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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
11	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION			
12				
	ADRIAN FALKNER, an individual;	Case No.		
13	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES.		
14		COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, RESTITUTION AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		
15	V.	KELIEF		
16	GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY, a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1-10 inclusive.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
17	Defendants.			
18	Defendants.			
19				
20	Plaintiff Adrian Falkner ("Falkner" or "Plaintiff") hereby complains against			
21	Defendants General Motors Company ("GM"); and Does 1-10 inclusive			
	(collectively referred to as "Defendants") as follows.			
22	SUMMARY OF THE CASE			
23	Plaintiff is an acclaimed cont	emporary artist, well known in the art		
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26	around the world and is well known for his large-scale outdoor paintings.			
27	2. In 2014, Falkner painted an outdoor mural (the "Mural") as part of a			
	program in Detroit designed to showcase art inside a new project called the Z			

Garage. Falkner's mural received critical acclaim and has been covered in the press and media. Falkner prominently signed the Mural "Smash 137" in the lower left-hand corner.

- 3. In November of 2016, General Motors' marquee car brand Cadillac inexplicably featured the Mural as the centerpiece of a marketing campaign launching the new Cadillac XT5 (the "Campaign"), without Falkner's knowledge or consent.
- 4. Defendants' exploitation of Plaintiff's work damages his reputation, especially because he has carefully and selectively approached any association with corporate culture and mass-market consumerism. Indeed, Plaintiff is in high demand for commercial work and is diligent in controlling distribution channels of his work.
- 5. Plaintiff brings this straightforward copyright infringement claim for misappropriation of his original graphic expression. Because Defendants' also deliberately removed Plaintiff's signature from the advertisements, Plaintiff also brings claims for removal of copyright management information under 17 U.S.C. Section 1202.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. Plaintiff brings this action for copyright infringement (17 U.S.C. Section 101 et seq.); and falsification, removal, and alteration of copyright management information (17 U.S.C. Section 1202, et seq.).
- 7. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action and the claims asserted herein, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 ("federal question jurisdiction") and 1338(a)-(b) ("patent, copyright, trademark and unfair competition jurisdiction") in that this action arises under the laws of the United States and, more specifically, Acts of Congress relating to patents, copyrights, trademarks, and unfair competition. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1367(a)("supplemental jurisdiction") in that they are

so related to the federal law intellectual property claims in the action that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

- 8. Defendants are subject to the personal jurisdiction of the Court because they do or transact business in, have agents in, or are otherwise found in and have purposely availed themselves of the privilege of doing business in California and in this District, and because the alleged misconduct was directed to and expressly aimed at California, its residents, and this district. In particular, Defendants posted the infringing material with the purpose of reaching thousands of California residents.
- 9. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1391(b)(1)-(3) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District in that, *inter alia*, the infringing advertising was used here.

THE PARTIES

- 10. Plaintiff Adrian Falkner is, and at all times relevant herein has been, a resident of Switzerland. He is a renowned artist, producing works under the pseudonym "Smash 137."
- 11. Defendant General Motors Company is a Delaware corporation authorized to do business, and doing business, in Los Angeles County. It maintains regional offices in San Francisco and directly employs more than 400 workers in California. GM is one of the world's largest companies, with an estimated market capitalization of \$50 billion and \$166 billion in reported revenue for 2016.
- 12. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities when the same has been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes,

and thereon alleges, that each fictitiously-named Defendant is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiff's damages as herein alleged were proximately caused by their conduct.

13. Each of the Defendants acted as an agent for each of the other Defendants in doing the acts alleged and each Defendant ratified and otherwise adopted the acts and statements performed, made or carried out by the other Defendants so as to make them directly and vicariously liable to the Plaintiff for the conduct complained of herein. Each of the Defendants was the alter ego of each of the other Defendants.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 14. Plaintiff is an established contemporary artist. Known by his art world pseudonym "SMASH 137" Falkner's work has been shown in museums and galleries around the world. Falkner is highly sought after for commercial collaborations and endorsements, but generally declines to participate in order to preserve the value of his work.
- 15. In 2014, Plaintiff was invited by a Detroit art gallery to create an outdoor mural as part of a marketing project (the "Project"). The Project paired artists with various locations throughout a private parking garage.
- 16. As part of the Project, Plaintiff created the Mural on two perpendicular walls on a structure at 1234 Library Street in Detroit, Michigan. Prominently placed on the left side of one of the Mural walls, Plaintiff signed his name, "SMASH 137."
- 17. In November 2016, in an effort to increase sales revenues, attract new young car buyers, and target a young urban demographic for the launch of its new XT5 vehicle, Cadillac developed and launched the international media Campaign using several still-image advertisements featuring Plaintiff's Mural as the centerpiece element.
 - 18. The purpose of the Campaign was to (1) promote awareness and

