



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LookSmart, Ltd.

IN RE INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION	X : : : : X	Master File No. 21 MC 92 (SAS)
IN RE LOOKSMART, LTD. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION	X : : : : : : : : X	01 Civ. 7030 (SAS)  CONSOLIDATED AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

Plaintiffs, by their undersigned attorneys, individually and on behalf of the Class described below, upon information and belief, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation of counsel, which includes a review of public announcements made by Defendants, interviews with individuals with knowledge of the acts and practices described herein, Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings made by Defendants, press releases, and media reports, except as to Paragraph 11 applicable to the named Plaintiffs which is alleged upon personal knowledge, bring this Consolidated Amended Complaint (the "Complaint") against the Defendants named herein, and allege as follows:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is a securities class action alleging violations of the federal securities laws in connection with the initial public offering conducted on or about August 19, 1999 (the "IPO" or the "Offering") of 7,700,000 shares of LookSmart, Ltd. ("LookSmart" or the "Issuer") and the

trading of LookSmart common stock in the aftermarket from the date of the IPO through December 6, 2000, inclusive (the "Class Period").

2. In connection with the IPO, the underwriters named as Defendants herein participated in a scheme to improperly enrich themselves through the manipulation of the aftermarket trading in LookSmart common stock following the IPO.

3. In this regard, these underwriters created artificial demand for LookSmart common stock by conditioning share allocations in the IPO upon the requirement that customers agree to purchase shares of LookSmart in the aftermarket and, in some instances, to make those purchases at pre-arranged, escalating prices ("Tie-in Agreements").

4. As part of the scheme, these underwriters required their customers to repay a material portion of profits obtained from selling IPO share allocations in the aftermarket through one or more of the following types of transactions: (a) paying inflated brokerage commissions; (b) entering into transactions in otherwise unrelated securities for the primary purpose of generating commissions; and/or (c) purchasing equity offerings underwritten by these underwriters including, but not limited to, secondary (or add-on) offerings that would not be purchased but for the unlawful scheme alleged herein. (Transactions "(a)" through "(c)" above will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as "Undisclosed Compensation").

5. In connection with the IPO, LookSmart filed with the SEC a registration statement ("Registration Statement") and a prospectus ("Prospectus"). The Registration Statement and Prospectus will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Registration Statement/Prospectus." The Registration Statement/Prospectus was declared effective by the SEC on or about August 19, 1999.

6. The Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that it failed to disclose, among other things further described herein, that the underwriters named as Defendants herein had required Tie-in Agreements in allocating shares in the IPO and would receive Undisclosed Compensation in connection with the IPO.

7. As part and parcel of the scheme alleged herein, certain of the underwriters named as Defendants herein also improperly utilized their analysts, who, unbeknownst to investors, were compromised by conflicts of interest, to artificially inflate or maintain the price of LookSmart stock by issuing favorable recommendations in analyst reports.

### **JURISDICTION**

8. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") (15 U.S.C. § 77v) and Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

9. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. §77k), and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act as amended (15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5). Venue is proper in this District as the underwriters named as Defendants herein have offices in this District, conduct business in this District and many of the wrongful acts engaged in by all Defendants and alleged herein took place or originated in this District.

10. In connection with the acts alleged in the Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited

to, the mails, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities markets.

**PARTIES**

**PLAINTIFFS**

11. Plaintiffs Bernard Grizzaffi, Stanley Lindon, T. Michael Chaves and Walter Finnegan (collectively "Plaintiffs") purchased or otherwise acquired shares of LookSmart common stock traceable to the IPO, in the open market or otherwise during the Class Period, at prices that were artificially inflated by Defendants' misconduct and were damaged thereby.

**DEFENDANTS**

**THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS**

12. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the "Underwriter Defendants" section of the Master Allegations, as if set forth herein at length.

13. The following investment banking firms acted in the following capacities with respect to the Offering and substantially participated in the unlawful conduct alleged herein:

**POSITION**

**NAME OF UNDERWRITER**

LEAD MANAGER

Goldman Sachs

CO-MANAGER

BancBoston

Robertson Stephens (as successor-in-interest to BancBoston)

14. The Defendants identified in the preceding paragraph will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Underwriter Defendants."

