## **Book review**

since lex internet is replete with terminology the book suffers from the lack of a page index for the busy reader. Secondly, the publishers have not taken a perfect opportunity to 'walk the talk' in cyberspace by maintaining current materials on a web site. It is a necessary precondition of the atom based existence of paper books that in an area such as cyberlaw it needs updating long before it has landed on the shelves of bookshops. At the time of writing this review the editors indicate such a site is operational, subject to permissions being granted.

Such limitations aside, the book presents a big canvas on which the reader can view the regulatory possibilities for digital our millennium. It is not a book for those that take comfort in legislative certainty and ample precedent. With apologies to those that may be offended by the sexist selection of pronouns in the following extract, the editors and contributors of this book faced tribulations such as those encountered by Netscape pioneer Jim Clark, the quintessential searcher for the new, new thing:

> He gropes. He does not seriously want to sit back into any chair.

He needs to keep on groping. He chooses to live perpetually with that sweet tingling discomfort of not quite knowing what it is he wants to say. It's one of the little ironies of economic progress that, while it often results in greater levels of comfort, it depends on people who prefer not to get too comfortable.

- Disclosure: The author of this book review studied law at Southern Cross University and worked as a researcher for Professor Brian Fitzgerald.
- Cyberlaw at xv.
- See: http://www.scu.edu.au/schools/lawj/ cyberlaw/.
- The author of leading works in the area of Cyberlaw including Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace; The Future of Ideas. Also see: http://cyberlaw.stanford.edu/lessig/.
- For example see: Going Digital: Legal Issues for Electronic Commerce, Multimedia and the Internet (Prospect Media) in August 1998; Intellectual Property Law, (Lawbook Co/Thomson, first ed 1999, 2nd ed March 2002).
- Adam Turner, "Intelligence for the Open Source War", SMH, July 2 2002, IT Section at 2.
  - See: http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2002/ 06/29/1023864671766.html.
- Lawrence Lessig, "The Law of the Horse: What Cyberlaw Might Teach" (1999) 113 Harv. L. Rev. 501, pp 506-7.
- For example see the General Public License [www.opensource.org/licenses/gpllicense.html].

- Australian Broadcasting Authority, 'What every Family Should Know - Filters and Label Tools', Chapter 5, at 267.

  John Perry Barlow, 'The Economy of
- Ideas...', Chapter 6, at 281.
- P Hugenholtz, 'Copyright, contract and code: What will remain of the public domain?', at 287.
- 11 Cyberlaw at 295.
- 12 Cyberlaw at 297.
- Cyberlaw at 396.
- Freehills' Internet Privacy Survey Report 2000, "Internet privacy survey shows Australian websites lacking", [2000] PLPR
- 15 EMI has announced plans in Australia to sell music through an online subscription service as a reaction to figures that show sharply declining CD sales in the USA: Kirsty Newman, "If you can't beat 'em: CD label goes online", SMH, 28 August 2002,
- Michael Lewis, The New New Thing, Hodder and Stoughton, London, at xiii.

## New geographic 2LDs for Oz

The auDa Board has decided to create eight new second level domains (2LDs) for Australian States and Territories - act.au, nsw.au, nt.au, gld.au, sa.au, tas.au, vic.au and wa.au.

The geographic naming system is aimed at reserving geographic names for use by the relevant community.

proposed structure placename.state/territory.au, example 'Bathurst.nsw.au'. Use of the domain names would be restricted to community website portals that reflect community interests, such as local tourism, historical business. information, special interest groups and cultural events.

auDa's CEO has predicted a 12-18 month implementation period.

For more info: http://www.auda.org.au/about/news/20 02111402.html; and http://www.auda.org.au/policy/panelnewname-2002/.