

2. The charges, however, were false, malicious, and entirely fabricated. Professor Xi did not share with Chinese entities any information about the pocket heater as alleged in the Indictment. That allegation resulted directly from the actions of the lead case agent, defendant FBI Special Agent Andrew Haugen, who intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly made false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in his reports, affidavits, and other communications with federal prosecutors, thereby initiating a malicious prosecution of Professor Xi.

3. Before the Indictment was sought and returned, defendant Haugen knew that Professor Xi did not share with scientific colleagues in China information about the “pocket heater,” but, rather, that Professor Xi only discussed technology Professor Xi invented and published. Similarly, and despite his representations to the contrary, defendant Haugen knew that the STI pocket heater was not a revolutionary device, and that its technology was publicly available.

4. Defendant Haugen falsely informed federal prosecutors that Professor Xi’s interactions with scientific colleagues in China were for a sinister and illicit purpose. But, as defendant Haugen knew, the interactions Professor Xi had with Chinese colleagues were legitimate normal academic collaborations and were not part of any unlawful scheme to enrich himself. Further, as defendant Haugen knew, academic collaborations with Chinese scientists are encouraged by the federal government.

5. The basis of the prosecution of Professor Xi was false and collapsed by its own wrongful weight, with the Indictment against Professor Xi being dismissed on the government’s motion on September 18, 2015.

6. This is an action brought under the United States Constitution pursuant to *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), for the defendants' malicious prosecution of Professor Xi in violation of the Fourth Amendment; unlawful search and seizure of Professor Xi's home, private papers, information, communications, and belongings in violation of Professor Xi's Fourth Amendment rights; and racial and ethnic profiling in violation of Professor Xi's Equal Protection and Due Process rights.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Complaint under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the United States Constitution and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

8. Venue is properly with this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b) as the prosecution of Professor Xi occurred in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the defendants' acts that are the subject of this Complaint occurred in this District.

III. PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi was born and educated in China, but has resided in the United States since 1989 and was at all times relevant to this complaint a naturalized United States Citizen and a resident of Penn Valley, Pennsylvania.

10. Defendant Andrew Haugen was at all times relevant to this Complaint a Special Agent employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and assigned to Chinese counterintelligence. Upon information and belief he started his employment with the FBI in approximately 2011 and is stationed out of a field office located in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He is sued in his individual capacity.

11. Defendant(s) John Doe(s) were at all times relevant to this Complaint federal law enforcement agents, supervisors, and other officials who participated in the investigation and

prosecution of Professor Xi by, among other things, signing applications and affidavits for search and seizure warrants or orders, including orders under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”), and by possessing and controlling any data and information, or copies of such data and information, seized from Professor Xi. They are sued in their individual capacities. Professor Xi does not presently know the names of these defendants but will seek leave to amend the Complaint so as to name each appropriate defendant after the completion of additional discovery.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Indictment

12. On or about May 14, 2015, a Grand Jury in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania returned an Indictment charging Professor Xi with four counts of wire fraud.

13. In one respect, the Indictment alleged a correct fact: that Professor Xi was a world-renowned expert in the field of magnesium diboride thin film superconducting technology.

14. More significantly, the Indictment *falsely* alleged that Professor Xi attempted to defraud STI in order to obtain technology regarding a Device, the STI pocket heater.

15. The STI pocket heater was a device used for depositing magnesium diboride thin films on flat surfaces.

16. The Indictment falsely alleged that the STI pocket heater “revolutionized” the field of superconducting magnesium diboride thin film growth.

17. In 2006, Professor Xi signed an Agreement with STI in which he leased the STI pocket heater for a period of 12 months and agreed not to reproduce, sell, transfer, or otherwise distribute the STI pocket heater.

18. The Indictment falsely alleged that Professor Xi “repeatedly reproduced, sold, transferred, distributed, and otherwise shared the Device and the technology of the Device” with entities in China in violation of the Agreement.

19. Each count of the Indictment was based on a separate e-mail that Professor Xi sent to colleagues in China and each count falsely alleged that Professor Xi had violated federal law by improperly sharing the technology of the STI pocket heater. In fact, each email was lawful and consistent with normal academic collaboration.

