

David Twomey: Professor, Lawyer, Golfer

Business Law department in the Carroll School of Management is a host to many prestigious professors who have achieved much success in the field of law. Professor David Twomey, who has been a member of the CSOM faculty for thirty-four years now, would be considered by many to be in the upper echelon as a teacher and as a lawyer.

Professor Twomey is one of the exceptional "Triple Eagles" who remains actively involved at Boston College. He attended the all-male B.C. High in Dorchester, MA. Following high school, Professor Twomey enrolled at Boston College where he was in the School of Management and majored in Business Administration. After his graduation in 1962, he was accepted to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst where he earned his MBA by 1963. After working for two years in Finance, he attended Boston College Law School where he particularly enjoyed courses in labor and employment law. Professor Twomey received his J.D. degree in 1968. Professor Twomey gained some teaching experience during law school by lecturing at Simmons College in Boston. After his graduation from B.C. Law, however, he returned to Chestnut Hill in 1968 working as an assistant professor in the Carroll School of Management. Ten years later, David Twomey became Professor Twomey with his promotion to full professor status.

Professor Twomey has taught several business law classes.

Currently he teaches "Introduction to Law" and "Labor and Employment." Professor Twomey is one of the authors of *Anderson's Business Law and the Regulatory Environment*, the textbook used in the introductory business law classes. Some professors gain a negative reputation or can seem intimidating when they are the authors of the textbooks used in a class. Professor Twomey is very approachable, however, and his students cannot stop praising him as a teacher and as a person. The ever popular UGBC Professor Evaluation Profiles boasts only positive recommendations for the good professor.

Not only is Professor Twomey well-respected by the students and faculty at Boston College, but he is also nationally renowned for his excellence in labor arbitration. In order to avoid litigation, the process of arbitration calls in a third party, such as a lawyer or judge, to listen to the cases of two disputing parties. The arbitrator then reaches a decision that he sees fair to both parties. The parties can either accept or deny the recommendation, but there are no appeals allowed. Professor Twomey has worked as an arbitrator on seven Presidential Emergency Boards. The Emergency Boards are selected by the president to settle disputes between the government and large organizations. The Board, consisting of three arbitrators, is chosen and called in to assess the situation. The Board puts together a recommendation that is a fair compromise for both parties. The recommendation is then distributed to the President and involved parties. Each side has thirty days to decide whether to accept or reject the Emergency Board's recommendation. In the instances that Professor Twomey was called in there were grievances by labor groups. Having received appointments from Presidents Reagan, Bush, Clinton and recently from George W. Bush, Boston College's own Professor

Twomey has been an integral part of national labor arbitration. In most instances the Board is able to offer a recommendation that is suitable for both the workers and for the President. For example, in 1986 the Emergency Board which Professor Twomey sat on was able to quell a potential strike within the Railroad Industry. President Reagan avoided the economic repercussions of the strike and the railroad workers compromised in labor issues including wages, fringe benefits, and work rules.

After taking a moment to absorb the list of credentials attributed to Professor David Twomey, it does not seem shocking that he simply would like to have more time to practice his golf game. However, he truly enjoys teaching and having the opportunity to interact with students. After having taught the legal process to eager collegiate minds since 1968, it is great to know that Professor Twomey still has a certain zeal for teaching. In his own words, he considers his courses to have "exciting content."

When asked what advice he would give to a student considering a career in law, Professor Twomey's answer was threefold. He advises that students take a "rigorous and broad selection of courses" including classes in writing, speech, accounting, law, and philosophy. Secondly, he advises that potential pre-law students achieve high marks in their classes. Lastly and most importantly, he would urge the undergraduate to make himself "an excellent student."

Whether in the classroom at Chestnut Hill or working for the President, it is evident that Professor Twomey applies himself vigorously to his work. In doing so he makes Boston College proud. Hopefully, he will get in some golf time as a reward.

Christine Linnemeier

Up and Coming:
“Legal” Activities for the November 2002
Friday, November 1st, 2002

Come to the annual..

