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On behalf of the Faculty, I warmly welcome you to the University of Sydney Law School.

Admission to the Law School is itself a very considerable accomplishment these days, placing you in the top academic rank among your peers. However, it represents only the beginning of your intellectual and professional development which should continue long after graduation.

Your legal education coincides with a period of intense scrutiny and questioning of the role, organisation, regulation and practices of the legal professions in Australia. Combined with other changes in Australian society and the economy, this is also a period of almost unparalleled change in the legal profession.

A generation ago, the Australian legal profession was almost an entirely private and independent one, comprised of a large number of sole practices and small firms of solicitors, with a small separate Bar. The division between the roles of barristers and solicitors was relatively distinct and strict, and the Bar (led by former barristers on the Bench) was clearly the 'senior branch' of the profession in terms of status and expertise.

Professional mobility was very limited. Almost all students did their law course in their home state, and there was only one university law school in each state, located in the legal district of the capital city. Interstate practice was uncommon and discouraged by a range of formal and informal restrictions, and the Sydney-Melbourne divide was rarely breached. While some solicitors 'jumped' to the separate Bar, it was rare for barristers to become solicitors, and rare for partners to move from one firm of solicitors to another. Only barristers could be appointed as Queen's Counsel, and only QCs could hope for appointment to the senior courts.

The legal profession in each jurisdiction was almost entirely self-regulating (and there was no doubt it was a profession, and not a mere 'occupation' or 'service industry'). Lucrative areas of routine work, such as residential conveyancing, probate and accident compensation, were preserved for lawyers through statutory monopolies. Lawyers were unambiguously in charge of the lawyer-client relationship, and the major client-base was stable and loyal. While most lawsuits actually settled out of court, the legal system characterised itself as having an adversary, adjudicative approach to dispute resolution. And the professors operated in a broader society which was (or conceived of itself as being), like itself, relatively socially homogeneous and male-dominated.

Almost every aspect of that description has now changed. The profession has grown enormously in size, increasing by a factor of about five times in the last thirty years, with a corresponding drop in the lawyer-population ratio. The number of law schools has more than quadrupled, with most of that growth in just the past few years. The proportion of women in the profession has risen steadily, from 6% in 1971 to about 25% today, and about half of all current law students are women. However, women are still underrepresented in partnerships, professorships, at the Bar, and on the Bench.

A significant and increasing proportion of law graduates practises outside the traditional private profession in the public and corporate sectors, and many graduates do not practise law at all, using their legal and other qualifications to pursue careers in banking, commerce, journalism, management, public administration, and so on. The organisation of the private profession has changed, with the emergence of the 'mega-firms' of solicitors, advertising and specialisation, new (and more corporate) management structures, and the imminent prospect of multidisciplinary partnerships. The demise of the monopoly areas of practice will require small firms, at least, to experiment with styles of practice which are more flexible, innovative and attentive to clients. New substantive specialties have emerged and will continue to do so, in keeping with broader social, economic and technological changes.

The thrust of current public policy (promoted by governments and agencies of all political complexions) is to subject the delivery of legal services to the same competitive pressures and microeconomic reforms as other service delivery sectors. At the same time, the market for legal services is becoming far more sophisticated and demanding, and much less concerned with traditional relationships and loyalties. Lawyers increasingly are being subjected to external scrutiny (such as by the Legal Services Commissioner in N.S.W.) and to strict standards of accountability, both in terms of professional skill and client relations. The inaccessibility of legal services and the courts, for
reasons of cost and delay, has led to the growth of the alternative dispute resolution ('ADR') movement. Legal practice has become increasingly mobile and boundary-free, with interstate (and, indeed, regional and international) practice now common. Mutual recognition of legal qualifications and uniform or common admission in Australia are in the process of implementation. Australian legal qualifications are recognised in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and other common law countries, opening up interesting career possibilities, for graduates. Certainly it is now common for legal problems in Australia to have an international or transnational character.

Sydney Law School also has been undergoing a period of dynamic change and development, aiming to provide an expansive, liberal education. In a changing environment, the best preparation that a law school can give its graduates is one which promotes intellectual breadth, agility and curiosity, strong analytical and communication skills; and a (moral/ethical) sense of the role and purpose of lawyers in society.

Sydney Law School has always been recognised as providing a good professional education, with particular strengths in such areas as commercial law, taxation, property and equity law, criminal law and criminology, evidence, international and comparative law, public law, and jurisprudence. Now, I am pleased to say, the Faculty is also a recognised leader in such diverse and exciting areas as environmental law, feminist jurisprudence, dispute resolution, anti-discrimination law, children and the law, family law, law and technology, plain legal language, drafting, Asian and Pacific legal systems, industrial law, and the legal profession.

The assembling of this expertise within the staff, plus the recent review and reform of the curriculum to include more electives, permits students considerable opportunity to customise their study programs to pursue their own interests and enthusiasms. The Faculty also has intensified its interest in the theory and practice of teaching law at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, as evidenced by its involvement in the production of the Legal Education Review and its association with the Centre for Legal Education.

This year we hope to bring about substantially the physical amenity of the Law School. A multimillion dollar refurbishment of the Law School Building in the City is in the planning stages at the time of writing. The University Administration also has undertaken to provide the Law Faculty, for the first time, with a significant 'presence' on the Main Campus, in order to provide better service to Campus Law (Law I) students.

If I can take the opportunity to offer one piece of gratuitous advice, it is this: you should not, under the pressure of work and anxieties and uncertainties about the future, lose sight of the fact that being a university student offers you the rare luxury of time for reading, thought and reflection. Although study is often a solitary activity, your efforts in soliciting the support of your fellow students and members of the Faculty in this endeavour certainly will be repaid in full.

If I may help with any questions, concerns or difficulties about your legal education, please do not hesitate to come see me or one of the Associate Deans. Again, welcome.

Professor David Weisbrot
Dean
October 1994
Location of the Law School
Undergraduate study
This is the Faculty of Law Handbook. In it we hope you will find most of what you need to know about undergraduate study in the Faculty.

In particular, it will help you find out who the people in your faculty are; the requirements for the Bachelor's degree, and the ways these can be satisfied; what courses are offered and where to turn for more information, advice and help.

When making up your mind about your course of study, look first at Chapters 3 and 4 which set out the requirements for the Bachelor's degrees.

Once you have a general impression of the requirements and courses available, refer to Chapter 5 on courses of study.

Chapter 6 collects together other information relating to the Faculty including the special instructions for Law.

Postgraduate study
Specific postgraduate information is contained in the Faculty of Law Postgraduate Studies Handbook.

Explanation of symbols
Prereq Prerequisite (except with the approval of the Dean, you must have passed the indicated prerequisite before you enrol in the course).
Coreq Corequisite.
The Law School Building
FACULTY
Dean
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Head of the Department of Jurisprudence
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DEPARTMENTS
Full-time and fractional academic staff
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Wojciech Sadurski, DrJr Warsaw, Professor of Legal Philosophy (Personal Chair)
Alice Erh-Soon Tay, AM, PhD A.N. U. HonLLD Edin., Challis Professor of Jurisprudence
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The Honourable Mr Justice Roderick P. Meagher, QC, BA LLB (Challis Lecturer in Equity)
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William Cannon, LLM (Taxation Law)
Mark Ferrier, BBus Nepean MTax (Taxation Law)
Stephen J Gates, BA LLM MCL George Washington (Taxation Law)
The Honourable Mr Justice William M.C. Gummow, BA LLM (Equity)
Don Harding, BA LLM Calif. (Securities Market Law)
Lawrence J. Jackson III, BCL Oxf. BA Virginia LLB (Commercial Equity)
John R. F. Lehane, BA LLB (Equity)
James H Momsen, LLM (Taxation Law)
Robert C. Nicholls, LLM (Taxation Law)
Peter Norman, BA LLB Macq. LLM Virginia (Taxation Law)
Brian Preston, BA LLB Macq. (Environmental Law)
Robert Richards, BCom N.S. W. LLB (Taxation Law)
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**Institute of Criminology**
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**Deputy Director**
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**Director**
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**Deputy Directors**
Bernard Dunne, BA LLB Macq.
Grant Preston, BA LLB Macq

**Centre for Plain Legal Language**
**Director**
Mark Duckworth, LLB MA Melb.
**Executive Director**
Malcolm Harrison, LLB MA
**Administrative Officer**
Kate Morgan
**Researcher**
Anne-Marie Maplesden, LLB

**Centre for Asian and Pacific Law in the University of Sydney**
**Director**
Alice Ehr-Soon Tay, AM, PhD A.N.U. HonLLD Edin.
**Associate Director**
Ms Comita Leung

**National Children’s and Youth Law Centre**
**Law School Liaison**
Terry Carney, LLB DipCrim Melb. PhD Monash
**Director**
Robert Ludbrook, LLB N.Z.
**Research and Information Officer**
Christine Flynn

**MEMBERSHIP OF THE FACULTY**
Details of the membership of the Faculty of Law may be found in the University's Statutes and Regulations.
The Faculty of Law was inaugurated in 1855. There were only two other faculties in the University at the time, Arts and Medicine. The Faculty of Law commenced its work in 1859, but this work in the main was examining rather than teaching for about 30 years.

In 1880 John Henry Challis, a merchant and landowner of Potts Point, N.S.W., died. Five years after the death of his wife in 1884, the substantial bequest of his real and personal estate began to pass to the University, 'to be applied for the benefit of that institution in such manner as the governing body thereof shall direct'. As a result of this bequest eight university chairs, including those of Law and of International Law and Jurisprudence, were founded, together with a number of specific lectureships, several of them in this Faculty.

In 1890 Pitt Cobbett was appointed to the first Chair of Law and became the first Dean of the Faculty. This marked the commencement of the Law School as we know it today. After Pitt Cobbett's resignation in 1910 Mr J.B. Peden (later Sir John Peden) was appointed to the Chair of Law and became Dean of the Faculty. A second chair was created after World War I, and A.H. Charteris, of the University of Glasgow, was appointed Challis Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence.

The earliest lectures in the Law School, before Pitt Cobbett's arrival from England, were given on the second, i.e. the top, floor of an old building called Wentworth Court, which ran from Phillip to Elizabeth Streets on the site of the former Government Insurance Office (the old Sun Office). Soon after Professor Pitt Cobbett's arrival in 1890 the Law School, with its fourteen students and teaching staff of five, four of whom were part-time lecturers, moved a few doors along Phillip Street to the premises that Sir John Peden, writing in 1940, described as 'attractive quarters' in what used to be the Australian Pioneers' Club at No. 173.

In 1896 the Law School moved across Phillip Street to No. 174 Selborne Chambers, a three-storeyed building on the site of the present Selborne Chambers. The School remained there till 1913, when it moved for a year to a 'cramped and noisy' upper floor in MartinPlace, while Wigram Chambers (No. 167Phillip Street) and Barristers Court (to the rear, facing Elizabeth Street), both of which the University had recently purchased, were being converted into University Chambers for the Law School and tenants. Some time later Barristers Court was resumed and demolished for the widening of Elizabeth Street, and in 1936 the University purchased all that remained of the original site. On this block a 13-storey building was erected and opened in 1938. It was joined to the old Phillip Street building although the floors were at different levels, and it contained a well-appointed law library occupying three floors. The rest of the space was let.

1939 there were 288 students and a teaching staff of 17—two professors and a full-time tutor (F.C. Hutley, later Mr Justice Hutley of the Supreme Court of N.S.W.), and 14 part-time lecturers.

In the years immediately following World War II there were some 1100 students enrolled in the Law School; the number fell to 650 by 1953. During the 1950s three further chairs of law were created and another was added in 1969. In that year the Faculty of Law moved again, this time into a building of some 16 storeys bounded by Phillip, King and Elizabeth Streets, which it still occupies. The building contains 14 lecture rooms, which have been placed on two of the floors below street level as this gives better air-conditioning control and reduces noise problems. Student amenities include a cafeteria, common rooms, games rooms and two squash courts. The library, which occupies four floors of the building, can accommodate 450 readers, half of them in individual carrels.

The Faculty now has 11 chairs, including the Challis Chairs of Law (Professor Harland), Jurisprudence (Professor Tay), International Law (Professor Shearer), and the Landerer Chair of Information Technology and the Law (Professor Tyree). In 1991 two new chairs were created, both Australian 'firsts' — the Corrs Chambers Westgarth Chair of Environmental Law and the Blake Dawson Waldron Chair of Industrial Law.
The Faculty of Law, in approving the curriculum introduced in 1988, adopted the following statement of goals:

'The University of Sydney Law School should seek to produce Bachelor of Laws graduates who are legally imaginative and creative, with a high level of critical and analytical ability, historically sensitive and socially perceptive, as well as being competent technical lawyers. The graduates should leave this Law School with a well-rounded and broad grasp of the law and the necessary knowledge to satisfy requirements for entering legal practice. They should be able to see the law in its wider social context and have the skills to respond to and direct change in law and society where necessary. The graduates should have a sense of professional responsibility and a sensitivity to the human element in legal problems. The emphasis in legal education should be on producing thinking graduates who can question and challenge, and who can also apply their legal skills to the increasingly varied environments in which the law is developing. Knowledge of law and thinking about law should be combined into an integrated teaching of the law. An evaluation of existing law should be a part of this process.'

A broad introductory course (Legal Institutions) has been developed in order to enable students, from the outset of their legal studies, to gain an understanding of the historical, political, economic and ethical contexts in which the law operates and the policies that the law seeks to serve. In addition, the teaching of individual subjects involves not merely a grounding in analytical skills, such as the ability to examine statutes, cases and other legal materials and to produce an accurate opinion on the current state of the law. These are essential skills for a lawyer and, accordingly, are an important goal of the curriculum. Therefore, the other introductory course, Legal Research and Writing, is devoted to developing research techniques for finding legal and other materials using currently available research tools, including not only traditional indices, digests, legal encyclopedias and the like, but also computer-related research tools. These research skills will thereafter be developed and used by students throughout the remainder of their law studies and later when they become professional lawyers.

Communication skills are developed in students by means of written assignments, mootings, tutorials, seminars and class participation assessment, to as great an extent as the Law School's resources permit.

The curriculum retains a significant compulsory component, which ensures a coverage of the full range of distinct ways in which the law operates. A large number of optional subjects is available which enables both students and staff to develop to a much greater extent their own particular interests and specialisation.

Finally, the curriculum is expected to develop in students a growing sense of professional responsibility, as well as a knowledge of the special place of lawyers in society and the responsibilities that the privileges of being a lawyer entail.

Courses available

Two types of law courses are offered, Combined Law and Graduate Law, both of them full-time. There is no part-time course and there are no evening lectures for Bachelor of Laws degree courses in this University.

Combined Law courses

Duration: 5 years (3 years on Main Campus, 2 years at Law School, Phillip Street)

1. Arts/Law (BA/LLB)
2. Economics/Law(BEc/LLB or BEc(SocSc)/LLB)
3. Science/Law (BSc/LLB)

Students should ensure that they are familiar with the regulations of both faculties in which they are enrolled. Further information about the combined degrees can be found in the handbooks for the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Science. The faculty secretaries and undergraduate advisers in those faculties can assist students in their selection of courses.

