bound to assist in clarification of the political and social issues involved not only in
fixing rates for existing public facilities but also in selecting new areas for such public
activity.

When the work is considered altogether it is readily apparent that Troxel has
brought to bear on the problems in this field a distinct set of social and political
values. Throughout he endeavors to reconcile concepts of private property and private
management's desire for profits with the public interest in expanded service and lower
rates. Both theoretical and practical difficulties in the way of adoption of solutions
proposed are frankly discussed, though in some instances there is a tendency to mini-
mize the substantial administrative difficulties involved in dealing with these prob-
loms.

Particularly from the lawyer's viewpoint, greater use of the "case method" in
dealing with some of the questions discussed would have contributed materially to the
understanding of the abstract propositions. Taken altogether, however, this work is
to be commended not only as a text but also as a description, analysis and evaluation
of public regulation and participation in economic activity. Members of regulatory
bodies and their staffs should be required to study it, and persons generally interested
in public affairs will find it a worthwhile addition to their reading lists.

WILLIAM R. MING, JR.*

Pp. xvi, 713. $7.00.

The importance of intelligent journalism in the judicial process, both to the
attorney and to the reporter, cannot be emphasized too strongly. The administration
of justice so obviously requires the services of the press that the First Amendment of
the Constitution may be interpreted as an effort to insure the full and complete ac-
counting of legal matters to the general public. Although recent decisions indicate that
the question of the extent of permissible newspaper reporting and commentary on the
outcome of trials is still a matter of some dispute, it is scarcely necessary to state that
one of the primary functions of a newspaper in a democracy is to present an interpreta-
tion of the panorama of day-to-day law which will permit the average citizen to form
some opinion as to the condition of our judicial system.

To aid newspaper men and journalism students in their preparation for the difficult
job of legal reporting, Curtis MacDougall, professor of journalism at Northwestern
University, has compiled a unique and remarkably exhaustive handbook. Dividing
his volume into four primary sections on Origins and Survivals, Civil Law, Criminal
Law, and Appellate Law, the author manages to encompass practically the entire
American legal system, and to include, together with brief technical discussions, full-
fledged considerations of the theories of law and a short but penetrating appraisal
of the Supreme Court. The "Origins and Survivals" portion of the book is arranged in
logical order; the section on the American court system, for example, is followed by a
complete classification of the courts and the officers of a court. The reviewer found the
chapter on "Trends" rewarding reading, offering stimulating material for a philo-
sophical interpretation of the function of law in society. While the discussions are of

* Research Associate, University of Chicago Law School.
necessity foreshortened because of the nature of the text, the mention of “stare
decisis,” “absolutism,” and Thurman Arnold’s *Symbols of Government* should provoke
further research and conjecture on the part of the reader.

From the practical viewpoint, MacDougall’s book will prove most valuable for
the local journalism student; the majority of examples of writs and other procedural
forms are directly from Illinois courts, and the newspaper stories utilize actual report-
ing in Chicago newspapers. In fact, the attorney who happens to come upon *Covering
the Courts* will discover references to many local cases of recent years with which he
may be familiar. The chapter on Extraordinary Remedies, which includes an actual
petition for a writ of habeas corpus, is as thorough a summary as can be found in the
average law book—minus the endless citations of the latter. The section devoted to a
description of law enforcement work contains valuable discussions of crime detection
and the departmental activities of the modern police force. Since the book was devised
with the aid of a number of outstanding Chicago legal reporters, the newcomer to the
field will find very little in his actual assignments that is not mentioned in the text.

Although there is little in this volume directly of value to the practicing attorney,
the law student, together with the journalism audience for whom this treatise was pre-
pared, will find the compilation of definitions and illustrative examples an excellent
background for more detailed study. The need for experts in various phases of the
daily reporting field makes books of this scope and degree of excellence requisite. Pro-
fessor MacDougall’s contribution to law reporting is an exemplary effort.

HUGO SONNENSCHEIN, JR.*

* Member of the Illinois Bar; Associate Editor of the Chicago Bar Record, Federal Bar
Journal, and American Bankruptcy Review.