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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASH. NO. 1
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

AMAZON.COM, INC., a Washington
corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-20 d/b/a cheapfilter.com,
testfilters.com, filtercable.net, filtercable.com,
filterppv.com

Defendants.

CV03 2621P

COMPLAINT FOR TRADEMARK
INFRINGEMENT, CYBERPIRACY,
UNFAIR COMPETITION, AND
UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICE

Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon.com"), through its attorneys, alleges as follows:

I. SUMMARY

Defendants, whose true names are not presently known, are engaged in a marketing campaign in which they have been sending e-mails to consumers with forged "from" lines and other e-mail routing information, creating the impression that the e-mails are from Amazon.com. Defendants have intentionally used the AMAZON.COM® mark in the e-mail to cause the recipient to believe that the e-mail is from Amazon.com and/or to get past e-mail filters. Defendants do not have permission to use the AMAZON.COM® mark and are not affiliated in any way with Amazon.com.

By this complaint, Amazon.com seeks to prevent consumer confusion and protect AMAZON.COM®, one of the world's best-known brands, from intentional infringement and cyberpiracy. Defendants have recently conducted an e-mail marketing campaign advertising a "digital cable descrambler" that allegedly permits one to "Receive All Your Pay-Per-View

COMPLAINT FOR TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT,
CYBERPIRACY, UNFAIR COMPETITION, AND
UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICE - 1

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1 **Channels! *** COMPLETELY FREE ***,**” using e-mails that falsely claim that they are from
2 “Amazon.com.”

3 Defendants are using the AMAZON.COM® trademark in their e-mail marketing campaign
4 to immediately convey to consumers an association with Amazon.com, to circumvent e-mail filters,
5 and to unfairly trade off the reputation and goodwill of the AMAZON.COM® mark. Since
6 commencing operations on the World Wide Web in 1995, Amazon.com’s annual sales have grown
7 to over \$3.9 billion, and Amazon.com has become a Fortune 500 company. With tens of millions of
8 customers worldwide, Amazon.com is among the best-known and most popular Internet retailers.

9 Amazon.com has extensively promoted its business using the AMAZON.COM® mark, and
10 Internet shoppers and consumers almost universally recognize AMAZON.COM® as a brand
11 identifier for Amazon.com’s websites and products. Consumers have a strong association between
12 the AMAZON.COM® mark and Amazon.com’s websites and the strength of the AMAZON.COM®
13 trademark—one of Amazon.com’s most valuable corporate assets.

14 Defendants’ use of AMAZON.COM® in connection with their marketing of goods or
15 services is likely to confuse consumers. Defendants’ use of AMAZON.COM® will lead some
16 consumers to conclude that Amazon.com is a partner, has a business relationship, or is somehow
17 associated with defendants or their products.

18 Preventing this confusion will help protect consumers from deceptive and fraudulent e-mail
19 practices, allowing consumers to make fully informed choices about where they are shopping on the
20 Internet, thereby promoting the consumer protection goals of the trademark and unfair competition
21 laws. In this action, Amazon.com seeks to enjoin defendants from using the trade name and
22 trademark AMAZON.COM® for the marketing and sale of their products. The unfair competition
23 laws do not allow a latecomer to copy a mark and “free ride” on the goodwill associated with it. A
24 myriad of other names are available. A marketer should not be allowed to benefit from
25 Amazon.com’s long term and extensive investment in AMAZON.COM® at the expense of
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1 Amazon.com and to the detriment of consumers.

2 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3 1. This is a Complaint for violations of §§ 32 and 43 of the Lanham Act , 15 U.S.C. §
4 1114(1)(Trademark Infringement), 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) (False Designation of Origin, Unfair
5 Competition), 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d) (Cyberpiracy Prevention), and for other claims arising under state
6 law.

7 2. The Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28
8 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law
9 claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

10 3. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the defendants because the defendants have
11 purposefully availed themselves of the opportunity to conduct commercial activities in this forum,
12 and this Complaint arises out of those activities. E-mails sent from the defendants actively display,
13 disseminate, and promote the infringing AMAZON.COM mark. The publication and dissemination
14 of the infringing trademark in Washington is causing ongoing injury to Amazon.com.