Graduate Law course

Duration: 3 years

Graduates of any university in Australia, New Zealand or the United Kingdom may apply for admission to the Graduate Law course which may be completed in three years of full-time study at the Law School. Graduates of other institutions who are granted equivalent status by the Faculty of Law may also apply for admission. Competition for places is keen and admission is decided on the basis of the applicant's academic record.

Structure of the Combined and Graduate Law courses

Units

All courses in the Bachelor of Laws degree have been given a unit value depending on their length. One unit is equivalent to 26 hours of lectures. The unit values of all law courses are given in Chapter 4 of this handbook.

Compulsory courses

All candidates for the Bachelor of Laws degree must complete fourteen compulsory courses totalling 26 units. The compulsory courses are listed below.
Optional courses
All candidates for the degree must complete optional courses totalling 12 units. The optional courses which have been prescribed by the Faculty are listed in Chapter 4 of this handbook. No more than 12 optional units may be completed for the degree.

Combined Law
The Faculty assumes that all law courses specified for years 1, 2 and 3 of Combined Law will be completed before students proceed to full-time Law studies at the Law School.

Students who are eligible to do so, may, at the end of the third year, suspend Law studies for one year in order to complete an honours degree in Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science. Combined Law students then complete the final two years (of full-time Law studies) at the Law School in Phillip Street. (See also Faculty resolutions on suspension of candidature, Chapter 4.)

Students enrolled in a combined law course proceed in the following manner:

Year 1: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science courses
Legal Institutions
Legal Research and Writing.

Year 2: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science courses
Constitutional Law
Torts
Criminal Law (optional).

Year 3: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences), Commerce or Science courses
Administrative Law
Contracts
Criminal Law (if not completed in Year 2).

Year 4: (full-time Law studies)
Real Property
Personal Property
Equity
Company Law
International Law
plus 3 to 5 optional units (see below).

Year 5: (full-time Law studies)
Litigation
Jurisprudence
plus 7 to 9 optional units (see below).

Note: Combined Law students who have successfully completed all their first year subjects, may, with the permission of the Dean, proceed directly to full-time law studies at the Law School, rather than complete the requirements of the Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences), Commerce or Science degree. Such students may thereby complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree in four years of full-time study.

Graduate Law
Students enrolled in a Graduate Law course proceed as follows:

Law I
Legal Institutions
Legal Research and Writing
Constitutional Law

Torts
Criminal Law
Administrative Law
Contracts.

Law II As for Combined Law Year 4.
Law III As for Combined Law Year 5.

Honours in Law
Honours are awarded on the basis of the average unit mark. All law subjects are counted, their unit value being the law unit value even if they are taken as part of a combined degree. A further honours year is not required.

Lectures/tutorials
Students spend from 12 to 20 class contact hours at the Law School each week. It is the experience of law teachers that to be successful, the student must spend a minimum of two hours of study for every class hour. Much of this time will be spent on material already referred to in lectures. Considerable time, however, must be spent on preparation for tutorial classes and for written assignments.

Part-time work by Law students during the academic year
At this University Law is studied as a full-time degree course. Inevitably some students find it financially necessary to engage in part-time employment. Students have to realise that to the extent that they do so, they may affect their academic results. They may fail to satisfy minimum progress requirements. Further, the timetabling of classes (including make-up classes) cannot be adjusted to take employment commitments into account. A few hours of part-time work per week should constitute no difficulty. A large involvement in part-time work (especially if it extends beyond the equivalent of one day per week) is inconsistent with proper participation in a full-time degree course.

There may be cases where students in the course of their degree encounter difficult financial circumstances which require a commitment to part-time employment beyond that compatible with full-time study. Whenever such circumstances arise, students should seek the advice of the Dean or Associate Deans.

English expression
The study and practice of law demands a mastery of the English language and of its expression. Words are the main tools of lawyers. Clarity of thinking and expression is the mark of a good law student and lawyer.

Weaknesses in these areas will affect a law student's studies and assessment results adversely.

If your native language is not English, you should seek assistance from the Learning Assistance Centre at the University.
Library facilities on the main University site
A holding of relevant law books, both set texts and works of reference, is kept in Fisher Library at the University and in the Wolstenholme Library in the Merewether Building. Most law reports and law journals, however, are available only at the Law School Library.
Resolutions of the Senate and the Faculty

The requirements for the completion of degrees in Law are laid down in resolutions of the Senate. These are published annually in Statutes and regulations. Relevant extracts are reproduced below.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

1988 Resolutions of the Senate

1. (1) These resolutions shall apply—
   (a) to persons who commence their candidature after 1 January 1988; and
   (b) to persons who commenced their candidature prior to 1 January 1988 and who elect to proceed under these resolutions subject to:
      (i) the approval of the Dean of the Faculty;
      (ii) any direction of the Faculty; and
      (Hi) the availability of the appropriate courses.

   (2) A candidate who elects to complete the requirements for the degree in accordance with section 1(1)(b) shall receive credit for and complete such courses for the degree as the Faculty may prescribe.

2. (1) The 1980 resolutions governing candidature for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall cease to operate after 31 December 1994.

   (2) Subject to section 9(2), a candidate who does not elect to complete the requirements for the degree in accordance with section 1(1)(b) and who does not complete the requirements for the degree by 31 December 1994, shall complete the requirements for the degree under these resolutions and such additional conditions as the Faculty may prescribe.

3. In the case of any candidates who might be prejudiced by any change in the curriculum the Dean of the Faculty may, subject to any resolutions of the Faculty, give such directions as to attending lectures and passing examinations and give such credit for courses completed as the circumstances may require.

Five-year Combined Law courses

4. (1) This resolution shall apply to the following candidates—
   (a) candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws under the provisions of the resolutions of Senate relating to combined Arts/Law degrees;
   (b) candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Economics or Bachelor of Economics (Social Sciences) or Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws under the provisions of the resolutions of Senate relating to combined Economics/Law, Economics (Social Sciences)/Law or Commerce/Law degrees;
   (c) candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws under the provisions of the resolutions of Senate relating to combined Science/Law degrees.

   (2) Such candidates shall complete in the Faculty of Law in the sequence prescribed—
      (a) while also enrolled for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Economics or Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science, the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined Legal Institutions* and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law I Legal Research and Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined Constitutional Law, Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law II Torts and Criminal Law**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined Administrative Law,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law III Contracts and Criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For Combined Law students Legal Institutions is a prerequisite for all other law courses, except with the permission of the Dean.

**Criminal Law may be taken in either year but should be completed before the student proceeds to Combined Law IV.

(b) having completed the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Economics or Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science, the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined Real Property, Equity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law IV Personal Property, International Law,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Company Law and 3 to 5 optional units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined Litigation, Jurisprudence Law V and 7 to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 optional units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The optional courses and their unit values are those prescribed by the Faculty in accordance with section 8. Candidates must complete 12 optional units to qualify for the degree.

Four-year Law course

5. This resolution shall apply to candidates who were admitted to a Combined Law degree course and
who have completed Combined Law I. Such candidates may apply to the Dean of the Faculty of Law for permission to transfer their enrolment to the Faculty and complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree. Such permission may be granted subject to such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe.

Such candidates shall complete the following courses for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law IA</td>
<td>Constitutional Law, Torts, Criminal Law, Administrative Law and Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law II</td>
<td>Real Property, Equity, Personal Property, International Law, Company Law and 3 to 5 optional units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law III</td>
<td>Litigation, Jurisprudence and 7 to 9 optional units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The optional courses and their unit values are those prescribed by the Faculty in accordance with section 8. Candidates must complete 12 optional units to qualify for the degree.

Three-year Graduate Law course

6. (1) This resolution shall apply to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws who are admitted to candidature on the basis of: either
(a) having completed the requirements for a degree of the University of Sydney; or
(b) being members of such class of graduates of such universities as may be approved by the Faculty of Law; or
(c) being graduates not mentioned in subsections (a) or (b) of this resolution, but who are granted equivalent status by the Faculty of Law.
(2) Such candidates shall complete the following courses for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law I</td>
<td>Legal Institutions, Legal Research and Writing, Constitutional Law, Torts, Criminal Law, Administrative Law and Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law II</td>
<td>Real Property, Equity, Personal Property, International Law, Company Law and 3 to 5 optional units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law III</td>
<td>Litigation, Jurisprudence and 7 to 9 optional units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The optional courses and their unit values are those prescribed by the Faculty in accordance with section 8. Candidates must complete 12 optional units to qualify for the degree.

Compulsory courses

7. (1) The unit values of the compulsory courses for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course title</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Institutions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Research and Writing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Property</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The following prerequisites and corequisites apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Prerequisite (P) or Corequisite (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>(P) Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Law</td>
<td>(P) or (C) Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>(P) Contracts, Torts, and Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional courses

8. (1) Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws proceeding in accordance with the requirements of sections 4, 5 or 6 shall select options as are available from those options prescribed by the Faculty.

(2) On the recommendation of the Dean and heads of departments, the Faculty may determine which of the optional courses will be offered in any particular year.

(3) (a) A candidate may not select a Jurisprudence option which is substantially equivalent to the strand in the compulsory course in Jurisprudence which that candidate has completed or in which that candidate is enrolled.

(b) A candidate may not enrol in a strand in the compulsory course in Jurisprudence which is substantially equivalent to a Jurisprudence option which that candidate has completed.

9. (1) This resolution shall apply to all candidates proceeding in accordance with the provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6. Any such candidate except with the permission of the Dean—

(a) shall not progress to the next year until such candidate has completed all the courses of the preceding year, provided that such candidate shall be permitted to enrol in such courses as would be sufficient to satisfy minimum progress requirements;

(b) shall be required to complete all the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws within ten years from the date of first enrolment as a candidate.
(2) Candidates enrolled prior to 1988, notwithstanding the resolutions of the Senate under which their candidatures are progressing, shall be required to complete all requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by 31 December 1997.

10. (1) The Dean may, subject to such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe, allow a candidate credit towards the requirements for the degree:
   (a) (i) for any course completed under a previous curriculum of the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney;
      (ii) for any course deemed to be equivalent to a course or courses offered by the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney, and the Dean shall in allowing such credit designate in respect of which course or courses credit is allowed
   (b) for any course completed other than at the University of Sydney and deemed to be not equivalent to any course offered by the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney, and the Dean shall in allowing such credit determine the equivalent unit value of any such course.

(2) Unless the Faculty otherwise prescribes, credit shall not be granted for any course commenced more than ten years before the year in which credit is sought.

11. (1) First class or second class honours may be awarded at graduation.

(2) First class honours candidates whose work, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, of sufficient merit shall receive a bronze medal.

Resolutions of the Faculty
The Faculty has passed a number of resolutions governing the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Some of these are reproduced below. See also Chapter 6 of this handbook ‘Guide for law students’.

Optional courses
In respect of section 8 of the resolutions of the Senate governing the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the Faculty has approved the following optional courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course title</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal Peoples and the Australian Legal System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Contracts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Public International Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Real Property</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Torts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Discrimination Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking and Insurance Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Finance Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Taxation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Employee Relations#</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Equity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Finance Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Process</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Legal Studies*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis of Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics for Lawyers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics of Public Policy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Industrial Law##</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Planning and Assessment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Policy and Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Judicial System</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law (The)*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Employee Relations#</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insolvency Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual Property</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessup International Law Moot</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand A — Sociological*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand B — Contemporary Analytical*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand C — Constitutionalism in the Modern World*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand D — Marxist/ Socialist*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand E — Philosophy of Human Rights*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand F — International/Comparative*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Gender</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Social Justice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Drafting and Interpretation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal History</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Chinese Legal System (The)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police and Power</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Goods</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Market Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars I, II, HI, IV</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succession</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Law Review</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribunals and Inquiries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Students who have already completed Employment and Industrial Law will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in Employment and Industrial Law.
* Fulfils the compulsory Jurisprudence requirement.
## Students who have already completed either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations.
**Prerequisites**

The following prerequisites apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Prerequisite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Contracts</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Public International Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Real Property</td>
<td>Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Torts</td>
<td>Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Finance Law</td>
<td>Contracts, Equity, Real Property and Company Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Business Taxation              | Personal Taxation                 |
| Children and the Law           | Family Law                        |
| Commercial Equity              | Equity                            |
| Conflict of Laws               | International Law (prereq or coreq) |
| Conveyancing                   | Real Property                     |
| Criminal Process               | Litigation                        |
| Employment and Industrial Law  | Constitutional Law and Contracts  |
| Federal Jurisdiction and       | International Law                 |
| Federal Choice of Law          | Insolvency Law                    |
|                                | Contracts (prereq or coreq Equity and Company Law) |
| International Human Rights Law | International Law                 |
| Jessup International Law Moot  | International Law                 |
| Securities Market Law          | Contracts, Equity, Real Property, and Company Law |
| Trial Advocacy                 | Litigation                        |
| Tribunals and Inquiries        | Administrative Law                |

**Reassessment**

Faculty has resolved:

(a) That there be no academic supplementaries provided that—

(i) the course Litigation is offered in the first semester; and

(ii) satisfactory arrangements can be made with the College of Law to recognise that students who complete their coursework for the LLB at the end of the first semester have substantially completed the degree for the purpose of admission to the College of Law program in the second half of the year.

(b) That there be no supplementary examinations but that, in exceptional circumstances, a candidate may be reassessed where, in the opinion of the Dean, the performance of the candidate at the final examination has been impaired by illness or misadventure. In such circumstances, the Dean may authorise reassessment provided that such reassessment must be completed prior to the meeting of the Board of Examiners at the end of the semester in which the course to be reassessed was undertaken. Wherever practicable, such reassessment shall be completed no later than the end of the week succeeding the last examination in the Faculty of Law in a semester.

Note: This resolution applies to students enrolled in either the Combined Law courses or the Graduate Law course.

**Honours**

Faculty has resolved:

That in the calculation of honours and order of merit lists subjects be weighted in accordance with their unit value.

**Rules on suspension of candidature for the LLB degree, readmission and re-enrolment after suspension**

Faculty has resolved:

**Approval for suspension of candidature**

1. Unless suspension of candidature has been approved by the Faculty, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall not—

   (a) fail to re-enrol in the next calendar year after discontinuing or failing due to absence each of the courses in which the candidate had been enrolled; or

   (b) fail to re-enrol within two years of last having been enrolled.

2. Approval for the suspension of candidature for an indefinite period or for the purpose of undertaking another course of study will be granted only in very exceptional circumstances.

3. Any suspension of candidature will not extend the time prescribed in Senate resolution 9 for completion of all of the requirements for the degree.

4. No credit will be granted for courses completed during a period of suspension unless prior approval of the Faculty has been obtained.

5. Except where the Faculty determines otherwise in any particular case, a candidate who is permitted to re-enrol after suspending candidature for a period in excess of one year shall proceed under the by-laws and resolutions in force at the time of re-enrolment.

