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in order to minimize the time and effort that you will put into your study you should make an effort to learn what facilities the University offers, to investigate the best methods of study and to discover as much as possible about the course for which you are enrolled.

This Handbook has been specially designed as a detailed source of reference for you in all matters related to your Faculty. The General Information Section is intended to help you put the Faculty into perspective with the University as a whole, to introduce you to some of the services available to students and to note some of the most important rules and procedures.

For fuller details about the University and its activities you should consult the University Calendar.

Now, see the following sixteen pages for other general information which may be of value to you.

Some people who can help you

Note: All phone numbers below are University extension numbers. If you are outside the University, dial 663 0351 and ask for the extension or dial 662—and then the extension number.

If you are experiencing difficulties in adjusting to the requirements of the University, you will probably need advice. The best people to talk to on matters relating to progress in studies are your tutors and lecturers. If your problem lies outside this area, there are many other people with specialized knowledge and skills who may be able to help you.

The Deputy Registrar (Student Services), Mr P. O’Brien, and his Administrative Assistant, Mr S. Briand, are located on the first floor of the Chancellery. They will see students who need advice and who have problems and are not sure whom they should see about them. Mr Briand looks after financial assistance matters. Enquire at room 148A, phone 2482 or 3164.

The Assistant Registrar (Examinations and Student Records), Mr J. Warr, is located on the ground floor of the Chancellery. For particular enquiries regarding Student Records (including matters related to illness affecting study) contact Mr. B. Newell (phone 2141), and regarding Examinations, Mr J. Grigg (phone 2143). This section can also advise on matters relating to discontinuation of subjects and termination of courses. General enquiries should be directed to 3711.

The Assistant Registrar (Admissions and Higher Degrees), Mr J. Hill, is located on the ground floor of the Chancellery. For particular enquiries regarding undergraduate courses phone Mr J. Beauchamp on 3319. General enquiries should be directed to 3711.

The Assistant Registrar (Student Employment and Scholarships), Mr J. Foley, is located on the ground floor of the Chancellery. Enquiries should be directed to 2086 (undergraduate scholarships), 2525 (graduate scholarships), and 3259 (employment).

The Housing Officer, Mrs J. Hay, is located in the Student Amenities and Recreation Unit in Hut B at the foot of Basser Steps. For assistance in obtaining suitable lodgings phone 3803.

The Student Health Unit is located in Hut E on College Road. The Director is Dr M. A. Naphthali. For medical aid phone 2679.

The Student Counselling and Research Unit is located at the foot of Basser Steps. The Head is Mr G. Gray. For assistance with educational or vocational problems ring 2600-2605 for an appointment.
The University Librarian is Mr A. Norton. Central Library enquiries should be directed to 2048.

The Chaplaincy Centre is located in Hut F at the foot of Basser Steps. For spiritual aid consult Rev B. W. Wilson (Anglican)—2684; Rev Father J. King or Rev Father M. Fallon (Catholic)—2379; Pastor H. Davis (Church of Christ)—2683; Rev P. Holden (Methodist)—2683; Pastor G. Rolfo (Seventh Day Adventist)—2683; Rabbi M. Kantor (Jewish)—3273.

The Students' Union is located on the second floor of Stage III of the University Union where the SU full-time President or Education Vice-President are available to discuss any problems you might have. In addition the SU offers a range of diverse services including legal advice (full-time solicitor available), clubs and societies services, second-hand bookshop (buy or sell), new records/tapes at discount, food co-op, a professional nursery/kindergarten (House at Pooh Corner), a typesetting service, electronic calculators (bulk purchasing), health insurance and AUS insurance, an information referral centre (the Infakt Bus) and publications such as Tharunka, Orientation Magazine, Concessions Book and counter-course handbooks. For information about these phone 2929.

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**Calendar of Dates**

1976

**Session 1**

(14 weeks)

- March 1 to May 9.
- **May Recess**: May 10 to May 16
- May 17 to June 13
- **Midyear Recess**: June 14 to July 18

**Session 2**

(14 weeks)

- July 19 to August 22
- **August Recess**: August 23 to August 29
- August 30 to October 31
- **Study Recess**: November 1 to November 7

**January**

**Thursday 1**

- New Year's Day—Public Holiday

**Friday 9**

- Last day for application for review of results of annual examinations
- Last day for application for permission to re-enrol by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at annual examinations

**Monday 12**

- Timetables for deferred examinations available

**Friday 16**

- Last day for acceptance of applications by Admissions Office for transfer to another course within the University

**Monday 26**

- Australia Day—Public Holiday

**Tuesday 27**

- Deferred examinations begin

**February**

- **Saturday 7**: Deferred examinations end
- **Monday 16**: Enrolment period begins for new students and students repeating first year
- **Tuesday 17**: Last day for appeal against exclusion by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at annual examinations
- **Friday 20**: Deferred examination results available
- **Monday 23**: Enrolment period begins for second and later year students
- **Tuesday 24**: Last day for application for review of deferred examination results
- **Friday 27**: Last day for application for permission to re-enrol by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at deferred examinations

**March**

- **Monday 1**
- **Friday 12**: Session 1 commences

- **Monday 10**: Last day for acceptance of enrolments by new students (late fee payable)
- **Thursday 18**: Last day for appeal against exclusion by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at deferred examinations
- **Thursday 25**: Last day for acceptance of enrolments by students re-enrolling in second and later years (late fee payable)
- **Friday 26**: Last day for students other than those attending the University for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 1 only

- **Monday 29**: Last day to enrol in additional subjects

**April**

- **Friday 16 to Monday 19**: Easter
- **Friday 23**: Last day for students attending the University for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 1 only

- **Sunday 25**: Anzac Day
- **Monday 26**: Public Holiday

**May**

- **Tuesday 4**: Publication of provisional timetable for June/July examinations
- **Monday 10**: May Recess begins
- **Wednesday 12**: Last day for acceptance of corrected enrolment details forms

- **Friday 14**: Last day for students other than those attending the University for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over the whole academic year

- **Sunday 16**: May Recess ends
Monday 17

Last day for students to advise of examination timetable clashes

June

Tuesday 1

Publication of timetable for June/July examinations

Sunday 13

Session 1 ends

Monday 14

Queen's Birthday—Public Holiday

Tuesday 15

Midyear Recess begins

Tuesday 29

Midyear examinations begin

July

Sunday 18

Midyear Recess ends

Monday 19

Session 2 begins

Friday 30

Foundation Day

Last day for students attending the University for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 2 only

August

Friday 13

August Recess begins

Last day for students other than those attending the University for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 2 only

Monday 23

August Recess ends

Holiday for non-academic staff

Sunday 29

Last day for acceptance of applications for re-admission in 1977 after exclusion under the re-enrolment rules

Tuesday 31

September

Friday 10

Last day for students attending the University for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 2 only

Tuesday 14

Last day for return of corrected enrolment details forms

Sunday 12

Last day for applications from students graduating in 1977 for admission to University degrees and diplomas

Tuesday 21

Publication of provisional timetable for annual examinations

October

Friday 1

Last day to apply to MUAC for transfer to another university in Sydney metropolitan area and Wollongong

Monday 4

Eight Hour Day—Public Holiday

Tuesday 19

Publication of timetable for annual examinations

November

Monday 1

Study Recess begins

Sunday 7

Session 2 ends

Monday 8

Annual examinations begin

Tuesday 30

Annual examinations end

December

Saturday 25

Christmas Day—Public Holiday

Monday 27

Boxing Day—Public Holiday

1977

Session 1

March 7 to May 14

May Recess: May 16 to May 21

May 23 to June 18

Midyear Recess: June 20 to July 3

Session 2

July 25 to August 27

August Recess: August 29 to September 3

September 5 to November 5

Study Recess: November 7 to November 12

January

Monday 3

Public Holiday

Friday 7

Last date for application for review of results of annual examinations

Monday 10

Publication of timetable for deferred examinations

Friday 14

Last day for acceptance of applications by Admissions Office for transfer to another course within the University

Tuesday 25

Deferred examinations begin

Monday 31

Australia Day—Public Holiday

February

Saturday 5

Deferred examinations end

Monday 14

Enrolment period begins for new students and students repeating first year

Friday 18

Results of deferred examinations available

Monday 21

Enrolment period begins for second and later year students

Tuesday 22

Last day for applications for review of deferred examination results

The Academic Year

The academic year is divided into two sessions, each containing 14 weeks for teaching. There is a recess of five weeks between the two sessions as well as short recesses of one week within each of the sessions.

Session 1 commences on the first Monday of March.
Organization of the University

Rapid development has been characteristic of the University of New South Wales since it was first incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1949, under the name of the New South Wales University of Technology.

In 1975 the University had 18,128 students and 3,984 staff who worked in more than eighty buildings. These figures include staff and students at Broken Hill (W. S. and L. B. Robinson University College), Duntroon (the Faculty of Military Studies) and Jervis Bay.

The Council

The chief governing body of the University is the Council which has the responsibility of making all major decisions regarding its policy, conduct and welfare.

The Council consists of 42 members representative of the professions, commerce and industry, the legislature, employee organizations, rural, pastoral and agricultural interests, and the academic staff of the University, its graduates and students.

The Council meets six times per year and its members also serve on special committees dealing with such matters as finance, buildings and equipment, personnel matters, student affairs and public relations.

The Chairman of the Council is the Chancellor, Sir Robert Webster, and the Deputy Chancellor is the Hon. Sir Kevin Ellis.

The Professorial Board

The Professorial Board is one of the two chief academic units within the University and includes all the professors from the various faculties. It deliberates on all questions such as matriculation requirements, the content of courses, the arrangement of syllabuses, the appointment of examiners and the conditions for graduate degrees. Its recommendations on these and similar matters are presented to Council for its consideration and adoption.

The Faculties

The Dean, who is also a professor, is the executive head of the Faculty. Members of each Faculty meet regularly to consider matters pertaining to their own areas of study and research, the result of their deliberations being then submitted to the Professorial Board.

The term "faculty" is used in two distinct senses in the University. Sometimes it is used to refer to the group of Schools comprising the Faculty, and at others to the deliberative body of academic members of the Schools within the Faculty.

The eleven Faculties are Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Military Studies, Professional Studies, and Science. In addition, the Board of Studies in General Education fulfills a function similar to that of the faculties. The Board of Studies in Science is responsible for the academic administration of the Science course.

The Schools

Once courses of study have been approved they come under the control of the individual Schools (e.g. the School of Chemistry, the School of Mathematics). The professorial Head of the School in which you will be studying will be the person in this academic structure with whom you will be most directly concerned.

Executive Officers

As chief executive officer of the University the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Rupert Myers, is charged with managing and supervising the administrative, financial and other activities of the University.

He is assisted in this task by three Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Professor J. B. Thornton, Professor R. E. Vowels and Professor A. H. Willis; the Deans and the three heads of the administrative divisions.

General Administration

The administration of general matters within the University comes mainly within the province of the Registrar, Mr C. G. Plowman, the Bursar, Mr T. J. Daly, and the Business Manager (Property), Mr R. K. Fletcher.

The Registrar's Division is concerned chiefly with academic matters such as the admission of students, and the administration of examinations as well as the various student services (health, employment, amenities, and counselling).

The Bursar's Division is concerned with the financial details of the day-to-day administration and matters to do with staff appointments, promotions, etc. The Property Division is concerned with the maintenance of buildings and grounds and equipment, and includes the University Architect's office.

Student Representation on Council and Faculties

Three members of the University Council may be students elected by students. All students who are not full-time members of staff are eligible to stand for a two-year term of office. The students who are elected to the Council are eligible for election to the Committees of Council.

Students proceeding to a degree or a graduate diploma may elect one of their number to a Faculty for each 500 registered students, with a minimum of three students per Faculty. Elections take place towards the end of the academic year for a one-year term of office.
Open Faculty Meetings

If you wish you may attend a Faculty meeting. You should seek advice at the office of the Faculty whose meeting you wish to attend, as different faculties have their own rules for the conduct of open meetings.

Identification of Subjects by Numbers

For information concerning the identifying number of each subject taught in this faculty, turn to the first page of the main section below entitled Subject Descriptions and Textbooks.

See the Calendar for the full list of identifying numbers and subjects taught in the University.

General Studies Program

Almost all undergraduates in Faculties other than Arts and Law are required to complete a General Studies program. The Department of General Studies publishes its own Handbook which is available free of charge. All enquiries about General Studies should be made to the General Studies Office, Room G54, Morven Brown Building (663 0351 Extn. 3478).

Student Services and Activities

The University Library

The University Library is on the upper campus adjacent to the Chancellery, the Sciences Building, the Goodsell and the Morven Brown Buildings. The Biomedical Library is in the western end of the Sciences Building with a branch at Prince Henry Hospital, telephone 661 0111. The University Library buildings house the Law Library, the Physical Sciences Library, the Social Sciences and Humanities Library and the Undergraduate Library.

There are services at other centres:


Water Reference Library: Manly Vale. Phone: 948 0261.

Each library provides a reference and lending service for staff and students, and is open in both Sessions 1 and 2 during day and evening periods, except the Water Reference Library which is only open during the day.

Staff and students must use a machine-readable identification card to borrow from the main University Library. Personal identification is required in the other libraries listed. For students a current Union card is acceptable. Staff must apply to the Library for a library card.

New students can collect temporary borrowing cards at the Library in Orientation Week. It is recommended that students attend the Introduction to the Library held during Orientation Week and the first week of Session 1.

Specific library problems should be referred to the Reader Assistance Unit located in the foyer of the Library. Copies of the Library Guide are available on request.

Accommodation

There are seven residential colleges on campus which offer accommodation to male and female students. The philosophy of the management, the residence fees and facilities vary from college to college. In addition to the basic fees charged most colleges make additional minor charges such as a registration fee and a power charge. It is anticipated that the fees in most colleges will be increased for 1976. Assistance is also provided in finding off-campus accommodation.

The Kensington Colleges

The Kensington Colleges comprise Basser College, Goldstein College, and Philip Baxter College. They house 450 men and women students, as well as staff members. Fees are payable on a session basis. Apply in writing to the Master, PO Box 24, Kensington, NSW 2033.

International House

International House accommodates over 120 students from Australia and twenty other countries. Preference is given to more senior undergraduates and graduate students. Apply in writing to the Warden, International House, PO Box 88, Kensington, NSW 2033.

New College

This Church of England College is open to all students without regard to race or religion. It has accommodation for approximately 220 students and is co-educational. Enquiries should be addressed to the Master, New College, Anzac Parade, Kensington, NSW 2033.

Shalom College

Shalom College provides accommodation for 86 men and women students. Non-resident membership is available to students who wish to avail themselves of the Kosher dining room and tutorial facilities. Apply in writing to the Master, Shalom College, The University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033.

Warrane College

An affiliated Roman Catholic residential college, Warrane provides accommodation for 200 men students, both graduate and undergraduate. Non-resident membership is available to male students who wish to participate in College activities and make use of its facilities. Fees are payable on a session basis. Apply in writing to the Master, Warrane College, PO Box 123, Kensington, NSW 2033.

Off-campus Housing

The Student Amenities and Recreation Unit maintains an up-to-date record of different types of off-campus housing including hostels, full board, bed and breakfast, flats and houses for rent. For information and assistance apply to the Housing Officer, Hut B, at the foot of Basser Steps (extension 3260).
Student Employment
The Student Employment Unit offers assistance with career employment for final year students and graduates of the University. This service includes the mailing of regular job vacancy notices to registered students and a campus interview program for final year students.

Careers advice and assistance is also available to undergraduates. Assistance is offered in finding vacation employment which gives either course-related experience or industrial training experience, where this is a course requirement. Information and advice regarding cadetships, undergraduate and graduate scholarships is also available.

The service is located in the Chancellery on the ground floor.

Phone extension 3259 for employment and careers advice, or extension 2086 for cadetships and industrial training information.

Student Health
The Student Health Unit, staffed by qualified medical personnel, offers free medical and first-aid services to male and female students. The service is not intended to replace private or community health services and thus if chronic or continuing conditions are revealed or suspected you will be advised and referred to your own doctor or an appropriate hospital. The health service is not responsible for fees incurred in these instances. Confidential appointments can be made at Hut E at the foot of Basser Steps between 9 am and 5 pm Monday to Friday. Phone extension 2679 or 3275.

Student Counselling and Research
The Student Counselling and Research Unit provides individual and group counselling for all students—prospective, undergraduate and graduate. If you have any personal needs, worries or confusion use this free, informal, personal service to help you sort out the basic issues. If the counsellor can't help you himself he usually knows someone who can.

