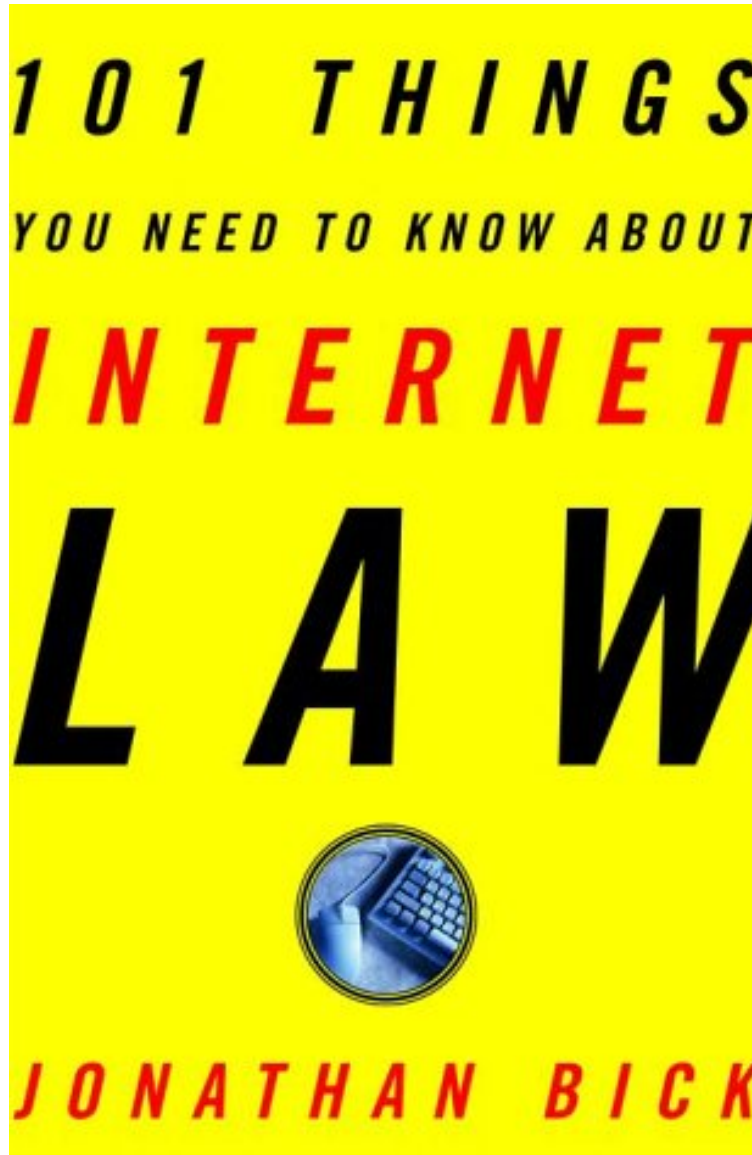


(Free read ebook) 101 Things You Need to Know About Internet Law

101 Things You Need to Know About Internet Law

Jonathan Bick

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Jonathan Bick : 101 Things You Need to Know About Internet Law before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised 101 Things You Need to Know About Internet Law:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Very outdated.By My wife won't let me pick a name.Although this book has a small amount of relevant info, it is so outdated that I had to double check everything against more modern sources. In the end, I didn't finish the book because it was focused on an newly emerging internet that existed long

before Web 2.0 and the info included simply couldn't be relied on as accurate since so much has happened to internet law since then. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Internet Law By Joanna_Klein It's been a long time since I read this book, but I remember it being a very easy read. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Spoiler alert- Internet law is still being made don't act to rashly or the Feds will go after you By Jason Schuyler Spoiler alert- Internet law is still being made don't act to rashly or the Feds will go after you. Actually this book is much more insightful that I give it credit for. Just be careful if your going to pursue Porn or any other "morally abigous" web based stuff.