**ADDITIONAL PERSONS**

15. At the time of the Offering, LookSmart was a Delaware corporation with its principal executive offices located in San Francisco, California. LookSmart is described in the Registration Statement/Prospectus as "a leading category-based Internet directory provider that has assembled what [the Issuer] believe[s] to be the largest collection of high-quality granular content on the Internet."

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

16. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of a class consisting of all persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired the common stock of the Issuer during the Class Period and were damaged thereby (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, Defendants' legal counsel, any entity in which any of the Defendants has a controlling interest, and the legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns of any of the Defendants.

17. Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

(a) Millions of shares of common stock were sold in the IPO and the stock was actively traded during the Class Period; and

(b) While the exact number of Class members is unknown to the Plaintiffs at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiffs believe that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Class members who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period.

18. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class have sustained damages because of Defendants' unlawful activities alleged herein. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in

class and securities litigation and intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have no interests that are contrary to or in conflict with those of the Class which Plaintiffs seek to represent.

19. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. Furthermore, since the damages suffered by individual members of the Class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it economically impracticable for the members of the Class to seek redress individually for the wrongs they have suffered.

20. The names and addresses of the record purchasers of the Issuer's common stock are available from the Issuer, its agents, and the underwriters who sold and distributed the Issuer's common stock in the IPO. Notice can be provided to Class members via a combination of published notice and first class mail using techniques and forms of notice similar to those customarily used in class actions arising under the federal securities laws.

21. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

(a) Whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' misconduct as alleged herein;

(b) Whether the Registration Statement/Prospectus omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;

(c) Whether Defendants participated in the course of conduct complained of herein;

(d) Whether, solely with respect to claims brought under the Exchange Act, the Defendants named thereunder acted with scienter; and

(e) Whether the members of the Class have sustained damages as a result of Defendants' conduct, and the proper measure of such damages.

### **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

22. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the "Introductory" section of the Master Allegations as if set forth herein at length. Plaintiffs also adopt and incorporate herein by reference the allegations set forth in the Master Allegations that specifically relate to each of the Underwriter Defendants as if set forth herein at length.

### **THE IPO**

23. LookSmart's IPO of 7,700,000 shares was priced at \$12.00 on or about August 19, 1999. The sale and distribution of this firm commitment offering was effected by an underwriting syndicate consisting of, among others, the Underwriter Defendants. Additionally, LookSmart granted the underwriting syndicate an option to purchase 1,155,000 additional shares at the initial offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions.

24. On the day of the IPO, the price of LookSmart stock shot up dramatically, trading as high as \$22.75 per share, or more than 89% above the IPO price on substantial volume. This "impressive" debut however, was not the result of normal market forces; rather, it was the result of Defendants' unlawful practices more fully described herein.

25. During the Class Period, LookSmart's common stock traded as a high as \$72.00 per share, or 500% above the IPO price.

**UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO**

26. Consistent with their conduct in other initial public offerings, as set forth in the Master Allegations, the Underwriter Defendants engaged in manipulative and/or other unlawful practices described more fully herein in connection with the LookSmart IPO.

27. Customers of each of the Underwriter Defendants, as a condition to obtaining an allocation of stock in the IPO, were required or induced to enter into Tie-in Agreements and/or pay Undisclosed Compensation.

**THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS  
WAS MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING**

28. In conducting the IPO, the Underwriter Defendants violated Regulation M promulgated pursuant to the Exchange Act. Rule 101(a) of Regulation M reads as follows:

*Unlawful Activity.* In connection with a distribution of securities, it shall be unlawful for a distribution participant or an affiliated purchaser of such person, directly or indirectly, to bid for, purchase, or attempt to induce any person to bid for or purchase, a covered security during the applicable restricted period.