15 4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c), because a substantial
16 part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred, and continue to occur, in this District. The
17 damage to Amazon.com described herein takes place in this District and elsewhere.

18 III. THE PARTIES

19 5. Amazon.com is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Seattle,
20 Washington. On or about July 15, 1997, Amazon.com registered the trademark AMAZON.COM®
21 with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

22 6. Defendants, either directly or through their agents, market a "digital cable
23 descrambler" that allegedly permits a purchaser to obtain free pay-per-view television channels.
24 Defendants market this product using, among other things, the Internet websites
25 <www.cheapfilter.com>, <www.testfilters.com>, <www.filtercable.net>, <www.filtercable.com>,
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1 and <www.filterppv.com>. Defendants, either directly or through their agents, advertise this
2 product and these websites by, among other things, the sending of bulk, unsolicited e-mail, or
3 “spam.” Amazon.com is unaware of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as
4 DOES 1-20, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Amazon.com will
5 amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Amazon.com is
6 informed and believes and therefore alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants is
7 responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Amazon.com’s injuries as
8 herein alleged were proximately caused by such defendants.

10 7. The actions alleged herein to have been undertaken by the defendants were
11 undertaken by each defendant individually, were actions that each defendant caused to occur, were
12 actions that each defendant authorized, controlled, directed, or had the ability to authorize, control or
13 direct, and/or were actions in which each defendant assisted, participated or otherwise encouraged,
14 and are actions for which each defendant is liable. Each defendant aided and abetted the actions of
15 the defendants set forth below, in that each defendant had knowledge of those actions, provided
16 assistance and benefited from those actions, in whole or in part. Each of the defendants was the
17 agent of each of the remaining defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting
18 within the course and scope of such agency and with the permission and consent of other defendants.

19 IV. THE AMAZON.COM® TRADEMARK

20 8. The term “Amazon.com” is not only the name of Plaintiff’s company, but the most
21 important and easily recognized identifier of the goods and services it offers. There is a particularly
22 close association among consumers between Amazon.com the business, the AMAZON.COM®
23 mark, and the products and services offered under the Amazon.com designation. For millions of
24 consumers, the name “Amazon.com” has come to represent wide selection, fast delivery, fair
25 pricing, and excellent security for Internet transactions. Courts in the United States and Greece have
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1 entered judgments for Amazon.com that attest to the fame and/or the strong association between the
2 AMAZON.COM® mark and the services offered by Amazon.com.

3 9. AMAZON.COM® mark is one of the best known trademarks on the Internet. For
4 instance:

- 5 • Tens of millions of customers from over 220 countries have made purchases through the
6 Amazon.com Site. Every one of these purchasers has, at a minimum, seen the
7 AMAZON.COM® mark on the Web site, on the packaging in which his or her order was
8 shipped, and in e-mail communications that confirm each order.
- 9 • Many millions more have come to know the AMAZON.COM® mark through
10 Amazon.com's extensive advertising in a variety of media. Since 1996, Amazon.com has
11 spent hundreds of millions on advertising—all of which makes prominent use of the
12 AMAZON.COM® mark—on television and radio, and in newspapers and magazines.
- 13 • According to the MMXI Europe May 2000 European Audience Ratings Report, the
14 Amazon.com, Amazon.co.uk, and Amazon.de sites reach more consumers in Europe than
15 any other site on the Internet.
- 16 • A recent survey by Media Metrix, a company that monitors traffic to popular e-commerce
17 Web sites, identified the Amazon.com Site as one of the most frequently visited shopping
18 sites on the Internet and the largest seller of books (ahead of sites operated by Barnes &
19 Noble and Borders), music (ahead of sites operated by Columbia House and BMG Music),
20 toys, software (ahead of sites operated by <Bestbuy.com> and <CompUSA.com>) and video
21 (ahead of <BlockBuster.com>).
- 22 • Amazon.com's achievements have generated tremendous attention in the media—thousands
23 of articles have been written about the company over the last few years. Feature stores in
24 *Fortune*, *Business Week*, *The New York Times*, *USA Today*, *Advertising Age* and *Wired* have
25 touted the company's success and have identified it as a leading force in the "New
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1 Economy.”

