

Mr. Clinton Ashford's essay on "The Compulsory Manufacturing Provision" will be found to be of great assistance to those concerned with securing copyright protection in the U.S.A. for the works of those who are not citizens of the U.S.A. The compulsory manufacturing clause presents difficulties in the way of non-American authors securing copyright protection in the U.S.A.

Mr. Arthur Katz contributes a stimulating essay on the "Doctrine of Moral Right", but *Donaldson v. Becket* (1774) 2 Bro. P.C. 129, for us limits its practical use. Lastly, Mr. Charles Whitley writes on "Copyright and the Income Tax Problem", and deals with questions such as whether income derived from the assignment of film rights in copyright work is a capital gain arising from the sale of a capital asset or income paid for the use of the author's property or for his personal services. The work justifies perusal by all interested in the subject matter.

G. A. P.

*An Introduction to Criminal Law*, third edition, by Rupert Cross, M.A., B.C.L., and P. Asterley Jones, LL.B. (London: Butterworth & Co. Ltd., 1953), pp. lvii, 377, (index) 30. Australian price £1 18s. 6d.

*Cases on Criminal Law*, second edition, by Rupert Cross, M.A., B.C.L., and P. Asterley Jones, LL.B. (London: Butterworth & Co. Ltd., 1953), pp. xxxi, 351, (index) 21. Australian price £1 15s. 6d.

"Cross and Jones" rapidly established its position as a leading textbook. This edition, published contemporaneously with the casebook, confirms that position. It is slightly longer than the second edition, several topics have been rewritten, and the whole states the law as at the end of 1952.

For those who like the format the authors have adopted—a brief formal statement of the law, followed by a detailed examination of it in which the leading cases in support of the formal statement are adumbrated—Cross and Jones is a most excellent text. With the companion casebook it forms a complete, though elementary, teaching tool.

The authors state in their introduction, "it is hoped that the discussion in the text will suffice to give all students a bird's eye view of their subject and to give those who are not called upon to study it very deeply all the information that they require"—their hope is well fulfilled; but is it a sufficient aspiration? Students will be required, by most faculties, to know considerably more of the substantive criminal law than appears in Cross and Jones; hence many teachers prefer a more lengthy discussion of principle rather than a brief discussion of detail to serve as a basis for the course on criminal law. The very precision of Cross and Jones gives a some-

what misleading appearance of simplicity and certainty to a field of law which is full of difficulties and subtle distinctions.

The choice between the Cross and Jones format and, say, the new Kenny format is a purely personal pedagogic decision. However, as both have to be supplemented, adapted and varied considerably for conditions in each State of Australia many will find Cross and Jones a sound foundation on which to build.

In sum, the pass student who likes his criminal law "potted" cannot do better than these two books.

NORVAL MORRIS

*Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes*, tenth edition by G.

Granville Sharp, Q.C., and Brian Galpin, (Sweet and Maxwell Ltd. 1953), pp. cxxxix, 464. Australian price £3 3s.

Little need be said in reviewing the tenth edition of a work as well known and highly regarded as this. Maxwell has long been recognized as the most useful work on the interpretation of statutes—both for the law student seeking a general survey of the subject, and the practitioner seeking the solution to a particular problem of interpretation on a point not covered by a specific text-book.

The new edition adds a table of Statutes, which will be appreciated by practitioners, and incorporates references to some 250 new cases further illustrating the propositions stated in the text. The changes in the text itself are comparatively slight and all the good qualities of earlier editions have been retained.

The appendix now contains the Interpretation Measure 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. 5, No. 1) and the Statutory Instruments Act 1946 (9 and 10 Geo. 6, c. 36) as well as the Interpretation Act 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c. 63), but these will have no great significance for the Australian reader.

A. L. TURNER

*The Law of Contract*: G. C. CHESHIRE, D.C.L., F.B.A., and C. H. S.

FIFoot, M.A. 3rd Edition. Butterworth & Co. (1952) i-lxi; 1-545 plus index.

In their Preface to the First edition, the learned authors expressed the opinion that the publication of eighteen editions of Anson on Contract had "in some measure impaired its utility" and that "a mode of treatment, apposite some sixty years ago, may be thought out of focus with present needs". With such an opinion this reviewer at any rate is in complete agreement. However, there is no sign of a similar fate as yet overtaking their own work, though this is the third edition in seven years—a fair measure of its popularity and demand, however distressing to those who like to keep their library up to date.

The new material includes a brief account (19-24) of the effect of