B. The Arrest of Professor Xi

20. On May 21, 2015, in the early morning hours, Professor Xi was awakened by loud knocks on his door, urgent enough that he opened the door not even fully dressed.

21. Professor Xi was confronted by armed FBI agents, some holding a battering ram, who immediately arrested and handcuffed him.

22. The armed FBI agents entered Professor Xi’s house and held at gunpoint his wife and two daughters. Professor Xi’s youngest daughter was only 12 years old.

23. As Professor Xi was taken away by the FBI, he had no idea if or when he would see his family again.

24. Professor Xi was taken to the FBI’s Philadelphia field office where he was subjected to DNA sampling, a mug shot, fingerprinting, and a two-hour interrogation. The defendants refused to inform Professor Xi of the reasons for his arrest until the end of the interrogation.

25. Later, after he was transferred to the custody of the United States Marshals Service, Professor Xi was ordered to strip naked and was subjected to a visual body cavity search.

26. At his initial appearance before a Magistrate Judge, Professor Xi was released under the supervision of United States Pretrial Services.

27. As a condition of his release, Professor Xi had to post \$100,000 bond, secured by his home or cash; his travel was restricted to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; he had to surrender his passport; and he was not permitted to contact any potential prosecution witnesses in his case.

28. The United States Attorney's Office issued a press release regarding the Indictment. Professor Xi's arrest was publicized in national and international media, including, but not limited to, The Washington Post, The Guardian, Philadelphia Magazine, and Science Magazine.

C. The Dismissal of the Indictment

29. The allegations of criminal wrongdoing in the Indictment were flatly false.

30. Professor Xi did not, as alleged in the Indictment, share any information regarding the STI pocket heater in violation of federal law. To the contrary, all of the emails referenced in the Indictment concerned entirely different technologies.

31. The STI pocket heater was a modified version of the "Kinder" pocket heater, which was invented and patented by Professor H. Kinder in Germany in the 1990s for making high-temperature superconductor thin films using a Reactive Co-Evaporation method ("RCE").

32. The technology of the STI pocket heater was anything but "revolutionary," having been designed on the "Kinder" model to deposit superconductor magnesium diboride thin films on flat surfaces using the RCE method.

33. The technology and physical components and structure of the STI pocket heater were widely known and accessible to the public, having been publicized by STI starting from a presentation at an international conference in December 2003.

34. None of the physical components of the STI pocket heater was considered a trade secret, nor was any physical component otherwise protected from disclosure by federal law.

35. In 2004, Professor Xi purchased a version of the pocket heater for his university research from Shoreline Technologies, a company owned by one of the pocket heater's two inventors. Subsequent to the sale, in 2006, STI claimed ownership of the pocket heater manufactured by Shoreline Technologies and requested that Professor Xi sign an agreement "not to reproduce, sell, transfer or otherwise distribute" the pocket heater "to any third party" as the condition for him to lease and use the pocket heater in his research for a period of 12 months. Professor Xi signed the agreement and complied in all respects with that agreement.

36. The allegations in the Indictment that Professor Xi's communications constituted violations of the agreement with STI were false.

37. The 2010 email that was the basis of Count One of the Indictment was unrelated to the STI pocket heater, as follows:

- a. According to the Indictment, Professor Xi sent an email "confirming that certain technology had been delivered to a laboratory in China, and offering his personal assistance therewith."
- b. That email did not reference the STI pocket heater; rather, the email referenced a tubular heating device that was to be tested on its ability to create a magnesium diboride coating inside a three-dimensional cavity using the Hybrid Physical Chemical Vapor Deposition ("HPCVD") process.

