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Case 2:09-cv-00737-PMP-PAL

Clyde DeWitt 1 Nevada State Bar No. 9791 California State Bar No. 117911 Law Offices of Clyde DeWitt, 3 A Professional Corporation 732 South Sixth Street, Suite 100 4 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 386-1756 5 2800 28th Street, Suite 321 6 Santa Monica, CA 90405-6201 7 (310) 392-2600; Fax: (310) 362-8667 clvdedewitt@earthlink.net 8 9 Allen Lichtenstein Allen Lichtenstein Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 3992 10 3315 Russell Road, No. 222 11 Las Vegas, NV 89120 (702) 433-2666; Fax: (702) 433-9591 alichtensteinlaw@aol.com 12 13 Counsel for Plaintiff, Arrow Productions, Ltd. 14 15 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA – SOUTHERN DIVISION 16 17 Case Number _ ARROW PRODUCTIONS, LTD., a 18 Nevada Corporation, ORIGINAL COMPLAINT 19 **Plaintif** 1. TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT BY 20 INFRINGEMENT OF REGISTERED MARKS, FEDERAL AND NEVADA; 21 2. TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND V.C.X. LTD., a Nevada Corporation, 22 **UNFAIR COMPETITION AT COMMON LAW:** DAVID H. SUTTON, an Individual and DOES 1-10. 23 3. UNFAIR COMPETITION BY VIOLATING **SECTION 43(a) OF THE LANHAM ACT: Defendants** 24 4. TRADEMARK DILUTION, BY VIOLATING 25 LANHAM ACT 43(c) AND NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 600.435 26 5. COUNTERFEIT GOODS VIOLATING 27 LANHAM ACT §§ 34(d) AND 35(b) 28 6. COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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COMES NOW Plaintiff Arrow Productions, Ltd. and, based upon knowledge with respect to its own acts and information and belief with respect to acts of others,

complains:

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SUMMARY

This case arises from Deep Throat® – Plaintiff's trademark for the titles to a series of motion pictures – along with the trademark Linda Lovelace[®] and Plaintiff's copyright on the famous motion picture with the name Deep Throat® – he first of the series. This action is to cause the defendants to cease violating those rights and to recover damages for past violations.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has jurisdiction over the federal trademark claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (general federal question), 15 U.S.C. § 1121(a)(trademark) and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)(trademark).
- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the copyright claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (general federal question) and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a).
- 3. Further, because this Court has jurisdiction to address the controversy before it, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 grants the Court authority to declare the rights of the parties before it, and 28 U.S.C. § 2202 authorizes the Court to grant such further relief, including injunctive relief, as the Court may deem necessary and proper.
- 4. Further, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the trademark claims brought under Nevada law pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because those claims are so

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

related to claims in the action over which the court has original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

- 5. Venue is proper because all of the individual defendants reside in Clark County, Nevada and all of the entity defendants have their principal offices in Clark County, Nevada and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in Clark County, Nevada. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1-2).
- 6. Venue is proper in this division of this district because all individual defendants reside in Clark County, Nevada and all of the entity defendants have their principal offices in Clark County, Nevada. Local Rules IA 6-1 and IA 8-1(a).

PARTIES

- 7. Plaintiff Arrow Productions, Ltd. ("Arrow" or "Plaintiff") is a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of State of Nevada with its principal office in the City of Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. "Arrow" or "Plaintiff" as used herein includes the company under its prior ownership before 1996 when Arrow Productions, Ltd. was formed and acquired the entire business from its previous ownership.
- 8. V.C.X. Ltd. ("VCX") is a is a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal office in the City of North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.
- 9. Defendant David H. Sutton ("Sutton") is an individual who is a resident and citizen of Clark County, Nevada. He is the sole officer, director and shareholder of VCX.
- 10. On information and belief, individuals other than Sutton are involved in VCX's unlawful and improper activities described in this Complaint. The true names or capacities, of those persons presently are unknown to Plaintiff. Consequently they are referred to herein as John Does 1 through 5 (collectively the "John Doe Individual

Defendants"). On information and belief, the John Doe Individual Defendants are various
individuals who have participated in the acts alleged in this Complaint that give rise to
liability. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this complaint to show the unknown John Doe
Individual Defendants' true names and capacities when they are ascertained.

