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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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 3
    AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE,
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                                            New York, N.Y.
 4
                    Plaintiff,
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 5
                v.
                                             10 Civ. 2730 (WHP)
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 6
    DANIEL MOREL, et al.,
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 7
                    Defendants.
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 9
                                             September 24, 2010
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                                             10:45 a.m.
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    Before:
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                       HON. WILLIAM H. PAULEY III,
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                                             District Judge
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14
                               APPEARANCES
14
15
    VENABLE, LLP
15
          Attorneys for Agence France Presse and Turner
16
          Broadcasting/CNN
16
    BY: JOSHUA J. KAUFMAN
17
17
18
     THE HOFFMAN LAW FIRM
18
          Attorneys for Daniel Morel
19
     BY: BARBARA HOFFMAN
19
20
20
     LEVINE, SULLIVAN, KOCH & SCHULZ, LLP
21
          Attorneys for ABC, Inc.
    BY: ROBERT PENCHINA
21
22
22
23 DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE, LLP
23
          Attorneys for Getty Images and CBS
24
    BY: JAMES ROSENFELD
24
          DEBORAH ADLER
25
                    SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Matter on for argument, AFP v.
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     Morel.
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               Will counsel please give their appearances for the
 4
      record.
 5
              MR. KAUFMAN: Joshua Kaufman for Agence France Presse
 6
      and Turner Broadcasting/CNN.
 7
               THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Kaufman.
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               MR. PENCHINA: Good morning, your Honor. Robert
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      Penchina for ABC, Inc.
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               THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Penchina.
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               MR. ROSENFELD: Good morning. James Rosenfeld and
12
      Deborah Adler for CBS and Getty Images.
13
               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MS. HOFFMAN: I am Barbara Hoffman for Daniel Morel.
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      Good morning, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Hoffman.
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               This is the plaintiff's motion. Mr. Kaufman, do you
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      want to be heard?
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               MS. HOFFMAN: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Very well.
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              MR. KAUFMAN: As a preliminary matter, your Honor, we
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      are going to be referring to a number of the exhibits and
23
      images, so to save the court the trouble of having to --
24
               THE COURT: Fine.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: We made copies of them.
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1 THE COURT: Hand them up. 2 MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, thank you for hearing us 3 this morning. Daniel Morel is a documentary photographer who 5 originally was from Haiti, who has an undisputed great passion and love for Haiti and the Haitian people. He was, for better 6 or worse, in Port-au-Prince when the earthquake struck and had 7 8 his camera with him. As a photographer, his instinct was to 9 begin taking pictures, and he did. 10 As one dedicated to the people in the country of 11 Haiti, he wanted the world to immediately see the destruction 12 and devastation caused to his beloved country and people. In 13 order to facilitate that, he posted his pictures on Twitter 14 Twitpics, knowing that this would be the way to expose the horrors of the earthquake to the greatest number of people 15 around the world in the quickest amount of time. 16 17 THE COURT: He posted the pictures on Twitpics, right, 18 not Twitter? 19 MR. KAUFMAN: Right, that's correct. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MR. KAUFMAN: We will get into that part shortly, your 22 Honor. 23 THE COURT: Why don't you turn to that, because that's 24 an important question. 25 MR. KAUFMAN: Okay. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

THE COURT: When you say Twitter/Twitpics, that's really not true. It is just Twitpics.

MR. KAUFMAN: No, your Honor. The terms and conditions under which Twitpics operates are linked completely and tied into the Twitter terms and conditions. Yes, they are separate entities, but you cannot operate on Twitpics without operating -- without agreeing and abiding by the terms and conditions of Twitter. If you go to sign up for Twitpics, it immediately sends you to Twitter. You cannot sign up to Twitpics independently. It is just not possible. You go and you then have to agree to the terms and conditions set out on Twitter.

When you go back to Twitpics, you use your Twitter ID. You use your Twitter password. There is no independent access to Twitpics without Twitter. When you leave Twitter, it is one of the things we have in the materials for you, Exhibit B, it specifically states as you are leaving Twitter, it is Exhibit C, it specifically states when you are leaving Twitter, going to Twitpics, it says, by clicking "allow," you continue to operate under Twitter's terms of service. So you are going from Twitter to Twitpics, and it says you are operating under Twitter's terms of service. So it is -- while they are two separate entities, the license is granted, the terms of service are like a braid, they are interwoven.

And as we cite in our -SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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THE COURT: How can this court consider the terms of 1 2 service on Twitter on this motion? 3 MR. KAUFMAN: I am --4 THE COURT: How can I consider the Twitter terms of 5 service on this motion? 6 MR. KAUFMAN: Well, your Honor, I will just find the cites in our brief where we talk about how -- bear with me --7 8 as we cite that a court may consider documents attached to the 9 complaint as exhibits, any documents incorporated by reference 10 into a complaint. You can -- are entitled to consider 11 documents that are not incorporated by reference when the --12 the court may nevertheless consider it where the complaint 13 relies heavily upon its terms and effects which renders 14 documents integral to the complaint. The court is also 15 entitled to consider documents in plaintiff's possession of 16 which plaintiff had knowledge and relied upon in bringing this 17 suit. And the court may also consider publicly available 18 documents on motion to dismiss. We cite the various cases on 19 pages 6 and 7. 20 Q. But didn't Mr. Morel explicitly allege that the Twitter 21 terms of service are not applicable? 22 MR. KAUFMAN: Well, they first alleged that they were 23 in the first complaint. They attached --24 THE COURT: The first complaint is history, isn't it? 25 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, but in terms of --SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 2

THE COURT: Okay. So let's address the complaint that's before the court.

In paragraph 72, doesn't Mr. Morel explicitly allege that the Twitter terms of service are not applicable? Do you see that?

MR. KAUFMAN: What number?

THE COURT: Paragraph 72, with double asterisks, "Twitter TOS, Mr. Morel contends, are not applicable."