- c. Professor Xi was collaborating with colleagues at the Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics (“SINAP”), which runs a major international user facility, to develop this tubular heating device—efforts that were consistent with normal academic collaboration.
- d. Professor Xi and collaborators invented the HPCVD Process, which revolutionized the field of superconducting magnesium diboride thin films, and published information on that Process in 2002, prior to the development of the STI pocket heater.
- e. The HPCVD Process created magnesium diboride thin films that were higher in quality than the films later produced by STI’s pocket heater, and results from testing using several versions of the tubular heating device were later published by Professor Xi’s group in academic journals.
- f. The SINAP tubular heating device that was the subject of the email referenced in Count One was entirely different from the STI pocket heater in design, construction, configuration, operating principle, and deposition process.

38. The 2010 emails that were the basis for Counts Two through Four were also unrelated to the STI pocket heater, as follows:

- a. According to the Indictment, Professor Xi sent three emails “offering to build a world-class thin film laboratory in China.”
- b. These efforts were consistent with normal academic collaboration and did not reference the STI pocket heater.

- c. Rather, these emails referenced the creation of a lab for basic research on oxide thin films with colleagues at Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Science and at Shanghai Jiaotong University.
- d. Oxide thin films are materially different from magnesium diboride thin films.
- e. As their very names suggest, oxide thin films are created with oxygen while magnesium diboride thin films are created with magnesium and boron.
- f. Unlike magnesium diboride thin films, oxide thin films have many properties and uses other than superconductivity.
- g. The STI pocket heater, designed to deposit magnesium diboride thin films, would have no purpose in a laboratory for basic research on oxide thin films as the technologies are entirely distinct and not compatible with one another.

39. Professor Xi's communications with scientific colleagues in China were entirely legal, indeed, normal, scientific interactions and no different from thousands of similar international collaborations among scientists.

40. After Professor Xi and his defense attorneys presented this information to prosecuting authorities, the Indictment was dismissed on the government's motion on September 18, 2015.

D. The Faulty Investigation

41. The information presented to prosecuting authorities by Professor Xi and his counsel was, in fact, already known to defendant Haugen, who was the FBI lead case agent in the investigation which led directly to the false charges against Professor Xi.

42. Defendant Haugen intentionally, knowingly and recklessly made or caused to be made false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in his reports,

affidavits, and other communications with federal prosecutors, thereby initiating a malicious prosecution of Professor Xi.

43. Defendant Haugen's intentional, knowing and reckless false statements and representations and material omissions of fact include:

- a. The false assertion that Professor Xi had built a version of the pocket heater for SINAP. Defendant Haugen knew that the tubular heating device Professor Xi discussed with colleagues at SINAP was an entirely different device. Defendant Haugen was told by an inventor of the STI pocket heater that the diagrams of the SINAP tubular heating device were not related to the STI pocket heater but, rather, the HPCVD process Professor Xi invented.
- b. The false assertion that the STI pocket heater was a "revolutionary" device. Defendant Haugen was informed that the STI pocket heater was not protected or considered a trade secret. Defendant Haugen knew that the STI pocket heater was a modification of an existing "Kinder" pocket heater that had been created in the 1990s, and he knew that the technology was widely known and shared in the relevant scientific community.
- c. The false assertion that Professor Xi repeatedly sought to orchestrate a scheme to obtain the STI pocket heater technology. Defendant Haugen knew that at the time he alleged Professor Xi initiated this scheme, STI had not yet invented the pocket heater. Defendant Haugen knew that STI solicited Professor Xi's help in securing funding for and developing the STI pocket heater before and during his sabbatical leave at Stanford University and STI. Defendant Haugen knew, further, that, as a world-renowned expert in the field

of magnesium diboride thin film technology and inventor of the HPCVD process that produces higher quality magnesium diboride thin films than the STI pocket heater, there was no need for Professor Xi to orchestrate a scheme to obtain the publicly available technology of the STI pocket heater.

- d. The false assertion that Professor Xi purchased a pocket heater from STI with fraudulent intent to violate a non-disclosure agreement. Defendant Haugen knew that Professor Xi did not purchase the pocket heater from STI, but from Shoreline Technologies, owned by one inventor of the pocket heater, and that Professor Xi signed a non-disclosure agreement only after STI claimed ownership of the pocket heater and requested that Professor Xi sign the agreement as the condition for him to lease the pocket heater after Professor Xi made the purchase from Shoreline Technologies.
- e. The false assertion that Professor Xi had transmitted diagrams of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Peking University. Defendant Haugen knew, from Professor Xi's emails, that Professor Xi did not share diagrams of the pocket heater.
- f. The false assertion that Professor Xi had transmitted photographs of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Tsinghua University. Defendant Haugen knew, from Professor Xi's emails, that Professor Xi discussed with colleagues at Tsinghua University a separate heater for the creation of oxide films—an entirely different technology from the STI pocket heater.

