

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

09 CIV 5742

PEARSON EDUCATION, INC.,
JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC.,
CENGAGE LEARNING INC. AND
THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

MOHIT ARORA D/B/A
BESTECONOMYBOOKS AND
JOHN DOE NOS. 1-5,

Defendants.

JUDGE SCHEINDLIN



COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Pearson Education, Inc. ("Pearson"), John Wiley & Sons, Inc. ("Wiley"), Cengage Learning Inc. ("Cengage") and The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("McGraw-Hill"), by their undersigned attorneys, for their complaint against defendants Mohit Arora d/b/a Besteconomybooks and John Doe Nos. 1 through 5, aver:

Nature of the Action

1. Plaintiffs are bringing this action to enforce their copyrights and trademarks against defendants' unlawful sale in the United States of non-United States versions of plaintiffs' educational books.

Jurisdiction and Venue

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the first two claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338 because they arise under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., or the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the third claim in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because it is so related to the claims within the original jurisdiction of this Court that they form part of the same case or controversy within the meaning of Article III of the United States Constitution.

3. Upon information and belief, venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

Parties

4. Pearson is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at One Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458.

5. Wiley is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business at 111 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey 07030.

6. Cengage is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place

of business at 200 First Stamford Place, 4th Floor,
Stamford, Connecticut 06902.

7. McGraw-Hill is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business at 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

8. Upon information and belief, defendant Mohit Arora is a natural person presently residing at 1 John F. Kennedy Blvd, Apartment 45J, Somerset, New Jersey 08873-1784.

9. Upon information and belief, defendants John Doe Nos. 1-5 are associates of the named defendants whose identities are presently unknown to plaintiffs.

The Businesses of Plaintiffs

10. Each plaintiff publishes a variety of works, including educational books.

11. As a standard practice, each plaintiff requires its authors to assign the copyright to it or grant it the exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution in the United States. This practice enables each plaintiff to maximize dissemination of each work.

12. Plaintiffs invest significant monies to publish their copyrighted works. Plaintiffs, for example, make substantial investments in royalties, content creation,

licensing, copyediting, proofreading, typesetting, layout, printing, binding, distribution, and promotion.

13. Plaintiffs earn a substantial portion of their revenue from the publication of their copyrighted works and would suffer serious financial injury if their copyrights were not enforced. A substantial decline in their income could cause plaintiffs to cease publishing one or more deserving books or journals. This would adversely impact the creation of new works, scholarly endeavor, and scientific progress.

14. Plaintiffs' educational books authorized for sale in the United States are of the highest quality (the "United States Editions"). These books are generally printed with strong, hard-cover bindings with glossy protective coatings and, in some cases, contain extra features such as sewn ribbon bookmarks. Plaintiffs frequently offer academic supplements, such as CD-ROMs, computer passwords that provide purchasers with access to academic websites corresponding to the textbooks, and study guides with the United States Editions.

15. Plaintiffs generally create different versions of their educational books that are intended for sale in specific geographic markets outside of the United States (the "Foreign Editions"). The Foreign Editions materially differ from the United States Editions. The Foreign Editions have thinner paper and different bindings, different cover and jacket designs,

fewer internal ink colors, if any, lower quality photographs and graphics, and generally lower prices than the United States Editions. Also, the Foreign Editions often lack academic supplements, such as CD-ROMs, website passwords, or study guides. The Foreign Editions are generally marked to indicate their lower cost by a legend indicating, in substance, that the title is a "Low Price Edition" and/or authorized for sale only in a particular country or geographic region. The Foreign Editions are uniformly manufactured outside of the United States.

Plaintiffs' Copyrights and Trademarks

16. Plaintiffs routinely register their copyrights. Pearson has generally registered its copyrights in its works, including those identified on Schedule A (the "Pearson Copyrights"). Wiley has generally registered its copyrights in its works, including those identified on Schedule B (the "Wiley Copyrights"). Cengage has generally registered its copyrights in its works, including those identified on Schedule C (the "Cengage Copyrights"). McGraw-Hill has generally registered its copyrights in its works, including those identified on Schedule D (the "McGraw-Hill Copyrights").

