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3	A.J. De Bartolomeo, State Bar No. 136502 444 Market Street, Suite 2700 San Francisco, CA 94111-5332	PICHARD W. WIEKING CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DIGTNIST OF PAUFORNIA
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10		DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
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12	NORTHERN DISTR	ICT OF CALIFORNIA
13	C ·	3(-0010
14) Case No.
15	and RONALD SILLIVIAN, an individuals, and on behalf of all those similarly situated,) CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT
16	Plaintiffs,)
17	vs.) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL)
18	CARL CORPORATION, a Colorado corporation, individually and doing business as	
19	THE UNCOVER COMPANY, and THE))
20	UNCOVER COMPANY, a Colorado corporation, THE UNCOVER COMPANY, a	•
21	partnership, KNIGHT-RIDDER INFORMATION, INC., a California) .
22	corporation, Defendants	
23)	
24	The representative Plaintiffs bring	this action on behalf of themselves and all other
25	similarly situated, and for their complaint, allege as	
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1. This Class Action complaint arises from years of systematic and intentionall wrongful conduct by Defendants. At all relevant times, Defendants knew that the copyright laws of the United States required Defendants to obtain permission from the holders of copyrights in articles an literary works (hereinafter "works") protected by copyright prior to copying and selling copies of saiworks. Notwithstanding this knowledge, for years Defendants have wilfully disregarded the copyrigh laws by continuously and systematically copying and selling copyrighted works without the copyrigh holders' prior permission or authorization.

- 2. In furtherance of this unlawful conduct, Defendants have gone to great length to cover up and conceal such infringing and unlawful activities by making knowingly false written and verbal representations to the public that its business practices are in full compliance with copyright laws
- 3. By engaging in extensive, systematic, and continuous acts of copyright infringement, the Defendants have created the world's largest magazine and journal article delivery service, earning Defendants millions of dollars in revenue and profits.
- Plaintiffs in this action are owners of copyrights in and to works that have been offered for sale, copied, and sold by Defendants without the Plaintiffs' authorization, prior permission, and compensation to them.
- 5. Plaintiffs, on their own behalf, and on behalf of the classes of persons similarly situated and defined below, seek damages, injunctive relief and restitution. Specifically, Plaintiffs seek compensatory and statutory damages caused by Defendants' infringement of the Plaintiffs' copyrights, an injunction from this Court that bars the Defendants from continuing to offer for sale, to copy, and to sell Plaintiffs' copyrighted works without permission or authorization, restitution and other equitable remedies.

PARTIES

Plaintiff Joan Ryan is a resident of Ross, California. Plaintiff Ryan is freelance 6. author and owner of a copyright in at least one published work which was subsequently offered for sale, copied, and sold by Defendants without Plaintiff Ryan's prior permission or authorization and without compensation to Plaintiff Ryan. An application for registration in at least one of Plaintiff Ryan's works

copied and sold by Defendants without Plaintiff Ryan's permission is pending before the United Staticopyright Office.

- 7. Plaintiff Jim Tunney is a resident of Carmel-by-the-Sea, California. Plainti Tunney is a freelance author and owner of a United States copyright registration in at least one publishs work which was subsequently offered for sale, copied, and sold by Defendants without the price permission or authorization of Plaintiff Tunney and without compensation to Plaintiff Tunney.
- 8. Plaintiff Lyn Hejinian is a resident of Berkeley, California. Plaintiff Ronal Silliman is a resident of Paoli, Pennsylvania. These plaintiffs are freelance authors and the joir copyright holders of a United States copyright registration in at least one published work which wa subsequently offered for sale, copied, and sold by Defendants without Plaintiffs Hejinian or Silliman' prior permission or authorization and without compensation to Plaintiffs Hejinian or Silliman.
- 9. Plaintiff Arlie Russell Hochschild is a resident of San Francisco, California Plaintiff Hochschild is a freelance author and owner of a copyright in at least one published work which was subsequently offered for sale, copied, and sold by Defendants without Plaintiff Hochschild's prio permission or authorization and without compensation to Plaintiff Hochschild. An application for registration in at least one of Plaintiff Hochschild's works copied and sold by Defendants without Plaintiff Hochschild's permission is pending before the United States Copyright Office.
- 10. CARL CORPORATION (hereinafter "CARL") is a Colorado corporation with a principal office at 3801 East Florida Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80210.
- 11. THE UNCOVER COMPANY (hereinafter "UNCOVER") is a business entity whose form is unknown. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereupon allege that CARL maintains and operates the business under the fictitious name THE UNCOVER COMPANY; that UNCOVER is a subsidiary or affiliated corporation, and that UNCOVER is a partnership in which CARL is a partner.
- 12. KNIGHT-RIDDER INFORMATION, INC., (hereinafter "KRI") is a California corporation with a principal address at 2440 W. El Camino Real, Mountain View, California 94040 (hereinafter "KRI"). CARL and UNCOVER are wholly owned by KRI.
- 13. UNCOVER, CARL and KRI maintain and operate a large magazine and journal article database and document delivery service. The database contains over eight million separate

