

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
)
 Plaintiff,) Civil Action No. 73-Civ-347
)
 v.) Filed: January 23, 1973
)
)
 CRANE COMPANY,)
)
)
 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 maintains an office, transacts business, and is found within the Southern District of New York.

II

THE DEFENDANT

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

III

TRADE AND COMMERCE

4. Crane is a diversified industrial corporation which is engaged in the production, distribution, and sale of a wide variety of fluid control and treatment products, including valves, pumps, meters, filters, treatment equipment, boilers, plumbing fixtures, and aircraft fuel and hydraulic systems and components. Through its Crane Supply Company division, Crane is engaged in the distribution of fluid control and treatment products of its own manufacture as well as similar products of others. Through a subsidiary, CF&I Steel Corporation, Crane is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel products, including rails, pipe, beams, reinforcing bars, fencing, and wire. In 1970, Crane ranked approximately 173rd among industrial corporations in the United States, with total sales (including those of CF&I Steel Corporation) of approximately \$680 million, and operated production and distribution facilities in approximately 38 states and 8 foreign countries.

5. Crane purchases substantial quantities of materials and services from other companies for use

in its operations. Many of these same companies make substantial purchases from Crane.

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

IV

VIOLATIONS ALLEGED

7. Since at least as early as 1959, and continuing to the date of this complaint, the defendant has violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act 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, in unreasonable restraint of the aforesaid trade and commerce.

8. Since at least as early as 1959, and continuing to the date of this complaint, the defendant, through the use of its purchasing power, has violated Section 2 of the Sherman Act 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. Pursuant to 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 such 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;
 - (g) purchased goods and services from particular suppliers upon the understanding that these suppliers would purchase the goods and services of the defendant; and
 - (h) belonged to and took an active part in the Trade Relations Association, Inc.,

for the purpose of promoting the defendant's trade relations program.

V

EFFECTS

10. 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:

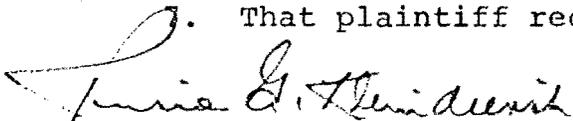
- (a) entering into or adhering to any contract, agreement, or understanding with any supplier involving reciprocal purchasing arrangements;
- (b) communicating to suppliers that it will place its purchases with or give preference to suppliers who purchase from the defendant;
- (c) engaging in the practice 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, affiliate 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.

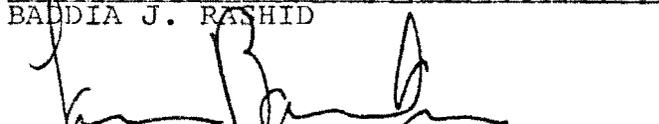
7. That plaintiff recover the costs of this action.


RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST
Attorney General


BERNARD J. O'REILLY
Attorney, Department of
Justice


THOMAS E. KAUPER
Assistant Attorney General


BADDIA J. RASHID


LEWIS BERNSTEIN

Attorneys, Department of Justice