17. Plaintiffs also own, themselves or through their parent or affiliate companies, trademarks that they use to differentiate their products from those of their competitors.

18. Pearson PLC, Pearson's ultimate parent company, is the owner of and Pearson is an exclusive licensee of, with the accompanying right and duty to protect and enforce Pearson's rights therein, the well-known trademarks "Pearson," "Pearson Education" and "Prentice Hall." Pearson is the direct holder of the well-known trademark "Benjamin Cummings." Pearson's affiliate corporation Addison Wesley Longman, Inc., is the owner of, and Pearson is the exclusive licensee of, with the accompanying right and duty to protect and enforce its and its affiliate company's rights therein, the well known trademarks "Addison Wesley" or "Addison-Wesley" (the "Pearson Trademarks"). The United States Registrations for the Pearson Trademarks are identified on Schedule E.

19. Among Wiley's well-known trademarks are "John Wiley & Sons," "Wiley," and the "John Wiley Colophon" (the "Wiley Trademarks"). The United States Registrations for the Wiley Trademarks are identified on Schedule F.

20. Among McGraw-Hill's well-known trademarks are "McGraw-Hill," "The McGraw-Hill Companies" and "Irwin" (the "McGraw-Hill Trademarks"). The United States Registrations for the McGraw-Hill Trademarks are identified on Schedule G.

The Infringing Acts of Defendants

21. Defendants have without permission purchased Foreign Editions of plaintiffs' books manufactured outside of the

United States and resold them to purchasers in the United States through the Internet using the e-mail address besteconomybooks@gmail.com and username "besteconomybooks" at websites including, but not limited to, Abebooks.com.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Copyright Infringement - 17 U.S.C. § 501)

22. Plaintiffs repeat the averments contained in paragraphs 1 through 21 as if set forth in full.

23. Pearson has received United States Certificates of Copyright Registration for the Pearson Copyrights.

24. Wiley has received United States Certificates of Copyright Registration for the Wiley Copyrights.

25. Cengage has received United States Certificates of Copyright Registration for the Cengage Copyrights.

26. McGraw-Hill has received United States Certificates of Copyright Registration for the McGraw-Hill Copyrights.

27. The Pearson, Wiley, Cengage and McGraw-Hill Copyrights are valid and enforceable.

28. Defendants have infringed the Pearson, Wiley, Cengage and McGraw-Hill Copyrights in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501.

29. Defendants' acts have irreparably damaged and, unless enjoined, will continue to irreparably damage plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for these wrongs and injuries. Plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining and enjoining defendants and their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and all persons acting in concert with them, from infringing the Pearson, Wiley, Cengage and McGraw-Hill Copyrights.

30. Defendants have willfully infringed the Pearson, Wiley, Cengage and McGraw-Hill Copyrights.

31. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all damages sustained as a result of defendants' unlawful conduct including (1) defendants' profits, or (2) plaintiffs' damages, or alternatively (3) statutory damages.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Trademark Infringement - 15 U.S.C. § 1114(a))

32. Plaintiffs repeat the averments contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 above as if set forth in full.

33. Pearson is the exclusive licensee of the Pearson Trademarks, with the accompanying right and duty to protect and enforce Pearson's rights therein. Pearson's licensor parent and affiliate companies have obtained United States Trademark Registrations for the Pearson Trademarks.

34. Wiley owns the Wiley Trademarks, for which it has obtained United States Trademark Registrations.

35. McGraw-Hill owns the McGraw-Hill Trademarks, for which it has obtained United States Trademark Registrations.

36. The Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks are valid and enforceable.

37. Defendants have infringed the Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114(a) by using them on and/or in connection with the works that they have sold.

