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FACULTY OF LAW
1975 HANDBOOK



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

ONE DOLLAR

SOME PEOPLE WHO CAN HELP YOU

Note: All phone numbers below are University extension numbers. If you are dialling from outside the University dial 663 0351 and ask for the extension.

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

continued on inside back cover

FACULTY OF LAW
1975 HANDBOOK
ONE DOLLAR



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033
Phone: 663 0351

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page 55. Clause 5(a) Add to

Compulsory Subjects	Credit Points
<u>Property & Equity</u>	6

page 68.

The subject following 90.151 Family Law (1975) is 90.171 Criminal Process (1975) not 90.181 Law and Medicine.

The subject description "Explores the role ... so manifested." is that for 90.171 Criminal Process (1975).



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General Information

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.

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Calendar of Dates for 1975

- Session 1:** March 3 to May 11
May Recess: May 12 to May 18
 May 19 to June 15
Midyear Recess: June 16 to July 20
- Session 2:** July 21 to August 24
August Recess: August 25 to August 31
 September 1 to November 2
Study Recess: November 3 to November 9

JANUARY

- Wednesday 1 New Year's Day—Public Holiday
 Friday 10 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 13 Timetables for *deferred* examinations available
 Friday 17 Last day for acceptance of applications by Admissions Office for transfer to another course within the University
- Monday 27 Australia Day—Public Holiday
 Tuesday 28 *Deferred* examinations begin

FEBRUARY

- Saturday 8 *Deferred* examinations end
 Friday 14 Last day for appeal against exclusion by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at *annual* examinations
- Monday 17 Enrolment period begins for new students and students repeating first year
- Friday 21 *Deferred* examination results available
 Monday 24 Enrolment period begins for second and later year students
- Tuesday 25 Last day for application for review of *deferred* examination results
- Friday 28 Last day for application for permission to re-enrol by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at *deferred* examinations

MARCH

- Monday 3 **Session 1 commences**
 Friday 14 Last day for acceptance of enrolments by new students (late fee payable)
- Thursday 20 Last day for appeal against exclusion by students who infringed re-enrolment rules at *deferred* examinations
- Thursday 27 Last day for changes in course programmes
 Last day for acceptance of enrolments by students re-enrolling in second and later years (late fee payable)
- Friday 28 to Easter
 Monday 31

APRIL

- Thursday 3 Last day for students other than those attending a university for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 1 only
- Thursday 24 Last day for students attending a university for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 1 only
- Friday 25 Anzac Day—Public Holiday

MAY

- Tuesday 6 Publication of provisional timetable for June/July examinations
- Monday 12 May Recess begins
- Tuesday 13 Last day for acceptance of corrected enrolment details forms
- Friday 16 Last day for students other than those attending a university for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over the whole academic year
- Sunday 18 May Recess ends
- Monday 19 Last day for students to advise of examination timetable clashes

JUNE

- Tuesday 3 Publication of timetable for June/July examinations
- Sunday 15 Session 1 ends
- Monday 16 Queen's Birthday—Public Holiday
- Tuesday 17 Midyear Recess begins
- Midyear examinations begin

JULY

- Tuesday 1 Midyear examinations end
- Sunday 20 Midyear Recess ends
- Monday 21 Session 2 begins
- Thursday 31 Foundation Day

AUGUST

- Friday 1 Last day for students attending a university for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over the whole academic year
- Thursday 21 Last day for students other than those attending a university for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 2 only
- Monday 25 August Recess begins
- Sunday 31 Holiday for non-academic staff
- August Recess ends
- Last day for acceptance of applications for re-admission in 1976 after exclusion under the re-enrolment rules

SEPTEMBER

- Friday 12 Last day for students attending a university for the first time to discontinue without failure subjects which extend over Session 2 only
- Monday 15 Last day for return of corrected enrolment details forms
- Last day for applications from students graduating in 1976 for admission to University degrees and diplomas
- Tuesday 23 Publication of provisional timetable for annual examinations

OCTOBER

Wednesday 1	Last day to apply to MUAC for transfer to another university in Sydney metropolitan area and Wollongong
Friday 3	Last day for students to advise of examination timetable clashes
Monday 6	Eight Hour Day—Public Holiday
Tuesday 21	Publication of timetable for annual examinations

NOVEMBER

Monday 3	Study Recess begins
Sunday 9	Session 2 ends
Monday 10	Annual examinations begin

DECEMBER

Tuesday 2	Annual examinations end
Thursday 25	Christmas Day—Public Holiday
Friday 26	Boxing Day—Public Holiday

1976

- Session 1:** 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:** 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

Friday 9	Last date for application for review of results of annual examinations
Monday 12	Publication of timetable for deferred examinations
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
Friday 20	Results of deferred examinations available
Monday 23	Enrolment period begins for second and later year students

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 1974 the University had 17,355 students and 3,958 staff who worked in more than eighty buildings. If staff and students at Broken Hill (W. S. and L. B. Robinson University College), Wollongong (an autonomous university in 1975), Duntroon (the Faculty of Military Studies) and Jervis Bay were included there were 19,594 students and 4,522 members of staff (academic and non-academic).

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 postgraduate 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 fulfils 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, etc.). 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 are 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 advise the Chairman of the Faculty you wish to attend, as different faculties have their own rules for the conduct of open meetings.

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 programmes; 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 numbers of the Schools in which you will be studying, according to the following list:

Identifying Number	School, Faculty or Department	Identifying Number	School, Faculty or Department
1	School of Physics	43	School of Botany
2	School of Chemistry	44	School of Microbiology
3	School of Chemical Engineering	45	School of Zoology
4	School of Metallurgy	50	School of English
5	School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering	51	School of History
6	School of Electrical Engineering	52	School of Philosophy
7	School of Mining Engineering	53	School of Sociology
8	School of Civil Engineering	54	School of Political Science
9	School of Wool and Pastoral Sciences	55	School of Librarianship
10	School of Mathematics	56	School of French
11	School of Architecture	57	School of Drama
12	School of Psychology	58	School of Education
13	School of Textile Technology	59	School of Russian
14	School of Accountancy	62	School of History and Philosophy of Science
15	School of Economics	63	School of Social Work
16	School of Health Administration	64	School of German
17	Biological Sciences	65	School of Spanish and Latin American Studies
18	Department of Industrial Engineering	66	University of Sydney subjects
19	School of Transportation and Traffic	69	Centre for Medical Education, Research and Development
20	School of Highway Engineering	70	School of Anatomy
21	Department of Industrial Arts	71	School of Medicine
22	School of Chemical Technology	72	School of Pathology
23	School of Nuclear Engineering	73	School of Physiology and Pharmacology
25	School of Applied Geology	74	School of Surgery
26	Department of General Studies	75	School of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
27	School of Geography	76	School of Paediatrics
28	School of Marketing	77	School of Psychiatry
29	School of Surveying	79	School of Community Medicine
31	School of Applied Physics and Optometry	80	Faculty of Medicine
33	Graduate School of Business	85	National Postgraduate School of Management Education
35	School of Building	90	School of Law
36	School of Town Planning	97	Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies
41	School of Biochemistry		
42	School of Biological Technology		

In Section D of the Calendar a short syllabus is given for each subject.

Student Services and Activities

The Library The University Library is on the upper campus and adjacent to the Chancellery and the Sciences, Arts and Commerce Buildings. It contains about 650,000 books and subscribes to more than 18,000 periodicals.

Students may borrow books by presenting a current Union card and the books at the Circulation Desk. 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.

The Bio-Medical Library is located in the Biological Sciences Building. The Law Library is on the 4th Floor of the Sciences Building. A Physical Sciences Library is being developed at present in the main Library building.

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. It is anticipated that the fees in most colleges will be increased for 1975. In addition, assistance is 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. Board and residence fees, which are payable on a session basis, amount to slightly more than \$30 per week. Apply in writing to the Master, P.O. Box 24, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

International House International House accommodates over 120 students from Australia and twenty other countries. Preference is given to more senior undergraduates and postgraduate students. Fees in 1974 were \$28 per week. Apply in writing to the Warden, International House, P.O. Box 88, Kensington, N.S.W. 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. Fees in 1974 were \$31 for undergraduates and \$32 for postgraduate students. Fees may change in 1975. Enquiries should be addressed to the Master, New College, Anzac Parade, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

Shalom College Shalom College provides accommodation for 86 men and women students. The basic fee for residence in 1975 is \$38 per week. 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, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

Warrane College An affiliated Roman Catholic residential college, Warrane provides accommodation for 200 men students, both post-graduate and undergraduate. Basic fees in 1974 were \$30.50 per week for board and residence, payable on a session basis. Apply in writing to the Master, Warrane College, P.O. Box 123, Kensington, N.S.W. 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 programme 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 postgraduate scholarships is also available.

