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1 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: This is Civil Action 08-11727, Samuel 2 3 Steele vs. Turner Broadcasting System, et al. Would plaintiff 4 and counsel for the defendants identify themselves for the 5 record. 6 MR. STEELE: I'm sorry? 7 THE COURT: Would you identify yourself for the 8 record. 9 MR. STEELE: Samuel Bartley Steele, pro se. 03:49 10 THE COURT: Mr. Steele, good afternoon. 11 MR. SLOAN: Clifford Sloan, from the Skadden, Arps law firm, for 18 of the 20 defendants. 12 13 THE COURT: Mr. Sloan for 18 of the 20. Okay. Let me 14 put you in place here. Yes, sir. 15 MR. PLEVAN: Kevin Plevan, your Honor, also from the 16 law firm --17 THE COURT: Mr. Plevan, good afternoon to you. 18 MR. MATULE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Matthew 19 Matule, also of Skadden, Arps --03:50 20 THE COURT: Mr. Matule. 21 MR. MATULE: -- on behalf of the same defendants. 22 MR. BROWN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Scott Brown, 23 Skadden, Arps, same team. 24 THE COURT: In the back row. 25 MR. CLARK: Christopher Clark, Skadden, Arps.

1 THE COURT: Mr. Clark. I don't have you down but that's okay. Mr. Clark. 2 MR. DOZIER: Jason Dozier, Skadden, Arps. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Dozier. And finally? 4 5 MR. CLOHERTY: Your Honor, Daniel Cloherty, from Dwyer 6 & Collora, on behalf of Kobalt Music Publishing America, Inc., which is misnamed in the complaint as Kobalt Music Group. 7 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cloherty, I do have you 8 listed. 9 Thank you. 03:51 10 As I understand, this case has been brought by Mr. 11 Steele, representing himself. Mr. Steele, you're not an attorney, I take it, or is that --12 13 MR. STEELE: No, sir. 14 THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. You're entitled to 15 represent yourself pro se. You have two companies you also represent. I take it those are not corporations; those are 16 sole proprietorships, the Bart Steele Publishing and Steele 17 Recordz, with a "Z"? 18 19 MR. STEELE: Yes. Those are the -- those are my 03:51 20 unincorporated businesses that own the sound recording part of 21 the --22 THE COURT: You are the sole proprietor of both of 23 those businesses? 24 MR. STEELE: Yes, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: That means you are entitled to represent

yourself pro se in a case, but you can't represent a corporation, by rule. So -- but the fact that these are sole proprietors, we treat them as individuals, so you're the individual in all three cases. So you can represent yourself.

MR. STEELE: Thank you.

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THE COURT: I -- you may be seated. I would be derelict, though, in my duty not to, as I always do when I have pro ses, who obviously believe strongly in their claims and have put a lot of work into them, to question why you do not have counsel.

You're involved in a very serious case, and it's going to involve a lot of procedure, about which I presume you don't have much familiarity. And you could very much use the assistance of counsel. Have you tried to get counsel to help you in this matter?

MR. STEELE: I've spoken with several attorneys which didn't want to take the case --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STEELE: -- for obvious reasons. The number of defendants, everybody seemed to have a conflict of interest or worked with one of the parties at some point or a defendant it represented. I know my procedural legal knowledge is not up to par with the defense attorneys, but I believe that I know copyright law well enough to represent myself in this case.

THE COURT: As I say, you're entitled to do that, Mr.

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Steele, and I'm not questioning that. I'm just trying to put it in your head once again that it may be -- it may be in your best interests to try to obtain counsel -- or to continue to try to obtain counsel because, as this case goes along, you're going to be required to abide by rules of procedure that are sometimes arcane and hard to understand, but, nevertheless, you will be required to abide by them. That's just why I'm suggesting that to you now.

As I understand it, this is an alleged copyright infringement claim. You've also filed claims under the Lanham Act and under Chapter 93A. And it all surrounds the fact that you have composed a song about the Boston Red Sox back in the glory year of 2004. And you believe it was unlawfully copied and used to create an advertisement promoting Major League Baseball, more recently, in 2007.

