



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES



The main building at Kensington, in the eastern suburbs of Sydney.

The University of New South Wales

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAX DUPAIN ———

The University was incorporated in 1949 by Act of the New South Wales Parliament—initially under the name of “The New South Wales University of Technology”—to help meet the growing demand in Australia for scientists and technologists, through the provision of expanded means of advanced training and research.

Early in 1958 the University Council indicated its willingness to extend the activities of the University to include the provision of courses leading to degrees in medicine and arts and, accordingly, the Incorporating Act was amended by the University of New South Wales Act, 1958, to provide the Council with the necessary powers to offer instruction, initiate research and award degrees in these fields and to change the name of the University to “The University of New South Wales.” This Act took effect from 7th October, 1958. Arts courses will commence in 1960, while medical courses should commence in 1961.

The objects of the University as set out in the Incorporating Act, as amended, are:—

- (a) The provision of facilities for higher specialised instruction and advanced training in the various branches of technology and science in their application to industry and commerce; and
- (b) the aiding by research and other suitable means of the advancement and development of science in its application to industry and commerce; and

- (c) to provide instruction and carry out research in the disciplines of humane studies and medicine and in such other disciplines as the Council may from time to time determine.

Consequent to its new power to conduct courses in medicine the University Council has taken preliminary steps towards the establishment of a Medical Faculty on twenty-five acres of land, acquired in December, 1959, adjacent to the main site at Kensington.

The governing body of the University is the Council, which is representative of Parliament, industry and commerce, agriculture, the trade unions, technical education, professional bodies, the University of Sydney and of the University's own professorial and teaching staff and its undergraduates and graduates.

The principal academic bodies of the University are the Professorial Board and the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Commerce and Arts.

The Faculty of Medicine is in the process of formation. The Professorial Board is charged with the duty of furthering and co-ordinating the work of Faculties and Departments, of encouraging scholarship and research and of considering the studies and discipline of the University. The respective

Faculties are responsible for the supervision of teaching and for examining in the subjects with which they are concerned and for considering and reporting to the Professorial Board upon all matters relating to the studies, lectures, examinations and degrees of the Faculty.

The University offers a wide range of courses in the principal scientific and technological disciplines, leading to the award of first degrees in Science, Engineering, Surveying and Building. Courses are also offered leading to first degrees in the fields of Architecture, Commerce and Arts.

The courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science are: Science, Optometrical Science, Applied Chemistry, Leather Chemistry, Metallurgy, Wool Technology, Textile Technology, Applied Psychology, Chemical Engineering, Fuel Technology, Industrial Chemistry, Plastics and Rubber Technology, Food Technology and Industrial Arts.

The Bachelor of Engineering degree may be taken in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Industrial and Mining Engineering, and in Applied Geology and Naval Architecture. The degree of Bachelor of Commerce may be obtained in Accountancy, Economics, Applied Psychology, Industrial Relations, Statistics and Wool Commerce.

In the Faculty of Arts the degree of Bachelor may be taken by selecting courses from the following groups: language and literature, history and politics, the social sciences, philosophy and mathematics, and the natural sciences.

Most of the University's degree courses are available on a full-time and a part-time basis. In general the full-time courses in scientific and technological studies extend over four years, while part-time students in these fields usually attend the University for seven years. The full-time courses in Arts and Commerce may be completed in not less than three years of full-time study with a fourth year for honours. Part-time Commerce students may complete their degree in a minimum of five years study with a

sixth for honours. Arts is not offered as a part-time course.

Two features are emphasised in the planning of most first degree courses of the University of New South Wales. The first is the inclusion of industrial experience as an essential part of the courses to supplement the laboratory and lecture-room work at the University. In the Faculty of Engineering this practical work occupies five months in each of the first three years, and is supervised and organised to suit the stage and syllabus of each course of study. A different pattern obtains in the Faculty of Science where, for example, in the case of Applied Chemistry, the first and second years are full-time at the University, while the third and fourth years are part-time at the University concurrently with appropriate industrial employment.

Secondly, in all courses of the University a certain amount of time is devoted to the study of subjects of a general educational character outside the student's particular field. Students in faculties other than Arts study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students take two courses in scientific subjects. These courses are designed to broaden the experience and interests of the student and thus to assist him to take the place in contemporary affairs for which he is otherwise qualified.

Since 1951 the University has provided instruction on behalf of the Department of Technical Education in a large number of part-time diploma courses, leading to the award of Associateship of Sydney Technical College. Progressive revision of this system encouraged more students to proceed to a degree. Both the University and the Department have now agreed that a number of diploma courses should be abandoned in view of the duplication in training facilities resulting from both diploma and part-time degree courses in the one area. Other diploma courses are being revised in order that, on completion of these courses, a new award of B.Sc.(Tech.) may operate from 1961.

The University provides facilities for students to proceed to the higher degrees of Master of Science, Master of Engineering, Master of Architecture and Master of Commerce. The requirements for the award of any one of these degrees may normally be completed over two years and include the preparation of a thesis which embodies the result of an original investigation. The University also offers courses leading to the award of the degree of Master of Technology. The requirements of this degree involve the successful completion of courses of advanced lectures and a project, and usually involve one year of full-time study or two years of part-time study. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be awarded in the Faculties of Science, Technology, Engineering Commerce and Architecture and usually involves three years' work.

