Cindy Chan (SBN 247495) BLAKELY LAW GROUP 915 North Citrus Avenue Hollywood, California 90038 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BESTFORD USA INC., a Delaware Corporation dba EVISU; STUDIO IP HOLDINGS, LLC, (cont'd) PLAINTIFF(S)

J.R. OFF PRICE CLOTHING, INC., a California Corporation; JULIUS YOUNG HOSIERY, INC., a New Jersey Corporation; and DOES 1-10, inclusive,

DEFENDANT(S).

CASE NUMBER

▶ CV08-00303 ABC

SUMMONS

TO: DEFENDANT(S): J.R. Off Price Clothing, Inc. and Julius Young Hosiery, Inc.

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 20 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it), you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ♥ complaint □ amended complaint □ counterclaim □ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, Brent H. Blakely , whose address is 915 North Citrus Avenue, Hollywood, California 90038 If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Dated: JAN 1 7 2008

Deputy Clerk

Clerk, U.S. District Court

(Seal of the Court)

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].

By:

CV-01A (12/07)

SUMMONS

## ATTACHMENT TO SUMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

a Delaware Limited Liability Company dba )
ROCAWEAR; and GURU DENIM, INC., a
California Corporation dba TRUE RELIGION )
BRAND JEANS,
Plaintiffs, )
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vs.
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Plaintiffs Bestford USA Inc., dba Evisu, Studio IP Holdings, LLC dba Rocawear, and Guru Denim, Inc. dba True Religion Brand Jeans for the claims against Defendants J.R. Off Price Clothing, Inc. and Julius Young Hosiery Inc. respectfully alleges as follows:

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- Plaintiffs filed this action against Defendants for trademark 1. counterfeiting and infringement, and trademark dilution under the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §1051 et seq. (the "Lanham Act") and related claims of unfair competition and trademark dilution under the statutory and common law of the State of California. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the Federal trademark counterfeiting and infringement and trademark dilution claims under 28 U.S.C. §§1121(a), 1331, 1338(a) and 1367.
- 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants reside in the State of California and/or do business within this judicial district.
- This action arises out of wrongful acts, including advertising, offering 3. for sale, selling and distributing products by Defendants within this judicial district. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 because the claims asserted arise in this district.

#### THE PARTIES

- Plaintiff Bestford USA, Inc., is a Delaware corporation doing business 4. as Evisu ("Evisu"), a company organized and existing under the laws of the state of New York with an office and place of business at 121 Greene Street in the city of New York, New York.
- Plaintiff Studio IP Holdings LLC ("Studio IP") is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with an office and place of business at 103 Foulk Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803. Studio IP owns all rights, title, and interest to the Rocawear® names, brands, trademarks, intellectual property, and related names worldwide.
- 6. Plaintiff True Religion Apparel, Inc. is a company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and does business through its 111

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wholly owned subsidiary Guru Denim, Inc., a California corporation, with its corporate office at 2263 East Vernon Avenue, Vernon, California 90058.

- Upon information and belief, JR Off Price Clothing, Inc. ("JR Off Price") is a California corporation with a principal place of business at 1375 East 6th Street in the city of Los Angeles, California.
- Upon information and belief, Julius Young Hosiery, Inc. ("Julius Young") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey with an office and principal place of business at 38 Blanchard Street in the city of Newark, New Jersey.
- 9. Plaintiffs are unaware of the names and true capacities of Defendants, whether individual, corporate and/or partnership entities, named herein as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues them by their fictitious names. Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this complaint when their true names and capacities are ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believes and based thereon alleges that said Defendants and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, are in some manner responsible for the wrongs alleged herein, and that at all times referenced each was the agent and servant of the other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of said agency and employment.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that at all 10. relevant times herein, Defendants and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, knew or reasonably should have known of the acts and behavior alleged herein and the damages caused thereby, and by their inaction ratified and encouraged such acts and behavior. Plaintiffs further allege that Defendants and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, have a non-delegable duty to prevent or cause such acts and the behavior described herein, which duty Defendants and DOES 1 though 10, inclusive, failed and/or refused to perform.

