functions in a manner strongly influenced by the economic and social aims of the power-holders. Varieties of family organization and of inheritance systems are understood as possibly responsive to population pressures, to labor requirements, and to wage-work opportunities external to the peasant household, as well as to the dictates of external administrative convenience. Social relations within the peasant community and outside it are categorized as types of what Wolf calls coalitions.

These are classified according to possible permutations based on the number of people involved, the single or multiple purpose of the coalitions, and on the social symmetry or asymmetry of the members. Wolf believes these types of relationships reflect attempts on the part of the peasants to strike a balance between necessary mutual help or patronage on the one hand, and the incurring of too inflexible a set of obligations on the other. Ideology is viewed as a means of helping to cope with the exigencies of rural life and as a means of asserting the moral rightness of the peasant way of life. The view of the peasant as an insensate traditionalist is roundly rejected. A brief discussion of peasant revolts and the inherent conditions which make them short-lived is among the most interesting in the book. In Wolf's view, historical information is important not only to demonstrate cultural continuities, but particularly to discover how changing conditions lead to changing peasant adaptations.

Wolf's analysis raises some questions. What are the exact criteria for distinguishing peasants who use scientific agricultural methods from modern American, European, or Japanese commercial farmers? Is it the proportion of the cultivator's crop that is sold? Is it the proportion of the gross national product developed by cultivators, or the degree of centralization of government power, or the protection of farm prices by the state, or some combination of these that distinguishes neotechnic peasant from farmer? Conditions of peasantry in industrial and nonindustrial societies are discussed, but what are the specific problems of peasantries in societies where a large part of the wealth comes from mercantile operations?

Although Wolf describes the existence of specific types of peasant coalitions in conjunction with specific types of domain and of government in some world areas, he gives us relatively few indicators as to how all the phenomena he classifies are interrelated in specific situations on the ground. But perhaps this type of inquiry is best left to future research, in which the conceptual tools Wolf has given us will be of enormous help.

ERNESTINE FRIEDL
Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Queens College, Flushing, New York 11367

Reentry Science

In a radio and television address 7 November 1957, President Eisenhower displayed a rocket nose cone which had reentered the earth's atmosphere ballistically. This event was the first indication for many people that ballistic reentry was possible or that there were any difficult problems connected with reentry. Since that time, the reentry of space objects, principally manned satellite vehicles, has become commonplace. In these few years, including a short period earlier, a new interdisciplinary field has developed which draws on mechanics, thermodynamics, and fluid flow from physics, reaction kinetics from chemistry, and engineering aspects of these fields as well as aerodynamics. In **Atmospheric Reentry: An Introduction to Its Science and Engineering** (Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966. 288 pp. Illus. $14.50) by John J. Martin, the structure of this new science is formulated. The subject matter is presented at a graduate level, and the book may be used as a text, but it also contains a great deal of data, in graphic form, that will be of use to nose-cone designers.

The book treats in a preliminary fashion pre-reentry ballistics and the earth's atmosphere. The kinematic motion of nose cones for steep and shallow reentry with and without lift is considered in much greater detail, as are the dynamic motions under a variety of conditions. Almost half of the book is devoted to the reentry flow fields, equilibrium and nonequilibrium conditions, in the vicinity of the reentry body and in the wake, and includes the effects of the flow field—for example, heat transfer, ablation, and radiation—on the reentry body. These topics are presented in a lucid manner, with definitions and nomenclature and elementary examples given before the more sophisticated details are undertaken. Each section of the book is a careful review of the existing literature with coherent extractions of the pertinent material. The final section on scaling will be of particular use to the practitioner.

An excellent list of references is given at the end of each chapter, and there is an index to the authors of the references. Almost all the references cited are journal articles or technical memoranda, an indication of the newness of this field. A complete list of symbols has been included as an aid to the reader.

Atmospheric Reentry is a pioneer in a new area, is of excellent quality, and is intended for the serious student of the subject. It can be used both as a rapid introduction to the field and a guide to further study.

HAROLD A. DAW
Department of Physics, New Mexico State University, University Park

Processes of Fantasy

To one who has been immersed in American psychology for nearly 40 years, the most striking change during that period has been the increase in *scientific* concern with what goes on in the "mind." Although behaviorism is still the dominant voice in American psychology, other voices are speaking out more clearly and more forcefully in favor of mentalism. I do not mean those misguided individuals among us who are essentially hostile to science because they equate science with antihumanism. I mean men like Edward Tolman, the chief native architect of the edifice that has become known as cognitive psychology. It was he and his students who demonstrated by means of a series of brilliantly conceived experiments during the 1920's and 1930's that psychology could be rigorously positivistic *and* mentalistic. Thanks in large part to Tolman, psychology is becoming what its name implies and what every nonpsychologist thought it was all along—a science of the mind.

Jerome Singer's **Daydreaming** (Random House, New York, 1966. 256 pp., $2.25) is one of the many recent probes into the mind. A few years ago, Singer decided that daydreaming