By Elizabeth Dougherty

"The best class since I have been Dean" is the way Dean Fisher described the incoming student body in an interview with the Law Weekly last week. Stressing the importance of professional responsibility in the law, Fisher cautioned the 625 new students to "be greatly in the law," exemplified by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and Judge John Sirica, both of whom addressed the new students during orientation held here last month.

The new class includes 376 women and 68 "disadvantaged," of whom 36 are women. Dean of Admissions David Wilmot reported that his office received 6,000 applications. Of every three people accepted to GULC, only one actually enrolls. Dean Fisher fears that the percentage of persons accepted here who decide not to attend will remain at the median LSAT score here approaches that of Harvard and Yale, and the accepted applicants will choose those schools over Georgetown.

For admissions purposes, applicants are divided into the following categories: competitors (students with no economic or social handicap); disadvantaged University groups: Afro-Americans, Spanish-surnamed Americans, native Americans, and Americans of Asian descent who do not fit into the category of competition; special interest students who prefer a professional consideration in the admission process because of a special position via a vise in the University); and final, readmittees.

The disadvantaged group constitutes 10.8 percent of the incoming class, a 2.8 percent increase over last year's figure. It was hoped that more minority students would have been able to benefit from the teaching afforded by the Evening Division; unfortunately, due to government cutbacks and freezes, fewer minority persons are working in Washington and are thus unable to attend here.

This regrettable since the number of the evening division was the one upon which GULC was originally founded with a intention to allow working persons to attend law school.

Dean Wilmot stated that 41 "special interest" students have continued on page 4.

DAVID WILMOT

Third Year Students Die In Greece

By Laura A. Brevetti

Paul Wander: The Final Odyssey

Paul Wander a Law Center student, died last month on the Greek island of Syros from complications following a burst appendix. He was 26 years old.

According to family, Wander was vacationing this summer on the Greek outer island of Paros when he first felt the symptoms of appendicitis. An examination by a village doctor confirmed his suspicion. Unavailability of the seriousness of Wander's condition, the doctor suggested Wander take a ferry instead of emergency air transport to the island of Syros where he would have proper hospital care. After a long ferry ride, Wander's appendix burst and he was given emergency surgery on July 27. He never roused for four days later, and died on August 1.

Wander's life, like his final days, was a struggle. He first came to GULC in 1967 after graduating from Syracuse University. However, hampered by lack of motivation and desire to continue in law school, Wander dropped out before first semester examinations.

He went to New York City where he taught in an elementary school for a semester. Afterwards he became a social worker for two months, but then became more withdrawn with emotional problems. According to his brother, at this point Paul's frustrations became progressively worse.

Eventually, Wander became heavily involved with drinking and drugs. It was not until he suffered the traumatic experience of losing a leg, under circumstances he could never recall, that Wander sought any kind of professional counseling. "The loss of his leg," says a relative, "made Paul realize the rest of his life was worth saving."

Wander joined a unique rehabilitation program called Accelerated Reeducation of Emotional and Behavioral Attitudes. ARABA, as the organization is better known, is a recovery program based on the psychological technique and experience of "primal scream." It motivated Wander to rid himself of drug dependence and more. It helped him care for his life enough to want to accomplish something with it.

In 1971, after winning a handicap at a very hectic GULC admissions staff aware of Wander's odyssey, he returned to the law center with a tremendous motivation to succeed. In the following semesters, Wander became a distinguished student academically and an inspiring colleague to many of his fellow students. According to a close friend, "when a lot of us thought we couldn't make it the first year, Paul's tremendous drive to live kept us going; his force was so powerful his friends would go along in his wake."

Wander worked hard helping others on drugs and in rehabilitation. He was employed by the Addiction Service Agency in New York City as an expert analyst of drug programs. In 1972 a book titled Federal Drug Abuse Program, sponsored by the Council of the National Section of the ABA, was published, in which Wander helped write chapters on "treatment and rehabilitation. Wander's work was believed in the effectiveness of continued on page 6.

LET'S DISCUSS THIS OVER LUNCH

Benjamin Himmel (l.), Mack's assistant for the Georgetown account, is confronted by Larry Kater over sales tax.

