Exhibit N

2 3 4 5 6	Steven A. Marenberg (101033) (smarenberg@Elliot Brown (150802) (ebrown@irell.com) Gregory A. Fayer (232303) (gfayer@irell.com) 1800 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 900 Los Angeles, California 90067-4276 Telephone: (310) 277-1010 Facsimile: (310) 203-7199 Attorneys for Plaintiffs	Direll.com)		
8	UNITED STATES DIS	STRICT COURT		
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA		
10	WESTERN DI	VISION		
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12	UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation; UNIVERSAL	lase No.	41 S	١
13	Composition CONGE OF INJUVEDENT	CV 06-073 COMPLAINT FO	D I R DIR	E
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17	INC., a California corporation,	CODE § 17200	h	
18	Plaintiffs,	EMAND FOR J	URY T	F
19	v. \	p.	7880 8000 000, 20000	
20	MYSPACE, INC. d/b/a/			
21	MYSPACE.COM, a Delaware corporation; NEWS CORPORATION, a			
22	Defaware corporation; and DOES 1-10, { inclusive,			
23	\			
24	Defendants.		T.	
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COMPLAINT FOR COPYRIGHT INFRENCEMENT AND VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE 17250

Plaintiffs UMG Recordings, Inc., Universal Music Corp., Songs of Universal, Inc., Universal-PolyGram International Publishing, Inc., and Rondor Music International, Inc. (collectively "Plaintiffs") allege, on information and belief, as follows:

- 1 Defendant MySpace.com ("MySpace") is one of the world's largest and best known "social networking" sites. The foundation of MySpace is its socalled "user-generated content." However, much of that content is not "usergenerated" at all. Rather, it is the "user-stolen" intellectual property of others, and MySpace is a willing partner in that theft. No intellectual property is safe in the MySpace world of infringement – not Plaintiffs' videos, not Plaintiffs' songs, not even songs from the unreleased album "Kingdom Come" by the superstar artist Jay-Z, which are currently widely available for streaming and downloading on MySpace despite the fact that the album is not yet even available for purchase.
- 2. MySpace is well aware of its obligations under the U.S. copyright laws. In fact, MySpace admits in the Terms of Use posted on its website that without the permission of the copyright owner of its user-posted content, MySpace would not be permitted to provide MySpace services such as exhibiting music videos and streaming music. MySpace accordingly mandates that anyone posting "Content" (which it defines broadly to include, among other things, musical works and video) to MySpace, must first agree to grant to MySpace a "royalty-free" "worldwide" license, which it may sublicense, to "use, modify, publicly perform, publicly display, reproduce, and distribute such Content[.]" MySpace explains that this grant of exclusive rights is essential for MySpace because:

"Without this license, MySpace.com would be unable to provide the MySpace Services. For example, without the right to modify Member Content, MySpace.com would not be able to digitally compress music files that Members submit or otherwise format Content ..., and without the

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right to publicly perform Member Content, MySpace.com could not allow Users to listen to music posted by Members."

- 3. Notwithstanding MySpace's frank admission that it is "unable," i.e., prohibited by law, from offering its music and video services without first obtaining the permission of the copyright owner, MySpace has knowingly and intentionally operated its business on the fiction that it has obtained the licenses it needs to exist from members that MySpace well knows are not the true copyright owners. MySpace is well aware of Plaintiffs' copyright interests in thousands of sound recordings, musical compositions, and music videos that have been posted to MySpace without Plaintiffs' permission. MySpace harbors no illusion that the countless MySpace members who have posted these bootleg videos and pirated sound records to MySpace have done so lawfully. MySpace simply ignores its own admonition in its Terms of Use about first obtaining the permission of the copyright owner.
- 4. But MySpace does much more than just seek a license from members its knows do not have the necessary rights, MySpace also knowingly and intentionally:

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(i) encourages, facilitates and participates in the unauthorized reproduction, adaptation, distribution, and public performance of music videos in which UMG owns a copyright interest, for example, by giving its members tools to upload copies of pirated music videos to MySpace servers, by reformatting the uploaded videos for viewing in MySpace media players, by exhibiting pirated copies from MySpace servers, and by providing means to viewers to disseminate additional copies of pirated music videos to MySpace users and their friends; and (ii) encourages and facilitates the illegal copying and distribution of pirated MP3 copies of sound recordings in which UMG owns a

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copyright interest through and as part of phony artist profiles in MySpace Music and as part of the MySpace service generally.

