Antitrust Law And Trade Regulation, Cases And Materials (University Casebook Series)

Many successful American businesses have been accused of anti-competitive practices. Drawing on 50 years of experience with U.S. antitrust laws, attorney and author Edwin S. Rockefeller sheds light on why lawmakers, bureaucrats, academics, and journalists use arbitrary and irrational laws and enforcement mechanisms to punish capitalists rather than promote competition. The Antitrust Religion argues that everything most people know about

antitrust is wrong. Rockefeller vividly shows how antitrust has been transformed into a quasi-religious faith. He explains that this “antitrust religion” relies on economic theories that bestow a veneer of objectivity and credibility on law enforcement practices that actually rely on hunch and whim. This book will greatly assist business professionals, journalists, policymakers, professors, judges, and all others interested in government regulation of business in understanding how our antitrust laws actually work. With today's rapid changes in worldwide mass communication, it is critical that your library contain a title discussing in detail the legal implications of the new technology. All aspects of the regulation of cable,

broadcasting, satellite and the Internet, including access, franchising, programming, compatibility, cross-ownership and privacy issues are discussed. New technologies, including High Definition Television (HDTV), Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV), Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) and Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS); and traditional legal issues adapted for new technologies, such as antitrust, securities and taxation are also covered. The price quoted for the work, which is updated twice annually, covers one year's worth of service.

Cases and Materials on Trade Regulation

Antitrust and Trade Regulation Law Section Annual Meeting

Mergers and the Clayton Act

A Treatise on State Antitrust Law and Enforcement

Antitrust Laws and Trade Regulations. 1

This edition of the book offers a comprehensive re-thinking of antitrust law, approaching competition problems in the market from a functional standpoint. The book has roots in prior editions, but it really offers a top-to-bottom reconsideration of how best to present modern issues in antitrust. After a brief introduction to the origins and objectives of

antitrust law, the book launches the study of the field with a chapter on the concept of market power and the meaning of competition--building blocks that are essential to understanding everything else that follows in the course. It then devotes three chapters to the primary kinds of antitrust issues that arise from marketplace conduct: horizontal agreements among competitors, vertical distribution agreements, and exclusionary practices

(whether done by a single firm or a group). Because of their importance to the economy, as well as to antitrust practice, mergers have their own chapter, which provides not only the important judicial opinions in this area, but also extensive materials from the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, the primary regulators of merger activity. The book then turns to two specialized issues that are of growing importance: the way in which U.S. antitrust laws

operate in the global economy, and an innovative new chapter on intellectual property, technology, and platforms. It concludes with a chapter discussing the legal boundaries around the field of antitrust, including exemptions and immunities, and a chapter on the institutional framework for enforcement--the framework that translates words on a page into reality on the ground. The Seventh Edition retains and, where appropriate, adds to, the problems that have been a

feature of this book for decades. To maximize instructor flexibility, the problems for each topic now appear at the end of the chapter.
This bibliography comprises over 8,000 titles relating to the law of trade regulation--including associated economic works published from 1981-1987 collected by major law libraries & Federal Government agency libraries. Each entry in the bibliography is divided by jurisdiction. Within a jurisdiction,

titles are arranged by subject. Indexes by topic, title & name are included.

Competition, Consumer Protection : Antitrust Division, FTC Agendas : Recommendations

California Antitrust Law

Competition

Trade Regulation Reporter

Small Business

A supplement to the Report of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, March 31, 1955.

A less-expensive grayscale paperback version is available. Search for ISBN 9781680923018. Business Law I Essentials is a brief introductory textbook designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of courses on Business Law or the Legal Environment of Business. The

concepts are presented in a streamlined manner, and cover the key concepts necessary to establish a strong foundation in the subject. The textbook follows a traditional approach to the study of business law. Each chapter contains learning objectives, explanatory narrative and concepts, references for further reading, and end-of-chapter questions. Business Law I Essentials may need to be supplemented with additional content, cases, or related materials, and is offered as a foundational resource that focuses on the baseline concepts, issues, and approaches.