- 11. On information and belief, entities other than VCX are involved in VCX's unlawful and improper activities described in this Complaint. The true names, capacities and form of those entities presently are unknown to Plaintiff. Consequently they are referred to herein as John Does 6 through 10 (collectively the "John Doe Entity Defendants"). On information and belief, the John Doe Entity Defendants are various entities of unknown form who have participated in the acts alleged in this Complaint that give rise to liability. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this complaint to show the unknown John Doe Entity Defendants' true names and capacities when they are ascertained.
- 12. "Defendants" hereafter refers collectively to Defendant VCX and Defendant Sutton, along with any Doe defendants later added to the complaint.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 13. Plaintiff and VCX are competitors, both in the business of selling prerecorded sexually oriented motion pictures for personal home use, presently and, in recent years, in DVD format and previously in VHS videotape format.
- 14. Plaintiff also has been in the business from time to time of making its own sexually oriented motion pictures for personal home use, presently and in recent years in DVD format and previously in VHS videotape format. Plaintiff also, going back to at least the early 1970s, made sexually oriented motion pictures for theatrical exhibition at auditorium-style theaters that specialized in that genere, although by the 1990s, such

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2 had captured the market.

15. VCX was incorporated in 1996. Originally, however, V C X Incorporated, a California corporation, was created in 1979, along with related corporations called Direct Video Corporation and Showcase Video Corporation, during the early stages of the home videotape era. In approximately 1986, one or all of those corporations went into bankruptcy and Rudy Sutton, now deceased, who had been an employee and part owner there, purchased the rights to that corporation's film library from the corporation's bankruptcy trustee. In 1996 Rudy Sutton incorporated his ongoing business to its present corporate form. On December 14, 2006, Rudy Sutton died. Defendant David M. Sutton has been the sole shareholder, director and officer of VCX since at least then, and was heavily involved in the company at least several years before then.

theaters largely ceased to exist, as prerecorded videotapes of the same motion pictures

- DVD format and over the Internet, which motion pictures primarily were made in the 1970s and 1980s, although it produced some movies of its own beginning in about 2004. Its library of films includes those that Rudy Sutton bought from the bankruptcy trustee of the original VCX, others that VCX has acquired rights to by copyright assignment or license and others that VCX believes are in the public domain, generally because of a belief that they were exhibited or sold prior to March 1, 1989, the effective date of the Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988, 17 U.S.C. § 101, when the copyright law required affixation of a copyright notice as a requisite to maintaining an enforceable copyright.
- 17. The "Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture" is a motion picture work created in approximately 1971. It is a famous motion picture, having enjoyed immense popularity since it was first made. Numerous subsequent motion pictures made and released by

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- 2993913. The Deep Throat® Mark is a famous trademark, as that term is defined and understood under NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435 and 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c).
- 19. The central character in the Deep Throat® Motion Picture was Linda LovelaceTM, portrayed in that original motion picture by an actress whose real name was Linda Susan Boreman, according to a book she published in 1980 about the making of Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture.²
- The Deep Throat® Motion Picture was without exception billed as "Deep 20. Throat, Starring Linda Lovelace." Two subsequent movies other than the Deep Throat series with the Linda LovelaceTM character in the title are is follows:
 - Linda Lovelace Confessions of Linda Lovelace
 - b. Linda Lovelace – Stars Who Do Hardcore Throat-F***
- Additionally, the Linda LovelaceTM character was played by Linda Susan 21. Boreman in Deep one version of Throat #2. Different actresses portrayed Linda LovelaceTM in Deep Throat #2 when it was re-edited, as well as in Deep Throat #3, Deep Throat #4 and Deep Throat #5.
- In neither of those two, subsequent Linda LovelaceTM motion pictures was 22. the Linda LovelaceTM character played by Linda Susan Boreman, who died in April, 2002, although Linda Susan Boreman's portrayal of that character appeared in trailers associated with those motion pictures.⁴

