

Adv. 19.8.35

**Gramophone Recital**—A fine selection of records of music by Brahms, Beethoven, Strauss, Debussy, Mozart, Wagner and Dukas was heard at the Carnegie gramophone recital yesterday in the South Hall of the Elder Conservatorium. At an additional programme today Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in G Minor, with the Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Felix, will be presented.

**University Cinema**—At the Adelard Hall yesterday Dr. the first of the 1935 series of lunch hour cinema shows was given in the Rennie lecture theatre. The programme films were screened. The next programme will be shown in a fortnight.

News 19.8.35

### Students to Give Concert On Monday

The second Conservatorium student concert for this year will be given in the Adelard Hall on Monday night. The programme will include a chamber music number, vocal and pianoforte recital, and violin, violoncello, and organ solo.

The performers will be Shirley Crabb, Pauline Hyde, Winifred Fisher, Clement Hardman, and Jack Victor, singers. Alan Giles, Joy Worden, Marjorie Phillips, and Jean Cook, pianists; Valma Birmingham, Elizabeth Roper, Percival, cellist; and Dorothy Angus, organist. Misses Mary Withshire, Alice Corbett, and Edna Petrie will play their first movement from Beethoven's trio in E flat. Admission will be free.

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### HEARING CHILD CRIPPLES

#### Health Officer To End S.A. Survey Today

### TUBERCULOSIS MAIN CAUSE

The Federal Director-General of Health (Dr. Cumpton) will today complete his rapid survey of facilities in Adelaide for the treatment of crippled children, and his enquiries regarding maternal and infant welfare work in this State.

This evening he will leave for Melbourne, whence he will go direct to Tasmania. After having returned to Melbourne, Dr. Cumpton will finish his Australia-wide investigation on these subjects in Sydney. He has been engaged on them for five weeks, and expects that the whole task will occupy about two months. On Dr. Cumpton's reports, the Federal Minister of Health (Mr. Hughes) will base his plans for the distribution of £50,000 given by Lord Nuffield for the treatment of crippled children, and the £50,000 granted by the Federal Government for their relief.

In regard to crippled children, Dr. Cumpton said yesterday that his observations have been made in all directions. These included census work—finding all the crippled children so that their needs be brought in touch with the machinery available for treatment; causes of children being crippled; treatment in acute cases, such as in hospitals; the convalescence of crippled children; muscular re-education; vocational training.

Causes of crippling differed in various States, requiring different methods of treatment. In South Australia, in South Australia the main cause was tuberculosis, due mainly to infection from parents, while in Western Australia it was the main cause, and in Queensland paralysis. It appeared, therefore, that there was an opportunity to study the main cause of child cripples in this State by segregation of children whose parents were affected, by observing and giving more attention to the treatment of that class.

### Crippled Children's Committee

The aim of the Federal authorities in distributing Lord Nuffield's gift is to co-ordinate the work of the various institutions which are engaged in the treatment of crippled children, to avoid needless overlapping, and to have established an organisation which will carry out their objects. The Secretary has taken to form a crippled children's committee in Adelaide, as suggested by Dr. Cumpton.

Dr. Cumpton will today extend his enquiries to the Children's Hospital and Minda, and he will meet the executive of the Women's Centenary Council, which is interested in the subject of maternal and infant welfare.

Dr. Cumpton yesterday inspected the Queen's Home. He also met the Vice-Chancellor of the Adelaide University (Mr. Wright), and discussed with members of the University cancer committee and the professor of physics (Professor Kerr) Grand) the facilities which are available in Adelaide for the treatment of cancer by radium. Dr. Cumpton said that Australia is one of the few countries in the world in which cancer in Australia having been copied in Europe and America.

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### PROPOSED MEDICAL AID FOR ABORIGINES

#### Decision By Dr. H. K. Fry Awaited

MELBOURNE, June 20. The Federal Minister has decided to refer to Dr. H. K. Fry, of Adelaide, a noted research worker in tropical medicine, a full time position in which he would be required to devote his attention to the care of aborigines in Northern Australia. The aborigines will not be bound to submit to medical examination, but in cases where it is deemed regular inspection will be made.

The inspection, it is proposed, will be conducted on the lines suggested by Miss Helen Baillie at the British Commonwealth League Conference of Women in London this week. The appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the treatment of natives was suggested, but the Minister does not consider this necessary.

The Minister for the Interior (Mr. Patterson) has decided that Dr. Fry was at present in England, and had not yet replied to the invitation to accept the position.

Dr. Fry, who was Rhodes scholar for South Australia in 1909, is in private medical practice in Adelaide. He is a lecturer in materia medica and therapeutics at the University of Adelaide, and has accompanied several anthropological expeditions conducted by the University, to Central Australia.

### ORGAN MUSIC AT ELDER CONSERVATORIUM

#### Lunch-hour Recital

At the second of this year's series of lunch-hour organ recitals given on the Elder Hall instrument yesterday, Mr. Cumpton presided. The excellent effect Basil Harwood's sonata in G sharp minor, bringing out the characteristics of the three movements in masterly fashion. The "Karg-Elert 'Same' received admirable treatment, as did the festive Gavotte in F of Samuel Sebastian Wesley. As finale, Bach's short fugue in E minor was well played. Miss Winifred Fisher's singing of Mimi's song from Puccini's "La Boheme" proved delightful, and was deservedly applauded.

