

269.25
ADVERTISER
"ANCIENT EGYPT."

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR
PRESCOTT.

At the Public Library Lecture Room, North terrace, on Tuesday afternoon, a highly interesting lantern lecture, "Impressions of Ancient Egypt," was given to members of the Victoria League in South Australia by Professor J. A. Prescott. The Deputy President (Mr. T. E. Barr-Smith) was in the chair.

Professor Prescott said civilization in Egypt dated back six or seven thousand years. Records of ancient Egypt took three forms—architecture, art, and literature. Their literature was of no quality. It consisted of a number of simple stories, and none of it had passed into our own literature, except the 104th Psalm. The pyramids were built by the earlier kings of Egypt, whose capital was at Memphis. The first were the step pyramids, and next were round pyramids, which were flat tombs of notable people. The Great Pyramid was remarkable because only three generations before it was constructed, people began to build with stones. He could compare that progress with the transition from Stevenson's steam engine to a present-day motor car. The Great Pyramid consisted of 2,000,000 stones, each weighing 2½ tons, and it was 481 ft. high. For its erection 100,000 men had been employed on the work, which occupied 20 years. To build such a pyramid at the present day would cost no less than £15,000,000. During the dynasty following that in which the Great Pyramid had been built, Egypt became exhausted, and the pyramids suffered accordingly. They were then constructed of sand and rubble, with an outside covering of stone. Dealing with tombs in Egypt, the lecturer stated that when a person in that country died, his body was preserved as much as possible for the benefit of his soul. It was that which inspired practically the whole of the mortuary architecture of the ancient Egyptians. A number of lantern slides depicted the tombs of several great people in the cemetery behind the Sphinx of Memphis. The architecture, ornamentation, and so on, contained in those tombs were among the masterpieces of the world's art. Between the sixth and eighteenth dynasty, there was one revival of art only. That was during the twelfth dynasty. The ancient Egyptians were not particular about the manner in which they obtained their building material. They had a tendency to demolish the temples of their predecessors and steal the material contained therein, or if the temple or other form of architecture was too beautiful, they had no scruples about erasing or obliterating the inscriptions placed on the building by their predecessors and substituting an inscription of their own.

The reproductions of the Great Temple of Amen disclosed massive and most impressively beautiful architecture, built, for the greater part, in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth dynasties. The temple of Ramesses III., who was the last Pharaoh to build a temple, was perhaps, the most complete, as there had been none to steal his architecture. The pinnacle of ancient Egyptian art was reached in the eighteenth dynasty. Portion of the lecture and lantern slides dealt with the temple of Luxor, and passed on to the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen. Professor Prescott said that Mr. Howard Carter had been working on the sarcophagus at the tombs for three seasons, but had not yet completed his investigations. The sarcophagus would, in time, be x-rayed. The lecturer explained in detail the marvelous back panel to Tut-Ankh-Amen's throne, which had been proclaimed as undoubtedly the most beautiful art treasure ever found in Egypt. Only the merest stroke of luck could have preserved it from utter destruction by ancient priests. That preservation was probably on account of its great beauty and the pleadings of its creator. The lecture concluded with two photographs of the manner of ploughing and sowing. One depicted some carving on an ancient piece of architecture, and the other, taken a year ago, showed the present-day method of ploughing. The two were so identically similar in every detail as to demonstrate very forcibly that in that particular respect, Egypt has progressed not one whit through many thousands of years.

A vote of thanks to Professor Prescott was heartily carried at the conclusion of the lecture.

REA. 30.9.25
A FORESTRY CONFERENCE.

The Minister for Agriculture (Hon. T. Butterfield) said on Tuesday that while in Melbourne he met Mr. Richardson, the Victorian Minister for Forestry, and had a discussion on the subject of afforestation, with the result that a conference of Ministers of Forestry of all the States will be held to discuss common interests. The conference will mostly likely take place in Melbourne soon after the conclusion of the present session. R. 30

NEWS. 26.9.25
MYSTERY OF LIFE

Evolution of Conscience

THESIS OF EXPLANATION

Dr. A. C. Garnett, who recently had the degree of Doctor of Literature conferred upon him, submitted to the University of Melbourne a thesis, "The Problem of Personality in the Light of Modern Psychology," which was approved by the examiners.