MySpace and its parent company defendant News Corporation ("News Corp.") have consciously built and maintained MySpace's position as one of the most prominent and valuable websites on the Internet through rampant copyright infringement – infringement they fostered, induced, and welcomed as part of a publicly announced effort to overtake rival websites, such as YouTube.com. MySpace and News Corp.'s conduct makes them liable for the direct infringement of Plaintiffs' copyrights, and for aiding, facilitating, and inducing the infringement of Plaintiffs' copyrights by countless MySpace users.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these federal questions pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 501 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). The Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims arising under California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq. pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, as those claims form part of the
- This Court has personal jurisdiction over defendant MySpace in that, among other things, MySpace does business in this judicial District, and Plaintiffs do business and are suffering harm in this judicial District.
- Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and

Plaintiff UMG Recordings, Inc. ("UMG") is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Los Angeles County, California, and is duly qualified to transact business in the State of California. UMG is engaged in the business of

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1	producing sound recordings, and distributing, selling, and/or licensing the
2	distribution and sale of its sound recordings in phonorecords (as defined in 17
3	U.S.C. § 101) and in audiovisual works in the United States. UMG is the leading
4	producer of such phonorecords in the United States, including on its various record
5	labels such as (by way of example) Interscope, Geffen, A&M, Island, Def Jam,
6	Universal, Motown, and Verve. UMG invests substantial sums of money, as well as
7	time, effort, and creative talent, to discover and develop recording artists, and to
8	create, advertise, promote, sell, and license phonorecords embodying the
9	performances of its exclusive recording artists. UMG owns copyrights in thousands
10	of sound recordings, including many of the most popular and well-known sound
11	recordings in the world.

- 10. UMG is the copyright owner or the owner of exclusive rights under copyright with respect to thousands of sound recordings (the "Copyrighted Sound Recordings") including by way of example those recordings listed on Exhibit A hereto for which UMG has obtained or has applied for Certificates of Copyright Registration issued by the Register of Copyrights. UMG has the exclusive rights, among other things, to reproduce the Copyrighted Sound Recordings in copies or phonorecords; to prepare derivative audiovisual works based upon the Copyrighted Sound Recordings; to distribute copies or phonorecords of the Copyrighted Sound Recordings to the public; and to perform the Copyrighted Sound Recordings publicly by means of a digital audio transmission. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1), 106(2), 106(3), 106(6).
- 11. Plaintiff Universal Music Corp. ("UMC") is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business in Los Angeles County, California, and is duly qualified to transact business in the State of California. Plaintiff Songs of Universal, Inc. ("SOU") is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California with its principal place of business in Los Angeles County, California,

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1	and is duly qualified to transact business in the State of California. Plaintiff
2	Universal-Polygram International Publishing, Inc. ("UPIP") is a corporation duly
3	organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal
4	place of business in Los Angeles County, California, and is duly qualified to
5	transact business in the State of California. Plaintiff Rondor Music International,
б	Inc. ("RMI") is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State
7	of California, and is duly qualified to transact business in the State of California.
8	RMI's principal place of business is Los Angeles County, California. UMC, SOU,
9	UPIP, and RMI are engaged in the business of acquiring, owning, publishing,
10	administering, licensing, and otherwise exploiting copyrights in musical
11	compositions. UMC, SOU, UPIP, and RMI invest substantial sums of money, as
12	well as time, effort, and creative talent, to acquire, administer, publish, license and
13	otherwise exploit such copyrights, on their own behalf and on behalf of songwriters
14	UMC, SOU, UPIP, and RMI own copyrights in thousands of musical compositions,
15	including many of the most popular and well-known compositions in the world.
16	12. UMC, SOU, UPIP, and RMI are the copyright owners (in whole or in
17	part) or the owners of exclusive rights under copyright (in whole or in part) with
18	respect to thousands of musical compositions (the "Convrighted Musical

