The following is a selective bibliography of recent books in communications law and related fields, published in late 1996 or 1997. Each work is accompanied by an annotation describing content and focus. Bibliographies and other useful information in appendices are also noted.

**FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH**


*Borders in Cyberspace* is a collection of essays produced by the Center for Law and Information Technology at Harvard Law School. The first part of the collection consists of six essays which address the "where" of cyberspace and the legal issues which arise because of its lack of borders: jurisdiction, conflict of laws, cultural sovereignty, extraterritorial enforcement, and alternative dispute resolution. The second part addresses the effect of the Internet on transborder disputes in the substantive areas of privacy, intellectual property, cryptography, consumer protection, and access to information. Each essay contains extensive endnotes.


*Privacy in Telecommunications* seeks to analyze the right to secrecy in telecommunications by comparing three different systems of protection: the United States, Germany, and the European Convention on Human Rights. Chapter 1 discusses the philosophical underpinnings of the right of privacy; Chapter 2 explores the history of the development of the right in each of the three systems. Subsequent chapters examine the structure, coverage, protected scope, content, and who are the subjects of the right to secrecy in telecommunications. An extensive bibliography and table of cases is provided.


*Rights of Access to the Media* is a collection of essays which examine the theoretical and practical aspects of media access in the United States and Europe. Part I contains essays by Monroe Price and Jean Cohen which address the dominant models of access theory. The six essays which comprise Part II discuss issues of access to the media in the United States and Europe. Specific essays address Germany, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Czech Republic. The role of the courts in defining media access is the subject of Part III, with special emphasis given to the role of judicial review in the developing democracies of Central Europe. Part IV concentrates on several "snapshots" of media development and access in the turbulent early days of democracy in Eastern Europe, particularly Hungary and the Czech Republic. Editor Monroe Price provides a conclusion to the piece. There are footnotes references within each essay, but no overall bibliography is provided.

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Sex, Lies, and Cyberspace presents several case studies in successful and unsuccessful attempts to censor the content of the Internet. The first case study details the high-profile 1993 prosecution of Robert and Carleen Thomas, California residents who were charged with distributing Internet pornography in Tennessee under that state's community standards. Additional chapters address attempts by the Church of Scientology to harass Internet critics, concerns about cryptography, bomb-making information, and other difficult issues raised by the Internet as a gateway of information with no institutional gatekeeper. Chapter 9, entitled "Compass for Cyberspace," outlines the author's recommendations for controlling truly illegal content on the Internet without compromising the protections of the First Amendment. A short bibliography and endnotes are included.

Mass Media


Applegate's book surveys a variety of both current and enduring issues in print and broadcast journalism. Chapters 1 through 5 explore conceptual issues about the purposes of the media, the concept of news, balance and objectivity, the role of minorities, and the theoretical models for the press and media. The remaining chapters examine ethical issues, freedom of the press, and journalism education. The appendixes contain the text of many source documents dealing with media principles of operation: the NAB Radio Code, the NAB Television Code, the Voluntary Movie Rating System, and the codes of ethics and professional conduct for a wide variety of organizations dealing with newspapers, magazines, advertising, and public relations. A short bibliography is also included.


Listening to Radio does not focus on the content of radio programming, but on the dynamics of the actual activity of listening to this new medium. Barfield's book is an oral history of the listening experience, consisting largely of listener's recollections of the impact which radio had on their daily lives. The recollections provide a vivid picture of the significant changes which the practice of radio listening brought to social and family institutions and patterns during the '20s, '30s, and '40s. The author provides separate chapters on the listening experiences of those who lived during each of the three decades prior to the advent of television. Chapter 4 explores the social impact of the mobility provided by the development of automobile and portable radios. Chapter 5 focuses on listening patterns and practices within the family. Additional chapters relate the experiences of listening to particular types of programming: children's, crime and horror, music, comedy, drama, etc. A short bibliography is included.


Bound's work studies the famous lawyer/detective as a cultural icon and his extraordinary popularity in virtually in every media format. Separate chapters discuss the portrayal of Mason in Earl Stanley Gardner's 82 novels, 6 theatrical motion pictures, 3,221 radio episodes, 271 television episodes, and more than twenty made-for-TV movies. Bound examines the basic structure of a Perry Mason "case" and analyzes the differing treatments these elements receive in their various media adaptations. Chapter 6, subtitled the "Transmedia Poetics of Perry Mason," explores the common core of the Mason narrative. The author provides a number of tables, endnotes, and eleven pages of photographs. The appendix contains an extensive listing of the Perry Mason "cases" adapted by the various media. A substantial bibliography of articles and studies is also included.