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, simply because they make that assertion, your Honor, the court is entitled to look beyond their bare assertions if there is no factual basis for them. There is no factual basis to state that the Twitter terms of service are not relevant. The court does not have to take every single statement made in a complaint at face value. It needs to be supported by facts.

THE COURT: But under the Chambers standard, isn't this court required to note whether the pleadings rely on the document?

MR. KAUFMAN: Right, but under Twombly it says that you can go -- I believe Twombly allows you to look at the Twitter terms of service because there it says it just can't be bare assertions, and that's all this is.

I know the first complaint isn't before the court, but clearly they were talking about it there. It is a factual -- it is public documents, it is publicly available, and the court SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

isn't -- the court can consider it if it chooses to, I believe, 2 under the cases that we cited in our brief that I just 3 referenced, and --4 THE COURT: Let's assume for a moment that I can 5 consider the Twitter terms of use. If I read your brief 6 correctly, you claim that those terms grant users a "worldwide 7 nonexclusive, royalty-free license." Right? 8 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, your Honor, that is correct. 9 terms of service --10 THE COURT: How do you reach that conclusion, given 11 the plain language of the Twitter terms of service? 12 MR. KAUFMAN: The Twitter terms of service says by 13 submitting -- and we have it here, your Honor. You have to 14 read several paragraphs together, which it says you should, but 15 it says, By submitting, posting or displaying content on or 16 through the service, you grant us, then it list the rights 17 that --18 THE COURT: Who is the "us." 19 MR. KAUFMAN: No, that's Twitter. But we are not done 20 yet. That's why I said you have to read the whole thing. It 21 says it is granting Twitter. 22 THE COURT: "Us" is Twitter. 23 MR. KAUFMAN: "Us" is Twitter there. That's correct. 24 I'm not arguing that we are not granting Twitter these rights 25 initially, the rights to nonexclusive royalty-free license to

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1 reproduce, process, adapt, modify, publish, etc. 2 The license then goes on and says, in the next 3 paragraph, The license -- this license is authorizing us -again, Twitter -- to make their tweets available to the rest of 5 the world. And now here is the important part: And to let others do the same. "And others do the same" means on its 6 7 plain face that we are letting others do the same thing you are 8 letting Twitter do. Otherwise it has no meaning. "Others do 9 the same" would be third parties who would be using Twitters. 10 Without that, "and let others do the same" has no meaning. It 11 is we have Twitter as being granted the rights --12 THE COURT: Look at the very next sentence. "What's 13 yours is yours." 14 MR. KAUFMAN: Absolutely. 15 THE COURT: "You own your content." 16 MR. KAUFMAN: Absolutely. Mr. Morel never gave up his 17 copyright, never gave up ownership of his copyrights. We never 18 claimed that in any way, shape or form. He is granting a 19 license. Of course what's his is his. His copyrights are his. 20 We never anywhere allege, imply, in any way saying that he gave 21 up his copyrights. 22 THE COURT: And you are not disputing Mr. Morel's 23 ownership of his copyright. 24 MR. KAUFMAN: No, we are not. What we are saying is 25 simply that he is granted a license. When anybody is granted a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

license, you don't give up your underlying copyrights. I don't 2 care -- you know, he doesn't have to go through Mr. Morel. 3 Generally you grant the license. I grant your Honor a license 4 to reproduce X, Y, and Z. I still own my license. 5 THE COURT: Is the content in the tweets? MR. KAUFMAN: The content is the tweets and in the 6 7 Twitpics. You have to read these together is what -- you 8 can't -- what we are saying is, you can't separate, because 9 this license, when you go to Twitpics, you affirmatively 10 understand that these terms and conditions apply to Twitpics. 11 It is the quote that I just gave you. They are not separate. 12 THE COURT: But don't the Twitter terms of service 13 grant the license to Twitter and its partners? 14 MR. KAUFMAN: Its partners and others. 15 THE COURT: No. It grants a license to Twitter and 16 its partners --17 MR. KAUFMAN: But --18 THE COURT: -- not other users. 19 MR. KAUFMAN: No. It does, your Honor. Because where it says "and its partners," it then goes on -- here, two 20 paragraphs down, "where you are responsible." Do you see that 21 22 paragraph? Three paragraphs. 23 THE COURT: I don't have to go two paragraphs down. 24 How about just going on to the second paragraph: "Such 25 additional uses by Twitter or other companies, organizations or SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

25

individuals who partner with Twitter may be made," etc. 1 2 Your client is not a partner with Twitter, is it? 3 MR. KAUFMAN: No, but we are an "other." We are 4 "other users." 5 Later in the paragraph, where it goes, You are 6 responsible for your use of services for any content you 7 provide and for any consequences there are, including the use 8 of your content by others and our third-party partners. Again, 9 it is defining "others" separately from the third-party 10 partners. 11 That's what I am saying. You read this all together, 12 you have Twitter is one entity, its partners are another 13 entity, and others, which are the users, are a third entity. 14 And it is granting this license, letting others do the same, 15 and then it says, The use of your content by others and our 16 third parties. So if there was no "others," then what is this "and third parties," "others and"? There are three people who 17 18 benefit from this license -- Twitter, its partners and the 19 users, and others. It says "and others" several points 20 throughout here, and if you ignore that -- you can't ignore 21 that. I mean, it has to apply to somebody, the "and others." 22 THE COURT: So let's see. You claim that the two 23 different terms of service have to be read together. 24 MR. KAUFMAN: Correct.

