

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.

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## 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 nomen-

clature 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.

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## 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 non-psychologist 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

had been neglected long enough, and he began to fashion respectable scientific methods for studying it. This book tells us what he has found to date, what he thinks it means, and what directions future research might take. It is a thoroughly fascinating and literate presentation. I fervently hope that Singer's purpose in writing the book will be fully realized. "By setting down in simple outline some of my own thinking based upon my observations as a psychoanalyst and clinical psychologist, as a research investigator attempting to obtain ordered information, and as an introspective individual, I hope I can stimulate a more effective attack on the many research problems having to do with daydreaming and conscious fantasy" (p. xv).

I hope, however, that Singer and his colleagues will find other ways of studying daydreaming than by the questionnaire method, on which they have principally relied. The questionnaire method has not been very useful in providing reliable information about nocturnal dreaming. I hope, also, that they will address themselves more to the analysis of the content of daydreams and less to the formal or structural aspects of daydreaming. Just as the night dream has been lost sight of in laboratories filled with expensive and complicated equipment, there is a danger that the daydream may be neglected in favor of studying the correlates of daydreaming. Correlates tell us very little about the phenomenon itself. There are indications even in this book that Singer is beginning to "physiologize" the daydream, and that, I am afraid, is a road which leads to Nowhereville.

As an exponent of Freudian psychology I have another bone to pick with Singer. He ascribes to Freud a drive-reduction theory of fantasy and daydreaming. Freud had another theory, however, that Singer does not mention. Freud postulated that there is an ego function that produces fantasies and daydreams. This ego process differs from the primary process of the id because it distinguishes between fantasy and reality. This is the playful ego, and it is not unlike Singer's concepts of cognitive skill and spontaneous play. In fact, I think they are identical. Singer should join forces with a powerful ally.

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## New Books

### General

**Agents of Deceit: Frauds, Forgeries and Political Intrigue among Nations.** Paul W. Blackstock. Quadrangle Books, Chicago, 1966. 315 pp. \$6.50.

**Basic Photography: A Primer for Professionals.** Michael J. Langford. Focal Press, New York, 1966. 374 pp. Illus. \$10.75. The Focal Library.

**Computer Dictionary and Handbook.** Charles J. Sippl. Sams (Bobbs-Merrill), Indianapolis, Ind., 1966. 766 pp. Illus. \$12.95.

**Directory of College Geography of the United States: Academic Year 1965-1966.** J. R. Schwendeman, Ed. Assoc. of American Geographers, Southeastern Division, Lexington, Ky., 1966. 111 pp. Paper, \$1.

**Earthquake: The Story of Alaska's Good Friday Disaster.** Eloise Engle. John Day, New York, 1966. 217 pp. Illus. \$4.95.

**Enrico Fermi: The Man and His Theories.** Pierre de Latil. Translated from the French edition (Paris, 1964) by Len Ortzen. Eriksson, New York, 1966. 178 pp. Illus. \$5. A Profile in Science.

**Geological Highway Map, Mid-Continent Region: Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas.** Compiled by A.A.P.G. Geological Highway Map Committee. Philip Oetking, Chairman. American Assoc. of Petroleum Geologists, Tulsa, Okla., 1966. \$1. Includes a geological map on a highway grid, mileage chart, geological cross sections, columnar sections, tectonic and physiographic maps, and the geological history of the area in a sequence of 46 small outline maps.

**The Human Organism: An Introduction to Physiology.** David F. Horrobin. Basic Books, New York, 1966. 218 pp. Illus. \$4.95. Science and Discovery Series.

**The Ill-Spoken Word: The Decline of Speech in America.** Leonard A. Stevens. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966. 253 pp. \$5.95.

**Integrated Basic Science.** Stewart M. Brooks. Mosby, St. Louis, Mo., ed. 2, 1966. 522 pp. Illus. \$8.

**Issues in Science and Religion.** Ian G. Barbour. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966. 480 pp. \$7.95.

**Lawyers' Ethics: A Survey of the New York City Bar.** Jerome E. Carlin. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1966. 297 pp. Illus. \$6.75.

**Love and Hate in China.** Hans Konigsberger. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966. 156 pp. \$3.95.

**Man's Conquest of Space.** James J. Haggerty. Natl. Science Teachers Assoc., Washington, D.C., 1966. 127 pp. Illus. Paper, 50¢. Vistas of Science, vol. 12.

**Master Directory for Latin America.** Martin H. Sable. Latin American Center, Univ. of California, Los Angeles, 1965. 459 pp. Contains ten directories covering organizations, associations, and institutions in the fields of agriculture, business-industry-finance, communications, education-research, government, international cooperation, labor-cooperatives, publishing and religion, and professional, social and social service organizations and associations.

**Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry.** Sections A and B, and C. Section A and B, *Definitive Rules for Section A. Hydrocarbons; Section B, Fundamental Heterocyclic Systems* (1966. 92 pp., \$5); Section C, *Definitive Rules for Section C. Characteristic Groups Containing Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Halogen, Sulfur, Selenium and/or Tellurium* (1965. 276 pp., \$9.50). Butterworth, Washington, D.C., ed. 2. Illus.

**Our Space Environment.** Phillip D. Stern. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1966. 160 pp. Illus. \$2.95.

**The Peace Corps** (*Annals of the American Acad. of Political and Social Science*, May 1966). J. Norman Parmer, Ed. 238 pp. \$2.50. Thirteen papers that "endeavor to offer a fairly comprehensive view of the Peace Corps as it exists today and as it has developed over the past five years. It is meant to be both descriptive and interpretive."

**Pesticide Handbook—Entoma.** Compiled and edited by Donald E. H. Frear. College Science Publishers, State College, Pa., ed. 18, 1966. 312 pp. Illus. Paper, \$3; cloth, \$4.50.

**The Role of the Federal Council for Science and Technology.** Report for 1963 and 1964. Office of Science and Technology, Washington, D.C., 1966. 61 pp.

**Science, Man and Morals.** Based on the Fremantle Lectures given at Balliol College (Oxford, England), 1963. W. H. Thorpe. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N.Y., 1966. 188 pp. \$4.95.

**A Survey of the Teaching of Physics at Universities.** Prepared under the auspices of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics. Unesco, Paris, 1966 (order from Unesco Publications Center, New York). 396 pp. Illus. \$6.50.

**Technical Services, U.S. Army.** The Chemical Warfare Service: Chemicals in Combat. Brooks E. Kleber and Dale Birdsell. Office of the Chief of Military History, Washington, D.C., 1966 (order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.). 715 pp. Illus. \$5.25.

**Two-Person Game Theory: The Essential Ideas.** Anatol Rapoport. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1966. 229 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.95; cloth, \$5.

**The Unclean Sky.** A meteorologist looks at air pollution. Louis J. Battan. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1966. 155 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.25.

**Von Thünen's Isolated State.** Johann Heinrich von Thünen. Translated from the German edition (1826) by Carla M. Warthenberg. Peter Hall, Translation Ed. Pergamon, New York, 1966. 360 pp. Illus. \$15.

**Weather on the Planets.** What we know about their atmospheres. George Ohring. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1966. 156 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.25.

**The Year Book of the International Council of Scientific Unions.** ICSU Secretariat, Rome, 1966. 155 pp. Paper, \$1.50.

**Zoos and Aquariums in the Americas: Including Roster of Membership, Association History, Purposes and Objects.** William Hoff, Ed. American Assoc. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, Wheeling, W. Va., ed. 6, 1966. 108 pp. Illus. Paper, \$5.