

Finding recent cases with culturally relevant facts for a foundation is one of the delights of writing and using a new casebook. Principal cases decided in the 2020s cover a broad range of present-day issues, including invasion of the right of privacy, misappropriation of persona, misrepresentation, defamation, the economic loss rule, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, interference with contractual relations, bad faith performance of contract, commercial disparagement, false and deceptive advertising, trademark infringement, trade secrets, copyright infringement, malicious prosecution, and SLAPPS. These current cases appear in nearly every topic in this book.

We made a point of including contemporary cases, issues, and perspectives of cultural relevance. They include unauthorized use of the identities of television stars and celebrities, trends in the law of slander and libel, undisclosed use of paid social influencers, media harassment of public figures, Facebook's banning of controversial posts and defamatory postings and online reviews, legal claims for police misconduct and modern trends in police immunity, and marketing of performance-enhancing beverages.

This casebook is designed for advanced torts classes covering dignitary, business, or unfair competition torts in detail, or offering a summary treatment of all three. Our approach emphasizes the elements of each tort and the policies underlying the tort doctrines. Even more than in our book *Basic Torts*, appreciating the statutes relevant to each tort is critical because of significant doctrinal differences among jurisdictions. As in *Basic Torts*, we have included problems in every chapter. The Table of Problems appear in the front of the casebook and the Tables of Cases and Statutes in the end matter.

EDITING CONVENTIONS

Judges in a number of states have adopted the convention of “cleaning up” case citations in their opinions. In this book, many citations are “cleaned up” to make cases easier to read. For instance, citations to court filings, subsequent history, parallel citations, notations of changes in emphasis, and other features of a citation have been deleted where they do not affect the validity of the proposition for which the case is cited. For purposes of clarity, some headings in opinions have been modified or deleted. These conventions make the cases easier to read without sacrificing accuracy. Students should, of course, read the entire principal case and relevant cited cases before relying on them as lawyers. In the same vein and for the same reasons, square brackets and ellipses indicate omissions of letters or words from the original opinion as well as editors' additions. Grammatical, punctuation,

spelling, and similar errors in opinions are left unchanged unless they result in unmistakable confusion about a court's meaning, in which case the change is indicated by brackets. Footnote numbers in opinions have been changed to flow continuously throughout the text.

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