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OP-ED

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20 years ago, Microsoft dominated the personal computer market. In the late 1980s, a federal antitrust suit challenged its power, forcing it to release a broader range of operating systems for personal computers. In 2000, a federal judge found Microsoft was using its垄断地位 to exclude competitors, and ordered it to be divided into two companies. The judge found that Microsoft had "engaged in an illegal scheme to monopolize and restrain trade in the market for computer software for personal computers," violating the antitrust laws. Microsoft appealed the decision, and a federal court overturned the lower court's findings, finding that Microsoft had not engaged in any anticompetitive behavior. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court, which will decide whether Microsoft's monopoly in the personal computer market is appropriate. The court will also consider whether Microsoft's behavior was an abuse of its monopoly power, or whether it was simply a result of its success in the market. The Supreme Court's decision will have significant implications for the future of antitrust law and the competitive landscape of the personal computer market.