Cloud and Olson, journalists themselves, provide a vivid account of the early days of broadcast journalism and the immense contribution of Edward R. Murrow and that gifted group of reporters he recruited for CBS radio and television. Murrow's "Boys" included such renowned corre-
spondents as William L. Shirer, Howard K. Smith, Charles Collingwood, Eric Severeid, Richard C. Hottelot, and Winston Burdett. One strength of Cloud and Olson's book is the attention they give to the achievement of CBS reporters who did not achieve the same popular recognition accorded the headliners. They recognize the contributions of Larry LaSueur, Bill Downs, Gene Ryder, Charles Shaw, Ned Calmer, and the sole female member of the "Boys," Mary Marvin Breckinridge. Murrow's Boys provides a compelling narrative of the influence of Murrow and his correspondents on the development of radio as an increasingly important source of news before and during World War II. The book follows Murrow and his crew as they retool — with considerable misgivings and ambivalence — for the requirements of the new medium of television. Endnotes, a bibliography, and sixteen pages of photographs are included.


International News, the fifth volume of Stephen Hess’ Newswork series, examines the character and content of mainstream reporting on international issues. The author devotes separate chapters to assessing the amount of coverage, the personal background and characteristics of foreign correspondents, and the use of freelancers and stringers. Hess also addresses the issue of what kind of foreign news gets covered, the culture of foreign correspondence, and the use of technology. Chapter 8, entitled "Constructive Criticism," provides the author’s personal assessment. The study has extensive endnotes and appendixes with a wide variety of tables and survey information.


Radio Voices examines the origins and growth of radio broadcasting not from the viewpoint of its technological development, but from the social and cultural context it expressed and helped create. Hilmes addresses a variety of themes such as the beginnings of mass culture, advertising and commercialism, and the shifting roles and perceptions of gender, race, and social class. Chapter 1 focuses on the assimilation of immigrant cultures as portrayed and influenced by the success of The Rise of the Goldbergs. Chapter 3 addresses the rise of the enduring serial/series narrative form and the problematic portrayal of race which accompanied the enormous popularity of Amos ‘n’ Andy. Chapters 5 and 6 examine programming for women — the dominant daytime radio audience — and the portrayal of women in the “soap operas.” The author provides additional chapters on nighttime programming, the influence of advertising agencies, and radio’s response to World War II. Extensive endnotes are included, as well as sixteen pages of photographs.


Regulating Media, a new addition to the Guilford Communication Series, compares the broadcast licensing and regulatory approaches of selected countries. Part I of the study devotes a separate chapter to the systems of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, and Australia. Each chapter examines the development and structure of the broadcasting system, the agencies and procedures of broadcasting regulation, and regulatory issues of particular concern to each system. In Part II the author attempts to take a more transnational approach and “to formulate some systematic observations on the subject of broadcast regulation.” Chapters in Part II are devoted to the justifications for regulation, its patterns, organization, supervisory action, and assessment. The book provides extensive endnotes, a table of cases and authorities, and a huge bibliography.

The Press of the Young Republic is the second volume of Greenwood Press' History of American Journalism Series. It commences where the series' first volume - *The Early American Press, 1690-1783* by William David Sloan & Julie H. Williams (Greenwood Press, 1994) - ends. The fifty years covered by the book saw an enormous growth in the number of daily newspapers. The first, the Pennsylvania Evening Post, was founded in 1783; by 1833 there were eighty-eight dailies. This period also marks the emergence of magazines as an established part of the publishing market. Individual chapters address the development of the press during identifiable historical and political periods - e.g., the Confederation period, the Age of Jefferson, the Age of Jackson — and in response to particular events - e.g., the Sedition Act, the War of 1812, and the rise of the political parties. The work is scholarly in tone and approach and contains substantial endnote references and a large bibliography.


Mass Media & Environmental Conflict examines the interplay of environmental issues and the media before 1960, that is, before the environmental movement became a prominent television issue. Each of the chapters focuses on a particular environmental conflict and on the role which the developing television media played. Chapters 1 and 2 cover the influence of Forest and Stream magazine on the development of hunting regulation and the newspaper coverage — and in particular the role of New York World editor Walter Lippman — of the workplace safety suit of the “Radium Girls.” Chapters 3 and 4 address the creation of the national parks and the muckraker’s investigation of the Great Alaskan Land Fraud. Additional chapters cover the media’s role informing the public about the Hetch Hetchy dam controversy, the popularization of leaded gasoline products, and dramatic environmental occurrences like the 1948 “killer smog” at Donora, Pennsylvania. The appendixes contain a very detailed historical timeline of environmental conflicts and an extensive bibliography of references.


