BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT BOOKS IN COMMUNICATIONS LAW

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The following is a selective bibliography of recent books in communications law and related fields. All were published in 2002 and early 2003. Accompanying each item is an annotation describing the contents and focus of the work. Bibliographies and other useful information in appendixes are noted.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS


Eternally Vigilant is a collection of papers by ten eminent First Amendment scholars. Instead of a conventional preface, editors Bollinger and Stone engage in a "dialogue" that serves to introduce the legal and social context of First Amendment jurisprudence. They conclude the book with a short epilogue using this same format. The impressive list of contributors includes Richard Posner, Cass Sunstein, Stanley Fish and Kent Greenawalt, among others.


Author Dershowitz rejects an understanding of rights based on classic natural law, theological dogma, or legal positivism. In Shouting Fire he espouses an experiential approach in which he examines the history of injustice and derives an understanding of rights based upon history's lessons.


Dirty Discourse examines the history of obscenity on radio and the societal and governmental attempts to regulate it. The book traces radio obscenity from the famous Mae West performance as Eve on the Chase and Sandborn Hour, through George Carlin's Seven Dirty Words, and the controversial content of contemporary "shock jocks" and rap music. Hillard and Keith's narrative is illustrated with many examples of "offensive" material. The extensive appendices contain the text of a variety of obscenity-related court decisions, Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") documents, and secondary sources. Each chapter concludes with endnote references and a general bibliography is included.


Open Justice is a critical examination of the rationales for open court proceedings in the United Kingdom. In doing so, the author spends considerable time analyzing the scope of exceptions to the rule of openness that have developed in British law. Chapters 4 through 6 study openness in

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the realm of specific contexts of security, family privacy, and commercial litigation. The concluding chapters (8 and 9) address the reporting and broadcasting of judicial proceedings. A table of cases, statutes, and treaties is provided.


This new addition to the Notable Trials Library is a reprint of a 1988 book originally published by the Southern Illinois University Press. It tells the story of the libel trial against the Illinois newspaper the Alton Telegraph. The subject of the suit was not a published report, but a 1969 secret memorandum sent by two Telegraph reporters to the FBI. The claim of privilege raised by the newspaper highlighted important issues of journalistic ethics and the sometimes overly cozy relationship of reporters and law enforcement officials. The significant issues raised at trial were never submitted to appellate review as the case was settled after a substantial jury verdict for the plaintiffs. The original book contains a foreword by Rodney A. Smolla; this reprint adds an introduction by Alan M. Dershowitz.


The Case for Auschwitz is historian Robert J. van Pelt’s account of the evidence introduced at the David Irving libel trial in 2000. Van Pelt served as an expert witness for the defense for the purpose of proving that Auschwitz was in fact an extermination camp in which more than a million Jews were killed. The book is a thorough look at the painstaking process of marshalling the documentary evidence used at the trial and contains many photographs, diagrams, and other illustrations. The book contains endnote references and a substantial bibliography.


The second book in the publisher’s Student Guide to Landmark Congressional Laws, Willis’ volume compiles pertinent selections from a wide variety of federal legislation affecting the First Amendment. The laws are grouped into topical chapters, addressing such issues as internal security, symbolic speech, obscenity, campaign finance, and freedom of religion. The author includes an introduction to the text of each law that provides the background of its enactment and the historical context of its effect. The discussion of each law includes endnote references. The book provides an overall table of statutes and a table of cases discussed.


Yalof and Dautrich’s book explores the public’s perceptions of both the constitutional dimension of press freedom and its view of the actual performance of the press. They employ as their analytical vehicle the results of two national surveys conducted in 1997 and 1999. The authors conclude with what they refer to as “guarded optimism.” Their analysis of the surveys conclude that the American public still maintains a considerable “reservoir of good will” toward constitutional press freedoms, while at the same time public opinion of press performance continues to plummet. The book contains many tables, the texts of the survey questions, and a list of references.

MASS MEDIA


Hollywood Dealmaking is a practical guide to the negotiation techniques and strategies involved in creating entertainment agreements. The introductory chapters examine “the players” who are part of the process and the basics of rights acquisition agreements. Chapters 3 through 9 each devote a full chapter to agreements for particular roles, from feature writers and actors to crewmembers. Each chapter contains “Deal Point Summary,” a bulleted checklist of important considerations. Concluding chapters address copyright and economic issues. Appendix A contains
sample contracts and forms. Appendix B, entitled "The Lingo" is a glossary of terms.