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increase sales of the new Cadillac XT5 vehicle, and (2) benefit the reputation and recognition of the Cadillac brand as a whole. The Campaign debuted on Cadillac's Facebook account (reaching of 3.7 Million prospective customers) in an attempt to court a new demographic for Cadillac's new crossover XT5: consumers seeking an association with urban cool. Cadillac even titled the Campaign, "The Art of the Drive" to further draw a connection between the vehicle and Plaintiff's Mural. Cadillac also ran the Campaign on Cadillac's Instagram (reaching of 2 Million prospective customers) and Cadillac's Twitter (reaching of 600,000 prospective customers) totaling in an audience for the infringing advertisements of over 6 Million prospective buyers. The Campaign included the still photography advertisements, in which the Mural is the one and only creative element dressing the car.

- 19. That the Mural is the centerpiece of the Campaign is obvious—in that it is the *only* creative element dressing the car. The Campaign consists of the Cadillac XT5 vehicle parked directly in front of the Mural, with Cadillac's branding and logos surrounding the advertisement alongside the Campaign's tagline "The *Art* of the Drive" (emphasis added).
- 20. On information and belief (based on the content of the Campaign), the image was designed to draw in and engage the consumers to whom Cadillac hoped to sell an XT5. Cadillac furthered the connection between Plaintiff's Mural and the vehicle by labeling the Campaign, "The Art of the Drive."
- 21. On information and belief (based on the nature of the advertising), the Campaign was seen by a great many consumers worldwide. The Campaign was distributed and published on Cadillac's official Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter, which reach a combined audience of over 6 Million prospective customers. The Campaign was also redistributed across a network of authorized third party Cadillac sales dealerships.

- 22. In this regard, Cadillac undertook to unlawfully copy, and did unlawfully copy, Plaintiff's artwork, for the purpose of incorporating the Mural into the Campaign. Indeed, Cadillac and General Motors have used graffiti and street art murals in its advertising materials many times, reflecting the effectiveness of such approach in attracting new young car buyers.
- 23. As a result of Defendants' misconduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff's reputation and career has been irreparably tarnished, diminishing the value of Plaintiff's works and decreased revenue from the sale of artworks.
- 24. Cadillac benefitted from the misappropriation and infringement in a number of ways, including but not limited to the following: (i) they enjoyed the increase sales increases generated by the advertisements, and (ii) the association with Plaintiffs increased the value, image, and positioning of the Cadillac XT5 vehicle and the Cadillac brand itself.
- 25. As a result of Defendants' misconduct as alleged herein, Cadillac has enjoyed substantial revenue. Publicly available information reveals that in the United States alone, approximately 13,000 Cadillac XT5 vehicles were sold during November and December 2016 resulting in an estimated \$500,000,000 in revenue.
- 26. Plaintiff has sustained significant injury and monetary damages as a result of Defendants' wrongful acts as alleged in this Complaint, including reputational damage and diminishment of the value of his work. Plaintiff is at present unable to ascertain the full extent of the monetary damages he has suffered by reason of Defendants' acts. In order to determine the full extent of such damages, including such profits of Defendants as may be recoverable, Plaintiff will require an accounting from each Defendant of all monies generated from their wrongful conduct.
- 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants' alleged conduct was, and continues to be, intentional, deliberate, willful, wanton,

committed with the intention of injuring Plaintiff, and depriving Plaintiff of Plaintiff's legal rights; was, and is, despicable conduct that subjects Plaintiff to a cruel and unjust hardship; and was, and continues to be, undertaken with oppression, fraud and malice. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

28. Defendants' actions have caused, and will continue to cause, damage and irreparable harm to Plaintiff (as described above) and are likely to continue unabated, thereby causing further damage and irreparable harm to Plaintiff, unless preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restrained by the Court.

First Claim For Relief For Copyright Infringement (Against All Defendants)

- 29. Plaintiff incorporates herein by this reference paragraphs 1 through 28 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 30. Plaintiff's graphic expression embodied in the Mural is an original work of authorship and constitutes copyrightable subject matter under the laws of the United States. The image was fixed in a tangible medium of expression, as described above. An application for a federal registration of the artwork has been filed with the Register of Copyrights, dated January 8, 2018; and the deposit, application, and fee required for registration have been delivered to the Copyright Office in proper form. The case number associated with the application is 1-6180867010. The title of the work is "Untitled."
- 31. At all times since the creation of the graphic expression, Plaintiff has complied with all aspects of the Copyright Acts of 1909 and 1976 and all other laws governing copyright, and secured the exclusive rights and privileges in and to the graphic expression. Plaintiff is the sole owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the copyright in the graphic expression.
 - 32. Subsequent to Plaintiff's creation of the graphic expression and (on

information and belief) with full knowledge of the rights of Plaintiff, Defendants infringed Plaintiff's copyright by copying and reproducing, as described above, the artwork and exhibiting such copied images as advertising materials.