Women, Media, and Politics is a collection of essays which seeks to integrate current research on women as journalists, women as political candidates and leaders, and the media coverage of women in the political arena. Part I consists of two essays on the role of women as journalists. Part II, comprising Chapters 3 through 6, considers women as candidates and addresses issues of gender stereotyping and the media coverage of the so-called “gender gap.” Parts III and IV examine changing images of women in positions of power and the media coverage of feminism and feminist issues. Each essay contains endnotes and there is a substantial bibliography of references.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS


The first volume of Kluwer’s Law and Electronic Commerce series, Emerging Electronic Highways is a collection of essays on the legal and regulatory issues of the information superhighway. The editors arrange the essays into two main categories: political challenges and legal challenges. Among the political concerns addressed in Part I are democratization, electronic public information systems, and interactive multimedia. In Part II the essays address the legal issues of the telecommunications infrastructure, privacy, cryptography and security, online commerce, liability, and taxation. Each chapter contains footnotes and a short bibliography is included.


Telewars in the States is a publication of the Council of Governors’ Policy Advisors’ Telecommunications Project and addresses the states’ role in telecommunications. Chapters 1 through 4 provide general background on the societal importance of telecommunications, the development of the telephone industry, and the historical
role and current trends in state regulation. Chapter 5 outlines the major state issues contained in the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Chapter 6 concentrates on future policy choices for the states with special emphasis on issues of citizen privacy and tax equity. The appendixes contain a summary of major themes in state regulation of telecommunications, a summary of state responsibilities under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, an extensive glossary of terms, and a selected bibliography.


*Bit by Bit* examines the conflicts between the United States and Europe in the contemporary context of the globalization of the telecommunications industry. Section 1 provides an overview of the problems and a survey of the United States and European telecommunications markets. Section 2 addresses regulation in each market and the movement toward deregulation and increased competition. Section 3 examines specific issues, such as technical standards, intellectual property, and the audio-visual sector. The final section uses Britain and Germany as case studies in telecommunications reform. The chapters contain endnote references and variety of tables and illustrations.


The chapters which comprise Part I of Gershon's book address specific issues common to the Transnational Media Corporation. There are separate chapters on direct foreign investment, deregulation and privatization, the globalization of media, managing the transnational corporation, and issues of cultural and national sovereignty. Part II, entitled "The Players," provides case studies of five leading transnational media corporations: Time Warner, Sony, Bertelsmann, Walt Disney, and News Corporation. Gershon maintains that contrary to popular belief these media giants are not monolithic and he uses these chapters to outline the differences in history, business philosophy, and economic performance of each. Endnotes and tables are included.


Stephen Godek's study seeks to determine how new technologies, specifically cable television, can be organized in order to function in the public interest. Chapters 1 and 2 concentrate on three public interest dimensions of cable communications: diversity of information, local communications services, and interactive capability. Chapters 3 through 6 examine the theories which underlie cable public interest policies and provide empirical analysis of the interplay of these theories. The final two chapters explore the impact and role of regulation and offer the author's conclusions and recommendations. Endnotes and an extensive bibliography are provided.


*Global Broadcasting Systems* provides a wide-ranging overview of the structure, regulation and issues in broadcasting throughout the world. Chapter 2 provides a general survey of broadcasting systems and markets worldwide. Additional chapters address financing, regulation, broadcast programming, media freedom, and external broadcasting services. The treatment is intentionally broad and provides a useful snapshot of broadcasting throughout the world. A glossary and short bibliography is included.


*Introduction to International Telecommunications Law* is a new addition the Artech House Telecommunications Library. It is a companion volume to Charles Kennedy's earlier *Introduction to U.S. Telecommunications Law* published in 1994 by Artech House. Part I examines transnational issues in telecommunications, including standards, spectrum allocation, satellite systems, international trade, and intellectual property issues. Part II, covering Chapters 9 through 14, provides a global survey of domestic telecommunications regulation by focusing specific chapters on Asia, North America, the European Union, Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

The Handbook consists of a series of short articles which discuss the impact of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and appendices which provide the texts of source documents. Individual chapters discuss the legislative history of the Act, telephony, broadcast, cable television, wireless communications, regulatory reform, and global communications. Appendix 1 contains the full text of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Appendix 2 reproduces the text of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended by the 1996 Act. Additional appendixes contain a state survey of the status of local switched competition, a proposed schedule of FCC rulemaking, a glossary, and a bibliography.