Counselling appointments are available during sessions and recesses between 9 am and 7 pm. Phone 663 0351 or 2600 to 2605, or call during Unit office hours, 8.30 am to 5.30 pm. Urgent interviews are possible on a walk-in basis between 9 am and 5 pm. Group counselling programs are offered both day and evening between 9 am and 9 pm by special arrangement.

Student Amenities and Recreation
This Unit, working in close liaison with the Sports Association, assists various recognized clubs by arranging and providing facilities and by handling on their behalf all inquiries and applications for membership.

It also provides a recreational program for students and staff at the Physical Education and Recreation Centre; liaises with the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales on matters concerning student travel concessions; and assists students in finding suitable accommodation off the campus.

Concessional application forms for all types of travel may be obtained at the Student Amenities and Recreation Unit or at the Information Desk in the Chancellery.

The Student Amenities and Recreation Unit is located in Hut B at the foot of Basser Steps. The various services may be contacted by phone on the following extensions: Sports Association, 2235; Physical Education and Recreation Centre, 3271; Travel, 2517; Accommodation, 3260.

Physical Education and Recreation Centre
The Physical Education and Recreation Centre consists of eight squash courts and a main building. The latter has a large gymnasium and ancillary practice rooms for fencing, table tennis, judo, weight-lifting and a physical fitness testing room. The Supervisor of Physical Recreation is responsible for the Centre and provides a recreational program for both students and staff. If you would like to take part in any of the programs contact the Supervisor on extension 3271.

The University Union
The University Union provides the facilities students, staff and graduates require in their daily University life and thus an opportunity for them to know and understand one another through associations outside the lecture room, the library and other places of work.

The Union is housed in three buildings near the entrance to the Kensington Campus from Anzac Parade. These are the Roundhouse, the Blockhouse and the Squarehouse. Membership of the Union is compulsory at $45 per year for all registered students and is open to all members of staff and graduates of the University.

The full range of facilities provided by the Union includes a cafeteria service and other dining facilities, a large shopping centre, cloak room, banking and hairdressing facilities, showers, a women's lounge, common, games, reading, meeting, music, practice, craft and dark rooms. Photocopying, sign printing, and stencil cutting services are also available. The Union also sponsors special concerts (including lunchtime concerts) and conducts courses in many facets of the arts including weaving, photography, creative dance and yoga. Exhibitions are held in the John Clark Gallery.

The University Union should not be confused with the Students' Union or Students' Representative Council as it is known in some other universities. This latter body has a representative function and is the instrument whereby student attitudes and opinions are crystallized and presented to the University and the community.

The Students' Union
The Students' Union is run by students and represents them on and off campus. Presidential elections are by
The activities of the Students' Union include:

1. Infakt—a student-run information referral service. If you want someone to talk to or need help of any kind see the people at Infakt located in the bus at the foot of Basser Steps.
2. A casual employment service.
3. Organization of Orientation Week.
4. Organization of Foundation Day.
5. A nursery/kindergarten, "The House at Pooh Corner".
6. Publication of the student paper "Tharunka".
7. A free legal service run by a qualified lawyer employed by the Students' Union Council.

The Students' Union is affiliated with the Australian Union of Students (AUS) which represents students on the national level.

The Students' Union is located on the second floor, Stage III, the Union.

**Chaplaincy Centre**

This service is provided for the benefit of students and staff by five Christian Churches and by the Jewish congregation. Chaplains are in attendance at the University at regular times. A Chapel is also available for use by all denominations. For further details, turn to page 2.

**Student Clubs and Societies**

CASOC All clubs and societies on campus (except sporting clubs) are loosely organized under the umbrella of CASOC, which is a committee of the Students' Union. Some of these clubs are: the Motor Cycle Club; Chess Club; Dramsoc; Opunka; Ngunnagan Club; Kite Club and the Jazz Society.

The Sports Association The Sports Association caters for a variety of competitive sports for both men and women. Membership of the Association is compulsory for all registered students and the annual subscription is $6.

Details of sporting facilities are available in the Orientation Magazine, available at the Student Amenities and Recreation Unit (Hut B at the foot of Basser Steps).

School and Faculty Associations Many schools and faculties have special clubs with interests in particular subject fields. Enquire at your Faculty Office for information.

**Other Services and Activities**

University Co-operative Bookshop Limited Membership is open to all students, on payment of a fee of $5, refundable when membership is terminated. Members receive an annual rebate on purchases of books.

**Cashier's Hours** The University cashier's office is open from 9.30 am to 1.00 pm and from 2.00 pm to 4.30 pm, Monday to Friday. It is open for additional periods at the beginning of Session 1. Consult notice boards for details.

**Australian Armed Forces** Enquiries should be directed to:

Royal Australian Navy: Royal Australian Naval Liaison Officer, Professor J. S. Ratcliffe, Commander, R.A.N.R., at the School of Chemical Engineering. Phone extension 2406.

University of New South Wales Regiment: The Adjutant, Regimental Depot, Day Avenue (just west of Anzac Parade). Phone 663 1212.

Royal Australian Air Force: Undergraduates interested in the R.A.A.F. Undergraduate Scheme should contact The Recruiting Officer, Defence Forces Recruiting Centre, 320 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

**Financial Assistance to Students**

**Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme**

Under this scheme, which is financed by the Australian Government, assistance is available as follows:

- for full-time study in approved courses
- subject to a means test
- on a non-competitive basis
- to students who are not bonded
- to students who are permanent residents of Australia.

Students in the following types of university courses will be eligible for assistance:

- Undergraduate and graduate degree courses
- Graduate diplomas
- Approved combined Bachelor degree courses
- Master's qualifying courses where the course is the equivalent of an honours year and the student has not attempted an honours year.

**Benefits**

**Means-tested Living Allowance** The maximum rates of living allowances are $1,000 per annum for students living at home and $1,600 per annum for students living away from home. The maximum rates of living allowance will be paid where the adjusted family income is equal to or less than $7,600 per annum. The adjusted family income is assessed by subtracting from the gross income of both parents their business expenses and an amount of $450 for each dependent child other than the student.
When the adjusted family income exceeds $7,600 p.a. the amount of living allowance will be reduced by $2 for every $10 of income until the family income exceeds $15,200 per annum. After this level, the living allowance will be reduced by $3 for every $10 of income.

A concession may be made where there are other children in the family undertaking tertiary education with special allowances or assistance from schemes other than the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme of less than $600 pa.

Students qualifying for living allowance will also receive the following allowances where appropriate:

Incidentals Allowance The Incidentals Allowance of $100 is designed to help the student meet the cost of those fees which have not been abolished—the Students' Union, University Union and Sports Association fees, and other expenses associated with their studies.

Travel Allowance Students whose home is in the country may be reimbursed the cost of three return trips per year, during vacation time.

Dependants' Allowance This is made up of allowances of $15 per week for a dependent spouse and $7 per week for each child.

How to Apply If you were a 1975 Higher School Certificate candidate or a tertiary student receiving an allowance, you were sent forms last October. Other students may obtain forms from the Admissions Section or the Student Employment and Scholarships Unit, or from the Regional Director, Department of Education, Central Square, 323 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (Telephone 218 8800). The administrative closing date for 1976 applications was 31 October 1975.

Scholarships, Cadetships, Prizes

1 Undergraduate Scholarships In addition to finance provided under the Australian Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme there are a number of scholarships, cadetships, prizes and other forms of assistance available to undergraduate students. Details of procedures for application for these awards are contained in the Calendar.

There are also special scholarships not administered by the University, information about which may be obtained from the School office.

Further information and advice regarding scholarships is available from the Student Employment and Scholarships Unit in the Chancellery Building.

2 Graduate Awards An honours degree is generally an essential requirement for gaining one of the many graduate scholarships which are available at the University. Therefore gifted students should not neglect the opportunity to qualify for honours and thus become eligible for an award.

Details of graduate awards are contained in the University Calendar.

Other Financial Assistance

In addition to the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme financed by the Australian Government the following forms of assistance are available:

1 Deferment of Payment of Fees Deferments may be granted for a short period, usually one month, without the imposition of a late fee penalty, provided the deferment is requested prior to the due date for fee payments.

2 Short Term Cash Loans Donations from the Students' Union, the University Union and other sources have made funds available for urgent cash loans not exceeding $100. These loans are normally repayable within one month.

3 Early in 1973 the Australian Government made funds available to the University to provide loans to students in financial difficulty. The loans are to provide for living allowances and other approved expenses associated with attendance at University. Repayment usually commences after graduation or upon withdrawal from the course. Students are required to enter into a formal agreement with the University to repay the loan.

From the same source students who are in extremely difficult financial circumstances may apply for assistance by way of a non-repayable grant. In order to qualify for a grant a student must generally show that the financial difficulty has arisen from exceptional misfortune.

In all cases assistance is limited to students with reasonable academic records and whose financial circumstances warrant assistance.

Inquiries about all forms of financial assistance should be made at the office of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services), Room 148A, in the Chancellery.

Financial Assistance to Aboriginal Students

Financial assistance is available from a number of sources to help Aboriginal students. Apart from the Australian Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme there is a Commonwealth Aboriginal Study Grant Scheme. Furthermore, the University may assist Aboriginal students with some essential living expenses in exceptional circumstances.

All inquiries relating to this scheme should be made at the office of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services), Room 148A, in the Chancellery.

Rules and Procedures

The University, in common with other large organizations, has some agreed ways of doing things in order
to operate efficiently and equitably for the benefit of all members. The rules and procedures listed below will affect you at some time or another. In some cases there are penalties (e.g. fines or exclusion from examinations) for failure to observe these procedures and therefore they should be read with care.

The information is arranged as answers to questions most asked by students. The first group of questions concerns admission and enrolment, the second fees and other money matters, the third examinations, and the remainder more general matters such as student conduct on campus.

Admission and Enrolment

How do I qualify for admission? In order to enter an undergraduate course you must qualify for matriculation to the University; satisfy requirements for admission to the course of subjects chosen; and be selected for admission to the faculty or course you wish to enter. Full details of matriculation and admission requirements are contained in a pamphlet obtainable at the Admissions Office and in the Calendar.

All students, except those enrolling in graduate research degrees (see below), must lodge an authorized enrolment form with the Cashier on the day the enrolling officer signs the form.

All students, except those enrolling in graduate research degrees and those exempted (see below), should on that day also either pay the required fees or lodge an enrolment voucher or other appropriate authority.

If a student is unable to pay the fees the enrolment form must still be lodged with the Cashier and the student will be issued with a "nil" receipt. The student is then indebted to the University and must pay the fees by the end of the second week of the Session for which enrolment is being effected. Penalties apply if fees are paid after that time (see below). Payment may be made through the mail in which case it is important that the student registration number be given accurately.

New Undergraduate Enrolments Persons who are applying for entry in 1976 must lodge an application for selection with the Metropolitan Universities Admissions Centre, PO Box 7049, GPO, Sydney 2001, by 1 October 1975.

Those who are selected will be required to complete enrolment at a specified appointment time before the start of Session 1. Compulsory fees must be paid on the day of the appointment. In special circumstances, however, and provided class places are still available, students may be allowed to complete enrolment after the prescribed week, subject to the payment of a penalty (see below).

Application forms and details of the application procedures may be obtained from the Admissions Office.

First Year Repeat Students First year students who failed more than half the programme at the 1975 Annual Examinations and who were not granted any deferred examinations should NOT follow the above procedure. They are required to show cause why they should be allowed to continue in the course, and should await instructions in writing from the Registrar as to the procedure.

Later Year Enrolments Students should enrol through the appropriate School in accordance with the procedures set out in the current year’s booklet, Enrolment Procedures, available from the Admissions Office and from School offices.

New Research Students Students enrolling for the first time in graduate research degrees will receive an enrolment form by post. They have two weeks from the date of offer of registration in which to lodge the enrolment form with the Cashier and pay the appropriate fees. Completion of enrolment after this time will incur a penalty (see below).

Re-enrolling Research Students Students re-enrolling in research degrees should lodge the enrolment form with the Cashier as soon as possible but no later than the end of the second week of Session 1. Completion of enrolment after this date will incur a penalty (see below).

Submission of Graduate Thesis or Project Report at Commencement of Session 1 A candidate who has completed all the work for a graduate degree except for the submission of a thesis or project report is required to re-enrol and pay fees as outlined above unless the thesis or project report is submitted by the end of the second week of Session 1 in which case the candidate is not required to re-enrol. Those required to re-enrol may claim a refund of fees if able to withdraw (see below).

Miscellaneous Subject Enrolments Students may be permitted to enrol for miscellaneous subjects (i.e. students not proceeding to a degree or diploma) provided the Head of the School offering the subject considers it will be of benefit to the student and there is accommodation available. Only in exceptional cases will subjects taken in this way count towards a degree or diploma. A student who is under exclusion may not be enrolled in miscellaneous subjects which may be counted towards any course from which he has been excluded.

Final Dates for Completion of Enrolments No enrolments for courses extending over the whole year or for Session 1 only will be accepted from new students after the end of the second week of Session 1 (12 March 1976) except with the express approval of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services) and the Head of the School concerned; no later year enrolments for courses extending over the whole year or for Session 1 only will be accepted after the end of the fourth week of Session 1 (26 March 1976) without the express approval of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services). No enrolments for courses occupying Session 2 only will be accepted after the end of the second week of Session 2 (30 July 1976) without express approval of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services).
How do assisted students (e.g., scholarship holders) enrol? Scholarship holders or sponsored students who have an enrolment voucher or letter of authority from their sponsor should present it at the time of enrolment. Such vouchers and authorities are generally issued by the NSW Department of Education and the NSW Public Service. They are not always issued in time and students who expect to receive an enrolment voucher or other appropriate authority but have not done so must pay the fees (and arrange a refund later). Such vouchers and authorities are not the responsibility of the University and their late receipt is not to be assumed as automatically exempting a student from the requirements of enrolling and paying fees.

What special rules apply if I wish to be considered for admission with advanced standing? If you make application to register as a candidate for any degree or other award granted by the University you may be admitted to the course of study with such standing on the basis of previous attainments as may be determined by the Professorial Board. For complete details regarding “Admission with Advanced Standing” consult the University Calendar.

What happens if I am unable to pay fees at the time of enrolment? If you are unable to pay fees by the due date you may apply in writing to the Deputy Registrar (Student Services) for an extension of time which may be granted in extenuating circumstances.

What happens if I fail to pay the prescribed fees or charges? If you fail to pay prescribed fees or charges or become otherwise indebted to the University and you fail to make a satisfactory settlement of your indebtedness upon receipt of due notice then you cease to be entitled to the use of University facilities. You will not be permitted to register for a further session, to attend classes or examinations, or be granted any official credentials. In the case of a student enrolled for Session 1 only or for Sessions 1 and 2 this disbarment applies if any portion of fees is outstanding after the end of the eighth week of Session 1 (23 April 1976). In the case of a student enrolled for Session 2 only this disbarment applies if any portion of fees is outstanding after the end of the sixth week of Session 2 (27 August 1976).

In very special cases the Registrar may grant exemption from disqualifications referred to in the preceding paragraph upon receipt of a written statement setting out all relevant circumstances.

Can I transfer from one course to another? To transfer from one course to another you must apply on an application form obtainable from the Admissions Office by 16 January. If your application is successful you are required to comply with the enrolment procedures for the year/stage of the new course and, unless otherwise instructed, you should present the letter granting transfer to the enrolling officer. You should also inform the enrolling officer of the school in which you are enrolled of your intention to transfer.

Can I change my course program? If you wish to seek approval to substitute one subject for another, add one or more subjects to your program or discontinue part or all of your program, you must make application to the Registrar through the Head of the School responsible for the course on forms available from the School office. The Registrar will inform you of the decision. Application to enrol in additional subjects must be submitted by the end of the fourth week of Session 1.

It is emphasized that failure to sit for examinations in any subject in which you are enrolled will be regarded as failure to satisfy the examiners in that subject unless written approval to withdraw without failure has been obtained from the Registrar.

Withdrawal from subjects. Students are permitted to withdraw from subjects without being regarded as having failed, provided they apply by the dates indicated.

First Year Students
1. one-session subjects: the end of the eighth week of session;
2. double-session subjects: the end of the second week of Session 2.

For the purpose of this rule a first-year student is defined as one who is attending the University for the first time either on a full- or part-time basis and is enrolled in the first year or first stage of a course.

