Psychiatrists in the Court and Prison). The author’s focus is on “treatment” rather than on diagnosis. These issues are usually separated in law. Perhaps due to this separation, the law often affords treatment to the less treatable, e.g., the habitual offender, while denying it to the more treatable, the occasional offender. The author suggests but does not exhaust a problem which should be of greatest concern to legislators: “If punishment sometimes keeps a person from repeating an offense, then it is important to know what sort of person might be influenced in this way and by what punishment.” (page 169). This suggestion would be more fruitful if the author also indicated a method for securing an answer to this query, provided that such answer is expected to be sufficiently general, so as to afford a basis for legislative action. Dr. Eaton also raises a significant issue in the law regarding unfitness to plead. Determination of such unfitness deprives the accused of opportunity for acquittal, while subjecting him to confinement when there may be no need for it for the protection of himself or of society. But whether such need exists may often be determined only after knowledge whether he committed the act of which he stands secured.

Other inadequacies of our present state of the law are pointed out by Burke (New Light on the Eternal Convict Between Law and Medicine in Judicial Practice) in an appeal for federal legislation to govern all non-voluntary admissions to state institutions and generally for greater recognition of patients’ rights as regards diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

While Professor Winn (Principles of Punishment) reexamines the old question of the justification of the state’s right to punish, Dr. Finn (Reflections on the Psychologist as Expert Witness) draws attention to the often crudely punitive treatment of psychiatric patients in State hospitals.

This symposium is an essential in libraries of “social scientists” in the broadest sense of this term.

Helen Silving*


On the spine of this handsome volume, just beneath the above title and sub-title, are stamped the following words: United States—International—Statutes—Conventions—Hearings—Reports—Rules

*Professor of Law, University of Puerto Rico; Visiting Professor, Yale Law School; Counsel to the Legislative Committee on Penal Reform of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Regulations — State Laws — Selected Cases — Comments — Annotated Bibliography — Indexes. This collocation of words constitutes an excellent summary, in telegraphic style, of the contents of this work; for the purpose of Dr. Rothenberg, sometime Fulbright Scholar in Copyright Law, was to assemble into a single volume the materials of legal and quasi-legal characters (save the federal and state case law) pertaining to Copyright Law; and he has accomplished this task thoroughly and competently. Some idea of the appalling amount of labor performed by Dr. Rothenberg in the creation of this work may be gained by the making of a cursory examination of what in this work is termed an “Analysis of Contents”: sections on United States (Copyright Law) comprise the copyright law of the United States, title 17 of the United States Code and ancillary statutes, and the administrative regulations and the Rules of Practice of the Copyright Office at the Library of Congress; sections on International (Copyright Law) comprise an account of, and commentary upon, the Universal Copyright Convention, and ancillary materials pertaining thereto, and accounts of other conventions, treaties, proclamations, etc., pertaining to copyright law, whose purposes were and are to further the legal protection of copyrightable materials internationally; a section upon state and territorial copyright legislation, including statutes of limitation; a section upon the Federal Trade-Mark Law; a section upon the United States Patent Law; and finally an annotated bibliography comprising lists of treatises, law review articles, case notes, and collections of cases, all pertaining to copyright law. In making available to the public generally and to the bench and bar in particular, in such compact form, this comprehensive and exhaustive collection of information upon all aspects of copyright law, gathered from widely separated sources and out of quite disparate categories, Dr. Rothenberg has performed a service for which anyone, be he an attorney engaged in the practice of copyright law, a publisher, an author, or a lawman merely interested in the legal protection of creations of the human spirit, must be most grateful.

Charles E. Ruby*

*Member of the Massachusetts, Federal (1st Circuit), U.S. Patent Office, Canadian Patent Office, and U.S. Court of Claims bars.