Kelley Lee's book focuses primarily on the role of the International Telecommunication Union in the regulation of global telecommunications. Part I, comprising Chapters 2 and 3, analyzes various theories of international organization and articulates the assumptions which underlie them. Part II applies these theories to the ITU as an international regulatory institution and examines the interests and ideas inherent in its regulatory impact on global communications. The appendixes contain a glossary of terms, a listing of the members of the International Telecommunications Union with their dates of admission, and a substantial bibliography.


China in the Information Age is published as part of the Center for Strategic and International Studies' Washington Papers series. The authors address the interrelationship of economic growth and telecommunications policy in China's self-described "socialist market economy." Chapter 1 analyzes the dynamics of China's economic reform policy and the role of telecommunications. Chapters 2 and 3 examine the government's telecommunications regulatory agency, the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the government-sanctioned telecommunications competitors, the Lian Tong and Ji Tong projects. Additional chapters treat the issues of privatization, foreign investment, and Chinese efforts to control access to information on the Internet. In their conclusion, authors Mueller and Tan propose several scenarios of the development of a Chinese telecommunications model and examine the impact of the return of Chinese sovereignty over Hong Kong. The book contains extensive tables, endnotes, and a bibliography.


The introductory chapter of Telecommunications Strategy examines the technological, socio-economic, and political challenges of using telecommunications as an engine for economic development. Chapter 2 assesses the role of state regulatory policies. Five case studies in leveraging telecommunications for economic development provide the raw material for the core of the study. Separate chapters examine in detail: the suburb of Richardson, Texas, the telecommunications center of the Dallas/Fort Worth metropole; the New Jersey initiative for providing expedited access to advanced telecommunications in homes and businesses; telecommunications as the backbone of rural economic development in LaGrange, Georgia; Singapore as the information gateway for Asia; and the telecommunications component of the 1996 Atlanta Olympic effort. The appendix provides a useful survey of state telecommunications regulatory systems. A glossary and bibliography are also provided.


Published as part of the American Enterprise Institute's Studies in Telecommunications Deregulation, Designing Incentive Regulation examines alternatives to the traditional rate-of-return regulation within the telecommunications industry. The first three chapters outline the history and development of the current regulatory schemes. Chapters 4 through 8 discuss the role of competition as the
basis for the development of sound principles of incentive regulation and its operation under differing market conditions. The remaining chapters analyze methods for measuring the success of incentive regulation plans. The study provides a glossary and an extensive bibliography.


Published under the auspices of the Software Publishers Association, *Online Law* is a practical handbook to the many legal issues involving the use of the Internet. It is similar in approach and basic content to Kent Stuckey’s *Internet Law* (Law Journal Seminars-Press, 1996; listed above). *Online Law* employs a more popular tone and structure. The writing is less technical, the footnote references less voluminous, and its paperbound format makes regular supplementation more difficult. The book covers the recognized issues of Internet law: electronic commerce, privacy, obscenity, liability, defamation, and intellectual property. Given its sponsorship by the SPA, it is not surprising that it has a strong emphasis (nearly one-third of its chapters) on intellectual property issues. Endnotes follow each chapter and a glossary of terms is provided.


*Internet and Online Law* is a single-volume treatise which is part of the publisher’s *Commercial Law Intellectual Property* series. Designed as an introduction to Internet law for the lawyer or businessperson, the loose-leaf volume addresses practical legal aspects of doing business on the Internet in a variety of substantive areas: contracting, defamation, misrepresentation, obscenity and indecency, privacy, copyright, and patents. There are additional chapters on the specialized regulatory and procedural issues raised by Internet usage. Each chapter is well-footnoted with references to case authorities and other documentary sources.


The term “official” in the title of this dictionary derives from the fact that editor Sullivan compiled his handy dictionary from official statutory and regulatory sources. The definitions are taken primarily from the *Code of Federal Regulations*, the *U.S. Code* (including the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*), and some international telecom sources. Multiple definitions of terms and acronyms are included. Government Institutes publishes a companion volume, *Telecommunications: Glossary of Telecommunications Terms* (Government Institutes, 1997), which provides definitions for technical terminology used in telecommunications standards.


This sourcebook is published as part of the Practising Law Institute’s *Course Handbook Series on Patents, Copyright, Trademarks and Literary Property*. Typical of PLI course handbooks, it is a compilation of source documents and readings to accompany a live program presented by the organization. As with most publications in this series, the course handbook has value even though the reader did not attend the program. This course book, focusing on the Telecommunications Act of 1996, includes the text of the Act, the Conference Report, Joint Explanatory Statement (H. Rpt. 104-458), the draft FCC implementation schedule, a series of summaries of the key provisions, and a selection of law review articles, newspaper stories, and several not previously published discussions of the content and implications of the Act.