

Book Reviews

the discerning of spirits, different kinds of tongues and the interpretation of tongues. Buddhist and Hindhu philosophy testify also that such manifestations are, in every age and culture, the by-products of spiritual maturity. They cannot be curtly diagnosed and dismissed as archaism. If the author is implying that it is undesirable that we should be preoccupied with visionary experience at the expense of our total development, then certainly we must agree with her, but one must refute altogether any idea that the phenomenon itself is basically pathological.

Dr. MacDermot could well have given more space to the contrast between the visionary experience of her Middle Eastern seers and those of our contemporary layabouts, but we should not ask too much of one who has put us so much in her debt by opening a window on aspects of culture previously inaccessible to us. I cannot see any early prospect of her being overtaken in the field she has explored with such diligence and competence.

ARTHUR GUIRDHAM

Purkyněs Weg. Wissenschaft, Bildung und Nation, by ERNA LESKY. (Veröffentlichungen der Kommission für Geschichte der Erziehung und des Unterrichts. Heft 12) Vienna, Cologne, Graz, H. Böhlau, 1970, pp. 68, illus., OS.76.

One aspect of Jan Evangelista Purkyně [1787–1869], the great physiologist, is shown in this monograph in detail: his political views and their influence on his academic career. A Czech in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time of romantic nationalism on the part of the minorities, and repression and reaction on the part of Metternich and his Government, Purkyně was not a *persona grata* at either Prague or any Austrian university. He had to spend the greater part of his life teaching at Breslau University where, paradoxically, he had to use the German language against the use of which he had agitated in Bohemia. While expecting justice for the claims of his Czech co-nationalists, he also believed in the universal brotherhood proclaimed by the Freemasons and was disliked by the Prague and Austrian University authorities for this affiliation. Only at the age of sixty-two, Purkyně was made Professor of Physiology at the Medical Faculty of Prague University, through the intervention of Leo Count Thun-Hohenstein who was, in spite of his name, a Czech nobleman. In an appendix, Professor Lesky is making all the material on this appointment, extracted from the Archives of the Ministry of Education in Vienna, available to the public for the first time. The result of this late appointment was a certain intolerance of competition in his field on the part of the septuagenarian Purkyně, who was overburdened, without allowing J. N. Czermak to become Extraordinary Professor at Prague. Until his death at eight-two Purkyně continued to give physiology lectures, finally most of them in Czech; the fulfilment of his aspirations. In a final chapter, Professor Lesky attributes the sentiments expressed in Purkyně's utopia on tolerance between nations, 'The Policy of Love', to the influence of his early teacher, Bernard Bolzano.

MARIANNE WINDER

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association 1870–1970, by DAVID L. COWEN, Trenton, N.J., The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, 1970, pp. xii, 240, illus., \$7.00.

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, celebrating its centenary in 1970, could have chosen no one more fitted than Professor David L. Cowen to write its