

A Pop Culture Guide to Antitrust

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ANTITRUST IS HAVING QUITE A moment. New competition cases and investigations abound in the United States and around the world, challenging the dominance of tech platforms and other powerful firms. There are numerous legislative changes under consideration. The new Presidential Order on competition¹ and other proposals for change all indicate additional changes are coming.

But is antitrust also being depicted in popular culture in a way that fairly reflects the law and its current relevance? More importantly, where can you go for a good movie, TV show, book, or Broadway show about the area of law that has been called the Magna Carta of free enterprise?

Pop culture and the depiction of the industrialists of the Gilded Age were an important part of the forces that created state and federal antitrust law in the first place. Pop culture promoted, and personified, the changes in antitrust law and enforcement since the late 19th century. The current movements for change in antitrust will both be a part of pop culture going forward and the product of how antitrust is depicted to the general public.

Because we live in the golden age of streaming entertainment, I can only provide a snapshot of new and “classic” works that deal with competition, collusion, monopolies, and mergers. If you have corrections and omissions, please send them along and I will incorporate them in our ever-growing web version of this pop culture guide.²

Antitrust Goes to the Movies

The movie industry has been a fertile source of antitrust litigation since its creation in the earliest days of the 20th century.³ Hollywood has also used antitrust law and those

who seek to subvert the free market as the basis for a wide variety of films.

Any discussion of antitrust in the movies must begin with the 2001 cinematic masterpiece *Antitrust* starring Ryan Phillippe, Claire Forlani, and Tim Robbins.⁴ This box office dud actually has next to nothing to do with antitrust other than its name. However, this film teaches us that it is wrong to steal people’s intellectual property and then kill them. In addition, Tim Robbins does channel the look and feel of Bill Gates at the very time that the U.S. courts were issuing the landmark decision in the government decision against Microsoft.⁵

The Informant! is a 2009 film starring Matt Damon as Mark Whitacre, the real-life whistleblower in the criminal cartel case involving lysine and other food additives.⁶ The real-life Whitacre worked at Archers Daniels Midland for many years before being pressured into working as an informant against the illegal price-fixing activities of his company and the industry. In the film, Whitacre gradually adopts the idea that he is a true secret agent, but his incessant lies keep piling up and his world begins crashing down around him. The film is based on the real-life events of the case and Kurt Eichenwald’s gripping true crime book on the conspiracy, also called *The Informant* (but without the exclamation point).⁷ The movie version is more than watchable but marred by a focus on the lead character’s delusions in an odd joking manner which can be a bit off-putting.

The most recent use of antitrust as a background for a film is the 2021 movie *Sweet Girl*⁸ starring Jason Momoa of *Game of Thrones* and *Aquaman* fame. *Sweet Girl* begins with a shady pay-for-delay deal by a pharma company that results in the death of the wife of Momoa’s character from an otherwise curable disease. This takes Momoa on a quest for revenge as he uncovers a far more nefarious conspiracy. This angry dad film, of the kind usually starring Liam Neeson, is currently available on Netflix.

The earliest days of Hollywood brought us at least two films adapted from books directly dealing with antitrust and the popular concerns of the day. Frank Norris’s novels inspired two silent films of wildly different length—*A Corner in Wheat* (1909)⁹ and *Greed* (1924).¹⁰ The 1924 film version of *Greed*, based on the Norris novel *McTeague*,¹¹ was nearly 10 hours long when director Erich von Stroheim first displayed it to a small group of attendees. MGM Studios cut more than seven hours before releasing it in theatres, much to von Stroheim’s dismay. A four-hour version pieced together by a task force is available online.¹² For those with less time to spare, *A Corner in Wheat*, in which a greedy businessman engineers a golden corner for himself by taking control of the world’s wheat supply, and impoverishing countless market dependents in the process, clocks in at a more manageable 14 minutes and 14 seconds.