At Sydney, the University is housed on two main sites. The permanent site of the University is in the Sydney suburb of Kensington where the larger part of the University's academic and administrative activities are carried out. The Engineering Schools and a large part of the Chemistry School are located in the grounds of Sydney Technical College, at Broadway. There has been considerable building activity at Kensington over the last few years and the rate of development on this site will be accelerated in the immediate future.

The University's Act of Incorporation gives the Council power to establish colleges and departments within the State of New South Wales. In 1951 action was taken under this authority to establish a college of the University at Newcastle which now provides a wide range of the University's degree courses, both full-time and part-time. Courses leading to a degree of Arts are also offered at the College.

Instruction in a number of science and engineering courses is also provided in the country centres of Wollongong, Broken Hill, Orange and Lithgow, where the University's staff and equipment are housed in the technical colleges in these centres.

To round out this brief picture, some figures are appended.

STUDENTS

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Full-Time Degree | 1,516 |
| Part-time Degree or Diploma | 4,078 |
| Conversion (Diploma to Degree) | 168 |
| Higher Degree | 363 |
| Total | 6,125 |

(Female Students 328)

(Overseas Students 371)

INCOME (Revenue)

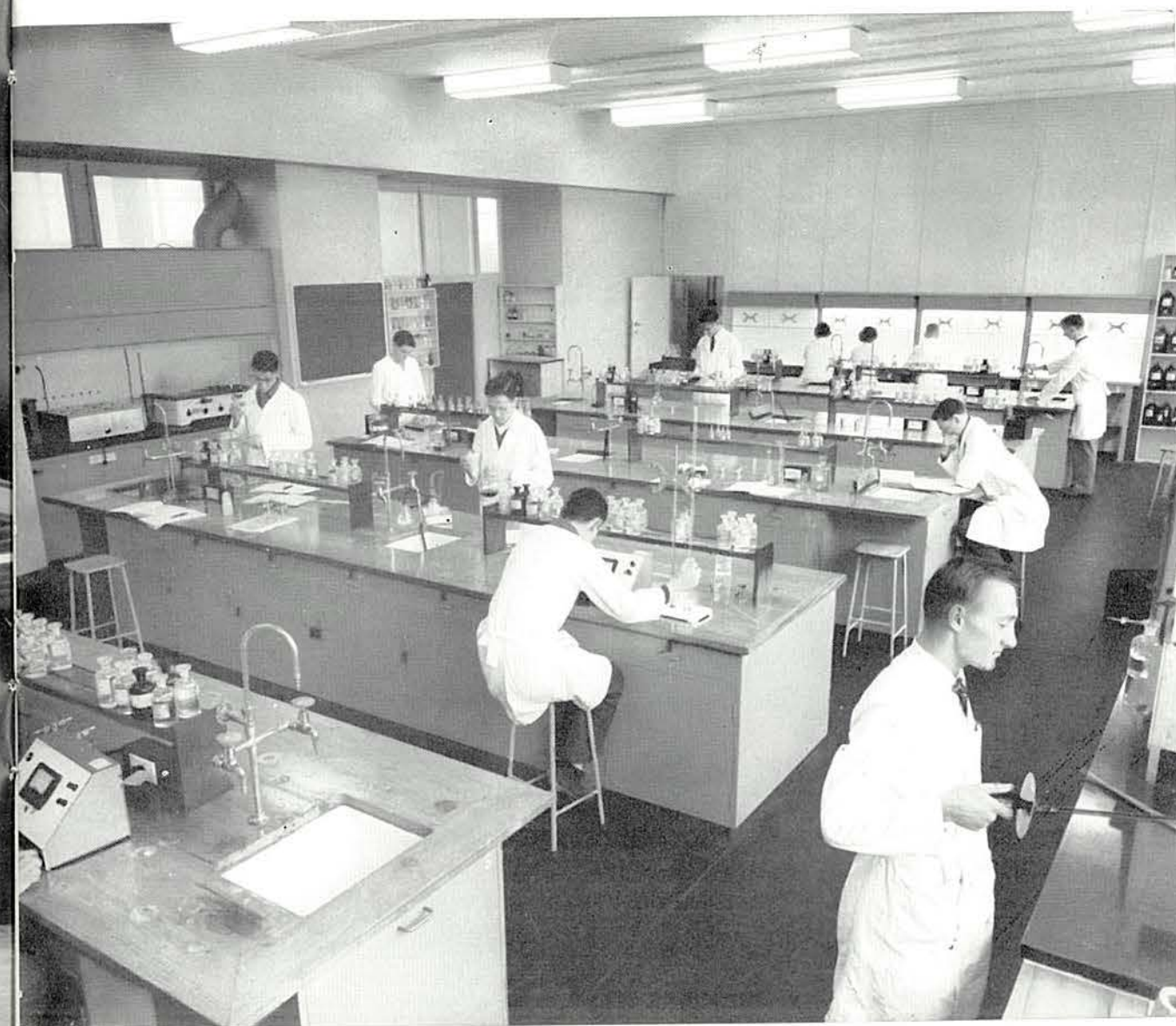
| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1958 £2,060,848.0.0. | |
| Government of New South Wales | 68.1% |
| Federal Government | 16.2% |
| Fees and other sources | 15.7% |

