

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

ELECTRONICALLY  
FILED  
Apr 19 2021  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of WV

CLARKSBURG PUBLISHING  
COMPANY, d.b.a. WV NEWS

Plaintiff,

vs.

GOOGLE, LLC and  
FACEBOOK, INC.

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:21-CV-51 (Keeley)

**COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

**INTRODUCTION**

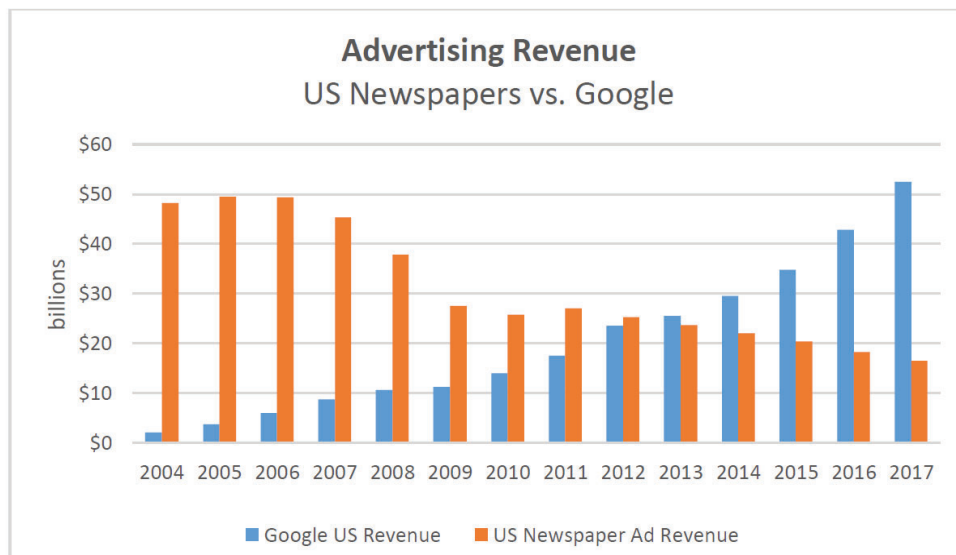
1. “[T]he basis of our governments being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.” Thomas Jefferson, Letter to Edward Carrington, Paris, Jan. 16, 1787, PrC (DLC), Published in PTJ, 11:48-50.

2. The U.S. House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, recently concluded its antitrust investigation into the *digital advertising market* with a 450-page report entitled “Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets: Majority Staff Report and Recommendations” (“House Judiciary Report”) on October 6, 2020. See also Hearing, *Stacking the Tech: Has Google Harmed Competition in Online Advertising?*, U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Antitrust, Competition Policy, and Consumer Rights Subcommittee (Sept. 15, 2020).

3. As set forth in the House Judiciary Report, Defendants’ anticompetitive and monopolistic practices have had a profound effect upon our country’s free and diverse press,

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particularly the newspaper industry. Since 2006, newspaper advertising revenue, which is critical for funding high-quality journalism, fell by over 50%. Newspaper advertising has declined from \$49 billion in 2006 to \$16.5 billion in 2017. As a result of these falling revenues, the existence of the newspaper industry is threatened. Nearly 30,000 newspaper jobs disappeared—a 60% industry-wide decline—from 1990 to 2016, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. And almost 20% of all newspapers have closed in the past 15 years, and “countless others have become shells—or ‘ghosts’—of themselves,” according to the recent report by the University of North Carolina. The reduction in revenues to newspapers across the country, including Plaintiff, were directly caused by Defendants’ conduct as set forth herein and went directly into Google’s coffers:



See David Chavern, Written Statement, *Online Platforms and Market Power, Part 1: The Free and Diverse Press*, Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial and Administrative Law, United States House of Representatives (June 11, 2019).

4. These hearings launched antitrust complaints filed by the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice, and more than 40 State Attorneys General (the “States Attorneys General”) against Google, LLC and Facebook, Inc. See U.S. et al. v. Google

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LLC, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Case 1:20-cv-03010) (Doc. 1-1) (filed 10/20/20) (“DOJ v. Google case”); State of Texas et al. v. Google LLC, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Sherman Division (Case 4:20-cv-00957) (Doc. 1) (filed 12/16/20) (“AGs v. Google case”); State of New York et al. v. Facebook, Inc., U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Case 1:20-cv-03589-JEB) (Doc. 70) (filed 12/09/20) (“AGs v. Facebook case”); FTC v. Facebook, Inc., U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Case 1:20-cv-03590-JEB) (Doc. 3) (filed 12/09/20) (“FTC v. Facebook case”).