- 2 • The Amazon.com name is found on literally thousands of Internet Web sites. Not only do
3 important Internet retailers (e.g., AOL.com) carry Amazon.com “banner” ads on their
4 homepages, but more than 800,000 other Web site operators around the world have become
5 Amazon.com “Associates,” and are thus permitted to link to the Amazon.com Site and to
6 display the AMAZON.COM® mark on their Web sites.
- 7 • A recent study by Interbrand Group, a leading international brand consultancy company,
8 ranked the 100 most valuable brands in the world, all of which Interbrand identified as
9 having a value in excess of \$1 billion. Interbrand’s study included the AMAZON.COM®
10 mark, ranking its value above such well-known trade names as “Hilton®” and “Guinness®.”
11 Another Interbrand study recognized the AMAZON.COM® mark’s value in the year 2001,
12 ranking its value above 24 other trade names such as “Burger King®” and “Wall Street
13 Journal®.”

14 10. The AMAZON.COM® mark is famous by virtue of its inherent distinctiveness and
15 substantial secondary meaning as a designation of the source of the products Amazon.com sells and
16 by its continuous and broad use for virtually the entire life of the Internet as a commercial medium.
17 The AMAZON.COM® mark is registered in the European Union and in 72 individual countries, and
18 has over 400 additional registration applications pending all over the world. AMAZON.COM® is a
19 registered trademark with the United States Patent and Trademark Office for a computerized on-line
20 search and ordering service featuring the wholesale and retail distribution of books, music, motion
21 pictures, multimedia products and computer software in the form of printed books, audiocassettes,
22 videocassettes, compact disks, floppy disks, CD ROMs, and direct digital transmission.

23 11. The AMAZON.COM® mark is particularly well known among Internet users, the
24 trading areas and channel of trade used by both Amazon.com and Defendants. There are no similar
25 marks in common commercial use. A recent review of the database maintained by the United States
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1 Patent and Trademark Office reveals not a single registration for any mark that included both
2 “amazon” and “com.”

3 12. Amazon.com is one of the best-known Internet retailers in the world today. Jeff
4 Bezos (“Bezos”), the company’s founder, was a pioneer in the use of the Internet as a medium of
5 commerce. In 1995, Bezos created an Internet Web site (“Amazon.com Site”) that permitted
6 consumers around the world to purchase books on-line. Amazon.com was one of the first
7 corporations to make the name of its business identical to the domain name from which its business
8 operates—such that anyone using the Internet to find its Web site need only remember the name of
9 the company.

10 13. Since its inception, the Amazon.com Site has continuously operated from the Internet
11 address <www.amazon.com>. When Amazon.com opened its cyber-doors, its site primarily
12 featured books, which is still an integral part of Amazon.com’s business. Since then, Amazon.com
13 has expanded its operations to include an even broader selection of products, offering full line of
14 goods ranging from computer products and electronics to toys to compact discs and movies on
15 videotape and DVD.

16 14. Since at least as early as 1995, Amazon.com has used the trademark
17 AMAZON.COM® to promote its business and its websites.

18 V. DEFENDANTS ILLEGAL ACTS

19 15. On information and belief, sometime on or before April 29, 2003, defendants
20 conducted an extensive e-mail campaign. As part of that campaign, defendants, acting together and
21 in concert, created and sent large volumes of e-mail messages advertising the sale of a “digital cable
22 descrambler” that allegedly permits a purchaser to obtain free pay-per-view television channels. The
23 e-mails directed respondents to the websites <www.cheapfilter.com> and <www.testfilters.com>, at
24 which the product could be ordered. The e-mails were designed so that they appeared to be sent
25 from Amazon.com, and used the AMAZON.COM® mark in the e-mail header as the “from”
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1 address. See Exhibit A. The e-mails also used the AMAZON.COM® mark in the e-mail header as
2 the “to” address, causing the e-mails to be sent to Amazon.com’s servers, as well as to the numerous
3 addressees listed as “cc’s.”

