

INTERNET ADS IN ANTITRUST CONTROVERSY

craigslist	us cities	united states	canada	asia	europa	int'l cities
help pages	atlanta	alabama	missouri	alberta	bangladesh	amsterdam
login	austin	alaska	montana	brit columbia	china	athens
factsheet	boston	arizona	nebraska	manitoba	india	bangalore
avoid scams	chicago	arkansas	nevada	n brunswick	indonesia	bangkok
your safety	dallas	california	n hampshire	newf & lab	israel	beijing
best-ofs	denver	colorado	new jersey	nova scotia	japan	barcelona
blog	detroit	connecticut	new mexico	ontario	korea	berlin
job boards	houston	delaware	new york	pei	lebanon	buenos aires
movie	las vegas	florida	north dakota	quebec	malaysia	delhi
t-shirts	los angeles	georgia	ohio	saskatchwn	pakistan	dublin
foundation	miami	guam	oklahoma	ca cities	philippines	hong kong
net neutrality	minneapolis	hawaii	oregon	calgary	singapore	london
system status	new york	idaho	pennsylvania	edmonton	taiwan	madrid
terms of use	orange co	illinois	puerto rico	halifax	thailand	manila
privacy	philadelphia	indiana	rhode island	montreal	uae	mexico
about us	phoenix	iowa	s carolina	ottawa	vietnam	moscow
	portland	kansas	south dakota	quebec	americas	paris
	raleigh	kentucky	tennessee	toronto	argentina	rio de janeiro
	sacramento	louisiana	texas	vancouver	brazil	rome
	san diego	maine	utah	victoria	caribbean	seoul
	seattle	maryland	vermont	winnipeg	chile	shanghai
	sf bayarea	missa	virginia	more ..	colombia	singapore
	st louis	michigan	washington	au/nz	costa rica	sydney
	wash dc	minnesota	west virginia	australia	mexico	tel aviv
				panama	egypt	tokyo
					south africa	

Craigslist.org is in antitrust controversy according to a lawsuit with 3Taps, Inc. on monopolization and unfair competition claims. Craigslist.org is a popular website for people to post jobs and goods for sale. 3Taps, Inc. is a website that indexes data. The lawsuit began as a copyright infringement lawsuit and is captioned Craigslist, Inc. vs. 3Taps, Inc. and Padmapper, Inc., Case Number 3:2012cv03816, Filed July 20, 2012, in California Northern District Court in San Francisco, CA. 3Taps redistributes listings on Craigslist.org to web developers. The redistributed listings increases the availability of the classified ads, but not done with the permission of Craigslist.org, and sometimes not known to the person posting the ad. In a counterclaim, 3Taps acknowledged it redistributes Craigslist.org data but claims that it is just gathering public information from third party search engines, such as Google. When people post an ad on Craigslist.org, the ads are searchable on Google and other search engines. If a person uses key words, the ads even pop up to the first pages of search results. 3Taps claims Craigslist.org misused its dominant market position with cease-and-desist letters and copyright infringement suits. The information 3Taps indexes allegedly "is factual material not subject to copyright protection," according to court filings. 3Taps' counterclaim requests damages and injunctive relief, including prohibiting Craigslist.org from filing "sham lawsuits" and "engaging in copyright misuse," according to court filings. The case raises interesting antitrust issues on causation. The U.S. Supreme Court explained in *Zenith Radio Corp. V. Hazeltine Research, Inc.*, 395 U.S. 100, 114 & n. 9, 89 S.Ct. 1562, 1571 & n. 9 (1969): "[Plaintiff's] burden of proving the fact of damage under Sec. 4 of the Clayton Act is satisfied by its proof of some damage flowing from the unlawful conspiracy; inquiry beyond this minimum point goes only to the amount and not the fact of damage. It is enough that the illegality is shown to be a material cause of the injury; a plaintiff need not exhaust all possible alternative sources of injury in fulfilling his burden of proving compensable injury under Sec. 4 (emphasis in original)." *Danny Kresky Enters. Corp. v. Magid*, 716 F.2d 215, 1983 U.S. App. LEXIS 24262 (9th Cir. 1991). In *Danny Kresky Enters. Corp. v. Magid*, 716 F.2d 215, 1983 U.S. App. LEXIS 24262 (9th Cir. 1991), the appellant alleged the appellees committed antitrust violations in connection with the promotion of concerts in the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia market. The appellate court, citing *Hahn v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 625 F.2d 1095, 1099 (3rd Cir. 1980), cert. denied, 450 U.S. 981, 101 S.Ct. 1516, 67 L.Ed.2d 816 (1981) said: "The requisite causation, the link between defendant's activity in violation of antitrust laws and plaintiff's inability to even bid for the concerts in question, was an inferential leap the jury was permitted to make in light of the evidence before it."