BC Law Fair

(co-hosted by Boston College and Boston University)

3:00pm - 7:00pm

The Heights Room (Lower Campus Dining)

Representatives from over 80 law schools will be present to talk, answer questions and provide students with brochures and application materials. Don't miss this opportunity to gather vital resources and contacts! Stop by if you are even just considering law school for this year or in the future!!

** Gain valuable insight into the admissions process

**Personally meet deans and representatives from dozens of law schools

** Gather all your application materials at once!!

November 19, 2002

COME SEE JUDGE THOMAS CONNOLLY SPEAK!!

Fulton 511 @ 7:00pm

CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE
MEMBERS
OF BOSTON
COLLEGE'S
2002-2003
MOCK TRIAL TEAM

GOOD LUCK!!

John Abbott
 Jim Abely
 Keith Binder
 Chris Bolman
 Doug Bush
 Chris Chavaje
 Chris DeMatteo
 John Hannick

Javier Herrera
 Luke Howe
 Sora Lee
 Kyle Meingast
 Matt Quigg
 Paul Tellier
 Jacqueline Van Meter

INSIDE THE WALLS OF BC LAW...

Chances are if you're reading this article then you are considering attending law school. However, what do you actually know about life within the walls of a law school? With the help of a current 2L at BC Law, I hope to give a picture of a day in law school.

A typical 1L class at BC Law consists of 270 students. Some have come straight from colleges and universities across the countries, others have spent years completing other graduate degrees, and some are on hiatus from the business world. During the first year, the class is divided into three sections of 90 people with whom you have most of your classes. A 1L schedule includes Torts, Contracts, Civil Procedure, Property, Research and Writing, Constitutional Law, and a Professional Responsibility class. Many first year schedules are fairly restrictive and operate much like a schedule from high school. During

your first year, you can have classes from 10am-2:20pm every day with an hour break for lunch. By the second year, a law school schedule resembles an undergraduate schedule. Class times become more flexible, fewer classes are required, and you can choose your courses. For example, courses such as Evidence, Corporations, Family Law, Tax, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law II, and Land Use Planning can be chosen. Classes no longer meet everyday. Finally these electives can be composed of anywhere from 25 to 150 students.

Just the schedule alone makes it clear that law school is a very different environment from that of an undergraduate university. However, the style of homework also changes. On average 2 to 3 hours of reading are given per class per night. According to the 2L with whom I talked, one of the biggest differences from being an undergraduate to being a law student was having "to do the reading for multiple classes every night- the inflexibility there was hard to get used to."

Reading is generally composed of cases. Due to the nature of the reading "you may only have 30 pages or so of reading, but it can take a few hours to complete." Another difference lies in how classes are taught. One positive aspect about law school is fewer long lectures from professors. Instead many classes are taught in the Socratic method where students are called on to explain cases which allows a student to interact more with classmates and professors.

The choice to attend law school is a difficult decision for a student to make. However with enough information about what actually goes on inside law school a lot of anxiety can be relieved. Take the advice of a student already living the future of which we are currently thinking. In her opinion, "law school is not as intimidating as it seems. First year is a lot of work but it's certainly bearable. Don't believe all the scary rumors about law school-most of them aren't true!"

Elizabeth DiPardo

COMMUNICATION IN THE COURT

The restraining orders office of the Malden Courthouse is a small rectangular office segregated from the lobby of the clerk's office by a plastic rimmed glass doorframe. The walls are sparsely decorated with a few posters: one advertising a battered women's shelter, another proclaiming, "I can only help one person at a time, and today is not your day." On my first day interning with the Victim Witness Advocates of the Middlesex District Attorney, I sat alone in this small room with a woman diligently writing the reason she was requesting a restraining order. Sitting in the silence, I was staring intensely at the different information tacked up around the room. I did not want the woman to think I was staring at her. It was the only privacy I could provide her in the tight confines of the office. The advocate had stepped out for a moment, leaving me completely alone with this stranger. After a few moments of silence, the woman turned to me. I nodded eagerly, wanting to help and fearing I would not know how to help.