38. Defendants' acts complained of herein have irreparably damaged plaintiffs and may continue to do so. The damage to plaintiffs includes harm to their good will and reputation in the marketplace for which money cannot compensate. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for these wrongs. Plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining and enjoining defendants, their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and all persons acting in concert with them from using the Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks or any colorable imitation of them.

39. Defendants have willfully infringed the Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks.

40. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover (1) defendants' profits from the infringing books, (2) plaintiffs' damages, (3) the costs of the suit, and (4) reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Common Law Unfair Competition Under State Law)

41. Plaintiffs repeat the averments contained in paragraphs 1 through 40 above as if set forth in full.

42. Defendants' acts complained of herein have damaged and may continue to damage plaintiffs irreparably. The damage to plaintiffs includes harm to their good will and reputation in the marketplace for which money cannot compensate. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for these wrongs and injuries. Plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining and enjoining defendants, their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and all persons acting in concert with them from using the Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks or any colorable imitation of them, to restitution of defendants' ill-gotten gains, and to punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact in this action.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand judgment:

A. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendants, their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and all those acting in concert with them from infringing the Pearson, Wiley, Cengage and McGraw-Hill Copyrights in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501;

B. Awarding plaintiffs their damages or defendants' profits, or alternatively, at plaintiffs' election, statutory damages, as a result of defendants' willful infringement of the Pearson, Wiley, Cengage and McGraw-Hill Copyrights;

C. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendants, their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and all those acting in concert with them from infringing the Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114(a);

D. Awarding plaintiffs their damages and/or defendants' profits from their willful infringement of the Pearson, Wiley and McGraw-Hill Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a);

E. Directing that defendants engage in such additional activities, including, but not limited to, recalls of products and corrective advertising, as may be necessary and appropriate to mitigate the damage defendants have caused;

F. Awarding plaintiffs their costs in this action, including their reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant 17 U.S.C. § 505 and 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

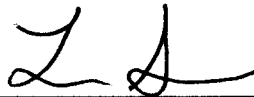
G. Awarding plaintiffs punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact in this action; and

H. Granting such other and further relief as to this

Court seems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
June 23, 2009

DUNNEGAN LLC

By 

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Schedule A
 "Pearson Copyrights"

<u>Title</u>	<u>(Date of Registration)</u>	<u>(Registration #)</u>
1. Algorithmics: The Spirit of Computing 2e	(April 17, 1992)	(TX0003321439)
2. Macroeconomics, 6e	(January 29, 2007)	(TX0006503487)
3. Supply Chain Management, 2e	(July 3, 2003)	(TX0005755950)
4. Macroeconomics, 3e	October 8, 1996)	(TX0004384999)
5. Digital Image Processing, 3e	(November 16, 2007)	(TX0006912585)
6. Strategic Management Concepts and Cases, 9e	(November 29, 2002)	(TX0005624450)
7. Options, Futures and Other Derivatives, 7e	(November 7, 2008)	(TX0006909729)
8. Introduction to Electrodynamics, 3e	(March 25, 1999)	(TX0004950391)
9. Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages, and Computation, 2e	(December 5, 2000)	(TX0005196223)
10. Linear Algebra and Its Applications	(December 20, 2002)	(TX0005659182)
11. Electrical Machines, Drives and Power Systems, 6e	(March 9, 2005)	(TX0006124434)
12. Discrete Mathematical Structures, 5e	(October 17, 2003)	(TX0005829939)
13. Semiconductor Optoelectronic Devices, 2e	(April 7, 1997)	(TX0004511337)
14. Introduction to Robotics: Analysis, Systems and Applications	(July 26, 2001)	(TX0005417954)
15. Adaptive Control, 2e	(May 2, 1995)	(TX0004042910)

Schedule B
"Wiley Copyrights"

