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18 19 20 21 22	INTR	11) BREACH OF CONTRACT 12) BREACH OF CONTRACT r "plaintiff") hereby alleges as follows: CODUCTION supply and an extravagant lifestyle, former pop star
232425262728	Michael Jackson copied some of Max Bialystock's footwork from "The Producers" and sold the same extremely valuable, exclusive rights to merchandise his name and likeness, twice. The second buyer, plaintiff Dieter Wiesner's ("Weisner," or "plaintiff") predecessor-in-interest, MJ Net Entertainment, AG ("MJ Net"), initially paid Jackson more than \$7.4 million, based on Jackson's false assurances that he owned the rights, was free to sell them, and would do his utmost	
	COMPLAINT	

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to help exploit them for maximum profits.

- Inevitably, the first buyer staked its claim. Instead of returning the money he had accepted under false pretenses, Jackson persuaded MJ Net to contribute another \$1.6 million to Jackson so he could buy out the first buyer, by giving MJ Net further assurances of a long and profitable partnership. Having accepted \$9 million from MJ Net, Jackson continued in the mold of the hapless Bialystock, guaranteeing the rights to his name and likeness yielded little income by refusing to cooperate and actually interfering with MJ Net's merchandising efforts.
- 3. Meanwhile, as he does periodically, Jackson fired several of his primary advisers. Jackson implored Wiesner to step in and replace them, promising to compensate Wiesner generously as soon as his severe cash flow problems abated. Wiesner accepted. During the next year, Wiesner devoted his time and attention exclusively to managing Jackson's business affairs and personal life. Through Wiesner's tireless efforts, Jackson's financial condition, including his cash flow, improved dramatically.
- 4 Then the grand jury in Santa Barbara indicted Jackson. Jackson changed advisors again, rudely and abruptly dismissing Wiesner. True to form, Jackson never paid Wiesner for the countless hours he spent rescuing Jackson from the brink of financial disaster.
- 5. The show is over. Jackson now must repay the millions of dollars he accepted for rights he did not own, compensate Wiesner for the substantial lost profits that resulted from his failure to deliver the rights and cooperate in exploiting them, and fairly compensate Wiesner for Wiesner's valuable and successful management services.

THE PARTIES

- 6. Wiesner is and at certain times material herein has been an individual residing at certain times in Germany and at certain times in the State of California. Wiesner has at all times material herein been a managing agent of MJ Net.
- 7. Defendant Michael Jackson ("MJ" or "Jackson") is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in Santa Barbara County, California. MJ once was an internationally famous pop star.
 - 8. On information and belief, defendant Triumph International, Inc. ("Triumph") is a

corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California.

- 9. On information and belief, MJ is and at all times material herein has been the President and sole shareholder of Triumph.
- 10. Plaintiff sues Does 1 through 10, inclusive, herein under fictitious names. Plaintiff does not know their true names and capacities. When plaintiff ascertains the Doe defendants' true names and capacities, plaintiff will amend this complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein. On information and belief each defendant named herein as a Doe acted with the other defendants and is responsible for the damages to plaintiffs herein alleged. Each reference in this complaint to defendants, or to any of them, also refers to all defendants sued under fictitious names.
- 11. On information and belief at all times material herein each of the defendants was the agent and employee of the other defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting within the course and scope of such agency and employment.
- 12. On information and belief, at all times material herein, Triumph was MJ's alter ego, and there exists and has existed at all times material herein a unity of interest and ownership between them, such that any separateness between them has ceased to exist, and that Triumph is a mere shell, instrumentality and conduit through which MJ has at all times material herein carried out its business, exercising complete control and dominance over Triumph such that any individuality or separateness of Triumph and MJ has ceased to exist.
- 13. Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of Triumph as an entity distinct from MJ would permit an abuse of the corporate privilege and would sanction fraud and promote injustice. In this complaint, references to "Jackson" include MJ individually and MJ and Triumph collectively.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract)

14. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 13, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.