The defendants, of course, have filed responses in which they say there is no substantial similarity between the songs. And we are here today at what was originally scheduled to be a scheduling conference. But we're more concerned with the motions to dismiss that have been filed by all of the defendants.

I will give counsel and, of course, the plaintiff, Mr. Steele, a chance to amplify what they have submitted, which has been extensive. But I must say that I start out with a feeling that the plaintiff has a large mountain to climb in proving the

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claim of substantial -- substantially similar works that are involved here.

I am, at least at the moment, disinclined to dismiss the complaint at this stage of the proceeding, but what I am inclined to do is to permit the plaintiff to have a limited amount of discovery on specifically that issue, that is, the substantial similarity of the composition and the alleged copyright infringing song and then to have that issue briefed, after a short amount of time for discovery, before we get into the more extensive discovery that would be called for if this case gets beyond the summary judgment point of view.

Now, I will hear counsel -- the moving parties in this case are the defendants. And I take it, Mr. Plevan, are you going to speak on behalf --

MR. PLEVAN: Mr. Sloan, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sloan. All right. Mr. Sloan will speak on behalf of the defendants and their motion to dismiss.

MR. SLOAN: Thank you, your Honor, and may it please the Court. Your Honor, as you have indicated, we are here on our motion to dismiss plaintiff's amended complaint, which raises a copyright infringement and the other claims that your Honor mentioned.

And the essence of plaintiff's claim is that what he calls his "love anthem" to the Boston Red Sox in 2004 was -- had its copyright infringed by both the Bon Jovi song and,

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also, by the video promoting Turner Broadcasting Systems' broadcast of Major League Baseball post-season, what we'll call the Turner promo, that both of those infringed it.

And, your Honor, the central issue before the Court is the question of substantial similarity. I'll briefly turn to that analysis, but, first, I want to emphasize three categories of claims or assertions, in light of Mr. Steele's papers, that I think are important to emphasize are not part of the substantial similarity analysis.

And the first is that he may only assert claims based on his registered work, and that is the song that we were discussing called "Man I Really Love this Team." And that's important because Mr. Steele repeatedly, in his papers, points to claims from other works of his, what he calls his derivative works, which have other elements which are not part of the registered works.

Secondly, as your Honor knows, copyright protects expression. It does not protect ideas or concepts.

And, third, common and ordinary expressions, trite expressions, also, are not protected. What the First Circuit and other courts have called scene a faire, which is, themes and images which are necessary to communicate a particular message are not protected.

And the First Circuit has emphasized that in undertaking the substantial similarity analysis, the

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nonprotected elements that we've been discussing have to be set aside in a process of dissection, and only the protected elements can be looked at.

And, now, let me turn to the question of substantial similarity between the -- between Mr. Steele's song and the Bon Jovi song first and the promo. While, your Honor, with all respect, we do think it's appropriate to deal with it on a motion to dismiss and that your Honor has before him everything that he needs to make the judgment that there's --

THE COURT: Do you have any cases from the First

Circuit in which a similar case has been dismissed on a motion

for -- a motion to dismiss for substantial -- for the lack of

substantial similarity?

MR. SLOAN: Well, your Honor, not from the First Circuit. We do have from the First Circuit, though, and I think is closely analogous, the case of Fudge vs. Penthouse. In that case the plaintiffs were making an allegation with regard to a magazine article. And they said that the magazine article -- they raised claims of libel, false light and intentional infliction of emotional distress. What the district court said and what the First Circuit said is, just looking at the four corners of the article, it cannot bear that claim. There's not a cognizable claim.

THE COURT: That wasn't copyrighted, right?

MR. SLOAN: That was not copyrighted.

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Your Honor, there's a recent case from the Northern District of Illinois which we cite in our papers.

THE COURT: Last I heard, Illinois wasn't in the First Circuit.

MR. SLOAN: No, I'm sorry. But in case your Honor would find it persuasive, can I --

THE COURT: Oh, sure, you can argue it.