M. McGrady and L. Boreman, ORDEAL (Citadel - Kensington Publishing Corp. 1980).

- The last word of this title replaces with symbols the last three letters of a four-letter word that is generally considered offensive in formal settings.
- A "trailer", notwithstanding its name, generally appears prior to the feature motion picture, its function being to show highlights of and advertise other motion pictures. In mainstream motion picture theaters, they typically are promotions of upcoming motion pictures or motion pictures currently showing in other theaters operated as a part of the same

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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1	23. Linda Lovelace TM is thereby a trademark the "Linda Lovelace TM Mark;" it
2	is registered as such with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, Registration
3	Number E0139232009-6; an application has been filed in the United States Patent and
4	Trademark Office, Serial Number 78869507, has been published there for opposition in
5	2008 with no opposition filed, and is awaiting the filing of an affidavit of use. Linda
6	Lovelace™ is a famous trademark.
7	24. The Deep Throat® Motion Picture was made in or about 1971 by Plaintiff. ⁵
8	It was filmed on color motion picture film. Plaintiff remains in possession of the
9	internegative. ⁶
10	25. For the Deep Throat® Motion Picture, after it was made and answer prints
11	struck, Plaintiff maintained control of all of those prints. Each time the Deep Throat®

ts Motion Picture played in a theatre, the print never left Plaintiff's control. Rather, it was "four-walled," meaning that Plaintiff's employees rented the theater, sold tickets to the theatergoers, collected the tickets and operated the projector.

26. Therefore the theatrical exhibition of the motion picture by Plaintiff did not constitute "publication" under the Copyright Act.

Damiano as a work for hire of the predecessor corporation to Plaintiff Arrow Productions,

distribution to movie theaters. After a film is shot, the original negatives – taken directly

from the camera equipment – are edited into correct sequence and printed onto fresh stock as a cohesive film, creating an interpositive print used for color timing. From the interpositive, answer prints, which include the color-corrected imagery and a properly synced

sound track are made. Once approved by the studio, the final answer print is made into an

internegative used for striking copies that will be delivered to theaters for viewing.

The motion picture was actually created and directed by the late Gerard

An internegative is motion picture film stock used to make release prints for

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- 27. When home videotape was introduced in the late 1970s, Plaintiff created ideotapes of the Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture, always containing a copyright notice as equired. By that time, all prints also contained a copyright notice.
- 28. The first time that Plaintiff voluntarily relinquished control of any copy of he Deep Throat® Motion Picture was on videotape, and those videotapes all included opyright notices.⁷
- The copyright on the Deep Throat® Motion Picture was registered in March 29. of 1979 in the name of Plaintiff and a copyright certificate subsequently issued in due ourse.
- 30. In sum, Plaintiff owns the copyright on the Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture and the trademark rights to the Deep Throat[®] Mark and the Linda LovelaceTM Mark.
- 31. In early 2009, Defendants caused thousands of copies of the Deep Throat® Motion Picture using the Deep Throat® Mark and the Linda LovelaceTM Mark that were nade and distributed throughout at least Nevada and the rest of the United States, and ossibly world-wide.

TRADEMARK CLAIMS – DEEP THROAT® FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

INFRINGEMENT OF A REGISTERED MARK – DEEP THROAT®

[15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)]

32. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the revious paragraphs of this complaint.

Plaintiff has been made aware of "pirated" copies – that is copies made without permission from the copyright owner – in violation of Plaintiff's copyright.