THE COURT: But isn't that contradictory to how you SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

interpret the Twitter terms of service? 1 2 MR. KAUFMAN: I don't see how. 3 THE COURT: Isn't your best argument that it is 4 ambiguous? What do the Twitpics terms say? 5 MR. KAUFMAN: They don't discuss this at all. They are not contradictory. They have -- they talk about language, 6 7 but they don't talk about third-party uses. It is silent as to 8 that. They just don't refer to it. There is no contradictory 9 language. They talk about you own your copyrights and other 10 kinds of things like that, but they don't discuss the reuse 11 aspect of it. 12 And, again, as we pointed out in our footnotes, your 13 Honor, this is not a unique interpretation of AFP for the 14 purposes of this motion. Again, the court is allowed to take 15 judicial notice of what's out there. People are re-twitting 16 and re-Twitpic'ing pictures by the hundreds of thousands a day. 17 This isn't just something that, all of a sudden, out of the 18 blue, we are coming up with. This is a regular, constant 19 occurrence that tens of thousands of people, hundreds of 20 thousands of times a day are also interpreting it the same way, 21 for better or for worse, but they are. 22 THE COURT: Is that somebody else on Twitter like 23 Suero? 24 MR. KAUFMAN: Suero, yeah. 25 THE COURT: Right? Suero, a thief, right? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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               MR. KAUFMAN: Suero took --
               THE COURT: That's your argument?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: No, other people are allowed to --
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               THE COURT: So the multitude is doing it; therefore,
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      it is okay.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: No, no.
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               THE COURT: It was Bertrand Russell who said you
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      shouldn't follow the multitude into evil. Remember that?
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              MR. KAUFMAN: Unfortunately, I don't read enough of
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      Bertrand Russell.
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               THE COURT: He was one of the greatest philosophers of
12
      the 20th century.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: I know who was, but -- I certainly know
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      who Bertrand Russell was.
               THE COURT: It is worth the read.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, your Honor.
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               But my point here is, if you read the language in
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      Twitter, it talks about three classes of people -- Twitter, its
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      partners and others. "And others" has to have a meaning. It
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      is not without meaning. It is there several times. When you
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      leave Twitter and you go to Twitpics, it specifically says, The
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      Twitter terms of service continue to apply. Well, you have to
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      read them together. That's what it says on its face. And,
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      again, we cite in our brief numerous case law in New York which
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      says when you have to look at a whole transaction, you can't
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1 look --2 THE COURT: Mr. Kaufman, were there a number of news 3 sources who asked Mr. Morel to pay for his pictures? MR. KAUFMAN: Um-hmm. 5 THE COURT: Is that a yes? MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, that is a yes. 6 7 THE COURT: Oh, good. All right. 8 So if you want to apply your argument about what 9 everybody else is doing, there were numerous news sources who 10 were paying, right? 11 MR. KAUFMAN: We don't -- they offered to pay. Maybe 12 for an exclusive? Maybe for other pictures? AFP was asking --13 was talking to -- trying to reach, they didn't. None of the 14 record that's here says that they were trying to buy these 15 specific pictures. They were trying to reach him. They may 16 have been like Corbis. They wanted to get an exclusive. These 17 pictures were up. He is there with the camera. He may have 18 had 100 more pictures that were not on Twitter, that were not 19 free, that they wanted to purchase. 20 Just because somebody approached him doesn't mean that 21 they -- that the Twitter terms and conditions aren't true. 22 They may not even have understood the terms and conditions from 23 Twitter. Who knows if they had ever bothered? They saw 24 pictures up, and they say, Hey, we want more pictures. We have seen these you have posted to Twitter. Let's get -- do you 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

have any more? Can we get an exclusive from you? That's what the communication is. It wasn't necessary -- there is nothing in the record that contradicts that and says that -- that contradicts that position.

You have to -- you cannot read the two agreements separately. They refer to each other, they cross reference each other. You use the same user ID. They say you use that. The law, as we cited in our brief, says you have to look at the whole transaction to make it make sense. Otherwise, it just doesn't make sense. So we think you need to read both Twitter and Twitpics together. The only contradictory things have to do with choice of law and a venue, if you have a dispute with Twitter or Twitpics, but not as to usage.

THE COURT: What should I do about the language that says, All images uploaded are copyright their respective owners?

MR. KAUFMAN: That's true. There is a difference between owning a copyright and having a license granted. No one says that Mr. Morel lost his copyright by posting his images to Twitter/Twitpics. We have never argued that. We are saying that by accepting the terms and conditions, he accepted -- he granted a license, and the terms of the license are what is set out in Twitter as to the use of third parties. Twitpics doesn't talk about third parties. It is silent as to that. So you look to the other part of the equation, the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 Twitter, which does specifically talk to Twitter's use, its 2 partners' use, and the user's use. 3 And it says when you put -- other social networks and other sites don't have this language. You can -- if you look 5 at one or the other, this language happens to be very broad. 6 It is what Twitter and Twitpics are all about. It is the 7 broadcast -- re-twitting has become part of the lexicon, 8 because these when you post these things up here, it happens 9 again and again, it's what people do at these sites. It is not 10 matter of stealing. It's not a matter --11 THE COURT: Wasn't that what Mr. Suero was doing? 12 MR. KAUFMAN: Suero took them and said they were his 13 own. That was Mr. Suero's problem. He basically took them off 14 his site and said, These are my pictures. That's where 15 Mr. Suero went wrong. 16 THE COURT: Was your client retweeting the 17 photographs? 18 MR. KAUFMAN: In the sense that he was re-- he was 19 falling within the license of -- where it says --THE COURT: No, you were selling -- you were selling 20 21 those photos for profit and putting your tag line on them, 22 weren't you? 23 MR. KAUFMAN: Our credit line saying that they were 24 coming from us, yes, saying -- that just identified us as distributor, where it said the ADAFP. It's a distribution tag 25