MR. SLOAN: -- go ahead and mention it? Then let me come back to the First Circuit cases. I do think it is illustrative. I do think the principles are the same in the Northern Illinois -- in the case of O'Leary vs. Mira Books because in that case the Court granted a motion to dismiss based on the fact that there was no cognizable claim of substantial similarity based on a review of the two novels at issue. And it also involved a pro se plaintiff.

But it's very closely analogous because before -- the Court had the two novels. There was a claim of substantial similarity. The Court granted a motion to dismiss because there simply was not a colorable claim of substantial similarity.

Now, as your Honor knows, in the First Circuit, there are a number of cases that deal with the question of substantial similarity on summary judgment. But the principle is basically the same because the question is, is there a cognizable claim? Could a reasonable fact-finder find

substantial similarity?

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So we think, your Honor, although those cases are decided on substantial similarity, the principles are fully applicable to a motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: In those cases, wasn't the alleged infringed party allowed to have some discovery with respect to an expert determining whether there was a substantial similarity?

MR. SLOAN: Yes, your Honor, that's true. It certainly is true of the <u>Johnson vs. Gordon</u> case.

But one thing that I think is very important is that the ultimate standard in the case is an ordinary listener, an ordinary listener of reasonable attentiveness or, as the First Circuit said in Johnson vs. Gordon, a lay listener.

THE COURT: Which would be the only way I could listen to it and have any judgment about it, right?

MR. SLOAN: That's right. The First Circuit, your Honor, has never remotely suggested that merely by incanting substantial similarity somehow there's a different rule than normally applies on motion to dismiss, that somehow there's some automatic rule that when you're talking about substantial similarity you automatically get discovery; you automatically get experts.

Your Honor has in front of you everything that is necessary for this lay listener, ordinary listener, test. Your

Honor, we would submit, with regard to both the lyrics and to the musical elements of the song, it's very clear that there are very striking differences such that there's no cognizable claim.

I could go through each of those, your Honor. the lyrics, very clear and striking differences. Mr. Steele's song, as he has said, is a love anthem to the Boston Red Sox. The Bon Jovi song, the lyrics are not even about baseball, much less about the Red Sox. They're about someone's affection for a particular town, its people, its character, its environment.

Mr. Steele points out that both songs and the titles have the words "I" and "love" and "this." But it's quite clear that that kind of common, ordinary expression is not entitled to copyright protection any more than the phrase "You're the one for me" in Johnson vs. Gordon.

And the same thing is true with the musical elements of the song. Again, under the ordinary listener test, if one listens to them, they're very strikingly different. We could play them here, your Honor. We're equipped to do so.

THE COURT: I know you could, but you're not going to. Thank you, your Honor. That's with MR. SLOAN: Okay. regard to the song itself.

Then with regard to the video, to the Turner promo, that, also, on a viewing of it, quite simply cannot bear a claim, a cognizable claim, of substantial similarity.

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Honor --

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THE COURT: Why shouldn't I give Mr. Steele 60 days to try to come up with an expert, some affidavit, that gives me some -- something to lean on and give you, obviously, the response -- a chance to respond and decide it on summary judgment rather than at the motion-to-dismiss stage? I mean, how is your client going to be materially harmed by, you know, four or five months?

MR. SLOAN: Well, obviously, if your Honor decides to proceed that way, we'll go forward and litigate it that way.

THE COURT: This is your chance to tell me why I shouldn't do it.

MR. SLOAN: But in the almost six months since Mr. Steele chose to file suit against 20 defendants, he has had very abundant and extensive opportunities to refine and revise his claims. We have essentially three versions of his claims before us: his original complaint, the amended complaint, and his opposition to a motion to dismiss. In each, he has changed his claims. He sometimes has changed defendants.

And, your Honor, we think that Mr. Steele has had enough opportunities. And the ultimate underlying question is not going to change. It's a question that is within your Honor's cognizance in looking at the video and comparing it to Mr. Steele's song or comparing Mr. Steele's song to the Bon Jovi song.