- 12. UMC, SOU, UPIP, and RMI are the copyright owners (in whole or in part) or the owners of exclusive rights under copyright (in whole or in part) with respect to thousands of musical compositions (the "Copyrighted Musical Compositions") including by way of example those compositions listed on Exhibit A hereto for which UMC, SOU, UPIP, or RMI as the case may be, has obtained or has applied for Certificates of Copyright Registration issued by the Register of Copyrights. UMC, SOU, UPIP, and RMI have the exclusive rights, among other things, to reproduce the Copyrighted Musical Compositions in phonorecords; to prepare derivative audiovisual works based upon the Copyrighted Musical Compositions; and to perform the Copyrighted Musical Compositions publicly. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1), 106(2), 106(3), 106(4).
- 13. Defendant MySpace is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Los Angeles

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i	County, California. MySpace describes itself as a "social networking service that
Ŀ	allows Members to create unique personal profiles online." MySpace.com
}	reportedly receives over 50 million unique visitors per month and over 200,000 new
1	registrations each day. As an integral part of its service, MySpace permits,
5	encourages, facilitates and induces the uploading of thousands of copyrighted songs
5	and music videos by its members each day onto servers that it owns or controls,
7	thereby enabling its members and the public to access infringing content for free.
3	MySpace displays targeted advertisements, from which it derives significant
,	revenue, in association with infringing content.

- MySpace is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant 14. News Corporation ("News Corp."), a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in New York. MySpace was acquired by defendant News Corp. in September 2005 as part of a \$580 million acquisition. News Corp. exercises substantial and continuing control over MySpace with respect to the acts that form the subject matter of this lawsuit. Indeed, News Corp. recently informed the investing public it hoped that MySpace would take the market lead in online video from Youtube.com, an aspiration it has acted on by vastly expanding the functionality its provides to its millions of members to encourage them to upload and download pirated video content.
- 15. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 10, are unknown to Plaintiffs, which sue said defendants by such fictitious names (the "Doe Defendants"). If necessary, Plaintiffs will seek leave of Court to amend this complaint to state their true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that the Doe Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs as a result of their participation in all or some of the acts hereinafter set forth. MySpace, News Corp., and the Doe Defendants are referred to collectively herein as "Defendants."

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16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that at all times mentioned in this complaint, each of the Defendants was the agent of each of the other Defendants and, in doing the things alleged in this complaint, were acting within the course and scope of such agency.

GENERAL AVERMENTS

- 17. Defendants operate an internet website located at the Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") www.myspace.com. Defendants allow anyone age 14 or over (or who at least claims to be) with Internet access to obtain membership with MySpace in a matter of seconds for no charge. MySpace members can upload audio and/or audiovisual works to MySpace, which are then reproduced onto servers that Defendants own or control. Many of these audiovisual works contain the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and/or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions. Using the copies they have made, Defendants then create an unauthorized derivative work embodying these works, and distribute and publicly perform these audio and/or audiovisual works and derivative works containing the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and/or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions for anyone with Internet access. As viewers access these works, MySpace displays paid advertisements which are tailored to reflect the content of the songs, music videos, and artist pages that the user is accessing. These advertisements are so lucrative that on August 7, 2006, News Corp. announced that it had entered into an agreement whereby Google would become the exclusive keyword targeted advertising partner of, among other News Corp. properties, MySpace. In exchange, News Corp. is being paid \$900 million by Google.
 - 18. In connection with the MySpace service, Defendants:
 - a) reproduce (i.e., make permanent copies of) audio and audiovisual works ("songs" and "videos") containing hundreds of Plaintiffs' copyrighted works onto servers that it owns or controls;