**Lapse of candidature**

6. Except where the Faculty otherwise determines in any particular case, a person's candidature for the degree shall lapse if that person has not re-enrolled for the degree as required by section 1.

7. A person whose candidature has lapsed under section 6 shall not re-enrol as a candidate unless successful in applying for admission to the degree in competition with all other qualified applicants.

**Interim assessment marks**

Faculty has resolved:

That the interim assessment marks obtained by students who have discontinued with permission not be able to be carried forward into the next year, except with the permission of the Dean in exceptional circumstances.

**Examination booklets**

Faculty has resolved:

That unclaimed assignments, essays and exam scripts may be destroyed no earlier than three
months from the date on which the final results of the examinations are published following the relevant Board of Examiners Meeting.

Credit transfer
Faculty has resolved:
That the LLB from this University not be awarded to any student who has not completed at least 20 units at this University.

Assessment guidelines for written work
Faculty has resolved that for:
1-unit courses, written work is worth 20% for each 1000 words.
2-unit courses, written work is worth 10% for each 1000 words.

Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree
Faculty has resolved:
That students may fulfil the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree by successfully completing any 2-unit course offered in the Department of Law and approved by the Faculty for that purpose.
Courses are subject to alteration
Courses and arrangements for courses, including staff allocated, as stated in any publication, announcement or advice of the University are an expression of intent only and are not to be taken as a firm offer or undertaking. The University reserves the right to discontinue or vary such courses, arrangements or staff allocations at any time without notice.

Courses of study
Courses of study for the degree of Bachelor of Laws are shown below in alphabetical order. Compulsory courses are shown first and then optional courses.

Textbooks and reference material
Reading lists will be issued at the commencement of the course. Teaching in the Law School proceeds on the assumption that each student has all the prescribed material and is making a detailed study of it. It is possible to purchase some books second-hand privately or from the booksellers. Each year, especially during the long vacation, notices concerning books for sale privately appear on student noticeboards of the Law School. In February/March for the past few years the student Law Society has successfully operated a non-profit book exchange in the Law School, accepting and selling second-hand copies of prescribed text and reference books.

In certain courses bound copies of Notes have been prepared and may be purchased from the Law Typed Notes Section on Level 12 of the Law School Building. Some further material will be issued free of charge in lectures.

The hours of opening of the Law Typed Notes Section are displayed outside the section.

Acts and regulations of the Australian Parliament are obtainable from:
Australian Government Publishing Service
32 York Street
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Acts and regulations of the N.S.W. State Parliament are obtainable from:
Government Information Service of N.S.W.
Goodsell Building
Cnr Hunter and Elizabeth Streets
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Compulsory courses
Administrative Law 2 units
This course is concerned with the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, and the avenues for review of their decisions. Non-judicial avenues which are considered include the Commonwealth Ombudsman, the federal Administrative Appeals Tribunal, freedom of information legislation and public consultation under rule-making procedures. The statutory and common law procedures for seeking judicial review are studied, together with the grounds of judicial review and remedies. Policy issues which arise throughout the course are considered by reference to political and legal theory, and are pursued in greater depth in the context of the tutorial component of the course and the research assignment.

Company Law 2 units
The course considers the legal structure of the company as a form of organisation for large and small businesses, and its advantages and disadvantages in comparison with alternative structures (especially partnership). The internal government of the company, and the rights and duties of managers and investors are analysed. The relationship of the company and its officers to persons who deal with the company is considered and there is an introduction to finance and maintenance of capital. This course must be taken after Contracts, and either after or concurrently with Equity.

Constitutional Law 2 units
The aim of the course is to give students an understanding of State, and especially Federal, constitutional law. In the latter area, the aim is to give an overall appreciation, combined with a more detailed examination of selected topics.

The State content includes the Constitution Act 1902 (N.S.W.) generally, particular provisions (e.g. peace, welfare and good government, manner and form, territoriality, separation of powers) the Australia Acts 1986, the State Constitution as affected by, and as compared with, the Commonwealth Constitution.

The Federal content includes introductory material (e.g. Federation, characterisation, severance, outline of judicial review and interpretation), selected federal legislative powers, the judicial power and jurisdiction, prohibitions on power, inconsistency of laws, Commonwealth-State relations.

Contracts 2 units
Contract law provides the legal background for transactions involving the supply of goods and services and one means, arguably the most significant means, by which the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another. It vitally affects all members of the community and a thorough knowledge of contract law is essential to all practising lawyers. In the context of the law curriculum as a whole, Contracts provides background which is assumed knowledge in many other courses.

It necessarily follows from the above that the aims of the course are composite in nature. Perhaps the central aim is to provide an understanding of the basic principles of the common law and statutes applicable to contracts and to provide a grounding in one of the most important areas of law in practice. A second aim
is for students to be given the means to evaluate, to make normative judgments, about the operation of the law. This leads to a further aim, admittedly fairly modest in scope, to make some examination of contract law in other countries. As Contracts is basically a case law subject, the final aim of the course is to provide experience in problem solving by application of the principles provided by the decided cases. Successful completion of this course is a prerequisite to the option Advanced Contracts.

**Criminal Law** 2 units

This course seeks to provide a knowledge and critical understanding of the criminal law, including its criminological foundation.

The subject matter covered in the course is essentially as follows:

(a) crime and the criminal justice system;
(b) offences against the person;
(c) offences against property;
(d) general principles of criminal liability;
(e) police interrogation;
(f) sentencing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

**Equity** 2 units

The course will consider such matters as:

(1) the nature and history of equity, and the Judicature system;
(2) the concept of property in equity: acts in personam, equitable priorities, the equity of redemption;
(3) dealings with property in equity: equitable assignments and declarations of trust, disgorgements of equitable interests;
(4) equitable estoppel;
(5) equity's approach to fraud, undue influence and unconscionable bargains;
(6) fiduciary relationships;
(7) the nature of trusts, trusts and other relationships;
(8) trusts, powers and discretionary trusts;
(9) the constitution of trusts;
(10) secret trusts, mutual wills and contracts to make wills;
(11) the concept of the charitable trust (with emphasis on the notion of public benefit) and non-cribable purpose trusts;
(12) resulting trusts;
(13) constructive trusts;
(14) duties and powers of trustees, rights and liability of trustees, rights of beneficiaries;
(15) tracing and the in personam claim;
(16) specific performance;
(17) injunctions;
(18) damages in equity.

This course must be undertaken after Contracts, and either after or concurrently with Real Property.

**International Law** 2 units

This course is intended to give students an introduction to the content and techniques of international law (both public and private), and to their approaches to common transnational problems, and to provide a basis from which further study of these subjects can be undertaken in optional courses.

The course looks at legal systems and their relationships, starting with national laws and the comparison of national laws; at private international law as part of national law; at public international law; and at the relationship between legal systems, including the relationship between public and private international law as systems concerned with the resolution of assertions of power or jurisdictional sovereignty by different legal systems. This follows more detailed study of jurisdiction in both public and private international law, choice of law (focusing on choice of law method, contract and tort), responsibility (focusing on expropriation) and dispute settlement.

**Jurisprudence** 2 units

The Jurisprudence strands available offer a variety of different, alternative approaches to the theoretical study of the nature, function, source, techniques and precepts of law, and to legal thinking and law-making. These approaches are distinguished as analytic, philosophical, sociological, historical, international and comparative; they are also expressed in the singling out of specific and central issues of major social and ideological concern, such as human rights and Marxist/Socialist legal theory and legal structures and provisions.

Students interested in undertaking a further jurisprudence course as an option may choose one of the strands outlined below which is not the strand already selected as their strand for the compulsory Jurisprudence course.

*Description of contents of course: Jurisprudence strands offered are outlined below. Further descriptions will be available at the beginning of the year in Jurisprudence Syllabuses and Information.*

**Strand A — Sociological Jurisprudence**

Strand A will look at the place of law as part of the social system. It will include an outline of modern sociological theory relevant to law and of the theories of the sociological jurists and will examine certain areas of the law and its working in specific societies.

**Strand B — Contemporary Analytical Jurisprudence**

Strand B will concern itself, in the first place, with the logical analysis of the concept of a legal system and of basic legal concepts such as rights and duties. It will then discuss the fundamental concepts of traditional analytical jurisprudence, e.g. property, possession, fault, contract, etc. in the context of a rapidly changing society and of new and different demands made on law, lawyers and the judicial process.

**Strand C — Constitutionalism in the Modern World**

The course will examine the rise and spread of constitutions and constitutionalism throughout the modern world and the extent to which these have transformed or affected modern and modernising
societies. In the 200 years since the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen in France and the coming into force of the first U.S. constitution, monarchies have fallen, colonies have become independent, countries have become socialist or revolutionary communist and new states have been formed — in Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The course will examine the constitution-making and constitutional reform that have accompanied these developments, their nature, presuppositions and their relation to the social and legal culture on which constitutions depend for their effectiveness in restraining governments and protecting rights. In the process it will distinguish unitary and federal models, different attitudes to the protection of human and other rights, provisions for constitutional change and dispute, entrenched clauses and the operation of and threat posed by extra-constitutional power centres (the Army in parts of South America, Indonesia, Turkey, for instance, the Party in Communist countries, trade unions and extra-parliamentary groups in some other countries).

Materials will be distributed during the course and the lecturer should gain stimulation from the project on Comparative Constitutionalism in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia being conducted by the American Council of Learned Societies with regional panels that have brought together some 200 scholars considering and comparing constitutional developments throughout the world.

Strand D — Marxist/Socialist
Strand D will deal with the socialist contribution to law and legal thinking, discussing various Marxist and socialist theories of law and looking at the development of law and legal thinking in the U.S.S.R., The People's Republic of China and other socialist societies. The operation of the Soviet legal system will also be examined as an historical example of a legal system in its social environment — in this case, one dominated by a political system ideology.

Strand E — Philosophy of Human Rights
The aim of this course is to provide a basis for the theoretical analysis of rights, and to apply that analysis to specific legal situations in which human rights are the central issue. The emphasis will be on the philosophical and ethical foundations of human rights, and on the interconnections that exist between theory and practice. Analyses of actual cases culled from various legal systems will be used to illustrate more general propositions about the proper nature, scope and rationale of human rights. The lectures will focus on the concept of rights and the functions of the rights talk, on the alleged right to civil disobedience, the limits of legally protected liberty (including the problems of the enforcement of morals, legal paternalism and the duty to render aid), and rights to equal protection. Throughout the course, the emphasis will be on philosophical and moral justification of various rights and not on specific legal arrangements in any particular legal system.

Strand F — International/Comparative Jurisprudence
Strand F will deal with law and society both national and international; efforts to establish an international legal system, law as an instrument of nationalism and of internationalism; contemporary development of an international legal system and the unification of law. The use of law in social planning, law and control of conflict, and law as a framework for cooperation in national and international contexts and as a system for the organisation of modern societies will also be examined.

Suggested typologies of legal systems and how legal systems can be compared, 'pluralist' and 'monistic' societies, interaction of political and legal ideologies and Marxist theories of law and society as reflected in national and international legal systems will be discussed.

Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree: Faculty has resolved that students may fulfil the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree by successfully completing any 2-unit course offered in the Department of Law and approved by the Faculty for that purpose.

The following courses have been approved for that purpose:
• Critical Legal Studies
• The Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law.
See entries under optional subjects.

Legal Institutions 3 units
An introduction to law which explores the origin and development of law in Australia, and the institutions through which it is promulgated and administered today. Attention is given in this regard to the processes of government, parliamentary, executive and administrative, and the constitutional framework in which those operate, along with the role of the judiciary in shaping the law. Major theories about the nature and purpose of law will be integrated throughout the course and the response of law to a range of contemporary social problems will be examined.

The tutorial program will be used for detailed consideration of reading materials which form the basis of the course.

Legal Research and Writing 0 units
This course is designed to help students in effective methods of legal research and writing. Students will be advised at enrolment as to the precise form the course will take and a detailed course outline will be provided at that time.

This subject must be completed before the Bachelor of Laws degree can be awarded. It is graded on a Pass/Fail basis only and all components of the course must be passed.

Litigation 2 units
Prereq Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law
This course seeks to provide a knowledge of the basic elements of civil and criminal procedure and evidence.
The focus is primarily on civil litigation, but the course will identify and describe the important differences in criminal litigation.

Pretrial procedures are studied including techniques for initiating litigation, limiting the issues for judicial decision, obtaining evidence to support a case and avoiding trial. Attention then turns to the trial itself. Rules governing forms of evidence, and the basic inclusionary and exclusionary rules of evidence, together with rules governing the burden and standard of proof are considered. Finally some attention is paid to appellate process and to the alternatives for avoiding litigation.

**Personal Property** 1 unit

'Property' is classified in the law as being either 'real' or 'personal'. The former includes land, and most interests in land. The latter concerns goods (and interests in goods) and rights in relation to certain other kinds of subject matter, such as contracts. This course deals with the important aspects of personal property. The objects of this course are:

1. to develop an understanding of personal property;
2. to explore the role of personal property in legal and social contexts;
3. to examine the remedies by which property rights are protected and enforced.

In 1994 the following topics will be covered:

- Perspectives on Property
- Property Relationships
- Transfer and Disposition of Property and the Nemo Dat Rule
- Bailment, Rights and Duties of Bailors and Bailees
- Rights and Remedies in Relation to Personal Property
- Securities over Personal Property including Bills of Sale.

**Real Property** 2 units

**Aims of course**

The law of real property has always played an important role in the economic, social and political life of England and of those countries, such as Australia, which adopted its legal system. This course aims to provide a study of the modern-day law of real property in the light of its historical development. It considers the nature of interests in land, the rights and obligations which arise from land ownership, and the way in which the law resolves conflicts between competing claims to interests in land.

**Contents of course**

After a brief historical introduction, the course considers the nature of the various interests in land, the law of co-ownership (joint tenancies and tenancies in common), future interests (especially the rule against perpetuities), priorities between competing interests in land, and the legislation governing the registration of instruments affecting land. The Mabo case and the concept of native title are also considered.

Because of the significance of the Torrens system in Australian land law, emphasis is placed on the application of the *Real Property Act 1900 (N.S. W.).* Also considered in some detail is the law relating to easements and covenants, and an introduction is provided to the law of mortgages and leases.

**Torts** 2 units

The law of torts is concerned with compensation for wrongful interference with the rights of another. This course is directed to providing students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles upon which liability to pay compensation is based, through detailed study of a number of tort actions including trespass, negligence and nuisance. In the tort actions selected for study, examples will be found of the various forms of conduct and states of mind which may give rise to liability and the different consequences which may be compensated, ranging from tangible physical injury to person or property to intangible or financial loss unaccompanied by any physical injury.

The course also aims to examine critically the effectiveness of the law of torts in achieving its principal objectives of deterrence, resource allocation, compensation and loss distribution, particularly in the area of compensation for personal injury. Personal injury compensation is studied in a broader context, in which means of compensation other than traditional tort actions are compared and evaluated.

This course is a prerequisite for Advanced Torts.

