

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

DUFFY ARCHIVE LIMITED,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS and
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A”,

Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-05082

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Duffy Archive Limited (“Plaintiff”) hereby brings the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”) and alleges as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims pursuant to the provisions of the Copyright Act 17 U.S.C. § 501, *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants structure their business activities so as to target consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive e-commerce stores operating under the aliases identified on Schedule A attached hereto (the “Seller Aliases”). Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers, offer shipping to the

United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars, and, on information and belief, sell products using unauthorized copies of Plaintiff's federally registered copyrighted works (collectively, the "Unauthorized Products") to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in the state of Illinois.

II. INTRODUCTION

3. Plaintiff filed this case to prevent e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill from further selling and/or offering for sale Unauthorized Products. Defendants create e-commerce stores under one or more Seller Aliases and then advertise, offer for sale, and/or sell Unauthorized Products to unknowing consumers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases share identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the Unauthorized Products offered for sale, establishing that a logical relationship exists between them, and that Defendants' operation arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants take advantage of a set of circumstances, including the anonymity and mass reach afforded by the Internet and the cover afforded by international borders, to violate Plaintiff's intellectual property rights with impunity. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by operating under one or more Seller Aliases to conceal their identities, locations, and the full scope and interworking of their operation. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' infringement of its registered copyrighted works, as well as to protect consumers from purchasing Unauthorized Products over the Internet. Plaintiff has been, and continues to be, irreparably damaged through Defendants' infringement of its copyrighted works and therefore seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

III. THE PARTIES

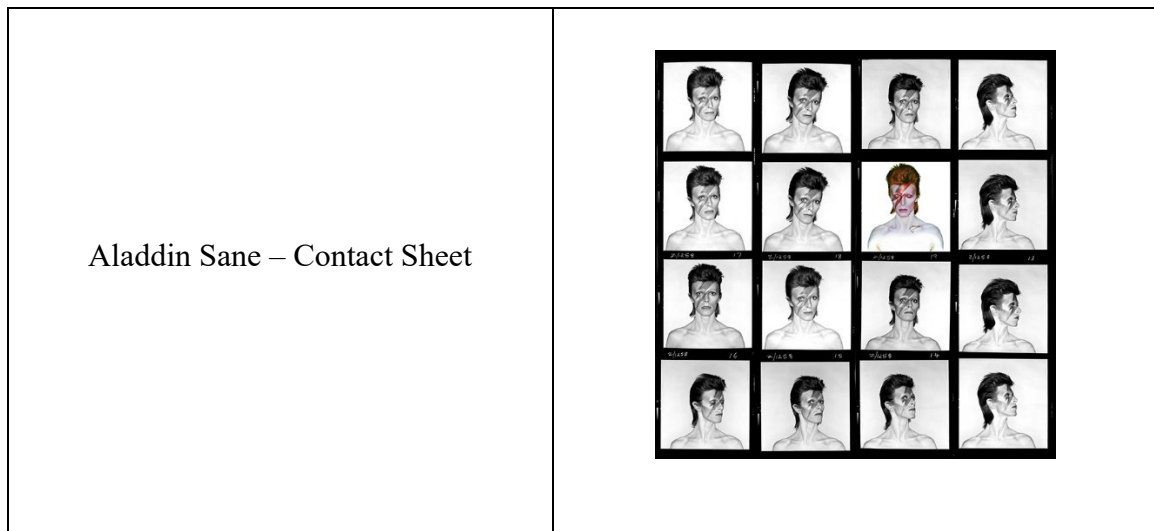
4. Plaintiff Duffy Archive Limited is a private company having its principal place of business in the United Kingdom. Duffy Archive Limited, founded by Chris Duffy, archives negatives and contact sheets of the famous photographer, and Chris Duffy's father, Brian Duffy. The negatives and contact sheets are retrieved from numerous UK and international publications such as Vogue, French Elle, Glamour, The Sunday Times, and The Telegraph, in addition to work held by independent archives.

5. Brian Duffy ("Duffy") was an English photographer who is best remembered for his fashion and portrait photography of the 1960s and 1970s. As one of the few photographers who defined the look of London in the 1960s, Duffy's cutting-edge photography documented the vibrancy of the new "Swinging 60's" scene. In 2009, the opportunity to exhibit at the Chris Beetles Gallery in Mayfair, London gave Duffy the platform for his first-ever exhibition which was hailed with great critical acclaim. The exhibition ignited an incredible interest in Duffy's work and led to regular inquiries regarding exhibiting his work. Since 2010, Duffy's work has been exhibited in numerous museums and galleries around the world. In 2013, Duffy was included in the Professional Photographer list of the 100 most influential photographers of all time.