Dr. Garnett states that he has come to the conclusion that the unconscious processes of the mind, such as the processes of unconscious calculation which can be made, and the processes which have been found to underlie dreams, are really a continuance of physiological or nervous reactions which go on in the brain, and that there is really no such thing as the "unconscious mind."

With regard to the question of "libido," he had noted many experiments that had been made by different psychologists, and had carefully discussed the theory of instincts with a view to showing that there was undoubtedly an urgency to activity in the living creature, which was not a mere matter of chemical reaction due to the organism having imbibed certain potential energy in its food and air.

This "urge of life" was what Freud and Jung called "libido," and what



DR. A. C. GARNETT

who has written a thesis on the problem of personality.

other psychologists were beginning to describe as "hormo" (Greek term meaning "striving"), and the seat of instinct and of suggestion and auto-suggestion. It seemed to show that it had always been forward-looking, something in the nature of expectation, and that it manifested itself as a constant drive within the organism to express itself, a drive that was purposive.

In ethical language this meant that "hormo" valued life. That being so, when in the process of evolution we come to the human organism with the power of conceiving life as something that existed in others beside existing in itself, it necessarily followed that the "hormo" of the individual valued the life of others; that it valued life as a universal, and valued therefore those things that contributed to more life and fuller. Here was the solution of the problem of the ultimate good.

Question of Balance

The thesis contends that the movements of birds and the bouy, in walking and maintaining balance, and of the tongue in talking, were once conscious activities, but are now no longer necessarily so. In that case every physical function may similarly have been first initiated, and then allowed to become automatic.

Growth was still a profound mystery, and remained a mystery because the attempts made to work out a mechanistic theory of growth had so far failed to point to the necessity of the recognition of some other category than those of physical science.

No explanation of the behaviour of animals had seen it necessary to suggest such a category—the factor of expectation—and since in the advanced stages of the organism's development it had been found that process initiated in consciousness, that they may become unconscious and automatic though still functioning, and that physiological processes which lie under the control of the conscious will are yet amenable to influences from consciousness by the method of effective suggestion.

Then it would surely not be jumping to too hasty conclusions to suggest that the same factor of expectation might be at work in the growing stages of the organism.

Consciousness was not a later development—an advanced type of hormic process. It was rather in the fullness and

scope of consciousness, possibly by the number of necessary functions which could be performed unconsciously that the measure of advance in life lay.

Consciousness was simply a point in all the hormic processes of an organism in which it had life. It was the growing point of life.

Dr. Garnett questions whether it was in the first living organism that the cell gave to its actions and reactions that element of "drive," which had never been present in the organised matter, or whether it was the element of "drive" in the organised matter which created the organisation of the cell through which it then worked.

Cells of Energy

It would be impossible, he contends, to attribute the "urge to life" to the energy produced by any cell or organisation of cells. If "hormo" or "drive" be admitted as a factor in the process of the living organism, it must also be admitted as an agent in the creation of the first living organism.

In other words before the animate organism existed on this planet, "hormo" existed in some form in inanimate matter.

This was a stupendous conclusion, but when it was remembered that matter itself seemed to be resolvable into something of the nature of "drive" it was but a stage to the conclusion that even matter was the creation of what, from the standpoint of our experience we describe as the universal "hormo." This did not mean that matter in itself must be assumed in some way to be conscious.

From the first cell there sprang in successive generations myriads of other cells, from all of which, in the course of time came developments in the process of evolution into larger organisms, and at last into man.

Dr. Garnett states that the thesis was presented to the University of Melbourne in August, and approval was given to his Doctor of Literature degree at the beginning of this month. The manuscript will probably be published in book form later.

NEWS. 26.9.25

SIR GEORGE MURRAY

Sixty-two Tomorrow

Sir George Murray, K.C.M.G. (Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia) will be 62 years of age on Sunday. He was born at Murray Park, Magill, and winning the South Australian Scholarship in 1883 proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in arts and law. In later



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years he took the L.L.M. degree. In 1906 he was made a K.C., being the first graduate of the University of Adelaide to receive this distinction. In May, 1912, he was raised to the Supreme Court Bench, and following the death of Sir Samuel Way in January, 1916, was elevated to the office of Chief Justice. He also succeeded Sir Samuel as Lieutenant-Governor, and Chancellor of the University, and was created K.C.M.G. in January, 1917. Sir George, accompanied by his sister, Miss Murray, is at present visiting Britain.

