexis Sara, born on June 4, 2009.
Jocelyn Hill ’04 joined the firm’s national Golf & Resort Industry Team. She is located in the firm’s Orlando, FL, office. The firm has three offices in California, with its home office in Sacramento.

Joshua D. Bonn ’04 is an associate with the Pittsburgh, PA, law firm Nauman, Smith, Shissler & Hall, LLP.

Robert H. Griffith ’53 was appointed as the 13th Judicial District Attorney’s Office advisor in the Seven Field, PA, office. On August 9, 2009, Lauren married Phillip Zimmermann in a private ceremony at The Signature at MGM Grand in Las Vegas, NV.

Greg Jackson ’02 is the managing partner in the San Diego, CA, office of Child & Gordon, which was founded by Chris Gordon ’02. The firm has three offices in California, with its home office in Sacramento.

Foley & Lardner LLP, joined the firm’s national Golf & Resort Industry Team. She is located in the firm’s Orlando, FL, office. The firm has three offices in California, with its home office in Sacramento.

Jocelyn Hill ’04, an associate in the Philadelphia, PA, office of Mc Carter & English, was appointed to serve as the ABA Young Lawyers Division’s liaison to the ABA Section of Environment, Energy and Resources. She has also been appointed a member of the Task Force on Outreach to Young Lawyers in the ABA’s Tort Trial and Insurance Practice Section. Jocelyn concentrates her practice on insurance recovery litigation.

Lauren Palm ’04 was hired by the Social Security Administration’s Office of Disability Adjudication and Review (ODAR) as an attorney advisor in the Seven Field, PA, office. On August 9, 2009, Lauren married Phillip Zimmermann in a private ceremony at The Signature at MGM Grand in Las Vegas, NV.

Jocelyn Palm ’04, and her husband, Tony, announce the birth of their first daughter, Irene Pan Fu, on January 5, 2009.

Margaret B. Whitman ’04 married Sean Greccher on October 25, 2008. Maris Finnegan ’04 was the maid of honor and Kate Wix Rauch ’04 was a bridesmaid. Brian Ford ’04 and Kenneth J. Enos ’04 were also in attendance. Maggie and Sean are bankruptcy associates of Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, LLP in Wilmington, DE.

Kathleen Engle ’05 and husband, Dan, welcomed their first child, Brenton Matthew, on May 19, 2009.

Jennifer Lynn Epler ’05 was recognized by Cambridge Who’s Who for showing dedication, leadership, and excellence in all aspects of law. Jennifer is an attorney with Segan, Mason and Mason, P.C. in Annandale, VA.

Zachary R. Gates ’05 joins Burns & Levinson, an intellectual property and science and technology practices as an associate. Zachary will focus on patent and trademark litigation.

Daniel C. Nevins ’05 announced the formation of the Reading, PA, law firm Ebner Nevins & McAllister LLC. The firm focuses its practice on criminal defense, family law, and civil litigation. Daniel and his wife, Jennifer Nevins ’05, an estates and trusts associate with Stevens & Lee, reside in Sinking Spring, PA, with their son, Samuel.

Mike Reynolds ’05 served as Virginia Governor Bob McDonnell’s deputy campaign manager and political director in his successful 2009 gubernatorial campaign. Mike coordinated election-day operations, grassroots outreach and coordination with the Virginia House of Delegates. He lives in Richmond, VA, with his wife, Melissa.

Lindi Barton-Brobst ’06, and her husband, Greg, welcomed a daughter, Caroline, to their family on May 20, 2009.

Jason Reimer ’07, was honored by the YMCA of Metropolitan Washington with the Volunteer of the Year Award. Jason is an attorney in the Litigation Practice of Hangley, Aronchick, Segal & Pudin in Harrisburg, PA.

Niva J. Lind ’07 was appointed as an assistant district attorney for the 13th Judicial District Attorney’s Office in Grants, NM, on May 18, 2009.

Josh Hobbs ’08 joined White and Williams as an associate in the Litigation Department in the firm’s Allentown, PA, office. He focuses his practice on commercial insurance and bad faith litigation.

Carrie Jackson Wright ’09 married Shawn Wright on October 3, 2009.