The service is located in the Chancellery on the ground floor. Telephone 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 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 6 p.m.-9 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Telephone extension 2679 or 3275.

Student Counselling and Research Unit The Student Counselling and Research Unit provides individual and group counselling for all students—prospective, undergraduate and postgraduate. 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.

Confidential appointments are made by dropping in to the counselling unit (Huts B and I at the foot of Basser Steps) or by telephoning extensions 2600-2605 between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Evening appointments are also available.

Student Amenities and Recreation Unit 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 programme 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 Inquiry 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, 3261; 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 programme for both students and staff. If you would like to take part in any of the programmes 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 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 and conducts courses in many facets of the arts including weaving, photography, creative dance and yoga.

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 popular vote and all students who have completed two years at the University are eligible for election.

Membership is compulsory at \$10 per annum.

The activities of the Students' Union include:

(a) 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.

(b) A casual employment service.

(c) Organization of Orientation Week.

(d) Organization of Foundation Day.

(e) A nursery/kindergarten, "The House at Pooh Corner".

(f) Publication of the student paper "Tharunka".

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.

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 \$4.00.

Details of sporting facilities are available in "Action 75", 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.

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.

The University Chapel is in Hut F near the Chemistry Building, where full-time chaplains are also located. They may be contacted by phone at the following extensions: Anglican, 2684; Jewish, 3273; Roman Catholic, 2379; Churches of Christ, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist, 2683.

University Co-operative Bookshop Limited Membership is open to all students, on payment of a fee of \$5.00, 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 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., Monday to Friday. It is open for additional periods during the first four weeks 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 663 0351, extn. 2406.

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

Air Force Squadron: The N.S.W. University Squadron has ceased to exist but students interested in the Royal Australian Air Force may apply for information to The Commanding Officer, N.S.W. Air Training Corps, 7 Hickson Road, Millers Point, N.S.W. 2000. Telephone 27 5412.

Financial Assistance to Students

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Allowance Scheme, first introduced in 1974, has been renamed the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme assistance is available as follows:

- for full-time study in approved courses
- subject to a means test
- on a non-competitive basis
- without restriction
- to students who are not bonded
- to students who are permanent residents of Australia.

The following types of university courses will be eligible for assistance:

- Undergraduate and postgraduate degree courses
- Postgraduate 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 \$6,300 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 \$6,300 p.a. the amount of living allowance will be reduced by \$2 for every \$10 of income until the family income exceeds \$12,600 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 scholarship assistance from schemes other than the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme of less than \$600 p.a.

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 \$8 per week for a dependent spouse and \$5 per week for each child.

How To Apply

Two different forms are used:

- 1 1974 Higher School Certificate candidates will be sent forms in early January. Applications should be made immediately after enrolment.
- 2 All other students should apply by 31st October. Forms will be sent in September to students who have been receiving an allowance. Other students may obtain forms from the Admissions Section or the Student Employment and Scholarships Unit, or from the Regional Director, N.S.W. State Office, Department of Education, Central Square, 323 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (Telephone 2 0929).

Scholarships, Cadetships

1 *Undergraduate Scholarships* In addition to finance provided under the Australian Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme there are a number of scholarships, cadetships and other forms of assistance available to undergraduate students.

Details of procedures for application for these awards are contained in the University Calendar.

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

2 *Postgraduate Awards* An honours degree is generally an essential requirement for gaining one of the many postgraduate 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 postgraduate 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.

(a) The Students' Union and the University have co-operated to provide assistance to students who are in financial difficulties which are considered likely to prejudice their studies.

Three main 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.

In exceptional circumstances the University may consider granting deferments for up to twelve months or even longer. In cases where payment is deferred to 31st December, examination results will not be published or made available until such time as the outstanding fees are paid. Where deferments are granted to a date beyond 31st December, the University may require the student to enter into a formal agreement to repay the fees.

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 Long Term Cash Loans An amount of up to \$300 is available from this fund. Repayments must be started not later than twelve months after graduation or upon withdrawal from the course. This scheme is funded jointly by the University and the Students' Union. Students are required to enter into a formal agreement with the University to repay such a loan.

(b) 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 twelve months 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 of funds as mentioned in the preceding paragraph students who are in extremely difficult financial circumstances may apply for assistance by way of non-repayable grant. In order to qualify for a grant a student must generally show that the financial difficulty has arisen from misfortune beyond his control.

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

Applications may be made personally to the Deputy Registrar (Student Services), Room 148A, 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 enquiries relating to this scheme should be directed to the Deputy Registrar (Student Services), Room 148A, 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 University Calendar.

When and where do I enrol? To effect formal enrolment it is necessary to present a duly completed and authorized enrolment form to the University cashier together with, where payable, either the appropriate fees, or an authority authorizing those fees to be charged to some other person or institution.

All students are required to attend the appropriate enrolment centre during the prescribed enrolment period for authorization of course programme. Failure to do so will incur a fee of \$10. These enrolment centres and the times are listed in a leaflet called "Enrolment Procedures" which is available from the Admissions Office.

Fees should be paid during the prescribed enrolment period but will be accepted during the first two weeks of Session 1 (for late fees see below). No student is regarded as having completed enrolment until fees have been paid. Fees will not be accepted (i.e. enrolment cannot be completed) from new students in year-long courses after 14th March, 1975, and after 31st March from students who are re-enrolling, except with the express approval of the Registrar, which will be given in exceptional circumstances only.

Students enrolling for the first time in any year at the commencement of Session 2 for Session 2 courses only are required to pay all fees due within the first two weeks of that Session. Students' Activities fees payable will be half of the annual fees.

Medical Students

Although the structure of the academic year in the later years of the course in Medicine differs from that followed in other courses, medical students are required to observe the same dates for payment as apply to students in other courses.

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. If this voucher or letter is not available when enrolling they should complete their enrolment paying their own fees. A refund of fees will be made when the enrolment voucher or letter of authority is subsequently lodged with the Cashier.

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.

Your application must give year or stage, whether full-time or part-time, and the course in which you wish to enrol. State clearly and fully the reasons why payment cannot be made and the extension is sought and lodge your application before the date on which a late fee becomes payable. Normally the maximum extension of time for the payment of fees is one month for fees due in Session 1 and one month from the date on which a late fee becomes payable in Session 2.

If an extension of time is granted to a first year student in Session 1 the student may only attend classes on the written authority of the Registrar. This authority will not normally be given in relation to any course where enrolments are restricted.

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.

You will not be eligible to attend the annual examinations in any subject if any portion of your fees for the year is outstanding after the end of the fourth week of Session 2 (15th August, 1975).

In very special cases the Registrar may grant exemption from disqualifications referred to in the two preceding paragraphs 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 17th 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 programme? If you wish to seek approval to substitute one subject for another, add one or more subjects to your programme or discontinue part or all of your programme, 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 31st March.

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: one calendar month from the beginning 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 17th January of the same year that 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 the end of 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. They apply to all students other than those enrolled in programmes leading to a higher degree or diploma. It should be noted that these rules are independent of one another in that a student may infringe more than one rule simultaneously. A subject is defined as a unit of instruction identified by a distinctive subject number. At present the Appeal Committee referred to in Rule 8 consists of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), the Chairman of the Professorial Board, and the Member of Council elected by the graduates of the University. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor is Professor J. B. Thornton.

First-year Rule

- 1 i A student enrolled in the first year or first stage of any course, other than course 380, the Medical (MB BS) degree course, shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he fails more than half the subjects in that year or stage.
- ii A student enrolled in the first year of course 380, the Medical (MB BS) degree course, shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he fails more than two subjects in that year.
- iii The provisions of paragraphs (i) and (ii) shall be deemed to apply to a student enrolled in the second or later year or the second or later stage of any course who has transferred from another course or institution and who, in the first year of enrolment immediately following transfer, is enrolled in subjects so chosen that half or more are listed in the current University Calendar as first-year subjects.

Repeated-failure Rule

- 2 A student shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to repeat a subject which he has failed more than once. *Where the subject is prescribed as part of the student's course he shall be required to show cause why he 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.

Time Rule—Completion of Years or Stages

- 3 i A full-time student in either course 340, the Arts (BA) degree course, or 403, the Social Work (BSW) degree course, shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he is unable to complete eight one-session subjects (or the equivalent) by the end of his second year of attendance.
- ii Unless the provisions of paragraph (i) apply, a full-time student shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue a course if he is unable to complete all subjects in the first year of the course by the end of his second year of attendance.
- iii A student in course 380, the Medical (MB BS) degree course, shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he is unable to complete all subjects in the second year of the course by the end of his third year of attendance and the third year by the end of his fourth year.
- iv A part-time student in course 397, the Science (BSc) degree course, shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he is unable to complete eight level-one units, including two in mathematics, by the end of his fourth year of attendance and fourteen units, including at least three at level two, by the end of his seventh year.
- v Unless the provisions of paragraph (iv) apply, a part-time student shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue a course if he is unable to complete all subjects in the first two stages of the course by the end of his fourth year of attendance and the third and fourth stages by the end of his seventh year.