4th Journal Approved

By Dave Hurd

The most extensively circulated legal publication in the country, The Tax Lawyer, has found a new home in room 403 of the Law Center. The official publication of the American Bar Association Section of Taxation has come to Georgetown primarily through the efforts of faculty consultant Prof. Jonathan Soboloff and Student Editor George Hartley.

For the last few years, the ABA funded journal has been edited here by select volunteers from Prof. Soboloff's Tax classes. The students did stylistic and blue booking on lead articles submitted by the foremost business and tax lawyers in the country. "In order to insure the continued high quality of the work done at Georgetown, we felt it was necessary to turn the responsibility of this book into a school-wide effort," Hartley said.

Prof. Soboloff, who also heads a committee of the tax section, organized the needed petitions and letters. He was principally aided by Hartley and the present Student Managing Editor, Steven Barr. With the help of Tom Janks, who acts as ABA Editor-in-Chief of The Tax Lawyer, the association voted to fund the additional amounts official journal status would demand.

Assistant Dean James Oldham, in Chairman of the Co-Curricular Affairs and Student Activities Committee.

continued on page 6.

By Tom Goodbody

You deserve a break, if not today, then Thursday. That's the view of Larry Kater, (GULC '72) who says that the Mack Company has been charging illegal six percent sales tax on food bought at its sandwich counter. Kater claims Mack should be charging only two percent, because the food is eaten "off-premises."

Kater and fellow student Joel Klimm (GULC '74) with their lawyer Donald Barse (GULC '70), met Monday with Mack representatives to discuss the problem.

After the meeting, Kater said, a letter was sent to Mack demanding that the company begin charging the lower sales tax and refund the money. If this was not done by Thursday, Kater said he will file a class action suit asking for an injunction and "damages in the thousands."

Mack's Georgetown account manager, R.J. Magner, and his assistant, Benjamin Himmel, attended the Monday meeting, seventy minutes after its scheduled time. Neither could be reached for comment Monday afternoon.

continued on page 6.

Allende Services For Chapel Today

As an emotional memorial service for the late Salvador Allende and for "peace and justice in Chile" has been announced by the Chaplain's Office.

The service will be held in the GULC Chapel today, September 19, from 12:30 to 1 p.m. Participants will include: Professor Joseph Page, Rev. James B. McIlvain, S.J., and Rabbi Harold S. White of the main campus Hillel Foundation.

Fr. McIlvain emphasized that the service "will be totally ecumenical and is open to all." Ann Paul Sunday described the Chilean coup as a "tragedy" and said he hoped a civil war could be averted.

Allende reportedly committed suicide last week after his democratically elected Marxist government was overthrown by a military junta. Both Page and McIlvain have done extensive work in Latin America. Page is the author of "The Way That Never Was," a political and social study of South America, 1955-1964. For the past few years, McIlvain has been in the Athens area of the same Brazilian region.
A Question of Size

Father Henle raised several controversial points in his campus press conference (see last installment pages 4 and 5). His "two University" concept used to justify a sizable diversion of revenue from the Law Center, his disbelief in the $51,329 summer school surplus figure prepared by Associate Dean Greenleigh, his bald assertion that he's never known a law school to provide recreational facilities to its students—all these pronouncements should not go unnoticed or unchallenged.

The issue of enrollment at GULC, however, merits some special comment, for we believe that the controversy over GULC's revenue surplus will eventually be fought out over this question. Henle wants to reduce class size here to 500 in each year, this would, of course, considerably reduce the surplus of income over expenses and bring the Law Center to the brink even if the deficit is financed by an increase in tuition. Dean Fisher and the faculty, however, voted against class shrinkage last spring and want to maintain the current first-year class size of 625. Fisher would then use the revenue surplus to support new faculty, bolster student aid, and subsidize other GULC programs.

In the coming enrollment debate both sides will conjure up arguments on the nature of a quality legal education. Students, faculty, and administrators must ask themselves if Georgetown has expanded to the point where it is a deprofessionalized legal factory. The reflux of legal education are learned first year when students must learn to read cases critically and to articulate analogies or pick apart subtle fact distinctions. These must be more feedback from professors than our present classes of 125 now allow if students are going to develop these legal skills of sophisticated analysis.

Stating our usual student-faculty ratio here — especially for the first-year class — has to be the top priority of any plan affecting enrollment.

