Extract from Michael T. Martínez, First Amendment and Media Law Bibliography, Media Law Notes (Asso. for Education in Journalism & Mass Communication, Law & Policy Division, Columbia, SC), Summer 2012, citing Tillman's Citizen United and the Scope of Professor Teachout's Anti-Corruption Principle

Seth Barrett Tillman

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/seth_barrett_tillman/383/
Head Notes

makeuous summer. Fortunately, we are a qualitative-friendly group, and the results, particularly the open-ended responses, are still helpful.

Second, we learned that members are relatively pleased with how the division prioritizes its budget, showcases research, and communications. That's great to know.

From the Research Chair

competition Division

ychief competi-

below 50

submitted,

45 percent

percent

were 42 fac-

percent ac-

ceptance rate, while there were 29 student research paper submissions, and 11 accepted, a 38 percent acceptance rate. In 2011, the division accepted 30 of the 71 papers submitted (42 percent). In 2010, the division accepted 32 of the 83 papers submitted (38.5 percent).

Thus, this year's competition was in line with previous years both in terms of the numbers of papers submitted and our acceptance rate. Although our acceptance rate has somewhat increased over the last two years, it was 45% in both 2008 and 2009. This year, AEJMC was clear that research chairs should focus on the quality of papers rather

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First Amendment and Media Law Bibliography

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Privacy

what it deemed would be premature legal conclusions regarding privacy and technology, stating that "rapid changes in the dynamics of communication and information transmission [are] evident not just in the technology itself but in what society accepts as proper behavior." It admitted having "difficulty predicting how employees' privacy expectations will be shaped by those changes or the degree to which society will be prepared to recognize those expectations as reasonable." Like the U.S. Supreme Court held in


Should a politician's sex life be protected under privacy law? Is it in the public interest? How far

The test of great scholarship is whether it changes the way people think and the way people live. That is also true for legal academic scholarship. But, for legal academics, perhaps the greatest sign of scholarly achievement is judicial reliance upon our craftsmanship. By any measure, Professor Teachout’s 2009 Cornell Law Review publication, The Anti-Corruption Principle, is a success. In 2010, one short year after publication, The Anti-Corruption Principle was relied upon by Justice Stevens in his Citizens United v. Federal Elections Commission dissent, just as it was cited, disapprovingly, by Justice Scalia in his concurrence.

If that was not enough of an accomplishment, The Anti-Corruption Principle has also been cited in practitioners’ Supreme Court briefs, in other federal and state appellate and trial court briefs, and in more than thirty academic articles. Finally, The Anti-Corruption Principle has entered the public discourse: George Will excoriates Teachout’s article in his nationally syndicated column. Now that is an achievement.

Intellectual Property