

new political strategies: In the past decade conservatives, moderates, liberals, and populists have all found ways to win state elections. The authors of this fine book suggest why some of these strategies have succeeded in local situations and speculate whether victories in one direction or another represent short- or long-term trends.

—James J. Lang

DIVIDED LEGACY: A History of the Schism in Medical Thought (3 vols.)

1. **The Patterns Emerge: Hippocrates to Paracelsus;**
2. **Progress and Regress: J. B. Van Helmont to Claude Bernard;**
3. **Science and Ethics in American Medicine, 1800–1914**

by Harris L. Coulter
 Washington, D.C.:
 Wehawken Book Company
 1973–77; 537, 785, and 546
 pp. respectively,
 \$17.50 per vol.
 L of C 73-75718
 ISBN 0-916386-00-7

Few physicians have time or the inclination to mull over such basic questions as the nature of disease or its exact relationship to a living organism. Yet in medicine much depends upon the answers to these questions. Coulter believes that medical thinkers throughout history may be divided into two great schools: the empiricists, who deny that it is possible to “know” genuinely how a substance cures and base their therapy upon observed results; and the rationalists, who “seek their criterion of reliability in some discipline external to the therapeutic process” (e.g., chemistry or physiology) and believe that a physician can “know” why a living organism reacts as it does. Delving into the little-examined foundations of medical thought from Hippocrates onward, Coulter analyzes both European medicine over the centuries and 19th-century American medicine, the latter deeply divided between allopathic (rationalist) and homeopathic (empirical) practice.

—Charles A. Moser ('77)

THE CHURCH IN THE POWER OF THE SPIRIT: A Contribution to Messianic Ecclesiology

by Jürgen Moltmann
 Harper, 1977, 407 pp. \$15
 L of C 76-62932
 ISBN 0-06-065905-X

Well known for *Theology of Hope* (1965) and *The Crucified God* (1973), the German Protestant theologian Jürgen Moltmann in this book portrays the Church as a fellowship of freedom, the vanguard of a new humanity. In line with his vision of the Church committed to a worldwide mission of liberation, Moltmann argues for a free, congregational polity, unencumbered by hierarchical office. He sees no need for the sacraments of confirmation and ordination, which in his view are linked with the questionable practice of infant bap-