STAFF

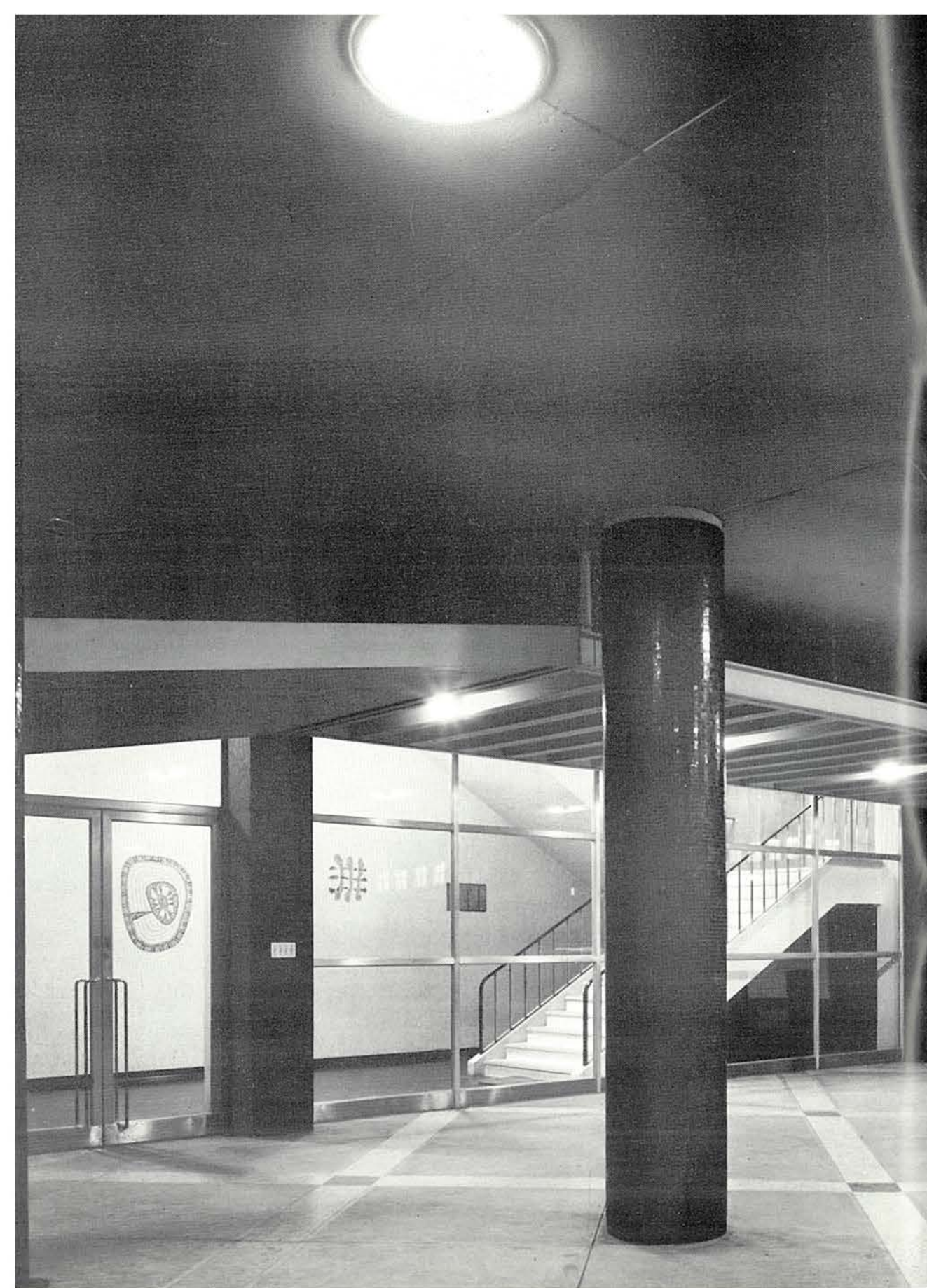
Full-time Instructional

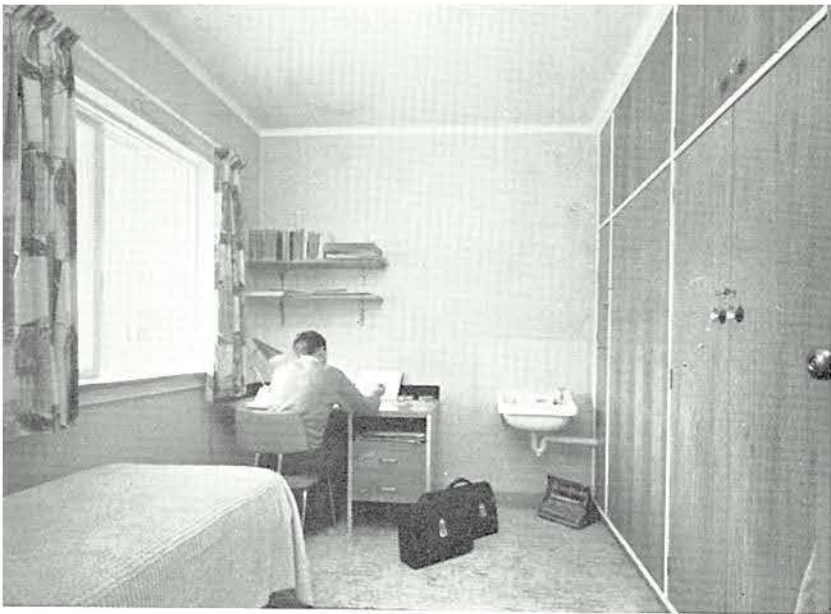
| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Professors | 23 |
| Associate Professors | 24 |
| Senior Lecturers | 125 |
| Supervising Lecturers | 6 |
| Lecturers | 268 |
| Laboratory Managers | 5 |
| Technical Officers | 78 |
| Teaching Fellows | 46 |
| | 575 |

