UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a Washington Corporation,

No.

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Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND **EQUITABLE RELIEF**

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v.

JOHN DOES 1-10 d/b/a ECONO-SOFT.COM,

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") brings this action against DEFENDANTS JOHN DOES 1 - 10 d/b/a ECONO-SOFT.COM and alleges as follows:

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INTRODUCTION

This is an action by Microsoft to recover damages arising from infringement of 1. Microsoft's copyrights and trademarks by defendants, and to enjoin defendants' future infringements. Defendants are actively engaged in the unauthorized reproduction and illegal distribution, on the Internet and otherwise, of infringing Microsoft software. In addition to damages and injunctive relief, Microsoft seeks an accounting, the imposition of a constructive trust upon defendants' illegal profits, and other injunctive relief.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND **EQUITABLE RELIEF - 1**

K:\2000103\03035\20038_AW\20038P20EF

KIRKPATRICK & LOCKHART PRESTON GATES ELLIS LLP 925 FOURTH AVENUE SUITE 2900 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104-1158 TELEPHONE: (206) 623-7580 FACSIMILE: (206) 623-7022

THE PARTIES

- 2. Plaintiff Microsoft is a Washington corporation with its principal place of business in Redmond, Washington. Microsoft develops, markets, distributes, and licenses computer software.
- 3. Microsoft is unaware of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as JOHN DOES 1 10 d/b/a ECONO-SOFT.COM and therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names. Microsoft will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Among other things, defendants own and operate the Internet website <www.econo-soft.com> through which they sell unauthorized reproductions of Microsoft software. Microsoft is informed and believes and therefore alleges that each of the fictitiously named Defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Microsoft's injuries as herein alleged were proximately caused by such Defendants. These fictitiously named Defendants are herein referred to collectively as "Defendants."
- 4. The actions alleged herein to have been undertaken by the Defendants were undertaken by each Defendant individually, were actions that each Defendant caused to occur, were actions that each Defendant authorized, controlled, directed, or had the ability to authorize, control or direct, and/or were actions in which each Defendant assisted, participated or otherwise encouraged, and are actions for which each Defendant is liable. Each Defendant aided and abetted the actions of the Defendants set forth below, in that each Defendant had knowledge of those actions, provided assistance and benefited from those actions, in whole or in part. Each of the Defendants was the agent of each of the remaining Defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting within the course and scope of such agency and with the permission and consent of other Defendants.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over defendants, who have conducted business activities in, and directed to, Washington, are primary participants in tortious acts in, and directed to, Washington, and have purposely availed themselves of the opportunity to conduct commercial activities in this forum.
- 6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Microsoft's claims for trademark infringement, copyright infringement, and related claims pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1121, 17 U.S.C. § 501, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Microsoft's claims occurred in this judicial district.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

- 8. Microsoft develops, advertises, markets, distributes, and licenses a number of computer software programs. Among other places, Microsoft's software programs are available for download via the Internet at legitimate Microsoft web sites, and they are distributed together with associated proprietary materials such as electronic user guides and manuals, end-user license agreements ("EULAs"), among other items.
- 9. Microsoft has developed, advertised, marketed, distributed, and licensed a software package known as Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003 ("FrontPage"). FrontPage is a popular Microsoft software program for creating, designing, and publishing dynamic and sophisticated Web sites.
- 10. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in FrontPage (including user reference manuals, user guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Registration Certificate for FrontPage, bearing number TX 5-837-613, is attached as Exhibit 1 and is incorporated by reference.

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- 11. Microsoft has also duly and properly registered a number of trademarks a service mark in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register, including, but not limited to:
- 12. "MICROSOFT," Trademark and Service Mark Registration No. 1,200,236 and Renewal for computer programs and computer programming services;
- 13. "MICROSOFT," Trademark Registration No. 1,256,083, for computer hardware and software manuals, newsletters, and computer documentation; programs and manuals sold as a unit; and
- 14. "FRONTPAGE," Trademark Registration No. 2,046,526, for computer authoring software for use on computer communication networks, namely software for creating, editing and delivering textual and graphic information, locally and remotely, and instruction manuals sold as a unit.
- 15. True and correct copies of the registrations for the trademarks described above (collectively, the "Microsoft Marks") are attached hereto as Exhibits 2, 3, and 4, respectively, and are incorporated by reference.
- 16. The Microsoft Marks are distinctive and, as a result of Microsoft's substantial investment, they have developed extensive goodwill in the market. Accordingly, the Microsoft Marks are extremely valuable to Microsoft.