"How do you spell spet?" the woman asked.

"I'm sorry...what?" I replied. She repeated her question several times. Her accent was heavy and her tone soft. I still could not understand. She rephrased, "Spet, like you know 'he spet in my face.'"

I finally comprehended her inquiry. "Oh spat, S-P-A-T, spat" I exclaimed. In the wake of sudden realization of her question, I did not know what to think. While I was glad I was able to help her in some minute way, I felt guilty for not understanding sooner. It had taken me at least two minutes to answer a question that I knew the answer to immediately.

I watched the woman complete her explanation and considered the explanation for my inability to answer her instantly. I went to the office that day to experience the judicial system and to gain a great understanding of the courts. I was there with the hope that some day I might be able to issue this woman her much needed restraining order. I was there because I hoped to advocate the rights of individuals and exercise the laws, yet how could I do that if I was not even able to communicate with the person I wanted to support. This woman was the reason I wanted to be an attorney and I could not relate to her.

Before the question, I had always thought a good lawyer was someone who was able to communicate effectively with jury and judge to clearly express his arguments. I realized this ideology excluded the most crucial part of the justice system. I had excluded the client, the victim, the person the laws exist to protect. Looking at this woman, I realized that the heart of a courthouse is not found behind the lofty judge's bench or in the cushioned attorney's chairs; the heart of a courthouse is the people packed into the hard wooden benches of the gallery. The center of the legal system is the people it serves.. I can only hope that in the future, no victims will have to repeat their questions. I hope I will understand them.

Juliet Mohnkern

October 2002

October 22, 2002

Note Dame Admissions Reception

6:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Alumni Host: Ms. Ellen Carpenter JD'79

Location: Law Office of Roach & Carpenter

(24 School Street, 8th Floor)

October 30th, 2002

Personal Statement Workshop w/ Dean Carol Green

Gasson 305, 4:30pm (Sign up in Gasson 109)

November 2002

November 5 & 12

Law School Application Strategies

Times & places vary; sign up in Gasson 109

November 1, 2002

BC Law School Fair

Heights Room, 3:00pm - 7:00pm

November 2, 2002

Boston Law School Forum

Boston Copley Marriott, 10:00am - 4:00pm

November 6, 2002

December 7, 2002 LSAT Registration

Deadline — www.lsac.org

November 7, 2002

Personal Statement Workshop w/ Dean Carol Green

Gasson 305, 4:30pm (Sign up in Gasson 109)

KEEP THE DATES

**Check www.bc.edu/bla
for more details!**

**REMINDER: Practice LSATs for
the month of October cancelled**

November 7, 2002

Free LSAT CANCELLED

November 13, 2002

Free LSAT

Gasson 205, 8:00pm (open to all)

November 19, 2002

Special Event: Guest Speaker

Judge Thomas Connolly

MA Superior Court

Fulton 511, 7:00pm (open to all)

November 19, 2002

Free LSAT

Gasson 205, 8:00pm (open to all)

December 2002

December 3, 2002

Free LSAT

Gasson 205, 8:00pm (open to all)

December 5, 2002

Free LSAT

Gasson 205, 8:00pm (open to all)

December 7, 2002

LSAT (GOOD LUCK!)

BC Career Center

The Career Center offers a wide variety of for pre law students! Visit them (**38 Commonwealth Ave**) and check out their pre-law information on the website! What do they offer??

- **Tips for Applying to Law School and Preparing for a Legal Education**

- **Recommended Courses for Pre-Law Students at BC**

- **Law School Application Links**

A listing of Web sites that provide useful information for a prospective law school applicant.

- **Law School Application Schedule**

- **Boston College Law School Locator 25-75**

A table indicating the 25th to 75th percentile grades and scores for all ABA accredited Law Schools. It can help you identify schools where your scores and grades are most competitive for admission.

- **Law School Personal Statement**

A guide to preparing a compelling essay for your law school application.

