

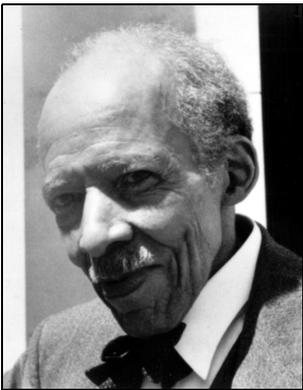
By 1981, when Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as president, the law had changed, largely in response to criticism from the Chicago School. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had ruled in *Berkey Photo, Inc. v. Eastman Kodak Co.* (1979) that even a monopolist has a right to compete aggressively. President Reagan's first Antitrust Division head, William Baxter, a Stanford law professor and Chicago School scholar, concluded that although IBM probably had monopoly power in a relevant market during the complaint period, the government had not proven that the power resulted from predatory practices. Rather, IBM was

dominant because it was more efficient than its rivals. Baxter also believed that no feasible remedy could be fashioned. Injunctive relief would be either irrelevant or insignificant, and a structural remedy, given the technological progress in the computer industry that was already eroding IBM's dominance, would be disproportionate to the offense and unnecessary. He dismissed the case on 8 January 1982.

John E. Lopatka, *IBM Litigation*, in Kermit L. Hall, ed., *THE OXFORD COMPANION TO AMERICAN LAW 408* (2002) (cross-references and citations omitted).

TWO MORE LOOKS AT HARRY PARKER

WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE to find images of Harry Parker from either the period when he worked with John Knox (see the review of Knox's diary on page 93) or the period when he would have shared his eggnog recipe with Harlan Fiske Stone. See *Harry Parker Revealed*, 5 *GREEN BAG 2D* 359 (2002). The pictures below are of Parker later in life, one year before his death in 1953. On the left, he is standing in one of the internal courtyards of the Supreme Court building. On the right, he is standing with law clerks C. George Niebank, Jr. (left) and William H. Rehnquist (right) who, like Parker, were working for Justice Robert Jackson at the time. Photographs by Sam Daniels, Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.



TRUTH ON THE TRAIL

FORMER PHILADELPHIA MAYOR and current Pennsylvania gubernatorial candidate Ed Rendell has taken the boldest step yet by any major political figure in the

movement for campaign finance reform. Rendell, who is a well-paid partner at the firm of Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP, acknowledged during an April 21, 2002, Democratic primary campaign appearance that, "I have for the last two years done