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So under the Supreme Court standards for motion to dismiss, we think it's entirely appropriate to fully apply those standards. Your Honor asks why you should grant the motion to dismiss. With all respect, we think that a fair reading of the Supreme Court precedent compels it at this point because his allegations simply do not amount to a colorable claim. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I will hear from Mr. Steele. All right. I'll hear from the other defendant first and then -- that is, that's Kobalt Music Publishing. Cloherty. MR. CLOHERTY: Only to the extent, I want to be clear that we've joined in the arguments and that we adopt the

arguments of Mr. Plevan.

THE COURT: Fair enough, Mr. Cloherty.

Now I'll hear from Mr. Steele.

MR. STEELE: I don't know what the defense attorney's term he just used -- not colorable copyright claim -- my claims that I'm making is that this is quite possibly the largest copyright infringement case in history because it got swept up in the conglomerate media. It's in advertisement.

The defense attorneys have a problem here, a conundrum, maybe, you could call it. Some of their defendants that they're representing have admitted that Bon Jovi was

delivering their message, their branded message. "This is where it all goes down. No matter where you're from, tonight you're from right here. That's why I keep coming around to Channel 31, TBS."

The problem with that is another defendant, Major

League Baseball, has admitted in the public -- in the media

that the lyrics are references to baseball. So then you have

Mr. Bongiovi who made a derivative of the advertisement that he was hired to record.

THE COURT: Let me stop you just for a second and ask you: Is it the Bon Jovi song, the Turner Broadcasting promo, or both that you allege infringe your original work? It's not quite clear.

MR. STEELE: Well, they all do, your Honor.

THE COURT: In other words, it's not just the song, and it's not just the promo, but the both of them infringe, separately?

MR. STEELE: Well, I actually have copyrighted my audiovisual work, a video I made. I intended to make one about each town, called, "Man I Love this Team/Town." So it's copyrighted.

THE COURT: You agree with the defense counsel that it is what you have a copyright on now that --

MR. STEELE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- is at issue, not what is in your

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derivative claim, right?

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MR. STEELE: Yes. And if it would be easier to refile the complaint -- and the defense attorneys clearly know that something is copyrighted the moment you burn it down.

Therefore, "Man I Love This Town" was copyrighted on August 22, 2006. The only -- you just register at the Library of Congress just so you can sue. And that's the only reason it's copyrighted the moment you lay it down. I haven't been focusing my argument because it hasn't been copyrighted yet, but I might do that in the future if that's the only way for this to go forward.

But to answer one of the questions you asked the defense attorneys, has there ever been a case like this thrown out, and the answer is no. Not only has there never been a case with temp tracking evidence video, not just musical, at the exact same moments, okay, never, ever been thrown out and at the same time never reached trial because they're always settled. And there's no way to argue with temp track.

And does an ordinary listener hear similarities?

Well, if you listen to the choruses back to back -- which I allege they stole the heart of the song -- yes. But the intended audience, No. 1, 70 out of the 74 countries around the world where this advertisement plays promoting baseball, English is not the first language.

And, secondly --

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THE COURT: Mr. Steele, what are the original elements of your song that are substantially similar to the Bon Jovi song or the Turner Broadcasting promo? What are the original elements?

MR. STEELE: If you look at the song closer, even the things that the defense attorneys allege are not similar at all, the branded message that the TBS had Bon Jovi sing, "No matter where you're from, tonight you're from right here. This is where it call goes down, down, down. Man, I really love this team."

Even the things that aren't similar are similar because temp tracking is how this happened. Why is product placement and branding? And the result was, I believe, copyright infringement. They took my song. The problem with term tracking and why it's illegal, once you illegally sync video images, it allows somebody sitting at a computer, with no musical talent, to rewrite a song with a computer mouse. That's why it's illegal, and it's violating my sync right. I believe that, if this case can go forward, I believe that I can prove it.

THE COURT: I'm not sure whether I got the answer that I -- to the question that I asked, and that is, what specifically are the original elements of your song that are substantially similar to the Bon Jovi song?

MR. STEELE: Well, I think the choruses are, in feel,

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rhythm, melody, style and genre, all these things which -- some of which the courts don't consider copyrightable. For example, Santrayll, the "Uh-Oh" song, the courts ruled that a normally uncopyrightable word like "uh-oh" was copyrightable the way that he recorded it.

