planned with extreme care; such planning will depend heavily—for the immediate future—on ground-based observations. The publication of this book at this time is therefore especially timely.

*Planets and Satellites* is the third in a series of five volumes on the solar system. It has been 7 years since the publication of volume 2, *The Earth as a Planet*, and it is to be hoped that publication of volumes 4 and 5, which will deal with the Moon, meteorites, comets, and the interplanetary medium, as well as with additional material on planets, will not be so long delayed in publication.

The 18 chapters were written by 19 active specialists who had access to important unpublished literature and who were in a position to evaluate the widely scattered literature in critical fashion. Chapter 1 deals with the Earth as seen from space by TIROS. Chapter 2 gives a very readable account of the Lowell Observatory's transneptunian planet search. The next three chapters discuss orbits and masses, the stability of the solar system, and planetary interiors; this last subject should soon receive a real boost, as standard geophysical techniques are applied on the surface of the Moon and the nearby planets. Chapters 6 through 9 are concerned with the photometry and polarimetry of the Moon, planets, and satellites, while the next two chapters are devoted to planetary temperatures and recent radiometric studies. The surprising new radio observations of the Moon and planets are treated in chapters 12 through 14, while chapter 15 is an excellent account of the Pic du Midi planetary studies. This is followed by photographs of the planets taken with the 200-inch telescope and Finsen's color photographs of Mars. The last chapter is by Kuiper, who discusses limits of completeness of searches for intramercurial planets and for new satellites.

So much important previously unpublished material is in this book that the subject matter bears but slight resemblance to any other textbook or monograph. I can heartily recommend this volume both as a reference book for the specialist and as a source of information for scientists working in allied fields of study.

JOHN B. IRWIN
*Department of Astronomy,*
*University of California, Los Angeles*

## Research Leads

**Values and Ideals of American Youth.** Eli Ginzberg, Ed. Columbia University Press, New York, 1961. xii + 338 pp. $6.

This volume preserves 22 selected papers of the 1961 Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth. The contributors represent 18 professional specialties. Examples include pediatrics, child psychology, university administration, and theology. The contributions are conformably diverse. They are not, in most instances, expressly about the values and ideals of American youth. Indeed, they are about so many things of severally unique import that a topical breakdown seems obligatory here.

Eight essays are captioned *Development and Adaptability*. René J. Dubos and Charles A. Janeway take turns in widely ranging pursuit of biologic factors in adaptation to technological change. Irene M. Josselyn and Margaret Mead view older youth in the toils of social change, from vantage points respectively of psychoanalysis and cultural anthropology. Winston Ehrmann interprets data on sexual practices and codes of adolescents. Urie Bronfenbrenner reviews evidence that the American child has changed in response to change over recent decades in patterns of child rearing. Richard G. Axt analyzes the hard task of adapting higher education to its rising student tide. Earl A. Loomis considers the newer place of religion in the life of the child.

Six papers are headed *Problem Areas*. Lester B. Granger probes into ways to effect "community organization for social change." Norman V. Lourie surveys theory of and practice to prevent juvenile delinquency. Ross A. McFarland and Roland C. Moore track the automobile as one vexing root of trouble for youth, and Herbert B. Warburton scrutinizes pornographic literature as another. Hilda Taba and Frederick D. Patterson separately attack recent issues of intergroup relations as these involve young people.

Concluding addresses are headed *Values in Transition*. Liston Pope assesses signs of a revisionary outlook by youth upon traditional American values. Kenneth B. Clark evaluates conceptions and methods of discipline in child rearing, with interest first in creative outcomes. Henry Enoch Kagan assays institutional obligations and opportunities in the teaching of values. Talcott Parsons applies to diagnosis of morality in the young his instrumentalistic version of the American value system. Joseph Sittler inquires into the "interior dynamics" of maturing ideals and values. T. V. Smith appeals on behalf of youth for an imaginatively pluralistic morality. Lawrence J. McGinley argues for "transcendent values" to insure individual fulfillment against organizational complexity. Abram L. Sacher details a need to create a "climate of commitment" for "our cool and uncommitted young."

The papers together suggest (i) that children and youth now have and pose enormous problems, (ii) that knowledgeable and articulate persons of many callings are actively interested in these problems, (iii) that their wisdom in the matter stands to help, but (iv) that we now have to rely too much upon such wisdom, for lack of research to test, integrate, and extend it. Yet here are leads, some telling research, and some inspiration for research to the purpose.

HERBERT F. WRIGHT
*Department of Psychology,*
*University of Kansas*

## Writing and Decipherment

**Voices in Stone.** The decipherment of ancient scripts and writings. Ernst Doblhofer. Translated by Mervyn Savill. Viking, New York, 1961. xi + 327 pp. Illus. $6.

This book is definitely not for the readers of *Science*. To be sure, it does cover in a superficial sort of way the history of the decipherment of practically all the ancient scripts: Egyptian, Old Persian, Babylonian, Hittite, Ugaritic, Gublitic, Cypriote and Creto-Mycenean. But instead of presenting a straightforward account of the relevant methods and procedures and letting these speak for themselves, as it were, it interlards the more informative sections with inane, insipid, and adolescent observations on the character and endowments of the decipherers, and does so in exaggerated and "dramatic" phraseology which would bring a blush to the cheek of many of them. Add to this a translation which is often inexact, clumsy, and at times