magazine and journal article listings which can be identified by consumers through the Internet. For fee paid to Defendants, usually charged on a per article basis, consumers can obtain full text copies any articles of interest.

- 14. At all times material herein, Defendants CARL and KRI had the power to and dicontrol the conduct of UNCOVER, to direct the conduct of UNCOVER, and to police the conduct of UNCOVER. Defendants CARL and KRI knew of and participated in the infringing activity of UNCOVER and derived a substantial financial benefit therefrom.
- At all times mentioned herein, each of the Defendants was an agent, servant employee, and/or joint venturer of each of the remaining defendants, and was at all times acting within the course and scope of such agency, service, employment and/or joint venture, and each Defendant has ratified, approved, and authorized the acts of each of the remaining Defendants with full knowledge of said acts.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This is an action for injunctive relief and damages arising under the copyright laws of the United States.
- 17. This Court has original jurisdiction of the subject matter of the copyright infringement claim under 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., with jurisdiction vested in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (acts of Congress relating to copyrights).
- 18. This court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants. Defendants continuously and systematically market and sell their database and article delivery services to consumers located within this Judicial District. Defendant KRI also maintains a principal office in this Judicial District. Defendants' relationship with the State is therefore sufficient to make it reasonable for Defendants to defend the action in this Judicial District.
- 19. Plaintiffs allege that venue properly lies in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and (c) because the Defendants have engaged in substantial acts of infringement within this Judicial District, and that such acts have resulted in the infringement alleged in this Complaint.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

20. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, as members of the proposed class. The general class (hereinafter "the Class") that the representative Plaintiffs in this action seek to represent is composed of the following:

All persons and/or entities who at the time of the filing of this Complaint, own a registered copyright, or own the copyright and have filed an application for registration, in at least one work that was created and first published after January 1, 1978, which, without their permission or authorization, was copied and sold by Defendants through UNCOVER, UNCOVER EXPRESS, or any other similar database and document delivery service operated by Defendants. Excluded from the class are (I) the Defendants in this Action, any entity in which Defendants have a controlling interest, any employees, officers, or directors of Defendants, and the legal representatives, heirs, successors, and assigns of Defendants or Defendant's employees, officers, or directors.

- 21. The Class is further divided into two subclasses as follows:
- a. Subclass 1: All persons or entities who are members of the general Class and who own at least one registered copyright with an effective registration date that is earlier than the commencement of an act of infringement committed by Defendants, or, that was registered within three months after the first publication of the work
- b. Subclass 2: All persons or entities who are members of the general Class and who own at least one registered copyright with an effective registration date that is later than the commencement of an act of infringement committed by Defendants, and, that was not registered within three months after the first publication of the work.
- c. Subclass 3 All persons or entities who are members of the general Class and who have a pending application for registration with the United States Copyright Office at the time of the filing of this Complaint.

- This Action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a Class Action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23, et seq.
- 23. Numerosity of the Class Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1): The persons and/or entitie: in the Class are so numerous that the joinder of all such persons is impractical and the disposition of their claims in a Class Action rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the Court.
- 24. Existence and Predominance of Common Question of Law and Fact Fed. R. Civ P. 23(a)(2) & 23(b)(3). There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the plaintiff Class. Questions of law and fact common to the Class include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether Defendants' continuous and systematic offering for sale, copying, sale and delivery of the Plaintiffs' and the Class's works constitute violations of Federal Copyright laws;
 - b. Whether Defendants acted willfully, recklessly or negligently with respect to the acts complained of herein and the rights of the Plaintiffs and the Class;
 - c. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to damages, restitution and/or injunctive relief, as requested herein.

These questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect only individual Class members.

- 25. <u>Typicality</u> Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). The claims of Plaintiffs are typical of those of the Class, and Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the claims and interests of the Class.
- Adequacy of Representation Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4): Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiffs' interests do not in any way conflict with the interests of the members of the Class which they seek to represent. Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in complex class action litigation and experienced in Federal Copyright laws and actions to represent them. Plaintiffs anticipate no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a Class Action.