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Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief, damages and a declaratory judgment 11. based upon Defendants' unfair competition with Plaintiffs arising from Defendants' willful infringement and dilution of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks. Defendants' willful infringement has impacted both upon Plaintiffs' rights directly as well as Plaintiffs' ability to maintain consumer satisfaction. In this regard, it is noteworthy that most, if not all, of the infringing items below were presented in a confusingly deceptive manner, they are of obvious inferior quality when compared to the authentic products of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks, and they are priced in such a way that the implication to the buying public is that these items are indeed genuine.

## ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- Evisu's Family of Trademarks, Logos, and Designs A.
- Evisu is the worldwide owner of the trademarks Evisu® and various 12. composite trademarks comprising the Evisu mark and assorted design components (hereinafter, collectively, the "Evisu Trademarks" or "Evisu Marks").
- Plaintiff Evisu has the exclusive right to use, enforce and benefit from 13. the Evisu Trademark, including but not limited to U.S. Registration No. 75,842,256 for the Evisu Mark for clothing, namely jeans, jackets, shirts, t-shirts, sweatshirts, knitted sweatshirts, sweatpants, and shoes.
- Evisu has been designing, manufacturing, distributing and selling apparel since 1991.
- Since its inception in Osaka, Japan, Evisu has emerged as a global power in men's, women's and children's fashion with worldwide sales and distribution.
- 16. Evisu-branded products and their packaging all prominently bear the trademark Evisu.
- 17. Each of the Evisu Marks has been continually used in commerce since its respective date of first issue.

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- Because of Evisu's extensive use of the Evisu Marks, Evisu has built 18. up significant goodwill therein. The success of Evisu's marketing efforts as evidenced by, among other things, the Evisu® products and the unsolicited media attention that the Evisu brand has received.
- Plaintiff's products are distributed throughout the United States and in numerous foreign countries.
- Evisu was founded and, is still owned, by Hidehiko Yamane. The 20. initial production line of Evisu denim produced fourteen pairs of jeans a day, all hand-painted with the sea-gull logo by Mr. Yamane. Evisu jeans captured the imagination of the detail-obsessed, Japanese fashion crowd, spurring a revival of interest in vintage denim which has now spread around the world. In the early nineties Mr. Yamane introduced a tailoring line, followed by a fishing range and a golf range. In 1999 he introduced a ladies fashion line called Evisu Donna to complete the development of Evisu as a full-fashion range going far beyond a jeans brand. Evisu now has 25 shops in Japan. In 1994, Mr. Yamane and Peter Caplowe formed a partnership to develop Evisu outside Japan that now spans the globe, selling in 400 of the world's best boutiques and department stores.
- Evisu has distinguished itself as a leader in the high-end denim market for its unique manufacturing process. All Evisu jeans are made of vintage selvedge denim, produced on old style shuttle looms rather than modern projectile looms and indigo dyed by rare loop dying machines. Evisu denim has a minimum of 16 dips and some styles have 30 dips, giving the denim a deep blue color. Evisu also uses original production techniques at every stage of creating a denim item, such as chain stitching the hem, giving the thick stitch line visible around the hem when the jean is turned up. When possible, Evisu uses Union Special machines, which were the "Rolls Royce" of sewing machines in the U.S. in the fifties. Finally, many of Evisu's styles have hand-painted logos.
  - The Evisu collection of apparel comprises of men's, women's, and

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children's clothing, namely jeans, jackets, shirts, t-shirts, sweatshirts, knitted sweatshirts, sweatpants, and shoes.