Hustling for GULC

Professor John Kramer last year called Georgetown a law school for hustlers, students who want to earn a buck by part-time work more than they want to learn or make assignments. GULC community. While the poor financial aid situation forces first and third-year students into this situation, it was refreshing to see some students hustling for GULC last week. Larry Kaiser's initiative to seek legal aid and equitable remedies to Mack's overextension was a welcome spark of student interest. We commend Kaiser and fellow student Joel Kleiman for their efforts.

The memorial service for President Allende, put together by associate chaplain James Maity, is another small but significant innovation at GULC. This non-denominational service can add a touch of community to Georgetown and also put the chapel here to a creative use. We wonder if a similar service could be arranged in honor of GULC student Paul Wander who died tragically this summer. ($14-927 rev 1

Free double-feature, GULC Films Society Presents: Son of the Sheik (Rudolph Valentine) and Mansfield Park (Reiner Maslin). Friday, September 21, MORFIT Court Room, 11:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.

Res Penders

Any organization requesting a SBA funds must submit their proposed expenditures before Monday, September 24, at 5:00 p.m., Chuck Carran, acting Chairman of the new Administration Committee, indicated that all requests must be submitted by September 24, will be considered for the federal contingency fund. Proposals can be submitted to the SBA office or the Student Activities Office in any form but as much detail as possible is desired.

It's L.T.T. They've Come To Collect The Phone Bill.
Paper Shortage Hits Law Weekly

By Richard Kavan

This year's edition of the Law Weekly is full two inches shorter in length than last year's. No, it's not a design flaw; it's an attempt to trim the amount of unsalvageable stories and columns. It's a reflection of the current situation at the GULC.

The more compact weekly is instead the result of a series of page cuts which have been made. Student editors have made a conscious decision to limit the amount of material published weekly. The reduction in the length of the Law Weekly has resulted in an overall reduction in the amount of material published, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of material published.

Technically, the shorter editions stem from a shift in the format of the Law Weekly, which used to be a block of overlapping stories and articles. The new format has resulted in a reduction in the amount of material published, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of material published.

Staff:

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Ed Allen, Paul Andriel, Joe Asar, Lauren Burwell, Morrison Caine, Elizabeth Daughery, Mike Fox, Michael Grant, The Goodbody, Ken Harris, George Hurley, Jack Hauser, Dave Hustra, Larry Kaiser, Richard Kavan, Howard Kreis, Dave Lerman, Mike Nelson, Ken Novak, Anne Marie Millman, Ron Rabinowitz, Brad Schram, Elten Schroeder, Howard Shapiro, Chip Shostock, Jeffrey Simon.
The Henle Tapes: Phase Two—Revenue.

Editor's Note. The following is a transcript of the second half of a two-hour taped, recorded conversation held Sept. 10 among editors of the Law Weekly, other student editors, and President for Student Affairs for Robert J. Henle, 3 Lle.; David Abello, 4 As.; Michael A. Milstein, 3 As.; Catherine M. P. Miller, 4 As.; Ellen H. Krulick, 3 T.; and Ellen H. Krulick (MA), Acting Director of Budget and Administration.

In this final segment, Henle et al. answer questions and comment on the direction of Law school revenue to the most important campus, long-range planning, enrollment, University fiscal policy, the direct cost audit, student-teacher ratio, funds tenure, an independent law center, and enrollment management.

Law Weekly reporter, student aide, special interest students, and Henle's health and future plans.

Last week, you did? for students who believe their tuition money is being siphoned off to support other sections of the University.

H: None of the tuition money from the law school is being siphoned off. There is a surplus but it's not just a surplus from tuition. We've got to be able to move around. But, it appears there's a surplus paper from the law school.

All indications are that five years from now there will be a huge deficit in the law school and we continue to improve the budget, stabilize the law school's financial situation, and hold down the increase in tuition to a reasonable proportion. I have refused to adopt a principle that any school of the University has an absolute and unrestricted right to do anything it wants to do. I will not let it be followed which means that there's a deficit three years from now, you decrease the budget by the amount of the deficit no matter what I do to your program. I think that's bad policy. I can't do that because we don't have that kind of endowment.

A: We don't believe it's necessary that we have to raise our own budgets. We feel that when you submit a budget we think it's the amount the rest of the University and the legal field is our best and not just another program. I have no intention of resigning at this point.