**Optional courses**

**Aboriginal Peoples and Australian Legal Systems** 1 unit

This course analyses the relationship between the indigenous people of Australia and the Anglo-Australian legal system. It considers the historical development of that relationship as well as its contemporary forms. The course will consider a number of recent government enquiries, including the Australian Law Reform Commission's 'Report on the Recognition of Aboriginal Customary Laws', the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission's 'Inquiry into Racist Violence', and the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

The course will conclude by discussing the impact of the High Court decision on Mabo, the introduction of native title legislation, and land acquisition fund and new political structures such as the Torres Strait Regional Authority.

**Advanced Contracts** 1 unit

*Prereq Contracts*

The course aims to provide students with an opportunity to build on the knowledge obtained in the (compulsory) Contracts course and to enable students who have developed an interest in contract law an opportunity to pursue that interest.

In addition the subject can be seen as a component course for any specialisation in commercial law, although this will to some extent depend on the topics offered in a given year. Alternatively, the course may provide an outlet for further study on the relationship between contracts and other subjects, particularly torts, and in some topics to expose students to a more intensive comparative analysis drawing on other
jurisdictions. But, whatever the topics offered, students can expect a treatment of the law which examines how successful contract law is in dealing with problems of planning and negotiating contracts, as well as the settlement of disputes both in the context of consumer contracts and the commercial setting. Each of the topics listed below comprises between 8 and 13 lectures, so that, in any given year, two or three topics will make up the course. There will, however, be no opportunity for students to choose between topics offered. Further topics may be prescribed from time to time.

**Topic 1. Contract and the law of obligations with particular reference to the relationship between contract and tort.**

**Topic 2.** The enforceability of promises: consideration, promissory estoppel and the Hedley Byrne principle.

**Topic 3.** Uncertainty and conditional contracts.

**Topic 4.** Standard form contracts: their interpretation and statutory modification of the common law.

**Topic 5.** Discharge for breach and its relationship with the law of performance.

**Topic 6.** Damages for breach of contract and the relationship between contract and restitution.

**Topic 7.** The recovery of sums fixed by the contract and relief against forfeiture.

**Topic 8.** Unconsionability and unfair contracts at common law, in equity and under statute.

**Topic 9.** Illegality.

**Topic 10.** The impact upon the law of contract of prohibitions on misleading and deceptive conduct under the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) and Fair Trading Act 1987 (N.S.W.).

**Advanced Public International Law** 2 units

*Prereq* International Law

The purpose of this course is to give an opportunity to students who are already familiar with the basic institutions and processes of international law to deepen their knowledge, and widen their research experience, in several topics of contemporary relevance. The topics selected for 1995 are:

1. The law of the sea. The impact of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, will be assessed against the background of customary international law. Special attention will be given to those aspects of the law which affect natural resources, freedom of navigation and the protection of the marine environment. Australian policy and legislation will also be examined.

2. Statehood. Statehood and sovereignty stand at the centre of the present international legal system. In practice they often give rise to dispute and conflict. The problems posed by the principle of self-determination, and by such doctrines as recognition of states and governments, and succession of states, will be studied.

3. Treaties. Treaties and other types of international agreement are the principal means by which the international community, lacking a universal legislative organ, makes law for itself. Treaties are of increasing importance in Australian law by reason of their incorporation through legislation or by judicial recognition. The basic rules of treaty law and interpretation, the consequences of breach of treaties, and the application of treaties in Australian law will be studied.

**Advanced Torts** 1 unit

*Prereq* Torts

In this course students will study the extent to which reputation and privacy are protected under the law of New South Wales. These are important areas of the law which are not covered in the compulsory course on the Law of Torts. The course will examine critically the way in which the law of defamation has attempted to reconcile two interests which are highly valued in our society: the interest in freedom of speech and the right to protection from attacks on individual reputation.

The course will also examine the extent of the common law and statutory protection of the right to privacy in New South Wales which, in its broadest sense, involves the right of the individual to be left alone, and to shelter his or her private life from the effect of intrusion or exposure to public view.

**Anti-Discrimination Law** 2 units

The course will cover the rapidly growing body of law and practice in the area of discrimination and equal opportunity in Australia. The course will rely on traditional legal sources, focusing on Australian legal materials and on the laws of countries such as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The course will also deal with relevant areas of theory and policy. Interdisciplinary materials will be considered. The topics covered will include constitutional and jurisdictional issues; the meaning of discrimination; discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, disability and sexual preference; affirmative action; the resolution of discrimination disputes.

**Business Taxation** 1 unit

*Prereq* Personal Taxation

This course further pursues the goals of Personal Taxation and is to be regarded as an extension of that course.

In particular, the course analyses the special difficulties of levying tax on business entities and complex transactions, and particularly in an international environment. The taxes covered extend beyond the income tax to include stamp duties, sales tax, payroll tax and land tax, being taxes usually paid by business. The course will cover a selection of the following topics:

(a) taxation of partnerships and trusts;
(b) taxation of companies and shareholders under the imputation system;
Justice, children's evidence, and child protection. Other business creates needless complexity. This assessment will involve an analysis of the alternative tax systems made by the business community that business is overtaxed and that the multiplicity of taxes levied on business creates needless complexity. This assessment will involve an analysis of the alternative tax systems available in the business area.

**Children and the Law 1 unit**

*Prereq Family Law*

The course examines a number of issues concerning children. The major focus of the course is on juvenile justice, children's evidence, and child protection. Other topics include children's rights and mediation in disputes concerning children.

The course emphasises interdisciplinary analysis. The aim of the course is to give students a thorough understanding of legal issues concerning children. These issues include the way in which the law deals with young defendants in criminal matters, the history of the Children's Court, questions concerning the reliability of children as witnesses, the nature and prevalence of child abuse, issues about coercive intervention to protect children, and the role of mediation in conflicts concerning (or involving) children.

**Collective Employee Relations 1 unit**

The aim of this one-unit course is to give students an understanding of the legal rules governing the collective relations between employees (usually through their trade unions) and employers and their employer associations. At the beginning of this century, we established mechanisms of conciliation and arbitration to both minimise conflict and to produce just outcomes. Over the last few years, this country has been racked by a debate between free marketers who wish to disband these mechanisms; as against those who wish to continue their operations, albeit in a modified form. This debate is one of the central planks governing our understanding of ourselves as a people. In this course this collective conundrum will be analysed. The central question will be the role of labour law in the realm of collective disputes. In brief, the Australian and New South Wales mechanisms of conciliation and arbitration will be analysed and evaluated.

*Note: Students who have already completed Employment and Industrial Law will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in Employment and Industrial Law.*

**Commercial Equity 1 unit**

*Prereq Equity*

This course is designed to build upon the core course in Equity so as to provide a thorough grounding in equitable principles for those intending to practise law. It is expected that the teachers in this course will include several of the country's leading exponents of the subject. The following topics are covered:

1. Interim relief
2. Rights and liabilities of trustees
3. Subrogation and contribution
4. Equity and vendor and purchaser
5. Equity and security interests
6. Set-off
7. Relief against penalties
8. Equity and restitution.

**Competition Law 1 unit**

*This course will study competition law in Australian trade and commerce based on Part IV of the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth).*

The main aim of Part IV is to promote and maintain competition in the market. The provisions of Part IV prohibit certain types of conduct which inhibit competition, such as price-fixing agreements, boycott agreements, other agreements which substantially lessen competition, misuse of market power, exclusive dealing arrangements, resale price maintenance arrangements and price discrimination. In addition to regulating market conduct, there is a provision which is aimed at regulating the structure of the market by prohibiting mergers which would substantially lessen competition.

The course will involve study of the substantive provisions of Part IV and the interpretation given by the Courts, the Trade Practices Commission and Trade Practices Tribunal to these provisions. The conclusion as to whether an activity is or should be anti-competitive will depend largely on the economic characterisation of the particular conduct. These decisions will therefore be analysed in terms of the economic perspective and competition policy which they reveal.

**Conflict of Laws 1 unit**

*Prereq or Coreq International Law*

This course is a study of theoretical and applied aspects of international conflict of laws with particular reference to property and family law.

The areas on which the course will focus are:

1. Personal connecting factor;
2. Renvoi and the incidental question;
3. Assignment of property *inter vivos*;
4. Succession on death;
5. Marriage;
6. Matrimonial causes (dissolution and annulment of marriage).

**Consumer Finance Law 1 unit**

This course examines the particular problems of consumer finance and the strategies available for solving these problems. Students will be introduced to the law of the debtor/creditor relationship and the various forms of security over personal property, including the problems raised by competing security interests. The course will consider the social and economic effects of the existing law and possible reforms.

Particular topics include the debtor/creditor relationship, enforcement procedures, contracts of guarantee, the development of the hire purchase contract and its conversion under the Credit Act 1984.
(N.S.W.), security interests, priorities among competing security interests, and regulated contracts under the Credit Act 1984.

The course is independent of the other commercial law options.

**Conveyancing** 2 units

**Prereq** Real Property

Conveyancing is sometimes regarded as a mere matter of form filling and rote-learned procedures, able to be undertaken with minimal legal expertise. In fact, conveyancing is one of the oldest and most complex areas of law, and modern day conveyancing is an elaborate mixture of real property and contract law, seasoned with a fair amount of statutory interpretation. This course is designed to provide the theoretical foundations necessary for expertise in conveyancing practice.

The course is divided into three sections, following generally the progress of a conveyancing transaction. The first section deals with matters preliminary to entry into a contract for the sale of land, including: formation of an enforceable contract, contractual capacity, identifying the subject matter of the sale, and the concept of ‘caveat emptor’ in modern conveyancing law. The second section deals with the law relating to the contract for sale itself, concentrating particularly upon the standard form of contract for the sale of land in use in New South Wales. Special attention is paid in this section to the law relating to auction sales, deposits, requisitions and objections to title, title defects, the consequences of misdescription of the property, and the legality of structures upon the land. The third section deals with the remedies available to vendors and purchasers, including notices to complete, specific performance, relief against forfeiture, and statutory remedies under the Contracts Review Act, the Fair Trading Act and the Trade Practices Act.

**Criminal Process** 1 unit

**Prereq** Litigation

This course, building on material introduced in Litigation, aims to provide a critical understanding of the rules governing advanced elements of procedure and evidence in the context of criminal litigation.

Particular attention will be paid to problems that arise in applying the rules of evidence to the accused. These problems include particular exceptions to the hearsay rule, issues of credit and character evidence, and rules governing use of confessions. Attention will also be given to the methods utilised by trial judges and appeal courts to control the jury decision. This involves consideration of the grounds for discretionary exclusion of evidence, and of the requirements applied to the judge’s summing up.

**Criminology** 2 units

The course aims to introduce students to the theoretical issues associated with the definition and explanation of crime and criminality. Rationales for punishment are examined along with sentencing practice, and other possible responses to criminal behaviour are explored. The course considers the impact of criminal justice policy and practice on particular groups such as juveniles, women, aborigines and victims of crime, whilst examining also the regulation of particular types of offences such as corporate crime. Other topical issues are covered as they arise.

Students are expected to take part in visits to a gaol and/or a juvenile detention centre.

**Critical Legal Studies** 2 units

This course examines Critical Legal Studies (CLS) as a political movement within the legal academy and as a school of thought within legal theory. CLS offers a progressive critique of the profession, legal education and legal ideology as it attempts to create spaces for alternative political visions. The course studies the historical development and evolution of CLS theory and practice with particular emphases on issues of race, ethnicity, class, gender and sexuality. The clash between politics of identity and politics of intersectionality is discussed as is the possibility of a postmodern legal praxis.

Completion of this course fulfills the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB in the Faculty of Law.

**Dispute Resolution** 2 units

In recent years there has been a very rapid growth in the use of processes other than adjudication to resolve disputes, both in Australia and elsewhere. The course aims to introduce students to the processes of negotiation (private and public), mediation, conciliation, expert appraisal and arbitration and to contrast these processes with the traditional process of adjudication with its adversarial approach to the resolution of conflicts.

The theory and practice of each of the processes negotiated will be introduced and other less-used processes will be briefly covered. The students will be expected to take part in exercises designed to introduce them to ADR skills.

In this rapidly growing area there are already contentious issues arising, such as the confidentiality of the processes and the role of professionals in the area. The course contains an introduction to these and other issues, and to the possible future directions of
Employment and Industrial Law  
2 units  
Prereq Constitutional Law, Contracts

The legal regulation of the workplace starts with the existence of an employer/employee relationship and an associated contract of employment. But it has aspects going well beyond formal regulation. It covers matters such as hiring, firing, obedience to orders, damages, discrimination and leave. The first part of the course is concerned with these so-called 'individual' aspects of labour law, and is concerned not simply to expound the formal rules but to examine how they operate in what is a rapidly changing social and industrial environment.

The 'industrial' part of the subject — the state and federal arbitration system — is the focus of the second half of the course. This apparatus is built on and presupposes the existence of the individual employer/employee relationship. But it operates in a wider political, constitutional and economic context, involving rather different participants. Trade unions are one of these participants and some appreciation of their status and powers is necessary and is covered. The making and enforcement of awards, the regulation of industrial action and a consideration of selected industrial matters, form the main content of this part of the course. As far as possible the law is taught with reference to current events, such as National Wage cases and contemporaneous industrial disputes.

Note: Students who have already completed either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations.

Environmental Planning and Assessment  
1 unit

The aim of this course is to provide students with a working understanding of N.S.W. environmental planning laws. This includes study of the legal and institutional framework for environmental planning, development control and environmental impact assessment, and for the resolution of disputes. The course will focus on the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (N.S.W.) and related legislation. Included in the syllabus is a study of natural and cultural heritage conservation through planning and development control.

Students may enrol in this course as well as the optional course in Environmental Policy and Law. The two courses are complementary.

Environmental Policy and Law  
1 unit

Sustainable development presents significant challenges for legal and institutional change at the global and domestic levels. This course is designed to provide a forum for addressing the substantive meaning of sustainable development and the role of law in promoting and implementing policies, strategies and processes that will contribute to ecological sustainability. Topical issues will be selected as a medium for considering the design of 'traditional' environmental law and for exploring alternative policy instruments and decision-making processes.

Students may enrol in this course as well as the optional course in Environmental Planning and Assessment. The two courses are complementary.

Family Law  
2 units

The course will include the following topics:

1. Current issues in family law
2. What is a family?
3. De facto relationships
4. Divorce
5. The Family Court
6. Counselling and alternative dispute resolution
7. Constitutional factors
8. Jurisdictional problems in family law
9. Violence against women
10. Injunction, caveats and the property interests of third parties
11. The division of property
12. Maintenance and the Child Support Acts
13. Financial agreements
14. Custody and guardianship of children
15. Access.

Federal Judicial System  
2 units

Notwithstanding the fact that as eminent an authority as Sir Owen Dixon has described the law of federal jurisdiction as a 'peculiarly arid study', an appreciation of its complexities is essential to a proper understanding of the judicial system in Australia. Under the Constitution, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court, in other federal courts created by Parliament, and in State courts invested with federal jurisdiction. This course examines the role and function of these various courts, which together comprise Australia's federal judicial system.