44. Defendant Haugen intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly provided federal prosecutors with false scientific opinions and conclusions regarding Professor Xi's

communications with entities in China. Defendant Haugen did not have a basic understanding of the science involved in Professor Xi's research, let alone the expertise necessary to properly offer scientific opinions and conclusions about Professor Xi's communications with colleagues in China. Defendant Haugen failed to consult with qualified scientists who would have informed him of his false scientific interpretations regarding Professor Xi's communications with colleagues in China.

45. Defendant Haugen intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly made false statements and representations to federal prosecutors concerning Professor Xi's scientific collaborations with colleagues in China. Defendant Haugen knew that as an active researcher Professor Xi collaborated broadly with scientists around the world, including scientists from China. Additionally, defendant Haugen knew that Professor Xi's interactions with Chinese colleagues were legitimate and normal academic collaborations that were part of his university responsibilities and scientific pursuit, fully disclosed, and consistent with commonly accepted practices, and were not part of any unlawful scheme to enrich Professor Xi. In spite of this knowledge, defendant Haugen falsely informed federal prosecutors that Professor Xi's normal academic collaborations in China were for a nefarious purpose.

46. The actions of defendant Haugen in intentionally, knowingly and recklessly providing false information to federal prosecutors and in failing to provide evidence of a clearly exculpatory nature, were done with the intent and purpose of initiating a malicious prosecution of Professor Xi, and these communications in fact led directly to the false indictment and prosecution.

47. Defendant Haugen's deliberate falsifications and withholding of exculpatory evidence caused the issuance of orders under FISA and under Executive Order 12333. For each

FISA order issued, on information and belief, there were known and reckless false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in the affidavits of probable cause and other submissions made in support of the warrants and orders.

48. On information and belief, both before and after obtaining the FISA orders, defendant Haugen and/or Doe(s) caused the interception of Professor Xi's communications, including his emails, text messages, and/or phone calls, without obtaining a warrant from any court. In conducting this surveillance, the defendants may have relied on the purported authority of Section 702 of FISA or Executive Order 12333. Although neither Section 702 nor Executive Order 12333 permits the government to "target" Americans directly, the government nonetheless relies on these authorities to obtain without a warrant the communications of Americans who are in contact with individuals abroad, as Professor Xi was with his family and in the course of his scientific and academic work.

49. On information and belief, defendant Haugen and/or defendant Does searched law enforcement databases for communications of Professor Xi that the government had intercepted without a warrant, including his private communications intercepted under Section 702 of FISA and Executive Order 12333, and examined, retained, and/or used such communications.

50. After the arrest of Professor Xi, defendant Haugen made or caused to be made known or reckless false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in an affidavit for a search warrant which led to the seizure of property of Professor Xi, his wife, and two daughters in the late afternoon of May 21, 2015, including the seizure of computers; travel records; financial records, including tax returns, bank statements, and credit reports; and other records of personal and business activities.

51. Over a period of 10 months, from 2014-2015, at least three federal criminal indictments of Chinese-American scientists were dismissed prior to any trial. This includes dismissal of the cases against Professor Xi (case dismissed in September 2015), Sherry Chen, a hydrologist with the U.S. National Weather Service in Ohio (case dismissed in March 2015), and Guoqing Cao and Shuyu Li, senior biologists at Eli Lilly & Company (cases dismissed in December 2014).

52. As a Special Agent employed by the FBI working on Chinese counterintelligence, defendant Haugen's investigation of Professor Xi was predicated at least in part on the fact that Professor Xi is racially and ethnically Chinese, and was, prior to his naturalization as a United States citizen, a Chinese national.

