Australian Law Journal

GENERAL EDITOR Acting Justice Peter W Young AO

THOMSON REUTERS EDITOR Cheryle King

ASSISTANT GENERAL EDITORS

Ruth Higgins Barrister, Sydney Angelina Gomez

ngelina Gomez Clare Langford Lawyer, Perth Solicitor, Sydney Clare Langford

The mode of citation of this volume is (2015) 89 ALJ [page]

The Australian Law Journal is a refereed journal.

Australian Law Journal Reports

PRODUCTION EDITOR Carolyn May

CASE REPORTERS

John Carroll Sarah-Jane Greenaway Colleen Tognetti

The mode of citation of this volume is: 89 ALJR [page]

THE AUSTRALIAN LAW JOURNAL

Volume 89, Number 3

March 2015

CURRENT ISSUES – Guest Editor: Justice Clyde Croft	
Providing clarity to judicial support of arbitration	143
CONVEYANCING AND PROPERTY – Editor: Peter Butt	
Dual character of lease confirmed in fiscal context	147
Landlord held not liable for nuisance committed by tenant	149
Adverse possession and criminal trespass	150
RECENT CASES – Editor: Acting Justice Peter W Young AO	
Admiralty: Convenient forum	151
Costs: Liability of solicitor	151
Where to draw the line: Fraudulent consent or no consent at all?	152
ARTICLES	
DISCRETION AND THE RULE OF LAW IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	
Justice M J Beazley AO and Myles Pulsford	
Justice Beazley was invited to give a keynote speech at the World Bar Conference 2014 centred on the theme of "Advocates as Protectors of the Rule of Law". Confronted by the breadth of discourse on the rule of law, we were interested to examine whether our legal systems' compliance with the rule of law was more apparent than real; whether, to use the analogy of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, the cloth we wear is really woven with gold. This article examines that question of compliance by reference to discretion in the criminal justice system, a subject that has received frequent attention by the High Court of Australia in recent years. Identifying discretion as playing a central but complex role in the rule of law, the importance and rule of law concerns associated with the extent and allocation of discretion in, and between, the police force, prosecutors and the judiciary is examined. This issue is explored by reference to two areas of the New South Wales criminal justice system: first, the offence of consorting in the Crimes Act 1900 (NSW), s 93X which, at the time the speech was given, was the subject of a reserved High Court decision on its constitutional validity; and, secondly, the introduction of aggravated forms of existing offences which are coupled with mandatory minimum sentences which were considered by the High Court in Magaming v The Queen (2013) 87 ALJR 1060; [2013]	

IN DEFENCE OF MCCRACKEN: A RESPONSE TO "WHY DO COURTS CUT BACK ON STATUTORY REMEDIES PROVIDED BY PARLIAMENT UNDER CORPORATE LAW"

Nishad Kulkarni

The proper scope of s 1324 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) continues to attract divergent views, with some commentators arguing that the courts have taken an unduly narrow approach to its interpretation. In the September 2014 issue of the Australian Law Journal, Professor Baxt expressed that view in respect of the Queensland Court of Appeal's decision in McCracken v Phoenix Constructions (Qld) Pty Ltd [2013] 2 Qd R 27; (2012) 272 FLR 104. In the absence of consideration of the provision by the High Court, the view expressed by Professor Baxt is certainly not foreclosed. This article, however, contends that the two distinct propositions that emerge from McCracken regarding the interpretation of s 1324 are correct and find support in reasons outside those stated in the decision as well as from the authorities.

175

RECOURSE TO CONTRACTUAL CONTEXT REAFFIRMED

Brent Michael and Derek Wong

181

THE INTOXICATION DEFENCE: TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT DOCTRINE AND REFORM

Kenneth J Arenson

This article deals with the contentious issue of the extent to which an intoxicated person, particularly one who has become inebriated of his or her own volition, should be permitted to escape liability on the basis that the degree of inebriation was sufficient to preclude the fact-finder from finding a volitional act or omission on the part of the accused and/or that he or she acted with the requisite mens rea, if any, as defined by the common law or statutory definition of the offence. In addressing this issue, the article embarks upon a thorough analysis of the House of Lords seminal decision in Director of Public Prosecutions v Majewski [1977] AC 443 which, despite some very harsh criticism of late, continues to be the leading authority on this question in the United Kingdom, United States and Australia. As part of this analysis, the article examines and ultimately attempts to resolve the longstanding controversy over what has proved to be the elusive distinction between crimes of basic or general intent and those of specific intent. The article concludes by rejecting the Majewski principles in favour of those enunciated by the High Court of Australia in R v O'Connor (1980) 146 CLR 64; 54 ALJR 349. In reaching this conclusion, the article notes various legislative and academic proposals for reform as well as statutory reforms in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, and Australia.

190

BOOK REVIEWS - Editor Angelina Gomez

Authority to Decide, The Law of Jurisdiction in Australia, by Mark Leeming	205
Sir Charles Lilley, Premier 1868-1870 and Second Chief Justice 1879-1893 of	
Queensland, by Dr J M Bennett AM	205

Australian Law Journal Reports

HIGH COURT REPORTS – Staff of Thomson Reuters

DECISIONS RECEIVED IN DECEMBER 2014 – FEBRUARY 2015

Argos Pty Ltd v Corbell (Administrative Law; Environment and Planning)	
([2014] HCA 50)	189
CPCF v Minister for Immigration and Border Protection (Citizenship and Migration;	
Constitutional Law) ([2015] HCA 1)	207
Lavin v Toppi (Equity; Guarantee and Indemnity) ([2015] HCA 4)	302
Plaintiff S297/2013 v Minister for Immigration and Border Protection (Citizenship and	
Migration; High Court and Federal Court) ([2015] HCA 3)	292