#### B. Rocawear's Family of Trademarks, Logos, and Designs

- 23. Studio IP Holdings LLC is the worldwide owner of the trademarks Rocawear and various composite trademarks comprising the Rocawear mark and assorted design components (hereinafter, collectively, the "Rocawear Marks"). Rocawear Marks include, but are not limited to U.S. Registration Nos. 3007571, 2633943, and 2781618.
- 24. Since its inception in 1999, the Rocawear line has emerged as a global force in men's, women's and children's fashion with worldwide sales and distribution.
- 25. Rocawear-branded products, and their packaging all prominently bear the trademark Rocawear.
- 26. Each of the Rocawear Marks has been continually used in commerce since its respective date of first issue.
- 27. Because of Plaintiff's extensive use of the Rocawear Marks, the Rocawear line has built up significant goodwill therein. The success of Plaintiff's' marketing efforts is evidenced by, among other things, the Rocawear® products and the unsolicited media attention that the Rocawear line has received.
- Plaintiff's products are distributed throughout the United States and in 28. numerous foreign countries.
- The Rocawear apparel line is the brainchild of multi-platinum rap star Shawn "Jay-Z" Carter ("Jay-Z") and his partner and record executive Damon Dash, who are leading forces in nearly every aspect of urban entertainment.
- The Rocawear line was introduced in 1999 to consumers across the 30. United States during Jay-Z's history making "Hard Knock Life" tour, where all the artists, including rappers Method Man, DMX, Redman, Memphis Bleek, Beanie Sigel and DJ Clue wore Rocawear clothing to promote the line.

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- Millions of fans were exposed to the fashionable urbanite Rocawear 31. apparel line as the tour traveled to over 40 U.S. cities making Rocawear the number one selling young men's sportswear brand in its first year of business.
- Entertainers such as Snoop Dog, the late Aaliyah, Trick Daddy, Ginuwine, Capone & Noreaga, Scarface, and athletes, such as Allen Iverson, David Reid, Jesse Armstead, Marco Antonio Barrera, Zab Judah, Antonio Freeman and Speedy Claxton can all be seen wearing Rocawear clothing.
- Rocawear apparel has been featured in various major network shows, such as Saturday Night Live, Moesha, Soul Food, Frasier, Steve Harvey, The Parkers, BET's 106 & Park and in movies, such as "Training Day" with Denzel Washington and Ethan Hawke.
- Furthermore, the Rocawear apparel line has been praised and 34. recognized in numerous articles appearing in both trade publications and publications directed to the general public, including Vibe, New York Magazine, XXL, Black Enterprise, Source, Hamptons Magazine, Entertainment Weekly, Blaze, Slam, DNR, Sportswear International and in daily newspapers, such as The New York Daily Times and The New York Post.
- The Rocawear collection of apparel is comprised of tee shirts, jeans, 35. sweat suits, sweaters, jackets, outerwear, footwear and leather apparel with over 120 styles produced each season. Rocawear's urban collegiate apparel is coveted by young men and women around the world.
- Rocawear clothing is sold in department stores and boutiques throughout the United States, including Macy's, Belk's, Dayton Hudson, Bourdin's, Fines, Up Against the Wall, Rags, Demo and The Buckle and is sold through distributors in Canada, throughout Europe, Central America and in Japan.
- In its first 18 months since its introduction, the Rocawear apparel line generated sales at retail of over Eighty Million Dollars (\$80,000,000).

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- The Rocawear Marks have come to identify, in the United States and 38. throughout the world, a line of hip, urban, cutting edge clothing.
- In March of 2007, Plaintiff Studio IP Holdings LLC acquired full ownership and the entire interest to all of the Rocawear Marks.

#### C. True Religion's Family of Trademarks, Logos and Designs

- True Religion is the worldwide owner of the trademarks True Religion 40. Brand Jeans® and various composite trademarks comprising the True Religion mark and assorted design components (hereinafter, collectively, the "True Religion Trademarks" or "True Religion Marks").
- Plaintiff True Religion has the exclusive right to use, enforce and benefit from the True Religion Trademarks, including but not limited to U.S. Registration Nos. 2917187 and 2761793 for the True Religion Brand Jeans Mark for clothing, namely men's, women's, and children's pants, slacks, jeans, shorts, overalls, shirts, t-shirts, blouses, vests, skirts, jackets, coats, sweaters, sweatshirts, sweatpants, and hats.
- 42. True Religion has been designing, manufacturing, distributing and selling apparel since December 2002.
- Since its inception almost three years ago, True Religion has emerged 43. as a global power in men's, women's and children's fashion with worldwide sales and distribution.
- 44. True Religion-branded products and their packaging all prominently bear the trademark True Religion.
- 45. Each of the True Religion Marks has been continually used in commerce since its respective date of first issue.
- Because of True Religion's extensive use of the True Religion Marks, 46. True Religion has built up significant goodwill therein. The success of True Religion's marketing efforts as evidenced by, among other things, the True Religion® products and the unsolicited media attention that the True Religion brand