Join the Penn State Alumni Association

We encourage all Dickinson School of Law alumni to join the Penn State Alumni Association (PSAA)

**BENEFITS OF PSAA MEMBERSHIP INCLUDE:**

- Access to an online directory of Penn State and Law School alumni
- Subscription to *The Penn Stater Magazine* and other publications
- Discounts on books, car rentals, clothing and gifts, and more
- Numerous services, including Career Services

For more information or to join, visit the Alumni Association Web site alumni.psu.edu
It is with great sadness that The Dickinson School of Law dedicates this issue of *The Dickinson Lawyer* to Dale F. Shugart Jr. ’74, who passed away on March 23, 2010, after a battle with pancreatic cancer. Shugart was 62 years old.

“‘Shug’ (as his friends called him) was like a brother to me,” said Ward Bower ’75. “We were classmates, roommates, and fraternity brothers in college; served as Army officers simultaneously on different sides of the world (Korea and Germany); reunited at The Dickinson School of Law; clerked together for his father; fished together in Canada and Cape May for over thirty-five years; and for years served on the Law School Board of Governors together.

“Dale was completely loyal to his family, his friends, and to the Law School. He was a complete lawyer — a trusted advisor — to his clients. He helped a lot of people over his career, in many cases without even an expectation of ever being paid. His beloved law school will miss his continuing contribution, but is nevertheless much richer for his years of devotion and service,” said Bower.

Shugart diligently served as a member of the Law School’s current Board of Counselors and as a member of our former Board of Governors. A strong supporter of the Law School, Shugart played an instrumental role in encouraging support of our two-campus operation and recently contributed a generous $25,000 gift to the Carlisle Building Campaign. He taught Pennsylvania Civil Procedure at the Law School from 1991 to 1995, and he served for more than twenty years on the Legal Services Inc. Board of Directors, including five years as president.

In gratitude for Shugart’s commitment to legal education and to The Dickinson School of Law, Dean Phil McConnaughay has announced the inauguration of the Shugart Fellowship Program. In the fall of 2011 and each academic year thereafter, the Law School will welcome as visiting assistant professors a small group of scholars of exceptional accomplishment and promise. Shugart Fellows will teach law courses and work on scholarly writing projects with the support and mentorship of the Law School faculty in preparation for participation in the highly competitive law teaching market.

“Over time, this program will place Shugart Fellows in law schools around the nation and world, bringing lasting honor and attention over the years to Dale’s and the Shugart family’s extraordinary contributions to legal education in America,” said Dean McConnaughay.


Shugart was the son of the late Honorable Dale “The Judge” Shugart Sr. ’38 — longtime president of The Dickinson School of Law Board of Trustees, founder of the Law School’s Disability Law Clinic, and president judge of the Cumberland County Court of Common Pleas — and the late Mary Ann Shugart, who was recognized by the Law School in 1990 as an honorary alumna. Shugart’s family has requested that memorial contributions in Dale’s honor be directed to the Dale F. and Mary Ann Shugart Scholarship Fund, established in 2001 to memorialize his parents and their dedication to the Law School. Checks, made payable to Penn State University, should include the Dale F. and Mary Ann Shugart Scholarship Fund in the memo line and can be sent to the attention of Doris Orner, Financial Officer, The Dickinson School of Law, Lewis Katz Hall, 333 West South Street, Carlisle, PA 17013.

Shugart was preceded in death by his companion, Joan M. Stoner. He is survived by five children: a daughter, Laura A. Williams (and her husband, Ernst) of Washington, D.C.; a daughter, Stephanie A. Sellers (and her husband, Robert) of Fayetteville; a son, Michael A. Foreman (and his wife, Stacy) of Boiling Springs; and the two daughters of Joan M. Stoner, Jennifer L. Stoner and Sarah C. Stoner of Mechanicsburg. Also surviving are his sister, Barbara S. Drake; and three grandchildren, Nicholas H. Williams, Riley A. Foreman and Jack A. Foreman.
DEDICATION

of

LEWIS KATZ HALL

and

Newly Renovated Carlisle Facilities

April 16, 2010

at 3:30 p.m.

Reception to follow

RSVP by April 9 to Renée Miller at 888-DSL-ALUM
or online at www.law.psu.edu