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- 33. Plaintiff adopted the mark Deep Throat® in 1972 and has since used it regularly in interstate commerce for a series of motion picture works using "Deep Throat" as the title with those motion pictures subsequent to the first one in 1972 each adding a subtitle. On June 10, 2004, Plaintiff filed an application for registration of said mark in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. On September 13, 2005, said mark was registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register under the Act of 1946 covering the use of said mark on pre-recorded videotapes and DVDs featuring adult entertainment programs and movies, registration number 2993913. Said registration is now outstanding and valid.
- 34. Continuously since on or about June 11, 1972, Plaintiff has used the mark Deep Throat® to identify its adult entertainment movies and to distinguish them from those made and sold by others, by, among other things, prominently displaying the mark Deep Throat® on the goods, their containers and the displays associated therewith. In addition, Plaintiff has prominently displayed said mark on its motion pictures, point-of-purchase displays, posters and in periodicals distributed throughout the United States as well as on the Internet.
- 35. Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's mark in interstate commerce by various acts, including advertising and distributing prerecorded DVDs under the name Deep Throat[®], and selling, offering for sale and advertising prerecorded DVDs containing the Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture name and mark Deep Throat[®]. Said use of said name and mark by Defendants is without permission or authority of Plaintiff and said use is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake and to deceive.
- 36. Defendant's heretofore alleged acts of trademark infringement and unfair competition have been committed with the intent to cause confusion, mistake and to deceive.

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37. Since on or about 2004, Plaintiff has given notice that its mark is registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office by displaying with the mark as used the letter R enclosed within a circle. Defendants know that they are violating Plaintiff's trademark rights.

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF INFRINGEMENT OF COMMON-LAW TRADEMARK RIGHTS – DEEP THROAT®

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38. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.

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39. Said acts constitute unfair competition and an infringement of Plaintiff's common-law rights in said mark, Deep Throat[®].

Deep Throat[®] to identify its goods and to distinguish them from those made and sold by

others, by, among other things, prominently displaying the mark Deep Throat® on the

goods, their containers and the displays associated therewith. In addition, Plaintiff has

prominently displayed said mark on its motion pictures, point-of-purchase displays,

posters and in periodicals distributed throughout the United States as well as on the

Internet. Said goods and advertising have been distributed in the trade area where

Defendants are doing business. As a result of said sales and advertising by Plaintiff under

said mark, said mark has developed and now has a secondary and distinctive trademark

meaning to purchasers in Defendants' trade area. Said mark has come to indicate to said

purchasers a meaning of motion pictures originating only with Plaintiff. As a result of

said association by purchasers of the mark Deep Throat® with Plaintiff, Defendants' said

use of the mark and name Deep Throat[®] is likely to cause confusion of said purchasers.

Continuously since on or about June 11, 1972, Plaintiff has used the mark

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41. Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's mark as alleged herein with the intent deceive the public into believing that goods sold are made by, approved by, sponsored or affiliated with, Plaintiff. Defendants' acts as alleged herein were committed with e intent to pass off and palm off Defendants' goods as the goods of Plaintiff, and with e intent to deceive and defraud the public.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF SECTION 43(a) OF THE LANHAM ACT – DEEP THROAT® [15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)]

- 42. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the evious paragraphs of this complaint.
- 43. Defendants have caused prerecorded motion picture DVDs to enter into terstate commerce with the designation and representation "Deep Throat" connected erewith. Said use of "Deep Throat" is a false designation of origin which is likely to use confusion, to cause mistake and to deceive as to the affiliation, connection or sociation with Plaintiff and as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of such motion ctures by Plaintiff. These acts are in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), in that efendants have used in connection with goods and services a false designation of origin, false or misleading description and representation of fact which is likely to cause onfusion, and to cause mistake, and to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or sociation with Plaintiff and as to the origin, sponsorship, and approval of Defendants' oods, services and commercial activities by Plaintiff.

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Plaintiff's famous mark.

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FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FEDERAL TRADEMARK DILUTION – DEEP THROAT®

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[15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)]

connection with the goods on which it appears, has long been the subject of substantial

advertising and promotion, has been used and advertised throughout the United States, is

widely recognized by consumers and those in the trade, is in substantially exclusive use

recognized by the general consuming public of the United States as a designation of

alleged herein were commenced from a time after Plaintiff's mark became famous.