17 C.F.R § 242.101.

29. As explained by the SEC's Staff Legal Bulletin No. 10, dated August 25, 2000, tie-in agreements violate Regulation M:

**Tie-in agreements are a particularly egregious form of solicited transactions prohibited by Regulation M.** As far back as 1961, the Commission addressed reports that certain dealers participating in distributions of new issues had been making allotments to their customers only if such customers agreed to make some comparable purchase in the open market after the issue was initially sold. The

Commission said that such agreements may violate the anti-manipulative provisions of the Exchange Act, particularly Rule 10b-6 (which was replaced by Rules 101 and 102 of Regulation M) under the Exchange Act, and may violate other provisions of the federal laws.

**Solicitations and tie-in agreements for aftermarket purchases are manipulative because they undermine the integrity of the market as an independent pricing mechanism for the offered security.** Solicitations for aftermarket purchases give purchasers in the offering the impression that there is a scarcity of the offered securities. This can stimulate demand and support the pricing of the offering. Moreover, traders in the aftermarket will not know that the aftermarket demand, which may appear to validate the offering price, has been stimulated by the distribution participants. Underwriters have an incentive to artificially influence aftermarket activity because they have underwritten the risk of the offering, and a poor aftermarket performance could result in reputational and subsequent financial loss. (Emphasis added).

30. In particular, the Registration Statement/Prospectus stated:

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell shares of common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock while the offering is in progress.

The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased shares sold by or for the account of this underwriter in stabilizing or short-sale covering transactions.

These activities by the underwriters may stabilize, maintain or affect the market price of the common stock. As a result, the price of the common stock may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These

transactions may be effected on the Nasdaq National Market or in the over-the-counter market.

31. The statements contained in the previous paragraph were materially false and misleading because the Underwriter Defendants required customers to commit to Tie-in Agreements and created the false appearance of demand for the stock at prices in excess of the IPO price and in violation of Regulation M. At no time did the Registration Statement/Prospectus disclose that the Underwriter Defendants would require their customers seeking to purchase IPO shares to engage in transactions causing the market price of LookSmart common stock to rise, in transactions that cannot be characterized as stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions or penalty bids.

32. Because the Undisclosed Compensation was, in reality, underwriter compensation, it was required to be disclosed in the Registration Statement/Prospectus. As Regulation S-K, Item 508 (e) provides:

Underwriter's Compensation. Provide a table that sets out the nature of the compensation and the amount of discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriter for each security and in total. The table must show the separate amounts to be paid by the company and the selling shareholders. **In addition, include in the table all other items considered by the National Association of Securities Dealers to be underwriting compensation for purposes of that Association's Rules of Fair Practice.** (Emphasis added).

33. The NASD specifically addresses what constitutes underwriting compensation in NASD Conduct Rule 2710(c)(2)(B) (formerly Article III, Section 44 of the Association's Rules of Fair Practice):

**For purposes of determining the amount of underwriting compensation, all items of value received or to be received from**

**any source** by the underwriter and related persons which are deemed to be in connection with or related to the distribution of the public offering as determined pursuant to subparagraphs (3) and (4) below shall be included. (Emphasis added).

34. NASD Conduct Rule 2710(c)(2)(c) specifically requires:

If the underwriting compensation includes items of compensation in addition to the commission or discount disclosed on the cover page of the prospectus or similar document, a footnote to the offering proceeds table on the cover of the prospectus or similar document shall include a cross-reference to the section on underwriting or distribution arrangements.

35. Contrary to applicable law, the Registration Statement/Prospectus did not set forth, by footnote or otherwise, the Undisclosed Compensation.

36. Instead, the Registration Statement/Prospectus misleadingly stated that the underwriting syndicate would receive as compensation an underwriting discount of \$0.84 per share, or a total of \$6,468,000, based on the spread between the per share proceeds to LookSmart (\$11.16) and the Offering price to the public (\$12.00 per share). This disclosure was materially false and misleading as it misrepresented underwriting compensation by failing to include Undisclosed Compensation.

37. In addition, the Registration Statement/Prospectus stated:

Shares sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus [\$12.00]. Any shares sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount...