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- b) reformat the audiovisual works uploaded by their users in order to facilitate the further copying and distribution of such works to and by as many users as possible;
- c) distribute and publicly perform the songs and videos uploaded onto their servers to their users on demand;
- d) provide users viewing illegal copies of audio-visual works with the ability to "Add to My Profile," "Save to My Favorites," "Bulletin This," or "Blog This" at the click of a button:
- e) encourage users viewing illegal copies of audio-visual works to "Send This URL to Your Friends," or "Add This [Video] Code to Your Profile";
- f) provide users who view illegal copies of Plaintiffs' audiovisual works with attractive functions – such as the ability to share works and post them to other sites – that users who view authorized copies of Plaintiffs' works are unable to access;
- g) purport to receive from their users a "royalty-free" "worldwide" license to "use, modify, publicly perform, publicly display, reproduce, and distribute" any of the audio or audio-visual content uploaded onto their servers;
- h) expressly acknowledge in their Terms of Use that "[w]ithout this license, MySpace.com would be unable to provide the MySpace Services. For example, without the right to modify Member Content, MySpace.com would not be able to digitally compress music files that Members submit or otherwise format Content ..., and without the right to publicly perform Member Content, MySpace.com could not allow Users to listen to music posted by Members";

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- i) provide users with complete anonymity as they upload audio and audiovisual files to MySpace.com, and as they view, download, copy and/or further distribute audio and/or audiovisual works:
- j) display and/or permanently embed the "MySpace.com" mark, logo and tag line on Plaintiffs' audio-visual works, and display the same on Plaintiffs' works every time a user views them:
- k) admit that they may pre-screen songs and videos for content and expressly reserve the right "to reject, refuse to post or remove any posting" and "to monitor the MySpace Services";
- 1) expressly reserve the right to delete any content from servers that they own or control;
- m) enable users to share the audio and/or audiovisual works they upload with anyone accessing the site;
- n) encourage their members to index each song or video by category and by user-generated "tags" or keywords, thus increasing a work's searchability and exposure;
- o) enable users to perform searches for audio and/or audiovisual content, and return search queries with both text and thumbnail pictures;
- p) select "Featured Videos" to spotlight and promote certain audiovisual works:
- q) allow users to rate videos and shares video ratings with other users:
- r) provide users with data about specific videos (such as how often a song or video is viewed) and allow users to post and read comments about particular songs and videos.

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- 19. Defendants have made infringement free and easy, turning MySpace Videos into a vast virtual warehouse for pirated copies of music videos and songs. Due to MySpace's extensive efforts to encourage its members to upload pirated videos to MySpace servers, a visitor to MySpace today will find pirated videos featuring Plaintiffs' most prominent and successful artists and songwriters.
- 20. To take but one illustrative example, anybody wishing to view or copy unauthorized reproductions of music videos of superstar artists U2 on MySpace can simply go to MySpace.com, click on the "Videos" tab, and type "U2" into the search box. In response to that search, MySpace delivers one thousand search results for user-uploaded videos - including literally scores of different unauthorized copies of U2 videos that MySpace makes available for immediate viewing and downloading. Exhibit B shows a screenshot of just one of the pirated copies of U2's "Beautiful Day" video that is on the MySpace.com site – a pirated copy that according to MySpace has been viewed more than two thousand times. As can be readily discerned from the screenshot, MySpace enables its millions of users to view the pirated video by pressing the play button. MySpace furthermore encourages its members to disseminate links to the MySpace-hosted copy, suggesting that its members send a link to the pirated video to a friend or embed it on other popular websites. MySpace encourages this rampant infringement so that it can drive more traffic to MySpace.com, thereby increasing Defendants' advertising revenue and profits at Plaintiffs' expense.
- 21. MySpace's willful infringement of Plaintiffs' copyrights is not confined to its burgeoning MySpace Video service. MySpace also maintains an area of its website called MySpace Music where MySpace makes pirated sound recordings available for free downloading through a MySpace music player. MySpace Music is purportedly a part of the MySpace.com website that is reserved for authentic musicians and bands. In reality, however, and as MySpace well knows, MySpace Music has enabled countless members to set up and maintain

22. As with MySpace's Video Service, MySpace makes it easy to find pirated sound recordings in MySpace Music. On any given day, a visitor to the MySpace Music page need only type the name of a famous artist into the MySpace search box to discover scores of phony profiles offering free pirated sound recordings. As an illustrative example, at the beginning of November a visitor to MySpace Music who searched for the name of superstar Fergie could find phony profiles exploiting Fergie's name including "Fergiee," "FERGIEEEEEE," AND "Fergieee." As shown by Exhibits E through G respectively, users of MySpace who visited these phony Fergie profiles found a MySpace music player streaming pirated copies of Fergie's hits "Fergalicious," and "Big Girls Don't Cry" – copies which MySpace encouraged and enabled its members to download for free onto their computers by a click on the MySpace music player's "download" button.