- 33. All of Defendants' acts were performed without the permission, license or consent of Plaintiff.
- 34. Cadillac's use of Plaintiff's artwork is for the purpose of its own advertising and brand enhancement.
- 35. By reason of Defendants' acts of copyright infringement as alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer substantial damage to Plaintiff's businesses in the form of diversion of trade, loss of profits, and a diminishment in the value of Plaintiff's works, rights, and reputation, in part as described above, all in amounts that are not yet ascertainable but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this court.
- 36. By reason of its infringement of Plaintiff's copyright as alleged herein, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for the actual damages incurred by Plaintiff as a result of the infringement, and for any profits of Defendants directly or indirectly attributable to such infringement.
 - 37. Defendants' copying was willful, as alleged above.

Second Claim for Relief for Falsification, Removal, and Alteration of Copyright Management Information in Violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (17 U.S.C 1202)

(Against All Defendants)

- 38. Plaintiff incorporates herein by this reference paragraphs 1-37 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 39. The Mural contained copyright management information protected under 17 U.S.C. Section 1202(b), including Plaintiff's signature "Smash 137."
 - 40. Defendants intentionally removed that copyright management

information in the image used in the Campaign, in that Defendants' photograph of the Mural is taken from an angle that renders the signature not visible.

- 41. Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of 17 U.S.C. Section 1202(b).
- 42. Defendants' removal of copyright management information was done without Plaintiff's knowledge or authorization.
- 43. On information and belief, Defendants' removal copyright management information was done by Defendants intentionally, knowingly, and with the intent to conceal Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's copyright in the Mural. Defendants also knew, or had reason to know, that such removal and/or alteration of copyright management information would conceal Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's copyright in the Mural. Lacking any way to know Defendants' states of mind, Plaintiff pleads Defendants intent to conceal on information and belief. The basis for such information and belief is an inference from the nature of Defendants' copying: the most plausible explanation for Defendants' choice to omit Plaintiff's signature from the Campaign is that that Defendants intended to obscure Plaintiff's name in order to make less likely that Plaintiff would learn of Defendants' infringement.
- 44. Defendants' removal of said copyright management information was done by Defendants intentionally, knowingly, and with the intent to induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's copyright in the Mural. Defendants also knew, or had reason to know, that such removal and/or alteration of such copyright management information would induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal Defendants' infringements of Plaintiff's copyright in the Mural.
- 45. Plaintiff has sustained significant injury and monetary damages as a result of Defendants' wrongful acts as hereinabove alleged. Plaintiff is at present unable to ascertain the full extent of the monetary damages they have suffered by reason of said acts. In order to determine the full extent of such damages, including

such profits of Defendant as may be recoverable under 17 U.S.C. Section 1203, Plaintiff requires an accounting from each Defendant of all monies generated from their wrongful falsification, alteration, and removal of Plaintiff's copyright management information.

46. In the alternative, Plaintiff may elect to recover statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. Section 1203(c)(3) in a sum of not more than \$25,000 from each Defendant for each violation of 17 U.S.C. 1202.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1. That Plaintiff is awarded all damages, including future damages and Defendants' profits, that Plaintiff has sustained, or will sustain, as a result of the acts complained of herein, subject to proof at trial;
- 2. That Plaintiff is awarded his costs, attorneys' fees and expenses in this action;
 - 3. That Plaintiff is awarded pre-judgment interest;
- 4. For an order permanently enjoining Defendants and their employees, agents, servants, attorneys, representatives, successors, and assigns, and any and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them, from engaging in the misconduct referenced herein;
- 5. That Defendants be ordered to immediately recall and remove any and all infringing advertisements from any and all remaining locations, physical or digital;
- 6. That Defendants be ordered to file with this Court and serve upon Plaintiffs' counsel within thirty (30) days after services of the judgment demanded herein, a written report submitted under oath setting forth in detail the manner in which they have complied with the judgment;
 - 7. For disgorgement of all proceeds, and restitution of the moneys

1	wrongfully received by Defendants as the result of their wrongful conduct, including		
2	copyright infringement;		
3	8. For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter Defendants, and	1	
4	each of them, from their wrongful conduct; and		
5	9. For further relief, as the Court may deem appropriate.		
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7	DATED: JANUARY 22, 2018 GLUCK LAW FIRM P.C.		
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10	By: /s/		
11	Jeffrey S. Gluck Attorney for Plaintiffs		
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial on their claims on all issues triable by a jury. DATED: JANUARY 22, 2018 GLUCK LAW FIRM P.C. By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Gluck Attorneys for Plaintiffs