<u>Title</u>	<u>(Date of Registration)</u>	<u>(Registration #)</u>
1. Analog Integrated Circuit Design	(February 14, 1997)	(TX0004491581)
2. Digital Telephony, Third Edition	(March 3, 2000)	(TX0005151533)
3. Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer, Sixth Edition	(July 28, 2006)	(TX0006410153)
4. Fundamentals of Queueing Theory, Third Edition	(January 13, 1998)	(TX0004732675)
5. Fundamentals of Soil Science, Eighth Edition	(August 29, 1990)	(TX0002900024)
6. Introduction to Real Analysis, Third Edition	(December 30, 1999)	(TX0005112424)
7. Introduction to Solid State Physics, Seventh Edition	(January 26, 1996)	(TX0004197971)
8. Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, Fifth Edition	(April 3, 1991)	(TX0003036511)
9. Microwave Engineering, Third Edition	(March 12, 2004)	(TX0005939958)
10. Physics of Semiconductor Devices, Second Edition	(November 6, 1981)	(TX000798252)
11. Satellite Communications, Second Edition	(January 21, 2003)	(TX0005706104)

Schedule C
"Cengage Copyrights"

Title (Date of Registration) (Registration #)

1. Introduction to the Theory of Computation (January 14, 1997)
(TX0004456335)
2. Digital Systems Design Using VHDL (May 29, 2007)
(TX0006583952)

Schedule D
 "McGraw-Hill Copyrights"

<u>Title</u>	<u>Registration #</u>	<u>Date of Registration</u>
1. International Business Competing in the Global Marketplace, Hill	(TX0006335509)	March 17, 2006)
2. Corporate Finance; Ross	(TX0006459761)	(November 24, 2006)
3. Vector Mechanics for Engineers, Statics and Dynamics; Ferdinand P Beer	(TX0006290306)	(December 19, 2005)
4. Engineering Electromagnetics; W H Hayt & J A Buck	(TX0006124951)	(February 8, 2005)
5. Child Development; Santrock	(TX0006326278)	(March 17, 2006)
6. Thermodynamics, Cengel	(TX0006204860)	(July 25, 2005)
7. Organic Chemistry, Carey	(TX0006510059)	(January 22, 2007)
8. Real and Complex Analysis; Walter Rudin	(TX0001887185)	(August 11, 1986)
9. Essentials of Economics, Brue	(TX0006323752)	(March 17, 2006)
10. Probability, Random Variables, and Stochastic Processes, Papoulis	(TX0005471395)	(November 15, 2001)

Schedule E
 "Pearson Trademarks"

<u>U.S. Trademark</u>	<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Class</u>
1. "Pearson"	2,599,724	009, 016, 035, 042
2. "Pearson"	2,600,081	041
3. "Pearson"	2,652,792	009, 016
4. "Pearson"	2,679,355	016
5. "Pearson"	2,691,830	041
6. "Pearson"	2,694,359	009
7. "Prentice-Hall"	1,332,044	016
8. "Prentice-Hall"	1,332,639	042
9. "Prentice-Hall"	1,375,654	009
10. "Addison Wesley"	2,188,798	016
11. "Addison-Wesley"	2,400,130	016
12. "Benjamin Cummings"	2,674,589	016
13. "Benjamin Cummings"	2,671,773	041
14. "Benjamin Cummings"	2,671,772	041
15. "Benjamin Cummings"	2,621,299	016
16. "Benjamin Cummings"	1,189,279	016

Schedule F
"Wiley Trademarks"

	<u>U.S. Trademark</u>	<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Class</u>
1.	"JW" Colophon	2,168,941	009, 042
2.	"Wiley"	1,003,988	009, 016, 036, 038
3.	"Wiley"	2,159,987	009, 042

Schedule G
"McGraw-Hill Trademarks"

<u>U.S. Trademark</u>	<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Class</u>
1. "McGraw-Hill"	1,350,345	16
2. "McGraw-Hill"	2,899,528	16, 41
3. "The McGraw-Hill Companies"	3,103,212	9,16,35,36,37, 38,39,40,41,42
4. "Irwin"	1,718,118	16