In particular, the course examines the following topics: (1) the historical origins of the federal judicial system, (2) the original and appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, (3) the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Australia, (4) the role of the State courts exercising federal jurisdiction — the so-called 'autochthonous expedient', (5) the relationship between State and federal courts, (6) the cross-vesting of jurisdiction between state and federal courts, (7) the law applicable to the exercise of federal jurisdiction, and (8) the law applicable to the exercise of cross-vested jurisdiction.

In examining these topics, particular regard will be paid to the role of federalism in shaping federal-state court relations in Australia. Comparison will also be made with the law of other federations, particularly the United States and Canada. The United States Constitution was highly influential in the drafting of the relevant provisions of the Australian Constitution, and American law today remains a useful body of law for comparative purposes in the field of federal jurisdiction.
The Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law 2 units
This course attempts to examine the Holocaust as a part of the theory and practice of modernity. The ideological and political roots of the Shoah within the values of the Enlightenment and the modern ideal of national identity are discussed as are the roles of science and law in the extermination policies of the Nazis and their allies. The course also raises questions about the moral choices faced by victims, perpetrators, bystanders and rescuers as well as looking at issues such as the rise of neo-Nazi groups, Holocaust revisionism and the nature and function of postwar prosecutions of perpetrators. Throughout, the status of law and legal ideology in the Western tradition is questioned.

Completion of this course fulfills the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB in the Faculty of Law.

Individual Employee Relations 1 unit
The aim of this one-unit course is to give students an introduction to the legal principles governing the individual employee and employer relationship in Australia. Almost a quarter of Australian workers are not covered by awards or enterprise agreements. It appears that as union density declines the numbers of award-free employees are rising. Although common rule awards apply to many employees in this state, their impact on the individual employment relationship is meagre. Furthermore, all employees have their employment relationship governed to some degree by common law employment contracts. Over the last decade, in a response to the needs of individual employees, the contract of employment has enjoyed a renaissance.

It is hoped that through a study of these individual-based rules, students will become familiar with this form of deregulated employment in our nation. The question which shall be posed when analysing these rules is what should be the role of industrial law? Should it be abstentionist in the sense that it should merely enforce contracts, no matter how unjust or unfair: or on the contrary, should it play a pivotal role in shaping the rules governing the individual employment relationship?

Note: Students who have already completed Employment and Industrial Law will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in Employment and Industrial Law.

Insolvency Law 1 unit
The course will explore the goals and policies of insolvency law with respect to:
1. (a) the goals and policies of insolvency law;
   (b) jurisdiction of courts;
   (c) the process of bankruptcy and the effect of the sequestration order;
   (d) the notion of the property of the bankrupt and the doctrine of relation back;
   (e) the law concerning antecedent transactions;
   (f) proceedings after sequestration;
   (g) small bankruptcies;
   (h) private arrangements.
2. Company liquidation, developing comparisons with the law of personal bankruptcy.
3. Receivership and methods of enforcement of security.

Only after Contracts, and either after or concurrently with Equity and Company Law.

Intellectual Property 2 units
This course provides an introduction to the legal protection of invention, expression, ideas and information, as well as the commercial value of business reputation, get-up, trade marks and designs. It will also look at unfair competition and trade practices as they relate to this area.

Interviewing and Negotiation Skills (Seminar course)
The primary focus of this course is on two areas of legal practice: client interviewing and negotiation. In workshops, students will assume the role of legal practitioner and of client, and will participate in exercises designed to highlight the components of the interviewing, and of the negotiation, process. Through the compilation of an Interviewing and Negotiation Journal, and through the provision of constructive feedback by the course instructor, students will be afforded the opportunity to evaluate and reflect on their performance. In seminar discussions, the theoretical and ethical underpinnings of client interviewing and of negotiation will also be explored.

Jessup International Law Moot 1 unit
The course is based on the Jessup International Law Moot Competition conducted annually amongst law schools throughout the world. Students enrolled in the coursework as a team preparing written memorials on a problem of current interest in international law. Mooting usually takes place over three days at the Australian Regional Rounds held in Canberra during February.

Assessment is based on a short paper dealing with an issue in the moot problem, memorial writing, mooting and team participation. Previous problems have dealt with the law of the sea, Antarctica, international environmental law and trade law, though always emphasising basic principles of public international law.

Enrolment in this course will be only on the invitation of the course coordinator. A quota will be applied in accordance with the rules of the competition. The course requires students to consult individually with other team members and the lecturer with no formal classes scheduled. Offered between December and February each year. International Law is a prerequisite for this course.

Jurisprudence — Comparative Constitutionalism 2 units
The course will examine the rise and spread of constitutions and constitutionalism throughout the modern world and the extent to which these have
transformed or affected modern and modernising societies.

In the 200 years since the Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen in France and the coming into force of the first U.S. Constitution, monarchies have fallen, colonies have become independent, countries have become socialist or revolutionary communist and new states have been formed, in Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, Pacific and the Indian Ocean. In the last 20 months, momentous events have taken place in the People’s Republic of China, the U.S.S.R. and Eastern and Central Europe which have direct impact on the constitutions and constitutionalism of these countries, giving aspects of this course heightened significance and new perspectives.

The course will examine the constitution-making and constitutional reform that have accompanied these developments, their nature, presuppositions and their relation to the social and legal culture on which constitutions depend for their effectiveness in restraining governments and protecting rights. In the process it will distinguish unitary and federal models, different attitudes to the separation of power and locus standi in appealing against government breaches, entrenched clauses and the protection of human and other rights, entrenched powers and the operation of and threat posed by extra-constitutional power centres (the Army in parts of South America, Indonesia, Turkey, for instance, the Part in Communist countries, trade unions and extra-parliamentary groups in some other countries).

Attention will be focused on the constitutional and legal aspects of the unification of Germany; the history and current constitution-making processes of Poland; century China and the development of the U.S.S.R. since 1917 and its collapse and demise in 1991.

**Jurisprudence — Legal Aspects of the Transition from Marxist Law to Modern Law in Eastern and Central Europe** 2 units

In view of the significant changes in the political, economic and social structures of the societies of Eastern and Central Europe, new problems arise for the development of law and legal theory, particularly in these societies but also generally in our assessment of the function(s) of law in any given society. This course will introduce the student to the historical context in which the changes that challenged orthodox Marxist-Leninist legal doctrine have taken place and it will analyse the consequences of these changes for the legal order of Eastern European societies.

This course will show how systemic and ideological causes have destroyed the legal order and changed the legal culture in East European societies. It will provide an outline, in the context of the dichotomy of civil society and the state, of the modes and contents of changes in the weak democratic structures of Central and Eastern Europe, the stages in the transition of democratic state, the rule of law and the 'marketisation of the economy'. In this framework, the possibilities for the revival of law, of political stability and undistorted legal discourse will be discussed and related to a comparative perspective on the different styles of Western, Central and Eastern European legal culture.

**Jurisprudence — Sociological** 2 units

The course will introduce the student to the basic concepts of sociological theory and methodology and will show how these concepts can be applied to the observation of the functioning of law. On the basis of such a primary understanding of how societies organise themselves and their law it will become possible for the student to appreciate and evaluate critically the efforts of sociolegal research and the conceptions of some major contributors to the sociological theory of law.

The first part of the course will look at what sociological theory and research can offer today in the description of social life, the explanation of how societies are organised, why people do what they do. Elementary sociological concepts like norm, role, group, power, class, social structure and social system will be related to the operation of the law. Concepts like these provide the tools which make it possible to examine and study systematically and carefully the social organisation and structure of legal systems, their operation and the social environments in which and in relation to which they are operating.

The second part of the course will introduce the student to the methodological and practical issues of empirical socio-legal research. It will focus on the design and on the practical conducting of study on the role and operations of the courts in the legal process. This part of the course will back up methodologically the 'Court Watch' program by making court observation a practical research task which will be assessed as a research assignment.

**Law and Gender** 2 units

The aims of the course are as follows:

1. To introduce students to the development of feminist legal theory and its major strands.
2. To examine three major constructions of duality, power and ambiguity which underlie law and society from a gendered perspective.
3. To highlight the practical as well as theoretical implications of the gendered analysis of law and society.
4. To break down the unquestioning acceptance of the current mythologies relating to masculinity and femininity which appear as universal norms called law.
5. To encourage a practical and political response to problems in this area.

This course will not be restricted to 'feminist legal studies' although this must be a significant part of it. Feminist theory is, necessarily, interdisciplinary and this course will therefore examine the theoretical constructions which underpin law.

**Law and Social Justice** 2 units

The course will explore main contemporary theories of social justice with special emphasis on the conflicting ideologies that attempt to provide foundations for a conception of distributive justice compatible with the ideal of the rule of law. The main focus will be on the notion of desert and its central role in a theory of just distribution; also the idea of distribution according to basic human needs will be explored. In the course of
the discussion of these substantive issues, some modern philosophies of justice will be assessed: Rawls's 'justice as fairness', Nozick's 'entitlement theory', Walzer's 'pluralist' theory of distributive justice, etc.

**Legal Drafting and Interpretation 1 unit**
The course aims to provide students with an introduction to the theory and process of legal drafting (both of legislation and of other documents), to the basic rules and presumptions of interpretation which affect the process and outcome of drafting, and to recent developments in drafting aimed at simplifying language and reducing disputes over meaning. It is a 'hands-on' course, with emphasis on developing student skills in plain language legal drafting. There is a quota on enrolments in this course.

**Personal Taxation 2 units**
Personal taxation and more particularly reform of current tax law is one of the dominant legal, political and social issues of our times. The course will seek to provide students with an understanding of why taxation is of such fundamental concern in modern democratic societies and why it is an inherently complex problem (especially at the legal level), not susceptible to easy solution.

At the same time students will be provided with a knowledge of the current law, particularly as it affects individuals. Many of the legal principles discussed in the course are of general application and not confined to individuals. This course therefore serves as an introduction to tax law and the principles upon which it is based.

**Tax Policy.** The first one-third of the course will consist of a study of general issues of tax policy and a critical examination of the Australian tax system.

**Principles of Income Tax.** In the remainder of the course there will be a study of the federal income tax system (including the capital gains tax and fringe benefits tax) mainly as it affects individuals.

This course is a prerequisite for Business Taxation and students interested in the interaction of the tax and social security systems (including more detailed treatment of superannuation) should enrol in Social Security Law.

**Roman Law 2 units**
This course is a general introduction to all aspects of Roman law both public and private. It consists of an historical sketch of Roman life and institutions from the earliest times until the time of Justinian, together with an introduction to Roman legal history and the development of Roman legal concepts. The Roman law of persons, property, obligations (both contractual and tortious) and succession are dealt with in depth and students are expected to know in some detail the *Institutes of Justinian*, the fundamental text to be studied. The course is dealt with in a fairly flexible manner, so that students may choose which parts of the course to study in detail and which parts to study in general outline only. Roman law is studied as a subject partly because of its great intrinsic Worth, partly because Roman law has always been, and still is, of great historical importance; and partly, and probably most importantly, because it provides a means of comparing Roman law and the common law with each other and thereby gives a yardstick by which both the virtues and the shortcomings of our own common law can be appreciated.

**Securities Market Law 1 unit**
Prereq Contracts, Equity, Real Property, and Company Law

The course will consider:
1. An outline of the function and operation of securities markets in Australia, and trends in their development.
2. The ASC, ASC powers, hearings.
3. The regulation of public offerings of securities:
   - the concept of a security;
   - scope and content of prospectus requirement;
   - liability for misstatements and omissions.
4. The regulation of company takeovers:
   - the causes and effects of takeovers, the efficient capital markets hypothesis, the regulation of partial bids;
   - the scope of s.615, and the exceptions;
   - ASC discretions, the function of the ASC and Panel in takeovers regulation;
   - defences, the role of directors of the target.
5. The regulation of futures markets:
   - the nature of a futures contract;
   - statutory requirements.
6. The functions and regulation of stockbrokers:
   - the broker-client relationship;
   - statutory duties.
7. Market offences:
   - insider trading;
   - market rigging and other offences.
be concerned with the technical detail of tax rules, the public finance objectives of the taxation system; nor will it focus on the technical details and operation of tax administration (all of which are dealt with in Personal Taxation and Business Tax). Rather, the course will use the tax system as the vehicle to conduct an extended case study on a series of topics touching on theories of compliant and deviant behaviour, administrative and regulatory responses to observed behaviour and the role of professionals in directing taxpayer behaviour.

In particular, Part 1 of the course will explore the large literature on tax compliance, focusing on developments from the static Allingham-Sandmo model to its successors — the game theoretic approaches and the principal-agency model of taxpayer behaviour, and analysing what they say about deliberate non-compliance. The course will also explore 'accidental' noncompliance in the literature of complexity and search costs for acquiring information, and the literature of compliance costs. In Part 2, the attention will shift to how public opinions and attitudes toward tax compliance are formed, and the content of those attitudes, in the light of the previous analysis of how opinions might be reflected in action. Part 3 then examines the roles of tax professionals in shaping compliance and how their behaviour might be constrained by ethical precepts formulated by professional bodies and the approach of regulating their behaviour by utilising ethical standards as prescriptive norms.

**Technology Law**  
*2 units*

This course will consider the present and future impact of technology on law and legal practice and of law on the development and control of technology. In particular, topics will include, but not be confined to the following:

2. Problems of definition: 'life', 'literary work' 'document', 'payment', etc.
3. The effects of information and communication technology on law: legal information retrieval systems, litigation support systems, the conduct of trials by telephone or other remote communication systems.
4. Expert systems: who should have access, how can quality be controlled, who will be liable for incorrect advice?
5. What is, or should be, the effect of law on the development of biological experiments and genetic engineering? What are the effects of prohibiting certain types of scientific research?
6. What is the effect of laws on the ownership and dissemination of information? What legal controls should be placed on transborder data flows? How can privacy be accommodated in the electronic age?

**Trial Advocacy**  
*1 unit*

**Prereq Litigation**

This course is designed to develop advocacy skills in the running of a trial, with particular emphasis on the examination of witnesses in a number of simulated contexts. Students will perform opening and closing addresses, examine and cross-examine witnesses, object to impermissible questions and argue points of law. They will be video-taped and their performance discussed in a constructive manner. Ethical issues will be confronted. This is a hands-on course which will explore the nexus between facts and law, theory and practice, means and ends. In the process, principles of effective communication, aspects of substantive law and procedure, the rules of evidence, trial tactics and ethics will be considered.

Assessment is based on three elements:

1. performance through semester—demonstrated preparation, understanding of advocacy principles and legal argument (this will be assessed by the lecturer from a review of student videos);
2. written work—written submissions on points of substantive law, evidence or procedure arising out of the exercises (1500 words, due 16 October); and
3. performance in exercise (mock trial or mock plea in mitigation) at the end of the semester. There is a quota on enrolments in this course.
The Law School Building

The floors in the building are numbered from the lowest floor, which is below ground and is Level 1. The street level is Level 4. All elevators serve Levels 4, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13. Only two of them stop at the other levels. It is usually quicker to reach Levels 1, 2, 3 and 5 by the stairs. Access to Levels 7, 9 and 10 is restricted.