I contend that the entire nine film Star Wars saga is grounded in antitrust, or at least starts that way. The famous screen crawl for *The Phantom Menace*,¹³ the fourth movie filmed in the series, but the first one chronologically, begins:

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Turmoil has engulfed the Galactic Republic. The taxation of trade routes to outlying star systems is in dispute.

Hoping to resolve the matter with a blockade of deadly battleships, the greedy Trade Federation has stopped all shipping to the small planet of Naboo.

The entirety of the Star Wars saga (and its many spin offs) is thus rooted in a cartel seeking to enforce a classic group boycott to bolster its monopoly rents. Clearly, the Force and Jedis represent the use of competition policy to promote both free markets and democracy.¹⁴

For more classic Hollywood antitrust fare, I recommend *Gilda*, starring Rita Hayworth.¹⁵ Romantic relationships are tested in Argentina against a backdrop of global cartels and other illicit business operations. Johnny Farrell, Ballin Mundson, and Gilda, played by Rita Hayworth, are involved in a love triangle. Mundson is also mixed up in unlawful business operations, including a tungsten cartel carried out by two Germans. The Germans operate the cartel without getting caught by putting everything in Mundson's name. While a U.S. government agent knows nothing of the cartel, the Argentine secret police are most interested in the Germans.

I use two other films in teaching antitrust because of key clips that illustrate both Section 1 and Section 2 of the Sherman Act. *Grosse Pointe Blank* features John Cusack playing Martin Blank, a high-end hit man who has returned to his hometown for his 10th high school reunion.¹⁶ This small scene with rival hitman Dan Ackroyd, who wants him to join an "Assassin's Union", would make a wonderful part of any firm's compliance program.

Mr. Grocer: Kid, I'm putting together a little concern, which would enable those of us in our, uh, rarified profession to avoid embarrassing overlaps.

Martin Q. Blank: What, like a union?

Mr. Grocer: More like a club. You know, work less, make more.

Martin Q. Blank: Wow, sounds like a great idea, but . . . thank you, no.

Martin may be a career assassin, but he wisely declined to participate in an antitrust felony.

Grosse Pointe Blank pairs nicely with *Demolition Man*, released in 1993.¹⁷ *Demolition Man* depicts a world where

violence has long since been abolished, but is now plagued by an evil supervillain from the past. Frozen in 1996, Simon Phoenix (played by Wesley Snipes), a convicted killer, is "thawed" out for parole well into the 21st century. Released into a crime-free society, Simon Phoenix resumes his murderous rampage, and no one can stop him. John Spartan (played by Sylvester Stallone), the cop who originally captured Phoenix in 1996, has also been cryogenically frozen, this time for a crime he didn't commit. In desperation, the authorities turn to Spartan to help recapture Phoenix. The movie features an exchange between Sylvester Stallone and Sandra Bullock (who plays the role of Lenina Huxley, a government official of the future), in which Stallone asks why they are going to Taco Bell for dinner:

Lenina Huxley: [T]aco Bell was the only restaurant to survive the Franchise Wars.

John Spartan: So?

Lenina Huxley: So, now all restaurants are Taco Bell.

In the interest of sharing equally compelling representations of antitrust in other forms of pop culture, we will leave the movies for the Broadway stage.

Antitrust and the Stage

There is at least one Tony award-winning musical that includes a show stopping number directly about antitrust. *Tovarich* is a 1963 Broadway musical about post-revolutionary Russian nobility in Paris, primarily known for the Tony winning performance of Vivien Leigh in her only Broadway musical appearance.¹⁸ Most notably, on track eight of the soundtrack the cast gathers at a party to discuss dividing up world oil markets and treats us to a rendition of "A Small Cartel" with its rousing chorus "We all live in a small cartel, a small cartel, a small cartel. . .".

