

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
) Civil Action No. 74 Civ. 2783
 v.)
) Filed: June 27, 1974
 CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.,)
)
 Defendant.)

COMPLAINT

The United States of America, plaintiff, by its attorneys, acting under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, brings this civil action to obtain equitable relief against the above named defendant, and complains and alleges as follows:

I

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This complaint is filed and this action is instituted against the defendant under Section 4 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890 (15 U.S.C. § 4), as amended, commonly known as the Sherman Act, in order to prevent and restrain the continuing violations by the defendant as hereinafter alleged, of Sections 1 and 2 of said Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2).

2. The defendant Continental Can Company, Inc., maintains an office, transacts business, and is found within the Southern District of New York.

II

THE DEFENDANT

3. Continental Can Company, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Continental"), is made the defendant herein. Continental is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business in New York, New York. As used herein, the term "Continental" shall include all subsidiaries of the defendant Continental.

III

TRADE AND COMMERCE

4. Continental is an industrial corporation which is engaged in the production, distribution, and sale of a wide variety of containers and packaging materials, including metal cans, corrugated containers, plastic bottles, paper bags, fibre drums, bottle caps, jar lids, and other packaging materials. Through its Bondware Division, Continental is engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper cups and paper dinnerware. In 1971, Continental ranked approximately 43rd among industrial corporations in the United States, with total sales of approximately \$2,087,567,000, and operated approximately 192 production and distribution facilities in approximately 34 states and, through subsidiaries, in 6 foreign countries. Continental is the largest firm in the container industry.

5. Continental purchases substantial quantities of can coatings, paints, solvents, plastic resins, chemicals, adhesives, petroleum products, transportation services, and other materials and services from other companies for use in its operations; in addition, Continental contracts with other companies for the operation of cafeterias and vending machines in its plants and other facilities. Many of these same companies make substantial purchases from Continental.

6. Continental's purchases of materials and services are made in interstate commerce. Products produced by Continental are shipped in interstate commerce to customers located throughout the United States.

IV

VIOLATIONS ALLEGED

7. Since at least as early as 1949, and continuing at least until 1972, the defendant has violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1) by entering into combinations involving reciprocal purchasing arrangements with respect to a substantial amount of interstate commerce whereby the defendant purchased products and services from various suppliers upon the understanding that those suppliers would purchase the products and services of the defendant.

8. Since at least as early as 1949, and continuing at least until 1972, the defendant, through the use of its purchasing power, has violated Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2), by attempting to monopolize that part of the aforesaid interstate trade and commerce consisting of the requirements of actual and potential suppliers of the defendant for products of the kind sold by the defendant.

9. The aforesaid violations may continue unless the relief hereinafter prayed for is granted.

10. Pursuant to and in furtherance and effectuation of the aforesaid combinations and attempt to monopolize, the defendant has done, among other things, the following:

- (a) adopted a policy of reciprocal purchasing or of purchasing from suppliers who would purchase from the defendant;
- (b) designated a trade relations manager with the specific responsibility of coordinating trade relations to facilitate and promote the practice of reciprocal dealing;
- (c) maintained comparative purchase and sales records to measure the balance of purchases from, and sales to, suppliers;
- (d) took measures to insure that actual and potential suppliers were aware of the defendant's practice of reciprocal purchasing;
- (e) discussed with actual and potential suppliers their sales and purchase positions relative to the defendant;
- (f) caused suppliers to purchase, or to maintain or increase their purchases, from the defendant in reciprocation for the defendant's purchases from those suppliers; and
- (g) purchased goods and services from particular suppliers upon the understanding that those suppliers would purchase the goods and services of the defendant.

V

EFFECTS

11. The aforesaid violations by the defendant have had the following effects, among others:

- (a) competitors of the defendant in the sale of various goods and services have been foreclosed from selling substantial quantities thereof to firms that are actual and potential suppliers of the defendant; and
- (b) suppliers of various goods and services required by the defendant have been foreclosed from selling substantial quantities of such goods and services to the defendant.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays:

1. That the aforesaid combinations between the defendant and its suppliers involving reciprocal purchasing arrangements be adjudged and decreed to be in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1).
2. That the aforesaid attempt to monopolize be adjudged and decreed to be in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2).
3. That the defendant and its officers, directors, agents, and all other persons acting on its behalf be perpetually enjoined from:
 - (a) entering into or adhering to any contract, agreement, or understanding with any supplier involving reciprocal purchasing arrangements;
 - (b) communicating to suppliers that it will place its purchases with or give preference to suppliers who purchase from the defendant;

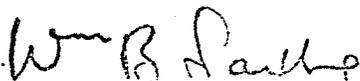
- (c) engaging in the practice of compiling statistics which compare the defendant's purchases of goods or services from companies with sales by the defendant to such companies;
- (d) discussing with suppliers comparative purchase and sales data of such companies relative to the defendant;
- (e) compiling lists of approved suppliers based entirely or in part on suppliers' purchases from the defendant;
- (f) transmitting to personnel with sales responsibilities information concerning purchases by the defendant from particular suppliers, transmitting to personnel with purchasing responsibilities information concerning sales by the defendant to particular companies, or otherwise implementing any program involving reciprocity; and
- (g) utilizing purchases by the defendant or one of its subsidiaries, affiliated companies, or divisions from particular suppliers to promote sales to such suppliers by the defendant or one of its subsidiaries, affiliated companies, or divisions.

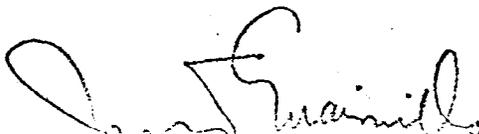
4. That this Court order the defendant to abolish any duties that are assigned to any of its officials or employees that relate to the conduct or effectuation of a reciprocity or trade relations program.

5. That this Court order the defendant to advise all of its suppliers, by written notice, that the defendant no longer engages in reciprocal purchasing and to furnish a copy of the Final Order of this Court to such suppliers.

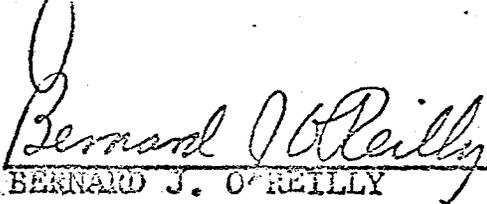
6. That plaintiff have such other relief as the nature of the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

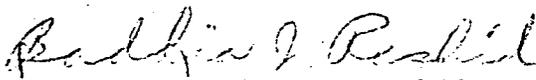
7. That plaintiff recover the costs of this action.

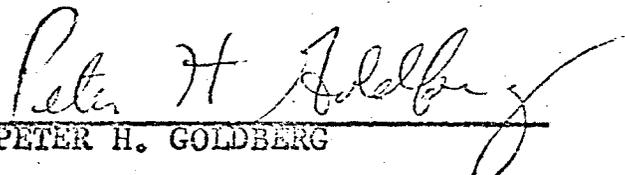

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