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1 line. 2 THE COURT: And you were selling them, right? 3 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, we were, your Honor. And the 4 license says, Nonexclusive royalty-free license to reproduce, 5 process, adapt, modify, publish, transmit, display, distribute in any and all media or distribution methods. 6 7 And later it says here -- there is a line in here where there is no compensation, as well in Twitter. I don't 8 9 have my finger on it. It says all media, your Honor. When you 10 were making the distinction between Twitter and Twitpics, 11 Twitter is text. All media would include something beyond 12 text. That's photographs as part of all media. And that's why 13 this applies. It allows other people who are subscribers to 14 Twitter, who pick these things up off of Twitter, the content, 15 to do these things. 16 THE COURT: And you were claiming rights and 17 exercising those rights for profit, right? 18 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: And just give me in one nutshell how you 20 claim you had a license? 21 MR. KAUFMAN: The language here doesn't limit your --22 when you have the right to adapt, modify, distribute in any 23 manner in media or distribution method, there is nothing there 24 that says but can only be not-for-profit. Your Honor, there is

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a whole body of licenses called The Commons, and they have

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      terms in there saying, if you use under these things, you can't
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      do it for profit.
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               THE COURT: What you just read grants it to "us,"
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      that's Twitter and its partners.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Right, but the next line says, And the
      license is authorizing us to make the tweets available to the
 6
 7
      rest of the world and let us do the same. Let others do the
 8
      same. Do the same as what? What is the same? The same is
     what \ensuremath{\text{--}} the same thing you granted us the rights to do. What
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      does the word "same" mean if it is not you could do the same as
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11
      we can do?
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               THE COURT: But that's in the Twitter agreement --
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Correct.
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               THE COURT: -- about tweets. That's not content, is
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      it?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Yeah, I think it applies to --
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               THE COURT: You do? What's the basis of that?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: By submitting posting or displaying
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      content --
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               THE COURT: But a tweet is not the content.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Right.
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               THE COURT: The content here is Mr. Morel's photos.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Right. And it says services, plural,
24
      your Honor, by the way. When you read this, where it says,
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      under your rights, By submitting, posting or displaying content
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on or through the services, plural. If it was just Twitter, it would just say the service. Services, we are talking plural, 3 so we are talk Twitter/Twitpics. You have two services. Otherwise it wouldn't be a plural here if it was a singular 5 service. 6 THE COURT: Really? You sure about that? 7 MR. KAUFMAN: I believe that's correct. You are the 8 only one who can be sure, your Honor. You are the judge. I 9 think it is --10 THE COURT: I am always in doubt. 11 Why don't you turn to the DMCA. 12 MR. KAUFMAN: Okay. 13 THE COURT: Does your argument rest on the narrow 14 definition of CMI? 15 MR. KAUFMAN: No, your Honor. That's only one, and 16 that's our -- probably the -- that I would put at the bottom of 17 my set of arguments. At the top of the set of arguments, there 18 is no CMI here, that Mr. Morel never put any CMI on his 19 pictures, AFP never removed any CMI. There was no 20 intentional --THE COURT: That's where you lose me. Isn't one of 21 22 the definitions of CMI set forth in the statute, and I will 23 quote, "The name of and other identifying information about the 24 copyright owner of the work." 25 MR. KAUFMAN: Right? Right, but it doesn't mean

MR. KAUFMAN: Right? Right, but it doesn't mean SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

just -- you have to look at who put it on, where they put it on, and how they put it on.

THE COURT: But --

MR. KAUFMAN: It says -- it specifically excludes users in the statute. Twitter/Twitpics would be users, not the owners. The CMI, when you look at Exhibit P, which is in the packet I gave you, your Honor, which is what Mr. Morel's site has on there, if you look at his photograph, there is no CMI on his photograph. If you look in his pleadings where he shows pictures of the iconic images, there is no -- his name or any other identifier is not on any of the pictures. The CMI, he never put any CMI on his imagery that was put up there.

THE COURT: What about Photo Morel?

MR. KAUFMAN: Photo Morel is --

THE COURT: Isn't that his name?

MR. KAUFMAN: Photo Morel is his name, but it's not on the images. It is something that is generated by tweeter and Twitpics, by users. It is not generated by Mr. Morel. CMI has to be he generated by Mr. Morel. It has to be Mr. Morel's CMI not Twitter and Twitpic's CMI. He did not generate that. It is not on -- it is not on the pictures.

THE COURT: Does it have to be on the picture?

MR. KAUFMAN: That's what the case law says, your

Honor. Under Arriba and a number of the other cases talk about it that it needs to be on the picture. Also, AFP never took it SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 off of his picture. THE COURT: Doesn't the statute say, "in connection 2 3 with the work"? MR. KAUFMAN: But that has been interpreted to mean 5 not on some other part put on by somebody else. It means 6 something that you put on your image. 7 Mr. Morel did not put any CMI on his images. What you 8 see on those pages was generated by Twitter and Twitpics. 9 That's not Mr. Morel's CMI. The statute requires it to be his 10 CMI, not a user's CMI. It specifically says that it is not the 11 user's CMI. And also you have the whole aspect of intent and 12 knowledge. This is a scienter thing. There is nothing pled in 13 this -- in the second amended complaint factually based that 14 says AFP, CNN or the other defendants knowingly and intentionally removed his material. 15 16 THE COURT: How do you distinguish Judge Karas' recent 17 decision in BanxCorps? 18 MR. KAUFMAN: I am blanking on it, your Honor. I'm 19 sorry. I am blanking on the case -- on the decision. 20 apologize. 21 The case says it has to be with knowledge and it has 22 to be intentional. AFP pulled the material off of the Suero 23 site originally. Everybody agrees to that. If you look at the Suero site, which is in the packet I showed you, there is no 24 25 Morel -- there is no CMI there.