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- 47. Plaintiffs' products are distributed throughout the United States and in numerous foreign countries.
- 48. True Religion Brand Jeans was the creation of husband and wife designers Jeffrey and Kym Lubell, who combined his love of classic rock and her love of hip-hop and R&B to produce a trendsetting line of denim apparel.
- True Religion has distinguished itself as a leader in the high-end denim market for men, women and kids by its fashion-forward seams, remarkable embroidery and hand-sanded vintage washes.
- The True Religion line was introduced in 2002 to consumers around the world. Celebrities and entertainers such as Kate Beckinsale, David Beckham, Sarah Chalke, Courtney Cox, Faith Evans, Jennifer Garner, Heather Graham, Kate Hudson, Angelina Jolie, Heidi Klum, Nick Lachey, Jennifer Lopez, Madonna, Chad Michael Murray, Gwyneth Paltrow, Jessica Simpson, Jada Pinkett Smith, Gwen Stefani, Justin Timberlake, Usher, Bruce Willis, and the Cast of Desparate Housewives are among the many enthusiasts of True Religion Brand Jeans.
- The True Religion apparel line has been praised and recognized in 51. numerous articles appearing in both trade publications and publications directed to the general public. Publications such as Elle, Bazaar, InStyle, New York Times, Los Angeles Magazine, GQ, Lucky, Men's Health, People, Rolling Stone, Teen People, Teen Vogue, US Weekly, and Vogue have all recently featured True Religion Brand Jeans Apparel.
- The True Religion collection of apparel comprises of men's, women's, 52. and children's pants, slacks, jeans, shorts, overalls, shirts, t-shirts, blouses, vests, skirts, jackets, coats, sweaters, sweatshirts, sweatpants, and hats.
  - D. Defendants' Infringing Use of Plaintiff's Respective Trademarks
- This lawsuit concerns infringement upon Plaintiffs' trademarks by each of the Defendants. Each Defendant, with one product or more, violated Plaintiffs'

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rights in and to one or more of its trademarks.

- Upon information and belief, Defendants are selling, distributing, advertising and/or promoting clothing bearing a reproduction of Plaintiff's respective trademarks.
- 55. On August 23, 2007, Plaintiffs' investigators from Intellectual Property Enforcement Company, Inc. ("IPEC") assisted the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department in serving a search warrant at a freight forwarding warehouse identified as General Air Freight/General Ocean Freight located at 13515 Figueroa Street in the city of Los Angeles, California.
- IPEC investigators handled the inventory and seized an enormous amount of counterfeit merchandise including items bearing the Evisu, Rocawear, and True Religion trademarks. The following is a list of the counterfeit property identified and seized:

Trademark Holder	Item Description	Number of Items
Evisu	Jeans	2,064
Evisu	Jeans	4,320
Rocawear	Jeans	4,464
True Religion	Jeans	408

If authentic, the merchandise would have an estimated retail value of over \$1 million.

- The cosignees of the containers bearing the counterfeit merchandise were identified as Defendants JR Off Price and Julius Young.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants' use of Plaintiffs' Marks 58. through, inter alia, the creation and/or sale of inferior quality clothing bearing Plaintiffs' respective trademarks were willful, having been adopted with knowledge of Plaintiffs' prior rights in and to the Plaintiffs' Marks, with the intent to trade on and benefit from the goodwill established in Plaintiffs' respective trademarks by Plaintiffs.