**laboratory
analytical
chemistry**



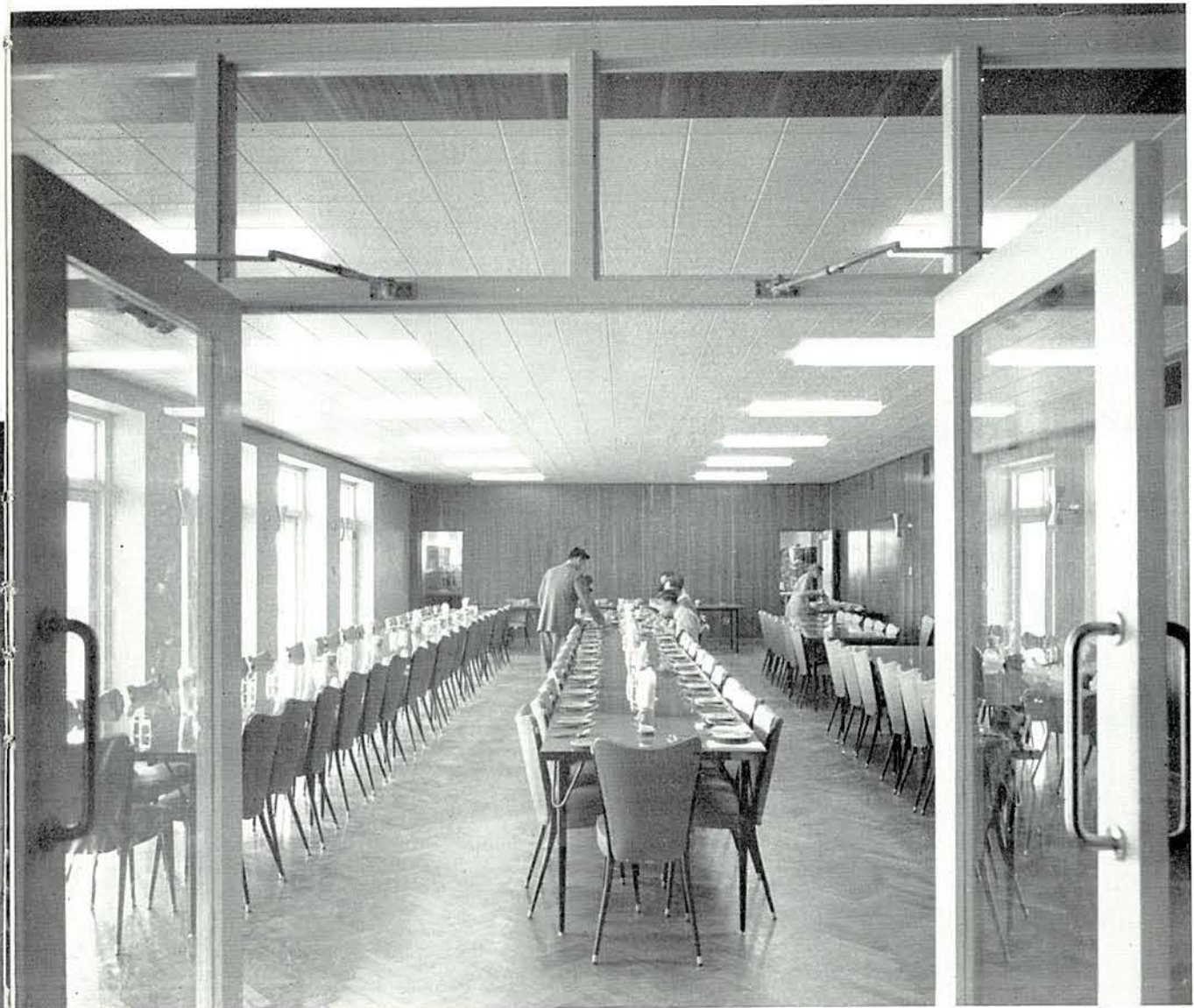
**(opposite)
entrance to dalton chemistry
building and library**

