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advertised 26.11.23

Division I.—Smith, Ellen Grange; Spring-son, Victoria; Meiner, Sweet, Edith Lillian; Bett, Eleanor Richard; Thoday, Ivan Angus; Taylor, Herbert Richard; Thoday, Ivan Angus; Wemyss, Evelyn Eleanor Beatrice, B.A.; Whitburn, Jack; White, Clara Alma; Wicks, Bert; ram Arthur Edward; Williams, Enid Alice; Winwood, Gweneth Mildred; Wootton, Mavis; Wright, Larel Kathleen.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL HISTORY.—Part I. Economics and Commercial History.—Part I. Division I.—Cotterell, Norman Ashby. Economic History. Division I.—Cawte, Frederick George Nelson. Division III.—Cotterell, Norman Ashby. Advanced Economics. Division I.—Locksley, Maurice; Pritchard, Edgar Willie; Thomson, Robert. British Constitutional History. Division I.—None passed. Division II.—Rendell, Ian. Division III.—Cotterell, Norman Ashby; Cromer, Victor Eugene.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. Political Science. Division I.—Macghey, Mary Veta; Rendell, Alan. Division II.—Ham, William; Hutson, Walter William; Oliphant, Harold George. Division III.—Cawte, Frederick George Nelson; Leach, William Valentine.

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION. Principles of Secondary Education. Division I.—Berry, Frances Winifred, M.A.; Sharman, Florence Mary, M.A. Division II.—Burgess, Janie Frances, B.A.; Featherstone, Dora Bewlay, B.A. Division III.—Higginbottom, Edna Corlett, B.A. Thesis. Pass.—Sarman, Florence Mary, M.A.; Featherstone, Dora Bewlay, B.A. Hygiene. Division I.—Burgess, Frederick Martin, B.A. Division II.—Higginbottom, Edna Corlett, B.A.; Warren, Sidney Lilla, B.A.

the advantage of careful protection by an enthusiastic Board, who fought hard to obtain the reservation, and who may be relied upon to do their best to preserve its indigenous inhabitants from injury or molestation.

The distinctive fauna of Australia is in great jeopardy as the result both of the extension of settlement and the prevalent impulse in the hearts of many people to kill any wild thing moving which they may see, to say nothing of the campaigns carried on against vermin and other non-protected birds or animals which threaten orchards or crops. There are also certain individuals who defy the law, if they can do so without being caught, as the export of skins and feathers which ought not to be acquired can be accepted as a proof of their illegalities. In these circumstances the endeavor of the Board to acclimatise fauna from elsewhere at Flinders Chase will be watched with great interest, and the experiment now being tried with the amusing and affectionate native bears from Victoria will have such assistance as general good wishes can give. The koala will live in confinement away from its real habitat, as has been proved at Renmark, and the open spaces and sylvan privacy offered on Kangaroo Island ought to prove congenial. The bears will certainly be happier there than in a Zoo or in private possession in a contracted home. If the Board can keep the original inhabitants of the Chase, and can successfully supplement the bird and animal life there with quaint and rare aboriginal immigrants from elsewhere, they will be doing a great service to Australian natural history. That they are earnestly desirous of making Flinders Chase worthy of its benevolent and important object is beyond question, and they deserve to attain complete success. There are quite a number of Australians who have never seen a kangaroo except in captivity, and who are never likely to see marsupials or other native animals of the rarer kind, in the enjoyment of freedom, except in sanctuaries such as that which has been formed on Kangaroo Island.

AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Professor E. Harold Davies, Mus. Doc. left Adelaide by the Melbourne express on Saturday, en route to Tasmania, where he will conduct examinations in connection with the Australian Musical Examination Board. Dr. Davies will also lecture while away on "Some aspects of modern musical education." He expects to return on December 8.

The Australian Musical Examination Board represents the Universities of Melbourne, Adelaide, Queensland, and Western Australia, and the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music. Provision has been made for granting after examination the distinction of licentiate in music for teachers and executants. The list of examiners includes a number of names well-known through the Commonwealth. In the year 1921-22 there were 8,854 entries, and 7,272 passes in the different grades. This year there have been 12,000 candidates for examination. The object is "to assist and improve musical education by supplying an authoritative and reliable test of musical work from the most elementary to the highest grade." Examinations in each subject are, as far as practical, conducted by a specialist, and they are also held in different centres in which a sufficient number of candidates present themselves. The profits of the scheme are donated to the furtherance of musical education in the States in which it operates.

THE NEWS

SATURDAY: NOVEMBER 24, 1923.

IS CRIME A DISEASE?

(By Professor Coleman Phillipson.)

It has been suggested from time to time that criminality is a disease, and therefore that criminals, particularly habitual offenders, have no real responsibility for their unlawful acts.

At first sight there appears to be some truth in this view, especially if only certain limited classes of offenders are considered. But if we are to reach tenable conclusions that may be relied upon as safe guides in practice, careful discrimination, clear notions, and right interpretation are essential. The great surgeon, Sir James Paget, once pointed to an hysterical paralytic patient at a hospital, saying: "She says 'I cannot'; it looks like 'I will not'; it is 'I cannot will'." Are criminals in general to be regarded in the same way?

