

Bould

Heredity and Criminal Type

Secondly, others hold that the criminal is simply a product of heredity. This view obviously disregards social and educative influences, and the various processes by which an hereditary handicap is very often overcome; and frequently it is a mere arbitrary assumption. Connected with this theory is the assertion that there is a distinctive criminal class or type.

The anthropological school of criminology, headed by Lombroso, the Italian alienist, speaks of "instinctive" or "born" criminals, foredoomed to a life of crime, and distinguished by various physical traits, especially in physiognomy. This theory is as erroneous as it is dangerous. It is erroneous because of the haphazard generalisations, and the omission to define a normal, law-abiding man. It is dangerous, because there may be a tendency to use the different physical marks as evidence of criminal conduct, and to take the word "criminal," which is a purely conventional sign, to stand for a race of men distinct biologically, facially, mentally, morally, with the brand of Cain upon them, inhuman, monsters, predestined to evil and social hostility. Besides, does the peculiar physical and mental constitution lead to crime, or do criminal activities bring about a certain look or certain physical characteristics?

Dr. Goring's investigations have entirely overthrown Lombroso's view, and have revealed a wider physical divergence between Oxford graduates and Cambridge graduates than between criminals and either of these.

Theory and Sentimentalism

A special danger of regarding crime as disease and sentimentalising on criminals as predestined to crime, is that it negatives personal responsibility, and puts them on the same basis as patients at a hospital, and lunatics at an asylum.

The criminal's trouble is moral and social, and is due to the extreme form of selfishness which disregards the rights of his fellow-creatures. Further, the criminal makes use of this view as a pretext and excuse for his doings, and lays the blame on society or his forbears.

The notion that he could not help yielding to temptation weakens, through the influence of suggestion, the power of resistance in the hour of temptation. Finally, the criminal comes to believe it, and so sets himself all the more against society and its laws, and is the more strongly induced to prey upon his neighbours.

Registered 27. 11. 23

JAPANESE APPEAL FOR BOOKS

To Repair Universities Losses.

To the Editor.

Sir—The following letter has been received by Professor W. Mitchell, President of the League of Nations Union, South Australian branch. The Vice-Chancellor and the professors of the University are supporting this appeal. Books suitable for university or public libraries may be sent to the University care of Professor H. Darnley Naylor. As the cost of carriage will be considerable, the executive will gratefully acknowledge any subscriptions sent for the Japanese Book Fund, League of Nations Union office, Industrial Building, 55 King William street.

I am, sir, &c.,
J. HOWARD VAUGHAN,
Chairman of Executive.

(From the League of Nations Association of Japan.)

Dear Sir—The terrible earthquake of September 1, 1923, which visited Tokio, Yokohama, and vicinity, and no less terrible conflagration occurring in more than 72 different places, subsequently have destroyed nearly half of Tokio and the whole of Yokohama. In Tokio alone about one million and five hundred thousand people (about 65 per cent. of the total population of the city) were made homeless; nearly four hundred thousand houses (about 65 per cent. of the total number) were burnt down; and the number of the dead and wounded swelled to more than one hundred and fifty thousand. Thus, these two cities were reduced to a huge pile of ruins, totally stripped of their former glory.

The Government and people of Japan very deeply appreciate and are full of gratitude toward the nations for their profound sympathy and generous aid. The association hopes to give a full account of these facts in the October number of its official magazine for the information of the general public. The international co-operation and mutual aid have been fully demonstrated in this catastrophe, by which fact we are more than ever encouraged in our conviction in the practicability of the ideals of the world unity, and in our determination to work to the best of our ability for their realization.

You are well aware of the fact that the third Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a resolution in which the principle that the world's civilization can be best promoted by the co-operation of intellectual workers of different nations was enunciated. It is hardly possible to make any numerical estimate of the magnitude of the loss befallen the cultural side of our life, but the immensity of the disaster will be realized when we consider that about one million and five hundred thousand volumes of books which were deposited in the public libraries and in those of the Tokio Imperial University and of five other universities in Tokio—the centre of civilization of Japan—were reduced to ashes. Moreover, many of those lost books have stood as a medium through which the civilizations of the West and the East freely commingled. This latter fact makes the loss all the more lamentable as it is the world-wide one. Our association set on foot the movement of collecting books in order to redeem this fearful loss. Therefore, the League of Nations Association of Japan will greatly appreciate the efforts of your association in securing contributions of books and other kinds of publications whereby the rehabilitation of the intellectual life in Japan may be facilitated. Thanking you in advance for all your courtesies and assistance in this matter, we beg to remain—
Yours very truly, (Signed) E. SHIBUSAWA,
President the League of Nations Association of Japan.

Note.—Simultaneously with the loss of the 500,000 volumes of the library of the Tokio Imperial University, the libraries belonging to the Meiji University, Senshu University, University of Commerce, Higher Technical School, the Medical College of the Jikeikai, Nihon University, Women's Higher Normal School, and the Foreign Language School were totally burnt up. Regarding the public and city libraries, the 68,000 volumes of the Ohashi Library, the entire contents of the Hitotsubashi Library, together with several others, were completely burnt-up, making the total loss over one million. In addition to the above loss the schools and libraries in Yokohama were reduced to ashes. Hence the grand total of the lost books cannot be less than 1,500,000.

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"THE LITTLE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

ALL NATIONS CHUMS.

Miss Elsie Claxton and Miss Margaret Darnley Naylor.



MISS E. CLAXTON.