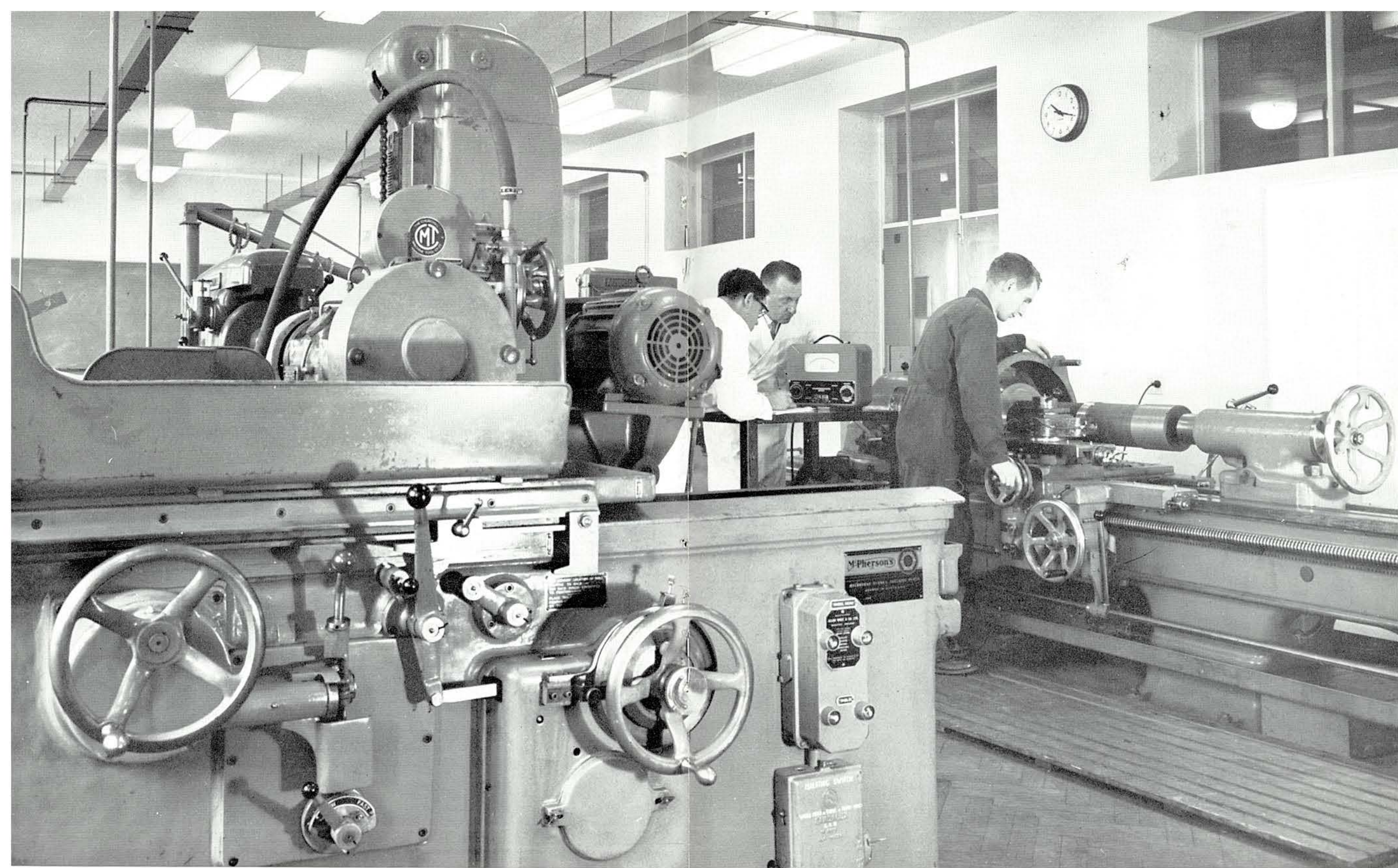




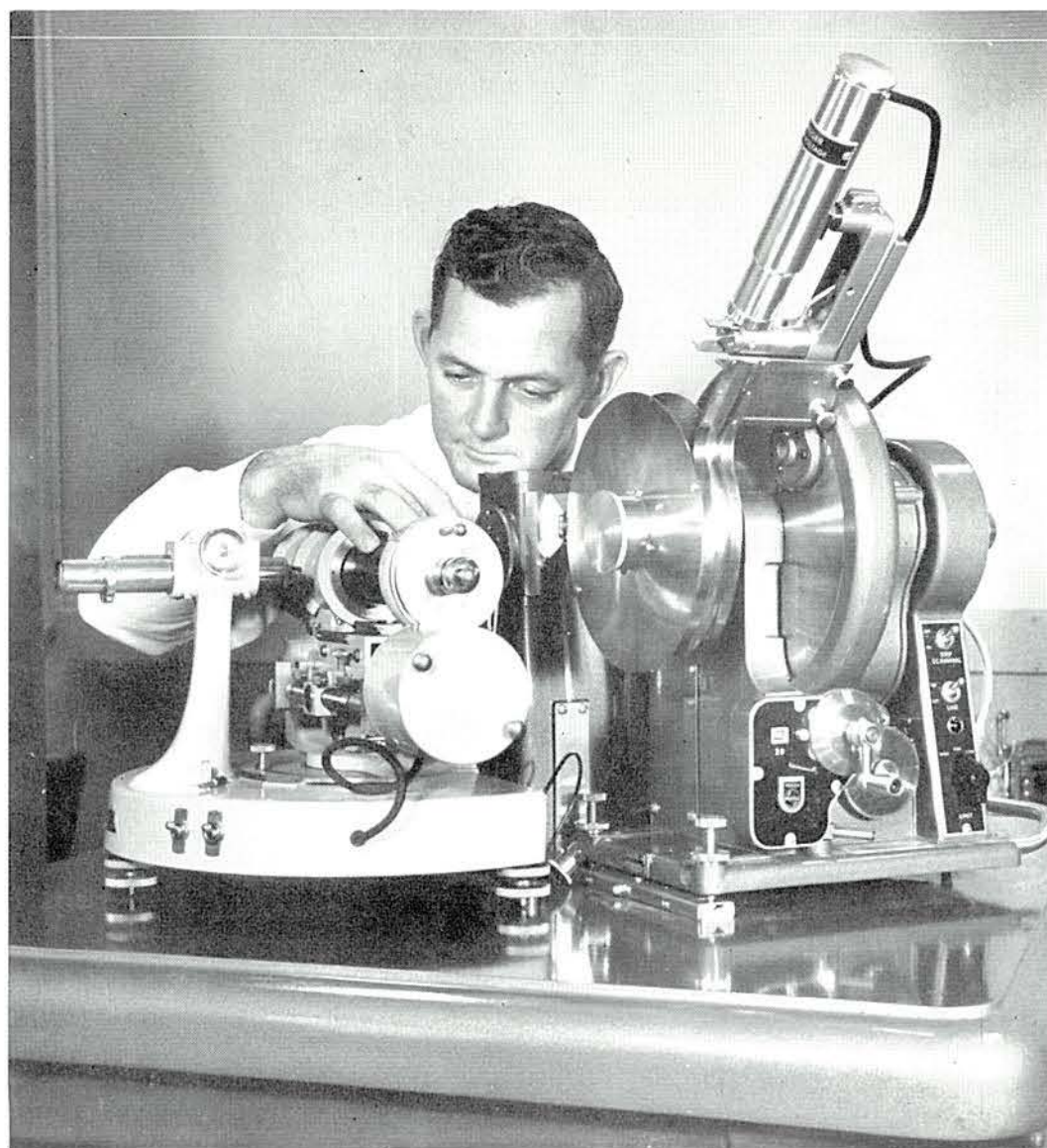
BASSER