27. Superiority - Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3): A Class Action is the best available
method for fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The members of the Class are se
numerous that the joinder of all members is impracticable, if not impossible. Since the damages suffered
by individual Class members, while not inconsequential, may be relatively small, the expense and
burden of individual litigation make it impractical for members of the Class to seek redress individually
for the wrongful conduct alleged herein. Should separate actions be required to be brought by each
individual member of the Class, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue hardship and
expense on the Court and the litigants. The prosecution of separate actions would also create a risk or
inconsistent rulings which might be dispositive of the interests of other Class members who are not
parties to the adjudications and/or may substantially impede their ability to protect their interests.

- 28. Because of the nature of the wrongful conduct alleged herein, and the wilful acts of Defendants to cover up and conceal their infringing activity by claiming full copyright compliance in their marketing and advertising materials, most acts of infringement by Defendants will go unnoticed or undiscovered by the individual Class members. A Class Action is therefore the best method to assure that the wrongful conduct alleged herein is remedied, and that there is a fair, efficient, and full adjudication of this controversy.
- 29. In addition, and/or alternatively, the Class may be certified under the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1) and (b)(2) because:
 - a. The prosecution of separate actions by the individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication of novel and important legal issues, with respect to individual Class members which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants.
 - b. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; and

c. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

30. In or about 1991, the Defendants commenced a magazine and journal article delivery service under the names CARL CORPORATION and THE UNCOVER COMPANY. Since that time, the Defendants have compiled a group of databases containing over Eight Million (8,000,000) article listings. These databases can be accessed through the Internet by consumers at no charge, and searched by subject matter, author name, and article or periodical title. After viewing the database, consumers can purchase full text copies of articles of interest for a designated fee. Copies of the full text articles are delivered to customers of the Defendants by facsimile within twenty-four hours, or through Defendants' UNCOVER EXPRESS service within one hour. Defendants' own description of its business is contained in a brochure entitled *The Article Access Solution That Delivers*, as follows:

"Uncover offers the most convenient and effective way to access this material with a periodical database that indexes 17,000 multi disciplinary titles and over eight million article citations. Five thousand new citations are added daily with articles appearing in UnCover at the same time the periodical is delivered to your library or newsstand. You can search the database at no cost and place online orders for articles of interest and have them in your hands in no time at all.

A powerful search engine allows you to search the UnCover database by topic, author name, or periodical title. Once an article of interest is located, you can order and pay for it online. Payment options include credit card (American Express, MasterCard, Visa) or deposit or monthly billing account. If you order a high volume of articles, you can purchase optional passwords to receive a discount on every order.

The full-text of an article is delivered within 24 hours-often much sooner-to a fax number you specify.

Need Articles Even Sooner?

Use Uncover Express, a companion database to the full Uncover database, that indexes over 500,000 articles deliverable via fax within one hour."

31. The current fee charged by Defendants to deliver a single copy of a full text article is \$10.00. Defendants also offer a multitude of multi-user and high volume user fees, with annual fees

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Registrations in the name of each Plaintiff have been issued by the United States Copyright Office as

1	2. Defendants, their officers, agents, employees, servants, representatives and	
2	persons acting in concert or privity with them, be preliminarily and permanently enjoined fr	
3	continuing to perform in any manner further acts of copyright infringement;	
4	3. Defendants be required to account and pay to Plaintiffs and the Class all pro	
5	derived by Defendants as a result of the activities complained of herein,	
6	4. Defendants be required to pay statutory damages by virtue of 17 U.S.C. § 504	
7	Plaintiffs Hochschild, Tunney, Hejinian, Silliman, and Subclass 1 members so similarly situated;	
8	5. Defendants be required to pay to Plaintiffs and the Class their actual damage	
9	sustained as a result of the activities complained of herein in an amount to be proven at trial;	
10	6. Defendants be required to pay Plaintiffs' and the Class's costs and reasona	
11	attorneys' fees; and	
12	7. For such other and further relief as this Court deems reasonable and proper.	
13	Respectfully submitted,	
14	Dated: October 22 1997 ROBINS, KAPLAN, MILLER & CIRESI L.L.P.	
15	By Orland Sland	
16	John D. Shuff Janette L. Skeels	
17	A. J. De Bartolomeo Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
18	Respectfully submitted,	
19	Dated October 22, 1997 LAW OFFICES OF DANIEL A. REIDY	
20	Bi De VO	
21	Daniel A. Reidy Attorney for Plaintiffs	
22	Attorney for Plaintins	
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