- 15. On or about September 30, 2000, MJ Net and Jackson entered into a written Merchandise Licensing Agreement (the "Agreement"), pursuant to which Jackson granted MJ Net the sole and exclusive right to exploit name(s), symbols, approved logos, trademarks, designs, approved likenesses and/or approved images of Jackson as an individual (the "Licensed Marks") in connection with the manufacture and distribution of any and all types of merchandise (the "Merchandise"), worldwide.
- 16. Before the commencement of this Action, MJ Net sold, assigned, and set over to Wiesner all of its right, title and interest in the Agreement, including, but not limited to, the claims, demands, obligations, recoveries and causes of action alleged in this complaint.
- 17. The Agreement provided for an initial term commencing on the first day of the month after Jackson gave MJ Net written notice that Jackson had terminated his prior merchandising agreement, which was with Signatures Network, Inc. ("Signatures") (the "Signatures Agreement").
- 18. The end of the initial term of the Agreement was December 31, 2010. The Agreement also provided for two five-year options, the first to December 31, 2015, and the second to December 31, 2020.
- 19. On or about January 8, 2001, Jackson gave MJ Net written notice of the termination of the Signatures Agreement and, therefore, that he was free to commence performance under the Agreement. In fact, Jackson knew or should have known that Signatures' position was that its agreement was not terminated, and that Signatures would take legal action against Jackson and MJ Net to preserve its rights.
- 20. The Agreement required MJ Net to pay Jackson a \$1.4 million deposit upon execution, plus initial advances totaling \$6 million.
- 21. In or about 2000 and 2001, in reliance on Jackson's representation that he intended to terminate and then had terminated the Signatures Agreement, MJ Net paid Jackson the deposit and initial advances, in the total amount of \$7.4 million. MJ Net also began arranging for sublicenses with third parties for use of the Licensed Marks.
 - 22. On or about April 25, 2001, the parties entered into a written amendment to the

Agreement, pursuant to which Jackson agreed to repay MJ Net, upon termination of the Agreement, any and all initial advances that MJ Net had paid Jackson under the Agreement that were unrecouped. References below to the "Agreement" include the April 25, 2001 amendment. Virtually all of the advances are unrecouped.

- 23. On or about July 26, 2001, Signatures sued MJ Net in San Francisco Superior Court. Signatures alleged that its merchandising agreement with Jackson was still in effect, and that it owned the exclusive right to exploit the Licensed Marks.
- 24. On or about November 15, 2001, Signatures sued Jackson in San Francisco Superior Court, California, alleging similar claims.
- 25. MJ Net performed all conditions, covenants and promises required on its part to be performed under the Agreement, except those that Jackson waived or that were rendered impossible to perform.
- 26. Jackson purported to terminate the Agreement in or about November 2002. From and after November 2002, Jackson breached the Agreement by failing to provide to MJ Net the opportunity and unencumbered right to exploit the Licensed Marks, failing to cooperate in any efforts of MJ Net to exploit the Licensed Marks, and failing to repay MJ Net the \$6 million in initial advances that MJ Net paid under the Agreement.
- As a result of Jackson's breach of the Agreement, plaintiff has suffered damages in at least the amount of (1) the \$1.4 million deposit; (2) the \$6 million in initial advances; and (3) lost profits from the exploitation of the Licensed Marks in an amount to be proved at trial, but which plaintiff is informed and believes is in excess of \$50,000,000.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Fraud)

- 28. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 27, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.
- 29. When Jackson entered into the Agreement, he had no intention of performing his obligations thereunder, including his obligations to repay the deposit and initial advances, to grant MJ Net unencumbered merchandising rights, and to assist and cooperate in MJ Net's exploitation

1 of those rights.

30. Jackson entered into the Agreement, and falsely told MJ Net that he had terminated the Signatures Agreement and was free to commence performance under the Agreement, with the intent to induce MJ Net to pay him the \$1.4 million deposit and \$6 million in initial advances for which the Agreement provided.