Other People's Money isn't just the name of Justice Brandeis's groundbreaking book from 1914.¹⁹ It is also an unrelated 1987 play,²⁰ and later movie,²¹ featuring the smarmy Larry the Liquidator who "finds companies worth more dead than alive, kills them and pockets the proceeds." Advocates and opponents of the market for corporate control will find much to discuss in this rare mainstream treatment of corporate takeovers.

My personal favorite is *Urinetown*, a 2001 musical that takes a comic look at a world where all public bathrooms have been privatized and monopolized.²² If you don't (or can't) pay the corporation that controls this truly essential facility, you can be sent to Urinetown, which may or may not be a metaphor. *Urinetown* is uncommonly entertaining silliness, and almost certainly the only musical raising questions of monopolization, state action, and the Noerr-Pennington doctrine, as well as satirizing many famous Broadway musicals in the process.

Music and Pop Music

Did you know there is alternative metal band from Montreal called Antitrust Division?²³ This Antitrust Division describes its mission as:

We persevere without pretense. The digital revolution is building the foundation of an ever-growing return to the DIY ethic. The music “business” is slowly crumbling and rotting from within. The underground scenes will rise again.”²⁴

Presumably the Antitrust Division’s archrival would be Cartel, the pop rock band from the 2000s from Georgia. Cartel’s discography includes four albums between 2005 and 2013 and are available on most streaming services.

While there does not appear to be a band called Federal Trade Commission,²⁵ there are the three different recordings by the Three Tenors that were the subject of the FTC’s important quick look decision in *Polygram Holding v. FTC*.²⁶ While these recordings were mostly available on CDs at the time of the litigation, they now are readily available to opera and antitrust fans on most streaming services.

Finally, no review of antitrust in the music industry would be complete without including the alt rock stadium favorite Pearl Jam. Pearl Jam became concerned about the service charges imposed by TicketMaster at the same time the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division (not the band) was investigating Ticketmaster’s practices. Counsel for Pearl Jam provided the Justice Department with a white paper outlining its concerns. Band members Stone Gossard and Jeff Ament also testified before a Congressional subcommittee. In protest of Ticketmaster’s service charge, Pearl Jam canceled its 1994 summer tour. Pearl Jam continued boycotting Ticketmaster, even after Justice closed its investigation against the company.

Antitrust Fiction

Best-selling author John Grisham appears to have a strong personal interest in antitrust. For example, the main character in *The Street Lawyer* is an antitrust defense lawyer who switches to public interest work and becomes an advocate for the poor.²⁷ In *The Summons*,²⁸ antitrust law professor Ray Atlee is summoned home to Mississippi by his ailing father, a prominent judge, to discuss his will. By the time Ray arrives, his father is dead, and Ray discovers \$3 million he can’t account for. Ray investigates this suspicious find but hides his activity from his unreliable brother.

Several works by Chicago native Frank Norris illustrate the theme of conflict between the rapid creation of wealth and the preservation of societal wellbeing during the gilded age. Norris explored these themes in four works of fiction all published around the turn of the 20th century. *McTeague*,²⁹ *The Octopus*,³⁰ *The Pit*,³¹ and *A Deal in Wheat and other Stories of the Old and New West*,³² were all popular best sellers, several of which were made into movies.³³ *McTeague* was later adapted into an opera,³⁴ a version of which was also filmed for television.³⁵ Norris wrote about booming businesses that manipulated the minds of his characters (and often destroyed their lives, literally or figuratively). Norris emphasizes personal

struggles. However, his works also reflect the era when the goals of antitrust were deeply intermingled with populist sentiment and a desire to protect the working class by better achieving equitable distribution of wealth.

Most recently, voting rights advocate Stacey Abrams has published the legal thriller *While Justice Sleeps* which is at least antitrust adjacent.³⁶ *WJS* begins with the Supreme Court split 4-4 on the legality of the President prohibiting an international pharmaceutical merger on national security grounds under the Exon-Florio Amendment.³⁷ The Justice representing the tie-breaking ninth vote slips into an irreversible coma while sinister forces interfere with his law clerk’s investigation into conspiracies that reach deep into the White House.