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#### FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Trademark Infringement Under the Lanham Act)

- 59. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference the averments of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 60. Plaintiffs' Marks are nationally recognized, including within the Central District of California, as being affixed to goods and merchandise of the highest quality and coming from Plaintiffs.
- 61. The registrations embodying Plaintiffs' respective trademarks are in full force and effect and Plaintiffs have authorized responsible manufacturers and vendors to sell merchandise with these marks.
- 62. Defendants' unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks on inferior quality merchandise in interstate commerce and advertising relating to same constitutes false designation of origin and a false representation that the goods and serves are manufactured, offered, sponsored, authorized, licensed by or otherwise connected with Plaintiffs or come from the same source as Plaintiffs' respective goods and are of the same quality as that assured by Plaintiffs' respective trademarks.
- 63. Defendants' use of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks is without Plaintiffs' permission or authority and in total disregard of Plaintiffs' rights to control its trademarks.
- 64. Defendants' activities are likely to lead to and result in confusion, mistake or deception, and are likely to cause the public to believe that Plaintiffs have produced, sponsored, authorized, licensed or is otherwise connected or affiliated with Defendants' commercial and business activities, all to the detriment of Plaintiffs.

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- Upon information and belief, Defendants' acts are deliberate and intended to confuse the public as to the source of Defendants' goods or services and to injure Plaintiffs and reap the benefit of Plaintiffs' goodwill associated with Plaintiffs' respective trademarks.
  - Defendants' acts violate the Lanham Act. 66.
- 67. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful and unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs have been injured and will continue to suffer injury to its business and reputation unless Defendants are restrained by this Court from infringing Plaintiffs' respective trademarks.
  - 68. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.
- 69. In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from using Plaintiffs' respective trademarks for any purpose, and to recover from Defendants all damages, including attorneys' fees, that Plaintiffs have sustained and will sustain as a result of such infringing acts, and all gains, profits and advantages obtained by Defendants as a result thereof, in an amount not yet known, as well as the costs of this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), attorneys' fees and treble damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(b), and/or statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C § 1117(c).

## SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Dilution of Plaintiffs' Marks in Violation of the Lanham Act)

- Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference the averments of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- Plaintiffs' respective trademarks are "famous" within the meaning of Lanham Act.
- Defendants' acts described above have diluted and continue to dilute Plaintiffs' unique and distinctive trademarks. These acts violate the Lanham Act, have injured and, unless immediately restrained, will continue to injure Plaintiffs, causing damage to Plaintiffs in an amount to be determined at trial, as well as

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irreparable injury to Plaintiffs' goodwill and reputation associated with the value of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks.

- Upon information and belief, Defendants' unlawful actions began long after Plaintiffs' Marks became famous.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants acted knowingly, deliberately and willfully with the intent to trade on Plaintiffs' reputation and to dilute Plaintiffs' Marks. Defendants' conduct is willful, wanton and egregious.
- Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to compensate it fully for the damages that have been caused and which will continue to be caused by Defendants' unlawful acts, unless they are enjoined by this Court.
- In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from using Plaintiffs' respective trademarks, and to recover all damages, including attorneys' fees, that Plaintiffs have sustained and will sustain, and all gains, profits and advantages obtained by Defendants as a result of their infringing acts alleged above in an amount not yet known, and the costs of this action.

### THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

### (Common Law Unfair Competition)

- Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference the averments of the 77. preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- Plaintiffs own and enjoy common law trademark rights in California and throughout the United States.
- Defendants' unlawful acts in appropriating rights in Plaintiffs' common law trademarks were intended to capitalize on Plaintiffs' goodwill for Defendants' own pecuniary gain. Plaintiffs have expended substantial time, resources and effort to obtain an excellent reputation for itself and its family of Marks. As a result of Plaintiffs' efforts, Defendants are now unjustly enriched and are benefitting from property rights that rightfully belong to Plaintiffs.