I came to Georgetown with a commitment out of time or reality of achieving that attempt to lead Georgetown to a fiscal situation in which its future could be financially secured. The short-term and long-term fiscal plans of the institution are very much a part of my creation and I have to take responsibility for them.

We're now going for $51 million and trying to balance the budget and these two things are absolutely essential for the future of the University. I've made a moral commitment to stay here at least until we raise the $51 million and until the annual budget is on a fairly stable level. We're now in the first phase of a 10-year program. We're aiming at achieving fiscal viability for the University in the eighties. We're almost at $19 million and I'm optimistic we will reach $51 million. We have affluent alumni, the foundations are very supportive and Georgetown has great prestige.

A: I believe it's the case of the second problem. Contrary to what some people believe, we have not been able to get more students. Our enrollment continues to increase, our investment policy is extremely sound. It's monitored by a group of very experienced and highly skilled people outside the University. We don't have a problem with the buildings and investment policy has to grow despite our problems. But our budget it still precocious. It's hard to say what might happen if we don't get a high influx of students.

A: We've got a little deficit $2,800,000 that was largely the withdrawal of federal funds from the

While the Law Center nestles under Mother Henle's wing...

AZAR 9-19-73

Henle: Disgustingly Healthy? No Intention of Resigning

H: Last year, I spent a great deal of time trying to make faculty choices, undergraduate faculty salaried and that we would have money to support a full-time faculty. This is a hard job to spend a great deal of time pushing for scholarships and student aid money now that the government is withdrawing support forwad of middle and lower middle class students are a very important middle class students are on very low income. We're raising the question of the financial situation.

H: Yes, we're in the next ten years. Ten million dollars of the $51 million to be raised as part of our "Mandate Fund" funding plan is intended to undertake these things.

LW: Will current students benefit from this increased aid?

H: It depends a little bit on what the individual student is willing to do. The answer is yes, and if you're interested in joining the medical school, I'm looking for students who are interested in the medical school.

H: Last year, for reasons I don't understand, there were rumors that I was ill a number of times. It appears to be connected with the stress of the medical school.

H: Fortunately, I'm very happy that we have had a medical school. We've had a medical school program for a long time. I'm optimistic that we will reach $51 million. We have affluent alumni, the foundations are very supportive and Georgetown has great prestige. I'm very confident.

LW: So you have to put up with me for a while. Contrary to what some people believe, we have not been able to get more students. Our enrollment continues to increase, our investment policy is extremely sound. It's monitored by a group of very experienced and highly skilled people outside the University. We don't have a problem with the buildings and investment policy has to grow despite our problems. But our budget is still precise. It's hard to say what might happen if we don't get a high influx of students.

LW: How would you characterize the fiscal health of the University at this time?

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Enrollment & 'Red-Haired Irishmen'

520 a day compared from the Law Center and the College of Agriculture, it will cost us law school fees. Expenses have gone up. I've been the only student to receive a scholarship from the University but I've paid for it. I'm not alone in this. Many people are in the same situation. We're all trying to make ends meet.

The situation is improving. Increased state funding and federal grants are helping. The cost of tuition and fees is increasing, but so is the availability of financial aid. The University is committed to making higher education accessible to everyone.

If you're interested in attending the University of Missouri, I encourage you to apply. There are many resources available to help you succeed. We're here to support you.
Miller Organizes Pre-Trial Release Campaign

By Michael J. Gordon

The jail in Fairfax County, Va., is overcrowded—and county officials want to build a new one. But even if the new one were built, there would be room for more than the 2,000 inmates held there now. A recent study by the County’s Planning Board estimates that the county’s jail will hold up to 20 percent more inmates than the current facility. This surplus could be used to reduce overcrowding in the jail and improve conditions for inmates.

What is the cause of this overcrowding? The main reason is the high number of pre-trial detainees held in the jail. Pre-trial detainees are people who have been arrested but have not yet been charged with a crime. They are held in jail until they either make bail or are released on their own recognizance.

Pre-trial detainees are often held in jail for months or even years. This is because the county’s courts are often overloaded with cases and cannot handle them quickly. As a result, people who are awaiting trial are often held in jail for much longer than necessary.