Other Students
1. one-session subjects: the end of the fourth week of session;
2. double-session subjects: the end of the May Recess.

How do I enrol after an absence of twelve months or more? If you have had a leave of absence for twelve months and wish to resume your course you should follow the instructions about re-enrolling given in the letter granting your leave of absence. If you do not fully understand or have lost these instructions, then you should contact the Admissions Office in December of the preceding year or before October in the year preceding the one in which you wish to resume your course.

If you have not obtained leave of absence from your course and have not been enrolled in the course over the past twelve months or more, then you should apply for admission to the course through the Metropolitan Universities Admission Centre before 1 October in the year preceding that in which you wish to resume studies.

Are there any restrictions upon students re-enrolling? The University Council has adopted the following rules governing re-enrolment with the object of requiring students with a record of failure to show cause why they should be allowed to re-enrol and retain valuable class places.

First-year Rule
1. A student enrolled for the first time in any undergraduate course in the University shall be required to
show cause why he/she should be allowed to continue the course if that student fails more than half the program in which he/she is enrolled. In order that students may calculate half their program, the weighting of subjects in each course is defined in Schedule A,* which may be varied from time to time by the Professorial Board.

Repeated-failure Rule

2. A student shall be required to show cause why he/she should be allowed to repeat a subject which that student has failed more than once. Where the subject is prescribed as part of the student's course he/she shall also be required to show cause why he/she should be allowed to continue that course. Failure in a deferred examination as well as in the initial examination counts for the purposes of this rule as one failure.

General Rule

3. The Re-enrolment Committee may, on the recommendation of the relevant faculty or board of studies, review the academic progress of any student. If that student's academic record seems to demonstrate, in the opinion of the Committee, the student's lack of fitness to pursue a subject or subjects and/or a course or courses, the Committee may require that student to show cause why he/she should be allowed to re-enrol in such subject(s) and/or course(s).

The Session-unit System

4. A student who infringes the provisions of Rules 1 or 2 at the end of Session 1 of any year will not be required to show cause at that time but will be allowed to repeat the subject(s) (if offered) and/or continue the course in Session 2 of that year, subject to the rules of progression in that course.

B Such a student will be required to show cause at the end of the year, except that a student who has infringed Rule 2 at the end of Session 1, repeats the subject(s) in question in Session 2, and passes it/ them, will not be required to show cause on account of any such subject.

Exemption from Rules by Faculties

5. A faculty or board of studies examination committee may, in special circumstances, exempt a student from some or all of the provisions of Rules 1 and 2.

B Such a student will not be required to show cause under such provisions and will be notified accordingly by the Registrar.

'Showing Cause'

6. A student wishing to show cause must apply for special permission to re-enrol. Application should be made on the form available from the Examinations and Student Records Section and must be lodged with the Registrar by the dates published annually by the Registrar. A late application may be accepted at the discretion of the University.

B Each application shall be considered by the Re-enrolment Committee which shall determine whether the cause shown is adequate to justify the granting of permission to re-enrol.

Appeal

7. A Any student who is excluded by the Re-enrolment Committee from a course and/or subject(s) under the provisions of the Rules may appeal to an Appeal Committee constituted by Council for this purpose with the following membership*:

A Pro-Vice-Chancellor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor who shall be Chairman.

The Chairman of the Professorial Board, or if he is unable to serve, a member of the Professorial Board, nominated by the Chairman of the Professorial Board, or when the Chairman of the Professorial Board is unable to make a nomination, nominated by the Vice-Chairman.

One of the category of members of the Council elected by the graduates of the University, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The decision of the Committee shall be final.

B The notification to any student of a decision by the Re-enrolment Committee to exclude him/her from re-enrolling in a course and/or subject(s) shall indicate that the student may appeal against that decision to the Appeal Committee. In lodging such an appeal with the Registrar the student should provide a complete statement of all grounds on which the appeal is based.

C The Appeal Committee shall determine the appeal after consideration of the student's academic record, his/her application for special permission to re-enrol, and the stated grounds of appeal. In exceptional circumstances, the Appeal Committee may require the student to appear in person.

Exclusion

8. A A student who is required to show cause under the provisions of Rules 1 or 3 and either does not attempt to show cause or does not receive special permission to re-enrol from the Re-enrolment Committee (or the Appeal Committee on appeal) shall be excluded from re-enrolling in the subject(s) and course(s) on account of which he was required to show cause. Where the subjects failed are prescribed as part of any other course (or courses) he/she shall not be allowed to enrol in any such course.

* It is proposed that under this arrangement, the membership of the Appeal Committee will be Pro-Vice-Chancellor J. B. Thornton (Chairman), Professor D. M. McCallum, Chairman of the Professorial Board, and a member of Council in the category of members elected by the graduates of the University, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

* For details of Schedule A see University Calendar.
B A student who is required to show cause under the provisions of Rule 2 and either does not attempt to show cause or does not receive special permission to re-enrol from the Re-enrolment Committee (or the Appeal Committee on appeal) shall be excluded from re-enrolling in any subject he/she has failed twice. Where the subject failed is prescribed as part of the student’s course he/she shall also be excluded from that course. Where the subject failed is prescribed as part of any other course (or courses) he/she shall not be allowed to enrol in any such course.

C A student excluded from a course or courses under the provisions of A or B may not enrol as a miscellaneous student in subjects which may be counted towards any such course.

Re-admission after Exclusion

9. A An excluded student may apply to the Re-enrolment Committee for re-admission after two academic years.

B An application for re-admission after exclusion should be made on the form available from the Examinations and Student Records Section and should be lodged with the Registrar not later than 31 August in the year prior to that for which re-admission is sought. A late application may be accepted at the discretion of the University.

C An application should include evidence that the circumstances which were deemed to operate against satisfactory performance at the time of exclusion are no longer operative or are reduced in intensity and/or evidence of appropriate study in the subject(s) (or the equivalent) on account of which the applicant was excluded.

Restrictions and Definitions

10. A These rules do not apply to students enrolled in programs leading to a higher degree or graduate diploma.

B A subject is defined as a unit of instruction identified by a distinctive subject number.

How do I apply for admission to degree or diploma? Applications for admission to a degree or diploma of the University must be made on the appropriate form by 12 September, in a student’s final year. Forms are mailed to all final year students. Don’t forget to inform the University if you subsequently change your address so that correspondence related to the ceremony will reach you without delay. Applicants should ensure that they have completed all requirements for the degree or diploma, including industrial training where necessary. Any variation such as cancelling of application in order to proceed to an honours degree or submission of an application following discontinuation of honours program, must be submitted in writing to the Registrar no later than 30 January.

Fees*

Do I have to pay fees for tuition? No. There are no fees for tuition but other fees and charges are payable.

What other fees and charges are payable? These include those charges raised to finance the expenses incurred in operating student activities such as the University Union, the Students’ Union, the Sports Association and the Physical Education and Recreation Centre. Penalties are also incurred if a student fails to complete procedures as required. Charges may also be payable, sometimes in the form of a deposit, for the hiring of kits of equipment which are lent to students for their personal use during attendance in certain subjects. Accommodation charges, costs of subsistence on excursions, field work, etc., and for hospital residence (medical students) are payable in appropriate circumstances.

How much is my contribution to student activities and services on campus? All students (with the exceptions noted below) will be required to pay the following fees if enrolling for a program involving two sessions. Those enrolling for only one session will pay one-half of the Student Activities Fees, but the full University Union entrance fee, if applicable.

University Union entrance fee—$20 payable on first enrolment

Students Activities Fees:
University Union—$45 annual subscription
Sports Association—$6 annual subscription
Students’ Union:
Students enrolling in full-time courses—$10 annual subscription
Students enrolling in part-time courses—$8 annual subscription
Miscellaneous—$25 annual fee.
(The miscellaneous fee is used to finance expenses generally of a capital nature relating to student activities. Funds are allocated to the various student bodies for projects recommended by the Student Affairs Committee and approved by the University Council.)

Depending on the subject being taken, students may also be required to pay:
Pathology Instrument Kit—$10
(Refundable on return in satisfactory condition)

Who is exempt from payment of fees?

1. Life members of University Union, Sports Association, and Students’ Union are exempt from the relevant fee or fees.

2. Students enrolled in courses classified as External are exempt from all Students Activities Fees and the University Union entrance fee.

* Fees quoted are current at the time of publication and may be amended by the Council without notice.
3. University Union fees and subscriptions may be waived by the Deputy Registrar (Student Services) for students enrolled in graduate courses in which the academic requirements require either no or minimal attendance on the Kensington campus.

4. Students who while enrolled at another university in Australia in a degree or diploma course are given approval to enrol at the University of New South Wales but only in a miscellaneous subject or subjects to be credited towards the degrees or diplomas for which they are enrolled elsewhere are exempt from all Student Activities Fees and the University Union entrance fee.

5. Undergraduate students of a recognized university outside Australia who attend the University of New South Wales with the permission of the Dean of the appropriate faculty and of the Head of the appropriate school or department to take part as miscellaneous students in an academic program relevant to their regular studies and approved by the authorities of their own institution are exempt from all Student Activities Fees and the University Union entrance fee.

6. Graduate students not in attendance at the University and who are enrolling in a project only, other than for the first time, are exempt from all Student Activities Fees.

7. Graduate students resubmitting a thesis or project only are exempt from all Student Activities Fees.

How much will textbooks and special equipment (if any) cost? You must allow quite a substantial sum for textbooks. This can vary from $200 to $600 depending on the course taken. These figures are based on the cost of new books. The Students' Union operates a second-hand bookshop. Information about special equipment costs, accommodation charges and cost of subsistence on excursions, field work, etc., and for hospital residence (medical students) are available from individual schools.

Are fees charged for examinations? Generally there are no charges associated with examinations; however, two special examination fees are applied:

Examinations conducted under special circumstances—for each subject ... ... ... ... $11
Review of examination result—for each subject ... ... $11

What penalties exist for late payment of fees? The following additional charges will be made in 1976 when fees are paid late:

Failure to lodge enrolment form according to enrolment procedure ... ... ... ... ... $20
Payment of fees after end of second week of session ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... $20
Payment of fees after end of fourth week of session $40

Will I receive any refund if I withdraw from a course? Yes. The following rules apply:

1. If you withdraw from a course you are required to notify the Registrar in writing.

2. Where notice of withdrawal from a course is received by the Registrar before the first day of Session 1 a refund of all fees paid will be made. After that time only a partial refund will be made. See the Calendar for details.

Examinations

When are examinations held? Most annual examinations are held in November-December but examinations in many subjects are also held during the Midyear Recess.

Provisional timetables indicating the dates and times of examinations and notices of the location of examinations are posted on the central notice boards in the Biological Sciences Building, the Chancellery, Central Lecture Block, Dalton Building (Chemistry), Main Building (Mining and Physics), and in the Western Grounds Area on 4 May and 21 September. You must advise the Examinations Unit (Chancellery) of a clash in examinations by 17 May and 1 October. Final timetables are displayed and individual copies are available for students on 1 June and 19 October.

Misreading of the timetable is not an acceptable excuse for failure to attend an examination.

In the assessment of your progress in University courses, consideration is given to work in laboratory and class exercises and to any term or other tests given throughout the year as well as to the results of written examinations.

How are examination passes graded? Passes are graded: High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. A Pass Conceded may be granted to a student whose mark in a subject is slightly below the standard required for a pass but whose overall satisfactory performance warrants this concession.

A Terminating Pass may be granted where the mark for the subject is below the required standard. A terminating pass will not permit a student to progress further in the subject or to enrol in any other subject for which a pass in the subject is a co-requisite or prerequisite. A student given a terminating pass may attempt a deferred examination, if available, to improve his performance but should he fail in such attempt, the terminating pass shall stand.

When are examination results available? Final examination results will be posted to your term address (which can be altered up to 30 November) or to your vacation address (fill in a form obtainable at the Information Desk, Chancellery, also by 30 November). Results are also posted on School notice boards and in the foyer of the Sir John Clancy Auditorium. No examination results are given by telephone.

Can examination results be reviewed? Examination results may be reviewed for a fee of $11 a subject, which is refundable in the event of an error being discovered.
This review consists mainly of ensuring that all questions attempted have been marked and checking the total of the marks awarded. Applications for review must be submitted on the appropriate form to the Examinations and Student Records Section together with the necessary fee by the following dates:

Annual examinations held in November/December 1976 — Friday 7 January 1977.
Deferred examinations held in January/February 1977 — Tuesday 22 February 1977.

Are allowances made if students are sick before or during an examination? A student who through serious illness or other cause outside his control is unable to attend an examination is required to bring the circumstances (supported by a medical certificate or other evidence) to the notice of the Registrar not later than seven days after the date of the examination, and may be required to submit to medical examination.

A student who believes that his performance in a subject has been affected by serious illness during the year or by other cause outside his control, and who desires these circumstances to be taken into consideration in determining his standing, is required to bring the circumstances (supported by a medical certificate or other evidence) to the notice of the Registrar as soon as the circumstances are known but not later than seven days after the date of the examination.

All medical certificates should be as specific as possible concerning the severity and duration of the complaint and its effect on the student’s ability to take the examinations.

A student who attempts an examination, yet claims that his performance is prejudiced by sickness on the day of the examination must notify the Registrar or Examination Supervisor before, during, or immediately after the examination, and may be required to submit to medical examination.

A student suffering from a physical disability which puts him at a disadvantage in written examinations should apply to the Registrar in writing for special provision when examinations are taken. The student should support his request with medical evidence.

Use of electronic calculators Where the use of electronic calculators has been approved by a faculty or school, examiners may permit their use in examinations. Authorized electronic calculators are battery operated with the minimum operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and are of a type in common use by university students. They are not provided by the University, although some schools may make them available under special circumstances.

How are examinations conducted? Examinations are conducted in accordance with the following rules and procedure:

1. Candidates are required to obey any instruction given by an examination supervisor for the proper conduct of the examination.

2. Candidates are required to be in their places in the examination room not less than ten minutes before the time for commencement.

3. No bag, writing paper, blotting paper, manuscript or book, other than a specified aid, is to be brought into the examination room.

4. No candidate shall be admitted to an examination after thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the examination.

5. No candidate shall be permitted to leave the examination room before the expiry of thirty minutes from the time the examination commences.

6. No candidate shall be re-admitted to the examination room after he has left it unless during the full period of his absence he has been under approved supervision.

7. A candidate shall not by any improper means obtain, or endeavour to obtain, assistance in his work, give, or endeavour to give, assistance to any other candidate, or commit any breach of good order.

8. Smoking is not permitted during the course of examinations.

9. All answers must be in English unless otherwise directed. Foreign students who have the written approval of the Officer-in-Charge of Examinations may use standard translation dictionaries.

10. A candidate who commits any infringement of the rules governing examinations is liable to disqualification at the particular examination, to immediate expulsion from the examination room, and to such further penalty as may be determined in accordance with the By-laws.

Should I list my sources? Students are expected to acknowledge the sources of ideas and expressions that they use in essays. To provide adequate documentation is not only an indication of academic honesty but also a courtesy enabling the marker to consult your sources with ease. Failure to do so may constitute plagiarism which is subject to a charge of academic misconduct.

Under what circumstances are deferred examinations granted? Deferred examinations may be granted in the following cases:

1. When a student through illness or some other acceptable circumstance has been prevented from taking the annual examination or has been placed at a serious disadvantage during the annual examinations.

2. To help resolve a doubt as to whether a student has reached the required standard in a subject.

3. To allow a student by further study to reach the required standard in a subject.

4. Where a student’s progression or graduation is inhibited by his failure in one subject only, a deferred examination may be granted notwithstanding his failure otherwise to qualify for this concession.
In the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Law special circumstances apply in the granting of deferred examinations. Details in each circumstance are given in the section Faculty Information in the respective handbooks for these faculties, or in the Calendar.

Deferred examinations must be taken at the centre at which the student is enrolled, unless he has been sent the section admissions. Details in each circumstance are given in the granting of deferred examinations must be taken at the centre at which the student is enrolled, unless he has been sent the section admissions. Details in each circumstance are given in the granting of deferred examinations. Normally, the student will be directed to the nearest university for the conduct of the deferred examination.

Can I buy copies of previous examination papers? Yes—for 5c each from the Union Shop in the University Union.

Student Conduct on Campus

Is there a detailed code of rules related to the general conduct of students? No. The University has not considered it necessary to formulate a detailed code of rules relating to the general conduct of students.