Time Rule—Completion of Course

- 4 A student shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue a course which he is unable to complete in the time set down in the following schedule:

Number of years in course	Total years allowed from first enrolment to completion
3	5
4	6

5	8
6	9
7	11
8	12
9	14

Continuation Rule

- 5 i A student enrolled in a course who has transferred with a record of failure from another tertiary institution shall be required to show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he fails more than half the subjects in his first year of enrolment immediately following transfer.
- ii A student excluded from a course under the provisions of the Rules who has subsequently been allowed to re-enrol in that course or to transfer to another course shall show cause why he should be allowed to continue the course if he fails one or more subjects in his first year of re-enrolment or transfer.

General Exclusion Rule

- 6 The Vice-Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Re-enrolment Committee of the Professorial Board, exclude from a course or courses any student who has been excluded from any other course under the provisions of the Rules and whose record at the University demonstrates the student's lack of fitness to pursue such course or courses.

'Showing Cause'

- 7 i 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 should be lodged with the Registrar.
- ii Any such application shall be considered by the Re-enrolment Committee which shall determine whether the cause shown is adequate to justify the student's being allowed to re-enrol.

Appeal

- 8 i 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 the Appeal Committee constituted by Council for this purpose. The decision of the Appeal Committee shall be final. In lodging such appeal with the Registrar the student should ensure that a complete statement is furnished of all grounds on which the appeal is based.
- ii The notification to any student of a decision by the Re-enrolment Committee to exclude him from re-enrolling in a course and/or subject(s) shall indicate that the student may appeal against that decision to the Appeal Committee.

- iii The Appeal Committee shall determine the appeal after consideration of the student's academic record and the stated grounds. In exceptional circumstances the Appeal Committee may require the student to appear in person.

Exclusion

- 9 i A student who is required to 'show cause' under the provisions of Rule 1 and either does not attempt to 'show cause' or whose application for special permission to re-enrol does not satisfy the Re-enrolment Committee (or the Appeal Committee on appeal) shall be excluded from re-enrolling in the subject(s) and course on account of which he was required to 'show cause'. Where the subjects are a prescribed part of any other course (or courses) he shall not be allowed to enrol in that course (or courses).
- ii A student who is required to 'show cause' under the provisions of Rule 2 and either does not attempt to 'show cause' or whose application for special permission to re-enrol does not satisfy the Re-enrolment Committee (or the Appeal Committee on appeal) shall be excluded from re-enrolling in any subject he has failed twice. *Where the subject is a prescribed part of the student's course he shall also be excluded from that course.* Where the subject is a prescribed part of any other course (or courses) he shall not be allowed to enrol in that course (or courses).
- iii A student who is required to 'show cause' under one or more of Rules 3-5 and either does not attempt to 'show cause' or whose application for special permission to re-enrol does not satisfy the Re-enrolment Committee (or the Appeal Committee on appeal) shall be excluded from re-enrolling in the course on account of which he was required to 'show cause'.
- iv A student excluded from a course under the provisions of any one or more of paragraphs (i)-(iii) may not enrol in miscellaneous subjects unless he has received the approval of the Admissions Committee of the Professorial Board.

Re-admission after Exclusion

- 10 i An excluded student may apply to the Re-enrolment Committee for re-admission after two academic years.
- ii An excluded student who intends applying for re-admission at a future date may seek advice as to ways in which he may enhance his prospects of re-admission. Such enquiries should be made on the form available from the Examinations and Student Records Section and should be lodged with the Registrar.
- iii 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 31st August in the year prior to that for which re-admission is sought. A late application will only be accepted at the discretion of the University.

iv **An application should include:**

- (a) evidence of appropriate study in the subject(s) (or the equivalent) on account of which the applicant was excluded, and
- (b) 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.

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 12th September, in a student's final year. 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 programme, must be submitted in writing to the Registrar no later than 30th January.

Fees*

Do I have to pay fees for tuition? No. On 1st January, 1974, fees for tuition were abolished. Other fees and charges remain 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. Late fees are charged where a student fails to observe required procedures by the appropriate time. 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 and 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 undergraduate students and students taking miscel-

* Fees quoted are current at the time of publication and may be amended by the Council without notice.

laneous subjects (with the exception of External Students) will be required to pay:

University Union†—\$20 entrance fee

Student Activities Fees

University Union†—\$30 annual subscription

Sports Association†—\$4 annual subscription

Students' Union†

Students enrolling in full-time courses—\$10 annual subscription

Students enrolling in part-time courses—\$8 annual subscription

Miscellaneous—\$17 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.)

Where applicable, students will also be required to pay \$10 for the Pathology Instrument Kit, refundable on return in satisfactory condition.

The Deputy Registrar (Student Services) may, on application, waive student fees for students who, while enrolled in a degree or diploma course at another University in New South Wales, are given approval to enrol at the University of New South Wales in miscellaneous subjects which will be acceptable for credit towards the degrees or diplomas for which they are enrolled.

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

† Life members of these bodies are exempt from the appropriate fee or fees.

What penalties exist for late payment of fees? The following additional charges will be made in 1975 when fees are paid late:

Session 1—First Enrolments

Fees paid on the late enrolment date, 28th February or later but before 3rd March	\$10
Fees paid between 3rd and 14th March	\$20
Fees paid after 14th March with the express approval of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services) and Head of the School concerned	\$40

Session 1—Re-enrolments

Failure to attend enrolment centre during enrolment week 24th to 28th February	\$10
Fees paid between 17th and 31st March	\$20
Fees paid after 31st March where accepted with the express approval of the Deputy Registrar (Student Services)	\$40

Session 2—All Enrolments

Fees paid between 4th and 11th August	\$20
Fees paid thereafter	\$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 a refund of all fees paid will be made. After that time only a partial refund will be made.

Examinations

When are examinations held? Most annual examinations are held in November-December but examinations in many subjects are also held during the mid-year 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 Wallace Wurth Medical School, Biological Sciences Building, the Chancellery, Central Lecture Block, Dalton Building (Chemistry), Main Building (Mining and Physics), outside the Sciences Building and in the Western Grounds Area on 6th May and 23rd September. You must advise the Examinations Unit (Chancellery) of a clash in examinations by 19th May and 3rd October. Final timetables are displayed and individual copies are available for students on 3rd June and 21st 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 pre-requisite. 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 30th November) or to your vacation address (fill in a form obtainable at the Enquiry Desk, Chancellery, also by 30th November). Results are also posted on School noticeboards 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, 1974	Friday, 10th January, 1975
Deferred examinations held in	
January/February, 1975	Tuesday, 25th February, 1975
Annual examinations held in	
November/December, 1975	Friday, 9th January, 1976
Deferred examinations held in	
January/February, 1976	Tuesday, 24th February, 1976

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 *at an examination* 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, 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.

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.

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 Section A of the University Calendar.

Deferred examinations must be taken at the centre at which the student is enrolled, unless he has been sent on compulsory industrial training to a remote country centre or interstate. In this case the student must advise the Registrar, on a form available from his school or the Enquiry Desk, the Chancellery, of relevant particulars, before leaving for his destination, in anticipation that deferred examination papers may have to be forwarded to him. 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, beyond prohibiting gambling on the campus and smoking during lectures, at examinations or in the library.

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 conduct yourself at all times in a seemly fashion.

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 programme 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 at the University Union Enquiry Desk as soon as possible after fee payment. In the meantime, the fees receipt form should be carried during attendance at the University and shown on request. A period of at least three weeks should be allowed to elapse after payment of fees before making application for the card. Cards will not be posted under any circumstances.

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 not reaching you. The University cannot accept responsibility if official communications fail to reach students who have not notified their change of address. A Change of Address Advice Form is available at Faculty and School offices and at the Enquiry Counters on the Ground Floor of the Chancellery Building.

How are student records kept up to date? All students will receive enrolment details forms by 29th April and 1st September. 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 by 13th May and 15th September respectively. Amendments notified after the closing date will not be accepted unless exceptional circumstances exist and approval is obtained from the Registrar. Where a late amendment is accepted, a late fee of \$8 will be payable. 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); higher degree students (limited issue, annual fee \$7.80);

postgraduate, and senior undergraduate students who have completed three years of a full-time or part-time course (annual fee \$3.90). A permit will allow access to the campus between 5 p.m. and 11 p.m. 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.

Lost Property? All enquiries concerning lost property should be made to the Superintendent on extension 2503 or to the Lost Property Office at the Union.