Defendants' use of Deep Throat® as a mark or trade name creates a likelihood of

association with Plaintiff's famous mark Deep Throat[®] arising from its similarity to

by Plaintiff and is federally registered, as alleged above. Plaintiff's mark Deep Throat[®] is

source for the goods of Plaintiff and is therefore a famous mark. The acts of Defendants

goods which Defendants have sold and transported in United States interstate commerce.

likely to cause dilution by blurring by impairing the distinctiveness of Plaintiff's famous

mark Deep Throat®, all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff. Defendants'

acts are also in violation of Lanham Act § 43(c) in that they are likely to cause dilution by

tarnishment by harming the reputation of Plaintiff's famous mark Deep Throat®, all to the

Defendants have made use of Deep Throat[®] as a mark in connection with

Defendants' acts are in violation of Lanham Act § 43(c) in that they are

Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the

The Deep Throat® mark is strong and distinctive, has long been used in

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previous paragraphs of this complaint.

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

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48.	Defendants committed these acts willfully and with the intent to create an
association	with Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to trade on the
recognition	of Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to harm the
reputation o	f the famous mark.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

INFRINGEMENT OF A

NEVADA REGISTERED TRADEMARK – DEEP THROAT®

[NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.420]

- 49. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.
- 50. Without consent of Plaintiff, the Registrant, Defendants used a reproduction, counterfeit, copy and colorable imitation of a mark registered in this State, namely, Deep Throat[®], in connection with the sale, offering for sale and advertising of goods, namely, the Deep Throat which use is likely to cause confusion or mistake or result in deception as to the source of origin of such goods or services.
- 51. Without consent of Plaintiff, the Registrant, Defendants reproduced, counterfeited, copied and colorably imitated a mark registered in this State, namely, the Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture, and applied and or caused to apply that reproduction, counterfeit, copy and colorable imitation to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles and advertisements intended to be used in conjunction with the sale or other distribution in this State of goods or services.

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

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NEVADA TRADEMARK DILUTION – DEEP THROAT®

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[NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435]

Plaintiff and is federally and Nevada registered, as alleged above. Plaintiff's mark Deep

designation of source for the goods of Plaintiff and is therefore a famous mark. The acts

of Defendants alleged herein were commenced from a time after Plaintiff's mark became

goods which Defendants have sold and transported in Nevada commerce. Defendants'

are likely to cause dilution by blurring and impairing the distinctiveness of Plaintiff's

to cause dilution by tarnishment by harming the reputation of Plaintiff's famous mark

Defendants' acts are also in violation of NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435 in that they are likely

famous mark Deep Throat®, all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

mark Deep Throat[®] arising from its similarity to Plaintiff's famous mark.

Deep Throat[®], all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

use of Deep Throat[®] as a mark creates a likelihood of association with Plaintiff's famous

Defendants have made use of Deep Throat® as a mark in connection with

Defendants' acts are in violation of NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435 in that they

Throat[®] is recognized by the general consuming public of the United States as a

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52. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.

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The Deep Throat® mark is strong and distinctive, has long been used in

connection with the goods on which it appears, has long been the subject of substantial

advertising and promotion, has been used and advertised throughout Nevada, is widely

famous.

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9 recognized by consumers and those in the trade, is in substantially exclusive use by

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56.	Defendants committed these acts willfully and with the intent to create an
association	with Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to trade on the
recognition	of Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to harm the
reputation	of the famous mark.

ALLEGATION OF DAMAGES

FOR FIRST THROUGH FIFTH CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 57. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.
- 58. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Plaintiff has and will suffer damage to its business, reputation and good will and the loss of sales and profits Plaintiff would have made but for Defendants' acts.

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INADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW

FOR THE FIRST THROUGH SIXTH CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 59. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.
- 60. Defendants threaten to continue to do the acts complained of herein, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to do so, all to Plaintiff's irreparable damage. It would be difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation which could afford Plaintiff adequate relief for such continuing acts, and a multiplicity of judicial proceedings would be required. Plaintiff's remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it for injuries threatened.

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TRADEMARK CLAIMS – LINDA LOVELACETM SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF INFRINGEMENT OF COMMON-LAW TRADEMARK RIGHTS – LINDA LOVELACETM

61. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all the previous paragraphs of this complaint.