The way that I sing my country baseball anthem, okay -- and, furthermore, there are parts of my songs in all different parts of the Bon Jovi song, but there are parts at the exact same moment. When I'm singing about a street, Bon Jovi is singing about a street. I'm saying "Yawkey Way." The camera pans up to a street sign of Yawkey Way at the end of the bridges. At the exact same spot, after I'm talking to the crowd, "You, you, you, you, you, you, come on, let them know, say here we go," Bon Jovi says, "You, you, you, come on now, here we go again." This has nothing to do with the chorus. I could keep going on.

THE COURT: What about the Turner Broadcasting promo? What are the original elements of your song that are substantially similar to that promo?

MR. STEELE: Other than they're the exact same length, and the videos lining up, it seems like, if you sync my original copyrighted song over it, it lines up perfectly such that it shows a Yawkey Way street sign at the exact same moment I'm singing Yawkey Way. It shows a tiger the second -- like I said, the musical similarities that I've pointed out, that,

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along with the temp track evidence, is enough for this to go forward because in every case I've read what -- temp tracking, they attempt to come close but attempt to avoid a copyright infringement.

The reason why temp tracking cases never get thrown out is because the intent trumps the copyright infringement. If they came too close to my chorus, which is the heart of my baseball song and the heart of their baseball commercial, then I believe it's copyright infringement. And I should have the chance to fight this huge conundrum of lawyers. I think I can do it.

Like I said, I think that they have a problem. When they fight the copyright claim, I think they increase the deceptive business practice claim, the Lanham and 93A. In denying that Major League Baseball and Turner have admitted in the public that these are baseball lyrics and that Bon Jovi was delivering their message, by denying the copyright claim, that's deceptive business practice if this is a branded commercial like I'm alleging.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, you've got a claim against -- what is it, 20 defendants?

MR. STEELE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Of those 20, you mention, I think, six or so in your complaint and a different six in your amended complaint. Why isn't the claim by the so-called, for lack of a

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better term, the uninvolved defendants -- why isn't their motion for -- to dismiss allowable without any discovery? You don't even allege anything specifically against them other than the fact that you name them as parties defendant.

MR. STEELE: Yes. And I believe that the defense attorneys are taking an example of my -- taking advantage of my pro se-ness. I thought that by amending my complaint I could focus the arguments and stop talking about lawn ornaments and candles and telephone books and pornographic magazines. I wanted to talk about temp tracking and copyright infringement, so I focused my argument.

I didn't know I was supposed to re-allege exactly how every party was involved. So in opposition to their motion, I added in exactly what each party did.

The defense attorneys allege that Vector couldn't be a contributory infringer. Well, I wrote them a letter 13 months ago saying, Guys, that's my song. That video, you're supporting your whole -- "I Love This Town" contest is supporting your whole tour. Stop it. Therefore, if he willingly went forward with this "I Love This Town" contest and didn't stop AEG Live from using it to promote the contest, using the ad that got more airwaves than anything -- it was the most expensive advertising campaign in history.

THE COURT: Okay. But the non-primary defendants have moved to dismiss on the grounds that you cannot state a claim

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of copyright infringement or violations of the Lanham Act or Chapter 93A. The so-called non-implicated defendants joined that motion but, also, separately moved to dismiss on the grounds that you have not alleged any conduct on their part that violates any of your rights. What conduct of those so-called non-implicated defendants have you alleged violate your rights?

MR. STEELE: Well, if your Honor would allow, or the courts, I would be happy to amend the complaint and focus the arguments. But some of the non-implicated defendants, like I said, Vector --

THE COURT: Defendants have rights, too. They have a right to plead against what they think is the allegation of the plaintiff. Now, very often, a plaintiff moves to amend their original complaint, and it's very often allowed. But, you know, two times should be enough. You shouldn't have to amend your complaint each time the defendants point out to you a fault with your complaint.