Antitrust Non-Fiction and True Crime

This lighthearted look at antitrust in pop culture is not the place to review the hundreds of serious law books dealing with the substance and procedure of the law of antitrust. Nor is it the place to review the slew of popular new works seeking to explain antitrust to the general-public.³⁸ However, there are several fascinating non-fiction books that use antitrust law as the background to tell a story of interest to the general public.

There is a long tradition of muckraking journalism that focuses on the misdeeds of an industry or a company that violates the antitrust laws. The originator of this genre dates back to the earliest days of the antitrust laws and the rise of Standard Oil. In 1904, Ida Tarbell published *The History of the Standard Oil Company*,³⁹ compiling the nineteen ground-breaking articles she had published in McClure’s magazine. Ms. Tarbell helped publicize and expose the Standard Oil Company monopoly that had destroyed her father’s career in the oil industry in Pennsylvania. Standard Oil founder John D. Rockefeller, irked by her stinging expose, dubbed her “Miss Tarbarrel.”

Matthew Josephson in *The Robber Barons*⁴⁰ illuminates the story of industrial concentration in the United States, studying the major financial events and personalities between 1861 and 1901. This book focuses on how our natural resources were gobbled up, the arteries of trade turned into bottlenecks, our political institutions conquered, and social philosophy turned into economic Darwinism, all by the new barons. This is a classic study of the culture of U.S. capitalism.

Neil Flynn examines the human cost of baseball’s reserve system and antitrust exemption in *Baseball’s Reserve System: The Case and Trial of Curt Flood v. Major League Baseball* (2006).⁴¹ While scholars have produced countless legal analyses of the Supreme Court’s 1972 decision in *Flood v. Kuhn*,⁴² this book is uniquely valuable due to its factual depth and its emphasis on the actual trial. It outlines the details underlying Curt Flood’s famous lawsuit against MLB, in which the St. Louis Cardinals’ star center fielder alleged that the league’s reserve system (under which the rights to players were retained by teams upon the expiration of the players’ contracts, and teams could agree to trade a player without his permission)

constituted an illegal restraint of trade violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act. The author captures the historical, racial, and social significance of the Curt Flood case in the process.

The most prominent non-fiction about the criminal side of antitrust is by Kurt Eichenwald, *The Informant* from 2001.⁴³ This is the book that gave rise to the movie already discussed and covers the now infamous lysine price fixing cartel involving ADM and its international competitors. Eichenwald's writing is riveting and takes you deep into the heart of conspiracy and the unreliable whistleblower who worked with the FBI to make this groundbreaking case possible. For a different take on these same events, also check out *Rats in the Grain: The Dirty Tricks of the Supermarket to the World, Archer Daniels Midland*.⁴⁴

Another book that emphasizes the corporate intrigue in price fixing, and the role of cooperating witnesses, is *The Art of the Steal*.⁴⁵ The book takes the reader inside the Sotheby's-Christie's auction house scandal and the conspiracy that fixed the commissions paid by the two largest and most prestigious auction houses in the world. It also explores the moral complexities of using cooperating witnesses and offering/affording grants of immunity to one of the two participants in the cartel.

Antitrust on the Small Screen

We may be in a golden age of television, but good TV episodes where antitrust is central to the plot are hard to find.⁴⁶ One such episode is from *King of the Hill*, where “Hank Fixes Everything.”⁴⁷ In this episode Buck hires the American Chopper team to help save Strickland Propane; however, they make things worse. Hank then tries to help by talking with the local propane stores; however, price-fixing ensues.

Looking for a heartwarming tale of group boycotts intertwined with themes of economic and racial justice? Then check out *Little House on the Prairie* episode 520, “Barn Burner.”⁴⁸ The townspeople contemplate boycotting the local grain elevator for failure to pay enough for grain. Themes of racial justice abound as the grain elevator operator refuses to discriminate between white and black farmers and consequences ensue.

