

1: Euromoney Legal Media Group Asia Women in Business Law Awards shortlist announced | www.engan.com

Women in Business & Law is being produced by Corporate Counsel Business Journal, the flagship brand of Law Business Media.

The Principal-Agent Relationship People, especially business owners, routinely hire or designate other people to perform tasks on their behalf. Agency law provides the set of rules governing the way in which this relationship operates. This manifestation can be oral or in writing. Examples of written agency agreements include attorney retainer agreements. Agency relationships can also arise from circumstances even without explicit agreement. Whether an implied agency arose is a question of fact for a jury or judge to determine if the issue comes up a trial. Types of Authority An agent can act with two types of authority, actual and apparent. Actual authority exists when the agent takes an action on behalf of the principal and he reasonably believes that the principal wants this action taken. Apparent authority exists when the agent takes actions for the principal with a third party that the third party reasonably believes the agent has the authority to take. Principal tells or implies to a vendor, however, that Agent has unlimited authority to buy from him. Duties of Principals and Agents Agents are required to act up to the following duties and standards: An agent owes his principal a general duty of loyalty. This means that the agent must subordinate his interests to those of the principal if they fall within the agency relationship. An example of a breach of this duty occurred when an employee in charge of determining what to bid on construction projects began working for a different construction company as an independent contractor doing the same type of work. The employee did not tell his current employer and, in fact, submitted bids for both companies on the same jobs. After a bench trial, the trial judge determined that the employee had breached his duty of loyalty. Duty to act in accordance with the express and implied terms of a contract: For example, if the contract provides that the agent, a marketer, will call 5 large clothing companies on behalf of the principal, then that marketer has a duty to make those 5 phone calls and ONLY those 5 phone calls. Duty of care, competence, and diligence: This requires that the agent behave with the proper amount of care required by the situation. Duty of good conduct: The agent must make a reasonable attempt to provide the principal with relevant facts and information. If the principal breaches this duty, the agent can recover based on a breach of contract claim. The agent spent time and money starting this new venture, but then the seller changed his mind and terminated the contract. The court held there was a breach of contract and the agent was entitled to whatever benefits he would have received under the agreement. Duty to indemnify the agent: As an example, a landowner hired two agents to dig a ditch, but did not tell the agents that a phone line ran where the trench was going to be dug. The agents severed the line and the phone company sued them. Duty to deal fairly and in good faith with the agent: The principal must refrain from taking actions that could foreseeably result in loss for the agent, when the agent is not at fault. A principal can also be held directly liable for a tort committed by the agent if the principal directs the agent to commit a tort. Where the extent of the compensation is not spelled out by the parties, the trial court may determine reasonable compensation. For example, in *Howard v. Gobel*, the principal hired an agent to oversee the construction of the Illinois State Capitol building. A dispute arose as to whether the agent was entitled to a fixed sum determined at the beginning of the project or reasonable compensation determined after the project was completed. The court held that there was no meeting of the minds as to what the parties had contracted for. The agent was entitled to reasonable compensation for his work on the project. Agency is a subset of these areas of law that is used to describe a special relationship between two people where the agent is authorized to act on behalf of a principal.

2: Media - Welcome to Hunter Business Law

The Law of Influence Spend time finding the online influencers in your market who have quality audiences and are likely to be interested in your products, services and business.

Media ownership rules in the age of internet By Bharat Vasani, Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas 9 November 0 26