However, now that you have become a member of the University you should understand that this involves an undertaking on your part to observe its rules, by-laws and other requirements, and to pay due regard to any instructions conveyed by any officer of the University.

What are the rules related to attendance at classes? You are expected to be regular and punctual in attendance at all classes in the course or subject in which you are enrolled. All applications for exemption from attendance at lectures or practical classes must be made in writing to the Registrar.

In the case of illness or of absence for some other unavoidable cause you may be excused by the Registrar for non-attendance at classes for a period of not more than one month or, on the recommendation of the Dean of the appropriate Faculty, for a longer period.

Applications for exemption from lectures (leave of absence) should be addressed to the Registrar and, where applicable, should be accompanied by a medical certificate. If examinations have been missed, state this in your application.

If you fail a subject at the annual examinations in any year and re-enrol in the same course in the following year, you must include in your program of studies for that year the subject in which you failed. This requirement will not be applicable if the subject is not offered the following year; is not a compulsory component of a particular course; or if there is some other cause which is acceptable to the Professorial Board, for not immediately repeating the failed subject.

If you attend less than eighty per cent of your possible classes, you may be refused permission to sit for the examination in that subject.

Why is my University Union card important? All students are issued with a University Union membership card. Your card must be carried during attendance at the University and shown on request.

The number appearing on the front of the card above your name is your student registration number used in the University's records. This number should be quoted in all correspondence.

The card must be presented when borrowing from the University libraries, when applying for travel concessions and when notifying a change of address. It must also be presented when paying fees on re-enrolment each year when it will be made valid for the year and returned. Failure to present the card could result in some inconvenience in completing re-enrolment.

If you lose your Union card it is important to notify the University Union as soon as possible.

New students will be issued with University Union cards on enrolment.

Why should I inform the University if I change my address? If you change your address you should notify the Student Records Section of the Registrar's Division as soon as possible. Failure to do this could lead to important correspondence (including examination results) not reaching you. The University cannot accept responsibility if official communications fail to reach students who have not notified their change of address.

Change of Address Advice Forms are available at Faculty and School offices and at the Information Counters on the Ground Floor of the Chancellery Building.

These will be accepted up to 30 November, except for final year students who may advise changes up to four weeks before their graduation ceremony.

Will the University release information to third parties without my permission? In general, no. The University treats examination results and information it receives from students as confidential and will not reveal such information to third parties without the permission of the student except at the discretion of senior officers in circumstances considered of benefit to the student and when it is either impossible or impracticable to gain the student's prior permission. This happens rarely. This policy is considered so important that it often involves officers of the University in very difficult situations, for example, when they must refuse to reveal the address of a student to parents or other relatives.

In spite of the policy, there are sometimes accusations made that the University has revealed information, including addresses (especially to insurance companies). All students should be aware that students' addresses are eagerly sought by various commercial agents and that sometimes tricks are used to obtain them. For example, from time to time people claiming to be from the University telephone students or their families and ask for information (usually another student's address) which is often given, unsuspectingly. There is evidence that this is a technique used by commercial agents.
Where can I get further information concerning courses, admission requirements, scholarships and enrolment procedure?

Further Information

How are student records kept up to date? Enrolment details forms will be sent to all students on 26 April and 30 August. It is not necessary to return these forms unless any information recorded thereon is incorrect. Amended forms must be returned to the Examinations and Student Records Section within fourteen days. Amendments notified after the closing date will not be accepted unless exceptional circumstances exist and approval is obtained from the Registrar. Amended forms returned to the Registrar will be acknowledged in writing within fourteen days.

Is there any rule related to the ownership of students' work? Yes. The University reserves the right to retain at its own discretion the original or one copy of any drawings, models, designs, plans and specifications, essays, theses or other work executed by you as part of your courses, or submitted for any award or competition conducted by the University.

Can I get a permit to park on campus? Because of the limited amount of parking space available, only the following categories of students may apply for a permit: motor cycle owners (annual fee $3.90); masters and doctoral candidates (balloted issue, annual fee $7.80); graduate, and senior undergraduate students who have completed two or three years of a full-time or part-time course (annual fee $3.90—only a limited number of permits available for students who have completed two years). A permit will allow access to the campus between 5 pm and 11 pm on weekdays and during library hours on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Enquiries should be made to the Property Section, Room 240, the Chancellery, or phone 663 0351, extension 2920. It should be noted that increasing demand for parking space may require the imposition of further restrictions and that rates may change for 1976.

Lost Property? All enquiries concerning lost property should be made to the Superintendent on extension 3580 or to the Lost Property Office at the Union.

General

Any student who requires information on the application of these rules or any service which the University offers, may make enquiries from the Admissions Office, the Student Counselling Unit or the Registrar.

Admissions Office

The Admissions Office provides students with information concerning courses, admission requirements and enrolment procedure.

It will receive applications from students who wish to defer or resume courses of study, to transfer from one course to another, or seek any concession in relation to a course in which they are enrolled.

These applications should, wherever possible, be lodged before the beginning of the academic year in which the concession is to apply.

Students in doubt as to whether an application is necessary to cover their own particular situation should enquire at the Admissions Office.

The Admissions Office is located in the Chancellery on the upper campus. Office hours are from 9 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 5 pm, Monday to Friday. An evening service is provided during the enrolment period.

Notices

Official University notices are displayed on the notice boards and students are expected to be acquainted with the contents of those announcements which concern them. These boards are in the Biological Sciences Building, the Sciences Building, the Chancellery (lower ground floor), Central Lecture Block, Dalton Building (Chemistry), Electrical Engineering Building, Main Building (foyer, Mining), Main Building (Physics) and in the Western Grounds Area.

Appeals

Section 5 (c) of Chapter III of the By-laws provides: "Any person affected by a decision of any member of the Professorial Board (other than the Vice-Chancellor) in respect of breach of discipline or misconduct may appeal to the Vice-Chancellor, and in the case of disciplinary action by the Vice-Chancellor, whether on appeal or otherwise, to the Council".

The Calendar

Please consult the Calendar if you want a more detailed account of the information contained in this section.
Letter to New Students

When you read this handbook you may already be committed to enrolment in the University of New South Wales Law School—and, if so, we the staff of the Law School, warmly welcome you to our academic and legal community. If you are not committed may we perhaps hope that you will seriously consider the advantages the School has to offer.

This is a new Law School—it is not set in its ways and we hope that it never will be. In the short time since we accepted our first students we believe that we have established a reputation for good teaching and for concern about our students. In time we are sure that the School will be recognised as one of Australia’s great Law Schools. The attainment of this objective will depend upon your performance and upon ours. You all come here with good academic records; you should all graduate as well-trained lawyers fitted to make major contributions to the welfare of the community. We will do our best to help you. Our staff is growing rapidly to meet the demands of a large enrolment; but we are not prepared to sacrifice quality. We intend to maintain small class sizes and a high standard of teaching; we are also determined to retain a maximum of personal contact with individual students. As you will see when you look at course requirements we are introducing a large range of elective subjects designed both to capture your interest, and to meet the needs of our society in the years to come.

We do not claim to have a monopoly of wisdom in the field of legal education. In this Law School, as in others, members of staff are seeking in their individual ways to improve the total quality of education. Naturally we place considerable emphasis upon teaching and learning in legal subjects but we will certainly seek to encourage wider interests in other fields of study, in the activities of the University, and in the community at large. A law school is nothing if its students and staff are not continuously engaged in research and other activities directed towards the improvement of the society, its laws and its institutions.

The number of students in the Law School is already large and, in the future, it will become increasingly difficult to communicate readily with you all. To some degree this puts the onus of finding out what is going on in the School upon you. We strongly advise you to check the notice boards and the correspondence pigeon holes as frequently as possible, and to participate in the activities of the UNSW Law Society. If you have course problems, library problems, or even personal problems you will find that members of the staff will be very willing to assist you.

We wish you success in your studies.

School of Law
Staff

Comprises School of Law.

Dean and Chairman
Professor R. G. Nettheim

Executive Assistant
B. Bromberger

Senior Administrative Officer
Peter James Wildblood, PhD Syd., BSc(Econ) MSc Lond.

Administrative Assistant
Robin Christine Horwood, BA DipEd NSW

School of Law

Professor of Law and Head of School
Robert Garth Nettheim, AM Tufts, LLB Syd.

Professors of Law
Donald Edward Harding, BA LLB Syd., LLM Calif.
Ronald Sackville, LLB Melb., LLM Yale
Ivan Anthony Shearer, LLM Adel., SJD Northwestern
Harold Whitmore, LLB Syd., LLM Yale

Visiting Professor of Law
Julius Stone, BA DCL Oxon., LLM Hon. LLD Leeds, SJD Harv.

Associate Professors of Law
Anthony Ronald Blackshield, LLM Syd
Robert Alexander Hayes, LLB Melb., LLB Qld., PhD Monash

Senior Lecturers
Mark Isaac Aronson, B Juris LLB Monash, DPhil Oxon.
Brian Bromberger, LLB Melb., LLM Penn.
Brian Thomas Brooks, BA Well., MA N.Z., LLM Cant.
Richard Colin Chisholm, BA LLB Syd., BCL Oxon.
Michael David Coper, BA LLB Syd.
Patricia Hyndman, LLM London.
Jane Rue Levine, AB Duke, JD Chic.
Norman Stephen Reaburn, LLB Melb.
Stanley David Ross, BA C.U.N.Y., MA S.F. State, JD Calif.
Krishna Mohan Sharma, MA LLM DipLabourLaws Raj., LLM SJD Harv.
George Graham Winterton, LLM W Aust.

Lecturers
Salahuddin Ahmed, BA LLB Dacca, LLM Lond.
Mark Charles Armstrong, BA LLB Syd.
Susan Armstrong, BA LLB Syd.
John Basten, LLB Adel., BCL Oxon.
Anthony Paul Bates, BA Wales
Michael Leslie Blakeney, BA LLB Syd.
David Harold Bloom, LLB Syd.
David Bentley Brown, LLB Auck., DipCrim Camb.
Terence Lionel Buddin, BA LLB Syd., LLM Ill.
Philip Newell Burgess, LLM Well.
Ian Malcolm Cameron, LLM Cant., LRSM LTCL Lond.
Julian Henry Plunkett Disney, LLB Adel.
David Henry Geddes, MA LLM Syd.
Richard Arthur Geiski, BA LLB Syd., LLM Lond.
Denis John Harley, BA LLM Syd., LLB Camb.
Brian Aubrey Kelsey, LLB Birm. and Tor.
Richard Curtis Kenzie, LLM Melb. and Harv.
John Dennison McMillan, BA LLB A.N.U.
Dirk John Meure, LLB Tas., LLM Sheff.
Mary Jane Mossman, BA McG., LLB Qu., LLM Lond.
Alan Hermon Edmond Oakley, BA Kingston Polytech, LLB Camb.
Charles Elmer Jnr. Potter, BS Georgetown, JD Valparaiso.
Paul Murray Redmond, BA LLB Syd.
Christopher John Rossiter, BA LLB Syd.
Malcolm Rothwell, LLB Lond.
Tuan Razeen Sappideen, LLB Ceyl., LLM Syd.
Shane David Simpson, LLB MJur Auck.
Michael John Tilbury, LLB Lond.
Gregory Alexander van Koughnett, BSc LLB Qu.
Simon David Wynn, BA LLB Melb., LLM Lond.
George Zdenkowski, BA LLB Syd.

Tutors
Ian Gordon Harrison, BA LLB Syd.
Kerry Ann Hartman, LLB Syd.
Charles Christian Waterstreet, BA LLB Syd.

Research Assistants
Miriam Bobker, BA LLB Melb.
Artura Efren Garcia, LLB Madrid and Manila
Alexis Lian Yin Goh, LLB Sing.
William Bennett Lane, LLB Syd.
Zena Sachs, LLB Syd.
Robin Sorenson, LLB Syd.
Faculty Information

Faculty of Law Enrolment Procedures

Preliminary Enrolment

Full-time Combined Courses in Jurisprudence/Law; Commerce/Law; Arts/Law and Science/Law. Full-time LLB graduate course and part-time LLB course.

Re-enrolment forms and Form Law/76 will be obtainable before end of Session 2, 1975. The forms must be completed, as far as is possible, and returned to the General Office no later than 16 January 1976.

Students requiring advice on their 1976 program can see Peter Wildblood, Senior Administrative Officer, Faculty of Law (Telephone 663 0351, extension 3253).

Enrolment Timetable

Students should attend the Faculty Office to collect their 1976 timetables and re-enrolment forms at the following times:

1. All Years 5 and 6 students and Year 3 graduate Law students
   Monday 23 February
   9.00 am to 12.00 noon
   2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

2. All Year 4 students and Year 2 graduate Law students
   Tuesday 24 February
   9.00 am to 12.00 noon
   2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

3. All Year 3 students
   Wednesday 25 February
   9.00 am to 12.00 noon
   2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

4. All Year 2 students
   Thursday 26 February
   9.00 am to 12.00 noon
   2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Enrolment Centre

The General Office
Faculty of Law

Late Enrolments

Students are strongly advised to attend for enrolment during Enrolment Week as those who fail to do so not only miss initial classes but disrupt lecture, tutorial and practical work programs and cause considerable disruption to lectures and the punctual students.

There are two late enrolment sessions:

First Late Enrolment Period
   Wednesday 3 March

Second Late Enrolment Period
   Wednesday 10 March

The times and locations for late enrolment in the Faculty of Law are:

General Office,
Faculty of Law
2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Professional Services

In addition to full-time paid teaching staff in the Faculty of Law there are, each year, a small number of distinguished members of the legal profession in New South Wales who work in close association with full-time teachers. They participate in all aspects of the presentation of courses covered by their professional specialization. The following practitioners are currently associated with the Faculty in the areas indicated:

**Taxation Law**
B. Cutler, BCom N.S.W., LLB Syd.

**Patent Law**
G. G. Masterman, QC, MA Oxon, LLB Syd.

Law Library

The Law Library is situated on the eighth and ninth levels of the Library Tower and contains approximately 70,000 volumes. The Law Librarian is Mr. R. F. Brian.

During Orientation Week and the first week of session, guided tours of the Law Library will be conducted. Since students will be immediately involved in the library and its materials, they are strongly urged to attend one of these guided tours.

The library's staff is always ready to assist readers to make the best use of the library's collection. Further useful information may be found in the booklet *Library Guide*, which is available from the circulation desk in the library.

Enrolment Photographs

In order to assist the staff to get to know individual students, new students are required to present a passport-sized photograph when enrolling. As the number of students enrolled in the Faculty of Law will grow considerably over the next few years, a special effort will be made to develop and maintain contact between students and staff.

Assessment of Student Progress

Formal examinations are not the only method the Law School will use to assess students, and other methods will be announced from time to time. The staff will always be interested to hear what students think are fair methods of assessment.

Deferred Examinations in Law

The granting of deferred examinations in Law degree courses shall be subject to the following rules:

1. **In the case of subjects taken in another faculty or board of studies the rules of that faculty or board of studies shall apply;**

2. **In other cases, deferred examinations shall be granted only in exceptional circumstances, and only if a deferred examination is considered necessary to assess a student's performance in a subject.**

For further information on deferred examinations, students should consult the *General Information—Examinations* section in an earlier part of this handbook.

The University of New South Wales Law Society

The UNSW Law Society was formed early in 1971 and all law students are automatically members. The committee of the UNSW Law Society organizes academic, social and sporting activities and represents the law students in student affairs. The committee is elected by members at an annual general meeting in April each year.

Law students are welcome to contact the Law Society direct or through the pigeon holes and noticeboard which are located near the Faculty office.

President: Peter Batey
Secretary: Chris Doepel
Vice-Presidents: Bruce Grimshaw
Vennard O'Neil
Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law enrolled its first students in 1971. The Faculty offers two degrees: Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and Bachelor of Jurisprudence (BJuris). The LLB degree is designed as a professional degree which will satisfy the academic requirements for admission to practice. It is offered as part of four undergraduate combined courses involving five years of full-time study, and leading to two degrees.

The LLB degree is offered to students, who already possess a first degree, as a three-year full-time course. It is also offered as a part-time course which requires six years' study. The BJuris degree is not designed to provide a professional qualification and is now offered as a separate degree, though previously it was only available as part of the combined Jurisprudence/Law course.