COLLEGE

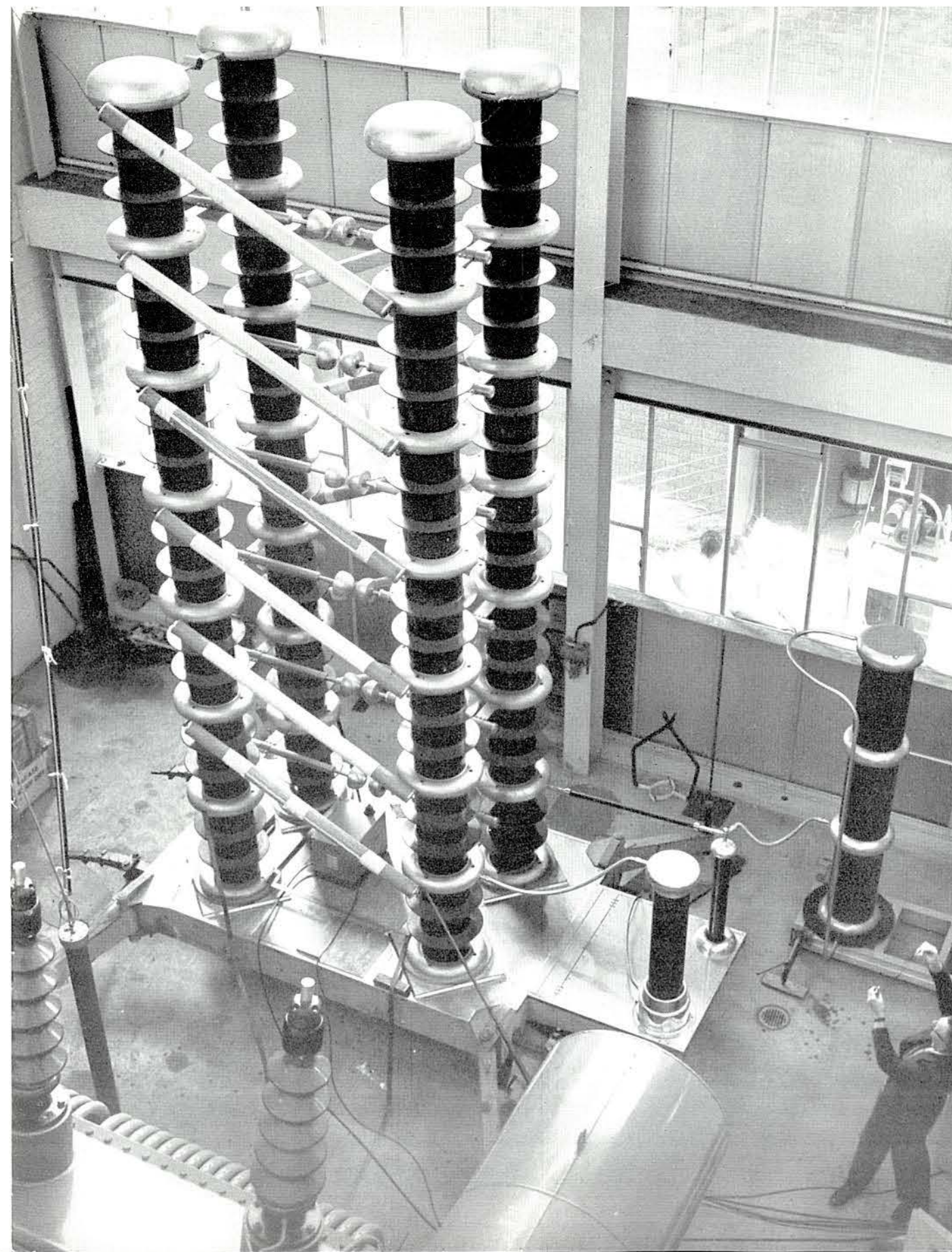




metal cutting laboratory