The Disease Theory

Those who hold the disease theory say that the conduct of criminals is entirely due to their diseased, defective, or abnormal condition. Appealing to the teachings of psychology and biology, they point out that every conscious act is due to an exertion of the will, that the will is determined by motives, that motives depend upon one's general condition—physical, anatomical, social, and mental disposition; in other words, that the character of feeling, thinking, and willing is due to one's personal condition, which has been imparted to the individual by his environment and heredity, without his having a say in the matter. Consequently it cannot be said that there are only two states—absolute normality and absolute insanity; there are, on the contrary, various intermediate gradations.

Can responsibility be imputed equally to such persons as epileptics, alcoholics, drug victims, sexual perverts, monomaniacs, and "fixed idea" victims, persons possessing a double personality (a kind of Jekyll and Hyde combination), those overcome by a fit of passion or emotional storm ("brain storm," as they say in America)? Of this disease theory two forms have been advanced.

Environment

In the first place, some people claim that these irregular, defective, or abnormal conditions, which lead inevitably to the commission of crime, are due to adverse social conditions in general and to the immediate environment in particular. Thus the responsibility for the criminal's act would be shifted to the community or society at large.

This view, however, is untenable. These circumstances may play a greater or lesser part, but they are not the only things to be considered. Adverse social conditions do not necessarily or inevitably force people to commit crime. The majority of people under such conditions remain honest and self-controlled; and, on the other hand, many people commit crime in countries and communities where social conditions are not really adverse, for example, Australia, New Zealand, etc. Moreover, to make society the scapegoat for the criminal's conduct is at once superficial, nugatory, and unfair.

Such a view is self-destructive, for, if applied consistently in practice it would lead to absurdity and chaos: If one member of society does a wrong, society is to blame and is the wrongdoer; if several members commit an offence, who is to be deemed the wrongdoer? If half of the population of a community commit an offence, who is then to be deemed the offender?

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FLINDERS CHASE.

Three members of the Fauna and Flora Board—Professors T. G. Osborn (hon. secretary) and Wood Jones, and Mr. J. C. Marshall—will leave for Kangaroo Island by the steamer Karatta to-day, accompanied by the Director of the Adelaide Museum (Mr. E. R. Waite). They will spend about a week on Flinders Chase, inspecting the work accomplished there, studying the animal and plant life on the reserve, and planning developments for the future. The party will take with them six native bears, which have been presented by the Fauna and Flora Board of Victoria, and some Cape Barren geese in order to liberate them within the protected area. Several mallee fowls will be sent over later on.

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RHODES SCHOLARS,

AUSTRALIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 24. The report of the executive of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for the year 1922-23, gives the following Australian and New Zealand results:—

Bachelor of Literature Degree.—Mr. Kershaw (New South Wales), Mr. Merrylees (Victoria).

Bachelor of Civil Law Degree.—Mr. Bailey (Victoria), Mr. Treatt (New South Wales), Mr. Barton (Western Australia).

Final Honors.—First class—Natural science.—Mr. Forey (South Australia), Mr. McCallum (New Zealand). Modern history.—Mr. Hancock (Australia). Second class—Literae humaniores.—Mr. Barbour (Queensland). Natural science.—Messrs. Clinch and Lilley (Tasmania). Jurisprudence.—Mr. Sinclair (Western Australia). Modern history.—Messrs. Airy and Richmond (New Zealand). Philosophy and politics.—Mr. Miller (New Zealand). Third class—Theology.—Mr. Ryburn (New Zealand).

Final Honors School of Chemistry Part I.—Mr. Coombs (South Australia), Mr. Richardson (Tasmania).

Appointments.—Mr. Beverdine (Victoria) demonstrator to Dr. Waynflete, professor of physiology; Mr. Jones, New Zealand, demonstrator to Dr. Wykeham, professor of physics.

FLINDERS CHASE.

The reservation of Flinders Chase on Kangaroo Island for the purpose of preventing the destruction of native fauna and flora gives promise of excellent results. There are no wild dogs or foxes to invade the sacred precincts, and the indiscriminate scattering of poison pellets for birds and rabbits is an unknown atrocity. The predatory bunny is fortunately non-existent, and if denizens of the enclosure come to grief in the process of doing harm to neighboring farmers they carry out their nefarious work at their own risk, though probably, in sympathy with the objects of the Flora and Fauna Board, the settlers will be merciful to marauders. A remote spot on an island well out of the range of mischievous boys and foolish people of an older growth should be an ideal sanctuary. The National Park at Belair, unfortunately, to judge by recent official complaints, is not entirely safe from the invasion of thoughtless or destructive persons in search of flowers, ferns, and other attractive things. Complete supervision is not so easily arranged there as in the Botanic Garden and other smaller public resorts, and "when the cat's away the mice will play." At Flinders Chase birds, beasts, and flowers will have none but natural enemies to fear, and they will also have



Prof. R. W. Chapman,

who has been re-elected President of the South Australian Institute of Surveyors.

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