Frieda B. Hennock was the first woman to serve as FCC commissioner. Appointed in 1948, she served eight crucial years during which television emerged as the dominant technology of mass media. Hennock was a frequent dissenter in agency decisions, opposing both the fairness doctrine and the CBS color television standard. Her conception of the public interest mission of the FCC leads her to champion the development of educational television. Susan Brinson's study explores both Frieda Hennock's public positions and her personal political ambitions. Her telling of this woman's story is significant because "she represents the intersection of women's history, broadcast history, and federal policymaking."


This guide to British media law is a revision of the 1995 third edition. Its purpose is to set out "the fundamentals of the law most likely to be of concern to those working in the media." Law and the Media consist of 21 chapters covering issues of defamation, privacy, intellectual property, coverage of court proceedings, restrictions on publication, and media regulation. Chapter 19 covers the law under the European Convention on Human Rights. Chapters 20 and 21 explicate the media laws of Scotland and the United States respectively. The appendices contain a glossary of terms, a directory of professional bodies, and sample legal agreements.


The Stylebook is primarily a publication guide for Associated Press journalists. Its entries, arranged alphabetically, provide information on usage, authoritative sources, and general background information. While most entries are short, the section on the Internet is an expanded entry containing a glossary of terms and a searching guide. There are similar expanded entries for sports and business. A short bibliography identifies preferred reference sources, and there are guides to pronunciation and punctuation. The book concludes with a "Briefing on Media Law," a short (approximately 35 page) overview of the current state of the law.


Redeeming the Dial is a cultural history of radio evangelism. Author Tona Hangen's objective is "to portray revivalistic radio and its listeners as embedded in a rich and rapidly changing culture." There are separate chapters on pioneering revivalist Paul Rader, Aimee Semple McPherson, and Charles Fuller, the creator of the long-running Old Fashioned Revival Hour. The final two chapters explore religious advertising, fund raising, and publicity. The book included photographs, endnotes references, and a substantial bibliography.


Radio Reader is a compilation of 24 scholarly essays that cover the full spectrum of the radio experience, both chronologically and thematically. The historical coverage of the essays include the infant industry of the 1920s, the "golden years" of radio in the 30s and 40s, and the transformation of radio from the dominant electronic medium in post-war America. The thematic breadth of the essays is equally impressive, covering such diverse topics as rural radio, religious broadcasting, talk radio, as well as issues of race, gender, and political dissent. Each essay includes endnote references and the book provides a general bibliography.


Radio Goes to War is a scholarly study of the im-
Horten emphasizes the importance of radio as a vehicle of cultural values during the war and its contribution to the wartime propaganda effort. The first three chapters, comprising Part One of the book, focus on war propaganda in radio news, public affairs, and political programming. The three chapters in Part Two concentrate on propaganda embodied in radio advertising and entertainment programming.


Like the earlier edition that appeared in 1996, this second edition of *Publishing Law* aims to be a comprehensive guide to legal issues associated with publishing in Great Britain. In the authors' view a revised edition is necessary because of the new legal issues produced by the growth of the Internet, e-commerce, and e-publishing that the growth of the Internet has made possible. The individual chapters cover the entire spectrum of publishing law, including author's rights, copyright, publishing contracts, defamation, and advertising. Each chapter concludes with a "summary checklist" that highlights the essential legal elements of the topic under discussion. The appendixes contain a glossary of terms and a list of useful links.


*Race in the News* is a study of the news coverage of racial issues in the media of Great Britain. Chapter 4 focuses on the homicide of Steven Lawrence as a case study in media coverage. Lawrence, an 18-year-old black student, was attacked and killed by a group of white youths in 1993. While relatively unknown outside of Britain, the Lawrence case was the subject of an extensive government inquiry and was the most discussed media story of the 1990s dealing with race. Each chapter of the study ends with a summary of conclusions. The study contains numerous statistical tables and a substantial bibliography of references.


This two-volume compendium is published as part of the Practising Law Institute's ("PLI") Intellectual Property Course Handbook Series. They provide background materials for PLI programs offered in New York and San Francisco in March and April 2002. Most of materials in Volume One provide overviews of recent developments in cable television. Volume Two focuses on competition issues. Unlike many PLI course handbooks, *Cable Television Law, 2002* consists mostly of original contributions, rather than the text of backgound FCC documents and cases.