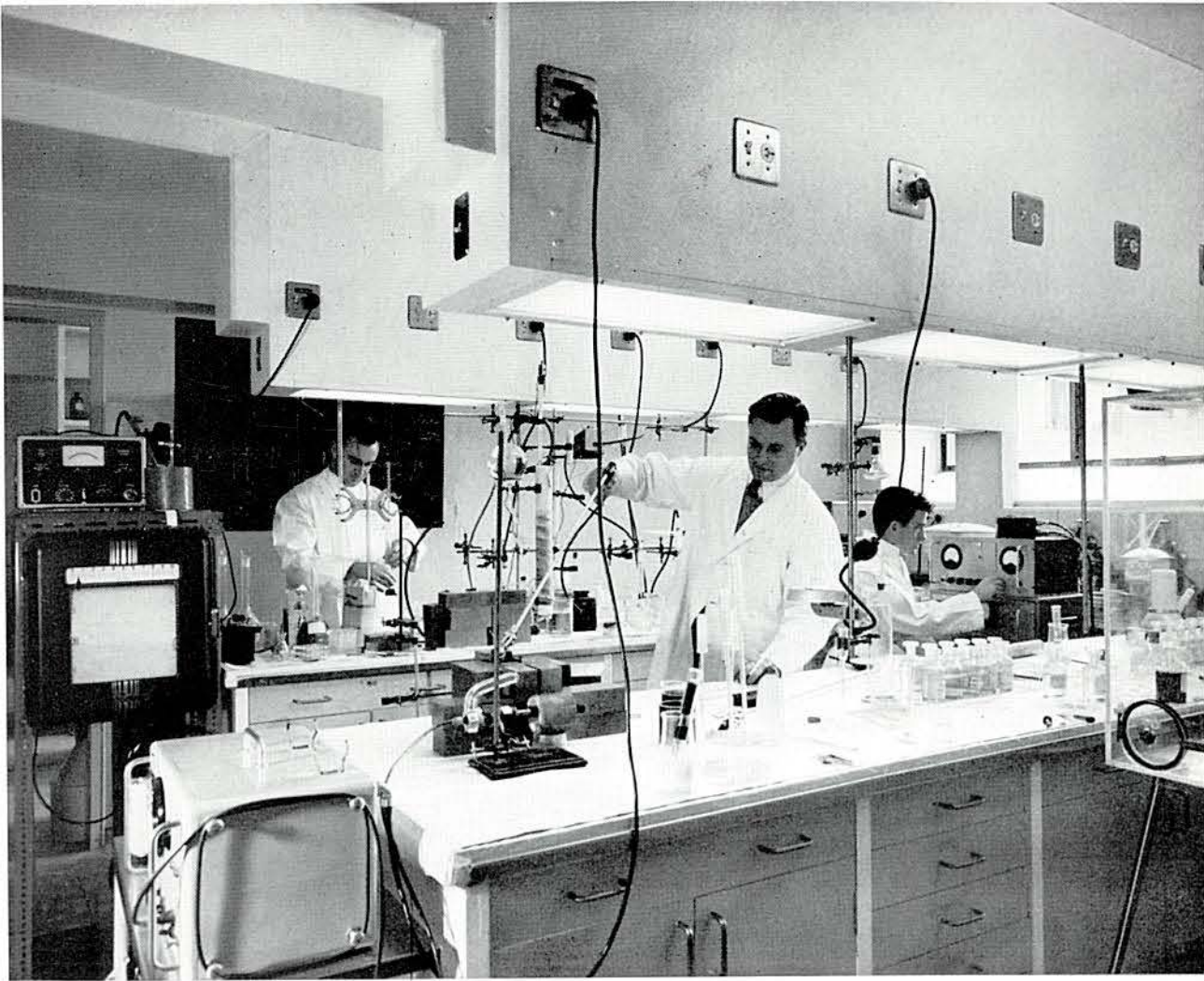
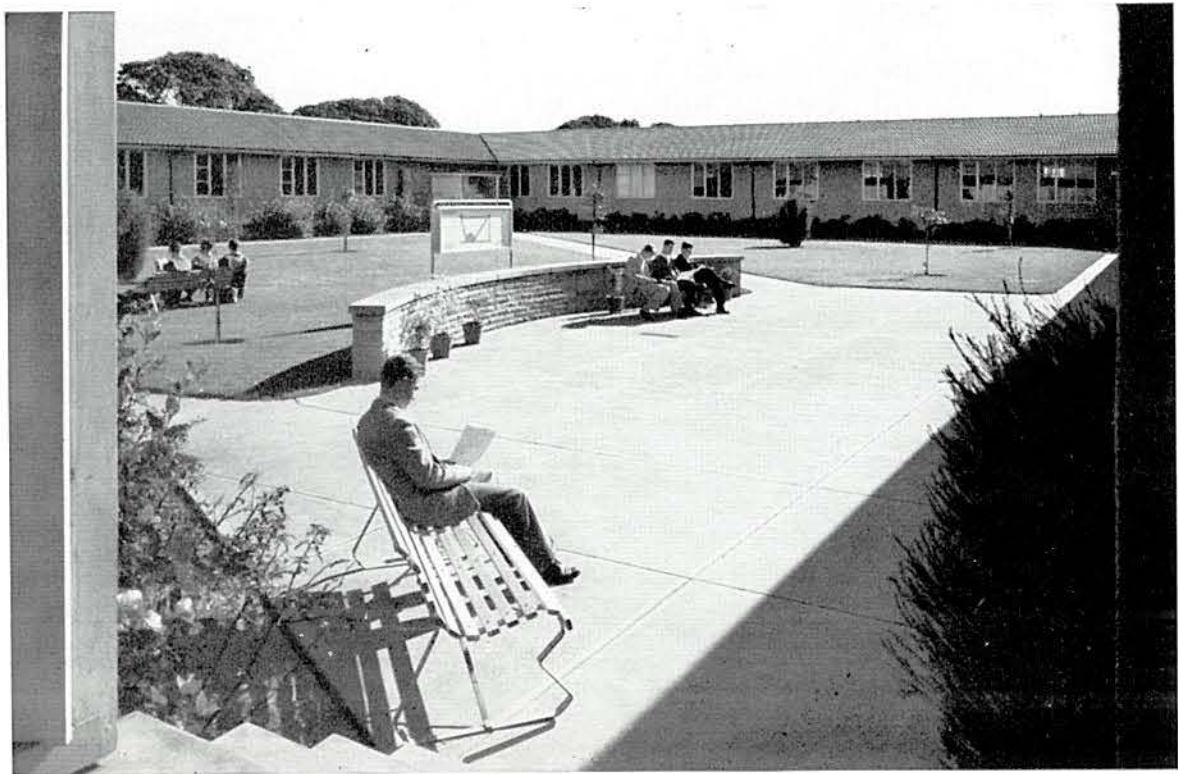
x-ray diffractometer