4 16. Amazon.com did not provide permission to defendants to use its AMAZON.COM®
5 trademark for any reason, including their e-mail marketing campaign.

6 17. On information and belief, Defendants intentionally adopted the AMAZON.COM®
7 mark to trade on the fame and goodwill associated with the AMAZON.COM® mark, and to evade
8 customers’ anti-spam filters specifically designed to permit the receipt of e-mail from Amazon.com.

9 18. Defendants’ use of the AMAZON.COM® mark is likely to cause consumer
10 confusion, mistake, and deception. This likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception is even
11 greater because both Amazon.com and Defendants operate their businesses over the Internet.

12 19. Defendants’ use of the AMAZON.COM® mark is likely to lead consumers to
13 mistakenly conclude that the e-mail from defendants was exclusively or jointly sent by, licensed or
14 certified by, or otherwise sponsored or approved by Amazon.com, or that the digital cable
15 descrambler or the defendants’ websites are somehow otherwise affiliated, connected, or associated
16 with Amazon.com. Consumers are likely to be misled as to the true source, sponsorship, or
17 affiliation of the e-mail.

18 20. On information and belief, through their use of the AMAZON.COM® mark,
19 Defendants have intentionally and with knowledge sought to cause consumer confusion, mistake,
20 and deception.

21 COUNT I

22 TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT UNDER LANHAM ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1114

23 21. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-20 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

24 22. Defendants’ use of the AMAZON.COM® to promote, market, or sell products and
25 services constitutes trademark infringement pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1114. Defendants’ intentional
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1 and willful infringement of the AMAZON.COM® registered trademark has caused and will continue
2 to cause damage to Amazon.com, and is causing irreparable harm to Amazon.com for which there is
3 no adequate remedy at law. Defendants are directly, contributorily, and/or vicariously liable for
4 these actions.

5 **COUNT II**

6 **FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN UNDER LANHAM ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)**

7 23. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-22 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

8 24. Defendants have used and continue to use AMAZON.COM® in connection with
9 goods or services, in commerce, in a manner that is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception
10 as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of their goods or services. Defendants are directly,
11 contributorily, and/or vicariously liable for these actions. Amazon.com has been damaged by these
12 acts in an amount to be proved at trial. Amazon.com is also entitled under the Lanham Act to
13 injunctive and equitable relief against defendants.

14 **COUNT III**

15 **CYBERPIRACY PREVENTION UNDER LANHAM ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)**

16 25. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-24 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

17 26. Defendants' bad faith intent to profit from use of AMAZON.COM®, by sending e-
18 mail messages that state they are from AMAZON.COM® that are confusingly similar to
19 Amazon.com's distinctive marks, constitutes cyberpiracy under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d). Defendants'
20 cyberpiracy of AMAZON.COM® has caused and will continue to cause damage to Amazon.com, in
21 an amount to be proved at trial, and is causing irreparable harm to Amazon.com for which there is
22 not an adequate remedy at law. Defendants are directly, contributorily, and/or vicariously liable for
23 these actions.

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COUNT IV

UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER LANHAM ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)

27. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-26 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

28. Defendants' use of the AMAZON.COM® mark to promote, market, or sell their products or services, including on their website, constitutes Unfair Competition pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). Defendants' use of the AMAZON.COM® mark is likely to cause confusion, mistake, and deception among consumers. Defendants' unfair competition has caused and will continue to cause damage to Amazon.com, and is causing irreparable harm to Amazon.com for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Defendants are directly, contributorily, and/or vicariously liable for these actions.

COUNT V

UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICE UNDER WASHINGTON STATE LAW

29. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-28 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

30. Defendants' use of AMAZON.COM® to promote, market, or sell products and services, including on their website, constitutes an Unfair Business Practice pursuant to R.C.W. 19.86. Defendants' use of AMAZON.COM® is an unfair or deceptive practice occurring in trade or commerce that impacts the public interest and has caused injury to Amazon.com. Defendants' unfair business practice has caused and will continue to cause damage to Amazon.com, and is causing irreparable harm to Amazon.com for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VI

TRESPASS TO CHATTELS

31. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-30 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

32. The computers, computer networks and computer services used to operate Amazon.com's business are the personal property of Amazon.com.

