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 minimize the substantial administrative difficulties involved in dealing with these problems.

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.*


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 accounting 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 interpretation 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 philosophical interpretation of the function of law in society. While the discussions are of

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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.*

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Journal, and American Bankruptcy Review.