The latest addition to the publisher's Criminal Justice Recent Scholarship Series, *Crime and Justice in the Age of Court TV* is designed as a reference guide to the topic of televised trials. Nasheri provides several chapters discussing the development and current practice regarding televised trials and the emergence and role of Court TV. There are separate chapters examining the arguments for and against the practice, public perceptions of the legal system, and studies of the effect of television on the process. The appendices contain a wide variety of material. Among the items included is a list of all trials televised from 1999-2001, guidelines and reports from the U.S. Judicial Conference and Federal Judicial Center, and a number of surveys relevant to the issue of televised trials.


*Viewers Like You?* analyzes the accomplishments and failings of public television from the perspective of cultural studies. It attempts to illuminate the contemporary debate by examining the early conceptual framework underlying the development of public television. The individual chapters focus on specific themes: excellence, cultivation, citizenship, pluralism, and advocacy. Ouellette's overall aim is "to reconcile idealistic hopes for 'better' TV with the contradictions of public TV as it currently exists."

Media and Sovereignty explores what Price terms the “remapping” of relationships between the state and information media. Chapters 1 and 2 examine changes brought by information technology and outline “analytic theories” for understanding shifting state approaches. Chapters 3 through 6 address the process of restructuring through an analysis of the themes of privatization, self-regulation, national security and content regulation. The book’s final three chapters concern media globalization. Endnote references are included.


Parental Control of Television Broadcasting contains the final text, conclusions and background documents of a study by Oxford University’s Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy. In the late 1990’s the Programme was asked by the European Commission to study and evaluate measures allowing parents to control the television and film viewing of minors. The results of this study were adopted by the European Commission in 1999. The study addresses both technical devices and rating systems as control mechanisms. Annex I contains a detailed comparative study of film, television and Internet ratings systems in European countries. The book contains an extensive bibliography, a glossary of acronyms, and an author and subject index.


Russian Media Law and Policy, the first volume of the publisher’s Communications Law and Policy in Transition series, is a collection of essays and primary documents examining the developments in print and broadcast media policy in Russia after the fall of the Soviet Union. Part I consists of over twenty articles on various aspects of media policy, including advertising, content control, defamation, and freedom of speech. Part II of the book compiles over 200 pages of documents relating to Russian media policy. They include text of statutes and decrees, reports, and decisions of the Judicial Chamber for Information Disputes.


Media Reform is a collection of essays that study the mutual impact of media and political reform. The compilation is comparative in approach, containing essays addressing the process in ten countries. The countries included were selected to represent the full spectrum of democratic reform from “pre-transition” countries like Uzbekistan to “mature stage” democracies like Poland. The editors provide an introductory essay on the dynamics of democratic change and a concluding chapter. Each essay contains endnotes and a bibliography.


Media Law is the fourth edition of a standard text on the legal rights of media providers in the United Kingdom. It updates the previous edition which appeared in 1994. The first two chapters of the book examine the legal foundations of press freedom. Chapters 3 through 6 explore the legal landscapes of defamation, obscenity, privacy and copyright. Chapters 7 through 12 address the legal aspects of reporting in specific venues: the courts, legislatures, executive branches and local government. In addition there are chapters on censorship, media self-regulation, and broadcasting. The book concludes with a variety of tables identifying where in the volume specific cases are mentioned, statutes, regulations, and the European Convention on Human Rights.


Schwartz’s book is one of two accounts published in 2002 about the invention of electronic
television. Along with Daniel Stashower’s *The Boy Genius and the Mogul, The Lone Inventor* details the long and bitter legal and personal struggle between Philo T. Farnsworth and RCA magnate, David Sarnoff. Their struggle to produce the first marketable television receiver is an intrigue-filled tale pitting the power of Sarnoff’s Radio Corporation of America against the brilliance and independence of Farnsworth, whose resources were miniscule by comparison. Though ultimately successful in his patent suits against RCA, the Depression and the World War II delayed the commercial introduction of television and most of Farnsworth’s patents expired before their true value could be realized. Sarnoff and RCA so dominated the television explosion of the early 1950’s that in 1957 Farnsworth could appear on TV’s quiz program, *I’ve Got a Secret* and fool the panel with his “secret” that he invented the medium on which they appeared. Schwartz’s book provides endnotes indicating the archival material and interviews upon which the book is based.


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**Telecommunications**


This two-volume course handbook compiles materials to accompany the PLI program held in New York City in July, 2002. Among the major contributions compiled in the volume is Ian Ballon’s article entitled “Copyright, Digital Entertainment and the Impact of New Technologies: A Primer,” “Online Content Liability Issues,” by Nicole Wong and “U.S. and International Taxation on the Internet,” by Janet E. Moran and Jeffrey Kummer, and others.