The All Nations Chums League, is, in Adelaide at least, a baby movement, almost the smallest and newest. Parents may even be apt to sigh at the sound of it, "Oh, another society, more collections!" And yet, you know, it means more than that. "The All Nations Chums movement" is the League of Nations Union in childish language, and what, after all, matters more than that children of this generation shall grow up in a faith and resolution which will make possible the permanent peace of the world? The honorary secretary, Miss Margaret Darnley Naylor explained its aims last week:

"The name," she said, "just grew up between us. Perhaps some day we will have something about the League of Nations for a sub-title. The movement aims at interpreting to children the ideals of the League, and fostering among them the spirit of international fellowship. To make these things real to children, you must appeal to their imagination. Lectures or pledges are not, by themselves, interesting enough. We want them to grow up without the idea that people of other countries are so many different kinds of wild animals. To show them something of the lives and games and homes of foreign children is to widen their ideas. When they see that Japanese children play games as they do, that Indian

children, too, are not so very different, that French and Italian, and Chinese little girls and boys all behave out of school much like young Australians—then something like a friendly feeling is possible. It is the unnatural barriers that lead to misunderstanding. At a summer school at Strassbourg University, I once saw for myself how happily Czech-Slavs, and French and Dutch, and English can live and work together."

"How is the committee going to work?" "First of all, we want to have regular meetings (for chums and adult members), at which there will be stories and songs and national dances, with pageants sometimes of the different nations. There will be a quarterly letter to members from headquarters, and then, too, the committee will establish a correspondence between members and children of other countries. Remember the fascination of a foreign letter! Through the League of Nations Union federation and the international organization of the National Councils of Women we intend to get into touch with kindred movements, such, for instance, as the Greatheart movement of Scotland, and international schools in Switzerland. The fourth of our aims is "Arrangement for helping all chums in times of need, to whatever country they belong," and here the officers hope to make the movement of service to the Starving Children Relief Funds.

To a small child to "see" something is much more impressive than any number of pious generalizations, and the committee have drawn up a programme with a fine regard for the natural tastes of childish nature.

"One of the things we want to do," said Miss Naylor, smiling, "is to create 'The League of Nations Fairy.' We want her to be as real a person as Santa Claus. The idea is that she helps children every-

where, no matter to what nation they belong, and is a 'Little Friend of all the World.' She has already appeared in some fairy stories. Then on December 8 there is to be an International Christmas tree for our members (any child can join the movement on payment of 6d., and there will be a small charge for admission). It will be something new and rather delightful in Christmas trees, for children are asked to come in national costumes, and there will be games and dances, music and recitations. Among others, Uncle Harry, of the old-time Sunbeam Society, once connected with The Register, will tell a story."

So great things will have their small beginning. To promise, as the young member must, "To think kindly of children of all nations" does not, perhaps, seem a very great thing; but when the smallest child goes at least one grown up will follow, and the League of Nations Union may have reason to be grateful to its godchild among movements.

Members of the committee are:—Miss Elsie Claxton, pro tem. Chairman, Mrs. Alderman, Mrs. Bean, Rev. Harold Gibb, Rev. Hale, Mrs. Frank Harrison, Mrs. Hotson, Mrs. Henshaw Jackson, Mrs. Carlisle McDonnell, Mrs. J. P. Moran, Miss Olsen, Mr. Riches, Miss Roach, Mrs. and Miss Robson, Miss Thomson, and Miss Darnley Naylor (hon. secretary, address—the University).

Advertised 27. 11. 23

CITY OF ADELAIDE

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The annual report of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Lewis Cohen) together with the reports of the town clerk and other corporation officers for 1923, was submitted to a meeting of the City Council on Monday. The Lord Mayor, in his report, states:—

Inter alia

University Sports Ground.

During the year ended December 31, 1922, the following expenditure, the part of the University of Adelaide sports, was incurred in connection with the University sports ground:—Water, £453 11/6; water rates, £157 18/; small expenses, £153 4/7. Total, £764 14/3.

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THE HOME ELDER SCHOLARSHIP.

From "LOVER OF MUSIC."—The Home Elder Scholarship for the encouragement of musical talent seems likely to become of no practical value to our local aspirants. The scholarship awarded to Miss Erica Chaplin over three years ago, has not been availed of right up to the present time. Owing to ill health, Miss Chaplin felt compelled to decline it. Last December Miss Helena Fisher was selected to fill her place; six months later she likewise declined it. The judge reported that if another scholarship had been available, it would undoubtedly have been awarded to Miss unhesitatingly. One would naturally think that steps would at once have been taken to acquaint the London College with the fact of Miss Fisher's retirement, together with the judge's report on Miss Grivell's suitability for the vacant scholarship. Surely there need be no hesitation in making this scholarship immediately available. I hope this may be realized by the responsible officials in Adelaide.

Advertised 27. 11. 23

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS

SUCCESS OF FIRST W.E.A. STUDENT.

About four or five years ago Dr. H. Heaton asked the Adelaide University to establish a diploma in Economics and Political Science. The University accepted the suggestion, and a syllabus was provided for a four years course, embracing Economics and Commercial History, advanced Economics, Political Science, and Constitutional History.

The Workers' Educational Association and the University Tutorial Classes joint committee provided a number of scholarships, and several students entered upon the course. A number of these students have kept on with the course, and the first student to be successful in gaining the diploma for Economics and Political Science is Mr. Victor Cromer, who by passing in his last subject—Constitutional History—this year gained the diploma, the first of the W.E.A. students to do so. Mr. Cromer last year gained a first in advanced Economics, his thesis for that year dealing with the question, "Has Trades Unions become a political movement?"

Other W.E.A. students who have passed this year in subjects connected with the diploma are:—Norman A. Cotterell, second in Economics and Commercial History, and third in Economic History; E. W. Pritchard, M. Locksley and R. Thomson, second in advanced Economics; W. Ham, H. G. Ophant, and W. W. Hutton, second in Political Science; and F. G. Carter and N. Cotterell, third in Political Science.