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- 23. As Defendants know, should know, and/or with reasonable diligence could ascertain, many of the audio and/or audiovisual works on MySpace's website contain copyrighted material, including the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions. These works often embody popular songs or "hits" performed by prominent recording artists. Many are synchronized with expensive, professionally-made videos, and may include titles, credits, or other indicia that make apparent the source of the recordings. It is widely known and understood that such sound recordings and compositions are protected by copyright.
- 24. Defendants and their users did not receive any license, authorization, permission, or consent to use the Copyrighted Sound Recordings or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions in the manner they are using them. Instead, in violation of Plaintiffs' rights under copyright law, Defendants have willfully, intentionally, and purposefully reproduced, adapted, distributed, and publicly performed the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions, and/or knowingly facilitated, enabled, induced, and materially contributed to infringing uses thereof, and/or refused to exercise their ability to control or supervise infringing uses thereof from which Defendants financially benefit, including by earning revenue from selling advertising, and from the overall increase in user traffic and commercial value of its business and property arising from the "draw" of infringing Copyrighted Sound Recordings and Copyrighted Musical Compositions. Further, Defendants have continued to willfully infringe Plaintiffs' rights even after Plaintiffs have notified them that their use of Plaintiffs' copyrighted materials violates Plaintiffs' rights under copyright. In these ways, among others, Defendants have infringed Plaintiffs' copyrights and rights under copyright in the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions.
- 25. Not only have Defendants engaged in violations of the Copyright Act by directly, vicariously and contributorily infringing Plaintiffs' Copyrighted Sound Recordings and Copyrighted Musical Compositions and by inducing others to

1	infringe the same, Defendants have also knowingly and intentionally engaged in and		
2	continue to engage in unfair, deceptive, and misleading business practices.		
3	COUNT I		
4	DIRECT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT		
5	[Against All Defendants]		
Ó	26. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment		
7	contained in paragraphs 1 through 25, inclusive.		
8	27. Through their conduct averred herein, Defendants have infringed		
9	Plaintiffs' copyrights in the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted		
10	Musical Compositions by reproducing, adapting, distributing, and/or publicly		
11	performing audio and/or audiovisual works embodying the copyrighted material		
12	without authorization in violation of Sections 106, 115, and 501 of the Copyright		
13	Act. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106, 115, and 501.		
14	28. Each infringement by Defendants in and to the Copyrighted Sound		
15	Recordings or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions constitutes a separate and		
16	distinct act of infringement.		
17	29. Defendants' acts of infringement were willful, in disregard of and with		
18	indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs.		
19	 As a direct and proximate result of the infringements by Defendants, 		
20	Plaintiffs are entitled to damages and Defendants' profits in amounts to be proven at		
21	trial which are not currently ascertainable. If necessary, Plaintiffs will seek leave to		
22	amend this complaint to state the full amount of such damages and profits when		
23	such amounts have been ascertained.		
24	31. Alternatively, Plaintiffs are entitled to the maximum statutory damages		
25	in the amount of \$150,000 with respect to each work infringed, or for such other		
26	amounts as may be proper under 17 H S C & 504(c)		

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Plaintiffs further are entitled to their attorneys' fees and full costs

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pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

Ī	33. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct,
2	Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and
3	irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs are
4	informed and believe and on that basis aver that unless enjoined and restrained by
5	this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plaintiffs' rights in the Copyrighted
б	Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions. Plaintiffs are
7	entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief.
8	COUNT II
9	CONTRIBUTORY COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT
10	[Against All Defendants]
10 11	[Against All Defendants] 34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment
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11	34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment
11	34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 33, inclusive.
11 12 13	 34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 33, inclusive. 35. Defendants knowingly and systematically have and continue to
11 12 13	 34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 33, inclusive. 35. Defendants knowingly and systematically have and continue to materially contribute to, intentionally induce, and/or cause unauthorized
111 122 13 14	34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 33, inclusive. 35. Defendants knowingly and systematically have and continue to materially contribute to, intentionally induce, and/or cause unauthorized reproductions, adaptations, distributions, and/or public performances of the
11 12 13 14 15	34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 33, inclusive. 35. Defendants knowingly and systematically have and continue to materially contribute to, intentionally induce, and/or cause unauthorized reproductions, adaptations, distributions, and/or public performances of the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions and thus
11 12 13 14 15 16	34. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 33, inclusive. 35. Defendants knowingly and systematically have and continue to materially contribute to, intentionally induce, and/or cause unauthorized reproductions, adaptations, distributions, and/or public performances of the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions and thus materially contribute to, intentionally induce, and/or cause the infringement of