DEFENDANTS' INFRINGEMENT

- 17. Beginning at a time unknown and continuing to the present, defendants have actively engaged in the illegal and unlawful business of advertising, distributing, and selling unauthorized reproductions of computer software over the Internet, including programs covered by Microsoft's registered copyrights and bearing Microsoft's registered trademarks or imitations thereof.
- 18. Defendants advertise and distribute unauthorized reproductions of Microsoft software in interstate commerce on the Internet. Among other programs, defendants advertise

and sell unauthorized reproductions of FrontPage on Internet websites, including but not limited to <www.econo-soft.com>.

- 19. In order to confirm these allegations, Microsoft placed one or more orders of FrontPage on www.econo-soft.com. After payment information was submitted, Microsoft received a "link" to an Internet website (http://econo-soft.com/files/MS_FrontPage_2003.exe) to download the software program. Microsoft downloaded the program and determined that it was an unauthorized reproduction of the FrontPage program.
- 20. Defendants' continued distribution and sale of unauthorized reproductions of Microsoft software has caused and is continuing to cause consumers to be confused, mistaken or deceived about the authenticity of Microsoft products distributed by defendants.

 Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused and is continuing to cause harm to Microsoft's business reputation and goodwill.
- 21. Defendants' violations are willful, deliberate, and committed with knowledge of Microsoft's copyrights and registered marks. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused and continues to cause significant and irreparable harm to Microsoft. Microsoft brings this action to recover damages for the harm it has sustained, to impose a constructive trust upon defendants' illegal profits and assets purchased with those profits, and to obtain injunctive relief prohibiting defendants' further violations and infringements.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Copyright Infringement, 17 U.S.C. §§ 501 et seq.)

- 22. Microsoft repeats and incorporates by this reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21 inclusive.
- 23. Microsoft is the sole owner and licensor of the software programs identified in paragraph 9 above, as well as other software covered by Microsoft's registered copyrights and

bearing Microsoft's registered trademarks or imitations thereof, and of all corresponding copyrights and Certificates of Registration.

- 24. Defendants have infringed the copyrights in Microsoft's software, including, but not limited to those identified in paragraph 10 above, as well as other software covered by Microsoft's registered copyrights and bearing Microsoft's registered trademarks or imitations thereof, by distributing infringing materials on Internet websites hosted in the United States of America, without approval or authorization from Microsoft.
- 25. Defendants' conduct has been willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act.

 At a minimum, defendants acted with willful blindness to and in reckless disregard of

 Microsoft's registered copyrights.
- 26. As a result of their wrongful conduct, defendants are liable to Microsoft for copyright infringement. Microsoft has suffered, and will continue to suffer, substantial losses, including, but not limited to, damage to its business reputation and goodwill. Microsoft is entitled to recover damages, which include its losses and all profits defendants have made as a result of their wrongful conduct, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b).
- 27. Alternatively, Microsoft is entitled to statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). In addition, because defendants' infringement has been willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act, the award of statutory damages should be enhanced pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).
- 28. Microsoft is also entitled to injunctive relief enjoining defendants' wrongful conduct pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502 and an order impounding all infringing materials pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 503 and 509(a). Microsoft has no adequate remedy at law for defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things: (a) Microsoft's copyrights are unique and valuable property which have no readily determinable market value; (b) defendants' infringement harms Microsoft's business reputation and goodwill such that

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Microsoft could not be made whole by any monetary award; and (c) defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting damage to Microsoft, is continuing.

29. Microsoft is also entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Trademark Infringement, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 et seq.)

- 30. Microsoft repeats and incorporates by this reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 29, inclusive.
- 31. Defendants' activities constitute infringement of Microsoft's federally registered trademarks and/or service mark in violation of the Lanham Act, including, but not limited to, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1).
- 32. Because Microsoft advertises, markets, distributes, and licenses its software under the trademarks and/or service mark described in this Complaint, these trademarks and/or service mark are the means by which Microsoft's software is distinguished from the software or products of others in the same field or related fields.
- 33. Because of Microsoft's long, continuous, and exclusive use of these trademarks and/or service mark, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, end users, and the public to signify software or services of Microsoft.
- 34. Defendants' wrongful conduct includes the distribution of unauthorized reproductions of Microsoft software along with unauthorized reproductions of registered Microsoft trademarks and/or service mark. The infringing materials that defendants have and are continuing to use, offer, advertise, market, install or distribute are likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception as to their source, origin or authenticity.
- 35. Defendants' activities are likely to lead the public to conclude, incorrectly, that the infringing materials that defendants are using, advertising, installing, marketing, offering

or distributing originate with or are authorized by Microsoft, to the damage and harm of Microsoft, its licensees, and the public.