- 62. Said acts constitute unfair competition and an infringement of Plaintiff's common-law rights in said mark, "Linda LovelaceTM."
- Gontinuously since on or about June 11, 1972, Plaintiff has used the mark "Linda LovelaceTM" to identify its goods and to distinguish them from those made and sold by others, by among other things, prominently displaying the mark "Linda LovelaceTM" on the goods, their containers and the displays associated therewith. In addition, Plaintiff has prominently displayed said mark on its motion pictures, point-of-purchase displays, posters and in periodicals distributed throughout the United States as well as on the Internet. Said goods and advertising have been distributed in the trade area where Defendants are doing business. As a result of said sales and advertising by Plaintiff under said mark, said mark has developed and now has a secondary and distinctive trademark meaning to purchasers in Defendants' trade area. Said mark has come to indicate to said purchasers a meaning of motion pictures originating only with Plaintiff. As a result of said association by purchasers of the mark "Linda LovelaceTM" with Plaintiff, Defendants' said use of the mark and name "Linda LovelaceTM" is likely to cause confusion of said purchasers.
- 64. Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's mark as alleged herein with the intent to deceive the public into believing that goods sold are made by, approved by, sponsored by or affiliated with, Plaintiff. Defendants' acts as alleged herein were committed with

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the intent to pass off and palm off Defendants' goods as the goods of Plaintiff, and with the intent to deceive and defraud the public.

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF SECTION 43(a) OF THE LANHAM ACT

- LINDA LOVELACETM

[15U.S.C. § 1125(a)]

Defendants have caused prerecorded motion picture DVDs to enter into

65. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all the previous paragraphs of this complaint.

interstate commerce with the designation and representation "Linda LovelaceTM" connected therewith. Said use of "Linda LovelaceTM" is a false designation of origin which is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake and to deceive as to the affiliation, connection or association with Plaintiff and as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of such motion pictures by Plaintiff. These acts are in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), in that Defendatns have used in connection with goods and services a false designation of origin, a false or misleading description and representation of fact which is likely to cause confusion, and to cause mistake, and to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff and as to the origin, sponsorship, and approval of Defendants' goods, services and commercial activities by Plaintiff. /// ///

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previous paragraphs of this complaint.

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NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

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[15U.S.C. § 1125(c)]

in connection with the goods on which it appears, has long been the subject of substantial

advertising and promotion, has been used and advertised throughout the United States, is

widely recognized by consumers and those in the trade, is in substantially exclusive use

LovelaceTM" is recognized by the general consuming public of the United States as a

with goods which Defendants have sold and transported in United States interstate

designation of source for the goods of Plaintiff and is therefore a famous mark. The acts

of Defendants alleged herein were commenced from a time after Plaintiff's mark became

commerce. Defendants' use of the "Linda LovelaceTM" as a mark or trade name creates a

likelihood of association with Plaintiff's famous mark "Linda LovelaceTM" arising from

likely to cause dilution by blurring by impairing the distinctiveness of Plaintiff's famous

mark "Linda LovelaceTM," all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

Defendants' acts are also in violation of Lanham Act § 43(c) in that they are likely to

cause dilution by tarnishment by harming the reputation of Plaintiff's famous mark

"Linda LovelaceTM," all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

by Plaintiff and is federally registered, as alleged above. Plaintiff's mark "Linda

Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the

The "Linda LovelaceTM" mark is strong and distinctive, has long been used

Defendants have made use of "Linda LovelaceTM" as a mark in connection

Defendants' acts are in violation of Lanham Act § 43(c) in that they are

FEDERAL TRADEMARK DILUTION – LINDA LOVELACETM

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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its similarity to Plaintiff's famous mark.

1 71. Defendants committed these acts willfully and with the intent to create an 2 association with Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to trade on the 3 recognition of Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to harm the reputation of the famous mark. 4 5 TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 6 7 **INFRINGEMENT OF A** 8 NEVADA REGISTERED TRADEMARK – LINDA LOVELACETM 9 [NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.420] 10 72. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all the 11 previous paragraphs of this complaint. 12 73. Without consent of Plaintiff, the Registrant, Defendants used a 13 reproduction, counterfeit, copy and colorable imitation of a mark registered in this State, 14 namely, Linda LovelaceTM, in connection with the sale, offering for sale and advertising 15 of goods, namely, the Deep Throat which use is likely to cause confusion or mistake or result in deception as to the source of origin of such goods or services. 16 17 74. Without consent of Plaintiff, the Registrant, Defendants reproduced, counterfeited, copied and colorably imitated a mark registered in this State, namely, the 18 19 Linda LovelaceTM Motion Picture, and applied and/or caused to apply that reproduction, 20 counterfeit, copy and colorable imitation to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, 21 receptacles and advertisements intended to be used in conjunction with the sale or other 22 distribution in this State of goods or services. 23 /// 24 /// 25 26