The Law School is situated on the main university campus and seeks to take full advantage of the opportunities this provides for interdisciplinary study. Law is a system of authority and regulation in society, and must respond to social needs and changes. The rapidly changing and highly sophisticated society of the next half century will call for lawyers who are not merely competent legal craftsmen but roundly educated men, ready to adapt to continuing change, sensitive to social issues, and equipped to deal with an increasingly educated public. The Law School seeks to produce graduates who are ready to take up the challenges, not only of an expanding role for the practitioner, but of the many other occupations where the value of a lawyer's skills is increasingly recognised.

Bachelor of Laws

The Bachelor of Laws degree (whether taken as part of a combined course or separately) is designed to give a student a sound knowledge of a number of areas of law that are fundamental to legal work, a broad prospectus of the legal system as a whole, the experience of working in depth or specializing in a significant number of areas of his choice, and an opportunity to develop certain specific legal skills.

These objectives are reflected in the various elements of the course; but the real development of the student's potential as a lawyer depends as much on how he is taught, or learns to teach himself, as on what he learns. The aim is to keep formal lecturing to a minimum, with the student learning from the beginning to find the law for himself. The main purpose of class contact is to develop the student's capacity to deal with the law after he has found it—to interpret it, analyse it, criticise it, see the possibilities of distinction and development, relate it to real problems and use it efficiently and creatively. This requires the active participation of students in sufficiently small groups to allow interaction between the minds of student and teacher, and student and student. A class is normally scheduled over a continuous period of two hours.

Only one compulsory subject is specifically devoted to the social role of law—Law, Lawyers and Society. But a concern for the purpose served by the Law, how it received its present shape, and whether it operates justly and sensibly, should underly the study of every legal subject.

Subjects taught in the Law Faculty extend over one or two sessions each of 14 weeks; in either case there is usually some form of examination at the end of a session. However, examinations are only one method of assessing students, as other work undertaken during the year is also taken into account.
On the completion of each law subject a student is allotted a specified number of credit points. To obtain his degree he must build up the required total number, and also satisfy other requirements.

If he is taking the Combined Commerce/Law, the Combined Science/Law or the Combined Arts/Law course, the required total of credit points for Law subjects is 81; in the Combined Jurisprudence/Law course (where there are fewer non-Law subjects), it is 93; in the LLB course for graduates or the part-time LLB course, it is 75. In each case compulsory subjects total 42 points, leaving the balance to be made up from elective subjects.

Students who have attended and satisfactorily completed subjects in a Law School at another recognized university may, on application, receive standing for those subjects provided that their application falls within the University and Faculty rules on advanced standing. Students already enrolled in the Faculty of Law who wish to intercalate a period of study overseas, and who wish to seek advanced standing for law subjects studied, are strongly advised to seek advice from the Executive Assistant to the Dean, or from the Senior Administrative Officer, well before arrangements for entry to the overseas Law School are finalized.

The relevant Rules are set out separately, and compulsory and elective subjects are listed in Rule 5.

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**Bachelor of Jurisprudence**

The Bachelor of Jurisprudence (BJuris), unlike the LLB degree, is not designed to provide a qualification for the professional practice of law. It provides a basic knowledge of law, an opportunity to study selected legal subjects of special interest, and significant study in other faculties of subjects relevant to an understanding of the working of the law. Various combinations of Law subjects and non-Law subjects are possible and a course may be moulded to meet various vocational ends, e.g. for industrial officers or advocates, public servants, business executives, law librarians.

Teaching methods in law subjects are the same as in the LLB degree course.

The BJuris degree is available as a pass degree in the Combined Jurisprudence/Law course, which combines the most extensive legal education with the study of important related subjects in other faculties. It it also available as a separate course.

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**Qualification as Barrister or Solicitor**

Admission to practice as a barrister or solicitor in New South Wales is controlled by the Supreme Court of New South Wales and is regulated by Rules of Court. Certain information is set out hereunder as background information, but each student desiring to qualify as a barrister or solicitor should make his own inquiries to the Secretary of the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards, Supreme Court, King Street, Sydney—telephone 231 3422, extension 50. This officer will be in a position to advise him authoritatively as to the requirements relative to his particular case, and supply him with relevant forms and information. The following requirements are particularly drawn to the notice of students. A student desiring to become a barrister must meet certain examination requirements and be admitted as a student-at-law not more than six months after the date of commencement of his law course. The examination requirements will be satisfied by possession of the LLB degree of the University. A student wishing to become a solicitor must meet certain examination requirements, enrol as a student clerk not more than six months after the date of commencement of his law course, and attend a six-month full-time practical skills course at the College of Law. The examination requirements will be satisfied by the possession of the LLB degree of the University. After successful completion of the College of Law course students are admitted as solicitors but must practice as employee solicitors for twelve months before embarking on independent practice as fully qualified solicitors.

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**The College of Law**

The College of Law was established by the Law Society of New South Wales in 1974 at St. Leonards. The College is not an alternative to University education in law, i.e. it does not offer courses satisfying the academic requirements for admission to practice as a solicitor. The College does, however, mark a significant change in the system of professional training of prospective solicitors. Previously the practical component of legal education for student clerks was service under Articles of Clerkship in a legal office: alternatively a graduate in law from the Australian National University, University of Sydney, or the University of New South Wales could serve a twelve-month period of full-time graduate articles. The College of Law course, which was introduced in January 1974, is a six-month, full-time course which is designed to provide the practical training which would otherwise be obtained in practice.

The whole course is related to actual practice as far as possible and covers basic areas of work encountered in legal practice. Students are grouped into "firms" and work within up-to-date well equipped "offices". They are provided with a variety of practice experiences in a series of legal situations. The student himself will proceed to study the material and act on instructions as a member of his firm under supervision of a tutor who will combine the roles of senior partner and master solicitor. During the course students also attend solicitors' offices, barristers' chambers, government departments, courts of all jurisdictions, registreries, and professional offices of all types in order to obtain maximum contact with a lawyer's work outside the office.
Law

Enquiries regarding the College of Law should be addressed to The Director, The College of Law, PO Box 2, St. Leonards, NSW 2065.

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ANU Legal Workshop

Each year, a course of professional training for the practice of law is conducted at the Australian National University. The course, which was introduced for the first time in 1972, is a six-month full-time course, conducted by the Legal Workshop of the Faculty of Law. Under reciprocal arrangements, graduates of the Legal Workshop will be entitled to be admitted to practice in New South Wales, but they will at first be given only restricted practising certificates.

Graduates of the University of New South Wales are eligible to apply for admission to courses run by the Workshop.
The following courses are available:

1. A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws.

2. A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws.

3. A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws.

4. A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws.

5. A three-year full-time course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws; this course is available only to graduates or graduands.

6. A six-year part-time course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

7. A three-year full-time course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence.

Students in courses in the Law Faculty who discover they have made a wrong choice of course within the Faculty should consult Peter Wildblood, Senior Administrative Officer, as soon as possible. It is sometimes possible to effect changes without seriously affecting progress in the new course; the earlier the change can be made the easier the transition.

### Combined Jurisprudence/Law Course

This course offers the most extensive legal education. Non-law subjects make up approximately one quarter of the combined course, and are selected with regard to their relevance to legal studies.

The main features of the Combined Jurisprudence/Law Course are as follows:

1. The course is a five-year full-time course leading to the two degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws (BJuris, LLB).

2. The first three years of the course include non-Law subjects together with Law subjects totalling 45 credit points.

3. A student is required to obtain the approval of the Faculty of Law for his proposed program of non-Law subjects, with an indication of Law electives he intends to study.

#### Non-Law requirements

**A** The non-Law subjects contribute to the development of the student’s capacity as a lawyer and to his understanding of the law. Subjects which have been approved for this purpose are Economics, Economic History, Political Science, Sociology, Philosophy, History, Accountancy, Psychology and Industrial Relations. A student may apply for special approval of another subject.

**B** One sequence of subjects is studied through to third-year level and another for one year. For this purpose,
Combined Arts/Law Course

This course gives the student the maximum freedom to follow his interests in the Faculty of Arts. The Law subjects, while fewer in number than in the Jurisprudence/Law course, satisfy the requirements for the professional LLB degree.

The main features of the Combined Arts/Law course are as follows:

1. The course is a five-year full-time course leading to the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws.

2. The first three years of the course include at least three Arts subjects, together with Law subjects totalling at least 33 credit points. One subject must be taken to third year level and one to second year.

3. Students must satisfy the normal prerequisites for entry to the Arts Faculty, and to individual subjects in that Faculty. There are no general Faculty prerequisites to courses offered by the Faculty of Law but students must study Law subjects in a sequence approved by the Faculty of Law.

4. Students desiring to take the BA degree with Honours are not able to complete the course in five years and must obtain approval from the Arts and Law Faculties for their programs. Normally two additional years' study are required. With the approval of the relevant Arts Schools and of the Head of the School of Law a student may follow a special program which can be completed by one additional year's study. Such a special program will require a student to assume a workload considerably higher than normal in at least two of the six years of the total course and approval will only be given in special cases. Alternatively a student may consider first completing the BA Degree with Honours (4 years) and then seeking admission to the three-year LLB course for graduates.

5. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is awarded after the successful completion of all subjects and units (including the correct sequences of Arts units) prescribed for the first three years of the course. A student who fails to complete the full program may apply for advanced standing in the Faculty of Arts.

6. The whole of the final two years of the course, as well as part of the first three years, consists of Law subjects.

A typical structure of an Arts/Law course is set out below. Subjects Al, All and Alll in the table below represent a major sequence of three years' study in any one Arts subject; subjects BI and BII normally represent a minor sequence of two years' study; and subject CI, a subject studied in first year only. Subjects in the Arts Faculty are normally taught in two linked units normally of one session each but in some schools, subjects are taught as one double (or 2-session) unit. Details of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class hours per week</th>
<th>Number of Sessions</th>
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**Year 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-law subject A-I</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-law subject B-I</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.111 The Legal System</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.211 Public Law 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.161 Criminal Law</td>
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**Year 2**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-law subject A-II</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.212 Public Law 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.141 Common Law 1A</td>
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<tr>
<td>90.301 Property and Equity</td>
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<tr>
<td>A one-session elective to 3 credit points</td>
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**Year 3**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-law subject A-III</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.142 Common Law 2A*</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.101 Litigation†</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A one-session elective to 3 credit points*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Years 4 and 5**

Compulsory and Elective law subjects to complete LLB requirements.

* Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete subject 90.122 Common Law 2 instead of the subjects 90.142 and elective listed above.

† If students wish to specialize by taking advanced electives in the field of business law, they are strongly advised to take Business Associations 1 and 2 at this stage of their course instead of Litigation.
Course Outlines

The rules of progression in any one subject are set out clearly in the Arts Faculty Handbook and students are strongly advised to consult it before completing enrolment or re-enrolment details.

### Year 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject A-I</th>
<th>Art Subject B-I</th>
<th>Art Subject C-I</th>
<th>The Legal System</th>
<th>Criminal Law</th>
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<tr>
<th>Subject A-I</th>
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<th>Criminal Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Year 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject A-II</th>
<th>Art Subject B-II</th>
<th>Common Law 1A</th>
<th>Public Law 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject A-II</th>
<th>Art Subject B-II</th>
<th>Common Law 1A</th>
<th>Public Law 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Year 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject A-III</th>
<th>Common Law 2A*</th>
<th>Property and Equity</th>
<th>A one-session elective to 3 credit points*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Years 4 and 5

Compulsory and Elective Law subjects to complete the LLB requirements.

*Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete the subject 90.122 Common Law 2 instead of the subjects 90.142 and elective listed above.

---

**Combined Commerce/Law Courses**

These courses provide an opportunity to obtain two degrees of professional importance in business, administration and commercial law practice. The Law ingredient is the same as for the Combined Arts/Law course, although the overall course is probably somewhat heavier, particularly in the third year.

In Commerce the student may choose one of three specializations—Accounting, Finance and Systems; Economics; or Industrial Relations—and may (and in the Accounting, Finance and Systems specialization must) relate his choice of Law electives to his Commerce specialization. For students who later desire to qualify as accountants, completion of the combined Commerce (Accounting, Finance and Systems)/Law course carries very substantial exemptions from professional examinations.

The main features of the Combined Commerce/Law courses are as follows:

1. The courses are of five years’ full-time study leading to the two degrees (BCom LLB) of Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting, Finance and Systems; Economics; or Industrial Relations) and Bachelor of Laws.

2. The student must elect to take one of the three courses at the beginning of the first year. Changes from one Commerce course to another before the beginning of the second year may be arranged; enquiries should be made in the first instance to the Senior Administrative Officer, Faculty of Law.

3. Students must satisfy the normal prerequisites for entry to the Commerce Faculty and to individual subjects in that Faculty. There are no general Faculty prerequisites to courses offered by the Faculty of Law but students must study Law subjects in a sequence approved by the Faculty of Law.

4. The requirements relating to Honours in the BCom degree are noted in paragraph 2 at the end of the program for each specialization.

5. Under certain circumstances the degree of Bachelor of Commerce may be awarded before the completion of the full five-year program, but in any event not before the successful completion of the first three years of the combined course. Full details of these conditions may be obtained from the Commerce Faculty office or the Commerce Faculty Handbook. Any student who fails to complete the full program may apply for advanced standing in the Faculty of Commerce.

6. The whole of the final two years of the course, as well as part of the first three years, consists of Law subjects.

---

**Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting, Finance and Systems)/Bachelor of Laws**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min hours per week**</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.501 Accounting and Financial Management 1A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.511 Accounting and Financial Management IB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.001 Economics 1A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.011 Economics IB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.411 Quantitative Methods A* and 15.421 Quantitative Methods B or 10.001 Mathematics I or 10.011 Higher Mathematics I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.111 The Legal System</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.161 Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unless students have strong preferences for the Mathematics subjects, they are strongly advised to take Quantitative Methods which has been specially designed to complement the study of Economics and Accounting and Financial Management.

**Laboratory sessions as required are additional to the prescribed hours.
### Law

**Year 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.522</td>
<td>Accounting and Financial Management IIA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.542</td>
<td>Accounting and Financial Management IIB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.062</td>
<td>Economics IID or IIC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.042</td>
<td>Economics IIC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.072</td>
<td>Economics IIE or IIF</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.002</td>
<td>Economics IIA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.141</td>
<td>Common Law 1A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.211</td>
<td>Public Law 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Law subjects approved by the Faculty of Law totalling 12 credit points. In 1976 these Law subjects shall be 90.122 Common Law 2 and 90.301 Property and Equity, each taught over 2 sessions and each involving 4 class hours per week.

### Years 4 and 5

Compulsory and Elective Law subjects to complete LLB requirements.

* Laboratory sessions as required are additional to the prescribed hours.

† The electives must include 90.401 and 90.402 Business Associations I and 2 and two other electives are to be selected in the field of business law, unless approval is received to the contrary, which will be given in exceptional circumstances only.

**Note:** Students who wish to take the BCom Honours Degree must take Accounting and Financial Management—14.532 IIA (Honours), 14.552 IIB (Honours), 14.573 IIIA (Honours) and 14.593 IIIB (Honours) in lieu of the corresponding pass subjects, and must interpolate an honours year in Accounting between Years 3 and 4 of the above program.

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### Bachelor of Commerce (Economics)/Bachelor of Laws

**Min hours per week**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.511</td>
<td>Quantitative Methods A†</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.012</td>
<td>Economics IIA (Honours)</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.011</td>
<td>Economics IIB (Honours)</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.111</td>
<td>The Legal System</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.161</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Law subjects approved by the Faculty of Law totalling 12 credit points. In 1976 these Law subjects shall be 90.122 Common Law 2, and 90.301 Property and Equity, each taught over two sessions and each involving four class hours per week.

*Laboratory sessions as required are additional to the prescribed hours.

† Students who have taken 15.102 Economics II or 15.112 Economics II (Honours) in 1972 or earlier may not take this subject but must substitute in lieu an option selected from the list in Rule 17.

‡ Unless students have strong preferences for the Mathematics subjects they are strongly advised to take Quantitative Methods which has been designed to complement the study of Economics and Accounting and Financial Management.

**Note:** Students who wish to take the BCom Honours Degree must take 15.012 Economics IIA (Honours), 15.032 Economics IIB (Honours), 15.052 Economics IIC (Honours), 15.013 Economics IIIA (Honours) and 15.038 Economics IIIB (Honours) in lieu of the corresponding pass subjects, and must interpolate an honours year in Economics between Years 3 and 4 of the above program, except that with the permission of the Head of School a student may take an Honours year at a later stage.

