

by faulting, but from eastern Egypt to the Libyan desert there are marked undulations running north-east - south-west across the broadly longitudinal swells. These remarks may apply in modified form to Cyrenaica. Between the Nile and Cyrenaica the country does not seem, on the whole, to have been so severely broken. West of Suez along the Egyptian coast fracturing probably ended before the Pliocene, or in its earliest stages. There was a period of great volcanic activity, of Tertiary to Recent age, in the interior.

Pliocene beds lie unconformably upon various Tertiary rocks. Important ingressions and regressions took place within the Pliocene itself, especially in Egypt, followed by lesser marine oscillations, finally recessive, in the Pleistocene.

From these facts, it may be implied that north Africa felt the repercussions of the Neogene upheavals in the geosynclinal Tethys, and reacted to them in a distinctive and recognizable manner. In Barbary the final stages of mountain building were enacted, accompanied by the exclusion of the Neogene gulfs from among the major mountain elements of the Tell. It was a long process, which contrasts sharply with the peculiar Burdigalian folding phase recognized in Palestine.

society he also took a leading part. He got, and helped others to get, at the roots of certain evils of social and industrial life. He realized that here were problems of the spirit, for the understanding of which a widespread general education is necessary before any attempt can be made at their solution. He held an important position in the Workers' Educational Association, being its president for sixteen years (1908-24). His very practical philosophy comes out in all his well-known books, but perhaps more than elsewhere in his Gifford Lectures of 1932-33 and 1933-34 on "Nature, God and Man", in which he pleaded for dialectical realism as opposed to the dialectical materialism of Marx. Onwards from then, and especially at the Malvern Conference, his sermons, addresses and writings convinced a wide public that the Church is not concerned with "another world" but is a strong social force in this. As *The Times* said: "he was a philosopher whose mind had been deeply given not only to classical studies but also to the problems of current thought".

Born in a bishop's palace, and educated at Rugby and Oxford, Dr. Temple yet was one of the common people. He towered above the rest of us, yet neither appeared himself to be aware of the fact nor did he make his fellows unduly conscious of it. Truly he was a leader of men.

OBITUARIES

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury

THE death on October 26 of Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a sad blow not only to his intimates and his Church, but also to the rest of the nation and, indeed, the whole world. In the short two years of his primacy, Dr. Temple had earned and gained a unique place in the affection and regard of the people. Although erudite he was no dreary scholar; although deeply religious he was not sanctimonious; although a man of high standards he was charitable to others.

Much has been made in recent years of 'the conflict between science and religion', and the friction of this conflict has engendered more heat than light. The difficulty has been that so few men of science have understood religion, and most churchmen have been ignorant of science. William Temple bridged this intellectual gap and, perhaps even more important, bridged the gap in social intercourse. His years at Manchester and York gave him many opportunities to make contact with men and scientific organizations, and he made the most of them. His appreciation of science was well disclosed in his sermon in Manchester Cathedral before the Victoria University of Manchester during its jubilee celebrations in 1929. Then he emphasized the essential need for universities to foster scientific research alongside scientific training.

It was, however, since his translation to Canterbury in 1942 that Dr. Temple took the most active interest in the field of the social sciences. Especially valued was his help in the work of the Central Council for Health Education, of which he was president. His influence and prestige were invaluable, but he was no mere letter-heading. His conduct of the meetings of the Council was a model of chairmanship, and many passages were eased by his urbane humour and kindly wit.

Dr. Temple was truly a spiritual leader, but in the more everyday practical problems of human

Dr. Dorothy Ashworth

DR. DOROTHY ASHWORTH, whose untimely death at the age of thirty-six occurred on October 4, was, we had assumed, one of our coming plant pathologists. Her work on plant rusts began at the Royal Holloway College after she graduated from there in 1929, and it was during her second postgraduate year that Dr. Holden, on a visit to the College, saw and appreciated her skilful and immaculate technique in the isolation of sporidia and her inoculations with single sporidia. She was, in the following year, awarded a research studentship at University College, Nottingham, and continued the work in Prof. Holden's laboratory. The next year found her working in the Cryptogamic Laboratory of the University of Manchester, and from there she passed to the laboratory of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley as assistant mycologist. Her work has been characterized throughout by exceptional thoroughness and sincerity. Her modest, unassuming manner masked a critical approach, sound judgment and a firm opinion. Her composed demeanour covered a meticulous care of the material in her charge and a constant watchfulness. There was no impatience for results, no haste to publish. Her attitude was simply that of a student seeking the truth. Science can ill spare such a faithful servant.

E. M. BLACKWELL.

DR. ASHWORTH joined the staff of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley Laboratory in the summer of 1935 as assistant to the mycologist. Before this her work had been concerned with pure research on various rust fungi, but she quickly adapted herself to the practical problems of horticultural plant diseases, and besides continuing valuable studies on various fungus parasites, notably the *Antirrhinum* rust fungus, *Puccinia Antirrhini*, rendered valuable assistance in the experiments on methods of control of diseases in certain ornamental and crop plants.