- Each infringement by Defendants in and to the Copyrighted Sound 36. Recordings or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions constitutes a separate and distinct act of infringement.
- Defendants' acts of infringement were willful, in disregard of and with 37. indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs.
- 38. As a direct and proximate result of the infringements by Defendants, Plaintiffs are entitled to damages and Defendants' profits in amounts to be proven at trial which are not currently ascertainable. If necessary, Plaintiffs will seek leave to

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- 39. Alternatively, Plaintiffs are entitled to the maximum statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 with respect to each work infringed, or for such other amounts as may be proper under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).
- 40. Plaintiffs further are entitled to their attorneys' fees and full costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.
- 41. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct, Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis aver that unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plaintiffs' rights in the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions. Plaintiffs are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief.

COUNT III

VICARIOUS COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

[Against All Defendants]

- 42. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment contained in paragraphs 1 through 41, inclusive.
- 43. Defendants have the right and ability to supervise and/or control the infringing conduct of their users. Defendants have refused to exercise such supervision and/or control to the extent required under law. As a direct and proximate result of such refusal, Defendants' users have infringed Plaintiffs' copyrights in the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions, including by reproducing, adapting, distributing, and publicly performing such Copyrighted Sound Recordings and Copyrighted Musical Compositions.

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- 44. Defendants derive a direct financial benefit, including but not limited to from advertising revenue and from the increased user traffic and increase in value of Defendants' business arising from the "draw" of infringing Copyrighted Sound Recordings and Copyrighted Musical Compositions.
- 45. Each infringement by Defendants in and to the Copyrighted Sound Recordings or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions constitutes a separate and distinct act of infringement.
- 46. Defendants' acts of infringement were willful, in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs.
- 47. As a direct and proximate result of the infringements by Defendants, Plaintiffs are entitled to damages and Defendants' profits in amounts to be proven at trial which are not currently ascertainable. If necessary, Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this complaint to state the full amount of such damages and profits when such amounts have been ascertained.
- 48. Alternatively, Plaintiffs are entitled to the maximum statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 with respect to each work infringed, or for such other amounts as may be proper under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).
- 49. Plaintiffs further are entitled to their attorneys' fees and full costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.
- 50. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct, Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis aver that unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plaintiffs' rights in the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions. Plaintiffs are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief.

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Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each and every averment

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- contained in paragraphs 1 through 50, inclusive. 52. Through their conduct averred herein, Defendants have infringed
- Plaintiffs' copyrights in the Copyrighted Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted
- Musical Compositions by inducing others to reproduce, adapt, distribute, and/or
- publicly perform audio and/or audiovisual works embodying the Copyrighted Sound
- Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Compositions without authorization in
- violation of Sections 106, 115, and 501 of the Copyright Act. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106,
- 12 115, and 501.

51.

- 53. Each infringement by Defendants in and to the Copyrighted Sound
- Recordings or the Copyrighted Musical Compositions constitutes a separate and
- distinct act of infringement.
- Defendants' acts of infringement were willful, in disregard of and with 54.
- indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs.
 - As a direct and proximate result of the infringements by Defendants, 55.
 - Plaintiffs are entitled to damages and Defendants' profits in amounts to be proven at
 - trial which are not currently ascertainable. If necessary, Plaintiffs will seek leave to
 - amend this complaint to state the full amount of such damages and profits when
 - such amounts have been ascertained.
 - 56. Alternatively, Plaintiffs are entitled to the maximum statutory damages
 - in the amount of \$150,000 with respect to each work infringed, or for such other
 - amounts as may be proper under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).
 - 57. Plaintiffs further are entitled to their attorneys' fees and full costs