The problem of pre-trial detainees has been exacerbated by the increase in the number of offenders who are arrested on drug and gun charges. These offenses are typically misdemeanor offenses, but they result in long periods of pre-trial detention.

However, there is a solution to this problem. One way to reduce the number of pre-trial detainees in the jail is to increase the use of pre-trial release programs. These programs allow people to be released from jail before their trial, if they can provide sufficient evidence to show that they are not a flight risk.

One example of a pre-trial release program is the Bail Reform Act of 1994. This law allows for the release of pre-trial detainees if they can provide evidence of financial resources that are sufficient to ensure their appearance in court. In addition, the statute provides for the appointment of a bond agent who will monitor the detainee’s whereabouts and ensure that they appear for their hearing.

By increasing the use of pre-trial release programs, we can reduce the number of pre-trial detainees in the jail and improve conditions for inmates. This would also help to reduce the cost of operating the jail, as fewer inmates would mean lower staffing and maintenance costs.

In conclusion, the problem of pre-trial detainees in the Fairfax County jail is a serious one. However, by increasing the use of pre-trial release programs, we can take steps to reduce overcrowding in the jail and improve conditions for inmates. This is a win-win situation for all involved.
Perry's Back

By ELLEN SCHROEDER

The opening credits of The New Perry Mason feature shots of a library, not a courtroom. It's an odd choice for a television serial, or a movie for that matter. Perry is actually seen working in a hospital, and the people who design Perry's and Hamilton's wardrobe get a kick out of it. (A.D.A. in designer clothes? Really funny!) But the effect is to make the audience feel that Perry is in a different world, one where the people don't have to worry about the rights of the hereditarily wealthy. They're just as important as the people who have to pay for their legal services. It's a world where Perry is just one of the players, not the central character. And that's why the opening credits work so well.

The new Perry Mason series is set in the same world as the old, with the same cast of characters. But it's a different world, a world where Perry is not the only force at work. The motivations of the characters aren't as clear-cut as before. In the old series, I particularly missed the old case-mix grind - the cases where Perry had to go against the grain to prove his point. In the new series, the cases are more complicated, and Perry is forced to use more tactics to get his way. It's as if Perry is suffering from a case of crusader's syndrome.

What about the new cast? I liked Albert Smullen as Paul Drake, perhaps because he bears a resemblance to the late Whip playwright George S. Kaufman. Harry Dryden (Kerouc) is one of my favorite supporting actors, with his good looks and manly manner. Out of Perry's three assistants, I particularly miss the old case-mix grind - the cases where Perry had to go against the grain to prove his point. In the old series, the cases are more complicated, and Perry is forced to use more tactics to get his way. It's as if Perry is suffering from a case of crusader's syndrome.

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The past weekend was a busy one for sports. It was the beginning of the annual sub-marginal of the American public into the sea of televised sports. In the weeks ahead, regular television coverage will include pro football, college football, tennis, golf, the World Series, and professional basketball. (More about that later.) The marriage of television and sports has produced millions of fascinating offers, all of whom sit glued to a small screen for hours on end, living and dying with their sports heroes.

In many ways, television has come to dominate sports. A kickoff in a recent Super Bowl game was called back when the camera missed it due to a longer than usual commercial break. There are, of course, countless other examples of television's dominance; and many are carefully documented in a book by William O. Johnson, an Associate Editor of Sports Illustrated, appropriately titled Super Spectator and the Electric Triumph.

Who is this "Super Spectator" whom sports industries and sports commissioners are so diligently to please? According to Johnson, Super Spectator does not even have a face, but is merely a technological freak, a multivitamin-electric Hydra. Do not begin to generate personal affection for or to organize neighborhood outings to Super Spectator, for he is simply a conglomerate creature ... concealed in the blind spots of the micro-circuitry of the mass communications industry, leaving nothing more than a product of the proliferating statistics and meaningless dollar signs ...

Let us be disparaged altogether, it should be pointed out that "Super Spectator" has earned both television and sports into booming business enterprises in this country. As a result, for example, each of the 26 professional football clubs will earn nearly two million dollars from the National Football League's national television contract this year.

Johnson's book is replete with tales of bidding wars among the networks, splits, spoilsports, payoffs, and all manner of chicanery which has now become commonplace in the lucrative world of televised sports.