Further Information

Where can I get further information concerning courses, admission requirements, scholarships and enrolment procedure?

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, scholarships 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 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. 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.

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 UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES LAW SCHOOL

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. We have not yet graduated our first students, nor have we moved into a permanent Law School building. 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 U.N.S.W. 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.

The present accommodation for the Law School is temporary and not entirely satisfactory. We hope to be moving into much better accommodation later this year and a permanent Law School building is already in the planning stage.

We wish you success in your studies.

School of Law

FACULTY OF LAW STAFF

DEAN—Professor H. Whitmore

CHAIRMAN—Professor R. G. Nettheim

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT—B. Bromberger

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER—P. J. Wildblood, PhC
Syd., BSc(Econ) MSc *Lond.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT—Robyn Horwood, BA DipEd
N.S.W.

LAW LIBRARIAN—R. F. Brian, BA *A.N.U.*, DipLib *N.S.W.*, ALAA

SECRETARY TO THE DEAN—Lorna Ledger

SCHOOL OF LAW

PROFESSOR OF LAW AND HEAD OF SCHOOL

H. Whitmore, LLB *Syd.*, LLM *Yale*

PROFESSORS OF LAW

G. C. Garbesi, BS *USMMA*, LLB *St. Johns*, LLM JSD *N.Y.*

D. E. Harding, BA LLB *Syd.*, LLM *Calif.*

R. G. Nettheim, AM *Tufts*, LLB *Syd.*

R. Sackville, LLB *Melb.*, LLM *Yale*

I. A. Shearer, LLM *Adel.*, SJD *Northwestern*

VISITING PROFESSORS OF LAW

W. H. Angus, BA LLB *Tor.*, LLM *Col.*

Julius Stone, BA DCL *Oxon.*, LLM Hon. LLD *Leeds*, SJD *Harv.*

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

A. R. Blackshield, LLM *Syd.*

SENIOR LECTURERS

B. Bromberger, LLB *Melb.*, LLM *Penn.*

B. T. Brooks, BA *Well.*, MA *N.Z.*, LLM *Cant.*

R. C. Chisholm, BA LLB *Syd.*, BCL *Oxon.*

R. A. Hayes, LLB *Melb.*, LLB *Qld.*, PhD *Monash*

Pat Hyndman, LLM *Lond.*

N. S. Reaburn, LLB *Melb.*

S. D. Ross, BA *C.U.N.Y.*, MA *S. F. State*, JD *Calif.*

K. M. Sharma, MA Dip Labour Laws LLM *Raj.*, LLM SJD *Harv.*

M. Weinberg, BA LLB *Monash*, BCL *Oxon.*

LECTURERS

- Ahmed S., BA LLB *Dacca*, LLM *Lond.*
 M. I. Aronson, BJuris LLB *Monash*, DPhil *Oxon.*
 J. Basten, LLB *Adel.*, BCL *Oxon.*
 A. P. Bates, LLB *Wales*
 D. B. Brown, LLB *Auck.*, DipCrim *Camb.*
 T. L. Buddin, BA LLB *Syd.*, LLM *Ill.*
 P. N. Burgess, LLM *Well.*
 G. Caine, BA LLB *Syd.*, LLM *Mich.*
 M. D. Coper, BA LLB *Syd.*
 J. H. Disney, LLB *Adel.*
 D. A. Doyle, BA *Melb.*
 D. H. Geddes, MA LLM *Syd.*
 R. A. Gelski, BA LLB *Syd.*, LLM *Lond.*
 M. Herceg, BA *Tor.*, LLB *Qu.*, LLM *Lond.*
 B. A. Kelsey, LLB *Birm.* and *Tor.*
 R. C. Kenzie, LLM *Melb.* and *Harv.*
 Jane R. Levine, AB *Duke*, JD *Chic.*
 J. McMillan, BA LLB A.N.U.
 D. J. Meure, LLB *Tas.*, LLM *Sheff.*
 Mary Jane Mossman, BA *McG.*, LLB *Qu.*, LLM *Lond.*
 A. H. Oakey, BA *Kingston Polytech.*, LLB *Camb.*
 C. E. Potter, BS *Georgetown*, JD *Valparaiso*
 P. M. Redmond, BA LLB *Syd.*
 C. Rossiter, BA LLB *Syd.*
 M. Rothwell, LLB *Lond.*
 T. P. Sappideen, LLB *Ceyl.*
 S. D. Wynn, BA LLB *Melb.*
 G. Zdenkowski, BA LLB *Syd.*

TUTORS

- S. D. Simpson, LLB *Auck.*
 C. C. Waterstreet, BA LLB *Syd.*

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

- M. Armstrong, BA LLB *Syd.*
 Alexis L. Y. Goh, LLB *Sing.*
 A. E. Garcia, LLB *Madrid*, LLB *Manilla*
 G. Rowe, LLB *Syd.*
 Zena Sachs, LLB *Syd.*
 Robin Sorensen, LLB *Syd.*

FACULTY INFORMATION

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:

- (a) In the case of subjects taken in another faculty or board of studies the rules of that faculty or board of studies shall apply;
- (b) 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.

PRIZES

Sir Alan Taylor Prize

The University has accepted a gift from Lady Taylor to establish in the Law Faculty an annual prize to commemorate her late husband, the Rt. Honourable Sir Alan Russell Taylor, P.C., K.B.E., who was a Justice of the High Court of Australia from 1952 to 1969.

In 1975 the prize will take the form of a cheque for \$50 and a certificate issued by the University. It will be awarded for academic proficiency in The Legal System (this being the only subject common to all first year students).

There is no need for students to make formal application for the

award; all students enrolled in the Law Faculty will be eligible for consideration.

The Freehill, Hollingdale and Page Prize

The University has accepted an offer by Freehill, Hollingdale and Page, Solicitors, to provide a prize in business law. The prize shall be to the value of \$200.00 and may be awarded annually for the most outstanding performance in at least four subjects in business law. The prize may not be awarded in any one year if there is not a candidate of sufficient merit.

There is no need for students to make formal application for the prize; any student enrolled in an LLB degree course who falls within the general conditions of the award will be eligible for consideration.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is situated on the fourth level of the Science Building. It contains approximately 50,000 volumes.

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 library's collection. Further useful information may be found in the booklet *Library Guide*, which is available from the circulation desk in the library.

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 organises 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:

Secretary:

Vice-President:

John Walsh, phone 31 3963

Peter Pardy, phone 665 3629

John Keesing

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 three 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 conspectus 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 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.

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

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 is also available as a separate course.

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 three 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, enroll as a student clerk not more than three 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.

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, registeries, and professional offices of all types in order to obtain maximum contact with a lawyer's work outside the office.

Enquiries regarding the College of Law should be addressed to The Director, The College of Law, P.O. Box 2, St. Leonards, N.S.W. 2065.

A.N.U. 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.

COURSES IN THE FACULTY OF LAW

COURSES AVAILABLE

The following courses are available:—

- (i) A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws.
- (ii) A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws.
- (iii) A five-year course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws.
- (iv) A three-year full-time course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws; this course is available only to graduates or graduands.
- (v) A six-year part-time course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
- (vi) 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.

478. 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 programme 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 series of subjects is studied through to third-year level. Thus if a student selects subjects from the Arts Faculty, his non-Law subjects consist of one subject studied for three years, and another for one year. A similar approach is adopted for Commerce subjects, but having regard to the fact that not all Commerce subjects are of equal weight. For this purpose, Economics 1, or Economics 1T, and Industrial Relations 1 and 2 are regarded as a sequence of three subjects.
4. Students must satisfy any subject prerequisites (but not general Faculty prerequisites) for subjects studied in other faculties. There are no faculty prerequisites for Law subjects, but students must study subjects in an approved sequence.
 5. The whole of the final two years of the course, as well as part of the first three years, consist of law subjects.
 6. The degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence is awarded after successful completion of all subjects and units prescribed for the first three years of the course.

A typical structure of a Jurisprudence/Law course is set out below.

Subject A represents a major sequence of three years' study in one of the subjects listed in Rule 3(a) above; subject B represents a subject studied at first year level only from these subjects. Students are strongly advised to consult the Arts and Commerce Faculty Handbooks before completing enrolment or re-enrolment details.

		Class hours per week	Number of Sessions
Year 1	Non-law subject A-I		2
	Non-law subject B-I		2
	90.111 The Legal System	4	2
	90.211 Public Law 1	4	2
	90.161 Criminal Law	2	2
Year 2	Non-Law subject A-II		2
	90.212 Public Law 2	4	1
	90.141 Common Law 1A*	4	2
	90.301 Property and Equity	4	2
	A one session elective to 3 credit points	4	1

* Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete subject 90.121 Common Law 1 instead of the subject 90.141.