The rapid consolidation in the Indian media industry has again caused a debate on the regulation of cross-media ownership. While the number of channels for entertainment and information have increased, control of these channels still lies with a handful of entities. Bharat Vasani Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas Large business groups have presence in multiple forms of media, from print, television broadcasting, FM radio to even direct to home DTH distribution platforms. Concern arises as to whether there is a need for regulation of ownership because of the lack of plurality of opinions in the media. We examine the current regulations on ownership of media in the country and evaluate the need for implementing further laws regulating such ownership in the age of internet. Currently, there is no central legislation on the issue; ownership parameters are set by multiple executive orders issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting MIB. While there has been significant liberalisation of foreign direct investment FDI caps on investment in media services such as broadcasting, there are still restrictions on vertical integration, ownership of companies along the same value chain. Whereas, internationally cross-media ownership is analysed in terms of horizontal integration, such as owning a newspaper, magazine, radio, TV channel in the same market. In India the only cross-media ownership restrictions relate to vertical integration. Similar restrictions apply to a stake held by a broadcasting or a DTH platform in a company providing headend in the sky HITS broadcasting services. In the case of FM Radio, a company is allowed to have more than one FM radio channels in a city subject to certain conditions. A minimum of three different operators should be present in a city where an applicant is permitted to have multiple channels. The regulators in India should be more concerned about horizontal integration rather than vertical while framing cross-media ownership rules. Vertical integration has generally no anti-competitive impact. However, there needs to be a debate on whether they are even relevant today. Traditional media face increasing competition from internet-based platforms such as Netflix, Amazon and Hotstar. The marked change in how consumers access content is the primary reason why countries such as the US and Australia are moving towards deregulation of media ownership. As the popularity of internet-based services increases, imposing restrictions on the ownership of traditional forms of media will become irrelevant. Concerns relating to lack of plurality of opinions, as well as impact on market competition, which were cited as reasons for regulating media ownership, are no longer relevant. Bharat Vasani is a partner at the firm. He was assisted by Sanskriti Sidana, an associate.

3: Crime + Justice - CNN

Top 10 Law Schools for Business Law By Anneliese Mahoney | July 24, In , Law Street Media released its first set of law school rankings, in response to the changing legal education industry.

Additionally, as social media crosses national boundaries, global legal concerns, not addressed in this brief comment, must be considered in practice. The following limited and incomplete points illustrate how one must exercise care in the social media legal world. Most individuals understand that what is communicated in the public domain is subject to research. Simultaneously, unthinking actions contradict this knowledge. There is no traditional "reasonable expectation of privacy" in publicly available information. Also, one must always assume that speech and actions are "on the record. In the interest of brevity, the following commentary only provides a minimal number of legal citations. In all areas, consult an experienced attorney. Legal Risks in "Cleaning-Up" Social Media Profiles The major legal issue, when litigation is anticipated or is occurring, involves the potential destruction of evidence. Altering privacy settings, deactivating accounts, and deleting content could all fall under unlawful destruction of evidence. This has both civil and criminal implications. Bar Associations are developing ethical standards for attorneys to follow in advising clients concerning their existing social media content. Introducing Social Media Information into Trial Evidence Trial attorneys will likely investigate the social media information of potential trial jurors. This is considered ethical and diligent. Jurors, and potential jurors once jury selection begins, are restricted in their use of social media, email, and Internet searches during the trial and deliberations. Many decisions have been reversed based upon this juror misconduct. However, the legal system should make reasoned adjustments in recognition of the ease and reality of computer-mediated interactions and information. The main exceptions to the disclosure prohibition are law enforcement and governmental entities that have a good faith belief that an emergency situation exists. Typically a subpoena is served on the entity. However, most civil lawsuits are excluded. Nevertheless, when social media will contradict injury claims, privacy rights may be overruled by a court. A litigant may simply conduct her or his own social media investigation or utilize formal legal discovery procedures. Of course, the party whose social information is requested may voluntarily authorize its release. Parties may stipulate that the offered evidence is accurate. Another approach is to assert that the postings are contemporaneous business records. Introducing the contents of the social media into evidence requires that it be "authenticated. The standard for authentication is not especially high and relates to what a "reasonable" person would find acceptable. The following twelve, of many, legal areas impacted by social media are listed alphabetically with very brief and incomplete examples or comments: Social media advertising is potentially subject to regulatory rules. While few precisely targeted social media standards have been set, consult an experienced attorney before acting. Industrial organizations or associations, in the manner that social media communications are worded to members, may provide evidence of "signaling" concerning unlawful price fixing, market divisions, or bid rigging. This may hinge on how a "reasonable person" in the particular trade would understand the wording. Careless language, without adequate legal review, should not be utilized. Attorney-Client Privileged Communications 1. While email may have a standardized ending paragraph that it is intended to be confidential, this may not always be effective. Storage of communications in the cloud may sometimes waive privilege. Bar Associations are starting to address this issue. Security firewalls and encryption provide solid technologically based arguments that the communication was intended to be confidential. Bankruptcy and Debtor-Creditor Situations 1. Social media postings may reveal assets and sources of income. Intent to defraud creditors is sometimes revealed on social media. Residency may be legally significant in numerous creditor and taxation situations. Postings and video of criminal acts provide evidence for prosecutors. Evidence of gang affiliations may be provided or potential inter-connections in an ongoing criminal enterprise may be revealed. Social media may be utilized to reveal the identity of criminals caught on surveillance cameras. Endangered children and other "be on the lookout for" alerts utilize a variety of social media. Sexting sending sexually explicit images is a crime but there is a legislative movement to reduce the penalties when all the participants are minors. Due to First Amendment protections it is difficult to write an anti-cyberstalking