Cartoons and Political Satire

Before there was radio, movies, television or the internet, there were newspapers and magazines that covered the newsworthy events of the day. National, regional, and local publications were the pop culture and the new media of their day and shaped public perceptions as to the misdeeds of the robber barons and the need for state and federal legislation to control the growing trust movement. Publications like Puck and Harper's regularly lampooned both the industrialists and politicians of the day who did their bidding. Unlike Puck, Harper's also contained numerous more serious essays including the work of Brandeis in 1913-14 which formed the basis for his book *Other People's Money*.⁴⁹

Puck's cartoons were more in the vein of the earlier Harper's cartoons that led to the demise of Boss Tweed in the 1870s. Virtually all the cartoons of the era are in the public domain and can be accessed through online archives.⁵⁰

In the more recent era, the *New Yorker* is one of the premier source for cartoon humor with an antitrust theme, including their cartoon of June 11, 2001. This panel pictures CEOs around a campfire with one exclaiming: “I love the beauty, the break from family life, and the camaraderie—but what will always make this place for me is the price-fixing.”⁵¹ Another great source of antitrust humor in cartoon form is *Dilbert*, which satirizes all forms of corporate life including the difficult line between polite cocktail conversation and unlawful collusion.⁵²

Antitrust Podcasts For Everyone

There are a number of more general interest podcasts that bring antitrust issues to the attention of the broader public.⁵³ *Goliath: How Monopolies Came to Be* is a podcast from BBC Radio4 where host Will Hutton considers the ironies and tensions central to modern monopolies, tracing the history of monopolies and public attitudes towards them.⁵⁴

The Bowery Boys is a history podcast that focuses on the history of New York City. In Episode # 372 the *Bowery Boys* explore competition and collusion in the early days of Broadway.⁵⁵ This episode is a vivid description of the rise of the American Theatrical Syndicate in the 1890s, and its battles with the Shubert Brothers in the early decades of the 20th century for dominance in the production, booking, and presentation of legitimate theater in New York and across the country.

Finally, NPR's *Planet Monopoly* seems obsessed with cartels. This show frequently features podcasts relating to antitrust themes in a fun, accessible manner. In 2019 alone, *Planet Money* presented a three-part podcast on the past, present, and future of antitrust policy.⁵⁶ An earlier episode called “*The Phoebus Cartel*” breaks down the international lightbulb cartel of the 1920s that agreed to decrease quality and throttle innovation to increase sales of inferior shorter-lived technology.⁵⁷ Other episodes have highlighted collusion involving the fondue cartel,⁵⁸ the Libor interest rate cartel,⁵⁹ and even a poop cartel.⁶⁰

Conclusion

Antitrust is serious business but does not have to be without a fun side. Other areas of the law get more screen and page time, but the pop culture impact of antitrust in the United States has been a force to be reckoned with for over a hundred years. Given the prominence of antitrust in the current political and social climate, I anticipate even more popular culture coverage of our field. I welcome your suggestions for this ongoing collection and look forward to someday presenting *A Pop Culture Guide to Antitrust: The Sequel*. ■