Written primarily for the telecommunications professional, *Telecommunications Law in the Internet Age*
Age is a survey of the legal landscape of modern communications technology. The four chapters that comprise Part I provide an introduction to telecommunication regulation with the 1996 Act as its primary focus. Part II addresses the global telecommunications marketplace. The final series of chapters examine specific issues, including privacy, encryption, cyber law, and copyright. The appendices contain listings of key telecommunications decisions and documents, information of international trade, and summaries of state laws affecting telecommunications.


This course book from PLI's Intellectual Property Series is a compilation of materials to accompany a program presented in New York in May of 2002. The handbook contains reprints of many FCC documents, court opinions, and statutory materials. In addition to these source documents, there are several original contributions providing overviews of telecommunications convergence, antitrust and telecom regulation, broadband, ownership regulation, cable, and spectrum allocation.


Clough's book provides an introduction to the World Trade Organization ("WTO") and its impact on international telecommunications. The book's first chapters examine the WTO in general (Chapter 2), General Agreement on Trade In Services ("GATS"), the Fourth Protocol, and the Basic Telecom Agreement (Chapter 3). Chapters 4 through 6 view the implications of the WTO Basic Telecom Agreement on the United States, Europe, and Asia. The final chapters discuss the WTO's dispute settlement procedure and practice. The extensive appendices (over 100 pages) contain the text of GATS, relevant WTO agreements, and documents on telecommunications. Also included is a complete list of WTO cases through December 2001.


Published in cooperation with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Cordesman's book addresses the issue of serious threats to the United States' information infrastructure. Chapter 2 discusses the nature of cyber-attacks and seeks to assess their potential. The resources and policies of the federal government are outlined and assessed in Chapters 3 through 5. Much smaller chapters focus on the roles of state and local government and private industry. Chapter 9 outlines the book's conclusions and recommendations for action.


Telecommunications: Issues in Focus is a compilation of short papers designed to identify significant policy issues and provide a summary of the technical and regulatory background that produced the current status of each issue. The collection's 15 chapters address a variety of contemporary issues including spectrum management, public broadcasting, wireless, satellites, broadband, telemarketing, encryption, and other security-related issues.


This book is a collection of essays addressing the reform movement ushered in by the liberalization of the state-owned telecommunications monopoly in 1991. The papers address telecommunications policy in India in the context of reform efforts in other countries as well as the unique requirements of its large and diverse society. Among the topics addressed in the papers are universal service, rural telecommunications, competition, privatization, and rapid technological growth. The appendices contain the texts of important Indian telecommunication policy statements. Most chapters conclude with endnotes and bibliography.

"Wireless Data for the Enterprise" is a practical guide for the management professional involved in wireless project planning. Chapter 2 orients the reader by discussing the history of wireless communication. Chapter 4 provides detailed case studies of implementing wireless systems. Of particular note is Chapter 8, entitled "Creating a Wireless Business: A Primer," where the author takes the reader step-by-step through the process and highlights the critical elements in a wireless deployment. The book concludes with a glossary of terms and a directory of industry vendors.


Farr and Oakley's book is intended as a practical guide to the telecommunications Directives adopted by the European Union since 1997. The first three chapters provide a broad overview of the Directives and the policies that they embody. The remaining chapters focus on the specifics and implications of each of the five major Directives. Appendices include a glossary and list of useful websites. Tables of treaties, legislation, and cases are also included.


A new addition to the publisher’s Regulation of Economic Activity Series, *Cost Proxy Models and Telecommunication Policy* reports the results of a study applying LECOM (local exchange cost optimization model) to policy issues facing the local communications industry. Among the policies examined using this cost proxy model are natural monopoly, effects of universal service, cross-subsidies, and traditional regulatory schemes. Appendix B discusses an alternative hybrid cost proxy model (HCPM) used by the FCC and briefly describes its operation outside of the United States. Much of the mathematical data underlying the analysis is available on the included CD-Rom. A bibliography of references and endnotes are included.


Jeter's book provides a journalistic account of the meteoric rise of telecommunications giant WorldCom and its even more meteoric collapse. The book begins with a section entitled "Connecting the Pipes" that provides a helpful timeline of the rise and fall of WorldCom from 1899 to 2002. A "Notes and Sources" section provides documentation, mostly from newspapers and business journals.