This is why it would behoove you to get some legal assistance to help you draft a complaint. This is something that's obviously very important to you. It obviously means a lot to you both financially and otherwise. And if you had an attorney that knew what -- how you draft a complaint in a federal court to resist motions to dismiss, it would very much help you.

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But I'm disinclined to allow you, every time the defendants point out something that's wrong with your complaint, to allow you to amend it again. You know, you run out of patience pretty fast. It may be that you can convince me to allow you to amend it one more time, but I'm not yet convinced that you have stated anything against the non-implicated defendants that indicates that they shouldn't be dismissed from this case.

Now, that leaves you with the so-called primary defendants, which are, as I understand it, Turner Broadcasting; Major League Baseball Properties; Time Warner; John Bongiovi, individually and doing business as Bon Jovi Publishing; Richard Sambora, individually and doing business as Aggressive Music; and William Falcone, individually and doing business. Those are the primary defendants. I'm not asking about them.

But I'm asking you, with respect to the remaining 14 or so defendants, the so-called non-implicated defendants, why they shouldn't be dismissed today.

MR. STEELE: Well, let's take one: Universal.

Universal and Def Jam spend a lot of time -- because they're not making much money anymore, they spend a lot of time branding their artists; i.e., they seek out corporate funding in order to pay for the albums, the recordings and the videos. And all the musician or actor has to do is include one of their branded messages in their television show or their song. And

the Kluger Agency is most responsible for this out in California. Their two largest clients are --

THE COURT: What rights of yours have they violated?

MR. STEELE: What rights have Universal and Def Jam?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STEELE: I won't be able to prove whether or not they were involved in the development of this advertisement that they had their artists do or whether TBS and MLB wrote this ad themselves and gave it to Bon Jovi.

THE COURT: So you want to use discovery to determine whether or not you have a claim against them?

MR. STEELE: I want to use discovery to confirm what I already know: A), that this was my song; and B), what their involvement was. Turner has admitted that for the development of the musical campaign they worked with Def Jam and Vector, Bon Jovi's management, and Mark Shimmel, the musical consultant who I talked to last year on the phone.

They worked with, which means they developed it together. Any intelligent person can see that. And I don't know whether Def Jam and the respected publisher, Universal, was involved in this development. I won't be able to find out exactly how much involvement and if they wrote the lyrics themselves, the branded commercial lyrics, or if TBS and baseball wrote them themselves.

I'd love to be able to find out that Bon Jovi is

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innocent and didn't even know. I won't be able to find that out, if he was given the lyrics or if he did this himself. I find it very hard to believe that he did this himself. Why?

Because he wouldn't need to.

THE COURT: I have a couple of other questions for you, Mr. Steele. You made a Lanham Act claim in the original complaint. You didn't make it in the amended complaint, but you said you didn't mean to thereby waive it. You thought both of them would be combined.

Bending over backward to be fair to a pro se, I will say, okay, giving you the benefit of the doubt, you still have a claim based upon your original claim under the Lanham Act.

But you assert that the defendants engaged in illegal palming off because the Bon Jovi song and the Turner Broadcasting promo did not give credit to you as the song's true creator.

But, nevertheless, it doesn't seem to me that that claim states a cause of action under the Lanham Act because it falls under the -- this <u>Dastar Corporation</u> case, the United States Supreme Court in 2003, that suggests that such a claim as you have made does not fly under the Lanham Act.

What can you tell me today that entitles you to a so-called palming-off claim against the defendants under the Lanham Act?

MR. STEELE: Your Honor, the large difference with the Dastar case is that the original writer, President Eisenhower,

not only was paid for his work but signed over his sync and television movie rights. I got nothing.

THE COURT: All right. Finally, with respect to Chapter 93A -- you know that's a Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act --

MR. STEELE: Yup.

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THE COURT: -- statute. But the copyright laws of the United States say that unless the claim under 93A is qualitatively different than your copyright infringement claim, you don't have a claim under the Consumer Protection Act. So how is your claim pursuant to Chapter 93A qualitatively different than your copyright infringement claim?