- 36. Defendants used, offered, advertised, marketed, installed or distributed infringing material with the willful and calculated purposes of (a) misleading, deceiving or confusing customers and the public as to the origin and authenticity of the infringing materials and (b) trading upon Microsoft's business reputation and goodwill. At a minimum, defendants acted with willful blindness to and in reckless disregard of Microsoft's registered marks.
- 37. As a result of their wrongful conduct, defendants are liable to Microsoft for trademark infringement. Microsoft has suffered, and will continue to suffer, substantial losses, including, but not limited to, damage to its business reputation and goodwill. Microsoft is entitled to recover damages, which include its losses and all profits defendants have made as a result of their wrongful conduct, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).
- 38. Alternatively, Microsoft is entitled to statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c). In addition, because defendants' infringement of Microsoft's trademarks and/or service mark was willful, within the meaning of the Lanham Trademark Act, the award of damages and profits should be trebled pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(b).
- 39. Microsoft is also entitled to injunctive relief enjoining defendants' wrongful conduct pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a), and to an order impounding all infringing materials pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, subsections (a) and (d)(1)(A). Microsoft has no adequate remedy at law for defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things: (a) Microsoft's trademarks and/or service mark are unique and valuable property which have no readily determinable market value; (b) defendants' infringement constitutes harm to Microsoft's business reputation and goodwill such that Microsoft could not be made whole by any monetary award; (c) if defendants' wrongful conduct is allowed to continue, the public is likely to become further confused, mistaken or deceived as to the source, origin or

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authenticity of the infringing materials; and (d) defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting damages to Microsoft, is continuing.

40. Microsoft is also entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(False Designation of Origin, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1125 et seq.)

- 41. Microsoft repeats and incorporates by this reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 40, inclusive.
- 42. Because Microsoft advertises, markets, distributes, and licenses its software under the trademarks and/or service mark described in this Complaint, these trademarks and/or service mark are the means by which Microsoft's software is distinguished from the software or products of others in the same or related fields.
- 43. Because of Microsoft's long, continuous, and exclusive use of these trademarks and/or service mark, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, end users, and the public to signify software or services of Microsoft.
- 44. Microsoft has designed distinctive and aesthetically pleasing displays, logos, icons, graphic images, and packaging (collectively, "Microsoft visual designs") for its software programs.
- 45. Defendants' wrongful conduct includes the use, advertising, marketing, offering or distribution of Microsoft's marks, name, and/or imitation visual designs (specifically displays, logos, icons, graphic designs, and/or depictions of packaging) that are virtually indistinguishable from Microsoft's visual designs, in connection with their goods and services.
- 46. Defendants engaged in such wrongful conduct with the willful purpose of
 (a) misleading, deceiving or confusing customers and the public as to the origin and
 authenticity of the goods and services offered, marketed or distributed in connection with

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Microsoft's marks, name, and imitation visual designs and (b) trading upon Microsoft's business reputation and goodwill.

- 47. Defendants' conduct constitutes (a) false designation of origin, (b) false or misleading description, and (c) false or misleading representation that the imitation visual design originate from or are authorized by Microsoft, all in violation of section 43(a) of the Lanham Trademark Act, set forth at 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 48. Defendants' wrongful conduct is likely to continue unless restrained and enjoined.
- 49. As a result of defendants' wrongful conduct, Microsoft has suffered and will continue to suffer substantial losses, including, but not limited to, damage to its business reputation and goodwill.
- 50. Microsoft is entitled to injunctive relief enjoining defendants' wrongful conduct pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), and to an order impounding all imitation visual designs being used, offered, advertised, marketed, installed or distributed by defendants. Microsoft has no adequate remedy at law for defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things; (a) Microsoft's marks, names, and visual designs are unique and valuable property, which have no readily determinable market value; (b) defendants' advertising, marketing, installation or distribution of imitation visual designs constitutes harm to Microsoft's business reputation and goodwill such that Microsoft could not be made whole by any monetary award; and (c) defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting damage to Microsoft, is continuing.
- 51. Microsoft is also entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE RELIEF - 11