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### Bachelor of Commerce (Economics)/Bachelor of Laws

**Min hours per week**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.501</td>
<td>Accounting and Financial Management IA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compulsory and Elective Law subjects to complete LLB requirements.
### Bachelor of Commerce (Industrial Relations)/Bachelor of Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Min hours per week*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.411</td>
<td>Quantitative Methods A and</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.421</td>
<td>Quantitative Methods B or</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.001</td>
<td>Mathematics I or</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.011</td>
<td>Higher Mathematics I</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.501</td>
<td>Accounting and Financial Management IA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.511</td>
<td>Accounting and Financial Management IB</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.001</td>
<td>Economics IA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.011</td>
<td>Economics IB</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.111</td>
<td>The Legal System</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.161</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Year 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Min hours per week*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.511</td>
<td>Industrial Relations IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.521</td>
<td>Industrial Relations IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.526</td>
<td>Industrial Relations IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option—a subject other than a law subject to be chosen from the list in Rule 23</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.141</td>
<td>Common Law 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.211</td>
<td>Public Law 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Year 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Min hours per week*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.534</td>
<td>Industrial Relations IIIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.003</td>
<td>Economics IID or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.042</td>
<td>Economics IIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.535</td>
<td>Industrial Relations IIIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.555</td>
<td>Labour Market Economics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Law subjects approved by the Faculty of Law totalling 12 credit points. In 1976 these Law subjects shall be 90.122 Common Law 2, and 90.301 Property and Equity, each taught over two sessions and each involving four class hours per week.

**Years 4 and 5**

Compulsory and Elective Law subjects to complete LLB requirements.

*Laboratory sessions as required are additional to the prescribed hours.

1. Unless students have strong preferences for the Mathematics subjects they are strongly advised to take Quantitative Methods which has been designed to complement the study of Economics and Accounting and Financial Management.

2. Students who wish to take the BCom Honours Degree must take 15.526 Industrial Relations IIA (Honours), 15.529 Industrial Relations IIB (Honours), 15.538 Industrial Relations IIIA (Honours) and 15.539 Industrial Relations IIIB (Honours) in lieu of the corresponding pass subjects and must interpolate an honours year between Years 3 and 4 of the above program.

### Combined Science/Law Course

**477 Combined Science/Law Course**

This course gives the student the maximum freedom to follow his interests in the subjects controlled by the Board of Studies in Science. The Law ingredient is the same as for the combined Arts/Law course although the overall course is probably somewhat heavier particularly in second and third years.

The main features of the combined Science/Law course are as follows:

1. The course is a five-year full-time course leading to the two degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws.

2. The first three years of the course include at least eighteen units in the Science course together with law subjects totalling at least thirty-three credit points. The remaining two years of the course comprise Law subjects totalling at least forty-eight credit points.

3. The eighteen Science course units must contain no more than eight level I units of which two must be Mathematics I and at least four level III units which must be chosen from related disciplines.

4. Students must satisfy the normal prerequisites for entry to the Board of Studies in Science and to individual subjects there.

There are no general Faculty prerequisites to courses offered by the Faculty of Law but students must study Law subjects in a sequence approved by the Faculty of Law.

5. Students desiring to take the BSc degree with Honours are not able to complete the course in five years and must obtain approval from the Faculty of Law and the Board of Studies in Science for their programs. With the approval of the relevant school and of the Head of the School of Law, a student may follow a special program which can be completed by two additional years study. Alternatively the student may consider first completing a BSc degree with Honours (4 years) and then seeking admission to the three-year LLB course for graduates.

6. The degree of Bachelor of Science is not awarded until the completion of the full five-year program, but any student who fails to complete the full program may apply for advanced standing in the Board of Studies in Science.

Students contemplating enrolling in this course should consult fully with the Board of Studies in Science office and with the Head of School of Law before enrolment.

A typical structure of a Science/Law course is set out below. Other sequences of subjects may be approved by the Board of Studies and Science and the Faculty of Law.
A student who has graduated BA, BCom or BJuris as part of the combined BA/LLB, BCom/LLB or BJuris/LLB courses or who graduated BJuris as a student of the separate degree course is not eligible for admission to this course.

The following is an approved sequence of subjects for the three-year Bachelor of Laws course for graduates; other sequences may be approved in particular cases.

### Bachelor of Laws Course (Full-time)

#### Bachelor of Laws Course (Full-time) for Graduates or Graduands

This course enables students who have already completed another degree to obtain the Bachelor of Laws degree (the nature of which has been described earlier in the Handbook) by three years' full-time study. The main features of the course are as follows:

1. The course is of three years' full-time study leading to the Bachelor of Laws Degree.
2. The course is available to graduates or graduands of another faculty of this or another approved university.
3. There are no subject or faculty prerequisites for entry to the course but students must study law subjects in an approved sequence.

A student who has graduated BA, BCom or BJuris as part of the combined BA/LLB, BCom/LLB or BJuris/LLB courses or who graduated BJuris as a student of the separate degree course is not eligible for admission to this course.

The following is an approved sequence of subjects for the three-year Bachelor of Laws course for graduates; other sequences may be approved in particular cases.

### Bachelor of Laws Course (Part-time)

#### Bachelor of Laws Course (Part-time)

While it considers that full-time study of law is to be encouraged wherever possible, the University provides a part-time course for students unable to undertake full-time attendance. The course is of six years' duration and is for the LLB degree only. It involves attendance at the Kensington campus on two afternoons a week during the academic year.

A student who has graduated BA, BCom or BJuris as part of the combined BA/LLB, BCom/LLB or BJuris/LLB courses or who graduated BJuris as a student of the separate degree course is not eligible for admission to this course.

The subjects of the LLB degree are set out in Rule 5 below. However, it will not be possible to provide the full range of electives at times convenient to part-time students.
Students must complete Law subjects (including compulsory subjects) carrying 75 credit points. A typical structure for the part-time course is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class hours per week</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.111 The Legal System</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.211 Public Law 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.161 Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.141 Common Law 1A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.301 Property and Equity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.101 Common Law 2A**</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.101 Litigation or</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.411 Business Associations*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A one-session elective to 3 credit points**</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years 4, 5 and 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compulsory and elective law subjects to complete LLB requirements.

* If students wish to specialize by taking advanced electives in the field of business law they are strongly advised to take Business Associations 1 and 2 at this stage of their course.

** Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete the subject 90.122 Common Law 2 instead of the subject 90.142 and elective listed above.

Examinations are usually held at the end of each session, but most of a student's assessment is based on work during the session.

The course satisfies academic requirements for admission to practice to the same extent as a full-time course. The course is not intended as an alternative for students in a position to undertake full-time study. A student may be admitted to the part-time course only if he has been able to satisfy the Faculty that his special circumstances preclude full-time study and that his previous experience and/or study make it appropriate to admit him to part-time study.

The number of students who can be accepted in the course will be limited. In selecting students for admission, the Faculty will have regard to all relevant circumstances, including academic performance, reasons for selecting this form of study, age, employment, circumstances of hardship, reason for seeking degree, and facilities for library work and study.

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**Bachelor of Jurisprudence Course**

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**Bachelor of Jurisprudence Course**

The Bachelor of Jurisprudence (BJuris), unlike the LLB degree, is not designed to provide a qualification for the professional practice of law. It provides a basic knowledge of law, an opportunity to study selected legal subjects of special interest, and significant study in other faculties of subjects relevant to an understanding of the working of the law. Various combinations of Law subjects and non-Law subjects are possible and a course may be moulded to meet various vocational ends, eg, for industrial officers or advocates, public servants, business executives, law librarians.

Non-Law subjects make up approximately one-third of the course and are selected with regard to their relevance to legal studies.

The main features of the course are as follows:

1. The course is a three-year full-time course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence (BJuris).
2. The law subjects must include Criminal Law, The Legal System, and Public Law 1 (normally taken in first year), Common Law 1A and Common Law 2A. Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete Legal Research and Writing Program, The Legal System, Public Law 1, and Common Law 1.
3. A student is required to obtain the approval of the Faculty of Law for his proposed program of non-Law subjects; the program should provide an integrated pattern of legal and non-legal studies.
4. The non-Law subjects shall include, unless otherwise approved, a major sequence of three subjects.
5. Students must satisfy any subject prerequisites (but not general faculty prerequisites) for subjects studied in other faculties. There are no general Faculty prerequisites to courses offered by the Faculty of Law but students must study Law subjects in a sequence approved by the Faculty of Law.

Details of the structure of the BJuris Degree will be available from the General office of the Faculty.
Rules for Award of Degrees

Rules Applicable to Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Jurisprudence

1. A The Bachelor of Laws degree may be conferred on the completion of any of the following courses:

1. a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws;
2. a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws;
3. a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws;
4. a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws;
5. a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

B The courses set out in paragraphs 1. 2. 3. and 4. of sub-rule A hereof are referred to in these rules as "Combined Degree Courses", and shall be courses of full-time study of not less than five years' duration.*

C The course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (otherwise than as part of a Combined Degree Course) shall be either:

1. a course of part-time and/or external study which (unless otherwise approved by the Faculty for special reasons) shall be of not less than six years' duration; or
2. a course of full-time study of not less than three years' duration, but no student shall be eligible to enrol in such course unless he is a graduate or graduand of any Faculty of the University or another University approved by the Faculty, or has other qualifications or experience deemed acceptable by the Faculty.

2. No person shall be permitted to enrol in any subject in the Faculty of Law at the same time as he is enrolled for any other degree or diploma in the University or elsewhere, except as may be necessary to complete the requirements of a Combined Degree Course, or with the approval of the Faculty.

3. Where, in these Rules, reference is made to the requirement that a candidate shall complete a subject, the requirement shall be construed as meaning that the candidate shall:

A attend such lectures, seminars, tutorials or other classes, and such court sessions, offices or institutions as may be prescribed in that subject, and maintain a satisfactory standard of preparation for and participation in such classes and activities.
B perform satisfactorily in such exercises, essays, theses and other work (whether written, oral or practical) as may be prescribed in that subject and undertake any prescribed reading related to that subject; and
C attain a satisfactory standard in the examination or examinations, and such other means of assessment of a candidate's results in that subject as the Faculty may prescribe.

4. The Faculty of Law shall specify a number of credit points in respect of each Law subject for which credit

*A candidate in a combined degree course who desires to take an Arts, Commerce or Science degree with Honours must satisfy the requirements of the appropriate Faculty and will not be able to complete the Combined Degree course in five years.
is given in the award of the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence or the degree of Bachelor of Laws (whether taken separately or as part of a Combined Degree Course). On completion of the subject, a candidate shall be credited with the specified number of points.

5. A In the case of the Bachelor of Laws degree credit shall be given for the subjects set out in the following table, each of which shall, unless otherwise determined by the Faculty, carry the number of credit points (if any) specified opposite it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compulsory Subjects</th>
<th>Credit Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Legal System</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Law 1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Law 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Law 1A*</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Law 2A*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equity</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Lawyers and Society</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Students who began their course before 1975 are required to complete the subjects 90.121 Common Law 1 and 90.122 Common Law 2 in place of Criminal Law, Common Law 1A and Common Law 2A listed above.

Elective Subjects†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit Points to be specified by the Faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remedies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Review of Administrative Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Media Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government and Planning Law</td>
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Trade Unions and the Law
Settlement of Industrial Disputes
Legal History
Research Thesis (one-session elective)
Research Thesis (two-session elective)
Poverty Law
Clinical Legal Experience
Client Relationship
Judicial Process
Social Control Through Law
Theories of Justice
Comparative Law
Law in Developing Societies
International Law 1
International Law 2
Conflict of Laws
and
Any other subject specified by the Faculty

† The list is the complete list of all approved electives. Only those listed under Course Outlines are being taught in 1976. The number of students that may take a particular elective may be limited.

B Such subjects shall be taken in a sequence approved by the Faculty.

6. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (whether taken as part of a Combined Degree Course or as a separate degree) shall complete:

A all of the subjects prescribed in Rule 5, under the heading "Compulsory Subjects";

B selected subjects from the subjects prescribed in Rule 5, under the heading "Elective Subjects" so as to comply with Rule 7.

C such Legal Research and Writing Programs, Prescribed Readings in Law, Moot Court Work and other work as the Faculty may require.

7. A A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall complete Elective Subjects prescribed in Rule 6, to the extent necessary to bring his total credit points for Compulsory and Elective Subjects to:

1. in the case of a candidate for the combined degrees of Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Science/Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Commerce/Bachelor of Laws ... ... ... ... ... ... 81

2. in the case of a candidate for the combined degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence/Bachelor of Laws 93

3. in the case of a part-time candidate for the Bachelor of Laws degree and the full-time candidate for the Bachelor of Laws degree for graduates ... ... ... 75

B A candidate's choice of Elective Subjects shall require the approval of the Faculty.

C In the case of a candidate for the combined degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws (Accounting, Finance and Systems), electives shall (unless specially approved in an exceptional case by the Head of the School of Accountancy) include Business Associations 1 and 2 and at least two other electives in the field of business law from a list approved each year...
8. A candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws as part of a Combined Degree Course shall not be eligible to receive that degree until he has completed the additional requirements applicable to the other degree in such Combined Degree Course.

9. In the case of the Combined Degree Course for the Degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws, the requirement for the award of the Bachelor of Jurisprudence degree shall be that, in addition to completing all requirements of the Bachelor of Laws degree (including Law subjects totalling not less than 93 credit points), the candidate has completed subjects in another Faculty or Faculties comprising unless specially approved by the Faculty a major sequence of three years' study plus one first year subject. Unless he obtains special permission from the relevant Head of School, a student shall be bound by any requirements as to subject prerequisites normally applicable to a subject in another Faculty.

A candidate shall obtain the approval of the Faculty of Law to his selection of subjects in other Faculties, and to the order in which he studies them. In approving such subjects, the Faculty shall have regard to the contribution the study of such subjects may reasonably be expected to make to the development of his capacity as a lawyer and his understanding of law.

10. The requirement for the award of the Bachelor of Jurisprudence degree shall be that the candidate has completed a course of full-time study of not less than three years' duration consisting of:

A Law subjects totalling not less than 45 credit points and including The Legal System, Criminal Law, Public Law 1, Common Law 1A and Common Law 2A*;

B Subjects in another Faculty or Faculties comprising, unless otherwise approved by the Faculty, a major sequence of three subjects plus one first year subject.

A candidate shall obtain the approval of the Faculty of Law to his selection of subjects, and to the order in which he studies them. In approving such subjects, the Faculty shall have regard to the object of providing an integrated programme of legal and non-legal studies.

11. A student shall not be enrolled as a part-time student unless he satisfies the Faculty that his special circumstances preclude full-time study, and that his previous experience and/or study make it appropriate to admit him to part-time study for the degree of Bachelor of Laws as a separate degree.

12. In these Rules, unless the contrary is indicated, "the Faculty" means the Faculty of Law.

* Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete Legal Research and Writing Program, The Legal System, Public Law 1, and Common Law 1.
Subject Descriptions and Textbooks

Identification of Subjects by Numbers

Each subject provided by a School has an identifying number. The integer is the identifying number of the School and the numbers after the decimal point distinguish the subject from others conducted by that School, some of which may have the same name. For example, Physics I has several variations. The subject number 1.001 denotes Physics I and is the physics subject included in first year Applied Science, Science and Engineering course programs; 1.011 is the corresponding subject at a higher level; 1.081 is the special Physics I subject included in the first year Medicine course; and so on.

As well as providing a clear means of identifying subjects with the same or similar names, the subject number is also used in the recording of enrolment and examination information on machine data processing equipment. It is therefore emphasized that students should cite both the correct subject name, subject number and course code in all correspondence or on forms dealing with courses.

You should become familiar with the identifying number of the subjects listed in this handbook:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Identifying Number</th>
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<td>School of Law</td>
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See the Calendar for the full list of subjects and their identifying numbers and for summaries of the disciplines taught in each School or Department.

Note: Students are expected to acquire their own copies of items listed as textbooks, but as textbooks are approved some months before the publication of the handbook, students are strongly advised to consult class teachers before purchasing books.