At his next recital, June 27, Mr. Horner will play an excerpt from the Handel "Water Music," the Bach "Wachet Auf" prelude, John Blow's "Hundredth Psalm Tune," the F major pastoral, and W. T. Best's fantasia on old English airs. Miss Phil Hefferman will sing.

Mr. Gavin Walkley, who will leave next week for a trip abroad, was granted by Executive Council yesterday an honorary commission to enquire into the possibilities of improvement of civic and domestic architecture in Great Britain, Europe and the U.S.A.

# PROBLEM OF 'THE INTERMEDIATE' Too Many Cannot Go On INSPECTOR WOULD MODIFY SYSTEM

The Intermediate examination, originally intended to provide a standard of achievement, has become a standard of entry to employment, says the writer of this article, who is Inspector of Secondary Schools. He suggests modification of the system.

New South Wales intends to have a similar system made of the Intermediate examination. This examination has been under fire a good deal in South Australia, too.

By E. ALLEN, M.A.

IN considering the Intermediate examination, and its effect on secondary education, we must keep in mind its value as a standard, its control, and its influence on teaching and curricula. Originally it was looked upon as a kind of half-way gate to matriculation; it marked the end of the third year of a five years course leading to the University, hence its name. As a course, its chief value was in its content, its content of being mainly drill in the elements of languages and mathematics. But as the desire for higher education became the desire for masses, proper attention means, proceeded to the University, the masses of economic forces compelled the bulk of the students to seek employment at about the age of 17. The Intermediate was the only existing standard of achievement, it came to be accepted as a standard for the various forms of employment. With a content of purely academic in essence, it came to have a reputation for being a standard of entry to employment, the Intermediate, viewed as an external examination, is free from prejudice and favouritism, and is a very fair standard of thought and expression. Against it, as a standard for the average student of fifteen, who is compelled to attempt it in two years, are the many qualities and achievements a written examination cannot test.

### Constitution of Examination Board

While the Intermediate was really limited to matriculation it was national in character, it was controlled by the University. The private and departmental schools are represented on the Examination Board, not immediately. The Public Examinations Board is composed of professors and lecturers, there are 25 members of the Advisory Committee, there are three representing departmental schools which are represented half the candidates. In Victoria, a similar public examinations board, called the Schools Board, consists of ten representatives of the University, eight of the Education Department, ten of the registered schools, and two of business who are appointed in consultation with all the teachers that those who have most to do with students all the year round, and more to do with the actual testing of them.

### Cramping

Perhaps the strongest arguments against the Intermediate as an external examination are connected with its influence on teaching and curricula. It is generally assumed that the more or less "cramp" the students who are prepared to undergo the suggested tests on examination day indicate truth in this assertion, especially when we consider the fact that the years of history, and with the fact that the years' course is attempted in two years. But it is impossible to cram when discipline of thought is demanded in translation and in working exercises. It is to be expected that the more pre-conceived syllabuses, often too long, lowing little time allotted, and allowing little opportunity for development. There is the tendency to stress the technical of the subject, which alone can really be tested. The expense of interest in experiment and in expression other than written. Against this, however, the increasing success of dramatic, literary, music, and scientific clubs suggests that the best schools are doing better than some over-ome all difficulties.

### Too Early Specialisation

The most insidious influence of a standard too high for the majority is to be seen in too early a specialisation in commercial subjects. There is room in any curriculum for these subjects, and South Australia has done a great deal to make a place in the general curriculum for them, and there is room for still further development, but at a later stage. It is a mistake, however, to give too much French, mathematics, and history because they are too hard, and to substitute early too many manual or commercial subjects. It is surely preferable to gain power of thought and expression in the liberal subjects and easier stages. If a sturdy and industrious student could accomplish the years from grade VII, he would then be free to matriculate, to enter various forms of employment, or to follow an intensive course in commerce, arts and crafts, music and other vocational subjects at a post intermediate stage. Our recent experiments in post-intermediate commercial subjects and remedial classes have pointed the way to a sound development, super-imposed on a sound foundation.

### Modifications Advised

To sum up a difficult situation: If the present system is to be maintained it must be modified (1) by giving a greater representation to teachers in its control; (2) by lowering the standard, and insisting that all specialising. In adopting this standard, before shall attempt it in copying the present practice in England, Scotland, and the rest of the States in the Commonwealth, all external examinations prior to matriculation be abolished, we must form a board representative of the University, the profession, the departmental schools, and business, to examine and inspect schools rather than students, and in doing so, to give those in operation in the "accredited" system has worked now for 16 years.

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# "CHAMBER OF ETERNAL LIFE"

### Remarkable Discovery By U.S. Scientists ORGANS KEPT ALIVE OUTSIDE BODY

#### Lindbergh In New Role

#### Special Cables To "The Advertiser" NEW YORK, June 20.

Apparatus and technique capable of keeping human organs alive outside the body have been perfected by Dr. Alexis Carrel and Colonel Charles Lindbergh, who are working under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. This announcement, regarded as one of the most important in the annals of medicine and of science generally, was made today and revealed the famous aviator in a new role.

According to a report jointly signed by Dr. Carrel and Colonel Lindbergh, they created an "artificial heart" and a man-made "blood system," enabling science, for the first time, to keep vital organs outside the body and functioning indefinitely.

What was described as "the key to eternal life." Their method, as perfected with the organs of animals, "consists in keeping the organs of a part of the body into a sterile chamber and of its artificial feeding with nutrient fluid through tubes and arteries. They point out that the process is not a substitute for the well-known culture, but "through the employment of external circulation and surgical procedures the whole or part of the body is enabled to live isolated from the body."