high voltage impulse generator



commerce building



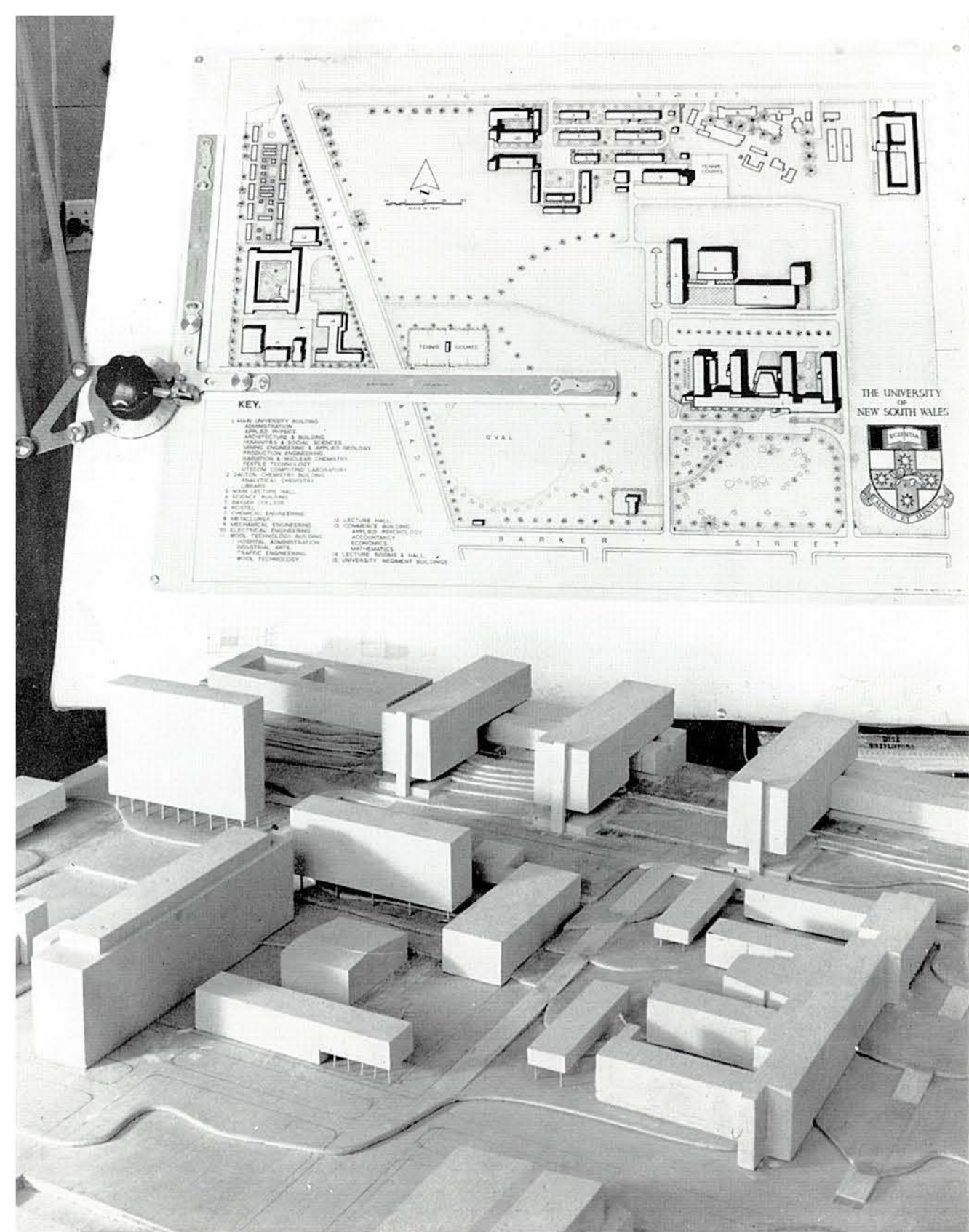
nuclear and radiation chemistry



foyer, main building



construction



the present buildings and a future plan