The floor plan of the building is as follows:

- Levels 1 & 2: Lecture theatres
- Level 3: Sydney University Law Society (SULS) office; lockers; toilets; car park
- Level 4: Assembly Hall
- Level 5: Sydney University Union (refreshments)
- Level 6: Law Society of N.S.W. Moot Court Room; N.S.W. Law Foundation Centre for Plain Legal Language; Australian Centre for Environmental Law; computer laboratory; staff offices
- Level 8: Law School Library
- Level 11: Staff offices; Institute of Criminology; Sydney Law Review; Publications Unit; Placements Office; Continuing Legal Education
- Level 12: Dean's office; Head, Department of Law; Student Services; Faculty offices; Law Typed Notes; staff offices
- Level 13: Staff Common Room; Department of Jurisprudence; staff offices
- Level 14: Squash courts.

Smoking is not permitted in the building.

Guide for law students

In this guide are summarised some important points relating to progress through the law degree, detailing students' responsibilities and rights. Some of these are set out more fully in the Faculty's resolutions, which are reproduced in Chapter 4 of this handbook. Students are advised to become familiar with these resolutions.

Students are also advised to consult the University of Sydney Diary which contains more general information about University procedures and facilities. This is available from student Union outlets, the University's Student Centre or the Faculty's Student Services on Level 12 of the Law School.

In addition, students should regularly check the noticeboards on Level 4 for important notices concerning courses, lectures and tutorials, and examinations.

Students will find that the Undergraduate Administrative Assistants in the Faculty's Student Services division will be able to answer most of their questions about admission requirements, enrolments, variations of enrolments, timetables and examinations.

For advice about credits, courses of study (including non-standard enrolments), permission to discontinue, suspension of candidature, study or personal difficulties, student exchanges or cross-institutional study, students should consult an Associate Dean (Undergraduate). The Associate Deans (Undergraduate) are Dr Patricia Loughlan (room 1217) and Associate Professor Patrick Parkinson (room 618).

For academic questions affecting specific courses, students should see the lecturer concerned.

(a) Enrolment instructions

These are the special requirements for all candidates for the Bachelor of Laws degree.

Dates

New first year students will be required to enrol on the Main Campus in early February. Re-enrolling students in years 2 and 3 of the combined law degrees will receive instructions on re-enrolment with their result notices or even earlier.

Second and third year Law School students will be requested to pre-enrol so that the Faculty can approve their proposed enrolments. Pre-enrolment will facilitate the formal enrolment at the Law School in February and will assist students in obtaining their preferred timetable and optional courses.

Late enrolment

Students may be permitted to enrol late, but a late fee will be payable. Students should note that their choice of courses and classes will be restricted if they enrol late.

Selection of lecture groups

For certain compulsory courses in the Law degree, students are divided each year into a number of groups. While students' preferences are taken into account in the allocation of students to the groups, the Faculty is not always able to satisfy such preferences.

Once students have been allocated to a group, they are committed to a particular group and timetable for those compulsory courses. It should be noted that the Department of Law has resolved that each teacher in the Department of Law should as far as possible in the circumstances ensure that no other students than those enrolled on such teacher's class roll or rolls attend such teacher's classes.

In exceptional cases, the Faculty may permit students to change their groups where they show sufficient cause and where such changes will not
bring about an unacceptable distribution of numbers in the groups.

**Note:** There are quotas on enrolment in some optional courses.

**Confirmation of enrolment**

All the information provided when students enrol is added to the University's computerised student record system. This includes the degree, academic year and the courses being taken. It is important that this information is recorded correctly at the beginning of the year and amended should any variation of enrolment be made. Students should be aware that with the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS), any course enrolment has a financial implication.

To enable students to see what enrolment data have been recorded, they will be given or sent a 'confirmation of enrolment' shortly after completion of enrolment. This should be checked carefully. If the information is correct the form should be kept as a record of current enrolment. Should the enrolment be incorrect in any detail, application should be made to the Faculty's Student Services as soon as possible to have the record amended. A new confirmation will then be prepared and sent to students.

Students will also receive, about two months after the beginning of each semester, a statement showing their HECS assessment for that semester. If there appears to be an error in this assessment the directions for correction of the assessment, which are included on the statement, should be followed.

Students who wish to—
- change a course in which they are enrolled,
- discontinue a course,
- discontinue their enrolment totally,
should apply to the Faculty's Student Services to obtain the appropriate approval. Campus students may also apply at the Arts, Economics or Science faculty office, as appropriate, although many variations of enrolment will require the approval of the Faculty of Law. Students' enrolment records at the University will not be correct unless the correct procedures are followed. *It is not sufficient to tell the lecturer or tutor that you have discontinued a course.*

Unless an enrolment change is approved formally it will not be accepted by the Faculty or University. This means that students may incur additional financial liability under HECS and may either have a failure recorded in courses in which they are recorded as being enrolled, or not be permitted to sit for examinations in courses in which they are not recorded as being enrolled.

Enrolment in any law course is not permitted after the end of the second week of each semester without the written consent of the lecturer concerned.

**Note:** Refer to section (b)2 of this chapter for information on the Faculty of Law’s policy with respect to suspension of candidature.

(b) **Progression through the degree**

Students are required to take courses in the order specified in the relevant Senate resolutions, reproduced in Chapter 4 of this handbook. *The order in which courses are taken may not be varied without the approval of an Associate Dean (Undergraduate).*

1. **General**

   To pass a course: throughout the Faculty, 50 per cent represents a passing grade. Some standardisation of results may occur in order to achieve a reasonable distribution of marks above the pass grade.

   The timetable prepared for each year contains details of the type and nature of assessment in each course.

   *All courses taught at the Law School, with the exception of Legal Institutions and Constitutional Law, are taught on a semester basis, with examinations at the end of the semester in which the course is taken. All combined law courses taken on campus and Legal Institutions and Constitutional Law at the Law School are taught over the full year.*

   **Time limits**

   A time limit of ten years for completion of the Law degree applies to students who enrolled in Law for the first time in 1988 or later. *This time limit is, however, subject to the Faculty’s rules on minimum progress and suspension of candidature.* Students who enrolled in Law before 1988 will be required to complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree by 31 December 1997.

   Students enrolled in the combined Arts/Law, Economics/Law or Commerce/Law courses should note that there is also a time limit of ten years for completion of all the requirements of the Arts, Economics and Commerce degrees. At the present time there is no time limit for the completion of the Science pass degree.

   **Change of address or name forms**

   These forms are available from the Faculty's Student Services as well as from the Student Centre on campus.

2. **Withdrawal, discontinuation with permission and discontinuation**

   Students must be aware of the important differences between a withdrawal, a discontinuation with permission and a discontinuation.

   *Where students withdraw from a course, the course does not appear on their academic transcripts and they are not charged with HECS. If students discontinue with permission or discontinue a course, the course will appear on their transcripts with the date when the change was made. However, an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) may determine that a discontinuation of enrolment after the due date should be recorded as 'Discontinued with Permission' on the grounds of serious ill health or misadventure.*

   Withdrawal from a course or discontinuation with permission is not considered as a failure for the purposes of the resolutions relating to exclusion from a course or the Faculty. However, discontinuation is equivalent to a failure in a course and is taken into account for the purposes of exclusion. Students who do not present for the final examination will be recorded as 'Absent Fail' in the course concerned.

   The following table sets out the dates by which variations of enrolment must be made in 1995.
Withdraw by:

- **30 March**
- **30 August**
- **30 March**

Discontinue by:

- **end of 7th week of Semester 1**
- **end of 7th week of Semester 2**
- **end of first week of Semester 2**

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Resolutions of the Senate governing discontinuation of enrolment and re-enrolment after discontinuation — undergraduate

Further details concerning withdrawal and discontinuation will be found in the following extract from these resolutions.

1. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who ceases attendance at classes must apply to the faculty, college board or board of studies concerned and will be presumed to have discontinued enrolment from the date of that application, unless evidence is produced (i) that the discontinuation occurred at an earlier date, and (ii) that there was good reason why the application could not be made at the earlier time.

2. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who at any time during the first year of attendance discontinues enrolment in all courses shall not be entitled to re-enrol for that degree unless the faculty, college board or board of studies concerned has granted prior permission to re-enrol or the person is reselected for admission to candidature for that degree.

3. Subject to subsections (i) and (ii) of section 1, no candidate for a degree of bachelor may discontinue enrolment in a course or year after the end of lectures in that course or year.

4. The Dean, Pro-Dean or a Sub-Dean of a Faculty, Director or Deputy Director of a College or the Chairperson of a Board of Studies, may act on behalf of that Faculty, College Board or Board of Studies in the administration of these resolutions unless the Faculty, College Board or Board of Studies concerned decides otherwise.

5. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who discontinues enrolment in a full year or First Semester course on or before 30 March in that year shall be recorded as having withdrawn from that course.

6. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who discontinues enrolment in a Second Semester course on or before 30 August in that year shall be recorded as having withdrawn from that course.

7. (1) A discontinuation of enrolment in a course shall be recorded as 'Discontinued with Permission' when the discontinuation occurs after the relevant withdrawal period, and

   - (a) on or before the Friday of the first week of Second Semester for a full year course,
   - or
   - (b) up to the last day of the seventh week of teaching in a one semester course.

(2) A discontinuation of enrolment in a course shall be recorded as 'Discontinued' when the discontinuation occurs,

(a) after the Friday of the first week of Second Semester for a full year course, or
(b) after the last day of the seventh week of teaching in a one semester course.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) the Dean, Pro-Dean or Sub-Dean of the Faculty, Director or Deputy Director of the College or Chairperson of the Board of Studies concerned may determine that a discontinuation of enrolment should be recorded as 'Discontinued with Permission' on the grounds of serious ill health or misadventure.

3. Suspension of candidature for the LLB degree: readmission and re-enrolment after suspension

The following procedures concerning suspension of candidature apply to all students enrolled in the Bachelor of Laws degree, namely, students undertaking law courses as part of combined degrees and students studying law full time at the Law School.

Students are permitted to suspend their candidature for the degree for one year but they must inform the Faculty of Law in writing of their decision to do so.

In exceptional circumstances, the Faculty may approve a suspension of candidature beyond one year.

Applications for re-enrolment after any suspension of candidature must be lodged with the Faculty's Student Services by 1 October in the year prior to the planned re-enrolment.

Students who discontinue or fail due to absence from any one year or year will be deemed to have continued their candidature for the LLB degree.

Students who fail to enrol in the law courses specified for the combined degrees under the Senate resolutions governing the LLB degree will also be deemed to have suspended their candidature for the LLB degree.

A student's candidature for the LLB degree will lapse if that student has suspended or been deemed to have suspended candidature for more than one year without the approval of the Faculty. A student whose candidature has lapsed shall not re-enrol as a candidate for the LLB degree unless successful in applying for admission to the degree in competition with all other qualified applicants.

A student who discontinues enrolment in all courses during the first year of attendance shall not be entitled to re-enrol for the degree unless the Faculty has granted prior permission to re-enrol or the student is reselected for admission to candidature for the degree.

4. Applications for special consideration

Applications for special consideration due to illness or misadventure must be made on the form available from the Student Centre, the University Health Service or the Faculty's Student Services. To avoid delays, it is suggested that the applications forms be submitted directly to the Law School. Full supporting documentation (e.g. medical certificate) must be submitted along with the application for special consideration.
The way in which the Faculty deals with applications for special consideration depends on the time when the student's performance was affected and the length of time during which the performance was affected. Further information on such applications may be obtained from the Undergraduate Administrative Assistants or the Associate Deans (Undergraduate).

5. Applications for reassessment

There are no supplementary examinations in the Faculty of Law. This applies to law courses taken on campus as part of combined law degrees as well as to courses taken at the Law School.

In exceptional circumstances, a candidate may be reassessed where, in the opinion of the Dean, the performance of the candidate at the final examination has been impaired by illness or misadventure. In such circumstances, the Dean may authorise reassessment provided that such reassessment must be completed prior to the meeting of the Board of Examiners at the end of the semester in which the course to be reassessed was undertaken. Wherever practicable, such reassessment shall be completed no later than the end of the week succeeding the last examination in the Faculty of Law in a semester.

Reassessment will only be authorised where a student has completed all other requirements in a course, including regular attendance at class, but is prevented by illness or misadventure (for example, injury in an accident) from effectively undertaking the final examination. In such a case the student would have to show that he or she was unable to sit for the examination or sat but was unable to make a proper attempt.

Where students wish to apply for reassessment, an application must be received by an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) within three working days of the affected examination. The application must be supported by independent evidence such as medical certificates and a full explanation of the circumstances relevant to the request for reassessment. It is not sufficient simply to submit a special consideration form for this purpose. In addition, telephone contact must be made with the Law School on the day of the affected examination with either an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) or an Undergraduate Administrative Assistant. The applications will be considered by an Associate Dean (Undergraduate).

Since reassessment will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances, it is most important that students who encounter difficulties during the semester seek the advice of an Associate Dean (Undergraduate). If a student is unable to meet course requirements or to prepare for the final examination because of illness or other adverse circumstances, the appropriate solution is 'Discontinuation with Permission'. Extensions or other special arrangements with regard to assessment prior to the final examination are matters for the teachers in the courses concerned.

6. Disclosure of assessment and examination results

In 1989 the Faculty approved the following procedure for the disclosure of assessment and examination results:

1. That within a reasonable time of the completion of the marking of interim assessment (essay, assignment, case-note or take-home examination) in a course, the course coordinator makes available to students in the course the work they have submitted displaying the mark awarded, together with the examiner's comments if any.

2. That within a reasonable time following publication of the results of the final examination in any course, there be made available for collection at the Law School by students who wish to obtain them, each student's examination scripts, displaying the addition of the marks awarded in interim assessment.

3. That on receipt of a request by a student for information regarding his or her assessment, whether interim or final, in a particular course,
   (a) a request concerning final assessment (including interim non-redeemable examinations) be referred to the lecturer responsible for the class or the marking of the assessment; and
   (b) the course coordinator or lecturer discuss with the student, in a personal interview if the student wishes, the calculation of the assessment and the reason for the assessment; and
   (c) where appropriate, the course coordinator refer the student to an individual examiner in the course for further discussion to clarify any part of the assessment.

Procedures for requesting the return of examination scripts will be published at the end of the first and second semesters.

With respect to unclaimed scripts, Faculty resolved as follows on 6 March 1990:

That unclaimed assignments, essays and exam scripts may be destroyed no earlier than three months from the date on which the final results of the examinations are published following the relevant Board of Examiners Meeting.

