BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT BOOKS IN COMMUNICATIONS LAW

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The following is a selective bibliography of recent books in the field of communications law. Accompanying most items are annotations describing the contents and focus of the work. Bibliographies and other useful information in appendices are noted.

FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH


This study focuses on the history of freedom of expression in the United States since the Civil War. The book does not focus on the content of Supreme Court opinions on free expression, but rather on the development of the First Amendment within the “social, political, and economic history of the United States.”


This book examines the philosophical bases of free speech and media access, and the legal and practical issues which affect it. Chapters 2 and 3 specifically address the legal concerns. Chapter 6 contains a proposal for government provision of media access. An extensive bibliography of books, articles, court opinions, and government documents is included.


This one volume treatise on British libel and slander law updates the third edition which was published in 1985. Chapters 25-30 are devoted to summaries of libel and slander law in countries throughout the world. The appendices contain the text of major libel and slander statutes.


This book is a reprint of the original 1980 edition and includes a new preface by the author. This handbook provides the journalist with an introduction to the structure and procedure of court systems on all levels: criminal and civil trials, specialty proceedings, and appeals. Administrative law, legislation, and prison law are also covered. The author further examines the problems of news gathering in each of these contexts and suggests practical approaches for the reporter. It contains a glossary of terms and a selected reading list.


This slim volume discusses five landmark Supreme Court decisions on press freedom: Near v. Minnesota, New York Times v. Sullivan, Branzburg v. Hayes, New York Times v. United States, and Falwell v. Flynt. Several journalists, historians, and legal scholars present their reflections on the meaning and impact of these decisions. The treatment is enhanced by many photographs, political cartoons, and newspaper headlines. A short reading list is also included.


The Reader is an anthology of selections from

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writings on the First Amendment. Most excerpts are from law journal articles. Freedom of the press is treated specifically in Chapter IV. Each chapter and subchapter is followed by an extensive bibliography of additional readings.


This book is a first-person narrative of the famous libel case. A comprehensive bibliography of materials on libel law and the Gertz case in particular is included.


This book is critical of both libel law, which the author contends is overly complex and arcane, and the media, which in defense of its First Amendment rights, fails to adequately provide an opportunity to reply to those who are allegedly libeled. The appendix contains tables showing the success rates of libel actions and related data concerning libel litigation.


A wide-ranging reference guide to materials about freedom of religion, speech, the press, and association. It includes brief summaries of major statutes and court opinions involving these issues. This handbook also includes references to organizations dedicated to First Amendment freedoms. Extensive annotated bibliographies of books, indexes, directories, periodicals, databases, and audio-visual programs are also included.


Published as part of the Association’s Journalism Monographs series, this study examines retraction as a legal concept in mitigating damages in libel suits. The author specifically focuses on the twenty-nine states which currently have retraction statutes. In addition she proposes a model national correction statute. The appendix consists of an extensive table detailing the elements of the current state retraction statutes.


This short book examines several landmark decisions in defamation law. The author’s purpose is to “tell these stories of the actual conflicts and the real people involved.” An annotated case list of important court decisions and an annotated bibliography of books are also included.


The revised and enlarged edition of the author’s 1986 book explores free press/fair trial issues by examining the details of notable criminal trials. It is the same approach that the author takes with libel law in his *Errors, Lies, and Libel*. The appendix contains an annotated case list and bibliography.


In *Make No Law* the author presents a detailed journalist’s account of the landmark libel case of *New York Times v. Sullivan*. The appendix contains the text of both the Court’s final opinion and Justice Brennan’s first draft.


This book is a critical account of press coverage and the restraints placed on press coverage during the Gulf War.


This book recreates the famous 1877 libel trial. Whistler sued Ruskin who referred to one of the artist’s paintings in a critical review as “a pot of paint (flung) in the public’s face.” A verdict for the plaintiff resulted in only nominal damages, and no appeal was taken. The trial transcript was therefore not preserved. The author recreates the trial from accounts taken mostly from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, surviving legal documents, and the writings of both Whistler and Ruskin.

This book is the first of the publisher's new Constitutional Issues series. It provides an overview of the major constitutional questions involving press freedom. The book is designed to appeal to the general reader and it contains no footnote references. Selections from landmark Supreme Court decisions and other documents are reprinted in the extensive appendices.


The purpose of this compilation is to present today's "most significant libel law reform proposals." Included are the Annenberg Libel Reform Proposal with analysis and commentary by Rodney Smolla, the Iowa Libel Research Project, and the Uniform Defamation Act of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Several articles examine a declaratory judgment approach to libel reform. The editors provide a concluding note.


This book consists of a series of articles on the issue of wartime press access. Although the primary emphasis is on Australia, there are studies of Vietnam, Grenada, and the Gulf conflict.

MASS MEDIA


Published as Volume 3 of the publisher's Sage CommText series, this book seeks to "examine how various controls operate in the production and distribution of television and how these controls have changed over time." Chapter 4, entitled "Regulation and Control," highlights the legal context. A list of references to both books and journal articles is included.


This handbook provides an examination of legal issues that are of interest to the writer. More conceptual issues like libel, censorship, and privacy are covered, as well as practical issues of agency, contracts, estates, taxation, and general business law. A glossary of commonly-used legal and publishing terms is included.


This is the newest edition of this standard journalist's handbook. Most of the book is organized like a dictionary and covers issues of usage, abbreviation, capitalization, and style. The "Libel Manual" section, though brief (about twenty-five pages), is a practical summary of the legal issues. Information on copyright and freedom of information are also included.


This newest addition to the publisher's Communication and Information Science series attempts "to present newspaper economic research in a systematic manner, [and] to relate that research more closely to scholarship on regulation." Issues in ownership, technology, antitrust, taxation, and labor law are treated.


This text aims to provide a "comprehensive and contemporary" treatment of all aspects of communications law. Both print and broadcast media are examined. Two chapters are devoted to both cable and common carrier issues. Each chapter contains a list of references to both primary and secondary sources. The appendices contain selections from the Communications Act of 1934, a glossary, and brief explanations of new technologies.


This second edition of the *Handbook* now takes two hands to hold, as it has grown to two looseleaf volumes. New chapters on electronic publishing and trademarks have been added. The appendices con-
tain model forms, and selected federal and state statutes, with particular emphasis on copyright law.


This seventh edition of a standard one-volume text on communications law covers both print and broadcast media. This edition has a new chapter entitled, "Distributing Mass Communication." The appendices include selections from the Communications Act of 1934, a glossary of legal terms, and a bibliography.


This book is a college level text which seeks to provide "an overview of the diverse field of communications law." While not a "casebook," it does provide an excerpt from a relevant case with each specific topic it covers. The U.S. Constitution and journalistic codes of ethics are reprinted in the appendices.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**


This text contains cases and other materials which provide an overview of common carrier regulation and policy. A glossary and relevant sections of the Communications Act of 1934 are included in the appendices.


This work discusses the development of telecommunications policy in both the United States and the European Community following the breakup of AT&T. A list of acronyms is included.


This guide was published as a special supplement to the *International Financial Law Review*. Its chapters describe the regulatory terrain in the telecommunications field in sixteen countries and regions in Asia, Eastern and Western Europe, the United States, Australia, and South Africa. Each essay is written by a major communications law firm in that county or region.