- **Tips on Letters of Recommendation**

Additional Information

LSAT Preparation and Registration
- Advice

Average LSAT Scores of BC & National Law School Applicants

LSAT Score Analysis

Test Prep Resources

Acceptance Rates of BC & National Law School Applicants

BC Graduates Admitted to Law School by School and Year

Law school catalogs, admissions statistics, LSAT and LSDAS Registration Packets, and other materials are available

www.bc.edu/bc_org/svp/carct/lawschl.html

up front: It allows you to scan the choices and quickly zero in on the answer. We're asked what must be true of the third pedestal, and we just deduced that pedestal 3 must be occupied by either the gangster or inventor, so it certainly can't be occupied by an athlete; (D) is therefore the correct choice.

2. When a question (like this one) introduces new hypothetical information (in this case, the fact that the male statues are next to each other), that information pertains only to that particular question. First combine this new information with what you already know, and then focus on the specific question asked. Here, the issue of gender placement brings us squarely to Rule 3: At least one male figure has to separate the two females. But in this question, the males must be adjacent to each other. Combining these two pieces of information leaves only one possible ordering: female male male female. The answer to a "Must Be False" question is a statement that simply cannot be true. Conversely, any choice that either is true or even could be true is wrong. Scanning the list of choices, the correct answer (E) is the only one that cannot be true: The athlete on pedestal 2 is male, but we deduced that the other athlete has to occupy pedestal 1 or 4, both of which are occupied by statues of female figures here. Of the wrong choices, (A) and (C) must be true, while (B) and (D) could be true.

Thanks to Chris Bolman

LSAT ? One a day...

Exactly four statues are lined up on the floor of a wax museum, on pedestals numbered 1 through 4, from left to right. Two of the statues are male figures, while the other two are female figures. Two of the statues represent famous athletes, one a famous gangster, and the other a famous inventor. Exactly one of the four statues glows in the dark. The statue that glows in the dark occupies either the first or the fourth pedestal. An athlete statue occupies the second pedestal. There is at least one pedestal occupied by a male figure between the two pedestals occupied by female figures. One of the athlete statues glows in the dark.

1. Which one of the following must be true of the third pedestal?

- (A) A female figure occupies it.
- (B) A male figure occupies it.
- (C) The gangster statue occupies it.
- (D) An athlete statue does not occupy it.

(E) Its statue glows in the dark.

2. If one of the pedestals occupied by a male figure is immediately next to the other pedestal occupied by a male figure, then which one of the following must be false?

(A) The statue that glows in the dark is a female figure.

(B) The statue of the inventor is a female figure.

(C) The third statue in line is a male figure.

(D) The statue of the gangster is a female figure.

(E) Both statues of athletes are male figures.

and the Answers are:

Rules 1 and 4 both mention the glow-in-the-dark statue, so you can zero in on those rules to make the key deductions: With one athlete concretely placed by Rule 2 on the second pedestal, the other athlete (the glow-in-the-dark statue) must occupy pedestal 1 or 4. With the two athletes placed, pedestal 3 must be occupied by either the gangster or inventor.

1. This question shows you the value of thinking through the situation

Getting to Know...

Bill Miller

Q1. What made you decide to become a lawyer?

A1: I graduated from college in the middle of the Vietnam War, so I spent the 4 years immediately after college in the US Air Force. One of my good friends was an Air Force lawyer. He got me interested in law as a career. Among the things that appealed to me were the intellectual challenges of the law, coupled with the entrepreneurial aspects (developing clients, etc.).

Q2. What type of law do you specialize in?

A2: Historically, I have spent about half my time doing mergers and acquisitions. Some of the more interesting ones involved helping a client acquire over 30 television and radio stations all over the country (\$1.4 billion purchase price) and handling the purchase and sale of two professional (NHL) hockey teams. I have also done a lot of venture capital (private equity) financing work for early stage, often technology based, companies. That aspect of my practice has slowed down a lot in the last 18 months, since not a lot of VC deals are being done in this economy.