		Class hours per week	Number of Sessions
Year 3	Non-law subject A-III	-	2
	90.142 Common Law 2A*	4	1
	90.101 Litigation <i>or</i>	4	2
	90.411 Business Associations†	4	2
	A one session elective to 3 credit points*	4	1
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 specialise by taking advanced electives in the field of business law, they are strongly advised to take Business Associations at this stage of their course.

476. 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 six Arts subjects, together with Law subjects totalling at least 33 credit points.
3. The six Arts subjects must include at least one sequence of three and at least one sequence of two.
4. Students must satisfy the normal prerequisites for entry to the Arts Faculty, and to individual subjects in that Faculty. There are no Faculty prerequisites for Law subjects, but students must study Law subjects in an approved sequence.
5. 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 programmes. 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 programme which can be completed by one additional year's study. Such a special programme will

* For further information students should consult rule 8 (b) of the rules governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Faculty of Arts Handbook or Section B of the University Calendar.

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.

6. 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 programme may apply for advanced standing in the Faculty of Arts.
7. 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 AI, AII and AIII 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 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.

		Class hours per week	Number of Sessions
YEAR 1	Arts Subject A-I		2
	Arts Subjects B-I		2
	Arts Subject C-I		2
	90.111 The Legal System	4	2
	90.161 Criminal Law	2	2
YEAR 2	Arts Subject A-II		2
	Arts Subject B-II		2
	90.141 Common Law 1A*	4	2
	90.211 Public Law 1	4	2
YEAR 3	Arts Subject A-III		2
	90.142 Common Law 2A*		1
	90.301 Property and Equity	4	2
	A one session elective to 3 credit points *	4	1
YEARS 4 and 5	Compulsory and Elective Law subjects to complete the LLB requirements.		

* Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete subjects 90.121 Common Law 1 and 90.122 Common Law 2 instead of the subjects 90.141 and 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 of Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting, Finance and Systems, Economics, or Industrial Relations) and Bachelor of Laws (B Com, LLB).
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. According to the student's election, he follows one of the following three courses.

473. BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (ACCOUNTING, FINANCE AND SYSTEMS)/BACHELOR OF LAWS

YEAR 1

Min hours per week**

Session 1 Session 2

14.501	Accounting and Financial Management IA ..	4	—
14.511	Accounting and Financial Management IB ..	—	4
15.001	Economics IA	4	—
15.011	Economics IB	—	4
15.411	Quantitative Methods A* and	3	—
15.421	Quantitative Methods B	—	3
10.001	Mathematics I or	6	6
10.011	Higher Mathematics I	6	6
90.111	The Legal System	4	4
90.161	Criminal Law	2	2

* 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.

YEAR 2

14.522	Accounting and Financial Management IIA	4	—
14.542	Accounting and Financial Management IIB	—	4
15.062	Economics IID <i>or</i>	4	—
15.042	Economics IIC	4	—
15.072	Economics IIE <i>or</i>	—	4
15.002	Economics IIA	—	4
90.141	Common Law 1A***	4	4
90.211	Public Law 1	4	4

YEAR 3

14.563	Accounting and Financial Management IIIA	4	—
14.583	Accounting and Financial Management IIIB	—	4
	Approved Accounting option A†	3	—
	Approved Accounting option B†	—	3
Law subjects approved by the Faculty of Law totalling 12 credit points. In 1975 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.‡

***Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete the subjects 90.121 Common Law 1 instead of 90.141 listed above.

† The approved Accounting option shall not normally be 14.732 Business Law I, or 14.783 Taxation Law, but may be 14.602 Information Systems or 14.613 Business Finance.

‡ The electives must include 90.411 Business Associations 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 programme.

474. BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (ECONOMICS)/ BACHELOR OF LAWS

Min hours per week*

Session 1 Session 2

YEAR 1

15.411	Quantitative Methods A† and }	3	—
15.421	Quantitative Methods B }	—	3
10.001	Mathematics I or }	6	6
10.011	Higher Mathematics I }	6	6
14.501	Accounting and Financial Management IA	4	—
14.511	Accounting and Financial Management IB	—	4
15.001	Economics IA	4	—
15.011	Economics IB	—	4
90.111	The Legal System	4	4
90.161	Criminal Law	2	2

YEAR 2

15.002	Economics IIA	4	—
15.042	Economics IIC	—	4
15.432	Quantitative Economic Techniques A	3	—
15.442	Quantitative Economic Techniques B	—	3
90.141	Common Law 1A**	4	4
90.211	Public Law 1	4	4

YEAR 3

15.003	Economics IIIA†	4	—
15.022	Economics IIB	—	4
15.023	Economics IIIB	—	4
	Economics option to be chosen from the list in Rule 17	3	—
	Law subjects approved by the Faculty of Law totalling 12 credit points. In 1975 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 began their course prior to 1975 must complete the subject 90.121 Common Law 1 instead of 90.141 listed above.

† 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 B.Com. 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 15.033 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 programme.

YEARS 4 and 5

Compulsory and Elective Law subjects to complete LLB requirements.

475. BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS)/BACHELOR OF LAWS

Min hours per week*
Session 1 Session 2

YEAR 1

15.411	Quantitative Methods A† and }	3	—
15.421	Quantitative Methods B }	—	3
10.001	Mathematics I or }		
10.011	Higher Mathematics I }	6	6
14.501	Accounting and Financial Management IA	4	—
14.511	Accounting and Financial Management IB	—	4
15.001	Economics IA	4	—
15.011	Economics IB	—	4
90.111	The Legal System	4	4
90.161	Criminal Law	2	2

YEAR 2

15.062	Economics IID	3	—
15.082	Labour Economics	—	3
15.522	Industrial Relations IA	4	—
15.542	Industrial Relations IB	—	4
90.141	Common Law 1A**	4	4
90.211	Public Law 1	4	4

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

† 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.

† 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.

**Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete the subject 90.121 Common Law 1 instead of 90.141 listed above.

Note: Students who wish to take the BCom Honours Degree must take 15.532 Industrial Relations IA (Honours), 15.553 Industrial Relations IB (Honours), 15.553 Industrial Relations IIA (Honours) and 15.563 Industrial Relations IIB (Honours) in lieu of the corresponding pass subjects and must interpolate an honours year between Years 3 and 4 of the above programme.

YEAR 3

15.523	Industrial Relations IIA	4	—
15.543	Industrial Relations IIB	—	4
	Option A—a subject other than a law subject chosen from the list in Rule 23†	3	—
	Option B—a subject other than a law subject chosen from the list in Rule 23†	—	3
	Law subjects approved by the Faculty of Law totalling 12 credit points. In 1975 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.

† See Faculty of Commerce rules, Calendar, Section B.

- Students must satisfy the normal prerequisites for entry to the Commerce Faculty and to individual subjects in that Faculty. There are no Faculty prerequisites for Law subjects, but students must study Law subjects in a sequence approved by the Law Faculty.
- The requirements relating to Honours in the BCom degree are noted in paragraph 2 at the end of the programme for each specialization.
- The degree of Bachelor of Commerce is not awarded until the completion of the full five-year programme; but any student who fails to complete the full programme may apply for advanced standing in the Faculty of Commerce.
- The whole of the final two years of the course, as well as part of the first three years, consist of Law subjects.

479. 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:

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

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.

			Class hours per week	Number of Sessions
YEAR 1	90.141	Common Law 1A	4	2
	90.211	Public Law 1	4	2
	90.301	Property and Equity	4	2
	90.111	The Legal System	2	2
	90.161	Criminal Law	2	2
YEAR 2	90.142	Common Law 2A**	4	1
	90.212	Public Law 2	4	1
	90.101	Litigation	4	2
		Law electives to the value of 12 credit points.*		
YEAR 3	90.621	Law, Lawyers and Society	4	1
		Law electives to complete degree requirements.		

* If students wish to specialise by taking advanced electives in the field of business law they are strongly advised to take Business Associations 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 90.142.

479. 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.

The subjects of the LLB degree are set out in Rule 5 (p. 55). 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:

course is:		Class hours per week	
		Session 1	Session 2
YEAR 1			
90.111	The Legal System 1	4	4
90.211	Public Law 1	4	4
90.161	Criminal Law	2	2
YEAR 2			
90.141	Common Law 1A**	4	4
90.301	Property and Equity	4	4
YEAR 3			
90.101	Common Law 2A**	4	—
90.101	Litigation <i>or</i>	4	4
90.411	Business Associations*	4	4
	A one session elective to 3 credit points**	—	4

YEARS 4, 5 AND 6

Compulsory and elective law subjects to complete LLB requirements.

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

**Students who began their course prior to 1975 must complete subjects 90.121 Common Law 1 and 90.122 Common Law 2 instead of the subjects 90.141, 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.

