Antitrust Basics #1 — Agreements Among Competitors

The easiest way to eliminate competition is to simply agree not to compete. It is also the most illegal. If the antitrust laws ban anything, they ban companies from price fixing, bid rigging, dividing up the market, agreeing not to compete on quality, and the like—in other words, from forming cartels. In fact, these violations are so clearly anticompetitive, and require so little economic analysis, that they are often “per se” illegal. And in the United States they can result in criminal liability. This module addresses key elements of cartel enforcement actions under § 1 of the Sherman Act.

Reading

Required Reading

Sherman Act § 1, 15 U.S.C. § 1

Pleading an antitrust violation


What counts as a single firm?


Restraints of trade

- *United States v. Addyston Pipe & Steel Co.*, 85 F. 271 (6th Cir. 1898), aff’d, 175 U.S. 211 (1899)
- *Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey v. United States*, 221 U.S. 1 (1911)
- *Chicago Board of Trade v. United States*, 246 U.S. 231 (1918)
- *United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.*, 310 U.S. 150 (1940)


Recommended Reading

- *United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Ass’n*, 166 U.S. 290 (1897)
Appalachian Coals, Inc. v. United States, 288 U.S. 344 (1933)
United States v. Trenton Potteries Co., 273 U.S. 392 (1927)
Palmer et al. v. BRG of Georgia, Inc., et al., 498 U.S. 46 (1990)
United States v. Joyce, 895 F.3d 673, 679 (9th Cir. 2018)