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ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF NEVADA TRADEMARK DILUTION – LINDA LOVELACETM

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[NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435]

in connection with the goods on which it appears, has long been the subject of substantial

advertising and promotion, has been used and advertised throughout Nevada, is widely

recognized by consumers and those in the trade, is in substantially exclusive use by

LovelaceTM" is recognized by the general consuming public of the United States as a

of the Defendants alleged herein were commenced from a time after Plaintiff's mark

Defendants' use of "Linda LovelaceTM" as a mark or trade name creates a likelihood of

are likely to cause dilution by blurring and impairing the distinctiveness of Plaintiff's

to cause dilution by tarnishment by harming the reputation of Plaintiff's famous mark

"Linda LovelaceTM," all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

famous mark "Linda LovelaceTM," all to the irreparable injury to and damage of Plaintiff.

Defendants' acts are also in violation of NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435 in that they are likely

association with Plaintiff's famous mark "Linda LovelaceTM" arising from its similarity to

designation of source for the goods of Plaintiff and is therefore a famous mark. The acts

Plaintiff and is federally registered, as alleged above. Plaintiff's mark "Linda

with goods which Defendants have sold and transported in Nevada commerce.

Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the

The "Linda LovelaceTM" mark is strong and distinctive, has long been used

Defendants have made use of "Linda LovelaceTM" as a mark in connection

Defendants' acts are in violation of NEV. REV. STAT. § 600.435 in that they

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previous paragraphs of this complaint.

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Plaintiff's famous mark.

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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79.	Defendants committed these acts willfully and with the intent to create an
association w	with Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to trade on the
recognition o	of Plaintiff's famous mark. Defendants willfully intended to harm the
reputation of	the famous mark.

ALLEGATION OF DAMAGES

FOR THE SIXTH THROUGH TENTH CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 80. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.
- 81. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Plaintiff has and will suffer damage to its business, reputation and good will and the loss of sales and profits Plaintiff would have made but for Defendants' acts.

INADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW

FOR THE SIXTH THROUGH ELEVENTH CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 82. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint.
- 83. Defendants threaten to continue to do the acts complained of herein, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to do so, all to Plaintiff's irreparable damage. It would be difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation which could afford Plaintiff adequate relief for such continuing acts, and a multiplicity of judicial proceedings would be required. Plaintiff's remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it for injuries threatened.

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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1	COUNTERFEITING CLAIM			
2	TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF			
3	COUNTERFEITING			
4	[15 U.S.C. §§ 1117(b) & 1116(d)]			
5	84. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the			
6	previous paragraphs of this complaint.			
7	85. Defendants knew that the goods, namely copies of the Deep Throat®			
8	Motion Picture bearing the Deep Throat® Mark, were counterfeit and intended to offer,			
9	did offer and are offering them for sale.			
10	86. The defendants intentionally used in commerce and are using in commerce			
11	on goods, namely, copies of the Deep Throat® Motion Picture, a counterfeit mark,			
12	namely, the Deep Throat® Mark, knowing that the mark was counterfeit, in connection			
13	with the sale, offering for sale and distribution of said goods, which use was and is likely			
14	to cause confusion, mistake and to deceive.			
15	87. In so doing, the Deep Throat® Mark was a counterfeit mark because (1) the			
16	mark on Defendants' goods was a non-genuine mark which were identical with and			
17	substantially indistinguishable from the Deep Throat® Mark; (2) the Deep Throat® Mark			
18	is registered on the Principal Register for the same goods in connection with which			
19	Defendants' mark is being used and has been used;(3) the Deep Throat® Mark has been			
20	and is in use; and (4) Defendants' use is not and was not on or in connection with goods			
21	or services of which either of them was, at the time of production, authorized by the			
22	holder of the mark, Plaintiff, to use the mark for those types of good or services, namely,			
23	pre-recorded videotapes and DVDs featuring adult entertainment programs and movies.			
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ALLEGATION OF DAMAGES 1 2 FOR THE TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 3 88. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint. 4 By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Plaintiff has and will suffer 5 89. damage to its business, reputation and good will and the loss of sales and profits Plaintiff 6 7 would have made but for Defendants' acts. 8 9 **INADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW** 10 FOR THE TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 11 90. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the previous paragraphs of this complaint. 12 91. 13 Defendants threaten to continue to do the acts complained of herein, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to do so, all to Plaintiff's irreparable 14 15 damage. It would be difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation which could afford Plaintiff adequate relief for such continuing acts, and a multiplicity of judicial 16 proceedings would be required. Plaintiff's remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it 17 for injuries threatened. 18 19 20 **COPYRIGHT CLAIM** THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 21 COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT 22 23 92. Plaintiff here re-alleges, as if fully set forth, the allegations of all of the 24 previous paragraphs of this complaint. 25 26 27

