**University Scandal Scares a Glint Out?**

**TRUTH**

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State Loses Great Law Expert—The Currents that Swept Philippey Away—"Truth" Gives the Inside Story

"Naïve" People Who Fall Victims to the Monster, Scandal—A Man That All the World Has Honored—He Has His Weaknesses, of Course, but He Knows What Law and Common Decency Mean

**“LIGHT” ON LEGAL LUMINARIES**

**W**hy did Professor Coleman Philippson resign? Was he asked—that is, was he politely pushed out of the job? If so, what was the force behind the push; where did it originate, and why?

Many stories and rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the trouble, for people are naturally placing their own construction upon the little storm that is raging in social and scholastic circles in Australia.

"Truth" has made extensive inquiries into the elements that have contributed to the crisis resulting in the sacking of the school and the probable departure of Mr. Philippson. The story that is given here describes the underlying current that is felt around the Chair of Law at the University where he came.

**Man With Reputation**

Incidently some of the pleasantest things being said about the Professor come from the law section of the nation's people, who are proxies in the profession compared to Philippson, about whom we have nothing but praise.


Quaint (first prize) man in company with more brilliant colleagues at the London Bar, Philippson has taken his place in the law. He has been a judge in cases for three years in succession in London and other large cities of the United States, and is considered one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the profession.

The story that is given here describes the underlying current that is felt around the Chair of Law at the University where he came.

**Might Melt**

With such a legal luminary as Philippson, practicing law in Adelaide, South Australia, it is not surprising that his office has become very small candles indeed that would have melted out of professional existence by the strong ways of a legal law.

An outspoken, impatient man, such as the Professor is believed to be, thinking he had been slighted or unfair tactics, would not remain silent. Much ill-feeling was inevitable between the lawyers and Philippson. So the atmosphere began to fume and slight signs of an approaching storm were evident.

Since the "sash-bob" came to a head by the Professor resigning, Mr. Arthur Battell and his son have been frequently mentioned as being in trouble with the council. Whether Mr. Battell has offered to the Professor £500 to coach the University, or whether the Professor offered to coach the London Bar for £700, has not been made clear, up to the time of going to press. The University Council has not made a public statement, although the Council is reputed to know the facts.

Sometimes in the background is a demented, whose son was studying law at the University, who could not afford to pay the £200 for special tuition. However, his son managed to get along without special aid to his studies. It is said that the demented gave evidence at the inquiry.

**Evil Minds**

Now the Professor thinks that there is nothing wrong with his giving private tuition, despite his being one of the examiners in Law at the University. He also admits that he might be misconstrued by the evil-minded. It cannot be thought that Mr. Philippson should not be asked to the University Council and, in his case, some son has been a failure. He has been given private tuition with his help, if it is, it does not see natural. The father whose was had failed, desires to advertise that failure. He would be more likely to try some means of allying the boy in gaining success by improving him for the first time. To do otherwise is unnatural, and such a thing as this is not under his control.

It is known that other students besides young Battell have failed in their Law examinations recently. These students are considered on the Professor's side, and some who blame the professors for their mistakes are thus deprived of the student's lack of different aptitude or insight for the task.

Disappointed parents have broken down their sons and thought unkindly of the examiners. The more outspoken have given vent to the opinion, that the examination is an impossible and made unhappily and unsatisfactory for the students.

Students have broken down at the examinations; there is another variety who have neither brains nor money.

**A Bitter Struggle**

Studying dry material to become qualified in a quest of a very uncertain future with keen interest leads to an intense and bitter struggle. Law students earn their small cure by law reform work, and are often subjected to the utmost of stress and strain.

When they enter into the profession, they find their work harder, and are often subjected to the utmost of stress and strain.

Too Outspoken, Perhaps?

A clever, brilliant man, no doubt, but not understood by all. Being human flesh and blood, he has his faults. He is too outspoken, whatever they may be, are not covered by the shortcoming, whatever they may be, are not covered by the atmosphere. Perhaps the Professor is too outspoken; perhaps the atmosphere is too outspoken; perhaps the noise that grates upon the ears.

He desires to earn more money than what he is at present in his position as teacher at the University. He is a big man in the business of real estate agents and others interested in the profession. Philippson gave a series of lectures on Real Estate Law. His fee was to be £21/11 from each of those who attended.
The May Examinations.
The following students have been examined in May, at the past list of South Australian College.

GRADE I.

Pape—Miss E. G. Williams—Bartley, N. B.

GRADE II.

Hermans—Convent of Mercy, Mount Barker, N. B.

GRADE III.

Hermans—Convent of Mercy, Mount Barker, N. B.

GRADE IV.

Herms—Convent of Mercy, Mount Barker, N. B.

Felix—Convent of Mercy, Mount Barker, N. B.

Professor Phillipson Resigns from University.

Professor Coleman Phillipson has resigned his position as Professor of Law at the Adelaide University.

A Distinguished Career.

Professor Phillipson is one of the most distinguished authorities in the world of law. He has lectured at leading universities in this country and abroad, and has written many books and articles on legal subjects. His scholarly works are of great value to students and lawyers.

Many Publications.

The Constitution Act and the judicial interpretation of the Constitution Act, 1900-20, relating to the Constitution of the High Court. Kerr reviews the "federal nature of the Australian Constitution and its legal consequences." He points out the "limitation of authority," which is the key to the question of the High Court's jurisdiction.

With his conclusion that the High Court is not the most perfect example of modern federalism, it is clear that there will be a general agreement. His lecture discusses the powers of the central and local governments, and his general treatment is to show how closely he has studied and how well he has mastered this portion of his subject. He concludes, "the federalism of the Constitution is no less secure than the freedom of inter-State commerce and intercourse as enunciated by section 92. It is the method by which the limitations of powers between the central and local governments are regulated." He goes on to describe how the positions discussed in relation to the matter, and the sections which are involved, are indicated. From some points of view, one of the most important points is that relating to the question of the severance of valid from invalid provisions of a Constitution. It is a question of the severability of the whole Act, and it is then realized that a Federal statute contains a single section, and that section is the vital portion of the Act, and its deletion would render the remaining portion of the Act a nullity. If the whole Act is void, but if it is merely of secondary or subsidiary nature, then the entire Act would be void, and the whole, and the main clause is still valid. This proposition, in its generality, is illustrated by the value of the illuminating instance in which it is illustrated, and the clearness and precision with which the principles are stated.

The second division of the work deals with the concept of the federal executive power. Under this comprehensive subject, topics such as the Governor-General, the Full Court, and the Executive, dealing with the question of the Royal prerogative, and the concept of a Commonwealth Parliament—excluding the provisions relating to Money Bills, and double dissolution—was discussed. In relation to trade and commerce, the Federal taxing powers, the powers in respect of trade, commerce, and manufacture, and several other matters of vital interest were noted. There are a number of chapters on the various aspects of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which will repay study. The Federal Executive power is a complex one, and dealing with the question of the Royal prerogative, Dr. Kerr's treatment of the Governor-General as a not a general agent of the Crown is important. The power to exercise the Royal prerogative is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by the Crown, and such functions as the Crown may lawfully exercise.

Particularly useful will be the fourth section, which deals with the Federal executive power in relation to the High Court. Kerr, in his discussion of the High Court's jurisdictional powers, highlights the matters expounded. The author has an intimate knowledge of the subject, and is able to explain difficult concepts clearly. The text contains many paragraphs on the historical development of the subject, and the author's views are clearly expressed in the text.