

deal with it, remains a challenge. If trust is indeed the basis of academic life, routine mistrust of researchers and their written findings would cast a pall over that life. Nevertheless, some skepticism is healthy. After all, how do you know the book I just reviewed even exists?—*William M. Hannay, Schiff Hardin & Waite, Chicago.*

Sableman, Mark. *More Speech, Not Less: Communications Law in the Information Age.* Foreword by Paul Simon. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Univ. Pr., 1997. 277p. \$49.95, cloth, alk. paper (ISBN 0809320711); \$19.95, paper (ISBN 0809321351). LC 96-53449.

Mark Sableman is an attorney who practices communications law and comments regularly on the field in the *St. Louis Journalism Review* and in legal professional publications. In *More Speech, Not Less*, his great knowledge of and concern for First Amendment issues affecting the media are apparent. As the title implies, in the ongoing debate over limiting speech with harmful results, Sableman is a strong proponent of speech and press that is as free as possible. He believes that we, the American public, should take greater responsibility for our role in our democracy's legal process. Sableman encourages us to learn about the issues, to think critically about them, and to use our understanding to influence the direction of the law. Unfortunately—and to a fussy reference librarian, annoyingly—the author has not made it easy for a reader to use his work to that end.

Reference librarians like books to be useful. This book lacks standard tools a book needs to be useful to a reader. First, there is no index. This noted, the table of contents does list the broad subheadings in each chapter and would serve to direct a reader to the general area where a topic is discussed. Next, unlike most law books,

it has no table of cases to help a reader find each mention of a particular court decision. Finally, the notes are difficult to use. They are printed at the end of the book, grouped by chapter and then by topical headings within a range of pages. There are no footnote numbers in the text identifying where a reader might find a case citation or other supporting sources.

These flaws would be more forgivable if the book read well as a piece. In *More Speech*, Sableman has revised and organized many articles he originally wrote for media and legal professionals. Now intended to be a guide for interested citizens, the book suffers from insufficient editing, for both style and content. At times the language is ponderously legal and at other times overly simplistic. The writing is often murky, in places almost a stream of ruminations. For emphasis, Sableman relies too often on italics rather than clear prose. More disciplined editing would have prevented the disjointedness and repetition caused by merging various pieces on similar topics.

The media bring the law into our lives in a way previously unimaginable. More and more frequently, the law we learn via the media in fact involves the media. Sableman is a keen observer of the scene and provides legal principles and analysis on topics such as censorship and prior restraint; news gathering; confidentiality and sources; libel; privacy; copyright and protection of ideas; advertising; broadcasting; fair trial and free press; the business and education of the press; and the Internet and electronic information. His mission of alerting Americans to the threats to our freedoms and involving us in the law-making process is laudable and worthwhile. It is too bad that a book subtitled *Communications in the Information Age* does not communicate better.—*Janet C. Katz, Harvard Law School.*