- ¹ Executive Order on Promoting Competition in the American Economy, July 9, 2021, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/07/09/executive-order-on-promoting-competition-in-the-american-economy/>.
- ² Antitrust in Pop Culture: A Guide for Antitrust Gurus, [https://www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/law/centers/antitrust/pdfs/publications/Antitrust%20in%20Pop%20Culture%20\(Master\).pdf](https://www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/law/centers/antitrust/pdfs/publications/Antitrust%20in%20Pop%20Culture%20(Master).pdf)
- ³ See e.g., Barack Orbach, *The Paramount Decrees: Lessons for the Future*, 19 ANTITRUST SOURCE, no. 5, 2020, at 1.
- ⁴ ANTITRUST (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Hyde Park Entertainment Industry Entertainment, 2001).
- ⁵ U.S. v. Microsoft, 253 F.3d 34 (D.C. Cir. 2001).
- ⁶ THE INFORMANT! (Warner Brothers, Participant, Groundswell Productions 2009).
- ⁷ See *infra* note 43 and accompanying text.
- ⁸ SWEET GIRL (ASAP Entertainment, On the Roam, Pride of Gypsies 2021).
- ⁹ A CORNER IN WHEAT (Biography Company 1909).
- ¹⁰ GREED (Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation 1925).
- ¹¹ See *infra* note 29 and accompanying text.
- ¹² GREED (lost eight-hour cut of drama film; 1924), [https://www.lostmediawiki.com/Greed_\(lost_8-hour_cut_of_drama_film;_1924\)](https://www.lostmediawiki.com/Greed_(lost_8-hour_cut_of_drama_film;_1924)).
- ¹³ STAR WARS: EPISODE 1—THE PHANTOM MENACE (Lucasfilm 1999). See also the 2021 movie version of *Dune* based on the 1965 novel dealing with the consequences of a galactic monopoly over spice mélange which has become an essential facility.
- ¹⁴ Interestingly enough, *Star Wars* has also become an obsession of the libertarian community with the empire representing a bureaucracy that represses the individual. Like antitrust itself, *Star Wars* can be read from either perspective. See Biography of Ilya Somin, <https://www.learnliberty.org/expert/ilya-somin/> (citing to his work on the politics of *Star Wars*).
- ¹⁵ GILDA (Columbia Pictures Corporation 1946).
- ¹⁶ GROSSE POINTE BLANK (Hollywood Pictures, Caravan Pictures, New Crime Productions 1997).
- ¹⁷ DEMOLITION MAN (Warner Brothers, Silver Pictures 1993).
- ¹⁸ David Shaw, *Tovarich*, 1963.
- ¹⁹ LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY (1914). Full text available at <https://louisville.edu/law/library/special-collections/the-louis-d-brandeis-collection/other-peoples-money-by-louis-d-brandeis>.
- ²⁰ JERRY STERNER, OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY (1987).
- ²¹ OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY (Warner Brothers, Yorktown Productions 1991).
- ²² GREG KOTIS, URINETOWN, 2001.
- ²³ See <https://myspace.com/antitrustdivision1>.
- ²⁴ *Id.*
- ²⁵ A web search did reveal a Facebook page for a band with the initials FTC that described themselves as a Christian band in Cebu City in the Philippines.
- ²⁶ 416 F. 3d 39 (D.C. Cir. 2005).
- ²⁷ JOHN GRISHAM, THE STREET LAWYER (2010).
- ²⁸ JOHN GRISHAM, THE SUMMONS (2010).
- ²⁹ FRANK NORRIS, McTEAGUE (1899).
- ³⁰ FRANK NORRIS, THE OCTOPUS (1901).
- ³¹ FRANK NORRIS, THE PIT (1902).
- ³² FRANK NORRIS, A DEAL IN WHEAT AND OTHER STORIES OF THE OLD AND NEW WEST (1903).
- ³³ *Supra* notes 9-12 and accompanying text.
- ³⁴ WILLIAM BOLCOM, ARNOLD WEINSTEIN, ROBERT ALTMAN, FRANK NORRIS, McTEAGUE: AN OPERA IN TWO ACTS (1995).