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Constructive Trust Upon Illegal Profits)

- 52. Microsoft repeats and incorporates by this reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 51, inclusive.
- 53. Defendants' acts and conduct constitute deceptive, fraudulent, and wrongful conduct in the nature of passing off the infringing software as approved or authorized by Microsoft.
- 54. By virtue of defendants' wrongful acts and conduct, defendants have illegally received money and profits that rightfully belong to Microsoft.
- 55. Microsoft is also entitled, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) and 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), to recover all profits of defendants that are attributable to their acts of infringement or violations thereof.
- 56. Upon information and belief, defendants hold the illegally received money and profits in the form of bank accounts, real property, and personal property (including motor vehicles) that can be located and traced.
- 57. Defendants hold the money and profits they illegally received as constructive trustee for the benefit of Microsoft.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Accounting)

- 58. Microsoft repeats and incorporates by this reference each and every allegation as set forth in paragraphs 1 through 57, inclusive.
- 59. Microsoft is entitled, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) and 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), to recover all profits of defendants that are attributable to their acts of infringement or violations thereof.
- 60. The amount of money due from defendants to Microsoft is unknown to Microsoft and cannot be ascertained without a detailed accounting by defendants of the

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precise number of units of infringing material offered for distribution and distributed by defendants.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Microsoft respectfully requests judgment as follows:

- 1. That the Court enter a judgment against defendants finding that they have:
 - a. willfully infringed Microsoft's rights in federally registered copyrights;
- b. willfully infringed Microsoft's rights in federally registered trademarks and/or service mark;
- c. committed and is committing acts of false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, and false or misleading representation against Microsoft; and
- d. otherwise injured the business reputation and business of Microsoft by the acts and conduct set forth in this Complaint;
- 2. That the Court issue permanent injunctive relief against defendants, and that defendants, their agents, representatives, servants, employees, attorneys, successors and assigns, and all others in active concert or participation with defendants, be enjoined and restrained from:
- a. imitating, copying or making any other infringing use or infringing distribution of the software and/or materials protected by Microsoft's copyrights, registered trademarks, and/or service mark;
- b. manufacturing, assembling, producing, distributing, offering for distribution, circulating, selling, offering for sale, advertising, importing, promoting or displaying any software, item or thing bearing any simulation, reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable imitation of software, item or thing protected by Microsoft's copyrights, registered trademarks, and/or service mark;
 - c. using any simulation, reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE RELIEF - 12

imitation of Microsoft's registered copyrights, registered trademarks, and/or service mark, in connection with the manufacture, assembly, production, distribution, offering for distribution, circulation, sale, offering for sale, import, advertisement, promotion or display of any software program, item, and/or thing not authorized or licensed by Microsoft;

- d. using any false designation of origin or false or misleading description or false or misleading representation that can or is likely to lead the trade or public erroneously to believe that any software program, item or thing has been manufactured, assembled, produced, distributed, offered for distribution, circulation, sold, offered for sale, imported, advertised, promoted, displayed, licensed, sponsored, approved or authorized by or for Microsoft, when such is not true in fact;
- e. using reproductions, counterfeits, copies or colorable imitations of Microsoft's copyrighted and trademark protected software and other materials in the distribution, offering for distribution, circulating, sale, offering for sale, advertising, importing, promoting or displaying of any merchandise not authorized or licensed by Microsoft;
- f. using the names, logos, or other variations thereof, of any of Microsoft's copyright and/or trademark-protected software in any of the defendants' trade or corporate names;
- g. engaging in any other activity constituting an infringement of any of Microsoft's trademarks, service mark, and/or copyrights or of Microsoft's rights in or right to use or to exploit, these trademarks, service mark, and/or copyrights; and
- h. assisting, aiding or abetting any other person or business entity in engaging in or performing any of the activities referred to in subparagraphs a through g above.
- 3. That the Court enter an order impounding all unauthorized reproductions of infringing Microsoft software and/or materials—including Internet website depictions—

bearing any of Microsoft's trademarks or service mark or any Microsoft documentation or packaging, and any related items, including business records, that are in defendants' possession or under defendants' control, and ordering the remedial destruction of all impounded items.

