

government. Here, in addition, information concerning state administrative, regulatory and advisory functions constitutes a recent, but large part.² The remaining two parts respectively list the publications of national associations of state officers and summarize the legal provisions and practice, relative to the printing of this abundant and varied material, including the method for its exchange and distribution. A glance at the list of sponsors and compilers assures confidence in the thoroughness and accuracy of the coverage of the Manual, full use of which as an initial step to research should leave no stone unturned.

Of chief interest to the lawyers of Ohio are the bibliographies and tables. These are arranged either alphabetically by states (in some cases territories being included) or by subject matter (particular function performed) or sometimes by a combination of both methods, revealing over thirty-five references to different publications of the State of Ohio. To meet capably and thoroughly any of the multitudinous problems involved regarding the relations of government to the governed requires research. Where to begin the search for such information is the first essential question to be answered. This Manual, being the best substitute for the competent help of a state or supreme court librarian, answers that question.

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THE NEWSPAPER AS DEFINED BY LAW. *James E. Pollard.*¹
Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press. 1940.
pp. viii, 82. \$1.25.

Professor James E. Pollard of the School of Journalism, Ohio State University, has recently written a book, *The Newspaper as Defined by Law*, published by the Ohio State University Press. In this book Professor Pollard covers the question of what is a "newspaper" from all possible angles.

The book is divided into four parts, the first deals with the dictionary definitions, the second reviews the statutory definitions, the third is an analysis of these statutes, and the fourth is devoted to the judicial definitions. The section devoted to the statutory definitions is very complete and contains a very full statement of the provisions of the statutes of every state in the union which pretends to specify what a newspaper is

² A bibliography of material on these functions, arranged by subject matter covered, declared to be "by no means . . . exhaustive," nevertheless is seventy-five pages long.

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and what newspapers are authorized to publish legal notices. Likewise, the section devoted to judicial definitions is very complete with quotations from the many authorities setting up the nature of a newspaper which should be used for legal notices. The analysis of the statutory definitions and Professor Pollard's comments on the judicial definitions are made from the standpoint of a man of experience in the metropolitan newspaper field.

The preparation of this work was preceded by a very thorough compilation of all the statutes of every state pertaining to the question of legal or public notices. In compiling this index it became necessary to examine, one by one, every statute of every state in order to be sure that the index would be complete. This examination and compilation was performed as a WPA project under the personal supervision of Professor Pollard. The task was a monumental one covering as it does for the first time the entire field in the United States, and reflects great credit upon Professor Pollard.

These legal or public notices may be brought to the attention of the public in various ways, but the most frequent requirement is that of publication in a newspaper. The various states differ in their designation of the type of newspapers to be used for this purpose and in their definition as to what shall be construed to be a newspaper. The variety of definitions and yet uniformity of idea have pointed to the necessity of preparing the book just issued.

This book is very readable and authoritative, leaving little, if any, room for further development. It should be on the shelves of all schools of journalism, law libraries, newspapers in general, and attorneys who have newspapers for clients. It should also be of great interest to any who might have occasion to use public notices in their business or profession.

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