472. 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, e.g., 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 Programme, 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 programme of non-Law subjects; the programme 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 faculty prerequisites for Law subjects, but students must study subjects in an approved sequence.

Details of the structure of the BJuris Degree will be available from the General office of the Faculty.

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:—
 - (i) a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws;
 - (ii) a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws;
 - (iii) a course leading to the combined degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws;
 - (iv) a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
- (b) The courses set out in paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) 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—
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) 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.

* A candidate in a combined degree course who desires to take an Arts or Commerce 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.

- (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 relating 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 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 Law 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.

<i>Compulsory Subjects</i>	<i>Credit Points</i>
Criminal Law	3
The Legal System	6
Public Law 1	6
Public Law 2	3
Common Law 1A**	6
Common Law 2A**	3
Litigation*	6
Law, Lawyers and Society	3

* Students who completed the subject "Forensic Law 1" in 1972 or 1973 and were credited with three credit points shall be required to complete one session of the new subject "Litigation" as specified by the Head of School of Law and on completion of the additional Session so specified shall be credited with a further 3 credit points and deemed to have completed the subject "Litigation".

**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†*Credit Points to be
specified by the Faculty

Trial Process
 Remedies
 Family Law
 Criminal Process
 Criminology
 Law and Medicine
 Judicial Review of Administrative Action
 Advanced Administrative Law
 Australian Constitutional Law
 Local Government and Planning Law
 Comparative Federalism
 Civil Rights
 Legislative Process
 Trusts
 Introduction to Estate Planning
 Land Transactions
 Environmental Law
 Business Associations
 Commercial and Consumer Transactions
 Regulation of Business Competition
 Foreign Investment
 Industrial and Intellectual Property
 Regulation of Capital Markets
 Taxation
 International Trade
 International Economic Organizations
 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
 Comparative Law
 Law in Developing Societies
 Theories of Justice
 International Law 1
 International Law 2
 Conflict of Laws
 Any other subject specified by the Faculty

† The list is illustrative only; not all these electives may be available each year, and other electives may be added or substituted. 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 Programmes, 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—
 - (i) in the case of a candidate for the combined degrees of Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Commerce/Bachelor of Laws 81
 - (ii) in the case of a candidate for the combined degrees of Bachelor of Jurisprudence/Bachelor of Laws 93
 - (iii) 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 and at least two other electives in the field of business law from a list approved each year formulated by the Head of the School of Accountancy in consultation with the Dean of the Faculty of Law.
 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 Programme, The Legal System, Public Law 1, and Common Law 1.

HIGHER DEGREES

The University provides facilities for approved students to engage in advanced studies and research in Law reading to the award of higher degrees.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is available in the Faculty of Law; this requires the completion of a programme of research over a period of at least three years' full-time study and the preparation of a thesis.

Research may also be undertaken by approved students for the degrees of Master of Laws. An LLM degree by course work is currently under consideration by the Faculty of Law.

The conditions for the award of the PhD are set out in the University Calendar. The conditions for the award of the LLM by research and details of postgraduate scholarships available are set out below.

CONDITIONS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS (BY RESEARCH)

1. The degree of Master of Laws (LLM) may be awarded by the Council on the recommendation of the Professorial Board to a candidate who has demonstrated ability to undertake research by the submission of a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation.
2. *Qualifications*
 - (i) An applicant for registration for this degree shall have been admitted to an appropriate degree in the University of New South Wales or other approved University at a level approved by the Higher Degree Committee of the Faculty of Law (hereinafter referred to as the Committee).
 - (ii) In exceptional cases an applicant may be permitted to register as a candidate for the degree if he submits evidence of such academic and professional attainments as may be approved by the Committee.
 - (iii) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these conditions the Committee may require an applicant to demonstrate fitness for registration by carrying out such work and sitting for such examinations as the Committee may determine.
 - (iv) In every case before permitting an applicant to register as a candidate the Committee shall be satisfied that adequate supervision and facilities are available.

3. *Registration*

- (i) Unless otherwise approved an application to register as a candidate shall be made on the prescribed form which shall be lodged with the Registrar at least six (6) weeks before the commencement of the session in which the candidate desires to commence registration.
- (ii) A candidate shall enrol in one of the following categories:
 - student in full-time attendance at the University
 - student in part-time attendance at the University
 - student working externally to the University.
- (iii) Every candidate shall be required to undertake an original investigation on the topic approved by the Committee. The candidate may also be required to perform other work as may be prescribed by the Committee. The Committee shall determine the maximum period of registration.
- (iv) The progress of the candidate shall be reviewed annually by the Committee on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty and as a result of such review the Committee may terminate the candidature.
- (v) No candidate shall be considered for the award of the degree until the lapse of three complete sessions in the case of full-time candidates or four complete sessions in the case of part-time or external candidates from the date from which registration becomes effective.
- (vi) Notwithstanding clause 3(v), the Committee may approve remission of up to one session for full-time candidates and two sessions for part-time or external candidates.

4. *Thesis*

- (i) Every candidate for the degree shall be required to submit three copies of a thesis embodying the results of the original investigation referred to in 4(iii). The thesis shall be presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the University for the preparation and submission of higher degree theses.
- (ii) It shall be understood that the University retains the three copies of the thesis submitted for examination and is free to allow the thesis to be consulted or borrowed. Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1968, the University may issue the thesis in whole or in part, in photostat or microfilm or other copying medium.
- (iii) The thesis must present the candidate's own account of his research. In special cases work done conjointly with other persons may be accepted, provided the Faculty is satisfied as to the candidate's part in the joint research.

5. *Examination*

- (i) The candidate shall give in writing two months' notice of his intention to submit his thesis and such notice shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee.
- (ii) For each candidate there shall be at least two examiners appointed by the Committee, one of whom shall normally be an external examiner.
- (iii) A candidate may be required to attend for an oral and/or written examination.
- (iv) Consequent upon the examiners' reports the Committee shall recommend to the Professorial Board whether the candidate may be admitted to the degree.

6. *Fees*

Candidates shall pay such fees as may be determined from time to time by the Council.*

* See University Calendar under Postgraduate course fees.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SUBJECTS

Note: Students are expected to acquire their own copies of items listed as "Textbooks". Students are recommended to acquire items marked with an asterisk if possible.

90.101 Litigation

The principles of adjective law. The rules of 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 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, the burden 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 AND STATUTES

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

Evidence Act 1898. (N.S.W.) (as amended).

Evidence Act 1905-1964. (Cth.).

Supreme Court Act 1970. (N.S.W.) (as amended).

Justices Act 1902-1968. (N.S.W.) (as amended).

Judiciary Act 1903-1969. (Cth.).

Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act 1970. (N.S.W.).

State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901-1964. (Cth.).

Crimes Act 1900 (as amended).

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS

Baker, R. W. *The Hearsay Rule.* Pitman, London, 1950.

Cornish, W. R. *The Jury.* Pelican, 1971.

Cowen, Z. & Carter, P. B. *Essays on the Law of Evidence.* Clarendon, 1956.

Cross, A. R. N. *Evidence.* Australian edition ed. by J. A. Gobbo. Butterworths, Sydney, 1970.

Cross & Wilkins *An Outline of the Law of Evidence.* 3rd ed. Butterworths, London, 1971.

Devlin, P. *Trial by Jury.* Stevens, London, 1970.

Edwards, E. J. *Cases on Evidence in Australia.* Law Book Co., Sydney, 1968.

Kalven, H. & Zeisel, H. *The American Jury.* Little, Brown, 1966. or Chicago U.P., 1971. Paperback.

Zander, M. *Cases and Materials on the English Legal System.* Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1973.

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.

TEXTBOOK

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 will be 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 misrepresentations; 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 variation 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.

90.121 Common Law 1**TEXTBOOK**

Chisolm, R. C., Garbesi, G. C., Hayes, R. A., Ryan, P., and Weinberg, M.
Cases and Materials on the Common Law Volume 1. Available for purchase from Students Union.

90.122 Common Law 2**TEXTBOOK**

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.

TEXTBOOK

Cases and materials issued by the Law School.

90.161 Criminal Law

The philosophy and role of the criminal law process and the main principles of the criminal law.

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 Constitution and Administrative Law, will be available for more detailed study in elective subjects offered in the later years of the law course).

90.211 Public Law 1**TEXTBOOKS**

Fajgenbaum, J. I. and Hanks, P. J. *Australian Constitutional Law*, Butterworth, Sydney, 1972.

Public Law 1 Materials (sold through Students' Union).

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia and The Statute of Westminster Adoption Act, 1942.

The Constitution Act, (N.S.W.) 1902 (as amended).

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS (a) Preliminary Reading (books which students will be advised to read in advance if they have little knowledge of Government or British history).