statute. Some prosecutions utilize related statutes addressing threats or harassment. Police and administrative surveillance activities, including reviewing open social media, do not require a search warrant. Additionally, courts tend to hold that individuals lack "standing" to sue concerning broad data collection. New technologies make it increasingly easy to review large quantities of data. What agencies are authorized by law to collect specific types of information is an ongoing issue. Defamation involves false statements that damage character or reputation. Libel written and slander spoken are subsets of defamation. Libelous statements may appear in social media. The difficult issue is whether or not one may compel the revelation of the identity of anonymous posters. Many contemporary cases utilize a balancing test between the First Amendment right to anonymous speech and the strength of the defamation claim coupled with the necessity for disclosure as the only method to obtain redress of the injury. A related series of legal issues surround anonymous online reviewers of products and services. May consumer contracts provide enforceable financial penalties for negative reviews? Some courts have classified these reviews as commercial speech having less protection than religious or political speech. Numerous decisions cite a provision within the Communications Decency Act as providing Internet service providers with immunity from defamation claims. However, if the service provider either creates the content or provides editorial commentary on the content, that activity may provide a basis for liability.

Divorce and Family Law 1. Evidence of affairs is provided by social media such as the Internet, Facebook, and Dating Services. On-line commentary by spouses and children indicate state of mind, both positive and negative, and fitness to have custody. Evidence of assets, job prospects and resources may be available. Violation of custody orders and travel restrictions may be provided by photos and vacation information. Violation of protective orders and stalking may occur through "pokes," "friend requests," and Tweets. A variety of Facebook or Internet friendships may indicate potential bias and connections by experts, professionals, and others who may testify. Vacation photos and activity videos may contradict disability claims. Employers frequently require employees to surrender privacy rights when computers, cellphones, internet access, email, etc. Employers typically own the contents of company social media accounts and may prevent former employees from utilizing or in any manner profiting from them. Social media usage may be tied to a non-competition agreement. These provisions tend to be legally enforceable. Public employees in particular may have both First Amendment and Fourth Amendment protections when utilizing social media. Constitution restricts the actions of government, including governmental employers. Social media, especially email, may provide evidence that supports a claim of unlawful discrimination. While a variety of background information may appear on social media, employers must exercise care not to utilize this information in an unlawfully discriminatory manner, as an invasion of privacy, or to unlawfully prevent protected "mutual aid and protection. There is a tension between employers controlling or investigating the social media activities of employees and engaging in unlawful restrictions or invasions of privacy. Employers should consult an experienced attorney in developing and communicating a social media policy to employees, as well as before goggling applicants or otherwise reviewing social media activity.

Intellectual Property Protection 1. Realize that while intellectual property owners need to be vigilant in looking through social media for infringing behaviors, postings, etc. A blunt "cease and desist letter" in legalese may or may not be appropriate in a given situation. Trade secrets and other valuable intellectual property may be revealed in careless social media postings. Once published, without adequate confidentiality safeguards, trade secrets may be lost.

