

bulk of Coe's argument is centered — that is, his analysis of the problem and his solution rest on his discussion of the media as a constitutional component. This allows for individual actors to serve as media, like citizen journalists, or for large corporations and a more formal fifth estate to also serve as media.⁵

Part 3 is titled “Legal Challenges.” There, Coe walks through some specific legal issues surrounding the media and points out how each of those legal challenges could be overcome, mitigated through his “media-as-a-constitutional-concept” approach. Each chapter of Part 3 focuses on a different legal problem and highlights important cases in the jurisprudence dealing with that issue. Chapter 7 is built around anonymous and pseudonymous speech. This chapter highlights the polarized approaches to free speech across jurisdictions and how considering the media as a constitutional component can harmonize approaches.⁶ Chapter 8 investigates contempt of court and defamation—an issue that historically causes problems in U.S. jurisprudence in particular—and how treating the media as a constitutional component would alleviate issues caused by overregulation.⁷ Chapter 9 concludes the book by discussing regulation as a whole, and pointing out what kinds of regulations could be instituted or changed in order to promote the media as a constitutional concept rather than a formal institution. This chapter is very thorough and highlights some action items in addition to discussing what has already been done.

Coe approaches the topic thoroughly and provides multiple examples of his topic on every page. Coe's expertise is apparent through the numerous citations and examples for every point in his book, often from different jurisdictions. As such, there are multiple sources and footnotes on each page, and often the footnotes have information that the reader needs for context. Especially in the earlier chapters, more than half of a page will contain footnotes, which can create some reader fatigue while trying to understand the detailed and nuanced arguments.

This book is best suited for attorneys familiar with media law and the various cases and regulations already in place. Much of the background information of the cases is featured in footnotes if they are in the book at all. Readers familiar with the basic tenets of media law and constitutional law have an advantage. While there are numerous examples from the United States, and Coe often acknowledges the importance of U.S. jurisprudence in an overall discussion of freedom of the press and freedom of speech, ultimately this book really is meant to examine things from a U.K. or EU perspective, even if the ideas can be applied universally. This is a very specific treatise that highlights Coe's expertise and the years of thought he has dedicated to a problem that needs to be solved and is best suited for people with the background and interest in this area of law to further learn and enact change if they choose.

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Climate Change Law: An Introduction. Karl S. Coplan, Shelby D. Green, Katrina Fischer Kuh, Smita Narula, Karl R. Rábago, and Radina Valova eds., Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021. Pp. xvii, 208. ISBN: 978-183910-129-8. US\$125.00.

Climate Change Law: An Introduction offers a wide-ranging survey of the present status of international and domestic climate agreements, laws, policies, and realities. The authors, who are all currently or formerly affiliated with Pace University's Elizabeth Haub School of Law, take a pragmatic approach as they enumerate and examine the multifaceted aspects of legal responses to climate change mitigation and adaptation obligations and needs.

The book departs from the notion of top-down national climate change strategies as singular pathways to realizing meaningful carbon emissions reductions and adaptation measures. Although the authors acknowledge that this sort of paradigm would be ideal, they explicitly recognize that many nations, including major carbon emitters, simply lack the ability or political will to implement such a comprehensive approach. They instead demonstrate, using concrete examples, that even in such a country, legal actions and policies at the state or provincial, local, or even individual levels can and do have positive effects.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 171.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 204.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 258.

The opening chapter examines the international treaty regime, mostly focusing on the Paris Agreement of 2015. Readers are introduced to its mechanisms, CO₂ reduction targets, and some of the questions of justice and fairness that multilateral climate negotiations encounter, such as how to apportion mitigation and adaptation responsibilities among countries whose greenhouse gas contributions and climate vulnerabilities are usually inversely proportional (i.e., the largest emitters are often the least vulnerable, and vice versa).

The authors then turn to country-level mitigation measures and energy laws, generally confining the book's scope to a single jurisdiction, the United States. National and subnational regulations, programs, and incentives are covered, with the occasional mention of developments elsewhere. (Most of these non-U.S. examples are from the global North and/or West.) Chapters that explore legislative and administrative approaches largely center on statutes and regulations, such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and rules from federal agencies. The chapter on enforcement litigation reviews the body of as-yet unfruitful lawsuits in the United States, but also includes exemplar cases from other nations that illustrate different arguments that have met with some, albeit limited, success (depending on the ability of the venue's judiciary to avoid treading on its legislature's sphere of competence). Another chapter examines the emerging overlap of the fields of climate change law and human rights, and convincingly enumerates both the synergies and the stumbling blocks that may be encountered when attempting to advance the notion of environmental protection and climate change adaptation as cognizable guarantees. Final chapters look at the available means for influencing private actors' behaviors and at the ethics and philosophical principles related to greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation obligations.

With its significant focus on U.S. domestic law, this book will most benefit readers who are generally familiar with that jurisdiction's laws and legal system, especially concerning procedural and constitutional concepts (such as federal pre-emption of state actions and standing to sue) that play important roles in the domestic adoption and enforcement of climate change laws. Readers who may be less conversant with the U.S. legal system, however, will still benefit from discussions of taxation mechanisms, cap-and-trade incentives, and other economic measures, along with the broader international and ethics topics. Those who are looking for a comprehensive introduction to the variety of ways in which climate change law and policy is developed and enacted within a jurisdiction will also find no dearth of valuable information in the book.

The authors keep the book's introductory nature in mind throughout, and suggest further, more in-depth resources for the reader at several points. That being said, each chapter hits the right balance of explaining the concepts and discussing the pros and cons of each statutory approach, regulatory scheme, or program without drowning the reader in excessive detail. The book is well-footnoted—some chapters exceed 150 such references—and is exceptionally current; at least one cited source was issued fewer than four months prior to the book's publication.

In their introduction, the authors state that “[h]elping individuals [...] to develop climate change law literacy is the *raison d'être* of this book,” a goal they accomplish admirably. This relatively slim reader opens doors to deeper discovery and inquiry by providing a solid foundation and understanding of the extremely complex sets of legal, political, and economic dynamics involved in any effort to address the transnational and existential problems associated with an anthropogenically warming planet. *Climate Change Law: An Introduction* would make a great choice for a textbook for a climate change or environmental law seminar, and would also serve as a compact but highly informative resource for practitioners, policymakers, students, and others who wish to obtain a thorough grounding in the current state of climate change laws and policies.

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Advanced Introduction to Law and Psychology. Tom R. Tyler. Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2022. Pp. xi, 215. ISBN: 978-1-83910-972-0. US\$120.00.

Advanced Introduction to Law and Psychology offers a concise and approachable introduction to the field of law and psychology, ideal for beginners and scholars alike. Tom R. Tyler discusses the impact of psychological research on legal policies and procedures, providing a comprehensive overview of the field in an easy-to-digest