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

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100. Defendants threaten to continue to do the acts complained of herein, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to do so, all to Plaintiff's irreparable damage. It would be difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation which could afford Plaintiff adequate relief for such continuing acts, and a multiplicity of judicial proceedings would be required. Plaintiff's remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it for injuries threatened.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Therefore, Plaintiff prays for a judgment as follows:

- A. A preliminary and permanent injunction against using the mark, Deep Throat[®].
- B. A preliminary and permanent injunction against using the mark, Linda LovelaceTM.
- C. an order to deliver to Plaintiff's attorney within thirty (30) days after issuance of a Judgment, to be impounded or destroyed by Plaintiff, all signs, labels, packages, wrappers and advertisements and DVDs bearing the mark Deep Throat[®], including that Defendants recall all copies distributed to their trade customers and include those returned copies in that to be turned over to Plaintiff's attorney either at the time that the copies are initially turned over or within thirty (30) days of Defendant's receipt of copies returned from trade customers.
- D. An order to deliver to Plaintiff's attorney within thirty (30) days after issuance of a Judgment, to be impounded or destroyed by Plaintiff, all signs, labels, packages, wrappers and advertisements and DVDs bearing the mark Linda LovelaceTM, including that Defendants recall all copies distributed to their trade customers and include those returned copies in that to be turned over to Plaintiff's attorney either at the time that

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the copies are initially turned over or within thirty (30) days of Defendant's receipt of copies returned from trade customers.

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proven at trial.

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F.	On the counterfeiting claim, damages in an amount to be proven at trial or,
alternatively,	statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) of \$1,000,000.00, as to
be elected by	Plaintiff.

On the trademark and counterfeiting claims, damages in an amount to be

- G. On the counterfeiting claim, a preliminary and permanent injunction against copying and against distributing unauthorized copies of the motion picture, "Deep Throat."
- H. On the counterfeiting claim, an order to deliver to Plaintiff's attorney within thirty (30) days after issuance of a Judgment, to be impounded and destroyed by Plaintiff, all copies not authorized by Plaintiff of the motion picture work "Deep Throat" containing the counterfeit mark, the Deep Throat® Mark as herein alleged, including that Defendants recall all copies distributed to their trade customers and include those returned copies in that to be turned over to Plaintiff's attorney either at the time that the copies are initially turned over or within thirty (30) days of Defendant's receipt of copies returned from trade customers.
- I. On the copyright claim, Damages in an amount to be proven at trial, or alternatively, statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 of \$150,000.00, as to be elected by Plaintiff.
- J. On the copyright claim, an order to deliver to Plaintiff's attorney within thirty (30) days after issuance of a Judgment, to be impounded and destroyed by Plaintiff, all copies not authorized by Plaintiff of the Deep Throat[®] Motion Picture copied without Plaintiff's authorization, including that Defendants recall all copies distributed to their

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