Kim's book is a comparative study of telecommunications deregulation in the United States, Germany, and Japan. The author's focuses on efforts to provide universal service and foster free speech within the context of advancing a telecommunications policy favoring deregulation. Chapter 4 addresses the policy concerns and intended outcomes of deregulation in the telecommunications arena. Chapters 5 and 6 specifically examine the impact of this policy agenda on universal service and free speech. Endnote references and bibliography are provided.


The newest addition to the publisher’s Communications Law and Policy Series, Manner's book seeks to provide an introduction to the legal, regulatory, and business aspects of entering the global telecommunications marketplace. The first three chapters provide an overview of international telecommunications policy and regulation, with Chapter 3 outlining the history of the development of various telecom markets. Chapters 4 through 9 discuss the process of identifying market opportunities, developing a corporate strategy, and constructing a market venture. Each chapter provides endnote references, a glossary, and list of useful websites are also included.

McMaster's book, the latest addition to the publisher's *Emerging Industries in the United States* series, is a history of the telecommunications industry from the invention of the telephone to the present day. The author traces the development of the industry by examining the interplay of developing technology, the carriers who implemented that technology, the various regulatory schemes that developed at both the state and federal levels, and role of the courts. The book concludes with a glossary of terms and a general bibliography.


This course handbook was prepared to accompany PLI's program offered in January of 2002. The compilation includes excerpts from the 1996 Telecom Act and regulations, FCC documents, and article reprints. Among the significant contributions are Patricia Wilson's *A Guide to Ethics for the Real Estate Lawyer*, a glossary of technical terms, Steven Cohen and Jeffrey Moerdler's article on *The Effect of Telecommunications Laws and Regulations on Real Property Interests*, and a number of shorter articles from program chair, Jeffrey Moerdler.


*Broadband: Bringing Home the Bits* is a report of the Committee on Broadband Last Mile Technology of National Research Council's Computer Science and Telecommunications Board. The Board's study attempts "to understand the hows and whys of broadband deployment and use." It examines the policies, economics, and technologies of broadband deployment and seeks to fashion findings and recommendations designed to further its deployments. Chapter 5, entitled "Broadband Policy and Regulation," examines the key provision of the 1996 Telecom Act relating to broadband. An extensive bibliography is included. The appendices contain surveys of broadband technologies, telecom regulatory history, and a glossary of acronyms.


Published as part of the Practising Law Institute's Corporate Law and Practice Course Handbook Series, *Working the FCC, 2002* is a compendium of documents that accompanied a PLI program presented in February 2002. The focus of the program was the FCC's enforcement practice. The course handbook contains a wide variety of documents, including FCC informational documents, selections from the FCC rules, and enforcement actions reprinted from the FCC Record.


*Issues in Cyberspace* provides a survey of the legal, policy, and societal concerns raised by Internet technology. There are separate chapters on the First Amendment, competition and monopoly, e-commerce, privacy, encryption, intellectual property, libel, obscenity, and children's issues. The book's first two chapters provide background information on the rise of Internet technology and existing regulatory approaches. Each chapter concludes with a summary and endnote references. Most chapters contain a sidebar entitled "Ethics in Cyberspace," where the author identifies ethical aspects of the issues raised the subject matter of the chapter. The author provides a website (http://www.abacon.com/samoriski/) where he posts updates to his book. This is particularly valuable since the text itself was written before September 11, 2001, and the supplements contain updated information relevant to the increasing emphasis on security in the wake of the terrorist attacks. The author provides a glossary of terms and a bibliography at the end of the volume.


*Telecommunications Law Desk Reference* is a single-volume expanded glossary of telecommunications
terms, documents and concepts. Most definitions provided are derived from "official" sources, including the Code of Federal Regulations, court opinions, and other government documents. Many entries contain additional "annotations" that provide more in-depth information than a simple definition.


Internet Law and Regulation is the third edition of this United Kingdom text. There are specific chapters on the relevant UK law of defamation, content liability, broadcast regulation, and e-commerce. Some chapters, particularly those on domain names and jurisdiction, contain significant comparative information on practice in foreign countries. Additional chapters address taxation and prohibited activities. The major chapter on competition law is new to this fourth edition.


The author envisions an important, though limited, role for government in regulating cyberspace. He rejects what he terms an "extreme libertarian" position that denies any appropriate government regulatory role. Spinello espouses a system of "ethical self-regulation facilitated by technology." The book focuses on e-commerce, competition, freedom of expression, intellectual property, privacy, and security. Each chapter concludes with endnote references.