

important discoveries of the expedition. Its dimensions are approximately 30 yards by 25 yards; and its walls are exceptionally heavy, the outer walls being more than eight feet thick. They are buttressed with rough blocks of limestone and basalt. The temple dates from about 3000 B.C. and is thus the oldest shrine yet discovered in eastern Syria. Its architectural relationship to archaic temples at Warka, about eight hundred miles down the Euphrates from Brak, points to cultural contacts between north-east Syria and Sumer at this early date. A striking feature of the plan of the temple is a central shrine, three times as long as it is wide, with a pedestal for the presiding god against the end wall.

THE adornment of the temple would appear to have been remarkable. A magnificent frieze consisted of three separate panels on the three faces of the pedestal in the sanctuary. Each of these was three feet in length and eight inches in breadth, and was composed of outer bands of heavy gold foil encasing blue limestone, white marble, and green corrugated shale. The panels were fastened to a wooden background with copper holdfasts, while the gold borders were held down by gold-headed nails with silver stems. No panels of this kind have previously been discovered. One of them has been allocated to the British Museum. Fragments of fluted copper panelling, which had adorned the walls, have been discovered; while on the south side the wall was embellished with a mosaic of clay cones painted in bright colours, and surmounted by large stone rosettes with alternate petals of white marble and dark green shale and a central corolla of red limestone. In the material of the mud-brick platform on which the temple stood, many thousands of objects were found. These include many beautifully carved amulets—models of lions, rams, bears, monkeys and vultures in serpentine and bone. A number of human heads in alabaster are said to be landmarks in the history of sculpture. A summary of the report appeared in *The Times* of October 14.

Juvenile Delinquency

IN a discussion on juvenile delinquency before the Royal Statistical Society on April 18 which has now appeared (*J. Roy. Statist. Soc.*, 102, 384; 1939), Dr. Rhodes concludes that juvenile crime appears to be part of a major problem, including adult crime, which involves social and economic considerations. More exact information regarding the age-constitution of local populations is required to gauge properly the differences between the incidence of juvenile crime in different parts of the country. In considering changes with time, we must take account of changing environment if we are to deduce anything from the facts of recorded crime regarding changes in the naughtiness of the juvenile population. Mr. C. P. Hill agreed that juvenile delinquency was linked both with density of population and with unemployment, but considered there were so many other unknown variables to be taken into account that no accurate forecast was possible as to the probable future course

of juvenile delinquency from the data available. Mr. J. H. Bagot, from Liverpool experience, stressed the wastage in probation and education offices and police departments through the non-use of statistics, and concluded that the vast proportion of the delinquents were drawn from one section of the population, and, within that section, from a defective group, either from the point of view of family or overcrowding.

Alcohol and Crime

IN an important paper on the problem of alcohol and drug addiction in relation to crime, published in the October issue of the *British Journal of Inebriety*, Dr. W. Norwood East, formerly H.M. Commissioner of Prisons, discusses the relation of parental alcoholism and drug addiction to crime, alcoholism in the individual as a cause of crime, the medical and legal aspects of alcoholic crime, and the treatment of criminal alcoholics and drug addicts. He illustrates the insignificant part played by drug addiction as a cause of crime, at least in Great Britain, by the fact that in 1937, when the number of drug addicts known to the central authority was only 620, not more than 31 persons were dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act, or fined or imprisoned for offences against the Dangerous Drugs Act. Dr. East further points out that while every practical criminologist will attach some importance to the association of alcoholism and crime, it is easy to over-emphasize the connexion, and in support of this contention brings forward statistics from various prisons showing that familial or individual alcoholism is a much less frequent cause of crime than was formerly supposed. While allowing that the general medical treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction may be supplemented by psychotherapy in suitable cases, Dr. East asserts that this method is apt to be disappointing, and that he does not know of any impressive series of figures illustrating the success of such treatment.

Future of Welding

IT is now known that the substitution of fabrication for casting is very advantageous to heavy-machine makers in a number of ways, mainly because it obviates the necessity of pattern-making. The time that would otherwise be lost in the foundry is considerable, especially when new patterns have to be evolved. In a leader on welding in the *Electrical Review* of September 29, it is stated that many electrical and allied manufacturers are now using welding on a fairly large scale. Some of them go so far as to design and make their own welding equipment. There are on a conservative estimate about forty manufacturers of electric welding machines in Great Britain and there are nearly as many suppliers of rectifiers for welding and thermionic valve control devices. Besides, there are one or two factories which make holding frames for rotating or otherwise manipulating the welding work being done. It is probable that not more than about a quarter of the known applications of welding are utilized in industry. The large amount of research being done is shown