

Advertiser 19<sup>th</sup> Oct 1882

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

A special senate meeting, convened by the warden of the University of Adelaide (Dr. W. Goese), was held in the New University Buildings on North-terrace, on Wednesday afternoon, October 18, for the purpose of taking into consideration the statutes and regulations in connection with the new faculty of law prepared by the council.

The chair was occupied by the warden and the following gentlemen were present:—The Revs. T. Field, W. R. Fletcher, J. Crawford Woods, Professor H. Lamb, Doctors W. L. Cleland, W. Gardner, J. M. Gunson, C. W. L. Muecke, W. P. Nesbit, J. W. Smith, H. T. Whittell, E. C. Stirling, and Messrs. F. Ayers, W. Barlow, G. J. Shirreff Bowyear (acting clerk of the senate), A. Caterer, J. A. Hartley, E. W. Hawker, G. A. Labatt, Geo. Sutherland, J. J. Stuckey, W. Symon, and W. A. E. West-Erskine.

Mr. BARLOW, in moving the adoption of the statutes and regulations, spoke generally in support of them and dwelt at length with the latter, which he favorably criticised, and invited the senate to adopt them. The scheme, he said, had been approved of by the council of the Law Association; and it was hoped that if it should prove a success the examinations under it might be allowed to take the place of those of the Supreme Court. The statutes and regulations were as follows:—

### STATUTES.—THE FACULTY OF LAW.

1. There shall be a faculty of law, consisting of any members of the council who shall be judges of the Supreme Court, of two other members of the council, to be annually appointed by the council, of the professors and lecturers in law, and of the dean of the professorial board.

2. The faculty shall advise the council upon all questions touching the studies, lectures, and examinations in laws. Notwithstanding anything contained in the third chapter of the statutes, the faculty shall (subject of the approval of the council), arrange the days, hours, and places of all lectures and examinations in laws, and determine the subjects thereof.

3. The faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be dean of the faculty of law. The dean of the faculty of law shall be *ex officio* a member of the professorial board.

4. The dean shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the council, and (amongst others) the following:—He shall at his own discretion, or upon the written request of the chancellor or vice-chancellor, or of two members of the faculty, convene meetings of the faculty; he shall preside at the meetings of the faculty; subject to the control of the faculty, he shall exercise a general superintendence over its administrative business.

5. When the dean is absent from a meeting, the faculty shall elect a chairman for that occasion.

6. The registrar shall be the secretary of the faculty.

7. The council shall annually appoint a sufficient number of examiners, who, together with the professors and lecturers, shall constitute the board of examiners.

8. The appointment of examiners in the subjects necessary for admission to the bar shall be subject to approval by the judges of the Supreme Court.

9. The forgoing statutes and the following schedule of fees shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the council, of which notice shall be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette*.

Schedule of Fees.—The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance:—Entrance fee for students not intending to graduate in laws but intending to attend lectures or present themselves for examination in laws, 1*l.* 1*s.*; fees payable in each term by every student attending lectures in any subject included in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, for each subject, 1*l.* 1*s.*; examination fee for each subject, 15*s.*; fee for certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, 5*s.*; fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a student has passed at the three examinations in laws, 1*l.* 1*s.*; fee for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, 3*l.* 8*s.*

### REGULATIONS.

I. To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws any student must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the examination prior to each year.

II. The examinations shall be held in the first and third terms of each academical year.

III. At the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student, proceeding to that degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects:—  
1. Roman law. 2. The law of property. The papers to be set in Roman law shall contain passages in Latin, which the students shall be required to translate. No student will be allowed to pass in Roman law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.



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IV. At the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws every student proceeding to that degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects:—1. Jurisprudence. 2. Constitutional law. 3. The law of obligations.

V. At the third examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws every student proceeding to that degree shall be required to satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects:—1. International law. 2. The law of wrongs (civil and criminal). 3. The law of procedure.

VI. Students who in accordance with the regulations pass the examinations in the law of property, constitutional law, the law of obligations, the law of wrongs (civil and criminal), and the law of procedure, and fulfil all other conditions prescribed by the statutes and regulations shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects.

VII. A student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect.

VIII. Schedules fixing the books and detailed subjects of study and examination shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.

IX. Any student may present himself for examination in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance on lectures, but no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many terms as shall constitute one academical year, except in cases in which attendance on lectures may have been dispensed with by special order of the Council; or, the student is articled to a practitioner of the Supreme Court whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University. The examination need not be passed in the same academical year in which the lectures have been attended, nor need the terms constituting an academical year be all kept in one and the same year.

X. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University lectures in any subject unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the council.

XI. The names of the students passing each examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each. The names of all other students passing in any subject shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects in which each student has passed. The council shall transmit a copy of the above-mentioned lists to the Chief Justice or (if the Chief Justice be absent from Adelaide, or if there be no Chief Justice) to the senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing regulations, any matriculated student who shall, before the 31st day of December, 1885, have passed the intermediate or final examination prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws on completing the second and third years of the course for that degree, and on passing the examination proper to each of those years. Provided that at the examination in such second year he shall pass in Roman law, which he may substitute for jurisprudence.

XIII. Notices by students of their intention to present themselves for examination must reach the registrar not more than six weeks and not less than one calendar month before the commencement of the examination.

Mr. F. AYERS seconded.

Dr. J. W. SMITH moved the following amendment:—"That the subjects of examination be as follows, in lieu of those stated in clauses 3, 4, and 5 of the regulations:—  
First year—1. The institutes of Justinian; 2. The elements of the law of real and personal property. Second year—1. Constitutional law; 2. The law of contracts. Third year—1. The law of real and personal property and conveyancing; 2. The law of wrongs, civil and criminal; 3. Procedure; 4. The points of difference between South Australian and English law; 5. Private international law, subject to the option of the candidate to postpone any two of the third year's subjects, and to offer himself to be examined in them at a subsequent examination, and to omit clause 6.

Mr. G. LABATT seconded.

Mr. W. SYMON and Mr. J. J. STUCKEY supported the motion.

Mr. BARLOW, the mover, asked Dr. Smith to withdraw his amendment in consideration of the fact that the scheme had been thoroughly gone into and approved by the council, which was really the executive body of the senate; and especially as the amendment had not been supported by gentlemen present.