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pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

1	58. As a direct and proximate result of the f
2	Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain
3	irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate rem
4	informed and believe and on that basis aver that unle
5	this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plain
6	Sound Recordings and the Copyrighted Musical Con
7	entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relie
8	COUNT V
9	VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS A
10	SECTION 17200
11	Against All Defendan
12	59. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this refe
13	contained in paragraphs 1 through 58, inclusive.
14	60. By allowing, facilitating, marketing, and
15	phony artist pages, and by using targeted advertising
16	pages along with the Copyrighted Sound Recordings
17	Compositions embedded therein, Defendants have er
18	engage in unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent conduc
19	Business and Professions Code, Section 17200. Defe
20	and continue to engage in conduct that is deceptive,
ማቴ	violation of California Business and Professions Cod

oregoing acts and conduct, substantial, immediate, and nedy at law. Plaintiffs are ss enjoined and restrained by atiffs' rights in the Copyrighted npositions. Plaintiffs are ef.

AND PROFESSIONS CODE,

ıtsl

- rence each and every averment
- d otherwise permitting the to exploit the phony artist and the Copyrighted Musical ngaged in and continue to t in violation of California endants have also engaged in untrue and misleading in le, Section 17500, which also constitutes a violation of Section 17200.
- 61. Defendants' unlawful, unfair, and/or deceptive acts were willful, in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs.
- *6*2. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful, unfair, and/or deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiffs have been deprived of money to which they would have otherwise been entitled. Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of such sums, in an amount which is to be proven at trial and which is not currently

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63. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct, Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis aver that unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to engage in conduct violative of California Business and Professions Code, Section 17200. Plaintiffs are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. For Plaintiffs' damages and Defendants' profits in such amount as may be found; alternatively, for maximum statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 with respect to each copyrighted work infringed either directly or indirectly, and with respect to each act of inducing another to infringe one of the copyrighted works, or for such other amounts as may be proper pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).
- 2. For a preliminary and a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, each of them, and their respective agents, servants, employees, officers, successors, licensees and assigns, and all persons acting in concert or participation with each or any of them, from: (i) directly or indirectly reproducing, adapting, distributing, publicly performing (in the case of Plaintiffs' sound recordings, by means of a digital audio transmission), or otherwise infringing in any manner any of Plaintiffs' copyrights (whether now in existence or hereafter created), including, without limitation, the copyrights listed on Schedule A; (ii) causing, contributing to, inducing, enabling, facilitating, or participating in the infringement of any of Plaintiffs' copyrights, including, without limitation, the copyrights listed on

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1	Schedule.	A; (iii) from displaying i	ts mark and or logo in connection with the display
2	of unauth	orized copies of Plaintiffs	s works.
3	3.	For restitution.	
4	4.	For prejudgment inter	est according to law.
5	5,	For Plaintiffs' attorne	ys' fees and full costs incurred in this action.
6	б.	For such other and fur	ther relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
7	Dated: N	ovember 17, 2006	Respectfully submitted,
8			IRELL & MANELLA LLP
9	₹:		Steven A. Marenberg Elliot Brown Gregory A. Fayer
10			Glegory A. Fayer
11	977		- 05/
12			By: Son Jan
13			Steven A. Marenberg
14		и 4	Attorneys for Plaintiffs UMG RECORDINGS, INC.;
15		5	UNIVERSAL MUSIC CORP.; SONGS OF UNIVERSAL, INC.; UNIVERSAL-
16			POLYGRAM INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING, INC.; RONDOR MUSIC
17			INTERNATIONAL, INC.
18			
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby request a trial by jury on all issues triable by jury.

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Dated: November 17, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

IRELL & MANELLA LLP Steven A. Marenberg Elliot Brown Gregory A. Fayer

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
UMG RECORDINGS, INC.;
UNIVERSAL MUSIC CORP.; SONGS
OF UNIVERSAL, INC.; UNIVERSALPOLYGRAM INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHING, INC.; RONDOR MUSIC
INTERNATIONAL, INC.