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THE COURT: What about in the --
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               MR. KAUFMAN: So it did not remove any CMI from --
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      when it uploaded the pictures from the Suero site. Suero
 4
      perhaps did, obviously, if you --
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               THE COURT: It sounds like an argument for summary
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      judgment, but your client knew.
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Knew what, your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Your client was contacting Morel, wasn't
 9
      it?
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              MR. KAUFMAN: He was contacting Morel and he was
11
      contacting Suero at the same time.
12
               THE COURT: And your client went ahead --
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               MR. KAUFMAN: And he hadn't reached either of them.
14
               THE COURT: Excuse me.
15
               MR. KAUFMAN: Sorry.
16
               THE COURT: And your client went ahead and downloaded
17
      from Suero.
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              MR. KAUFMAN: Because Suero was the only one who had
19
      an affirmative statement saying it was his. The timeline on
20
      that, your Honor, is we tried reach Morel at 6:26 p.m. We
21
      couldn't reach him. He didn't respond. At 7:12, we tried to
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      reach Morel again.
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               THE COURT: He was in Haiti.
24
               MR. KAUFMAN: I understand that. But Suero --
25
               THE COURT: No wonder he couldn't respond.
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1 MR. KAUFMAN: He was responding. 2 THE COURT: He was in Haiti in the middle of an 3 earthquake.

MR. KAUFMAN: He had responded to other people in this time frame, your Honor. But the picture ${\mathord{\text{--}}}$

THE COURT: But I'm sure the thief, Mr. Suero, was sitting in his apartment someplace and just waiting to sell the pictures.

MR. KAUFMAN: He hadn't responded either, your Honor. What had happened, if you look at the initial e-mails that are cited, you have people saying, Are these your pictures? There is a whole question as to whose pictures these were. Suero put out a statement saying that they were his pictures. AFP could not reach Mr. Morel.

THE COURT: But your client had a good idea that they were Morel's.

MR. KAUFMAN: No, they didn't. At that point they didn't. They knew it was one of the two, and they didn't know which one. Suero put out an affirmative statement saying they were his. They uploaded from him. As soon as they found out, about six hours later, they were Morel's, they sent out a change -- a caption correction to let everybody know, and that's in the materials that we have provided to you, your Honor, which is referenced in the counterclaim. As soon as they found out that they were Morel's, they sent out a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

correction to all their subscribers saying, Please correct the caption. These are by Daniel Morel. We have to look at the intent and the knowledge here. They had no knowledge.

THE COURT: That didn't work out very well either, right, according to the counterclaim?

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, no. People, after that, started using -- who got it from AFP started doing it. Whether people later on downstream changed it afterwards? That obviously a lot of them did not do. But we are talking about what AFP did, not what its subscribers did downstream.

You have an intent and knowing, and you don't have any factual basis here saying that AFP intentionally or knowingly removed Mr. Morel's -- and that is the key here -- Morel's CMI. They didn't remove any Morel CMI. They got it from Suero's Web site. There was no Morel CMI there to remove. You can't ignore the language that says that they have to knowingly and intentionally remove it. It took Suero's, but they didn't remove any Morel CMI at all. They just took it as it was, and there was none on his thing on Twitter, which we didn't remove it anyway from his -- put on there by Twitter, is user-based, is not -- which specifically is exclude in the language of the act. It says that it is not considered something done by a user, which is what Twitter/Twitpics would be in this context. So you have no --

THE COURT: What about the false CMI claim? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

MR. KAUFMAN: They -- it still was knowing. There is 1 2 nothing alleged here factually that when AFP and the other 3 defendants put up the initial Suero material that they knew that it was false or misleading; and as soon as they found out, 5 they corrected it. They had these two people had the same pictures up there, one claiming affirmatively that they were 6 his; the other just having posted them, which is Mr. Morel. 7 8 The affirmative statement is by Suero. So they don't know 9 whose pictures they are. It is important to get the pictures 10 out, that was key to everybody, including Mr. Morel, to get the 11 pictures out and widespread. 12 THE COURT: What about the allegations that AFP 13 contacted Morel first? MR. KAUFMAN: We tried to reach Morel and Suero both 14 15 at approximately the same time. 16 THE COURT: Isn't the allegation that AFP attempted to 17 contact Morel first? 18 MR. KAUFMAN: Let's see. They tried to reach Morel at 19 6:01. Suero tweets he has the photos. 20 THE COURT: I will tell you what. Rather than just reading from whatever documents you have, could you just answer 21 22 that question? Didn't -- isn't it alleged that AFP contacted 23 Morel first? 24 MR. KAUFMAN: They sent him a tweet --25 THE COURT: That's a yes or a no. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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               MR. KAUFMAN: Well, when you say contact, they never
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      contact -- Mr. Morel never responded.
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               THE COURT: Listen to my question. Isn't it alleged
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      that AFP attempted to contact Morel first?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, that's correct, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Isn't that enough to survive a 12(b)(6)
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 7
     motion?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: No, because it is not a matter of trying
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      to contact him simply. They have to show that they removed his
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      CMI with the intent to defraud, everything else the statute
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      says. It's not simply you sent an unanswered e-mail.
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               THE COURT: Didn't they also link to his page? Didn't
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      an AFP representative, Mr. Amaldy, didn't he link to
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     Mr. Morel's page?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: I am not following what you are saying,
16
      link to a page.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Anything further?
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               MR. KAUFMAN: On that, no, your Honor, I guess not.
19
               There is the Lanham Act matter?
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               THE COURT: Let me hear from your adversary.
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               MS. HOFFMAN: Good morning again, your Honor.
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               I believe that the arguments made by Mr. Kaufman
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      certainly are arguments that are created by him, and I would
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      like to -- by him without -- and really go way beyond the
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      standard that should be applied here on a 12(b)(6) motion,
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where the allegations of the complaint are to be deemed true and where under Isquobal the court is to apply to determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief -
THE COURT: Why are you pursuing relief under the trademark laws?