6. While many of Duffy's photographs have received critical acclaim, his most famous photograph dates from the 1970s and is the iconic and revolutionary cover of David Bowie's album *Aladdin Sane*, a shot that became the defining look of Bowie's long career and has been referred to as the "Mona Lisa of Pop". The 1973 photograph, entitled Z_1258_01, is shown below:



7. Plaintiff has archived Z_1258_01 and additional *Aladdin Sane* album cover shots and outtakes shot by Duffy in 1973 (the “Aladdin Sane Photographs”), including the photographs displayed in the following chart:



Aladdin Sane – Eyes Open



Aladdin Sane Eyes Open Demi Contact Sheet



Aladdin Sane – Remastered Black & White Negative



8. In 2013, the Victoria and Albert Museum approached Plaintiff for use of the newly released “Eyes Open” version as the lead image for the “David Bowie Is” exhibition. The exhibition achieved record-breaking numbers in several venues and has been seen by over 1.5 million visitors.

9. The Aladdin Sane Photographs (“Plaintiff’s Copyrighted Works”) are registered with the United States Copyright Office. True and correct copies of the U.S. Copyright Registrations for Plaintiff’s Copyrighted Works are attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

10. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the U.S. Copyright Act are the exclusive rights to reproduce, prepare derivative works of, distribute copies of, and display Plaintiff’s Copyrighted Works to the public.

11. Plaintiff markets and sells a variety of products, including t-shirts, post cards, stamps, photographic prints, and posters bearing Plaintiff’s Copyrighted Works (collectively, “Plaintiff’s Products”). Plaintiff’s Products are distributed and sold to consumers directly through Plaintiff’s website at duffyarchive.com. Outside of Plaintiff’s website, Plaintiff’s Products are only sold through authorized retail channels and are recognized by the public as being exclusively associated with Plaintiff.

12. Defendants are unknown individuals and business entities who own and/or operate one or more of the e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases identified on Schedule A and/or other seller aliases not yet known to Plaintiff. On information and belief, Defendants reside and/or operate in primarily Asian countries or other foreign jurisdictions or redistribute products from the same or similar sources in those locations. Defendants have the capacity to be sued pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 17(b).

13. On information and belief, Defendants, either individually or jointly, operate one or more e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases listed in Schedule A attached hereto. Tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their operation make it virtually impossible for Plaintiff to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiff will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

14. The popularity of the Aladdin Sane Photographs has resulted in significant copying of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works. Because of this, Plaintiff investigates suspicious websites and online marketplace listings identified in proactive Internet sweeps. Recently, Plaintiff has identified many fully interactive e-commerce stores offering Unauthorized Products on online marketplace platforms like Alibaba, AliExpress, Amazon, eBay, Etsy, Fine Art America, Printerval, and Wish, including the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases. The Seller Aliases target consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. According to a report prepared for The Buy Safe America Coalition, most infringing products now come through international mail and express courier services because of increased sales from foreign online infringers. *The Counterfeit Silk Road: Impact of Counterfeit Consumer Products Smuggled Into the United States*, prepared by John Dunham & Associates (**Exhibit 2**).

15. Because the infringing products sold by offshore online infringers do not enter normal retail distribution channels, the US economy lost an estimated 300,000 or more full-time jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors alone in 2020. *Id.* When accounting for lost jobs from suppliers that would serve these retail and wholesale establishments, and the lost jobs that would have been induced by employees re-spending their wages in the economy, the total economic

impact resulting from the sale of infringing products was estimated to cost the United States economy over 650,000 full-time jobs that would have paid over \$33.6 billion in wages and benefits. *Id.* Additionally, it is estimated that the importation of infringing goods cost the United States government nearly \$7.2 billion in personal and business tax revenues in the same period. *Id.*

16. Furthermore, online marketplace platforms like those used by Defendants do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing infringers to “routinely use false or inaccurate names and addresses when registering with these e-commerce platforms.” **Exhibit 3**, Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 40 NW. J. INT’L L. & BUS. 157, 186 (2020); *see also* report on “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020), attached as **Exhibit 4**, and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for [an infringer] to begin selling” and that “[t]he ability to rapidly proliferate third-party online marketplaces greatly complicates enforcement efforts, especially for intellectual property rights holders.” Infringers hedge against the risk of being caught and having their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by establishing multiple virtual storefronts. **Exhibit 4** at p. 22. Since platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the underlying business entity, infringers can have many different profiles that can appear unrelated even though they are commonly owned and operated. **Exhibit 4** at p. 39. Further, “[e]-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of [infringing products] and [infringers].” **Exhibit 3** at 186-187. Specifically, brand

owners are forced to “suffer through a long and convoluted notice and takedown procedure only [for the infringer] to reappear under a new false name and address in short order.” *Id.* at p. 161.

17. Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or more Seller Aliases, offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars, and, on information and belief, sell Unauthorized Products to residents of Illinois.

18. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases so they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases appear sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via numerous methods, including credit cards, Alipay, Amazon Pay, and/or PayPal. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often include content and images that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such stores from an authorized retailer. Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to copy and/or distribute Plaintiff’s Copyrighted Works, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of Plaintiff’s Products.

19. E-commerce store operators like Defendants commonly engage in fraudulent conduct when registering the Seller Aliases by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete information to e-commerce platforms to prevent discovery of their true identities and the scope of their e-commerce operation.

20. E-commerce store operators like Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Unauthorized Products. Such seller alias registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by e-commerce store operators like

Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope and interworking of their operation, and to avoid being shut down.

21. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious aliases, the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often share identifiers, such as templates with common design elements that intentionally omit any contact information or other information for identifying Defendants or other Seller Aliases they operate or use. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases include other notable common features such as use of the same registration patterns, accepted payment methods, check-out methods, keywords, advertising tactics, similarities in price and quantities, the same incorrect grammar and misspellings, and/or the use of the same text and images. Additionally, Unauthorized Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being unauthorized to one another, suggesting that the Unauthorized Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

22. E-commerce store operators like Defendants communicate with each other through QQ.com chat rooms and utilize websites, like sellerdefense.cn, that provide tactics for operating multiple online marketplace accounts and evading detection by brand owners. Websites like sellerdefense.cn also tip off e-commerce store operators, like Defendants, of new intellectual property infringement lawsuits filed by brand owners, such as Plaintiff, and recommend that e-commerce operators cease their infringing activity, liquidate their associated financial accounts, and change the payment processors that they currently use to accept payments in their online stores.

23. Infringers, such as Defendants, typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation despite Plaintiff's enforcement. E-commerce store operators like Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from

their financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to Plaintiff.

24. Defendants are working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Unauthorized Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiff, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use unauthorized copies of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet.

25. Defendants' unauthorized copying of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products, including the sale of Unauthorized Products into the U.S., including Illinois, infringes and continues to infringe Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works and is irreparably harming Plaintiff.

COUNT I
COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT
REGISTRATIONS (17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501)

26. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

27. Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works constitute original works and copyrightable subject matter pursuant to the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq.*

28. Plaintiff has complied with the registration requirements of 17 U.S.C. § 411(a) for Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works. Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works are protected by a copyright registration numbers which were issued by the United States Copyright Office. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been, and still is, the owner of all rights, title, and interest in Plaintiff's

Copyrighted Works, which have never been assigned, licensed, or otherwise transferred to Defendants.

29. Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works are published on the internet and available to Defendants online. As such, Defendants had access to Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works via the internet.

30. Without authorization from Plaintiff, or any right under the law, Defendants have deliberately copied, displayed, distributed, reproduced, and/or made derivative works incorporating Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works on e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases and the corresponding Unauthorized Products. Defendants' derivative works are virtually identical to and/or are substantially similar to the look and feel of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works. Such conduct infringes and continues to infringe Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501(a) and 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)–(3), (5).

31. Defendants reap the benefits of the unauthorized copying and distribution of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in the form of revenue and other profits that are driven by the sale of Unauthorized Products.

32. Defendants have unlawfully appropriated Plaintiff's protectable expression by taking material of substance and value and creating Unauthorized Products that capture the total concept and feel of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works, including the distinctive characters embodied therein.

33. On information and belief, the Defendants' infringement has been willful, intentional, purposeful, and in disregard of and with indifference to Plaintiff's rights.

34. The Defendants, by their actions, have damaged Plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial.

35. Defendants' conduct is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting further infringement of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

- a. reproducing, distributing copies of, making derivative works of, or publicly displaying Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in any manner without the express authorization of Plaintiff;
- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off products as Plaintiff's Products or any other product produced by Plaintiff, that is not Plaintiff's or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale bearing Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works;
- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Unauthorized Products are those sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff;
- d. further infringing Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill; and

- e. manufacturing, shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring, or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Plaintiff, nor authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works;
- 2) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those with notice of the injunction, including without limitation, any websites and/or online marketplace platforms such as Alibaba, AliExpress, Amazon, eBay, Etsy, Fine Art America, Printerval, and Wish shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of infringing goods which bear Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works;
- 3) As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works, Plaintiff is entitled to damages as well as Defendants' profits, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b);
- 4) Alternatively, and at Plaintiff's election prior to any final judgment being entered, Plaintiff is entitled to the maximum amount of statutory damages provided by law, \$150,000 per work infringed pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), or for any other such amount as may be proper pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c);
- 5) Plaintiff is further entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and full costs for bringing this action pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 and 17 U.S.C. § 1117(a); and
- 6) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 2nd day of August 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Martin F. Trainor

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