knowledge, but for extending them as well; and it does not only pursue the sciences for their own sake, but, so far as the larger part of its members are concerned, pursues them in preparation for the professions. I had almost said that the purpose of a university was to prepare for the professions, and I should be ready to defend this, provided that the qualifying words, 'in a liberal spirit', are not merely not omitted but emphasized." It is tempting to go on quoting from one who did so much within the University of Manchester and outside to demonstrate what is meant by 'a liberal spirit'. A. D. RITCHIE

LAW OF COPYRIGHT AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Copyright and Industrial Designs

By A. D. Russell-Clarke. Pp. xv+262. (London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd., 1951.) 37s. 6d. net.

THIS book embodies all aspects of copyright, whether literary, dramatic, musical or artistic, together with copyright in industrial designs. It is the first of its kind to include all these branches of copyright. The author is to be congratulated upon the lucidity and practical manner with which he deals with the difficult questions in the field covered by the Copyright Act of 1911 and the Registered Designs Act, 1949. Prior to the coming into operation of the Designs Act, 1949, copyright in industrial designs was largely associated with the patent law rather than the copyright law. In 1947 the departmental committee, set up under the chairmanship of Sir Kenneth Swan to inquire into the working of the Patent and Designs Acts, recommended a number of changes of the law relating to designs. As a result of these changes, it has been made clearer that the law of copyright in industrial designs has a closer affinity to the law of literary copyright than to the law of patents.

The first part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the Copyright Act of 1911, in relation to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. The author points out the remedies available to copyright owners, and two chapters are usefully devoted to questions of licences and publishing and other agreements. At a time when publishers appear to be inclined to remunerate authors of technical books at the lowest possible rates, the suggestions contained in this part of the book are likely to be of some help. A chapter is devoted to miscellaneous matters such as the term of copyright, University Copyright and Crown Copyright.

Part 3 of the book concerns the Registered Designs Act, 1949, which came into force in January 1950. So far there have been very few reported cases under this Act which have anything at all to do with designs. The author deals with the nature of the design, its publication, the available remedies for its infringement and the procedure for applying for registration at the Patent Office whereby copyright may be obtained for a period of up to fifteen years. Part 4 deals with cases of overlapping which occur between the Copyright Act and the Designs Act.

The book is well indexed, and the fact that neither of the two Acts is set out in full has assisted in keeping the price and the size reasonable. It is certainly a book which should prove of great assistance not only to practitioners, but also to members of the technical staff of firms, designers and authors. R. G. LLOYD

SOCIETY UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Social Surveys and Social Action

By Mark Abrams. (Contemporary Science Books.) Pp. v+153. (London: William Heinemann, Ltd., 1951.) 8s. 6d. net.

IN this little book Mr. Mark Abrams starts with the emergence of Booth and Rowntree, the pioneers, and shows what has developed out of their pioneering experiments. He is concerned with the social survey, not as an instrument of fundamental research, but as a form of investigation used in the twentieth century to assist in the identification and quantitative analysis of social problems which call for social action. He traces the development from poverty studies to a wide range of inquiries directed to matters in which questions can be more exactly related to the needs of social policy—nutrition, old people and town planning—and he explains how the Second World War led the British Government to start its own survey department and how companies specializing in survey work arose and have been increasingly employed to make investigations on behalf of public authorities and private agencies. These are the direct descendants of the pioneers. In addition, there are the 'borrowers'—market research and public opinion polls. Finally, Mr. Abrams discusses the role of the social survey in the Welfare State, and has some interesting things to say about the way in which surveys might help to discover how to make public communications intelligible to the masses. This is a worthy aim provided one does not forget the complementary process of making the masses sufficiently intelligent to understand the communications.

Thus the reader is given a genealogy which will be helpful to the novice; but that is not enough to satisfy the serious student, and the book as a whole is disappointing, although the subject is fascinating and the author an acknowledged expert. With such limited space at his disposal, the author could achieve success only by selecting a narrowly defined theme and sticking to it. He has, by a narrow margin, failed to do this. A chapter is devoted to the historical antecedents of the pioneers, and it treats familiar material in a rather crude manner. Another chapter gives an account of social surveys in the United States and is too sketchy to have much value. The author would have done better to fill out his descriptive picture of survey organizations in Great Britain at the present time. A better balance would have been obtained if he had devoted less space to Mass Observation and had found room to mention such organizations as the British Institute of Public Opinion and the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

If we assume that Mr. Abrams's theme is the social survey as an application of scientific method to the handling of practical social problems, then we should expect to be taken rather further on three points: first, the grounds for claiming that the survey method can be truly scientific; secondly, the respective roles of routine official collections of data and of *ad hoc* surveys; and thirdly, the extent to which the results of social surveys can, and do, point unequivocally to particular forms of social action and the point at which political judgment must enter. All these points are mentioned; but the argument is not sufficiently firmly pulled together to leave a clear impression on the mind of the reader.

T. H. MARSHALL