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The University pass list gives further confirmation of the brilliant scholastic career of the Premier's only daughter, Miss Mary Barwell. Only 18 in May last, she has already won honours which might be envied by students many years her senior. The achievement is all the more splendid because of Miss Barwell's modesty and engaging girlishness. She entered Girton House School during 1915 (its foundation year), and her successes have maintained a notable standard—Junior, 1919—English (credit), modern history (credit), Latin (credit), French (credit), physiology (credit), botany, arithmetic, algebra, geometry (exhibition gained), same subjects, with five credits. Senior, 1921.—English, modern history, Latin (credit), French (credit), physiology (credit), algebra, and arithmetic, geometry, and trigonometry; eight subjects, with three credits. University Higher Public.—French (first on honours list), Latin (second on honours list), and English literature. University, 1923.—Bachelor of Arts honours course, first class, in first and second year's French first class in first and second year's Latin second class in modern history; recommended this year for the Andrew Scott prize for Latin.

"Every few years there has been a marked development here. The council has always consisted of men who have had the future of the institution at heart. And the teaching staff has always been efficient and has looked for development. There seems to be something about the University that has attracted and kept men. Most of the men on the staff have preferred to remain here rather than take more lucrative offers elsewhere.

"The foresight of the Government in providing a permanent subsidy of 5 per cent. yearly on all endowments has done much to help us.

"As far as our standard in degree courses is concerned, I may state that it is undoubtedly high. This is shown by the fact that graduates from every faculty have been able to hold their own with world competition. Many of them have obtained high and distinct positions.

"During my visit to England and the Continent in 1911 I visited many universities with the object of obtaining useful information regarding administration. So far as a layman could judge there was nothing to be envious of, except, perhaps, the glorious traditions and beauties of Oxford and Cambridge.

"We have one great drawback, Collegiate life is lacking, but in the near future it seems that this will be remedied."

Volunteering for service with the 28th North-West Canadian Battalion, he proceeded to France, and in 1917 was appointed divisional bandmaster. Mr. Foote's band was the first to cross the Rhine with the army of occupation. Following demobilisation he resumed his professional career in London, and conducted grand opera at the Royal Surrey Theatre. While thus employed he was offered positions in Canada, South Africa, and South Australia. "I chose sunshine and fruit," he said.



Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M.

temptation is greater than the resisting power, it behoves society, in self-defence, to adopt such measures as will reinforce the power of resistance and overbalance the potency or potentiality of the temptation. Humanitarians have sometimes questioned the right of society to inflict punishment. Thus Tolstoi says:—"By what right do some people punish others, whilst the punishers are just like those whom they punish?" Here there are two fallacies: first, the punishers are not like the punished, any more than law-abiding citizens are like violators of the law; secondly, if one person is to be allowed to hurt another with impunity, why should society collectively be denied the same right. Such views as those of Tolstoi involve self-contradiction; if we attempted to follow them, society (which has taken thousands of years to evolve) would be reduced to primitive savagery and chaos.

Grounds of Punishment

In the earliest communities there is no punishment proper, which is due to the organisation of society, another institution of law and a ruling authority. The original ground of punishment proper was expiation or purging of pollution; hence the usual infliction of mutilation and death. This aim has also been claimed in modern times: as crime was considered a disturbance of the moral or divine order, so punishment was intended to restore the balance, and involved a penance, atonement, or purgation. Owing to difficulties in the expiation theory, the principle of retribution was in course of time substituted: this meant the "lex talionis," eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth. Here the basis is vengeance, and mere vengeance is not sanctioned by reason. Vindictive punishment usually exceeds justice. Expiation and retribution were already condemned by early teachers, such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Seneca, who advocated deterrence and reformation as the proper aims of punishment. To reject merely vindictive punishment does not, of course, necessarily imply the suppression of righteous indignation. Indeed, righteous indignation on the part of the public is a most valuable factor in the repression and prevention of crime.

Deterrence and Reformation

The fear of punishment operates as a moral agency, in the hour of temptation. It affords a new motive for readjusting the conflict between the impulse and resistance. Another object of punishment is prevention of crime, in the sense of disabling the criminal, so as to make it impossible for him to continue or repeat his offence. Hence the use of the death penalty, imprisonment, and, formerly, exile. But with the insistence on reformation, as an aim of penal administration, an enormous advance was made in penological science and in the attitude of the community towards criminals. Whether crime is a disease or not, the reformatory object is the best and highest. Punishment is not really deterrent to the offender, if it is not reformatory; as a deterrent, it influences the motives; as reformatory, it influences the character, which involves also the motives. But is the reformatory object alone adequate? It cannot apply to incorrigibles. Further, one who commits a serious offence (for example, murder) might be released after a brief imprisonment, whilst petty recidivists, such as drunkards, tramps, beggars, might be imprisoned for life, at the public expense. The conclusion, then, seems to be that, whilst something may be said for each of these theories, no one taken alone is appropriate.