53. Defendant Haugen considered Professor Xi's race and ethnicity in providing false information and withholding exculpatory evidence from prosecutors with the intent to secure false charges against Professor Xi.

54. Upon information and belief, the John Doe defendants assisted and cooperated with defendant Haugen in the activities described above and knowingly and/or recklessly made false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in relevant affidavits and/or communications with federal prosecutors, thus leading to the wrongful and malicious prosecution of Professor Xi.

E. Injuries to Professor Xi

55. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of defendants Haugen and Doe(s), Professor Xi suffered substantial damages, including loss of liberty, invasion of privacy, substantial emotional distress and harm, loss of reputation, and physical harms caused by the emotional distress, including difficulty sleeping, nightmares, difficulty focusing on daily tasks,

and changed behavior in work practices. In addition, Professor Xi has suffered substantial economic damage, including loss of income and loss of future earnings, and costs and expenses in defending against false criminal charges.

56. In causing the arrest of Professor Xi, defendant Haugen was responsible for the unannounced, early morning raid and armed invasion of the home of Professor Xi and his family.

57. The agents entered the house with firearms displayed, forcibly removed Professor Xi's wife and two daughters (one of whom was only 12 years old) from their respective bedrooms, handcuffed Professor Xi, and refused to provide any information as to the grounds for arrest.

58. These terrifying actions (as if the agents were dealing with an armed, dangerous terrorist) were followed by additional searches of Professor Xi (DNA and strip searches) and an interrogation with false accusations that Professor Xi had violated federal law in his communications with associates in China.

59. Professor Xi, who was innocent of all of the charges, believed that he was being prosecuted for no legal reason and because of ethnic bias and prejudice directed at him and other Chinese-American academics and scientists who were engaged in research with colleagues in China.

60. Professor Xi and all members of his family feared that this criminal prosecution would result in his wrongful conviction and the destruction of all that he had built and established in his personal and professional lives.

61. Professor Xi is in fear of additional illegal surveillance and other actions by the government. Having experienced a prosecution that resulted from innocent communications and research, and having been subjected to false charges, Professor Xi is in fear that his current and

future words, phone calls, emails, and actions, however innocent, may be similarly misused by the government.

62. Defendants caused the wide-ranging searches of Professor Xi's and his wife's telephone conversations, emails, and text messages, thus subjecting Professor Xi and his wife to broad invasions of private communications.

63. On information and belief, records of these interceptions are currently in the possession of the government.

64. Defendants caused the search and/or seizure without probable cause of the personal belongings, including computers, of Professor Xi and his wife, thereby depriving them of the use of these belongings.

65. The malicious prosecution of Professor Xi proximately caused harm to Professor Xi's professional pursuits and career and have and will continue to have an adverse impact on his academic career.

66. As a result of his arrest, Professor Xi was placed on administrative leave and was suspended as interim chair of the Physics Department of Temple University. Only two days prior to his arrest, Professor Xi had been told by the Dean of the University that he would be appointed the permanent chair of the Physics Department. He lost this opportunity due to the false allegations that he was engaged in criminal conduct.

67. The malicious prosecution of Professor Xi proximately caused harm to his professional stature due to his inability to conduct research under his research grants from the federal government during the months following his arrest, including:

- a. At the time of his arrest, Professor Xi was responsible for oversight of nine research projects as Principle Investigator or co-Principle Investigator. These

were funded by the federal government for over \$1 million a year, which supported the work, salaries, and tuition of ten graduate students, two research faculty members and two postdoctoral scholars.

- b. After his arrest, the role of the Principal Investigator was transferred to other investigators.
- c. As a result of his arrest, Professor Xi was not allowed to appear on campus and talk to his students.
- d. As a result of the prosecution of Professor Xi, he was not able to conduct research for more than four months, losing valuable time in his state-of-the-art research.
- e. As a result of the prosecution, Professor Xi lost summer salaries; a university professor is paid only nine months of salary and may earn payment over the summer months from research funding.