MR. STEELE: Because, in denying that these are baseball lyrics and branded messaging, which the defendants have already admitted doing, in fighting the copyright claim and in denying that, they're denying that there's a secret branded message in there. And that message is: Pay for cable. Pay for something that used to be free. Watch baseball but you have to pay for it. And only 40 percent of this country has cable television.

So if there's a branded message in there, a part of Massachusetts and Boston itself was stolen, turned into a commercial, and then sent back as a secret commercial to watch MLB on TBS and pay for it. I think that's harming the public. I'm trying to stand up for my fellow Massachusetts people.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Do you have anything else that you want to impart to me in the last two minutes you have in the opposition to the motions to dismiss?

MR. STEELE: Yes. I believe that, on the facts, I have out-argued the defense attorneys, which is why they're focusing on the law and why they're focusing on technical procedural glitches, because I feel like I have out-argued them. And I feel like, if you read both complaints and if you look at the similarities and the musicology reports that I've had done, and all of the similarities from all the different parts of both baseball songs, I feel like -- that I have proven substantial similarity.

If you listen to those choruses back to back, they're in different keys. Why do they sound so similar? Because the rhythm, the lyrics, the melody. What I allege to ASCAP, by the way, if you've read the ASCAP letters, when I first went to them, I said, Guys, this is based on my song. It matches the video perfectly. Here's all their ad messages. I said, The melody of the Bon Jovi choral hook is almost exactly the same. It's one note away from my harmony, which is tucked underneath. You can't hear it very well when you listen to the copyrighted version. But my copyrighted audiovisual, which maybe I'll bring to this case if I'm allowed to, you hear the harmony very clear. It sounds almost exactly the same when you sing them, exactly.

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THE COURT: All right. If I give you 60 days for discovery with respect to proving to me the substantial similarity of these two songs, how will you use that 60 days?

What will you give to me that you haven't given me already?

MR. STEELE: I have a couple questions that I made for each of the defendants. First of all --

THE COURT: I'm not asking about questions. I'm asking about discovery that you're going to produce to the Court to convince me that your song and the Bon Jovi song are "substantially similar," to use the language of the copyright laws.

MR. STEELE: I will be able to prove, your Honor, what I'm alleging. And what I've alleged is that they were -- Bon Jovi was contacted by either Shimmel, possibly Major League Baseball or Turner, back in 2006. And I believe that I can prove why "I Love This Town" was initially released as a single before any other song and then suddenly pulled and held and never released as a single. According to Wikipedia, it's -- because it was released and then pulled is because there were allegations that Bon Jovi stole it from somebody. So that ruled out that it would be released as a single. I would like to be able to prove these things, whether they're true or not.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Steele. I'll give the defendants a short rebuttal time with respect to their motion to dismiss. Mr. Sloan.

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MR. SLOAN: Thank you, your Honor. Just a couple of points. First, on the Lanham Act and the Chapter 93A, we're happy to rest on our papers unless your Honor has any questions you'd like to address to us about the Lanham Act.

THE COURT: You heard me ask the plaintiff about that. If his answers conjure up anything that you want to comment on, you may do so.

MR. SLOAN: I would briefly state, your Honor, that we do think that on the Lanham Act claim it is absolutely clear that it is controlled by the Supreme Court decision in Dastar and the First Circuit cases applying Dastar. The kind of claim that Mr. Steele is raising, that the defendants allegedly used his work without crediting him, is precisely the claim that the Supreme Court says does not lie under the Lanham Act. It lies, if at all, under the copyright statute.

Secondly, your Honor, on the Chapter 93A point, as your Honor pointed out, under the copyright preemption analysis, there has to be something qualitatively different. There is not.

And, in addition to that, under Chapter 93A itself, even if it were not preempted, there needs to be an element of rascality, as the state courts and federal courts applying state law have said, which would go far beyond a mere copyright claim. So as to both, we submit that it is very clear that they should be dismissed.

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Turning to the copyright claim, your Honor, I would like to make a couple of points on that because I do think, as we were discussing at the outset, that it is very clear that there is no cognizable claim of substantial similarity. I think Mr. Steele's comments -- his efforts to point to a substantial similarity actually underscore that point.