90.101 Litigation

In this subject the rules of civil and criminal procedure and evidence are treated in an integrated fashion and their respective functions analysed. The course comprises: selected problems in pre-trial civil procedure, including choice of forum, commencement of proceedings, pleadings, exchange of information, attempts at settlement and amendments; pre-trial criminal procedure, including arrest, search and seizure, police interrogation and confessions, bail, and informations and indictments; the trial process with some procedurally oriented problems of evidence, such as the rules relating to witnesses, obtaining and disclosure of information, the burdens of proof, and presumptions; the exclusionary rules of evidence, including some analysis of the philosophy of proof and probability theory; and problems associated with finality, enforcement of judgments, and appeals.

Textbooks

Aronson M. Reaburn N. & Weinberg M. Litigation Butterworths
Evidence Act 1898 NSW as amended
Evidence Act 1905 Cth
Supreme Court Act 1970 NSW as amended (including Supreme Court Rules) NOTE: Student edition to be published in 1976
Justices Act 1902 NSW as amended
Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act 1970 NSW
Crimes Act 1900 NSW as amended
90.111
The Legal System

Taught over two sessions in the first year of each Law course. An area of human relations is selected, the subject matter of which is itself of general interest. It is examined selectively as a vehicle to introduce students to important features of the legal system, and of judicial and legislative processes and techniques, including the operation of precedent, statutory interpretation and the interaction of case and statutory law. The topic selected is one in which contract, tort, criminal law and administrative law all interact, so that the subject serves specifically as an introduction to subsequent courses offered by the Faculty. The subject presently treated in the course is consumer protection, which allows a study of the evolution of the law from its original caveat emptor approach, through codification in the Sale of Goods Act, the dilemma of common form contracts and unequal bargaining power generally, the development of the law of tort in that context, the application of criminal and administrative law techniques, other legislative intervention, such as the regulation of the institution of hire-purchase, and consideration of other possibilities of law reform. In addition to exercises set for the purpose of developing an understanding of the functions of legal institutions and legal method, assignments are set which develop specifically research and written expression skills.

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

90.121
Common Law 1*

90.122
Common Law 2*

The object of this course is to provide a thorough grounding in the basic principles of torts, contracts and criminal law and to encourage students to approach the common law, not as a number of compartmentalized subjects but as a coherent body of law under which one factual situation may give rise to a consideration at one and the same time of the legal rules relating to torts, contracts and criminal law. The following are the major areas of study: an historical conspectus dealing with the early affinity of crimes and civil wrongs and the necessity for the development of a wider range of remedies which led to the emergence of the modern legal rules relating to torts and contracts; the rules relating to formation of contracts and to liability in crime and tort for injuries to the person; torts, criminal law and contracts relating to tangible property; an investigation of civil and criminal liability for misrepresentation; civil and criminal liability for injurious statements and obligations arising out of contracts; participation in torts, contracts and crimes; an investigation of the concept of strict liability; defences and remedies; and the abuses of the judicial process; causation theory, its effects and treatment and how the divergent social policies in various areas produce variations upon it; the effect of various mental elements, or lack of such, considered significant in creating probable legal liability, either civilly or criminally and how that question depends upon moral and philosophical assumptions dependent upon the remedy sought; the factors considered significant by the courts in limiting probable liability for injuries; and the procedural devices used by courts and their effect upon the rights and liabilities of parties to litigation.

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

90.141
Common Law 1A

90.142
Common Law 2A

The basic principles of torts and contracts. Students are encouraged to approach the common law, not as a number of compartmentalized subjects but as a coherent body of law under which one factual situation may give rise to consideration of the rules relating to torts and contracts. Individual teachers may choose to incorporate some materials from criminal law to illustrate the interrelation of principles of torts and contracts with criminal law principles.

Cases and materials issued by the Law School.

90.161
Criminal Law

Some of the substantive rules of criminal liability including offences against the person, property, summary offences, offences of strict liability, inchoate offences, modes of participation in crimes and general concepts of criminal responsibility.

90.211
Public Law 1

90.212
Public Law 2

Designed to introduce students to the fundamental principles and methods of our system of Public Law. In the process it aims to present some of the more significant areas of Public Law for detailed study.

The course incorporates elements of constitutional law (British, State and Federal), civil liberties and administrative law. It also includes elements of jurisprudence, political science, comparative law and international law. Each session unit of the course has its own special emphasis — Public Law 1 Session 1, "principles of power"; Public Law 1 Session 2, "the individual and the State"; Public Law 2, "the federal arrangement".

Public Law 1 will be taught over two sessions; Public Law 2 in one session.

(Certain matters dealt with in the course, particularly the Commonwealth Constitutional and Administrative Law, will be available for more detailed study in elective subjects offered in the later years of the law course).

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

Textbooks
Fajgenbaum J. I. & Hanks P. J. Australian Constitutional Law Butterworths
The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia and The Statute of Westminster Adoption Act, 1942
The Constitution Act 1902 NSW as amended.
90.301
Property and Equity

Concerned with an analysis of the basic principles of the law of property. This study transcends the traditional boundaries of real and personal property, although for reasons of time and convenience, most topics to be discussed are those usually considered under the rubric of "real property".

The course commences with an enquiry into the meaning of the concepts of property and the purposes that are or ought to be fulfilled by the law of property. There is then a critical analysis of some of the traditional concepts and classifications adopted by the common law in the content of the study of fixtures. After a brief consideration of the impact of the Commonwealth Constitution upon the law of property the following topics are discussed: possession as a proprietary interest in land and goods; some basic concepts such as seisin and tithe; the fragmentation of proprietary interests, including the doctrines of tenure and estates, an introduction to future interests; the development of legal and equitable interests, including a comparative treatment of their nature, extent and sphere of enforceability and an introduction to trusts; legal and equitable remedies; the statutory regulation of proprietary interests in land, including an examination of the Torrens and deeds registration systems and an introduction to conveyancing transactions; co-ownership; an introduction to security interests; the acquisition of proprietary interests including trusts for sale and the settled land legislation; commercial transactions involving leasehold estates in land and bailment of goods; private planning in relation to land by means of easements and restrictive covenants; some problems of planning the use and exploitation of resources, including town planning and water law.

Textbooks
Sackville R. & Neave M. A. Property Law Cases and Materials 2nd ed Butterworths
Conveyancing Act 1919-1972 NSW
Real Property Act 1900-1970 NSW
Limitation Act 1968-1972 NSW

Preliminary Reading
Hargreaves A. D. & Helmore B. A. An Introduction to the Principles of Land Law (New South Wales) Law Book
Lawson F. H. Introduction to the Law of Property OUP

90.621
Law, Lawyers and Society

Includes the more important traditional rules of professional ethics but examines them critically in the wider context of the function of law and lawyers in modern society. It looks not only at the conflicting pressures and obligations which the practising lawyer has to live with and resolve, but also at the question of how well the law and lawyers are serving society.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

ELECTIVES

90.102
Trial Process

A practical examination of the procedural, psychological and functional aspects of the process of litigation at the trial level, with particular reference to the operations of the lawyer therein. The course is designed to reveal the ways in which facts are ascertained, assimilated, managed, and communicated to and through the participants in litigation: client, witness, solicitor, counsel, adversary, judge and jury. It demonstrates the ways in which order and comprehensibility are brought to the chaotic and raw assembly of assertion, complaint and random narrative with which the lawyer is initially confronted, so that decisions, choices and actions are taken to serve the clients best interests in the most persuasive manner.

These aims are sought to be accomplished by student participation in activities which simulate those in which the lawyer is involved in practice. Three of these activities are examined in detail: interviewing (simulated interviews are video-taped and subjected to analytical discussion), pleadings (students draft pleadings with a view to understanding the technical aspects of pleading and their role in the litigation process), trials (students participate in trials as solicitor, counsel and witness). The problems which the advocate confronts and the arts and skills which he brings to bear on their resolution are understood by direct involvement of students in the kinds of situations in which those problems arise.

90.103
Remedies

Attempts to draw together and analyse the traditional remedies of the Common Law, Equity, and Administrative Law around a common theme of their respective functions within the legal process.

The development and application of various remedies and remedial processes in particular fields of law and situations to assess their adequacy in these contexts; and possible and appropriate developments.

90.151
Family Law

The role of law and lawyers in establishing, administering and re-organizing family relationships. Existing legal rules and the function of lawyers in their administration are examined as well as a critical evaluation of these rules in the light of social objectives.

Topics for discussion include: the establishment of formal family relationships, including the role of the State in regulating marriage and adoption; the Law's role in family planning and population policy; State assistance to the family and social welfare; informal family relationships and the rights of de facto spouses and ex-nuptial children; the adjustment of intra-family conflicts short of formal dissolution e.g. disputes as to property, maintenance or custody; State intervention into the family relationship, as with the withdrawal of children from parental custody.

The dissolution and consequent formal reorganization of the family requires a study of the law and practice of matrimonial causes and ancillary relief, particularly maintenance, custody and settlements; the role of lawyers and others in the process of dissolution and reorganization; an evaluation of the merit of the existing system.

The course encourages students to assess the actual impact of the Law, and to work with interdisciplinary materials.
90.171 
Criminal Process

The various stages of decision making in the criminal justice system. Attention will be focused on the interaction between public, police, 'offenders', lawyers, and criminal justice personnel, as manifested in defining, reporting, enforcing and adjudicating decisions in the criminal process.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.172 
Criminology

Some of the issues arising from the phenomenon of crime in the community. Traditional and current explanations of crime and deviance, penal theory and practice together with some of the methodological problems associated with this area of learning.

90.181 
Law and Medicine

Selected problems of a medico-legal nature presented in a way which enables the lawyer to handle legal problems of another discipline. Specifically the course covers such topics as typical medical case management both by the practitioner and hospital, problems of disability evaluation and rehabilitation, the application of forensic sciences to the settlement of disputes, the doctor as an expert witness, regulation and liability of those engaged in the health professions, public health regulation, medico-moral problems such as abortion and sterilization, legal problems of addiction and issues which arise as a result of innovations in medicine such as human experimentation, transplantation and anatomical gifts.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.201 
Judicial Review of Administrative Action

The main principles of judicial review: ultra vires, jurisdictional error, natural justice, error of law; and the principal judicial remedies: the prerogative writs, the injunction and the declaratory judgment. The application of these principles and remedies to non-governmental bodies (e.g. trade unions, professional associations, sporting clubs) is also considered.

Textbooks


Report on Review of Prerogative Writ Procedures (Commonwealth) 1973

90.221 
Advanced Administrative Law

Covers the Crown liability and special rules related to the Crown (e.g. immunities, Crown privilege, enforcement, "the shield of the Crown") issues concerning delegated legislation, an examination of administrative tribunals, problems of "discretionary justice", and various moves, in Australia and elsewhere, towards administrative law reform. Opportunities are provided for students to pursue special interests by means of field research etc.

90.222 
Mass Media Law

The various direct and indirect legal controls on the mass media in Australia. Beginning with an examination of the legislative history and structure of the communications system, the course deals with the interlocking jurisdictions of the Minister for the Media, the Postmaster-General, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Special legal problems posed for cable television, community antenna television and public participation in broadcasting by current statutes are considered. Major topics in the broadcasting area include the impact of the Australian Constitution on regulation, the laws which govern political, medical and religious programs specifically and the anti-monopoly code contained in the Broadcasting and Television Act.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board and its activities form a central topic which includes studies of the Board's jurisdiction over advertising and obscenity and its program standards, as well as the station licencing system. Both the substantive criteria employed for licensing and the procedure followed at licensing enquiries are examined. In the course of dealing with the Board and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the problems faced by citizens wishing to participate in the control of broadcasting or to enforce the statutory mandates given to those bodies are given particular emphasis. Other topics include contempt of court, contempt of parliament. State theatre licensing laws, press registration laws and the non-governmental codes imposed by the press, broadcasting and advertising industries.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.231 
Australian Constitutional Law

An advanced course in constitutional law, topics to be determined from time to time by the students in consultation with their lecturer. Students will be permitted to choose topics which interest them and pursue those topics in depth either individually or in small groups. The basic framework will be federal constitutional law, though special interests outside this area may be catered for. Students will be encouraged to direct their study to making specific proposals for constitutional reform.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.241 
Local Government and Planning Law

Covers the entirety of Local Government and Town Planning Law in New South Wales. For comparative purposes there is some use of materials drawn from other states and from the United Kingdom.

Includes examination of the constitution of local government area and the machinery for alteration of local government areas; the membership of local government authorities and the servants of local government authorities; the conduct of council meetings; the general powers of
Subject Descriptions and Textbooks

councils including some examination of specific powers which are of special importance in the community; the law relating to the control of powers and the appropriate remedies in local government law. Special attention is paid to such matters as acquisition of land, contracts and torts insofar as the position of local authorities is different from the position of individuals under the general law; the financial position of councils with special emphasis on rating and the valuation of land; controls exercised over subdivisions; controls over buildings, including residential proclamations, policy rules and informal controls; town and country planning schemes including examination of the powers of the State Planning Authority, interim development orders, prescribed schemes and varying schemes. Special attention is paid to such central concepts as existing uses, amenity, zoning and reservation, public interest and so on, in the context of the objectives and methods of town and country planning.

Textbook
Local Government Act 1919 NSW as amended.

90.261 Civil Rights

Systems of protection for civil rights at the international, national and sub-national levels. Australian experience is considered primarily but comparison is also made with the situation in other countries and under various international arrangements. Students have the opportunity to make a specialized study of particular issues.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.271 Legislative Process

Examination of Australian legislative process for primary and delegated legislation. The issues examined, selected by reference to their importance or current interest, include disputed elections, powers of committees, control of disorder in Parliament and problems of drafting and statutory interpretation. Students will have the opportunity to participate in some mini-Parliamentary proceedings and to research topics that interest them.

90.303 Trusts

A study of the philosophical, legal and practical problems associated with gifts of property, whether by will or transactions inter vivos. The following issues are examined — the legal principles governing the establishment and administration of private and charitable trusts by will or by settlement inter vivos; the principles governing succession to property on death, including the rules of intestate succession and the rights and duties of executors and trustees; the issues of philosophy and policy posed by the power of testamentary disposition; the limitations on that power, with special reference to testator's family maintenance legislation. The basic approach is transactional — that is, students examine typical transactions in order to analyse the issues of law and policy to which those transactions give rise.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

Textbook

90.304 Introduction to Estate Planning

Basic problems of estate, stamp, gift and death duties, and techniques of planning estates.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.321 Conveyancing and Land Transactions

To some extent supplements materials discussed in Property and Equity and the practical training given in Conveyancing by the College of Law. The most important part of the course (comprising probably two thirds) will be the treatment of the law of vendor and purchaser with reference to the standard form contract of sale and for this reason, it is hoped it will be of some benefit to students who wish to practise at the bar as well as those who wish to enter a conveyancing-commercial practice as solicitors. Some time will be devoted to the proper preparation of a contract of sale in the light of the extravagant abundance of recent case law. The following topics will also be covered:— Stamp Duty on contracts; Strata Titles Conveyancing; Crown Land Holdings; Drafting and use of precedents (Leases, Wills, Mortgages, Equitable charges etc.); Old System Title searching; Primary applications; and Land Tax.

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

90.341 Environmental Law

Common law and equitable remedies which are or may be utilized to combat environmental degradation, comparative studies of legislative schemes adopted in several jurisdictions, and the relationship between these schemes and the judicial process, including such questions as prerogative writs.

90.401 Business Associations 1

After a brief examination of the range of legal forms of association available for the carrying on of business in association, this course deals with the legal problems associated with unincorporated associations and then covers the law of partnership and basic company law. In the company law section of the course, after an introduction to the history of company law and the relevant companies and securities legislation, the course deals with the following topics:

1. the separate legal personality of companies and extent and role of limited liability;
2. the relation of companies to outsiders, including the law on pre-incorporation contracts, ultra vires, informal corporate acts, contracts made on behalf of companies and liability of companies in tort and crime;
3. the law affecting internal relations within companies including the contract in the memorandum and articles, the division of power within the company, appointment and removal of directors, directors' and controllers' duties and actions with respect to fraud, oppression and unfair treatment of shareholders.

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.
90.402 Business Associations 2
Areas of company law and securities regulation not dealt with in Business Associations 1. Students who wish to obtain a thorough grounding in company law and securities regulation are advised to take this course, in addition to Business Associations 1.

Topics:
1. company finance, including the functions of different classes of shares and their legal incidents; dividends; the law on raising and maintenance of capital; the regulation of public offers of new and previously issued securities; debentures and trusts deeds;
2. the regulation of the securities market and securities industry;
3. the law on accounts;
4. the law on corporate structural changes including takeovers;
5. investigations;
6. receivership, official management and winding up.