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- Defendants' unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' True Religion, Evisu, and 80. Rocawear Marks have caused and is likely to cause confusion as to the source of Defendants' clothing, all to the detriment of Plaintiffs.
- Defendants' acts are willful, deliberate, and intended to confuse the public and to injure Plaintiffs.
- 82. Defendants' acts constitute unfair competition under California common law.
- 83. Plaintiffs have been irreparably harmed and will continue to be irreparably harmed as a result of Defendants' unlawful acts unless Defendants are permanently enjoined from their unlawful conduct.
- The conduct herein complained of was extreme, outrageous, fraudulent, and was inflicted on Plaintiffs in reckless disregard of Plaintiffs' rights. Said conduct was despicable and harmful to Plaintiffs and as such supports an award of exemplary and punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and make an example of the Defendants and to deter them from similar such conduct in the future.
  - 85. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.
- In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief 86. prohibiting Defendants from using Plaintiffs' Marks, and to recover all damages, including attorneys' fees, that Plaintiffs have sustained and will sustain and all gains, profits and advantages obtained by Defendants as a result of their infringing acts alleged above in an amount not yet known, and the costs of this action.

## FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of California's Anti-Dilution Statute, California Business and Professions Code Section 14330)

Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference the averments of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

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- Plaintiffs' respective trademarks are distinctive marks in the State of 88. California by virtue of their substantial inherent and acquired distinctiveness, extensive use in the State of California and the extensive advertising and wide spread publicity of the marks in the State of California.
- As a result of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks' substantial inherent and acquired distinctiveness, extensive use in the State of California, and the extensive advertising and publicity of the marks in the State of California, Plaintiffs' respective trademarks have become strong and are widely renown.
- The actions of Defendants complained of herein are likely to injure the business reputation and dilute the distinctive quality of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks which are famous.
- The foregoing acts of Defendants constitute dilution and injury to business reputation in violation of Section 14330 of the California Business and Professions Code.
- 92. The conduct herein complained of was extreme, outrageous, fraudulent, and was inflicted on Plaintiffs in reckless disregard of Plaintiffs' rights. Said conduct was despicable and harmful to Plaintiffs and as such supports an award of exemplary and punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and make an example of the Defendants and to deter them from similar such conduct in the future.
- By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are being damaged by 93. Defendants' unauthorized and illegal use of Plaintiffs' respective trademarks in the manner set forth above and will continue to be damaged unless Defendants are immediately enjoined under Section 14330 of the California Business and Professions Code from using Plaintiffs' respective trademarks.
- Plaintiffs will be irreparably injured by the continued acts of Defendants, unless such acts are enjoined.
  - 95. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

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- Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference the averments of the 96. preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- The acts complained of above constitute unjust enrichment of Defendants at Plaintiffs' expense, in violation of the common law of the State of California.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court enter judgment in its favor and against Defendants as follows:

- Granting temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief restraining Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, officers, associates, attorneys, and all persons acting by, through, or in concert with any of them, from: (1) using Plaintiffs' respective trademarks or committing any other act which falsely represents or which has the effect of falsely representing that the goods and services of Defendants are licensed by, authorized by, offered by, produced by, sponsored by, or in any other way associated with Plaintiffs; (2) otherwise infringing Plaintiffs' registered and common law family of marks; (3) otherwise diluting Plaintiffs' family of marks; and (4) unfairly competing with Plaintiffs.
- Awarding actual damages suffered by Plaintiffs as a result of B. Defendants' acts:
- Ordering an accounting by Defendants of all gains, profits and C. advantages derived from their wrongful acts;
- Ordering Defendants to disgorge their profits (as to the California D. unfair competition claim).
- Awarding Plaintiffs all of Defendants' profits and all damages E. sustained by Plaintiffs as a result of Defendants' wrongful acts, and such other compensatory damages as the Court determines to be fair and appropriate pursuant

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## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

#### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Audrey B. Collins and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Jacqueline Chooljian.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV08- 303 ABC (JCx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge

#### NOTICE TO COUNSEL

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

[X] Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516

☐ Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

# UNITED STATE. STRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT O1 CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself □) Bestford USA Inc dba Evisu; Studio IP Holdings LLC dba Rocawear; Guru Denim, Inc dba True Religion Brand Jeans				DEFENDANTS J.R. Off Price Clothing, Inc.; Julius Young Hosiery Inc.						
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (Except in U.S. Plaintiff Cases): New York				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (In U.S. Plaintiff Cases Only): Los Angeles						
(c) Attomeys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.)  BLAKELY LAW GROUP  915 North Citrus Avenue  Hollywood, California 90038  Telephone: (323) 464-7400				s (If Known)						
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTIO	ON (Place an X in one box only.)			PRINCIPAL PAR			es Only			
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff			Citizen of This State  PTF DEF  1 1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State				PTF □ 4	DEF 4		
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defenda		Another State		. 🗆 2	of Business in A	d Principal Place Another State				
		Citizen or S	Subject of a Fo	oreign Country 3	□ 3	Foreign Nation		□ 6	□ 6	
Proceeding State C	red from 3 Remanded from Appellate Court	☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened				Dist	trict Judg	eal to I ge from gistrate	1	
V. REQUESTED IN COMPI CLASS ACTION under F.R.O.	LAINT: JURY DEMAND:   C.P. 23: □ Yes   No	Yes 🗆 No (Check		demanded in comple DEMANDED IN C		AINT: \$ 150,00	0.00 +			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Ci The LANHAM Act - 1:		ich you are filing and						versity	.)	
		TODATE	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	TODAY	MINERAL	ADJOON TED	THE PARTY AND	OB	DATE:	
nation Under Equal Access to Justice  950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits  160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJ PERSONAL INJ 310 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Lity 340 Assault, Lity 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehiproduct Liability 362 Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury 363 Personal Injury 364 Asbestos Per Injury Product Liability	oduct 37 37 38 yers' 38 duct 42 cle 42 cle 44 ury- netice ury- polity 44 rsonal 1 cet 44	TORTS PERSONAL PROPERTY O Other Fraud Truth in Lending O Other Personal Property Damage Froperty Damage Product Liability ANKRUPTCY Appeal 28 USC 158 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 CIVIL RIGHTS Voting Employment Housing/Accommodations Welfare American with Disabilities - Employment American with Disabilities - Other Other Civil Rights	530	Mandamus/ Other Civil Rights Prison Condition RFEITURE / PENALTY Agriculture Other Food & Drug Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 Liquor Laws R.R. & Truck Airline Regs Occupational Safety /Health	TAB	Agmt, as Agmt, as Agmt, as Agmt, as Agmt, as Agmt, abor abor and abor and abor and abor and abor and agmt, act. Inc. (Act. RIGH hts ark (CURI) 95ff) ung (920) IWW tie XVI (5(g)) AX SU J.S. Pla dant) and Party and Party and Agmt	Act TTS TY aintiff	
VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: If yes, list case number(s):	Has this action been previously f	led and dismissed, re	emanded or c	losed? No 🗆 Y	es					
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Case Number:								_	
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW									

CV-71 (07/05)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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#### UNITED STATE. STRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT O1 CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

VIII(b). RELATED CASES: H	ave any cases been p	previously filed that are related to the present case?  No  Yes
If yes, list case number(s):		
	A. Arise from the sar B. Call for determina C. For other reasons	tase and the present case:  me or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or  ation of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or  would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or  patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.
IX. VENUE: List the California C  □ Check here if the U.S. governm  Bestford USA Inc dba Evis Studio IP Holdings LLC db Guru Denim, Inc dba True	ent, its agencies or ei u - New York a Rocawear - Dela	ware
List the California County, or State  Check here if the U.S. government		rnia, in which EACH named defendant resides. (Use an additional sheet if necessary). employees is a named defendant.
JR Off Price Clothing, Inc. Julius Young Hosiery Inc		
Note: In land condemnation cases, All claims arose in Los Ang		ne tract of land involved.
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNE	Y (OR PRO PER):	
or other papers as required by	law. This form, appr	Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings roved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not urpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions
Key to Statistical codes relating to S	Social Security Cases	55
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	НІА	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))

864

865

SSID

RSI

All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.

All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))