- When MJ Net and Jackson entered into the Agreement, and when Jackson made the misrepresentations and took the actions herein alleged, MJ Net was ignorant of Jackson's secret intention not to perform and of the falsity of Jackson's representations that he had terminated the Signatures Agreement.
- 32. From and after when Jackson entered into the Agreement, until at least the end of 2003, Jackson and his attorneys, including Brian Wolf ("Wolf"), continued to represent to MJ Net, including Wiesner, orally and in writing that Jackson intended to assure that MJ Net received all of the rights and benefits it had under the Agreement, including repayment of the initial advances and the opportunity to earn millions of dollars in profits from exploiting the Licensed Marks.
- 33. For example, as more fully alleged below, in November 2002, Wolf told Wiesner that Jackson intended to give MJ Net the opportunity to exploit the Licensed Marks, and thereby to recoup the millions of dollars MJ Net had paid Jackson, and earn additional millions of dollars in profits. Wolf reaffirmed that representation in writing in January 2003, by transmitting a new proposed merchandising agreement to MJ Net, also as more fully alleged below. In addition, throughout 2003 MJ repeatedly told Wiesner that Jackson would abide by his promises to repay MJ Net and make sure that MJ Net profited from exploiting the Licensed Marks.
- 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that, when Jackson gave MJ Net written notice of the termination of the Signatures Agreement and, therefore, the commencement of the term of the Agreement, Jackson knew or should have known that Signatures took the position that the Signatures Agreement was not terminated, and that Signatures would commence litigation against MJ Net if it attempted to exploit the Licensed Marks.
 - 35. When Signatures sued MJ Net in June 2002, and until at least November 2002, MJ

and his attorneys told plaintiff and MJ Net that the suit was utterly without merit, that Jackson would take care of it, and that Wiesner had no reason for concern.

- 36. As a proximate result of Jackson's fraudulent conduct, plaintiff has suffered damages in at least the amount of (1) the \$1.4 million deposit; (2) the \$6 million in initial advances; and (3) lost profits from the exploitation of the Licensed Marks in an amount to be proved at trial, but which plaintiff is informed and believes is in excess of \$50,000,000.
- 37. Jackson acted in willful and conscious disregard of MJ Net's rights and interests with the intent to benefit himself, while subjecting MJ Net to cruel and unjust hardship and harm, with the intent to defraud MJ Net and deprive it of its rights, thereby entitling MJ Net to an award of punitive damages against Jackson, in order to punish him and deter similar misconduct in the future.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Negligent Misrepresentation)

- 38. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 37, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.
- 39. When Jackson represented that he had terminated the Signatures Agreement and was free to commence performance under the Agreement, he had no reasonable ground for believing his statements to be accurate and truthful.
- 40. As a proximate result of Jackson's misrepresentations that he had terminated the Signatures Agreement and was free to commence performance under the Agreement, plaintiff has suffered damages in at least the amount of (1) the \$1.4 million deposit; (2) the \$6 million in initial advances; and (3) lost profits from the exploitation of the Licensed Marks in an amount to be proved at trial, but which plaintiff is informed and believes is in excess of \$50,000,000.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Rescission)

- 41. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 40, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.
 - 42. In or about early November, 2002, Wolf informed Wiesner that Signatures was

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threatening to take MJ's deposition, that MJ was distraught at the prospect of having to submit to a deposition, and that MJ was willing to do anything and everything necessary to avoid it.