MAIL 25.9.25

LANTERN LECTURE ON EGYPT

A lecture of unusual interest will be given in the Public Library Lecture Room on Tuesday afternoon, when Professor Prescott will lecture on "Impressions of Ancient Egypt." During his sojourn in Egypt the professor had unusual opportunities of seeing the more famous tombs and temples, especially the discoveries of Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter, and his lantern slides are from his own collection of photographs. The period covered will be from the third to the sixth and the eighteenth to the nineteenth dynasties, and the slides will include presentations of Akhenaton's and Tut-Ankh-Amen's tombs.

MAIL 26.9.25
LAWYERS AND GAMES

C. North, Watson avenue, Rose Park, writes:—I cannot let "A.O.L.'s" article on the Norwood v. Sturt game pass without challenging his statements that "it would appear that these men of costs are not too keen on playing games themselves," and "although Adelaide lawyers are not too keen on playing games, etc." "A.O.L." does mention C. L. Jessop, but he is by no means the only "cost-chaser" who has won fame on the sports field.

To go back some years, it is only necessary to mention the names of C. W. Hayward, T. S. O'Halloran, K.C., W. A. Magarey, the late Mostyn Evan, and Charles and Pat Kingston, to recall champion footballers of the past.

A hurried survey of the younger generation reveals an ex-Sturt ruckman in L. H. Haslam, S.M., while the tall figure of W. A. Rollison, who has been so prominent in the courts lately, was once very well known in the ranks of the 'Varsity team, to whom his high marking and great ruck play often brought victory.

An injured knee caused the retirement of B. J. Kearney, who played with Norwoods for five years, while only last year Lance Gun was one of the best forwards in the league. Many other present-day lawyers gained their football blue at the 'Varsity.

As for cricket, during the past few years no less than three lawyers have played for South Australia in Sheffield Shield games—L. V. Pellew, P. A. Ohlstrom, and L. T. Gun—whose brilliant century in his first Sheffield Shield match was a noteworthy effort. Many other legal men play in various A grade clubs.

Last year's 'Varsity team contained five "legalities"—Gun, Ohlstrom, Lewis, Bednall, and Treloar. The writer can remember one season, not very long ago, when the 'Varsity B team fielded nine legal representatives. Then there is Gordon Campbell, whose early retirement is to be regretted. His brilliant batting and masterly wicketkeeping would have won him international honors but for the outbreak of war.

A glance at State cricketing records will reveal the names of many Adelaide lawyers among those of the giants of the past. Rowing has also had its legal representatives. G. W. Halcombe, S.M., who presides over the courts at Port Adelaide, once represented Oxford against Cambridge. Among local champions are C. L. Abbott and A. J. Hannan, the present Acting Crown Solicitor.

Of late years legal men have been very prominent in lacrosse, many gaining interstate honors. To mention only a few—Kevin Healy, Eric Millhouse, C. L. Abbott, A. J. Hannan, L. B. Mathew, J. McGee, A. J. Pinch, Gordon Campbell, and many others. Baseball has them, too, in P. A. Ohlstrom, J. Gillman, and W. Bednall.

In his young days, R. H. Wallman was a champion athlete, while in R. G. Nesbit, S.M., and C. N. Mackenzie, of Mount Gambler, the legal profession can claim two winners of Australia's premier running event—the Stawell Handicap. Of recent years the Adelaide University Cup for the best all-round athlete has been won by two law representatives in L. V. Pellew and L. J. Nesbit, both of whom have represented South Australia in interstate contests.

Space and time prevent me going into further details, but I think that the foregoing will tend to show that "these men of costs are keen on playing games."

NEWS. 26.9.25

WORKERS' EDUCATION

New Honorary Director

Professor H. Darnley Naylor, who was yesterday appointed honorary director of the Workers' Educational Association for 1926, stated today that Mr. G. McRitchie had been appointed to do the executive work at an increased salary. Although the new position would undoubtedly add to the work of the chairman, the advantage of the appointment was that it showed clearly the connection between the University and the Workers' Educational Association and demonstrated the respect which the University Council had for the work done by appointing one who was a professor and a member of the governing body of the University.

Professors had been appointed in other States to these positions, but with a small addition to their salaries. "I hope to show that useful work may be done in this wicked world without emolument," said Professor Darnley Naylor.

He was of opinion that the work of the Workers' Educational Association was the same of the most valuable done by the University in the direction of bringing knowledge to those who, by accident of circumstances, would otherwise have had no chance of enjoying such benefits as a University education might provide.