

Caird on the historic journey from Elephant Island to South Georgia. It is no exaggeration to say that Worsley's study of the winds and currents of the South Atlantic and his knack of snapping the sun, no matter how adverse the conditions, ensured the success of the voyage and ultimately the rescue of the marooned party on Elephant Island. Worsley has himself written an account of this journey under the title of "Shackleton's Boat Journey", and other incidents of the expedition are to be found in his longer book "Endurance".

On his return to Great Britain, Worsley commanded P- and Q-ships and won the D.S.O. and bar for successful operations against U-boats during the War of 1914-18. He also served on the north Russian front, advising on arctic equipment and transport. On the conclusion of hostilities he again rallied to Shackleton and became sailing master and hydrographer of the *Quest* in 1921. From then onwards until 1939, Worsley sailed on occasional trading vessels. During the present War his activities were many and varied, such as Red Cross work in Norway, ferrying steamers, clearing wrecks, lecturing to troops, and ultimately as instructor in seamanship at Greenwich.

Two events stand out in the inter-war period. In 1925 he was joint leader of an arctic expedition in the auxiliary sailing ship *Island*, which penetrated to Franz Josef Land and of which a full account is given in his "Under Sail in the Frozen North". In 1935 his love of adventure took him to Cocos Island in search of hidden treasure.

Worsley was a man of action, always on the move and extremely alert, both mentally and physically.

He retained this amazing vigour up to the very end and steadily refused to go into retirement. It was hard to believe that he had reached his three score years and ten. He was not a man of science in the strict sense of the word, but he was a born naturalist and observer, as the logs which he kept on his cruises bear out. Animal life appealed to him and he had a good working knowledge of sea birds, seals and whales. It was as a navigator, however, that he stood supreme, and there is nothing finer than his piloting of the *James Caird* to South Georgia, an island not much more than a speck on the wide South Atlantic Ocean.

R. S. CLARK.

NAZI air-raids and artillery bombardments of Leningrad, Moscow and other Russian cities are taking a heavy toll of the scientific workers who have remained at their posts. News has just reached Great Britain of the deaths in this way of the following entomologists: A. M. Iljinsky (specialist in insect toxicology); A. M. Gerasimov (lepidopterist); S. A. Predtechensky (specialist in Orthoptera and particularly in the locust problem); A. N. Reichardt (coleopterist, specialist in Histeridæ); V. E. Redikorzev (insect anatomist and histologist); A. A. Stackelberg (dipterist); S. P. Tarbinsky (orthopterist); "and many others" as is stated in the letter containing this sad list. All these entomologists were well-known specialists in their respective spheres, most of them in the prime of life, and these gaps in the ranks of leaders of Soviet entomology will not be easy to fill, particularly when even heavier losses can be expected among the younger entomologists serving in the Armed Forces.

NEWS and VIEWS

International Relations

IN the first Montague Burton Lecture on "International Relations" delivered at Leeds on October 9, 1942, which has now been published by the University, Mr. J. G. Winant, attempting first to answer the question, why should barbarism be so rife in our modern world, suggested that one of the reasons was that in the years following the War of 1914-18 we neither tried to build a kindly world nor apportioned a sufficient percentage of national income to be armed effectively against aggression. Further, we did not give sufficient attention to either national or international machinery to allow the people effectively to meet social and economic needs within their own countries, or to give effective expression to the vast majority of people who wanted peace. Our consciences had also been blunted in the face of challenges to the rules of civilized life, and this slow decay of conscience occurred in a world of declining economic stability.

Our first task, said Mr. Winant, is to rebuild the moral basis of our life, neglect of which invites a revolution against the very conception of moral law. A world revolt against civilization will begin again, even after the defeat of the Axis, unless we destroy the roots of cynicism by proving in conduct our belief in justice, freedom and Christian brotherhood. We do not need a new tradition or a revolution, but only to preserve and make real in a world of action the great traditions we have inherited and which

should be realized in free government and the Christian faith. We do not need a new economic system, but to learn to use the system we already possess so as best to serve our purposes. The real question is whether they serve best the ends of our society, in promoting the justice and equality of opportunity and freedom which are its purpose. We need above all to subject the machinery of life to its purpose, in place of being slaves of that machinery. Under the pressure of the terrible events of to-day, we must be great of purpose or we cannot survive. The moral and high political aims of our society must be put first, and economy machinery made their servant. We are fighting for a second chance to make the greatest of traditions come true. There is nothing to substitute for it; we must go ahead perfecting the political and moral system we have inherited or we let the system perish and the world revert to barbarism. He believes that we could build beyond nationalism an orderly international world, but nothing less than to serve our great tradition greatly would serve us in the disasters of to-day.

World Waste and the Atlantic Charter

IN a lecture on "World Waste and the Atlantic Charter" at the Union Society's Hall, Oxford (Oxford: B. H. Blackwall, Ltd.; 1s. net), Sir James Marchant points out that the lessening rate of discovery and the intensive use of minerals have already, independently of the increased demands due to the War,