With Models and Forms

The Antitrust Religion

A Critical Evaluation of the Chicago School of Antitrust Analysis

Private International Trade Regulatory Arrangements and the Antitrust Laws

The Antitrust and Trade Regulation Law

Section of the State Bar of California Presents The Fifth Annual Golden State Antitrust and Trade Regulation Law Institute and Seventh Annual Antitrust Lawyer of the Year Award Dinner Honoring Gary R. Spratling

The publication of this clinically analytical and trenchantly insightful volume is felicitously timed. By fortuitous coincidence, it comes at a time when the Chicago School enjoys a high-water mark of acceptance in U.S. legal circles, and at a time when the U.S. merger movement of the 1980s is cresting. It provides a welcome warning against the

dangers of translating abstract theories, based on highly restrictive (and unrealistic) assumptions, into facile public policy recommendations. As such the Schmidt/Rittaler study serves as a needed antidote to the currently fashionable predilection to confuse ideology with science. In the Chicago lexicon, the only appropriate policy toward business is a policy of untrammeled laissez-faire. Because there are no market imperfec tions (other than government-created or trade-union-generated

monopolies), the market can be trusted to regulate economic activity, inexorably meting out appropriate rewards and punishments. In this ideal world, corporate size and power can be safely ignored. After all, corporations become big only only because they are efficient, only because they are productive, only because they have served consumers better than their rivals, and only because no newcomers are good enough to challenge their dominance. Once an industrial giant becomes lethargic and no

longer bestows its productive beneficence on society, it will inevitably wither and eventually die. This is the "natural law" that governs economic life. It demands obedience to its rules. It tolerates no interference by the state.
Supplement no. 1 to BNA's Antitrust and trade regulation report, no. 892, Dec. 7, 1978.
Antitrust and Trade Regulation
Trade Regulation Antitrust & Economics
An Introduction to Antitrust Law & Practice

Trade Regulation Reporter: Laws, federal and state ; FTC rules guides ; U.S. case summaries

Antitrust Developments, 1955-1968

In the eight years since this major work's first edition, the field of antitrust law has seen enormous changes. The new Second Edition reflects this progress, discussing the latest debate over the policies underlying the antitrust laws and the procedures under which they operate. In addition, the basic antitrust coverage has been brought

forward in the book to provide students with a background in the basic law before introducing more complex issues such as antitrust exemptions. Its readings use current, definitive cases in its coverage of concerted activities, vertical price restraints, monopolizing, international antitrust, administrative law, regulated industries, and more.

From the Introduction: The Clayton Act was enacted in 1914 as a supplement to the Sherman Act-the basic statute embodying the

antitrust law policy of the United States. Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as originally enacted, prohibited the acquisition by one corporation of the stock of another corporation where the effect may be substantially to lessen competition or to restrain trade between the corporations, or tend to create a monopoly. In 1950, after a long campaign "to plug the loophole" in Section 7, the section was amended to include the prohibition of asset as well as stock

acquisitions. The purpose of this study is to examine the reasons for the passage by Congress of the original and the amended Section 7, and to analyze the administration of the section and the implications of its amendment. Some observations are offered on the basic economic issues in the corporate merger policy of the United States. It will be shown that the amendment of Section 7 in 1950 was a major change in the substantive provisions of the antitrust laws of the

United States and not the mere plugging of a loophole; that merger by means of asset acquisition was not a new stratagem devised to avoid the prohibitions of Section 7 after 1914; that the original Section 7 was part of a legislative program designed to limit the freedom of large corporations to engage in aggressive business practices rather than a change in the Sherman Act policy with respect to corporate mergers.

What the General Practitioner Ought to Know

about Selected Minnesota and Federal Trade Regulation Laws

Federal Trade Commission Antitrust Laws and Trade Regulation

Trade Regulation Supplement

Current Antitrust Problems and Their Solutions

This 2007 supplement supports Pitofsky, Goldscmid and Wood's Trade Regulation, Case and Materials, 5th Edition law school casebook with respect to recent court opinions and other significant developments in trade regulation and antitrust law.

An antitrust primer

Trade Regulation Series

Trade Association Law and Practice

Proceedings Held Under the Auspices

of the Northwestern University Law School and the Committee on Antitrust Law of the Chicago Bar Association, May 10-11, 1955, in Chicago

How Trade Regulation Laws Apply to Trade and Professional Associations