- 4. That the Court enter an order declaring that defendants hold in trust, as constructive trustee for the benefit of Microsoft, all "profits" received by defendants from their distribution or sale of counterfeit and infringing Microsoft software and/or materials, and issue temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining and restraining defendants and their agents from transferring, concealing or dissipating all profits and assets acquired in whole or in part with those profits.
- 5. That the Court enter an order requiring defendants to provide Microsoft a full and complete accounting of all profits received by defendants from their distribution or sale of counterfeit and infringing Microsoft software and/or materials, and of any other amounts due and owing to Microsoft as a result of defendants' illegal activities.
- 6. That the Court order defendants to pay Microsoft's general, special, actual, and statutory damages, including defendants' profits, for defendants' willful infringement of Microsoft's copyrights, registered trademarks, and/or service mark.
- 7. That the Court order defendants to pay to Microsoft the costs of this action and the reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by Microsoft in prosecuting this action.
- 8. That the Court grant to Microsoft such other and additional relief as is just and proper.

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DATED this 19th day of October, 2007.

KIRKPATRICK & LOCKHART PRESTON GATES ELLIS LLP

By

David A. Bateman, wsbA # 14262
Alex Wagner wsbA # 36856
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Microsoft Corporation

EXHIBIT 1

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION



OFFICIAL SEAL

This Certificate issued under the seal of the Copyright Office in accordance with title 17, United States Code, attests that registration has been made for the work identified below. The information on this certificate has been made a part of the Copyright Office records.

Marybeth Peters

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
United States of America

FORM TX

For a Nondramatic Literary Work UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE



TX 5-837-613

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION

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*37 U.S.C. § 505(e) Any person who innearingly makes a take representation of a material fact in the application for copyright registration provided for by section 409, or in any written statement filed is connection with the application, shall be sined not more than \$2,000

December 1990—65,000

**B GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1998-454-67860,050

EXHIBIT 2

Int. Cls.: 9 and 42

Prior U.S. Cls.: 26, 38 and 101

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 1,200,236 Registered Jul. 6, 1982

TRADEMARK SERVICE MARK Principal Register

MICROSOFT

Microsoft (partnership) Suite 819 10800 NE. 8th Bellevue, Wash. 98004

For: COMPUTER PROGRAMS, in CLASS 9 (U.S. Cls. 26 and 38).

First use Nov. 12, 1975; in commerce Nov. 12, 1975.

For: COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SER-

VICES, in CLASS 42 (U.S. Cl. 101).

First use Nov. 12, 1975; in commerce Nov. 12, 1975.

Ser. No. 236,080, filed Oct. 22, 1979.

B. H. VERTIZ, Primary Examiner

CHERYL LYNNE HENDERSON, Examiner

EXHIBIT 3

Int. Cl.: 16

Prior U.S. Cl.: 38

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 1,256,083 Registered Nov. 1, 1983

TRADEMARK Principal Register

MICROSOFT

Microsoft Corporation (Washington corporation) 10700 Northup Way Bellevue, Wash. 98004

For: COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFT-WARE MANUALS; NEWSLETTER FEATUR-ABOUT INFORMATION COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE AND GENER-AL INFORMATION RELATING TO COMPUT-ERS FOR MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND USERS OF COMPUTERS AND COMPUT-ER SOFTWARE; AND COMPUTER DOCUMEN-TATION-NAMELY, REFERENCE, USER, INSTRUCTIONAL, AND GENERAL UTILITIES MANUALS AND DATA SHEETS FOR COM-PUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE USERS, in CLASS 16 (U.S. Cl. 38).

First use Nov. 1975; in commerce Nov. 1975.

Ser. No. 373,992, filed Jul. 12, 1982.

J. H. WEBB, Examining Attorney

EXHIBIT 4

Int. Cl.: 9

Prior U.S. Cls.: 21, 23, 26, 36, and 38

Reg. No. 2,046,526

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Mar. 18, 1997

TRADEMARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER

FRONTPAGE

VERMEER TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (DELA-WARE CORPORATION) 725 CONCORD AVENUE CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138

FOR: COMPUTER AUTHORING SOFTWARE FOR USE ON COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS, NAMELY, SOFTWARE FOR CREATING, EDITING AND DELIVERING TEXTUAL AND GRAPHIC INFORMATION, LOCALLY

AND REMOTELY, AND INSTRUCTION MANUALS SOLD AS A UNIT, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

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