MS. HOFFMAN: I believe that under the trademark laws, I believe that we have a valid claim under the trademark laws. The case is distinguished from the Dastar case. Dastar basically dealt with the situation where the works were not in copyright and the issue was attribution, and the Supreme Court clearly said that nobody really cares about who did this and that Dastar could not be used as an artist's moral rights claim for attribution. This case --

THE COURT: Didn't Dastar hold that the Lanham Act protection does not extend to the author of a, quote, "communicative product"? Isn't that what the Supreme Court said?

MS. HOFFMAN: The Supreme Court in Dastar used the statement that you just quoted to refer to the right of somebody to claim attribution as the sole wrong that was attacked under the Lanham Act.

Mr. Morel's claim is quite different from the claim in Dastar which, as I am sure the court knows, dealt with a documentary that was repackaged by this company when the Dastar -- when the Eisenhower original film on which the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

documentary was based was out of copyright.

In our case, we have several different claims. The first one under the Lanham Act deals with the fact that we claim that there was a false attribution, not of origin, which was at issue in Dastar. In Dastar, the Supreme Court defined what "origin" meant for the purposes of the Lanham Act.

In our case, the claim is a false sponsorship, so that when AFP and Getty sent out their notices with the AFP/Getty/Daniel Morel, that that created intentionally a false claim of sponsorship to the detriment of Mr. Morel. And our complaint specifically alleges that customers and consumers in the photography world and market in which Mr. Morel dealt were confused as to his affiliation. And we quote in different paragraphs of the complaint people who said, oh, Daniel Morel is now working for AFP; and in other articles in which the iconic images of Mr. Morel were discussed, there is still a question and a credit given to AFP, Daniel

Morel. This is a classic --

THE COURT: But isn't a misrepresentation of origin claim for a protected work like these photographs something that's cognizable under the copyright law not the trademark?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, because this -- even if -- it is a different claim. This one focuses on a different issue, which is, under trademark law, we are focusing on customer confusion and the harm that results from customer confusion. In this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

case, even -- there is a suggestion that Daniel Morel had an affiliation or relationship to AFP and Getty when, in fact, subsequently he had a relationship with their competitor, Corbis. So that AFP -- it is not a question of reproducing. It is a question of affiliation that's attached to the breaking earthquake images. And if somebody were to seek other earthquake images, they would then go to AFP for those images, because they saw Mr. Morel affiliated with AFP.

So I agree that there is a slight -- it is a subtle distinction -- it doesn't hit you in the face -- but it is a distinction that I am trying to make, and it deals primarily not with origin, but with a prong of affiliation which becomes particularly poignant in this case because Getty and AFP were competitors of Corbis who ultimately ended up as the licensor of these images.

THE COURT: Didn't Judge Rakoff reject such an argument?

MR. KAUFMAN: He did. But there are courts that have accepted the argument; and the case that we cited to more recently, the Wayne Cable case, which of course is not in this circuit, but involved AFP and involves quite similar issues, where AFP made the same arguments, found that what was alleged in this case was the actual repackaging of the physical product, which is exactly what Dastar left open as a hole in the case. So that what was involved in this particular SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

situation is the fact that Dastar, in Dastar, the company had actually packaged the goods.

THE COURT: Was there any repackaging here?

MS. HOFFMAN: Yes, because we are talking about the digital files, the actual physical digital files, and the digital files that were used by Getty and AFP were the actual files that were stolen from the Web site. So that they then took these digital files, which are in fact the product, and repackaged them as theirs. So it is quite different than a case -- than the Dastar case.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further?
MS. HOFFMAN: On that issue or on anything?
THE COURT: On that issue or any other.

MS. HOFFMAN: Yeah, I would just like to say, and I apologize to the court, that the Kelly v. Arriba distinction, I didn't adequately brief it in my case, and in the BanxCorps case, Judge Karas said that Kelly v. Arriba wasn't helpful or these other cases on the issue that he was deciding because it dealt with images in a fairly offhanded manner, but it wasn't involved in the case. And I, in a similarly offhanded manner, dismissed the case, and I would like the opportunity to clarify our position on that issue.

First, to the extent that there is an allegation that the copyright management information was on the images, that's not correct. The second point is that it is not necessary that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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the copyright management information be located physically as! metadata or as a watermark on the images, as I have read the cases and as the cases in this circuit have stated. We briefed those issues.

THE COURT: Are there any photos in the counterclaims that contain CMI on the images?

MS. HOFFMAN: On the images themselves? No, and I don't believe that that's necessary. The copyright management information was Daniel Morel, his name, and Photo Morel. And the point is that they were meant to link to Daniel Morel.

And as I was just finishing with the Kelly v. Arriba case, in Kelly v. Arriba, there was an automated crawler that went around taking images; and, ultimately, it is an important case for the idea of fair use and the use of thumbnail images. But what was important in the Kelly v. Arriba case, which dealt with copyright management information and found that there was not a violation of the DMCA, the case was 1999, just a short time after the DMCA was enacted, what was really important in that case was that it was an automated crawler, as distinct from BanxCorps, where there are actual people who are taking off this information or distributing it without information. And in the Kelly v. Arriba case, the actual crawler when you pulled up the thumbnail image, the actual thumbnail image led you to the site of the photographer, so that there was a link to the actual site and all the copyright information that was SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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not embedded on the photograph but was in fact on the site, so that somebody who clicked on it would then be directed to the site.

In this case, our case, the copyright management information, Daniel Morel, Photo Morel, copyright Twitpic was, in our view, totally removed, and there was no way that one could identify Mr. Morel, and we have alleged that this was deliberate. What the motion of all of the counterclaim defendants ignores almost to the point of trying to deceive the court is that our complaint basically alleges that all ABC, all the other companies, didn't -- either recklessly acted or they actually knew the images were Daniel Morel's and then they distributed them. And I think what's really important is that in my declaration, which provides to the court for ease certain documents, those documents were all referred to and relied on by us in our counterclaim, unlike the Twitter documents, and it is clear that in Soles4Souls, the license for Getty Images not only represents AFP as the photographer, but claims that Getty Images has the rights to license this, and that is after they all receive this kill notice.