Q3. What other types of law did you consider and how did you choose?

A3: I have an LLM degree in taxation and I actually started out as a tax lawyer. As I started to develop client relationships of my own, I gravitated more and more to corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions. Tax lawyers are a critical part of every deal team, but they typically fill more of a support role, rather than handling the negotiations, etc.

Q4. What is your favorite aspect of legal work?

A4: I like to work on large transactional matters (M&A, financing work, etc.) I particularly like the negotiations that are always a critical component. It requires you to pull together your legal expertise, analytical and people skills to get the best possible deal for the client. The key is to stay objective and dispassionate. Emotions run high and there are often some large egos and huge amounts of money involved. Getting these deals done is always a challenge.

Q5. What do you find to be the most difficult part of your work?

A5: The most difficult part is the hours. Because of the nature of large transactions, they often demand very long hours and 7-day work weeks. (If you think about it from the client's perspective, one day's interest on the money involved in a large deal can be tens of thousands of dollars, and sometimes over \$100,000, per day.) Taking Sat. and Sun. off is not an option. Both sides want these deals closed as quickly as they can be closed. It is physically and mentally exhausting and tough on people's families.

Q6. How do you think your profession has been affected by the Enron scandal and other current business scandals?

A6: So far, the accountants rather than the lawyers have taken a lot of the heat in the recent scandals, though I suspect there were some questionable things done by some of the lawyers involved. The reality is that the legal profession is not held in the highest regard by many segments of society. Rightly or wrongly, we are often not viewed as the "good guys". That is unfortunate. Although the system is far from perfect, I have always taken pride in what I do and have never had any second thoughts about my career choices. In a very real sense, lawyers are integral to the process of helping companies get started, and helping them grow and create jobs and new technologies.

Q7. What role does ethics play in the law profession?

A7: Ethics play a huge role. It takes

years for law firms and lawyers to build an outstanding professional reputation and very little to ruin it. Sometimes the suggestion of impropriety is enough. Clients sometimes make unreasonable demands on lawyers and the lawyers cannot lose sight of the big picture, including the ethical considerations. In a large law firm, conflicts of interest are a major issue. We spend huge amounts of time and money building systems to ensure that we do not get ourselves involved in conflicts. Also, if there is a lesson in Enron it is that a few bad apples in an accounting firm or a law firm can severely upset tens of thousands of lives. I think the people at Andersen who were guilty of criminal behavior should have been prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. I do not agree with the prosecutorial zeal that led to indicting the whole firm, and its ultimate destruction. Was the system served by reducing the "Big Five" (the group of firms which audit the books of most large public companies) to the "Big Four"? I don't think so.

Q8. What advice can you offer an aspiring law student/lawyer?

A8: First, try to get a summer job or an internship in a law firm. Practicing law is very different from studying law. Try and get a sense of what it is like. Second, start out in a large law firm if possible. Without question, that is where you get the best training. It is not for everyone long term, but, in my judgment, it is the best place to start. Third, do it for the right reasons. We start people right out of law school at salaries in excess of \$100,000. That is a lot of money, but if you just do it for the money, you won't be happy long term. It is a very demanding career choice, but it can be rewarding in lots of ways.

Marisa Policastro



Announcing:

Environmental Law and Policy Course

This spring semester course, taught by a pair of third year law students, is designed to provide a detailed introduction to the structure of the legal system and the important and ever expanding field of Environmental Law. We will explore

Environmental Law as it impacts social policy, ecology and business through the lens of common law litigation, constitutional claims, governmental agency regulation and international law.

Offered by the Political Science Department, the course is under the sponsorship of Boston College Law School Professor Zygmunt Plater, senior author of the casebook, ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY: NATURE, LAW, AND SOCIETY. The course is open to all students and there are no prerequisites. Enrollment, however, is limited.

Registration for Spring Semester 2003 begins November 15. For information, please call Ms. Sandee MacDonald,
Political Science Department, 552-4144.

