Courting Failure
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How Competition for Big Cases Is Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts

Lynn M. LoPucki
To Frances, who made it happen
Acknowledgments

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Contents

A Note on the Statistics in This Book xi
Prologue 1
Introduction 9

2. The Rise of Delaware: 1990–96 49
3. The Federal Government Strikes Back 77
4. Failure 97
5. The Competition Goes National 123
6. Corruption 137
7. The Competition Goes Global 183
8. Global and Out of Control? 207
9. Ideology 233
10. Conclusions 245

Notes 261
Glossary 301
Index 309
A Note on the Statistics in This Book

Most of the statistics that appear in this book are based on data contained in the author’s Bankruptcy Research Database (BRD). The BRD includes data on all bankruptcy cases filed by or against large public companies in the U.S. bankruptcy courts since October 1, 1979—presently a total of 683 cases. Cases are considered “large” if the debtor’s assets exceeded $220 million, measured in current dollars as of the time of filing ($100 million in 1980 dollars). They are “public” if the company was required to file annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission in any of the three years before bankruptcy. (About 80–90 percent of the companies large enough for their cases to be included in the BRD are public companies.) Unless otherwise specified, the numbers of “big” or “large” cases reported in this book are the numbers of such cases in the BRD.

The cases included in the BRD are not a sample. They are all cases filed by or against large public companies. For that reason, it was neither necessary nor possible to calculate the likelihood that the BRD cases are representative of some larger group. They are the larger group.

An abbreviated version of the BRD is available without charge at http://loپ鲁ki.law.ucla.edu. Using that version, readers can examine the data behind most of the statistics reported in this book, calculate statistics not reported in this book, and see how the pattern of big bankruptcy reorganizations has changed since the publication of this book.
A Judge Shall Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All of the Judge’s Activities.
—Canon 2, American Bar Association Model Code of Judicial Conduct (1990)

Any . . . judge . . . of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.
—Title 28, United States Code, § 455(a)