101 Things You Need to Know About Internet Law is the first accessible, reader-friendly guide to Internet law. Complete and concise, it is a guide to the legal issues and answers involved in all facets of e-commerce, from making purchases online to advertising your new Web site. You'll find a wealth of essential information about Internet-related contracts, taxes, rights, options, obligations, limitations, relations, liabilities, debt collection, advertising, billing, refunds, intellectual property protection, and more. Jonathan Bick, an attorney and law professor who specializes in Internet issues, uses his experience to help you navigate topics such as: What can you do if someone is impersonating you on the Internet? How can you protect your domain name? Do Internet auctions result in legal contracts? What privacy rights does one have on the Internet? What does the law say about digital signatures? Whether you're an e-consumer or you run an e-business, this book will save you time and money by helping you avoid common Internet legal problems and teach you how to protect yourself and your Internet transactions.

From the Inside Flap 101 Things You Need to Know About Internet Law is the first accessible, reader-friendly guide to Internet law. Complete and concise, it is a guide to the legal issues and answers involved in all facets of e-commerce, from making purchases online to advertising your new Web site. You'll find a wealth of essential information about Internet-related contracts, taxes, rights, options, obligations, limitations, relations, liabilities, debt collection, advertising, billing, refunds, intellectual property protection, and more. Jonathan Bick, an attorney and law professor who specializes in Internet issues, uses his experience to help you navigate topics such as: What can you do if someone is impersonating you on the Internet? How can you protect your domain name? Do Internet auctions result in legal contracts? What privacy rights does one have on the Internet? What does the law say about digital signatures? Whether you're an e-consumer or you run an e-business, this book will save you time and money by helping you avoid common Internet legal problems and teach you how to protect yourself and your Internet transactions. About the Author Jonathan Bick splits his professional life between academia and the practice of law. In addition to representing a wide range of clients in connection with Internet law and e-commerce matters at the national law firm of Greenberg Traurig, he teaches at Pace Law School and Rutgers Law School, among others, and writes about Internet law. He lives in Short Hills, New Jersey. Excerpt. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. 1 A parent is almost never liable for a child's bad acts on the Internet. Three sets of apprehensive parents approached me recently. Each had a child who was particularly skilled in using the Internet, and each was worried that they might be liable for something their child had done while online. The first set of parents had a child who published an arguably libelous statement about a classmate as part of an e-magazine that he created and that could be accessed only via the Internet. The mother of the classmate had threatened to sue the parents for what their child had published. The second set of parents had a child who accessed the Internet at home and showed a younger friend a pornographic Internet site, which allegedly caused his friend to have a string of nightmares. The parents of the Internet user were afraid that the parents of his friend would sue them. The third set of parents had a daughter in middle school who used the Internet to access a retail store's web site and allegedly changed the content of the site, causing a rash of undesirable orders. The store contacted the child's parents and asked that they pay the store enough to cover the cost of processing the erroneous orders and the consequent loss of profits. In the past, courts have found that parents are liable and legally responsible for wrongful actions and damages done by their children on the grounds that parents have a unique relationship with their children. This basis for liability is known as the "family purpose doctrine." However, in recent years, courts in most states have rejected the family purpose doctrine. They have ruled that negligence cannot be imputed to a parent simply because of this "unique relationship" and that a parent is not generally liable for the bad acts of a child unless there is some element of participation by that parent. The advent of the Internet has not changed this conclusion. If parents allow their children access to the Internet, doing so is not sufficient to rise to the level of participation. A parent is liable for the bad acts of his or her children only if the parent had certain knowledge and opportunity to take action but failed to do so when there was good reason to believe it likely that their children would cause injury to others. The fact that a parent knows that his or her child has access to and skill in using the Internet and is aware of the child's tendency to use it recklessly or harmfully is usually not sufficient to make the parent liable for torts (damage or harm) done by the child. This is particularly the case when there is nothing to show that the parent had any knowledge, or foreknowledge, or a particular line of conduct on the part of the child. Summary: Parents are responsible and liable for harmful actions by their children on the Internet to the degree that they have reasonable knowledge that their children may do or

actually are doing such harm, have the opportunity to take action to prevent such behavior, and fail to do so.