Section 1 PO 201-01: Tues - Thurs 12:00 to 1:15

Section 2 PO 201-02: Tues - Thurs 1:30 to 2:45

Section 3 PO 201-03: Tues - Thurs 3:00 to 4:15

Section 4 PO 201-04: Tues - Thurs 4:30 to 5:45

Editor's Corner

Happy Fall! Hello again, and welcome to the Bellarmine Pre-Law Review! If this is your first time reading, I hope you are enjoying this issue! The BLA Pre-Law Reviewers have been working hard composing articles for this month's edition! I want to send out a huge THANK YOU to all of the writ-

ers who worked hard interviewing, researching, and compiling information for me! They did a great job finding information that I think is useful to pre-law students! If you think the articles were interesting and would like to get INVOLVED in writing some yourself, please email me (sartorel@bc.ed) and I would love for you to get started on the next issue. Do you know a lawyer? Have you visited a law school? Did you take a great course? Did you have an awesome work experience? The BLA would love to

hear more about it in the review! I'm sure everyone has advice and experience to share. I welcome your input and also your comments and/or criticism. Thanks again to Marisa, Amie, Chris, Juliet, Elizabeth, Christine, Marisa, Hale, Nick and Tom for their help with this edition. I could not have produced this review without your help or the help and expertise of Dean John Burns, Dom DeLeo of The Career Center, the Princeton Review, Kaplan or Testwell. Also, much thanks to those interviewed for

REGISTRATION is right around the corner...check out these BC courses recommended by the Career Center for skills useful in Law School!

PL 264 Logic F/S

CL 010 Elementary Latin F/S

EN 412 Prose Writing F/S

MA 021 Financial Accounting F/S

MA 022 Managerial Accounting F/S

MF 021 Basic Finance F/S

CO 030 Public Speaking F/S

substantive areas of law and legal reasoning

MA 405 Federal Taxation F/S

MJ 021 Law I - Introduction to Law and Legal Process F/S

MJ 022 Law II - Business Law F/S

MJ 148 International Law F/S

MJ 152 Labor and Employment Law F/S

MJ 154 Insurance F/S

MJ 156 Real Estate F/S

MJ 161 Corporate and S.E.C. Law F/S

CO 443 Ethical Consideration of the Mass Media F/S

SC 423 Internships in Criminology II S

courses about law and the legal system

EC 353 Industrial Organization: Competition and Antitrust S

PL 449 Corporations and Morality F/S

PS 039 Psychological Perspectives on Social Justice S

CO 249 Communication Law S

SC 022 Sociology of Crime and Punishment F/S

Getting to Know...

Dongsoo Chung

Dongsoo Chung, BC Law '02, is currently enrolled in the Carroll Graduate School of Management.

Q: When is the best time to take the LSATs?

A: The best time is probably at the end of the summer.

Q: Do you recommend taking years off before law school?

A: I think it is to your advantage if you can get work experience that would give you an edge over everyone else during your job search.

Q: What do you recommend doing during this interim period?

A: Do something related to the field of law you are interested in.

Q: What did you study in law school?

A: On top of the required first year courses (Torts, Contracts, Civil Procedure, Property), I studied business law and immigration law.

Q: What classes did you take, and what were they like?

A: I took Corporations, Tax, Secured Transaction, Transnational Mergers, Immigration,

etc. I also took the Civil Litigation Clinic. The second year classes were really not that bad, as long as you did the readings.

Q: What is life like during law school?

A: You have no life during your first year, but the rest is a breeze.

Q: If you could do it all over again, what would you have wanted to know upon entering law school as a first year student

A: OUTLINE from day one, or find one off the web.

Q: What do you recommend prospective law students do during their undergraduate studies to maximize their chances of getting into law school? -extra-curriculars? -classes? - recommendation? -essay? - experience? - GPA?

A: The most important thing is to get a high GPA, and then to do well on your LSAT.

Q: Are internships readily available for law students during law school?

A: Absolutely. You just have to make sure you get good grades, take your job/internship search seriously, and be confident when you interview.

Amie Chang