68. Because of the prosecution, Professor Xi fears that engaging in lawful activities related to his university responsibilities, including advising Chinese students, hosting Chinese visitors, recommending students for employment in China, engaging in joint research projects and exchanging ideas and samples with Chinese colleagues, and serving on proposal review panels in China could result in further false prosecution.

69. The malicious prosecution and related events prejudice and will continue to prejudice Professor Xi with respect to future grant proposals and thus reduce his opportunities for advising graduate students to conduct research, which is a critical measure of performance for a professor at a major research university.

70. The malicious prosecution and related events prejudice and will continue to prejudice Professor Xi with respect to his future opportunities to advance in administrative positions, causing harm to his stature and future earnings.

71. The malicious prosecution and related events prejudice and will continue to prejudice Professor Xi with respect to his ability to establish future scientific collaborations with scientists in the United States, China, and around the world, causing significant damage to his research and his performance as a professor at a major research university.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS

Count I

Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi v. Defendants Haugen and John Doe(s) Malicious Prosecution

72. The actions of defendants Haugen and Does violated Professor Xi's clearly established right to be free from malicious prosecution under the Fourth Amendment.

73. As the lead case agent and investigator, defendant Haugen initiated the prosecution of Professor Xi, did so without probable cause and acted with improper motives and purposes.

74. Professor Xi suffered a deprivation of liberty as a result of the prosecution. The charges against Professor Xi were dismissed prior to trial and, therefore, terminated favorably to Professor Xi.

Count II

Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi v. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s) Equal Protection and Due Process Violation

75. The actions of defendants Haugen and Does violated Professor Xi's clearly established equal protection and due process rights under the Fifth Amendment.

76. Defendant Haugen's investigation and initiation of prosecution against Professor Xi were based on impermissible racial and ethnic factors, and specifically on Professor Xi's Chinese ethnicity, his former status as a Chinese national, and the fact that his communications were with Chinese entities.

Count III
Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi v. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s)
Unlawful Search and Seizure – FISA Orders

77. The actions of defendants Haugen and Doe(s) in causing the interception of Professor Xi's communications, or the search of his property, including his computers, emails, text messages, and/or phone calls pursuant to FISA orders violated Professor Xi's clearly established constitutional rights to be free from unlawful search and seizure and his right to privacy under the Fourth Amendment.

Count IV
Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi v. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s)
Unlawful Search and Seizure – Warrantless Surveillance

78. The actions of defendants Haugen and/or Doe(s) in causing the interception of Professor Xi's communications, including his emails, text messages, and/or phone calls, without obtaining a warrant and without notice to Professor Xi, violated Professor Xi's clearly established constitutional rights against unlawful search and seizure and his right to privacy under the Fourth Amendment.

79. The actions of defendants Haugen and/or Doe(s) in searching law enforcement databases for, examining, retaining, and using Professor Xi's communications, including his emails, text messages, and/or phone calls, that were obtained without a warrant, and without notice to Professor Xi, violated Professor Xi's clearly established constitutional rights against unlawful search and seizure and his right to privacy under the Fourth Amendment.

Count V
Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi v. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s)
Unlawful Search and Seizure of Property and Belongings

80. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s) caused a search of the home and belongings of Professor Xi without probable cause, thereby violating his clearly established constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment.


81. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s) caused a search of Professor Xi's offices without probable cause, thereby violating his clearly established constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment.

82. Defendants Haugen and Doe(s) made or caused to be made knowingly and recklessly false statements and representations or material omissions of facts in an affidavit for a search warrant which led to the seizure of Professor Xi's property, including the seizure of his computer.


Wherefore, plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi respectfully requests:

- A. Compensatory damages as to all defendants;
- B. Punitive damages as to all defendants;
- C. An injunction requiring defendants to return to Professor Xi all information in their custody or control obtained from Professor Xi's electronic devices and communications, and, to the extent that information cannot be returned, to expunge or otherwise destroy that information.
- D. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as to all defendants;
- E. Such other and further relief as may appear just and appropriate.

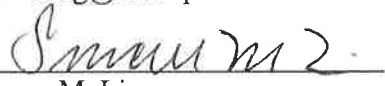
Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial.



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