Let me just focus on the Turner promo as an example.

Okay. The Turner promo is a video which intersperses video of the Bon Jovi band in concert and its fans with scenes of Major League Baseball. Now, at the outset, the scenes of Bon Jovi and his band obviously have nothing to do with Mr. Steele's song. Okay.

Let's look at the shots of baseball. And he's claiming there's copyright infringement. The overwhelming majority, almost all of the shots, again, have nothing to do with Mr. Steele's video. There are shots in the video of players, just as some examples, from the Chicago Cubs, from the Atlanta Braves, from the Los Angeles Dodgers, from the New York Mets, from the Arizona Diamondbacks, from the Philadelphia Phillies, from the Seattle Mariners, a shot of Wrigley Field. None of that has anything at all to do with Mr. Steele's song, your Honor.

Now, in addition to that, the scenes of Major League
Baseball in a video to promote the viewership of Major League
Baseball are common and ordinary and classic scene a faire.

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Yes, there are scenes of players from many different teams, running, hitting, fielding, pitching, catching. Mr. Steele has no ownership interest in those images. And it would be exceptionally incongruous for him to try to insert those in a case in which Major League Baseball, among others, is the defendant.

Also, your Honor, just from the face of the video -and we submit that it is incumbent on your Honor to look at the
face of the video and see whether there's a cognizable claim -it is quite clear that it tracks exactly not with Mr. Steele's
song but with the Bon Jovi song. For example, in the Bon Jovi
song, when he says, "Down, down, down," there's an image of
three different players sliding. When he says, "Pounding
underneath my feet," there's an image of a batter stomping his
foot in the batter's box. Again, it tracks exactly with the
Bon Jovi song on the face of it and not with Mr. Steele's song.

Now, Mr. Steele points to a couple of images in his claim of substantial similarity: the shot of Yawkey Way and a shot of the Detroit Tiger. First of all, at best and at most for Mr. Steele, these are fleeting and incidental in the context of the overall video.

But, again, in addition to that, they are common and ordinary; they're scene a faire. The shot of Yawkey Way is an iconic reference for Fenway Park as part of this promotional video for Major League Baseball, about a lot of teams. I might

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point out that the shot of Yawkey Way that he points to also has a TBS logo for Turner Broadcasting at least as prominent as Yawkey Way. Obviously, that has nothing to do with Mr. Steele's song.

He talks about a shot of a Detroit Tiger, and he says it's at the time in his song where he talks about the tiger.

The shot of the Detroit Tiger is one of many players that are shown in the video. I talked about the different teams before: the Cubs, the Mets, and so on. Again, at most and at best, it is fleeting and incidental, giving him every benefit of the doubt.

For that reason, your Honor, we respectfully submit there is no colorable claim of substantial similarity on the face of the materials, the protected work and the allegedly infringing work. We could go through the same analysis for the lyrics and the same analysis for the music. As a result, we respectfully request that plaintiff's complaint be dismissed and that it be dismissed with prejudice.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Sloan. The Court is going to take the matter under advisement, and I will make a ruling very shortly with respect to the motion to dismiss.

I appreciate the effort that's been made to enlighten me both by the plaintiff and by defense counsel, and I will carefully consider again the pleadings that are on file and

resolve it as soon as possible. MR. CLOHERTY: Your Honor -- and I apologize. extent that the Court -- and there was some questioning about the distinction between implicated and non-implicated defendants which was part of Skadden's papers. I just wanted to clarify to the extent there's any ambiguity, I think Kobalt would fall within the non-implicated group. There's really not much about us in there. I don't think there's a lot of dispute. The papers are what they are. I wanted to clarify that. 04:32 10 THE COURT: Thank you. I'll take the matter under advisement. (Whereupon, at 4:32 p.m. the hearing concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Cheryl Dahlstrom, RMR, and Official Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, from Page 1 to Page 32, constitutes, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of Civil Action No. 08-11727-NMG, Samuel Bartley Steele vs. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., et al.

/s/ Cheryl Dahlstrom

Cheryl Dahlstrom, RMR

Official Court Reporter