7. Student misconduct — Chapter 13 of the by-laws

Chapter 13 of the University's by-laws, which is entitled 'Discipline of Students' covers aspects of student misconduct, which includes:

(a) misconduct on the part of a student which is prejudicial to the good order and government of the University or impairs the reasonable freedom of other persons to pursue their studies or research in the University or to participate in the life of the University; and

(b) refusal by a student to give satisfactory particulars of the student's identity in response to a direction to do so by a prescribed officer and any other form of willful disobedience to a reasonable direction of a prescribed officer.

Misconduct can thus cover a very wide range of misbehaviour, from damaging University property to cheating in examinations.

There have been a number of cases of misconduct in
the University emerging from the classwork context rather than examinations. These have included students being found guilty of plagiarism in essays and of copying other students’ assignments.

The University recognises that there is a difference between innocent and deliberate plagiarism and the former can usually be dealt with within the department or faculty, without reference to the Registrar. Some cases of plagiarism arise from lack of knowledge as to what constitutes plagiarism and the student may be unaware that the practice is unacceptable.

In such cases staff have a duty to correct students and direct any required remedial work to be undertaken. Such plagiarism, whilst it is unacceptable, is not misconduct in terms of Chapter 13 of the by-laws, nor is the correction of it a penalty.

Blatant plagiarism, where it appears there is a deliberate intention to deceive or where a student has copied another student’s work, is a serious matter and may attract penalties ranging from a reprimand to failing a course. In extreme cases an offender may be failed in all courses and suspended from the University. Such penalties can only be legally applied by following the Chapter 13 procedures.

8. Exclusion
Students who fail to gain credit for at least half of a standard full-time enrolment in any year (seven units for Law School students) or who fail a course more than once render themselves liable for exclusion from the Faculty.

In such cases, students are asked to show good cause why they should be permitted to enrol in the degree and their case is considered by a Faculty Committee. There are mechanisms for appeal.

In cases where the Faculty permits the re-enrolment of a student whose progress has been deemed unsatisfactory, the Faculty may require the completion of specified courses in a specified time or impose other conditions.

9. Interviews with staff members
It is the policy of the Faculty that the Dean, Pro-Dean, Associate Deans, and members of the staff generally should be available to the students for interviews and advice. The following suggestions are made for the guidance of students:

Routine matters
Enquiries about routine arrangements, for example, the place and time of lectures, should be made at Student Services, Level 12.

Study problems
Enquiries about study problems arising within a particular course should be addressed to the teachers of the course. Students with a general study problem may, of course, seek advice from anybody likely to be helpful; in particular, such problems may always be discussed with the Associate Deans (Undergraduate) or, if necessary, the Dean.

Disabilities
Students who have a medical or physical disability of a kind likely to impair their working program should place this on record, accompanied where appropriate by medical evidence. This will make it easier to accommodate their needs in the lecture room and at examination time. The Faculty’s adviser for students with disabilities is Professor Ron McCallum. He is located in the Law School building in the city, but any law student, whether a combined law student studying on campus or a law student studying law full time at the Law School, who has a disability which should be drawn to the attention of Law School staff, is advised to contact him.

Resolutions
Enquiries which involve the application of the Senate or Faculty resolutions should be made to one of the Associate Deans (Undergraduate).

Appointments
In general, you are requested to direct your enquiries as indicated above. If you wish to see the Dean you should make an appointment with his Secretary. Appointments may also be made to see an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) but they make themselves available to see students without an appointment at particular times. The hours during which students may contact the Faculty’s Student Services will be published on Level 12.

10. Notes from the Faculty
The Faculty of Law produces a regular news sheet entitled Notes from the Faculty. All important notices to students are published in the Notes from the Faculty and it is essential, therefore, that all law students read it. Copies are available at the Law School and the Student Centre.

11. Overseas student exchanges
Opportunities for Sydney Law School students to study abroad are rapidly expanding. University of Sydney Student Exchange Agreements allow students to study abroad and receive full credit towards their LLB degree. There are two types of student exchange programs available.

The first is the University-wide programs which are open to students from all faculties. Students who have completed at least one year of full-time study at the University of Sydney, have at least a Credit average in their studies at the time of application, have at least another year of full-time studies to complete and have the funds to support a year on exchange, are eligible to apply to participate in these programs. At present, there are exchange programs with universities in the United States, Japan and Korea. Information about these programs may be obtained from the International Education Office, AMA Building, 71 Arundel Street (just over the footbridge across Parramatta Road), telephone 351 4161.

The second is the Faculty-specific programs which are limited to Law students. Sydney Law School has entered into Student Exchange Agreements with Queen’s University at Kingston, Canada and the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands. Under these agreements Sydney Law students may enrol as full-time, non-degree students at Queen’s-University or the University of Utrecht (English language courses). Courses completed at these universities will be credited
to the students' Sydney LLB degrees. Applicants must have completed at least thirteen units of compulsory law courses and selection is made generally on the basis of academic merit. The overseas universities will not make any charge for tuition, application or other charges (such as student union fees) to the University of Sydney. Sydney students will be responsible for payment of their travel costs and living expenses. Further information on these student exchange programs may be obtained from Dr John Ball, Associate Dean (Undergraduate).

12. Some basic information

University Health Service
There is a full general practitioner service available on the main University Campus, which is described in the University of Sydney Diary.

Counselling Service
Counsellors are available to discuss ways of dealing with personal problems, study difficulties, indecision about life goals and other matters. A wide range of group programs is conducted, including study skills, exam anxiety and personal development programs.

The Counselling Service is located on campus in the Institute Building. If you are unable to visit the main grounds during the day, you can telephone the Counselling Service (351 2228/9) to arrange an evening appointment.

Learning Assistance Centre
The Learning Assistance Centre offers a wide range of workshops and other activities for students to develop the learning and language skills needed for academic study. The Centre's workshops are available free to all enrolled students of the University throughout the calendar year.

Students can choose to participate in a range of workshops, varying in length from 3 to 12 hours, some of them being repeated many times throughout the year. During semester times, workshops usually meet once a week for 2 or 3 hours per session, over several weeks. During vacations, workshops usually meet over 1 to 4 days. The purpose of the workshops is both to teach particular skills and to provide an opportunity for practising those skills in a systematic way. There are also self-directed learning resources, including some specially designed resources for practising listening, reading, writing, speaking and listening skills.

Further information may be obtained from the Centre, Level 7, the Education Building (A35), telephone 351 3853.

Child care facilities
Refer to the University of Sydney Diary.

13. Commonwealth Government Assistance

AUSTUDY: Tertiary allowances
Information booklets and application forms are available from local Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) offices or:

State Director
Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training

477 Pitt Street, Sydney
Tel. 379 8000
(Postal address: GPO Box K7100, Haymarket, N.S.W. 2001).

ABSTUDY: Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme
ABSTUDY provides assistance for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. Assistance covers a wide range of full-time and part-time courses.

For further information enquire at the address and telephone number for AUSTUDY set out above.

14. University of Sydney Diary

A separate University of Sydney Diary is produced each year by the University of Sydney Union with the assistance of the University of Sydney Publications Unit. The Diary covers information and services available on all the campuses of the University.

Other Faculty information

Law Library
See also the entry on Libraries in the University of Sydney Diary.

The Law School Library is a major branch library of the University of Sydney library system with an extensive collection of legal material for study, teaching and research purposes. It occupies Levels 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Law School. There are 450 seats for readers in the Library; 246 of these are individual carrels. On Level 9 there are 17 closed carrels.

The Law Library's collection is being constantly developed. Bound volumes include legal text and reference books, law reports, statutes and serials.

At the beginning of the academic year guided tours of the library and lectures are arranged to enable new students to obtain a working knowledge of the legal material. The library staff assist readers in the use of the Library's catalogues, reference and research tools. The general library rules are set out below.

Library rules
1. This Library is a branch of the University of Sydney Library and is subject to the same general rules for reading, borrowing, etc.
2. The entrance to the Library and the exit is by way of the lifts on Level 8. There is also access to Level 8 by stairs. The internal library stairways should be used to connect with Levels 7, 8, 9 and 10. Persons should not attempt to leave the Library on any level through fire exit doors, except in case of fire. Infringement of this rule will bring immediate suspension of library privileges and the matter will be reported to the University Librarian and the Dean of the Faculty of Law for further appropriate action.
3. No smoking is allowed in the Library. Food and drinks are not to be brought into or consumed in the Library.
4. Silence is to be observed in the Library.
5. Briefcases, bags, books, etc. may be brought into
the Library but they may be checked at the exit point on Level 8 as readers leave the Library.

6. Telephone and other messages are not taken for readers by library staff, nor is custody accepted of items such as books, letters, etc. for them.

7. Identification of borrowers. Before borrowing books, students must produce their student card. Graduates should apply for a borrower's card and produce it when borrowing books.

8. Library hours during semester are:
   - Monday-Thursday: 9.00 am to 9.30 pm
   - Friday: 9.00 am to 6.00 pm
   - Saturday: 9.00 am to 4.45 pm
   - Sunday: closed.

Library hours during the mid-semester recess and the long vacation are different and these hours are displayed on the Library's noticeboard. The Law Library remains closed on public holidays except the Queen's Birthday holiday.

9. Borrowing. Periodicals, reference books, law reports and statutes may not be borrowed. Stack books (shelved on Level 9) may be borrowed for two weeks and undergraduate books ('LU' books shelved on Level 7) may be borrowed for one week. Loan cards are to be filled in for each title borrowed and handed to the librarian on duty at the control desk, together with the books, for checking. Books being returned should be placed in the returns box near the control desk.

10. Overdue books. In an effort to ensure the prompt return of books and materials in great demand, the Law Library has been compelled, in the interest of all library users, to adopt the scales of fines used by Fisher Library.

11. Reservations may be placed for books out on loan to others. When the book becomes available the reader is notified by telephone.

12. Law reports and statutes are to be reshelved in their correct shelves after use or left on 'sorting tables' so marked.

13. Closed Reserve Collection. At the control desk on Level 8 there is a collection of textbooks in constant use, law reports and periodicals and reprints of articles, cases, etc. required for seminars, assignments or essays. This material may be used within the Library only and may be borrowed for two-hourly periods. Only one item may be borrowed at any one time and a fine is charged for overdue material. When borrowing this material students are required to surrender their student card. Other readers should supply some form of identification.

14. Reservation of seats. Students leaving books, briefcases and personal belongings on tables and in carrels during temporary absence from the Library are liable to have these items removed by Library staff. Bags and briefcases must be taken out when leaving the Library to attend lectures or seminars. The Library staff assume no responsibility for the safekeeping of students' and other readers' personal belongings.

15. Moots. Books, law reports, etc. required for moots may be borrowed from the Library under special conditions as set out in the moot rules.

16. Photocopying. The Library has a card-operated system, as is used in the Fisher Library.

**Sydney Law School Foundation**

The Sydney Law School Foundation was launched in 1990, the centennial year of the Law School. The President of the Foundation is Sir Laurence Street.

The Foundation's primary goals have been:

- to improve the facilities of the Law School;
- to acquire funding for research and academic positions.

The Foundation has been generously supported by members of the legal profession and by donations from graduates and other supporters.

Membership of the Foundation is open to supporters in a wide range of categories, including student membership. For further information about the Foundation, contact the Faculty Manager, William Maynard on 225 9242.

**Sydney Law Review**

The Faculty of Law has its own legal journal, the *Sydney Law Review*, which was established in 1953. All the pre-press work on the *Review* is performed by the Faculty through its Publications Unit. It is then published by the Law Book Company Ltd on behalf of the Faculty.

For the first twenty years the general editorship of the *Review* was the responsibility of senior members of the full-time academic staff. From 1974 until 1990, the Editorial Committee consisted entirely of students. It was then resolved that the *Review* would be published quarterly, beginning in 1991. A Faculty Editorial Board was established. This is assisted by a Board of Student Editors comprising students enrolled in the Law Review option.

The *Review* is a refereed journal. Some issues of the *Review* may be devoted to particular topics, issues and themes.

**Australian Centre for Environmental Law**

The Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL) was established in 1992 as a collaborative arrangement between the law faculties of the University of Sydney, the University of Adelaide and the Australian National University.

ACEL promotes undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, as well as research in environmental law at the three universities. ACEL (Sydney) specialises in environmental impact assessment) and Mr Brian
The work of the Institute covers four main fields: (a) criminal law, including the problems of its enforcement at the forensic level; (b) police science; (c) the treatment of offenders; and (d) enquiries into the causes of crime. Its activities include: undergraduate and graduate teaching and research within the formal university framework; teaching, research and service activities for the Australian Police College, the N.S.W. Police Department and the N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services; research and the public dissemination of information on the problems of crime, the criminal law and its enforcement; and cooperation with other criminological institutions and organisations in Australia and overseas.

For requirements for admission of non-graduates to candidature for the Diploma in Criminology, see the Faculty of Law Postgraduate Handbook.

Centre for Plain Legal Language
The Centre for Plain Legal Language was set up in 1991 on the initiative of the Law Foundation of N.S.W. as a joint project with the University of Sydney. In 1994 the Centre became part of the Faculty of Law at the University of Sydney. The Centre is on level 6 of the Law School building. It has three full-time staff. A number of law students work at the Centre as casual staff and volunteers assisting with the Centre's drafting and research work.

The Centre aims to improve access to the law by promoting the use of plain legal language in private and public legal documents. Its work is also directed at improving the efficiency of the legal services market. The Centre's activities include research into effective communication and the language of the law, rewriting documents and running training courses for private and public sector organisations.

In 1994 the Centre and the Parliamentary Counsel's Office published a new design for N.S.W. legislation.

The Centre has run training courses for many organisations including the State Bank of N.S.W., N.S.W. Attorney-General's Department, Federal Department of Industrial Relations, Judicial Commission of N.S.W., N.S.W. Residential Tenancies Tribunal, Legal Aid Commission of N.S.W., N.S.W. Anti-Discrimination Board, legal centres and law firms.

The Centre is overseen by a Management Committee chaired by the Dean of the Law Faculty. The other members of the Management Committee are the Parliamentary Counsel for New South Wales, the Head of the Department of Law in the Faculty, the Director of the Law Foundation of N.S.W., and the Director of the Centre.

For further information about the Centre contact Mark Duckworth or Kate Morgan on (02) 225 9323 or fax (02) 231 0459.

Centre for Asian and Pacific Law
The Centre for Asian and Pacific Law (CAPLUS) is a centre within the University of Sydney. Established in November 1993, it draws on the expertise and experience of the Faculty of Law and other faculties and institutions within the University with related interests. It also collaborates with government departments and bodies, legal and other professional organisations and institutions with shared objectives.

The functions of the Centre are:
• to promote knowledge in and understanding of the laws, legal systems, constitutions, legal culture and business laws of the countries of Asia and the Pacific;
• to provide a source of information on legal developments in the Asian and Pacific region and in Australia;
• to make reciprocal contacts with scholars and lawyers;
• to arrange exchange programs for students, scholars and lawyers from both regions;
• to provide specialised courses for students, scholars and lawyers from the Asian and Pacific region to study different aspects of law;
• to publish and circulate work on the laws, legal systems, legal and constitutional developments, updates of business and commercial laws of these countries.
Faculty societies and student representation

Sydney University Law Society

The Sydney University Law Society (SULS) was formed in 1902. All law students, including Arts/Law, Economics/Law, Economics (Social Science)/Law, Commerce/Law and Science/Law students, are immediately members.