- ³⁵ THE REAL McTEAGUE (1993).
- ³⁶ STACEY ABRAMS, WHILE JUSTICE SLEEPS (2021).
- ³⁷ 50 U.S.C. app § 2170.
- ³⁸ See Spencer Weber Waller, *Book Review, Barry C. Lynn, Liberty from All Masters*, 44 WORLD COMP. L. & ECON. REV. 121 (2021)(listing multiple recent mass market competition policy books).
- ³⁹ IDA M. TARBELL, THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY (1904).
- ⁴⁰ MATTHEW JOSEPHSON, THE ROBBER BARONS (1962).
- ⁴¹ NEIL F. FLYNN, BASEBALL'S RESERVE SYSTEM: THE CASE AND TRIAL OF CURT FLOOD V. MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL (2006).
- ⁴² Flood v. Kuhn, 407 U.S. 258 (1972).
- ⁴³ KURT EICHENWALD, THE INFORMANT: A TRUE STORY . . . BASED ON A TATTLE TALE (2001).
- ⁴⁴ JAMES B. LIEBER, RATS IN THE GRAIN: THE DIRTY TRICKS OF THE SUPERMARKET TO THE WORLD, ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND (2000).
- ⁴⁵ CHRISTOPHER MASON, THE ART OF THE STEAL: INSIDE THE SOTHEBY'S-CHRISTIE'S AUCTION HOUSE SCANDAL (2004).
- ⁴⁶ I do not mean random references to antitrust on shows like *LA Law*, *Ally McBeal*, *Boston Legal*, *Billions*, or *Damages*. I mean a good solid 30 minutes or an hour where antitrust drives the plot. But if you have additional suggestions please let me know and we can add them with attribution to the web-based version of this article, *supra* note 2.
- ⁴⁷ *King of the Hill: Hank Fixes Everything* (Fox television broadcast Apr. 2, 2006).
- ⁴⁸ *Little House on the Prairie: Barn Burner* (NBC television broadcast Feb. 19, 1979).
- ⁴⁹ *Supra* note 19.
- ⁵⁰ See e.g., Cartoon Archive, <https://xroads.virginia.edu/~MA96/PUCK/toons.html> (Puck magazine); Harper's Magazine, <https://harpers.org/sections/cartoon/>.
- ⁵¹ The New Yorker, June 11, 2001, <https://www.newyorker.com/archive>.
- ⁵² Dilbert, <https://dilbert.com/>. See, e.g. Dilbert Might be Colluding, June 20, 2017.
- ⁵³ The many excellent podcasts that explore the substance or procedure of antitrust law for antitrust professionals are beyond the scope of this article. See, e.g., ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Our Curious Amalgam*, https://www.americanbar.org/groups/antitrust_law/podcast/.
- ⁵⁴ Will Hutton, BBC Radio, *Goliath: How Monopolies Came to Be* (April 14, 2019), <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0003zvn>.
- ⁵⁵ Greg Young, *The Bowery Boys, The Shuberts: The Brothers Who Built Broadway* (September 24, 2021), <https://www.boweryboyshistory.com/2021/09/the-shuberts-the-brothers-who-built-broadway.html>.
- ⁵⁶ Julia Simon, Kenny Malone, Jacob Goldstein, NPR Planet Money, *Antitrust in America* (February 23, 2019), <https://www.npr.org/sections/money/2019/03/20/704426033/antitrust-in-america>.
- ⁵⁷ Ramtin Arablouei, Rund Abdelfatah, Sally Helm, NPR Planet Money, *The Phoebus Cartel* (March 27, 2019), <https://www.npr.org/sections/money/2019/03/27/707388981/episode-902-the-phoebus-cartel>.
- ⁵⁸ NPR Planet Money: *The Fondue Conspiracy* (October 10, 2014), <https://www.npr.org/sections/money/2014/10/10/355177578/episode-575-the-fondue-conspiracy>.
- ⁵⁹ Mary Childs, Amanda Aronczyk, NPR Planet Money, *Libor Pains* (October 8 2021), <https://www.npr.org/2021/10/08/1044598674/libor-pains>.
- ⁶⁰ Robert Smith, NPR Planet Money: *The Poop Cartel* (July 25, 2018), <https://www.npr.org/sections/money/2018/07/25/632444815/episode-855-the-poop-cartel>.