

interest in hockey, was evidence of its intent to maintain control over professional hockey; and that its control over the supply of players was maintained through improper means, namely, the reserve clause and interlocking agreements with minor professional leagues which developed players...Plaintiff would have the analogy extended to control over suitable arenas for professional hockey.

"First, it is not clear that the Alcoa rationale is appropriate to the rather unique business of professional team sports, in which the measure of success is an increase in the number of teams in a league and consequent expansion to additional playing locations.

.....

"Second, it is clear in this case that the NHL was not in fact competing for an arena with the WHA or plaintiff. Rather, the competition was between plaintiff, on the one hand, and the two or more groups who were endeavoring to bring professional hockey to the Coliseum under the NHL banner with the ardent backing of the Nassau County authorities who controlled it."

U.S. JUSTICE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS
TO DEVELOP ANTITRUST GUIDELINES FOR
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The U.S. Department of Justice announced on November 28, 1980 an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to develop guidelines to foster compliance with the antitrust laws by the more than forty agricultural marketing committees organized under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

The agreement apparently stems from concern about activities of the Raisin Administrative Committee (RAC). Steps will be taken by the Agriculture Department to avoid involvement by the RAC in collusive pricing and distribution arrangements with foreign producer groups. The Department will move to modify its regulations covering RAC's participation in international efforts to control world raisin markets. It will also prohibit the use of RAC funds for attendance at international meetings called to consider anti-competitive joint conduct among world raisin producers.