So I believe that our allegations really set forth at this point, which is whether or not we are entitled to introduce evidence on each of these claims, I believe that our allegations, plus the accompanying images which support them, are not simply conclusory mantras, as the court would say.

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And the only other issue that I want to address is 1 2 that this court actually considered a case dealing with 3 vicarious and contribute tarry infringement, and I think Mr. Penchina actually was one of the lawyers in the case. But 5 in that case the court describes, and quite clearly set forth 6 the issues of contributory and vicarious infringement, and I 7 believe that CBS and ABC have made a motion to dismiss those 8 claims against them on the basis of the fact that we have not 9 alleged that they received a direct profit or benefit and 10 didn't have any control. I disagree. I think that both -- all 11 the counterclaim defendants, in attacking for deficiencies in 12 our pleadings, because there is some factual discrepancies and 13 then we have differences of law on the DMCA and on the license, 14 which of course we don't believe exists, I mean it is clear that they were not intended beneficiaries, but the -- the front 15 16 part of our complaint clearly alleges that they are, in fact, 17 deriving a profit or gain. The definition of "affiliate" or 18 "subsidiary" implicates by inference the idea of control. In 19 fact --20 THE COURT: How did you allege control? 21 MS. HOFFMAN: Excuse me? 22 THE COURT: How did you allege control? 23 MS. HOFFMAN: Well, there are several different 24 As opposed to Getty Images, the control for vicarious 25 and contributory infringement is in licensing the images; and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

then, pursuant to their contract, they have the ability, if there is an issue with respect to copyright infringement, that 3 is brought to their attention to terminate the license. They never did that. So that's basically control through the 5 licensing agreement that Getty Images used. With respect to --6 7 THE COURT: Is that in the counterclaim? 8 MS. HOFFMAN: Yes. 9 THE COURT: Where? I don't recall seeing that. MS. HOFFMAN: I provided in my declaration. 10 11 THE COURT: No, I asked you where it is in the 12 pleading because that's what is before me. 13 MS. HOFFMAN: Well, your Honor, under the standard for 14 considering documents that are not specifically attach to the 15 pleading on which the -- and on which we rely, we specifically 16 mention Getty's licensing agreement in the Soles4Souls, and 17 that is attached as one of our exhibits. So because we had so 18 many documents in the exhibit, in order to facilitate the 19 court's review, I included as part of my declaration the 20 exhibit from Soles4Souls which specifically referred to in the 21 papers and the licensing agreement, the Getty licensing 22 agreement, which was available by clicking on the papers that 23 we provided as part of our complaint. Therefore, the license 24 agreement between Getty and its users meets the standards for 25 this court to consider a document which is not in the complaint

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but referred to, as the Twitter terms and agreement are not properly considered, but it is not fatal to our argument on third-party beneficiary. As I said, it is sort of a red-herring issue because they are not beneficiaries, as the court has questioned Mr. Kaufman. We don't believe that they are beneficiaries or could be considered so. So we think that that shows the degree of control through the contract as for Getty.

With respect to the ABC and CBS affiliate, "affiliate" in the dictionary refers to control; and, therefore, an inference is that they controlled the one and the other. This is different than the case that was upheld by the Second Circuit on the basis of a very scholarly opinion written by you where there was a loan, lenders. This is not that case. And in fact, my further research on the Internet shows that in fact the CBS and ABC, quote, affiliates, are in fact owned by, so they may in fact be departments of, in which case our claim for direct infringement would simply be increased by the number of images that were displayed by the affiliate, because they would be one and the same.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. HOFFMAN: They wouldn't even be a separate entity. We haven't been able to find out any more than that.

And I would just conclude by saying -- and this is not part of our response to the motion -- I believe that we meet SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

the standard at this stage of the proceedings, that we have alleged all of the facts that one needs to allege on the 3 issues, and that with respect to the law, we have set out our position and believe that both under the -- that there is no 5 license and, under the DMCA, the better view is that of Judge 6 Karas and Judge Castel in this circuit; that the copyright 7 management information does not have to be on the image, as 8 also Judge Castel said when AFP and AP had lines below it as 9 their copyright information; and that certainly with respect to 10 Twitpic, Twitpic guaranteed to Mr. Morel his copyright; and I 11 quess we believe Dastar is distinguishable; and the rest of the 12 information is set out in our papers. 13 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Hoffman. 14 MS. HOFFMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Kaufman? 16 MR. KAUFMAN: No, but I believe my colleagues may want 17 to address certain issues. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Penchina. 19 MR. PENCHINA: Yes, your Honor. 20 Your Honor, on behalf of ABC, there are only two 21 claims against ABC in this case, so not all of the issues that 22 are before your Honor necessarily relate to ABC. One claim 23 against ABC is for copyright infringement, and that claim 24 includes both direct liability and what the plaintiff or the 25 counterclaim plaintiff has termed secondary liability, so I am SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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presuming that she is attempting to sweep in both contributory and vicarious.

Just based on what's pled in this counterclaim, it is in paragraph 215, and all that it says is that Mr. Morel discovered six of the iconic images posted in an online photo gallery of KFSN, the ABC affiliate in Fresno. Mr. Morel did not authorize the display, reproduction, transmission of the infringing iconic images, and ABC is secondarily liable for the act of its affiliates. It's a conclusory statement with absolutely no facts pled whatsoever addressing any of the elements of either contributory or vicarious liability. There is nothing about control. There is nothing about profit of any kind, let alone direct profit. There is no allegation that the photos were provided by ABC. ABC, unlike some of the other folks involved in the case, are not accused of having distributed the photos to third parties, but simply having used them themselves, and that doesn't state a claim for contributory infringement or vicarious.

THE COURT: ABC's argument is that it wasn't Fresno, it should have been Oakland, right? "There is no there there."