The Executive

The affairs of the Society are controlled by the Executive, elected in second semester of the preceding year. Positions on the Executive are as follows: President, two Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and Social Activities Director.

The Council

The Council is elected in March or April of first semester and representatives include undergraduates, graduate law students and postgraduates. The Society Council represents all law students, who total 11 per cent of the undergraduate population of the University.

Representative functions

As the Law School is separate geographically from the Main Campus, the Society has assumed an important role in representing the interests and needs of students to the University, the Faculty of Law, the Union and the SRC. It is, as a result, one of the most important and stronger societies in the University because of its separation.

The President of SULS is a member of Faculty and is an ex-officio member of the SRC. The Society is asked to nominate a law student to the Outside Common Rooms Committee which endeavours to provide funds to the students of the Law School for improved general facilities (e.g. the television on Level 5 and a new microwave). Furthermore, SULS liaises with the Sports Union in order to provide a variety of sporting services, including aerobic classes, and in the organisation of interfaculty sport.

Aims

The aims of the Executive are various, and include the creation of an enjoyable social climate and feeling of camaraderie among the students. Furthermore SULS, through its continued sponsorship by nine legal groups (and employers of law graduates), has been successful in developing a stronger relationship with the legal profession, particularly in Sydney.

Activities

The Society’s activities include Orientation activities for new students coupled with an information handbook, the organisation of social events such as the Law Ball, the Law Dinner, the Meet the Bar and Bench Night, the Meet the Profession Night, and semester parties.

SULS is ultimately responsible for the production of the Law Revue although its organisation and direction are controlled by applicants appointed by the SULS executive to those positions. The Revue is the most public arm of the Law Society and continues to be an enormous success for all those involved.

SULS is also responsible for organising guest speakers to attend lunchtime seminars on interesting and controversial topics, which provide lunch hour food for thought.

The Society runs the mooting programs for both senior and junior mooters. In addition to the internal competition, the H.V. Evatt Moot is held annually between the University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney. Furthermore, there are also an Australian wide Family Law Mooting competition and the world wide Jessup International Law Mooting competition in which in 1991, a team of students from Sydney University won the Australian regional round and were placed in the top four in the world in the Washington international rounds.

ALSA

The Society is a member of ALSA (the Australasian Law Students’ Association). This holds its annual conferences in the half-yearly break, with an intervarsity mooting competition, witness examination competition, student papers and legal seminars as its primary focus. Sydney University has always performed admirably in these competitions.

Publications

The Society publishes its own annual journal Blackacre which contains a variety of articles, ranging from the humorous to the historical. SULS also publishes a fortnightly newsletter called The Wig which provides students with regular information about upcoming social events, lectures and interesting legal snippets. Polemic is a sociolegal journal also published by SULS which has a vast range of contributors from all facets of the legal profession.

Second-hand bookshop

SULS runs a second-hand bookshop for the first three weeks of every semester where good quality texts can be purchased at a vastly reduced price. This is a service provided by SULS for the students and is run on a non-profit basis.

Location

The Society represents all law students and members of the Executive may be contacted on Level 3 of the Law School or by telephoning 225 9204.

Elected student representatives

There are five student representatives on the Faculty elected by students each October (the President of the Sydney University Law Society, three undergraduates and one postgraduate). Their role is to assist students in any way possible, whether that be the alteration of Faculty policy on exams, assessment, etc. (in 1987 students put forward a motion, which was adopted, to increase exam reading time to 15 minutes and allow students to write upon their examination question paper during this reading time), or making enquiries for any one student on an individual matter.

They are available for such things as advice on University by-laws and resolutions and representing any student before members of the Law School staff and administration.

Two are also members of the Academic Board. They can take any matter to this body or to the wider University administration or even to the Senate.
They may be contacted by leaving a message, indicating a contact phone number, at the counter on Level 12 at the Law School, or through the Law Society.

**Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association**

The Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association, which has a membership of over 1300, was formed in 1963. It seeks to keep graduates aware of developments in law and legal thought and to maintain some contact between graduates and students. From time to time it holds lectures and seminars on topics of interest, sometimes only to lawyers and at others to a wider audience.

The Association does not try to compete with the Committee for Postgraduate Studies, but enables graduates to hear distinguished speakers, whom they would otherwise miss, talking on overseas development in the law and on subjects of current interest.

In addition, a number of social functions are held. These include dinners and luncheons at which distinguished members of the profession, both here and overseas, are invited to give an address.

The Association is governed by a council consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, two representatives of the Faculty of Law and five other members.

Ordinary membership of the Association is open to all law graduates and members of the Faculty of Law at the University of Sydney and to all graduates in law of other universities approved by the Council from time to time. These include all major universities such as Oxford, Cambridge, the University of New South Wales and all other Australian universities. Associate membership of the Association is open to barristers and solicitors who have been admitted to practice in New South Wales.

Life membership of the Association costs $100. The annual membership fee is $10. All enquiries should be made to Mr David Yates, Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association, c/- The Law School, or Document Exchange No. 1197, or telephone 220 9858.

Many students are not personally acquainted with any member of the legal profession. Such contacts can be useful when a student is considering questions as to whether to enter into private practice or not, whether to go to the Bar or become a solicitor, and whether to seek to practise in a specialised jurisdiction and so on.

In an attempt to remedy this situation, the Association helps to introduce interested students to members of the Association who are willing to assist students in an informal way. Students wishing to discuss their future in the law with a member of the Association should contact the Honorary Secretary who will provide further information.

**Semester and vacation dates**

Semester and vacation dates are determined in accordance with a formula prescribed in there solutions of the Senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First</strong></td>
<td><strong>Semester and lectures begin</strong></td>
<td>Monday</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Easter recess:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Last day of lectures</strong></td>
<td>Thursday</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lectures resume</strong></td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Study vacation — 2 weeks beginning</strong></td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Examinations commence</strong></td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second</strong></td>
<td><strong>Semester and lectures begin</strong></td>
<td>Monday</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mid-semester recess:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Last day of lectures</strong></td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lectures resume</strong></td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Study vacation — 1 week beginning</strong></td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Examinations commence</strong></td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship**

The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship was established in 1984 by an offer from Messrs Allen Allen and Hemsley, Solicitors, to provide funds for the appointment on an annual basis of a distinguished lawyer to the Department of Law.

**Holders of the Fellowship have been:**

1985 Professor D.G.T. Williams, Rouse Ball, Professor of English, Cambridge University
1986 Professor R.M. Buxbaum, University of California at Berkeley
1987 Dr J.W. Harris, Keble College, Oxford University
1988 Professor Denis Galligan, University of Southampton
1989 Professor Misao Tatsuta, Kyoto University
1990 Professor Ewoud Hondius, University of Utrecht
1991 Professor Norbert Reich, University of Bremen
1992 Professor George Hay, Cornell University
1993 Professor Friedrich Juenger, University of California
1994 Professor Rose Bird, former Chief Justice of California
1995 Professor Ian Dennis, University College London.
Undergraduate scholarships and prizes

The following table is a summary only. For full details of scholarships and prizes available, contact the Scholarships Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize or scholarship</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Awarded for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wigram Allen Scholarships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in 1st year of course for candidates not taking combined course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in Legal Institutions, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Torts, Contracts and Criminal Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Best Arts graduate entering Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker and McKenzie Prize</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Federal Jurisdiction and Federal Choice of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Alexander Beattie Prize in Industrial Law</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Employment and Industrial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterworths Book Prizes (12)</td>
<td>50 (each)</td>
<td>(a) Three book prizes to students in Arts/Law, and \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce/Law and Economics/Law, Economics (Social Sciences)/Law or Science/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Law based on the order of merit for all law subjects completed to the end of third year</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Three book prizes to students in Law I based on order of merit</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Three book prizes to students in Law II based on order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Three book prizes to students in Law III based on order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minter Ellison Scholarship</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Most distinguished graduate or graduand enrolling in Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minter Ellison Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Intellectual Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew M. Clayton</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Real Property, Personal Property and Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt Cobbett Prizes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Financial assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt Cobbett Scholarship</td>
<td>up to 1000</td>
<td>Proficiency in Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Securities Commission Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Business Finance Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrs Chambers Westgarth Prizes</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Securities Market Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward John Culey Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Awarded for proficiency in Real Property and Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George Dalley Prizes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Proficiency in 5th year of combined course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Proficiency in 3rd year of course for candidates not taking combined course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Dufty Memorial Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in the subjects Real Property and Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas P. Flattery Prize</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Proficiency in Roman Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Fox John F. Mant Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Academic merit and financial need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Fox John L. Smithers Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Academic merit and extra curricula achievements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Geddes Prize</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Proficiency in Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Munro Gibbs Prize</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Proficiency in Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George and Matilda Harris Scholarships I</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Proficiency in 2nd year of 3-year course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIB</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Proficiency in 3rd year of 5-year course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Dalrymple Hay Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in Legal History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.G. Henderson Memorial Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Awarded to student gaining University Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Peter Heydon Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Best undergraduate contribution to <em>Sydney Law Review</em> in Constitutional, Administrative or International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize or scholarship</td>
<td>Value $</td>
<td>Awarded for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Levine Prize</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Proficiency in Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.H. McClemens Memorial Prize No. I</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Panton Macfarlan Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Sale of Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.M. Mitchell Prize</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monahan Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Litigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sybil Morrison Prize</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Proficiency in Jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales Women Justices’ Association Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Nye Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earle Page Constitutional Prize</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Essay on approved topic of constitutional, political or administrative interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Paterson Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Best student contribution in the <em>Sydney Law Review</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Peden Memorial Prize</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>Proficiency throughout course in Legal Institutions, Constitutional Law, International Law and Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Ethel Peden Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Trustee Company of N.S.W. Ltd Prizes</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Reid Memorial Fund</td>
<td>up to 200</td>
<td>Book grant for proficiency in any year except final year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.D. Roper Memorial Prizes (2)</td>
<td>220 (each)</td>
<td>Two students showing greatest proficiency in Equity and Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Ernest Savage Prize</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Conflict of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gordon Smith Prizes</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>To first 5 candidates for LLB who obtain honours for honours at graduation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius Stone Prize</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Proficiency in Sociological Jurisprudence within course Jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius and Reca Stone Award in International Law and Jurisprudence</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Essay in Jurisprudence or International Law subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Stanley Vere Toose Memorial Prize</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Proficiency in Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tress Cocks and Maddox Centenary Scholarship</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Academic merit and financial need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake Dawson Waldron Prizes</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Personal Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Business Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Commercial Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Proficiency in Environmental Planning and Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proficiency in Environmental Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 2000</td>
<td>Academic merit and financial need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrs Chambers Westgarth Scholarships</td>
<td></td>
<td>Honours graduand placed 2nd in order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley Williams Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in law subjects at the end of the first year of graduate law studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connery and Partners Law Scholarship</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bachelor of Laws degree prepares graduates for a wide range of careers. While many graduates will enter into professional practice as a solicitor or barrister, others will obtain employment in law teaching and research, government departments, social justice, welfare, legal aid offices, legal services, commercial and financial enterprises, trade unions and the media.

The legal profession

Obtaining law qualifications

There are two principal ways of fulfilling the academic requirements to practise as a barrister or solicitor in New South Wales. One is by completing an approved law degree at a university. The other is by completing the professional law examinations conducted by the Legal Qualifications Committee on behalf of the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards. Tuition for these examinations is provided by the Law Extension Committee of the University of Sydney, telephone (02) 392 0320. Students usually prepare themselves for these examinations on a part-time basis. All enquiries about admission to the course should be made to the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards, ADC Building, Level 4, 99 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, telephone (02) 392 0300.

Additional requirements to practise as a lawyer

Additional requirements must be met before a Law graduate can practise as a lawyer in New South Wales. Information on these requirements may be obtained from the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards.

While the University's degrees have wide recognition overseas, international students should make their own enquiries as to whether the LLB degree will permit them to be admitted as lawyers in their own countries after further examination and/or practical training.

Overseas graduates in law

It is not possible for overseas graduates in law to qualify for admission to legal practice in New South Wales by undertaking postgraduate law studies at the University of Sydney. Requalification would be required by one of the methods referred to above, although it is likely that some credit would be given for earlier legal studies. Overseas graduates interested in undertaking postgraduate law studies for some purpose other than admission to practice should seek an appointment with the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) or the Faculty's Student Services. Information about entry to postgraduate courses and details of the courses available will be found in the separate publication Faculty of Law Postgraduate Handbook.

Careers and Appointments Service

The Careers and Appointments Service provides career information and advice, a student employment service and graduate employment services. Careers advisers are available to discuss any aspect of career choice with students, prospective students and graduates. Employer interview programs and graduate vacancy services are of particular interest to final year students. The CAS is in the Mackie Building, Arundel Street, Forest Lodge (telephone 351 3481).
Buildings, departments and operations (main campus)

13G Accommodation Service A35
16S Accounting H51
16E Admin. Policy & Strategic Planning Division A14
17D Admin. Support Services Division A14
17D Admissions A14
26N Aeronautical Engineering J07
11C Agricultural Annex A07
11C Agricultural Economics A04
11C Agricultural Glasshouses A06
11e Agriculture Faculty Office A05
23N Alma Street Glasshouse G07
170 Alumni Relations F18
17H Anderson Stuart Building F13
17H Anatomy & Histology F13
Animal Science B19

7E Anthropology A14
16F ANZAAS H44
16S Archaeology, Classics & Ancient History A14
16F Architectural & Design Science G04
22M Architecture, Dept & Faculty Office G04

20G Art Workshop G03
20N Arts Faculty Office A14
16E Asian Studies A18
14F Attendant’s Lodge F18
17D Badham Building & Library A16
14D Badham Library J07
19N Commonwealth A09
13C Commonwealth G01
19N National Australia A15
15D National Australia G01
19N Baxter’s Lodge F02
22D Behav. Sciences in Medicine D06
8L Biochemistry G08
20P Biological Sciences, Zoology A08
20P Biological Science, Botany A12
12C Blackburn Building B06
16C Bookshop M12
8L Bookshop, Medical D06
16K Bookshop SRC Secondhand G01
8L Bosch Building D05
19N Bosch Lecture Theatres D04
8M Brennan, C, Building A18
16C Business Liaison Office A14
14F Careers & Apps Service K01
17H Caretaker’s Cottage (Vet. area) B03
17E Carlaw Building F07
12A Catholic chaplaincy F18
12A Celtic Studies A17
6C Chemistry A17
19L Chemistry Faculty Office G11
17D Chemistry F11
9G Child Care
23Q Child Centre
21S Chemical Engineering J01
19L Chemical Science G11
17D Chemistry F11
9G Child Care
23Q Child Centre
21S Chemical Engineering J01
19L Chemical Science G11
17D Chemistry F11
9G Child Care
23Q Child Centre
21S Chemical Engineering J01
19L Chemical Science G11
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