A new chapter in the story which Johnson told has been unfolding, initially in the courts and now in the Congress. It involves the struggle between CBS and ABC over the right to televise National Basketball Association games for the 1973-74 season.

ABC lost the games exclusively since 1964, and the contract signed in 1970 gave the network the right of first refusal on any succeeding contract.

In February of this year, the NBA made its final offer of a new contract to both ABC and NBC, recognizing the foremost role of first refusal. There was a slight problem from ABC's perspective. The contract called for the telecasting of a certain number of games on Sundays during October, November, and December, starting time of 2:00-3:00.

Congressmen B. F. Sisk of Friend of College Football PM. It is just so happened that ABC has a long-standing price commitment to the NCAA to televise college football on Saturdays. The ABC failed to accept the NBA's offer within the required time, the contract was awarded to CBS.

The matter moved quickly into the New York County Supreme Court, where ABC sought to enjoin CBS and the NBA from performance of their new contract. Craig Twilipon on-Cornell, Jack J. Zaro, and the national communication industries, isolated the central question -- was the final offer by the NBA to ABC made in good faith, or were the Saturday telecasts integral to the formulation of action as a possible rejection of that offer?

An examination of the trial record gives the impression that Judge J. Johnson's decision was based not so much on which party showed good faith but rather on which party proved the least bad faith.

The NBA seemed好不容易 concerned that it was not getting exclusive enough coverage from ABC, which, except for one or two fill-in telecasts, had not begun regular weekly coverage until after the first of the year, by which time the NBA season was nearly half over. Notwithstanding this concern and ABC's inability to provide more than a vague commitment to televise additional full game NBC Board of Governors voted tentative approval of a contract with ABC on January 23, 1973. Four clubs, including the Lakers and Knicks, strongly disapproved and threatened to withdraw from the league television package unless their bids for expanded coverage could be satisfied with a definite arrangement.

Representatives of these clubs sought out CBS and licensed for the first time, its interest and willingness to televise seven consecutive Saturday afternoon games during the fall. These telecasts were subsequently included in the NBA's final offer to ABC as a non-negotiable point -- a point which ABC claimed had been canvassed by its rival network and the NBA to reassure ABC's right of first refusal.

The element which apparently tipped the balance against ABC involved a third party -- TransWorld International (TWI), a production and promotion firm which was retained by the NBA as an consultant in television matters. Until the result led by the Lakers and Knicks, TWI had been negotiating the new contract on behalf of the NBA.

TWI's vice president in a former ABC official, and although the record is not clear on this point, it seems that he was aware of ABC's interest in bidding for the rights and had communicated this interest to ABC when he met to consider the ABC offer on January 23.

The impact of the TWI and ABC proved too much for Judge Johnson, who granted the NBA's motion in limine, holding that "from the facts adduced at trial, it appears that ABC, at best, was the vicinit of a breach of an economic circumspection," and

NAGRELLI
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LONG COURSE STARTS OCTOBER 4, 1973
YOU ARE INVITED
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on the multistate subject of Contracts on Thursday, October 4, from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Space is limited. Seating is available on a first-come basis.

The Long Course includes lectures on all the multistate subjects of Contracts, Evidence, Immigration, Tax, and Real Property with the case law on the other general topics of civil procedure, negligence, constitutional law, Conflicts, and Personal Property. There will be a day of pre-exam courses held from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., and evening classes held from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. These courses will be held on Thursday and Fridays. Students may attend one day and evening sessions on any one.

In addition, the following lectures will be given on Wednesday from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.: Civil Procedure, Partnerships, Criminal Process, and Corporations. The course ends November 19, 1973.

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Drop-In courses Oct. 19 through Nov. 19
Enroll at a Drop-In course
Jan. 3 through Jan. 29

VIRGINIA

Day and Eve Long Course begins October 4 through Nov. 19
Pre-exam courses Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Drop-In courses Oct. 19 through Nov. 19
Enroll at a Drop-In course
Jan. 3 through Jan. 29

All of these lectures are in addition to the main program and will, of course, be repeated during the regular course. Special multiple choice quiz polls and seminars will be held upon completion of each pre-exam course. The sessions will provide discriminate self-study in the understanding of the law. Enroll in the Long Course and register for the lecture offered in the Regular Course and in the entire course program at no additional cost.

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