Textbooks
Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

Textbooks
Partnership Act 1892 NSW as amended
Business Names Act 1962 NSW as amended
Co-operation Act 1923 NSW as amended
Companies Act 1961 NSW as amended and Regulations
Securities Industry Act 1970 NSW as amended
Ford H. A. J. Principles of Company Law Butterworths

90.424 Industrial and Intellectual Property
The law of patents, designs, trademarks, copyright and passing off.
The handling by the legal system of conflicts between the interests of society in encouraging creativity, research and development of new products on the one hand, and, on the other, the interests of society in competition and the ready and economic availability of such products.

Textbooks
Partnership Act 1892 NSW as amended
Business Names Act 1962 NSW as amended
Co-operation Act 1923 NSW as amended
Companies Act 1961 NSW as amended and Regulations
Securities Industry Act 1970 NSW as amended
Ford H. A. J. Principles of Company Law Butterworths

90.431 Commercial and Consumer Transactions 1
Aspects of commercial and consumer transactions other than financing and credit arrangements. The law of sale of goods, consumer protection, negotiable instruments and bankruptcy.

Textbooks
Sale of Goods Act 1923 NSW as amended
Consumer Claims Tribunals Act 1974 NSW as amended
Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1974 NSW as amended
Factors (Mercantile Agents) Act 1923 NSW as amended
Consumer Protection Act 1969 NSW as amended
Weights and Measures Act 1915 NSW as amended
Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act 1963 NSW
Door to Door Sales Act 1967 NSW as amended
Bankruptcy Act 1966 Cth as amended and the Bankruptcy Rules
Bills of Exchange Act 1909 Cth as amended
Trade Practices Act 1974 Cth as amended

90.433 Economic Regulation 1
Regulation of economic activities. Consideration of policies involved in regulation of economic activity by governments including economic reasoning on competition and monopoly behaviour. It then considers specific areas and problems of regulation of economic activity in the government as well as the private sector. Role of Prices Justification Tribunal, the Industries Assistance Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the interaction of the Arbitration Commission with other regulatory programs. Problems of integration and coordination of the various regulatory schemes. Particular examples of regulation of specific industries.

Textbooks
Peden J. Stock-in-Trade Financing, Butterworths
Conveyancing Act 1919 NSW as amended
Pawnbrokers Act 1902 NSW as amended
Stamp Duties Act 1920 NSW as amended
Factors (Mercantile Agents) Act 1923 NSW as amended

90.434 Economic Regulation 2
The adoption of restrictive trade practice laws reflects a social decision that market forces have an important role to
play in setting the public "rules of the game" that provide a framework for the myriad private arrangements that men make in seeking to satisfy their economic wants. The notion is that business and the consumer will benefit as a result of the economies achieved in a market regulated in such a fashion. Yet, the adoption of trade practice laws highlights a paradox: for on the one hand, while we rely on individual self-interest to promote market economy and stability, many realise that a businessman acting in his own self-interest may seek to increase profits by methods — such as resale price maintenance — which actually impair the market's performance.

Utilizing a transactional approach, this course surveys certain segments of the competitive process to ascertain what market forces are at work, how they affect the competitive process, and the extent to which political intervention is and should be utilized to alter the workings of these market forces. The Australian Restrictive Trade Practice Act, as well as recent proposals for the reform thereof are studied. In addition, foreign legislation and proposed regulatory schemes are examined.

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.442 Taxation 1
The policy behind taxation, the structure of the current Income Tax Assessment Act and its administration and the principal general concepts of the law of income taxation. The law on income and deductions as applicable to individuals and the trading stock provisions.

90.443 Taxation 2
(Prerequisite: Taxation 1). Considers the way in which the more general concepts dealt with in Taxation 1 are applied in taxation of partnerships, trusts and companies. There is an introduction to international tax aspects of income taxation including the various International Tax Agreements.

90.451 International Trade
The law of international trade including law of international sales with particular reference to f.o.b. and c.i.f. contracts, problems of conflict of laws, uniform laws on international sale, the effect on contracts of sale of government regulations, for example on import and export, and the law affecting the carriage and insurance of goods by sea and the financing of international trading transactions. Special attention is to be paid to the South-East Asian and Pacific context.

90.452 Foreign Investment
The structuring and some aspects of the regulation of business carried on internationally: 1. foreign investment in Australia and 2. investment by Australians overseas. Business law considerations relevant to the structuring and operation of foreign investment entities (including taxation, exchange control, licensing arrangements).

The policies and programs for regulation of foreign investment and the problems of regulation of multi-national corporations.

90.500 The Law of Employment
A branch of the law which treats persons in their capacity as workers. The employer-employee relationship with particular attention to the individual contract of employment on which that relationship rests, the legal concept of a "worker" and the distinctive problems of apprenticeship; Incidents of the employment relationship, the mutual rights and duties of the employer and the employee; Incidents of the employment relationship as regards third parties, the employer's liability to third parties, the employee's liability to third parties and the liability of third persons towards the employment relationship; the termination of the relationship with particular reference to the discharge of the contract of employment by performance, by notice and for cause and the remedies for wrongful termination; the relationship between an individual contract of employment and the relevant Award or Industrial Agreement, the usual matters dealt with in Awards and Agreements with particular emphasis on job-security and personal grievances; protective industrial legislation which governs the health, safety and welfare of persons in employment by attention to the spatial conditions of employment identifying the places, persons and processes covered by the legislation; social security aspects of employment, the legislation which is designed to protect wages, hours and various leave entitlements; compensation for injury at work; Workers Compensation Acts; the Woodhouse Report.

Textbooks
Glasbeek H. J. & Eggleston E. M. Cases and Materials on Industrial Law in Australia Butterworths
Sykes E. I. & Glasbeek H. J. Labour Law in Australia Butterworths
Webb J. L. Industrial Relations and the Contract of Employment Law Book
Sykes E. I. The Employer, the Employee and the Law 3rd ed Law Book

90.501 Trade Unions and the Law
The functions of Trade Unions (including employer as well as employee organisations) in Australia, and the legal regulation and control of their formation and activities, and the way in which their operations are affected by the common law as well as statute law. Topics include the problems of industrial association at common law, systems of registration
and incorporation, problems involved in the formation of trade unions, their regulation through required rules and administrative and judicial supervision, and functioning of trade unions as democratic institutions and the protection of rights of members, compulsory unionism, the right to join a trade union, and the legal capacity of trade unions within State and Federal arbitration systems and in other dealings. There is a comparison of State and Federal systems of registration and of problems arising from the failure to co-ordinate the two systems. The way in which traditional forms of trade union activity collide with the common law in the fields of conspiracy and economic torts are examined, together with the union movement's claims for privileges or immunities and the extent to which these have been recognised in Australia and overseas. The substitution of control and pressure through arbitral administrative and judicial authorities is considered, including the consequences of the quasi-monopolistic position given trade unions under Australian arbitration legislation and its consequences. Major themes include the inter-relationship between the development of Australian trade union law and the historically entrenched systems of compulsory arbitration, and the role of law in regulating industrial power in the interests of community welfare and individual liberty.

Textbooks
Glasbeek H. J. & Eggleston E. M. Cases and Materials on Industrial Law in Australia Butterworths
Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904 Cth as amended
Industrial Arbitration Act 1940 NSW as amended

90.551 Settlement of Industrial Disputes

Examines the techniques of settling industrial disputes that have developed in Australia and the legal problems associated with them. The position is examined, both under Federal and State law, with special attention to the peculiarities and impediments imposed on the process by the division of Constitutional power.

The course examines the handling of an industrial dispute from its genesis in industrial dislocation or the deliberate formulation of claims, through the processes of negotiation, conciliation and agreement, or voluntary or compulsory arbitration. The problems associated with the development of solutions and their expression in awards and agreements is examined, together with the problems associated with the interpretation and enforcement of awards and agreements. The major institutions of conciliation, arbitration and judicial endorsement are examined. Some consideration is given to comparisons with alternative systems of dispute settlement that exist in other countries or which have been suggested and to compulsory grievance procedures and other techniques designed to inhibit the development of disputes.

Textbooks
Glasbeek H. J. & Eggleston E. M. Cases and Materials on Industrial Law in Australia Butterworths
Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904 Cth as amended
Industrial Arbitration Act 1940 NSW as amended

90.651 Research Thesis: two-session elective*

90.652 Research Thesis: one-session elective*

A Research Thesis project shall be approved by the School of Law if:

1. a clearly defined project is presented; a thesis topic may be approved initially or at some subsequent stage. In the case of a group project a statement on the proposed division of work between members of the group must also be approved.
2. the student has an academic background in Law study sufficient to handle the subject matter of the thesis in an adequate manner.
3. adequate supervision is available; supervision may be conjoint but at least one supervisor must be a full-time member of academic staff.

The School of Law may approve a Research Thesis but in doing so may limit its approval to a three credit point project (90.652). A student who has received approval for a three credit point project (90.652) may be given subsequent approval to have his project transferred to a 6 credit point project (90.651). Similarly a student who has received approval for a 6 credit point project (90.651) may be given retrospective approval for transfer to a 3 credit point project (90.652).

Thesis
The Thesis must be typed on A4 bond paper and two copies must be prepared in a cover (spring back folder or bound). References may appear at the foot of each page or at the end of each chapter. As a general rule the Thesis shall be a maximum of 12,000 words for a one session project or 20,000 words for a two session project.

Examination
Two examiners, one of whom may be the supervisor, shall be appointed for each Thesis by the School of Law.

The final date for submission of the Thesis shall be the last day of session for which the candidate is registered for the Thesis or such other date as the examiners may agree.

The result of the Thesis shall be graded High Distinction, Distinction, Credit Pass or Fail. Examiners may require a candidate or group of candidates to attend an oral examination on the subject matter of the Thesis; examiners may require a Thesis to be re-submitted under such conditions as the examiners may determine.

90.681 Poverty Law

Examines the extent to which lawyers and legal processes have a role to play in alleviating poverty. The nature and scope of existing legal aid schemes in Australia and abroad and the philosophy that should be followed in Australia in expanding such services. Legal problems presented by the administration of social security, including questions of

*These electives permit selected students to obtain credit for approved research projects undertaken individually or in groups.
procedural fair play, appeal procedures and the role of lawyers in the welfare process. Substantive law, such as those concerning landlord and tenant and enforcement of debts, which are of special importance to poor people. The effect of the legal system on disadvantaged groups, including migrants and Aboriginals. Particular attention is paid to reports of Government inquiries, which have examined and reported on problems relating law and poverty.

90.721
Clinical Legal Experience

Designed to introduce students to the practical aspects of the lawyer's operations and responsibilities by the involvement of students therein. Students are assigned to work with a lawyer in a legal aid office, or in private or Government practice, where they will have the opportunity of observing the skills and procedures involved in the practice of law and of participating therein by assisting the lawyer to whom they are assigned.

Students gain experience in and an understanding of aspects of such matters as the interviewing and counselling of clients, the factual investigations necessary in litigation, interviewing of witnesses, drafting pleadings and other documents, preparation for trial, the negotiation of agreements and settlements, and the conduct of a trial.

Students work in small groups. Formal classes are kept to a minimum, but in addition to frequent meetings between the teacher and each student, there are periodic meetings of the group to discuss and analyze individual experience and common problems.

90.801
Judicial Process

An introduction to the differences between logical analysis and legal analysis of the structure and operation of legal conceptions and precepts; the process of common law growth in the course of appellate decision-making within the assumed stare decisis framework, and the study of this process in the context of some recent case-law of the High Court, the Privy Council and the House of Lords.

Textbook
Stone J. Legal System & Lawyers' Reasonings Maitland Publications

90.811
Social Control Through Law

The relations between legal ordering and the physical, social, political and economic environments in the light of the history of more "developed" societies. Some main pressures on Anglo-American legal orders as manifest in technical legal problems and materials of contemporary law and legal institutions. Theories of the growth, structure and operation of socio-ethical convictions and of power relations as factors influencing stability, change, revolution and breakdown in legal ordering.

Textbook
Stone J. Social Dimensions of Law and Justice Maitland Publications

90.831
Theories of Justice (1975)

The formulation and testing of approaches to the question of what substantive directives and arrangements the law ought to offer for men's relations in society. This involves exploration of the more commonly offered bases and patterns of argument to justify contemporary assertions or assumptions about such matters in judicial decisions and juristic doctrine.

Textbook
Stone J. Human Law and Human Justice Maitland Publications

90.842
Law in Developing Societies

The changes taking place in the traditional legal systems of societies in Asia, the Pacific Basin and Africa. These changes have resulted from "westernization" of the law by its codification, development of new adjudicative forms, and the emergence of a "western" trained legal profession. The legal systems of these societies have also been affected by major changes in social structure caused by mass migration to the cities, centralization of political authority and localization and nationalization of commercial activity. Few of the societies (most notably Japan) have been successful in their adoption of western law; most have resisted "westernization". Accordingly, the course examines the reciprocal adjustment between traditional and western legal forms. The problems discussed are: the nature and function of customary laws and customary dispute-settling institutions; the role of received western law and its distinctive methods of dispute settlement; and the measures taken by the relevant societies to incorporate this received law, to codify their customary laws and generally to reform their legal institutions. The main purpose of the course is to enable the Australian law student to have a more flexible approach to his own legal system. By understanding the variety of institutions in developing societies, particularly in regard to informal methods of dispute settlement, the student is more able to perceive the reforms needed to the legal institutions of his own rapidly changing society.

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

90.851
International Law 1

The principles of public international law. Includes the nature and sources of international law, the relationship between international law and domestic law, international agreements, territorial and maritime jurisdiction, recognition of states and governments, immunities, international litigation, and the role of the United Nations in international Law.

Textbooks
Holder W. E. & Brennan G. A. The International Legal System — Cases and Materials Butterworths
O'Connell D. P. International Law for Students Stevens

90.852
International Law 2

Should be attempted only by those who have completed International Law 1 or an equivalent course. It takes selected
topics of international law for more detailed study, such as international organizations, the law of the sea, international criminal law and the role of international law in the resolution of armed conflict.

Textbooks
O'Connell D. P. *International Law for Students* Stevens

90.861 Conflict of Laws

The Conflicts of Laws or Private International Law is a species of private law which deals with problems involving a foreign or an interstate element. The introduction of that foreign or interstate element necessitates an examination by a New South Wales Court of three main issues;

1. Whether or not the court has jurisdiction to deal with the problem, and even if it does, whether or not it will assume jurisdiction?

2. If it has assumed jurisdiction the Court must then ask itself what is the most appropriate law to apply to the problem before it.

3. Or, the court may have to decide whether or not to recognize and enforce a judgment of a foreign court or the court of another state.

Those problems which involve interstate elements may be effected by provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution or by some federal legislation. Failing that, the solution to these interstate problems may call for an approach that is different to the solution of international problems simply on the basis that we are dealing with States of the same Commonwealth.

For the purposes of this course the solutions that courts and legislatures have offered to such problems are examined in a few selected areas such as family law, contracts, torts and property. Wherever possible, emphasis is placed on the development of more appropriate solutions to these problems.
Arms of
The University of
New South Wales

Granted by the College of Heralds, London
3 March 1952

Heraldic Description of Arms

Argent on a Cross Gules a Lion passant guardant between four Mullets of eight points Or a Chief Sable charged with an open Book proper thereon the word SCIENTIA in letters also Sable.

The lion and the four stars of the Southern Cross on the Cross of St. George have reference to the State of New South Wales which brought the University into being; the open book with SCIENTIA across its page reminds us of its original purpose. Beneath the shield is the motto "Manu et Mente", which is the motto of the Sydney Technical College, from which the University has developed. The motto is not an integral part of the Grant of Arms and could be changed at will; but it was the opinion of the University Council that the relationship with the parent institution should in some way be recorded.
This Handbook has been specially designed as a source of reference for you and will prove useful for consultation throughout the year.

For fuller details about the University—its organization, staff membership, description of disciplines, conditions for the award of degrees, scholarships, prizes, and so on, you should consult the Calendar.

Separate Handbooks are published for the Faculties of Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Professional Studies, Science (including Biological Sciences) and the Board of Studies in General Education.

The Calendar and Handbooks are available from the Cashier’s Office. The Calendar costs $3 (hard cover) and $2.50 (soft cover) (plus postage and packing, 90 cents). The Handbooks vary in cost. Applied Science, Arts, Commerce and Science are $1.50: Architecture, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Professional Studies are $1.00. Postage is 40c in each case. The exception is General Studies, which is free.