33. By spoofing Amazon.com's domain name in the e-mail "to" line and using false or

1 imaginary e-mail addresses, defendants intentionally directed their e-mail to Amazon.com's
2 computer, computer networks and computer services. This resulted in Amazon.com's computer
3 systems being required to receive and process a significant amount of junk e-mail, utilizing the
4 limited resources of Amazon.com's systems and making those resources unavailable for authorized
5 uses.

6 34. Additionally, defendants knew that their bulk-emailing practices inevitably lead to a
7 significant portion of their e-mail being undeliverable. When an e-mail is undeliverable, "bounce"
8 messages are generated to advise the sender of this fact. By spoofing Amazon.com's domain name
9 in the e-mail header, defendants insured that Amazon.com's computer equipment – rather than
10 defendants' own equipment – was burdened by the innumerable bounce messages resulting from the
11 e-mail campaign.

12 35. Defendants have knowingly, intentionally and without authorization used and
13 intentionally trespassed upon Amazon.com's property.

14 36. As a result of defendants' actions, Amazon.com has been damaged in an amount to be
15 proven at trial.

16 COUNT VII

17 UNFAIR COMPETITION

18 37. Amazon.com realleges paragraphs 1-36 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

19 38. Defendants' use of the AMAZON.COM® mark to promote, market, or sell their
20 products constitutes Unfair Competition. Defendants' use of the AMAZON.COM® mark is likely
21 to cause confusion, mistake, and deception among consumers. Defendants have acted in bad faith
22 and/or deliberately or willfully to infringe upon the AMAZON.COM® mark. Defendants are
23 directly, contributorily, and/or vicariously liable for these actions.

24 WHEREFORE, plaintiff respectfully prays that this Court:

25 1. Issue a permanent injunction, enjoining and prohibiting Defendants, or their agents,
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1 servants, employees, officers, attorneys, successors and assigns from:

2 (A) Using AMAZON.COM® trademark, or any version thereof, in connection
3 with the description, marketing, promotion, advertising, or sale of any products or services,
4 including defendants' e-mails or websites; and

5 (B) Infringing Amazon.com's AMAZON.COM® trademark;

6 2. Order an award of damages in an amount to be determined at trial; and

7 3. Order an award of treble damages, in an amount to be determined at trial, pursuant to
8 R.C.W. Ch. 19.86; and

9 4. Order an award of treble damages as provided by Section 35(a) of the Lanham Act;
10 and

11 5. Order an award of attorney's fees and costs as provided by Section 35(a) of the
12 Lanham Act and R.C.W. 19.86, and

13 6. Order an award of punitive damages to be determined at trial; and

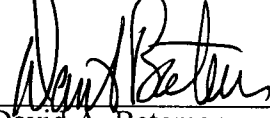
14 7. Any other or further relief that the Court deems appropriate.

15 **VI. JURY DEMAND**

16 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issue in this case.

17 DATED this 25th day of August, 2003.

18 PRESTON GATES & ELLIS LLP

19
20 By 
21 David A. Bateman, WSBA #14262
Robert J. Dzielak, WSBA #26178

22
23 OF COUNSEL:
24 David A. Zapolsky, Associate General Counsel
Kathryn M. Sheehan, Corporate Counsel
Amazon.com, Inc.

25 Attorneys for Plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc.

26
COMPLAINT FOR TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT,
CYBERPIRACY, UNFAIR COMPETITION, AND
UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICE - 12

EXHIBIT A

From: "Ray" <9nBXs0VSpATYoV@amazon.com>
To: <vZTQe7IZYampaK@amazon.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 29, 2003 5:35 AM
Subject: Just Out - Digital Cable Descrambler ufZg1

Receive All Your Pay-Per-View Channels!
***** COMPLETELY FREE *****

Check It Out HERE!

- Receive all the channels that you order with your remote control!
- Never pay for another movie, fight or special event again!
- **It will work on 99% of all digital cable systems in use today!**

Check It Out HERE!

To be deleted [visit here](#)

Exhibit A

7/31/2003