5. The allegations set forth herein are taken from the public record in the proceedings referenced above. If proven to be true, Google and Facebook have monopolized the digital advertising market thereby strangling a primary source of revenue for newspapers across the country. This antitrust action is brought to seek all remedies afforded under law.

### PARTIES

6. Plaintiff CLARKSBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY, d.b.a. WV News (hereinafter “WV News” or “Plaintiff”) is a West Virginia corporation with its principal office address at 324 Hewes Avenue, Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia, 26301. WV News owns and operates several newspapers in West Virginia, including *The Exponent Telegram*, *The Fairmont News*, *The Bridgeport News*, *The Preston County News & Journal*, and *The Weston Democrat*. In addition, WV News owns and operates various other print publications including *NCWV Life* magazine, *The State Journal* (West Virginia’s only business journal), *Blue & Gold News* (a state-wide sports magazine), and *Your Bulletin Board* (a regional community bulletin board for classified advertisements).

7. *The Exponent Telegram*’s roots date back to the 1860s, that is, from before West Virginia’s statehood. It serves as one of the primary sources of news journalism throughout many

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communities in this District, including Clarksburg, Bridgeport, Salem, Shinnston, Nutter Fort, Stonewood, Anmoore, West Milford, Weston, Jane Lew, Buckhannon, Philippi, and surrounding communities. *The Exponent Telegram* circulates to 12,500 households on Sundays and 10,000 households Tuesday through Saturday, with a total readership of 50,000 among those households. In addition, WV News' weekly newspapers reach between 3,000 and 7,500 households each.

8. Plaintiff's newspapers provide an important and integral function of reporting and publishing news to the citizens of West Virginia. In many instances, Plaintiff's papers are the major source of news for the citizens they serve and are a primary source of community news and commentary.

9. Plaintiff also digitally publishes its stories, articles, information and content on the internet and worldwide web at the following domains: [www.wvnews.com](http://www.wvnews.com), [www.bluegoldnews.com](http://www.bluegoldnews.com), and [www.ybb.com](http://www.ybb.com). At all times material herein, Plaintiff sold and/or attempted to sell digital advertisements on the aforementioned domains and competed with Google and Facebook in the relevant digital advertising markets.

10. As a direct result of Defendants' antitrust violations described herein, and as set forth in more detail below, newspapers in West Virginia, including Plaintiff's newspapers, together with newspapers throughout this country, are currently under a very real threat to their existence. Without redress, these newspapers, and hence the citizens of West Virginia, may well end up in a "news desert" as described below.

11. Defendant GOOGLE LLC ("Google") is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and is headquartered in Mountain View, California. Google is an online advertising technology company providing internet-related products, including various online advertising technologies, directly and through subsidiaries and

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business units it owns and controls. Google is owned by Alphabet Inc., a publicly traded company incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and headquartered in Mountain View, California.<sup>1</sup>

12. Defendant FACEBOOK, INC. (“Facebook”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal office or place of business situated in Menlo Park, California. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Facebook has operated its social-networking service through its website, www.facebook.com, and mobile applications that connect users with Friends on Facebook.<sup>2</sup>

### NATURE OF THIS ACTION

13. Plaintiff, and other newspapers across the country, compete for revenue in the *digital advertising market*. Google monopolizes the market to such extent that it threatens the extinction of local newspapers across the country. There is no longer a competitive market in which newspapers can fairly compete for online advertising revenue. Google has vertically integrated itself, through hundreds of mergers and acquisitions, to enable dominion over all sellers, buyers, and middlemen in the marketplace. It has absorbed the market internally and consumed most of the revenue. Google’s unlawful anticompetitive conduct is directly stripping newspapers across the country, including Plaintiff, of their primary revenue source.

14. The freedom of the press is not at stake; the press itself is at stake. Plaintiff has suffered an antitrust injury under Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act. 15 U.S.C. § 2.

15. Google and Facebook, archrivals in the digital advertising market, conspired to further their worldwide dominance of the *digital advertising market* in a secret agreement codenamed “Jedi Blue.” The two archrivals, who are sometimes referenced as operating a duopoly

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<sup>1</sup> See DOJ v. Google case at ¶ 18; AGs v. Google case at ¶ 21.

<sup>2</sup> See AGs v. Facebook case at ¶ 21; *Complaint, U.S. et al. v. Facebook Inc.*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia (Case 1:19-cv-02184-TJK) (Doc. 1 at ¶ 2) (filed 07/24/19).

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