Jennings, I. *The Queen's Government*. Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1967.

Sawer, G. *Australian Government Today*. (most recent ed.)

Trevelyan, G. M. *A Shortened History of England*. Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1970.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS (b) Books which form a basis for class assignments or which will be principal references for significant sections of the course. Students will be recommended to purchase those books with an asterisk.

Bagehot, W. *The English Constitution*. Fontana, London, 1963.

*Benjafield, D. G. and Whitmore, H. *Principles of Australian Administrative Law*. 4th ed. Law Book Co., 1971.

Brett, P. and Hogg, P. W. *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law*. 2nd ed. Butterworths, London, 1972.

*Campbell, E. and Whitmore, H. *Freedom in Australia*. S.U.P., 1973.

Castles, A. C. *An Introduction to Australian Legal History*. Law Book Co., Sydney, 1971.

Chimes, S. B. *English Constitutional History*. 4th ed. OPUS 16, O.U.P., 1967.

de Smith, S. A. *Constitutional and Administrative Law*. Penguin, 1971.

de Smith, S. A. *Judicial Review of Administrative Action*. 2nd ed. Stevens, 1968.

Dicey, A. V. *Introduction to the Study of The Law of the Constitution*. Macmillan Papermac 3.

Heuston, R. F. V. *Essays in Constitutional Law*. 2nd ed. Stevens, 1964.

Jennings, I. *The Law and the Constitution*. 5th ed. University of London Press, London, 1933.

Keir, D. L. *The Constitutional History of Modern Britain since 1485*. 9th ed. Black, 1969.

Maitland, F. W. *The Constitutional History of England*. C.U.P., 1963.

Marshall, G. *Constitutional Theory*. Oxford Clarendon, (Law Series), 1971.

Marshall, G. *Parliamentary Sovereignty and the Commonwealth*. O.U.P., 1957.

Mitchell, J. D. B. *Constitutional Law*. 2nd ed. Green, 1968. (Scottish Universities Law Institute Series.)

Philips, O. H. *Constitutional and Administrative Law*. 4th ed. Sweet & Maxwell, 1967.

Philips, O. H. *Reform of the Constitution*. Chatto & Windus, London, 1970.

Plucknett, T. F. T., ed. *Taswell-Langmead's English Constitutional History*. 11th ed. Sweet & Maxwell, 1970.

Sawer, G. *Ombudsmen*. 2nd ed. M.U.P., 1968.

Wade, E. C. S. & Phillips, G. G. *Constitutional Law*, 8th ed. Longman, 1970.

Wade, H. W. R. *Administrative Law*. 3rd ed. Oxford Clarendon (Law Series), 1971.

Wheare, K. C. *Modern Constitutions*. OPUS 11, O.U.P., 1966.

90.212 Public Law 2**PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS**

- Else-Mitchell, R. ed. *Essays on the Australian Constitution*. 2nd ed. Law Book Co., 1961.
- Fajgenbaum, J. I. & Hanks, P. J. *Australian Constitutional Law*. Butterworths, 1972.
- Howard, C. *Australian Federal Constitutional Law*. 2nd ed. Law Book Co., Sydney, 1972.
- La Nauze, J. A. *The Making of the Australian Constitution*. M.U.P., 1972.
- Lane, P. H. *The Australian Federal System with United States Analogues*. Law Book Co., 1972.
- Lumb, R. D. & Ryan, K. W. *The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia Annotated*. Butterworths, 1974.
- Sawer, G. *Australian Constitutional Cases*. 3rd. ed. Law Book Co., 1964 with 2nd Cumulative supplement 1973.
- Sawer, G. *Australian Federalism in the Courts*. M.U.P., 1968.
- Sawer, G. *Australian Federal Politics and Law 1901-1929*. M.U.P., 1956.
- Sawer, G. *Australian Federal Politics and Law 1929-1949*. M.U.P., 1967.
- The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia and The Statute of Westminster Adoption Act, 1942*.
- Wynes, G. A. *Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers in Australia*. 4th ed. Law Book Co., 1970.

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 title; 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; the alienability of 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, Sydney, 1974 (scheduled).

Conveyancing Act 1919-1972 (N.S.W.).
Real Property Act 1900-1970 (N.S.W.).
Limitation Act 1968-1972 (N.S.W.).

PRELIMINARY READING

Hargreaves, A. D. & Helmore, B. A. *An Introduction to the Principles of Land Law (New South Wales)*. Law Book Co., 1963.
 Lawson, F. H. *Introduction to the Law of Property*. O.U.P., 1958.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS

Cheshire, G. C. *Modern Real Property*. 11th ed. Butterworths, 1972.
 Francis, E. A. *Torrens Title in Australasia*. Vol. 1. Butterworths, Sydney, 1972.
 Francis, E. A. *Torrens Title in Australasia*. Vol. 2. Butterworths, 1973.
 Helmore, B. A. *The Law of Real Property in New South Wales*. 2nd ed. Law Book Co., 1966. Supp. 1970.
 Helmore, B. A. *The Law of Real Property in New South Wales*. 2nd ed. Law Book Co., 1966. 2nd Supp. 1973.
 Helmore, B. A. *Personal Property and Mercantile Law in New South Wales*. 7th ed. Law Book Co., 1965. Supp. 1970.
 Jackson, D. C. *Principles of Property Law*. Law Book Co., 1967.
 Megarry, R. E. & Wade, H. W. R. *The Law of Real Property*. 3rd ed. Stevens, London, 1966.
 Spry, I. C. F. *Equitable Remedies: Injunctions and Specific Performance*. Law Book Co., 1971.
 Stuckey, G. P. *The Conveyancing Act 1919-1969*. 2nd ed. Law Book Co., 1970.
 Vaines, J. C. *Personal Property*. 5th ed. Butterworths, London, 1973.

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.

TEXTBOOK

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

ELECTIVES*

90.102 Trial Process (1975)

90.103 Remedies (1975)

The course will attempt 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.

* "1975" after the name of the elective indicates that at the time of going to print it was planned to teach the particular elective in 1975.

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 (1975)

The role of law and lawyers in establishing, administering and reorganizing family relationships is considered. 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 formal family relationship as viewed by other branches of law; State assistance to the family and social welfare; informal family relationships and the rights of *de facto* spouses and illegitimate 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 dissolution of the family relationship by death and related problems is also discussed, e.g. testator's family maintenance, the appointment of guardians.

There is an opportunity for students to perform research work as part of the Family Law course.

90.181 Law and Medicine

Explores the role of the criminal process. The emphasis is on the criminal law as a functioning system, and the objectives and purposes so manifested.

TEXTBOOK

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.172 Criminology (1975)

Traditional and contemporary explanations of crime and deviance with an emphasis on social explanations, e.g. the argument that processing agencies such as courts actually promote a commitment to deviance by their application of deviant labels. Penological theory and research methods. An attempt is made in assessing formal theories to place them in their historical, philosophical and political context and to draw on a variety of source material such as media and literary accounts, and students' personal experiences, as well as the more traditional sources. It is hoped to arrange visits to penal and psychiatric institutions as part of the course.

90.181 Law and Medicine

90.201 Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1975)

Covers 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

Brett, P. and Hogg, P. W. *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law*. Butterworths, Sydney, rev. 2nd ed., 1972.

Report on Review of Prerogative Writ Procedures (Commonwealth) 1973.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS

(Books which students are recommended to acquire if possible)

Benjafield, D. G. and Whitmore, H. *Principles of Australian Administrative Law*. 4th ed. Law Book Co., 1971.

de Smith, S. A. *Judicial Review of Administrative Action*. 2nd ed. Stevens, 1968.

Wade, H. W. R. *Administrative Law*. 3rd ed. Oxford Clarendon, (Law Series), 1971.

90.221 Advanced Administrative Law (1975)

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.

TEXTBOOKS

Hogg, P. W. *Liability of the Crown in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom*. Law Book Co., 1971.

Report of the Commonwealth Administrative Review Committee, 1971.

Interim Report of the Committee on Administrative Discretions, January, 1973.

N.S.W. Law Reform Commission Report on Appeals in Administration. (L.R.C. 16).

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS

(Books which students are recommended to acquire if possible)

Benjafield, D. G. and Whitmore, H. *Principles of Australian Administrative Law*. 4th ed. Law Book Co., 1971.

90.231 Australian Constitutional Law (1975)

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.

TEXTBOOK

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.241 Local Government and Planning Law (1975)

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 areas 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 councils including some examination of specific powers which are of especial 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 building, 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 (N.S.W.) (as amended).

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE BOOKS

Wilcox, M. R. *The Law of Land Development in New South Wales*. Law Book Co., 1967.

Starke, J. G. *The Law of Town and Country Planning in New South Wales*. Butterworths, Sydney, 1966.