Personal Injury Litigation 1. Social media provides evidence that may either confirm or dispute an asserted physical injury or emotional distress. Photos of physical activity and apparent happiness may undermine claims. Evidence of stalking, invasion of privacy, and infliction of emotional distress may be provided by social media. Sometimes professionals, such as police or health care providers, inappropriately distribute video of accidents or medical procedures, or are recorded mocking victims. As an additional example, traffic accident litigation may be supported by social media content that demonstrates intoxication or reckless conduct. Prohibited trading on "insider information" may be facilitated through social media. What constitutes permissible or impermissible individual and corporate speech in the securities market continues to unfold.

Settlement Agreements Containing Confidentiality Provisions 1. Social media postings concerning settled litigation may violate the confidentiality provisions of the settlement agreement, resulting in significant

financial court sanctions. This comment provides a brief and incomplete educational overview of a complex topic and is not intended to provide legal advice. Always consult an experienced attorney in specific situations.

4: Ways Social Media Impacts Law | HuffPost

Find more Media, Pennsylvania Business Lawyers in the Justia Legal Services and Lawyers Directory which includes profiles of more than one million lawyers licensed to practice in the United States, in addition to profiles of legal aid, pro bono and legal service organizations.

5: Media law | Media | The Guardian

The nominations for the Euromoney Legal Media Group Asia Women in Business Law Awards have been announced (please scroll down for the full list).

6: Media Business Attorneys - LII Pennsylvania Attorney Directory

Podcasts Welcome to the Hunter Business Law podcasts. Included are recordings of Getting the Legal EDGE, a segment hosted by Sheryl Hunter on Getting the EDGE with Kelly Wilson.

7: Negative Effects of Social Media on Business | www.enganchecubano.com

Legal Compass delivers you the full scope of information, from the rankings of the Am Law and NLJ to intricate details and comparisons of firms' financials, staffing, clients, news and.

8: Media ownership rules in the age of internet | India Business Law Journal

Honigman is mentioned in Bloomberg Big Law Business for serving as counsel on more than corporate transactions in February 20, Jason M. Rosenthal quoted in Chicago Lawyer Magazine article "Hitting the ground running".

9: Media Coverage: Honigman Business Law Firm

Endeavor Business Media delivers high-quality content in various B2B media markets. We provide the best opportunities for advertisers to stay relevant and readers to stay knowledgeable.

Confinement, Topology, and Other Non-Perturbative Aspects of QCD (NATO Science Series II: Mathematics, Phy The Precision Profit Float Indicator Emerging societies V. 8. Neurochemical systems The interpretive encounter How to pretend youve got freckles Clothing and the construction of identity Rachael J. Dann Truth concerning the invention of photography Central banks and coded language Bibliography on Writing and Written Language (Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs, 89) Business in Asia-Pacific Zwischen hermeneutik und dialektik Christian Berner Agile testing Father Kelly of the rosary Ploughshares Spring 1999 The 2006 Economic and Product Market Databook for Daerah Istimerwa Aceh, Indonesia The Peppermint Tiger The Praetorian File, a Paige Harrington Mystery In Search of Meaning and Coherence Frommers Vancouver Victoria for Dummies Mona or the Secret of a Royal Mirror Tarot of ceremonial magick Rapid math in 10 days 52 nice things to do to make someone happy Full screen second monitor Review of a number of management issues concerning the National Science Foundations grant to the George W The unconstitutionality of slavery Geostatistics book Fe exam electrical engineering study guide Programming with FORTRAN IV The Dream Through A Medics Eyes Health Care State Rankings 2003 Kingdom of the Blind (Large Print Edition) Flights of the Herons Expanding the Boundaries of Manufacturing Strategy Incentives in competitive search equilibrium V. 1. Earlier leaders Developing application protocols (APs using the architecture and methods of STEP (Standard for the Exchan Laugh Again: Experience Outrageous Joy: A Study of Philippians Ice, Iron And Gold