38. The Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that in order to receive share allocations from the Underwriter Defendants in the LookSmart IPO,

customers were required to pay an amount in excess of the IPO price in the form of Undisclosed Compensation and/or Tie-in Agreements.

39. NASD Conduct Rule 2330(f) further prohibits an underwriter from sharing directly or indirectly in the profits in any account of a customer:

[N]o member or person associated with a member shall share directly or indirectly in the profits or losses in any account of a customer carried by the member or any other member.

40. The Underwriter Defendants' scheme was dependent upon customers obtaining substantial profits by selling share allocations from the IPO and paying a material portion of such profits to the Underwriter Defendants. In this regard, the Underwriter Defendants shared in their customers' profits in violation of NASD Conduct Rule 2330(f).

41. The failure to disclose the Underwriter Defendants' unlawful profit-sharing arrangement as described herein, rendered the Registration Statement/Prospectus materially false and misleading.

42. NASD Conduct Rule 2440 governs Fair Prices and Commissions and, in relevant part, provides that a member:

shall not charge his customer more than a fair commission or service charge, taking into consideration all relevant circumstances, including market conditions with respect to such security at the time of the transaction, the expense of executing the order and the value of any service he may have rendered by reason of his experience in and knowledge of such security and market therefor.

43. Guideline IM-2440 of the NASD states, in relevant part:

It shall be deemed a violation of . . . Rule 2440 for a member to enter into any transaction with a customer in any security at any price not reasonably related to the current market price of the security or to charge a commission which is not reasonable . . . . A

mark-up of 5% or even less may be considered unfair or unreasonable under the 5% policy.

44. The Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading due to its failure to disclose the material fact that the Underwriter Defendants were charging customers commissions that were unfair, unreasonable, and excessive as consideration for receiving allocations of shares in the IPO.

#### **MARKET MANIPULATION THROUGH THE USE OF ANALYSTS**

45. As demonstrated in the "Use of Analysts" section of the Master Allegations, in furtherance of their manipulative scheme, Underwriter Defendants Goldman Sachs and Robertson Stephens (BancBoston) improperly used their analysts, who suffered from conflicts of interest, to issue glowing research reports and positive recommendations at or about the expiration of the "quiet period" so as to manipulate the Issuer's aftermarket stock price.

46. On September 14, 1999, just after the expiration of the "quiet period" with respect to the LookSmart IPO, Goldman Sachs initiated coverage with a "market outperform" recommendation. On the same date, Robertson Stephens (BancBoston) initiated coverage with a "buy" recommendation.

#### **THE END OF THE CLASS PERIOD**

47. On December 6, 2000, The Wall Street Journal published an article concerning an investigation of various improper initial public offering practices.

#### **DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT ARTIFICIALLY INFLATED THE PRICE OF THE ISSUER'S STOCK**

48. Defendants' conduct alleged herein had the effect of inflating the price of the Issuer's common stock above the price that would have otherwise prevailed in a fair and open market throughout the Class Period.

**VIOLATIONS OF THE SECURITIES ACT**

**FIRST CLAIM**

**(AGAINST THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 11 RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT)**

49. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above as if set forth fully herein, except to the extent that any such allegation may be deemed to sound in fraud.

50. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO against the Underwriter Defendants.

51. As set forth above, the Registration Statement, when it became effective, contained untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

52. Each of the Underwriter Defendants is liable as an underwriter in connection with the IPO.

53. The Defendants named in this Claim are liable to Plaintiffs and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO.

54. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO are entitled to damages pursuant to Section 11.

55. This Claim was brought within one year after discovery of the untrue statements and omissions in the Registration Statement, or after such discovery should have been made by the exercise of reasonable diligence, and within three years after the Issuer's common stock was first bona fide offered to the public.

**VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE ACT**

**APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE:  
FRAUD-ON-THE-MARKET DOCTRINE**

56. Plaintiffs will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the fraud-on-the-market doctrine in that:

(a) Defendants named under Claims brought pursuant to the Exchange Act made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period regarding the Issuer as alleged herein;

(b) The omissions and misrepresentations were material;

(c) Following the IPO and continuing throughout the Class Period, the Issuer's stock was traded on a developed national stock exchange, namely the NASDAQ National Market, which is an open and efficient market;

(d) The Issuer filed periodic reports with the SEC;

(e) The Issuer was followed by numerous securities analysts;

(f) The market rapidly assimilated information about the Issuer which was publicly available and communicated by the foregoing means and that information was promptly reflected in the price of the Issuer's common stock; and

(g) The misrepresentations and omissions and the manipulative conduct alleged herein would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Issuer's common stock.

**THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS ACTED WITH SCIENTER**

57. As alleged herein, the Underwriter Defendants acted with scienter in that they: (a) knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts and practices and a course of conduct which had the effect of artificially inflating the price of the Issuer's common stock in the aftermarket; (b) knowingly or recklessly disregarded that the Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth herein was materially false and misleading; and/or (c) knowingly or recklessly misused their analysts in connection with the analyst reports.

58. In addition, each of the Underwriter Defendants violated the federal securities laws as they sold the Issuer's shares in and/or after the IPO and/or recommended the Issuer's stock while in possession of material, non-public information which they failed to disclose.

59. As evidenced by the public statements of CSFB published by The Wall Street Journal on or about June 29, 2001, the practices employed by the Underwriter Defendants in connection with public offerings complained of herein were widespread throughout the financial underwriting community. In this regard, CSFB, which recently settled regulatory claims of misconduct concerning its initial public offering allocation practices, stated during the pendency of

the government's investigation, "[w]e continue to believe our [initial public offering] allocation policies are consistent with those employed by others in the industry."

60. The Underwriter Defendants knew from their direct participation in the manipulation of the IPO, or recklessly disregarded as a result of their experience with other manipulated offerings as set forth in the "Matrix" section of the Master Allegations, that the manipulations alleged herein were taking place with respect to the IPO and were not disclosed.

61. As required by NASD Conduct Rule 3010(c), each of the Underwriter Defendants had in place compliance procedures so as to better inform itself whether it was acting in the unlawful manner alleged herein.

62. Senior management of each of the Underwriter Defendants had regular access to and received timely written reports tracking the account activity of each of its customers. By comparing the ratio of brokerage firm commission income per account with the amount of dollars invested by such account that received allocations of shares in the IPO, senior management knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that such commissions were disproportionately high relative to that customer's total investment and imposed on management a duty of inquiry as is customary in the industry. Such inquiry would have revealed the illegal practices described herein. Any failure to conduct such inquiry was, at the very least, reckless and further demonstrates that the Underwriter Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded the misconduct alleged herein.

63. Certain of the Underwriter Defendants also had the motive and opportunity to engage in the wrongful conduct described herein for the following reasons, among others:

(a) Such conduct increased the likelihood that the Issuer would retain certain of the Underwriter Defendants to undertake future investment banking services such as public

offerings of equity or debt securities, financial consulting, and possible future acquisitions, thus permitting the Underwriter Defendants to receive additional fees in connection with those services. (See "Additional Investment Banking Business" section of the Master Allegations).

(b) Such conduct increased the likelihood of attracting the business of new issuers for the underwriting of initial and secondary public offerings, as well as debt and convertible offerings, and related investment banking fees, while simultaneously sustaining and/or enhancing their reputations as investment banks. (See "Attracting New Investment Banking Clients" section of the Master Allegations).

(c) The Undisclosed Compensation of the Underwriter Defendants was directly proportional to the amount of the aftermarket price increase achieved by the manipulative scheme as their customers were required to pay a percentage of their profits. The larger the profits, the greater the payment. (See "Maximizing Undisclosed Compensation" section of the Master Allegations).

(d) Certain of the Underwriter Defendants' analysts were motivated to and did issue favorable recommendations for companies they covered because their compensation was, at least in part, tied to the amount of investment banking fees received by their respective firms in connection with financial services provided to such companies. (See "Analyst Compensation" section of the Master Allegations).