- 43. Wolf told Wiesner that, in order to avoid the deposition and resolve Signatures' claims so that MJ Net could begin utilizing the Licensed Marks unencumbered, MJ had instructed him to settle Signatures' claims. Wolf told Wiesner that he had drafted a Settlement and Release Agreement among Jackson, MJ Net, and Signatures (the "Settlement") for that purpose.
- 44. Wolf promised Wiesner that, if MJ Net executed the Settlement, Jackson would enter into a new merchandising agreement with MJ Net, and MJ Net would recoup the millions of dollars it had paid Jackson, and have the opportunity to earn additional millions of dollars in profits from exploiting MJ's name and likeness. MJ Net is informed and believes that Wolf made those representations pursuant to MJ's express instructions.
- 45. On or about November 25, 2002, in reliance on Wolf's representations on behalf of Jackson, Wiesner, on behalf of MJ Net, signed the Settlement. The Settlement contained a provision that confirmed Wolf's representations that Jackson intended to enter into a new merchandising agreement with MJ Net, and that contained an agreement to consider the advances paid under the Agreement as advances paid under the new agreement. The provision required Jackson to negotiate a new merchandising agreement with MJ Net in good faith. The Settlement also contained a release that Jackson has asserted released him from his obligations under the Agreement, including his obligation to repay the \$7.4 million that MJ Net had paid him.
- 46. Jackson and his attorneys implored Wiesner to sign the settlement immediately so that MJ could avoid his deposition. Therefore, in further reliance on Wolf's representations, and due to the urgent need to save MJ from having to sit for a deposition, Wiesner executed the Settlement on behalf of MJ Net.
- 47. The Settlement required MJ Net to pay Signatures \$600,000, and Jackson to pay Signatures \$1 million.
- 48. At Jackson's urgent request, MJ Net paid Signatures Jackson's \$1 million, plus the \$600,000 it was to pay.
 - 49. On or about January 14, 2003, Wolf sent MJ Net a proposed Merchandising

License Agreement.

- 50. Jackson never intended to negotiate or enter into another merchandising agreement with MJ Net. Therefore, when MJ discovered that Wolf had sent a proposed agreement to MJ Net, he immediately fired Wolf and his other lawyers who had worked on the proposed agreement.
- 51. When MJ, through his attorney, made the representations alleged above, MJ Net did not know the representations were false, but believed them to be true and reasonably relied on them. MJ Net's reliance on the representations was reasonable based on Wolf's good reputation and MJ's stature and friendship with Wiesner.
- 52. MJ Net has suffered and will continue to suffer substantial harm and injury under the Settlement if it is not rescinded. The consideration for MJ Net's entry into the Settlement was that MJ Net would receive credit for the monies it had already paid Jackson; and negotiation of a new merchandising agreement that would replace the Agreement, compensate MJ Net for the \$7.4 million it had already paid Jackson, and provide an opportunity to exploit the Licensed Marks.

 Jackson has deprived MJ Net of that consideration.
- 53. In addition, MJ Net would not have entered into the Settlement or paid Signatures \$1 million on behalf of Jackson had it known that Jackson did not intend to compensate MJ Net for the monies MJ Net had paid Jackson under the Agreement, and that Wolf's representations that Jackson intended to negotiate in good faith and enter into a new merchandising agreement with MJ Net, were false.
- 54. Plaintiff intends service of the summons and complaint in this action to serve as notice of rescission of the Settlement based on a failure of consideration and/or Jackson's fraudulent inducement of MJ Net to enter into the Agreement, and hereby demands that Jackson restore to plaintiff MJ Net's rights and benefits under the Agreement, plus the \$1.6 million that MJ Net paid Signatures.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Fraud)

55. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 54, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.

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56. As a proximate result of Jackson's fraud and deceit and the facts alleged in the preceding cause of action, plaintiff has suffered damages in at least the amounts of (1) \$7.4 million due from Jackson to MJ Net under the Agreement; (2) \$1.6 million that MJ Net paid Signatures; and (3) an amount to be proved at trial for loss of the opportunity to exploit the Licensed Marks, in an amount that plaintiff is informed and believes exceeds \$50,000,000.

57. Jackson acted in willful and conscious disregard of MJ Net's rights and interests with the intent to benefit himself, while subjecting MJ Net to cruel and unjust hardship and harm, with the intent to defraud MJ Net and deprive it of its rights, thereby entitling MJ Net to an award of punitive damages against Jackson, in order to punish him and deter similar misconduct in the future.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract)

- 58. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 57, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.
- 59. MJ Net has performed all conditions, covenants and promises required on its part to be performed under the Settlement, except those that Jackson has waived or that were rendered impossible to perform.
- 60. Jackson breached the Settlement by failing to negotiate in good faith a replacement merchandising agreement with MJ Net.
- As a result of Jackson's breach of the Agreement, plaintiff has suffered damages in at least the amount of (1) \$7.4 million due from Jackson to MJ Net under the Agreement; (2) \$1.6 million that MJ Net paid Signatures; and (3) in an amount to be proved at trial, but which plaintiff is informed and believes exceeds \$50,000,000.00 for loss of the opportunity to exploit the Licensed Marks.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract)

62. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 61, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.