Gifford, K. G. *Victorian Town Planning Handbook*. 3rd ed. Law Book Co., 1962.

Local Government Law and Practice (N.S.W.). 4th ed. by E. T. Perrignon and B. J. Tamberlin Law Book Co.

90.255 Comparative Federalism

90.261 Civil Rights (1975)

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.

90.271 Legislative Process (1975)

The legislature in the Australian and other relevant governmental systems, including the legislative process for both primary and delegated legislation; problems of drafting and interpretation and other aspects of legislatures such as the privileges of parliament and the work of parliamentary committees.

90.303 Trusts (1975)

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.

TEXTBOOK

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.304 Introduction to Estate Planning (1975)

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

TEXTBOOK

Cases and materials issued by the Law School.

90.321 Land Transactions

90.341 Environmental Law (1975)

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.

90.411 Business Associations (1975)

Examines the functions and regulation of the types of association available for the carrying on of business and of some forms of non-profit activity. After covering some introductory matter the course examines three categories of functions of associations both corporate and unincorporate, namely non-profit associations, private trading ventures and trading ventures which solicit funds of the investing public. In relation to these functions the utility of a range of forms of associations is examined including unincorporated associations, joint ventures, partnerships, co-operative societies and companies. Some reference is made to legislation on limited partnerships and for the incorporation of non-profit associations. While the course is mainly concerned with associations used for the carrying on of business with a view to profit, it also examines the structuring of non-profit associations which are related to business activity e.g. non-profit stock exchanges and trade associations. In the course of consideration of non-profit associations the law affecting clubs and unincorporated associations used for social, sporting, cultural, charitable, community benefit and professional purposes is dealt with briefly. The law of partnership is covered. Traditional company law doctrines, e.g. those as to directors' duties, financing of companies and regulation of the securities market, and the law on takeovers, amalgamations, reconstructions and the winding-up of companies.

TEXTBOOKS

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.

Partnership Act, 1892 (N.S.W.) (as amended).

Business Names Act, 1962 (N.S.W.) (as amended).

Co-operation Act, 1923 (N.S.W.) (as amended).
Companies Act, 1961-1973 and Regulations (N.S.W.)
Securities Industry Act, 1970-1971 (N.S.W.) and Regulations.
Income Tax Assessment Act, 1936-1973 (Commonwealth).
Income Tax Act 1973 (Commonwealth).

The Listing Requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges.
 Gower, L. C. B. *The Principles of Modern Company Law*. 3rd ed. Law Book Co., 1969 with Australian Supplement.

90.421 Commercial and Consumer Transactions (1975)

Concerned with legal regulation of and legal arrangements for the distribution and sale of goods and services. The course examines the adequacy of existing redress of inequalities in bargaining power and of protection afforded to small businesses, consumers and borrowers.

The regulation of packaging, advertising, other promotional activities and selling techniques is covered as is law on the quality and fitness for purpose of goods. The adequacy of existing legal arrangements for financing consumers and distributors and for protecting borrowers, debtors and creditors is included. Law relating to sale of goods, hire purchase, bills of sale, and bankruptcy is within the scope of the course.

TEXTBOOKS

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.
Sale of Goods Act, 1923 (N.S.W.) (as amended).
Bills of Sale Act, 1898 (N.S.W.) (as amended).
Hire Purchase Act, 1961 (N.S.W.) (as amended).
Consumer Protection Act, 1969-1972 (N.S.W.).
Credit-Sale Agreement Act, 1957-1965 (N.S.W.).
Weights and Measures Act, 1915-1969 (N.S.W.).
Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, 1963 (N.S.W.).
Door to Door Sales Act, 1967-1969 (N.S.W.).
Bankruptcy Act, 1966 (as amended) (Cth) and the *Bankruptcy Rules*.
Bills of Exchange Act, 1909-1971 (Cth).

90.422 Regulation of Business Competition (1975)

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.

TEXTBOOK

Cases and Materials issued by Law School.

90.423 Foreign Investment (1975)

The structuring and some aspects of the regulation of business carried on internationally: (a) foreign investment in Australia and (b) 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 programmes for regulation of foreign investment and the problems of regulation of multi-national corporations.

90.424 Industrial and Intellectual Property (1975)

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.

90.425 Regulation of Capital Markets**90.441 Taxation (1975)**

The law of taxation of income and capital gains, including opportunities available to individuals and business for the minimization of income taxation, and assessment of taxation law and the social value of avoidance schemes in the light of principles of public finance and considerations of social equity.

TEXTBOOKS

Cases and Materials issued by the Law School.
Income Tax Assessment Act 1936-1973 (Cth.).
Income Tax Act 1973 (Cth.).

90.451 International Trade (1975)

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.

90.453 International Economic Organizations**90.501 Trade Unions and the Law (1975)**

Examines 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*.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1973 (Cth).

Industrial Arbitration Act 1940 (N.S.W.) (as amended).

90.551 Settlement of Industrial Disputes (1975)

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 is 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*.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1973 (Cth).

Industrial Arbitration Act 1940 (N.S.W.) (as amended).

90.641 Legal History (1975)

Selected problems in the development of the court system (history and structure of courts, writs and court procedure) and of the substantive law.

90.651 Research Thesis (1975) two session elective***90.652 Research Thesis (1975) one session elective***

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) the student has an academic background in Law study sufficient to handle the subject matter of the thesis in an adequate manner.
- (iii) 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**90.721 Clinical Legal Experience (1975)**

The professional skills used by lawyers; the interviewing and counselling of clients; the drafting of documents and preparation of evidence for trial; the negotiation of agreements and settlements, and the process of determining the facts in a case and the appropriate legal solution in the context of those facts; and problems relating to the appropriateness of particular procedures of office administration in legal practice.

The course is organized to consider a number of actual transactions and the procedures and skills exercised in resolving them. Some opportunity may

* These electives permit selected students to obtain credit for approved research projects undertaken individually or in groups.

also be made available for students to observe the exercise of these professional skills in current legal matters.

90.731 Client Relationship

90.801 Judicial Process (1975)

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 and Lawyers' Reasonings*. Stanford U.P., 1964.

90.811 Comparative Law

90.812 Law in Developing Societies

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*. Stanford U.P., 1965.

90.851 International Law 1

The sources, nature and uses of International Law; Human rights; international organization in general—types of organizations and their positions in International Law; States and problems of recognition; territory—problems of title and the extent of territorial authority; jurisdictional problems—territorial, maritime, jurisdiction over nationals; and principles of nationality.

90.852 International Law 2

Immunities from jurisdiction—immunities of States and other representatives and immunities of international organization; international responsibility—State responsibility, the position of the individual under international law (including the problem of expropriation); international agreements; United Nations: the Charter and its interpretation, powers of General Assembly and Security Council (including powers of armed forces under international law), developments of new powers by the United Nations; problems of ensuring compliance with determinations of international bodies, such as questions of enforcement, finance and the role of domestic laws; and problems of international disputes settlement, including international arbitration, International Court.

TEXTBOOK

Holder, W. F. & Brennan, G. A. *The International Legal System Cases and Materials*. Butterworths, 1972.

Materials issued by the Law School.

90.861 Conflict of Laws

Classical problems in the conflict of laws, including domicile, jurisdiction, the procedure-substance dichotomy, renvoi, and choice of law problems in contracts, torts, family law, and property. At a theoretical level the views of traditional English writers such as Morris and Cheshire are contrasted with recent less orthodox views expressed by Currie and Cavers. Problems of the conflict of laws peculiar to a federal system, and in particular to areas of federal jurisdiction and full faith and credit.

continued from inside front cover

The Deputy Registrar (Student Services), Mr. P. O'Brien, is located on the first floor of the Chancellery. See Mr. O'Brien or Mr. S. Briand for matters relating to *financial problems* (he may be able to arrange a loan). 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* contact Mr J. Grigg (Phone 2143). This section can also advise on matters relating to *discontinuation of subjects* and *termination of courses*.

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 2485.

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.

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. Horton. Library enquiries should be directed to 2649.

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. Rollo (Seventh Day Adventist)—2683; Rabbi M. Kantor (Jewish)—3273.

The Students' Union is located on the second floor of Stage 3 of the Union where the SU full-time President or Education Vice-President are available to discuss any educational problems you might have. In addition to dispensing free educational advice the SU offers a diverse range of 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, Speer, Concessions Book and counter-course handbooks. For information about these phone 2929.

This Handbook has been specially designed as a source of reference for you and will prove useful for consultation throughout the year at this University.

For fuller details about the University—its organization, staff membership, description of courses and so on, you should consult the University 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 General Studies.

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 between one dollar and \$1.50 (plus 20 cents postage), with the exception of General Studies, which is available free of charge.

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