Social Utility

Accordingly, as the true aim of punishment is complex, mindful of society as well as of the offender, it must include all the applicable elements derived from the various aims. Such a complex object may be described as social utility. Crime being anti-social conduct, punishment is to be applied for the purpose of social defence, security, and well-being; thus, questions of moral, religious, or metaphysical responsibility become unnecessary, so that the only ground is social accountability. Hence the punishment imposed

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After an absence from South Australia extending over eight months, Sir Joseph and Lady Verco returned home by the R.M.S. Arkunda, which arrived from London on Saturday. Sir Joseph said his health had improved by the sea voyage. In England he attended the 800th anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he was house physician 47 years ago. Sir Joseph was also present at the annual conference of the British Medical Association at Portsmouth in July last.

Dr. A. A. Lendon, who held the position of lecturer in obstetrics in the University of Adelaide for 38 years intimated to the Council of the University yesterday that he would not apply for re-appointment. As a mark of appreciation for services rendered it was resolved to grant him the title of Lecturer in Obstetrics "honoris causa."

It is understood that Mr. F. W. Eardley, B.A., who has been accountant at the University since 1900, and who was appointed assistant registrar in 1911, will be appointed in the room of Mr. G. R. Hodge, registrar, whose resignation was announced yesterday. Mr. Hodge will retire in February on a pension, after 40 years' service.

His work here needs no eulogy. His conductorship of the South Australian Orchestra has placed that body in the front rank. Reconstruction of the Tramways Symphonic Band, and the formation of the Conservatorium Students' Orchestra were both works which entitle him to much praise. Mr. Foote is an active member of a society founded by Handel.

THE NEWS

SATURDAY: DECEMBER 1, 1923.

PUNISHMENT

(By Professor Coleman Phillipson.)

In last Saturday's "News" I dealt with the question of criminal responsibility, and I urged that criminality, in general, cannot be properly regarded as disease. I pointed out, also, that the claim made by some people in regard to the influence of heredity and environment in the production of crime is grossly exaggerated, and that the excessive sentimentalism, which is sometimes manifested in favor of social malefactors, is as pernicious as it is unjustifiable. In any case, even if crime is deemed to be the result of disease, defect, or abnormality, society has none the less the right to punish criminals.

Right to Punish

I am not now concerned with the insane criminal, who is not aware of the nature of his act, and does not know he is doing wrong. I am considering the vast majority of offenders who know what they are about, who understand the difference between right and wrong, and who usually would be able to restrain themselves if a policeman were near them. Whether these offenders are quite normal persons or more or less abnormal, they are lacking in self-restraint, and have not sufficient regard for the rights of others. Hence it is necessary to give them, by means of punishment, a special inducement to exercise adequate self-restraint and show respect for the rights of their fellow-creatures. In other words, as crime follows when the force of the

**'VARSITY GROWTH
OLD DAYS RECALLED
Collegiate System Needed**

With reluctance the resignation of Mr. C. R. Hodge as registrar of the University was yesterday accepted by the council. His retirement, which does not take place until February, has been caused by indifferent health. It is expected that Mr. F. W. Eardley, assistant registrar, will succeed him. When Mr. Hodge was called on today he was packing his bowls into his bag, intent on a good afternoon's sport. But he admitted that he did not feel so much like sport as a rest. Angling is his other hobby. He became reminiscent. "When I joined this staff in 1884," he began, "there were not more than 100 undergraduates here, and the only degrees available were those in Arts and Law. Today we have a roll of 2,000 students who can take degrees in any course. Forty years ago the total fees paid by students was £880. Last year it was £21,453. "In the good old days we had a staff of four professors and two lecturers, myself, a clerk, and a caretaker. Mr. W. Fuller, who was a laboratory assistant, is still with us, and is now a lecturer in histology in the medical school. We have 171 names on the pay roll, and the professors have grown from four to 15.

"The building then was enclosed by a galvanised iron fence, and the northern end of the grounds belonged to the wilds. The quiet of the place could be felt. There were no trams to disturb us, and the hall was like the cloisters of a cathedral—cold and silent. Now the whole of the buildings are alive, both day and night.

At a meeting of the University Council yesterday Professor G. C. Henderson, who has been in the chair of history since 1902, tendered his resignation in consequence of a breakdown in health. The Council expressed its esteem for Professor Henderson, and appreciation of his work, and accepted the resignation with great regret. As a mark of appreciation it was resolved to appoint Professor Henderson Emeritus Professor.

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Notable Musician

Inability of Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., to settle down to his father's business as a florist and nurseryman, and an inborn love for music, gave Adelaide a fine musician, a master of control, and a moving force in the advancement of the arts.

Born near Wimbourne, Dorsetshire, in 1880, Mr. Foote made his first appearance in public at the age of 11 years as choir boy in the parish church of Hampreston. Two years later he played the clarinet in the Wimbourne Philharmonic Orchestra. Study of the violin and clarinet was begun at 17 years under Mr. John Randall, L.R.A.M.

Hearing the Grenadier Guards Band, he was obsessed with the idea of being one of them. He joined the Scots Guards in '97. Five years later a scholarship, offered by the Royal College of Music, was won from 400 competitors. He secured his diploma and was offered a position with the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Four years later he was selected by the Royal Opera Syndicate to become a member of the Royal Opera Orchestra, Covent Garden.

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