MR. PENCHINA: "There is no there there."

THE COURT: I got it.

MR. PENCHINA: In terms of the second claim against ABC, it is for removal of the copyright management information, just the removal aspect. And in terms of that, the allegations SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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in the complaint are that ABC downloaded the image from the Twitter page or the Twitpic page. Essentially all it did, as alleged in the complaint, is it clicked on the image and it saved it.

There is the conclusory assertion that ABC removed copyright management information, but all of the exhibits in the complaint itself or in the counterclaims themselves show that there was no copyright management information on the photo, there was no copyright management information that would have come along with it when you download it, and therefore nothing was removed. There is no case that says that you have to reach out and add additional information that may have appeared elsewhere on the page, and that allegation of violating through the removal of copyright management information doesn't state a claim absent something there that was actually removed, which couldn't have happened. And if we downloaded and saved, we got what was there. Whether we should have taken it or shouldn't have taken it is a different issue and will come up later in the case. But for the purposes of copyright management information, if you look at all of the exhibits depicting the image, there is no copyright management information on it and no case says we need to also pull information from elsewhere on the page.

Thank you, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Penchina.
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1 Anything further? 2 MS. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, if I could just respond to 3 that? THE COURT: Well, let's hear from Mr. Rosenfeld. 5 You want to be heard also? 6 MR. ROSENFELD: Very briefly, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Very briefly. 8 MR. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, I won't speak to the 9 copyright issues, I think those have been covered. 10 The issue as to whether this information was copyright 11 management information, there is a split in courts and there is 12 a split within this circuit as to whether information that's 13 not automated systems, watermark or something of that nature, 14 is CMI at all. And as we have briefed we think the Silver and 15 the IQ cases, and the other cases that held that it is 16 automated, that it must be the automated systems rather than 17 simply the identity of the copyright owner or something of that 18 nature, dig much deeper into the structure of the statute and 19 the legislative intent of the statute and get it right. 20 THE COURT: But what about Judge Castel's point that 21 where the statute is clear, there is no need to resort to 22 legislative history? 23 MR. ROSENFELD: That's right. I mean, certainly we 24 understand when the plain meaning of the statute is clear, you 25 don't have to go to the legislative history. In this case, we SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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don't think it is, because you don't look at just those few
      words in isolation. You have to look at the entire statute,
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      the entire structure of the DMCA; and when you look at all of
      the categories of information that are classified as CMI, there
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      are things that, you know, like terms of use, things that are
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      of an electronic nature, and you can't just read it in
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      isolation.
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               THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, when you talk about the
      split in this circuit, you are referring to Judge Castel and
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      Judge Karas on one side and Magistrate Judge Freeman on the
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      other?
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               MS. HOFFMAN: So I believe so. That was the Silver
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      case.
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               THE COURT: That's the split?
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               MR. ROSENFELD: Again, within the Southern District,
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      judges disagree.
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               THE COURT: Well, you said in the circuit.
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               MR. ROSENFELD: And I meant the Southern District.
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               THE COURT: Fine.
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               Anything further?
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               MR. ROSENFELD: No. Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rosenfeld.
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               I will give you one minute, Ms. Hoffman.
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               MS. HOFFMAN: That's all I want.
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               THE COURT: You are using it right now, so let's go.
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1 Speak. 2 MS. HOFFMAN: The only thing I wanted to say is that 3 all of the defendants here aggressively defend their own copyright and that the -- that the claim that I just said, that 5 Mr. Morel -- and it probably is not worth repeating -- but when Mr. Morel put up those images, it is not really any different 6 7 than ABC, CBS, CNN wanting everybody to come to their sites to 8 watch the Olympics or the tennis championships, and they 9 aggressively defend copyright in those programs, even though 10 they want all the world to see it, for the purpose of selling 11 sponsorships. 12 I think everything else is in our papers. 13 Oh, and I would like to say that in the event that --14 we don't believe that the complaint warrants dismissal, but in 15 the event that you would deem that a claim would be dismissed, 16 we would request the right to amend our pleadings to correct 17 any deficiency. 18 Thank you, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 Counsel, thank you for your arguments. Decision 21 reserved. 22 Have a good weekend. 23 MS. HOFFMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 24 MR. PENCHINA: Your Honor, can I raise one point off 25 of the motion? We think, speaking on behalf of ABC, that this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

case might be something that would be appropriate for mediation 2 and would wonder if the court would entertain ordering that we 3 participate in mediation through the magistrate? THE COURT: Ms. Hoffman, are you -- do you share that 5 view? 6 MS. HOFFMAN: No, I don't share that view. 7 And since extraneous matters have been brought up, I 8 would just like to point out that, despite your Honor's order 9 that requested that discovery proceed pending this motion, we 10 have fully complied to the best of our ability with the 11 discovery requests of all of the counterclaim defendant, and we 12 have received not one document from any of the --13 THE COURT: Then follow my rules of individual 14 practice, try to resolve it; and if you can't resolve it, send 15 me a joint letter, and I will rule on it. 16 MS. HOFFMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: So you want to just keep litigating the 18 case? You don't want to see if you could settle it? Is that 19 it? 20 MS. HOFFMAN: I believe that, based on --THE COURT: I will tell you what, maybe, because I 21 22 think you are about to say something that is irrational, you 23 ought to take a few minutes and confer with your client and let 24 me know whether you want to have a discussion with the 25 magistrate to see if you can resolve the case. You can send me

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such a letter next week, just two sentences, one sentence: I
      have consulted with my client, and we agree with Mr. Penchina
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      that it would be helpful, it might be helpful; or, I have
      consulted with my client and, in the words of Patrick Henry,
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      it's give me liberty or give me death. Okay?
                MS. HOFFMAN: Thank you, your Honor. MR. PENCHINA: Thank you, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Have a good weekend.
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                MR. PENCHINA: You, too.
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