(e) Certain of the Underwriter Defendants' analysts were further motivated to and did issue favorable recommendations because they personally owned pre-IPO stock in companies they were recommending. (See "Personal Investments of Analysts" section of the Master Allegations).

**SECOND CLAIM**

**(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5  
THEREUNDER AGAINST THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS  
BASED UPON DECEPTIVE AND MANIPULATIVE PRACTICES  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO)**

64. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for the Claim brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

65. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Class against the Underwriter Defendants. This Claim is based upon the deceptive and manipulative practices of the Underwriter Defendants.

66. During the Class Period, the Underwriter Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (a) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiffs and other members of the Class by means of material misstatements and omissions, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price and trading volume of the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiffs and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire the Issuer's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, the Underwriter Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

67. The Underwriter Defendants employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud and/or engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the Plaintiffs and other members of the Class in an effort to inflate and artificially maintain high market prices for the Issuer's common stock in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange

Act and Rule 10b-5. The Underwriter Defendants are sued as primary participants in the unlawful conduct charged herein.

68. The Underwriter Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal their unlawful practices and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

69. The Underwriter Defendants had actual knowledge of or recklessly disregarded the existence of the Tie-in Agreements, the requirement that customers pay Undisclosed Compensation and the manipulations alleged herein.

70. Each of the Underwriter Defendants held itself out as an NASD member and was required to observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade (NASD Conduct Rule 2110). The Underwriter Defendants owed to Plaintiffs and other members of the Class the duty to conduct the IPO and the trading of the Issuer's common stock in a fair, efficient and unmanipulated manner.

71. By virtue of the foregoing, the Underwriter Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

72. As a result of the manipulative conduct set forth herein, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby.

### **THIRD CLAIM**

#### **(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5 THEREUNDER AGAINST THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS BASED UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS**

**AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS )**

73. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for the Claim brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

74. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Class against the Underwriter Defendants. This Claim is based upon materially false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts made by the Underwriter Defendants during the Class Period.

75. The Underwriter Defendants: (a) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the Plaintiffs and other members of the Class in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

76. During the Class Period, the Underwriter Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (a) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiffs and other members of the Class, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of and demand for the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiffs and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire the Issuer's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful course of conduct, the Underwriter Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

77. The Underwriter Defendants, directly and indirectly, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal material information as set forth more particularly

herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

78. The Underwriter Defendants, either directly or through their designated representatives, prepared and reviewed of the Registration Statement/Prospectus. In addition, the Underwriter Defendants had access to drafts of the Registration Statement/Prospectus prior to the filing of said document with the SEC and the dissemination to the public.

79. The material misrepresentations and/or omissions were made knowingly or recklessly and for the purpose and effect of, *inter alia*: (a) securing and concealing the Tie-in Agreements; (b) securing and concealing the Undisclosed Compensation; and/or (c) concealing that certain of the Underwriter Defendants and their analysts who reported on the Issuer's stock had material conflicts of interest.

80. As a result of making affirmative statements in the Registration Statement/Prospectus, or otherwise, or participating in the making of such affirmative statements, the Underwriter Defendants had a duty to speak fully and truthfully regarding such representations and to promptly disseminate any other information necessary to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

81. The Underwriter Defendants also had a duty to disclose the material, non-public information complained of herein or to abstain from selling the Issuer's common stock in the IPO, and/or trading or recommending the Issuer's stock while in possession of such information.

82. By reason of the foregoing, the Underwriter Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

83. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information described above, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period without knowledge of the fraud alleged herein at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the Class, pray for judgment as follows:


- A. Declaring this action to be a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and certifying Plaintiffs as class representatives of the Class and counsel as class counsel;
- B. Awarding damages to Plaintiffs and the Class;
- C. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' and experts' witness fees and other costs;
- D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury.

DATED: April 19, 2002

**MILBERG WEISS BERSHAD HYNES  
& LERACH LLP**

By: 

Melvyn I. Weiss (MW-1392)  
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