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1	obligation to provide services in connection with the exploitation of MJ's name and likeness. The	
2	MJL Agreement defined "Effective Date" as June 20, 2002.	
3	73. Backer performed all conditions, covenants and promises required on his part to be	
4	performed under the Agreement, except those that Jackson waived or that were rendered	
5	impossible to perform.	
6	74. Jackson failed and refused to transfer any licensing or other rights to MJL.	
7	75. As a result of Jackson's breach of the MJL Agreement, plaintiff has suffered	
8	damages in at least the amounts of (1) \$7.4 million due from Jackson to MJ Net under the	
9	Agreement; (2) \$1.6 million that MJ Net paid Signatures; and (3) in an amount to be proved at	
10	trial for loss of the opportunity to exploit the Licensed Marks, which plaintiff is informed and	
11	believes exceeds \$50,000,000.	
12	TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
13	(Declaratory Relief)	
14	76. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 75, inclusive	
15	above, as though fully set forth.	
16	77. An actual controversy of justiciable nature has arisen between plaintiff and	
17	Jackson, in that plaintiff contends that Jackson is contractually bound to perform his obligations	
18	under the MJ Net and/or MJL Agreements and, plaintiff is informed and believes, Jackson claims	
19	he is not.	
20	78. A judicial declaration of the parties' rights under the MJ Net and MJL Agreements	
21	is therefore necessary.	
22	ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
23	(Breach of Contract)	
24	79. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 78, inclusive	
25	above, as though fully set forth.	
26	80. On or about October 17, 2003, pursuant to a Written Consent of the members of	
27	MJL, the members appointed Wiesner to serve as Chief Executive Officer of MJL "to serve until a	
28	successor is elected and qualified or until his earlier resignation or removal or his office is	
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COMPLAINT

declared vacant" (the "Wiesner/MJL Agreement").

- 81. As an inducement for Wiesner to accept the position of CEO of MJL, Jackson orally agreed to pay Wiesner a salary of \$15,000 per month, plus \$10,000 per month for expenses.
- 82. Jackson met his salary and expense obligations to Wiesner until Summer 2004. Since Summer 2004, Jackson has failed and refused to meet those obligations, and has communicated his intent not to honor them in the future. Had Jackson met and continued to meet his obligations under the Wiesner/MJL Agreement, Wiesner would have continued as CEO for at least the ten-year term of the MJL Agreement.
- 83. As a result of Jackson's breach of the Wiesner/MJL agreement, Wiesner has suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proved at trial, but which Wiesner is informed and believes exceeds \$2.7 million.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract)

- 84. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 83, inclusive above, as though fully set forth.
- 85. In or about early 2002, MJ orally retained Wiesner to manage his business and personal affairs. MJ promised to compensate Wiesner fairly once MJ's severe cash flow situation improved, based on the amounts paid for similarly situated personal managers in the entertainment industry. Entertainers of MJ's stature generally pay similarly situated personal managers approximately \$100,000 per month. In or about early 2003, MJ gave Wiesner a Power of Attorney to act on his behalf and Wiesner became MJ's full time manager.
- 86. Wiesner's services included, without limitation, assisting in the exploitation of the recording entitled "What More Can I Give," advising MJ on and implementing two highly profitable television specials, introducing MJ to investors for his projects, overseeing professional advisors and employees, arranging meetings with highly placed individuals, such as Nelson Mandela and Kofi Annan, assisting in the creation of MJ's 10-year plan, "MJ Universe," and other services. MJ's demands on Wiesner's time and attention intensified after the airing of the infamous Martin Bashir expose of MJ.

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