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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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               DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
Civil Action No. 92-1667 (DRD)
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   UNIX SYSTEM LABORATORIES, INC.,
             Plaintiff,
5
             v .
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                                              DEPOSITION
    BERKELEY SOFTWARE DESIGN, INC.,
    and THE REGENTS OF THE
    UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
R
              Defendants.
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         On Thursday, December 10, 1992, commencing at
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    10:10 a.m., the deposition of Otis L. Wilson was
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    taken in the offices of Smith Helms Mulliss & Moore,
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    First Union Tower, Greensboro, North Carolina.
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                   DEPOSITION OF OTIS L. WILSON
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N. C. Court Reporting Institute, Inc. P. O. Box 5083, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403

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5	on behalf of the Plaintiff
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15	California
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STIPULATIONS

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It was stipulated by and between counsel representing the Plaintiff(s) and counsel representing the Defendant(s) as follows:

of this deposition either as to time or place or otherwise as required by the Rules of Civil Procedure, is expressly waived, and this deposition shall have the same effect as if formal notice in all respects as required by the Rules of Civil Procedure had been given and served upon the deponent and his counsel in the manner prescribed by law.

- 2. That this deposition is deemed open and all formalities and requirements with respect to the opening of the same, expressly including notice of the opening of this deposition, are hereby waived, and this deposition shall have the same effect as if all formalities in respect to opening the same had been complied with in detail.
- 3. That, except as to the form thereof, each question propounded to the witness either upon direct, cross examination or redirect or recross examination is deemed objected and excepted to in the same manner as if objections and exceptions were

noted and appeared of record, and the right on the part of all counsel to object and except to each question is reserved (except such as related to the form of the questions), and such objections and exceptions to each question may be made upon the offering of this deposition in evidence and may be passed upon by the Judge or Magistrate at that time, or at any pretrial hearing thereof; in the same manner and to the same extent as if statutory formalities in respect to the taking of this deposition had been observed in detail.

The answer of the witness to each question propounded is deemed to have been subjected to a motion to strike and exception to the ruling of each such motion reserved, in the same manner as if a notation or such motion to strike and exception appeared of record, and the right on the part of the counsel to move to strike out each answer and to except to an adverse ruling on such motion at the time of the offering of this deposition is reserved.

- 4. That the signature of the witness to the deposition is not waived.
- 5. That all formalities and requirements of the rules with respect to any formalities not herein expressly waived, are hereby waived, especially

including the right to move for the rejection of this deposition before the trial for any irregularities in the taking of the same, either in whole or in part, or for any other cause.

1	I W D E X
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3	WITNESS: PAGE:
4	OTIS L. WILSON
5	EXAMINATION BY:
6	MS. FITHIAN 7 MS. SHAPREAU 88
7	MO! Ditta No.
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9	EXHIBITS:
10	SEE ATTACHED KEYWORDINDEX FOR COMPLETE LISTING
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OTIS L. WILSON, being first duly sworn, testified as 1 follows during EXAMINATION BY MS. FITHIAN: 2 Q. Would you state your name and home address for 3 record, please? A. Otis L. Wilson, 5 Roundhill Court, Greensboro 5 North Carolina 27408. 6 Q. Have you ever had your deposition taken 7 before? 8 A. Yes, I have. 9 Q. How many times? 10 A. Three or four times, I guess. 11 Q. So you are pretty familiar with the procedure? 12 A. You can go over them again. 13 Q. I'll just do a very abbreviated version. 14 are here testifying under oath today just as you 15 would be in a court of law and it has the same 16 penalties of perjury. If I ask you a question you 17 don't understand, feel free to ask for 18 clarification. Do you have any type of illness or 19 disability or are you taking any medication or 20 anything that would prevent you from testifying 21 accurately today? 22 A. No, I'm not. 23 Q. I understand you are no longer employed by 24 USL, is that correct? 25

A. That's correct. 1 Q. When did you leave USL? 2 A. Oh, March or April of last year. 3 o. Of --4 A. 1991. 5 Q. And what was your position when you left USL, 6 right before you left USL? 7 A. General manager of UNIX Software Laboratories. 8 Q. And how long had you held that position? 9 A. Oh, probably since 1980 in different kinds of 10 incarnations. But it was pretty much the same 11 position going back to 1980. 12 Q. Did your responsibilities remain the same from 13 1980 until the time you left? 14 A. They made a change in '83. I actually headed 15 the organization responsible for licensing out of 16 Greensboro and we had a primary office, in fact, the 17 only office, and we did all the licensing operations 18 in Greensboro and I headed that in '83. 19 Q. How did your responsibilities change in 1983 20 when you became the head of that office? 21 A. The main thrust at that time was to organize a 22 the licensing operation such that we could handle a 23

greater volume that we were seeing for the request

for licenses coming from the general population. Get

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more focused on licensees.

- Q. And what were your specific duties on a day-to-day basis as the head of that licensing organization from 1983 on?
- A. Primarily responsible for the protection of the property in the case of computer software programs and the -- that was pretty much the same primary responsibility the entire period of time.
- Q. But in carrying out your responsibilities on a daily I basis -- I'm just trying to get an idea what you did in your job.
- A. Well, I interfaced with my staff, talked about licensing issues with licensees, and I would review legal documents, draft language for reflecting conditions the licensees wanted the licenses under. So on any given day I would be with the licensing staff to effect folks usage of the property and software programs.
- Q. Now, were you ever involved in communications with the University of California with respect to licensing of UNIX software?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Can you describe what involvement you had?
- A. Primarily as a licensee of the UNIX operating system and their use of the software at their

university.

- Q. Did you have a lot of personal communications or direct communications with the university regarding licensing issues?
- A. Yeah, from time to time I would, and as we expanded I had specific folks within the organization who were responsible for dealing directly with, say, the educational licensees, which the University of California is a part of, on kind of a daily basis. But I would always be involved from the standpoint as issues became crystal what folks were trying to put on the table and I would be involved.
- Q. You say when you expanded other people were involved on a day-to-day basis. Who was that, specifically?
 - A. Who?
- Q. Who was involved on a day-to-day basis with the university?
 - MR. KENNEDY: University of California?
- Q. When I say "the university" in this deposition, I'll be referring to the University of California unless I specify otherwise.
 - A. What people at the University of California?
- Q. What people within USL were dealing on a daily basis with the University of California?

MS. SHAPREAU: USL or --

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Q. I believe USL. In your prior answer you said that as the organization expanded there were other people, not yourself, who were dealing with the University of California on a daily basis, and I'm just trying to find out who the other people were you were referring to, and if you can add what time frame you are talking about for Ms. Shapreau's benefit.

MS. SHAPREAU: Thank you very much.

A. We have to go back to 1980. There were several different names the organization which had the responsibility for licensing software went So at any given time we can talk about Western Electric, AT&T, AT&T Computer Systems, UNIX Software and UNIX System Laboratories. There are all types of names, so in the very beginning -- not very beginning, say going back to the 1980 time frame, the primary interface between licensees and AT&T was through a licensing negotiator, so to speak. personally handled most of those things myself. There were not that many licensees, but as we grew the organization was segmented with folks who could answer the phone and you are on the other phone and it evolved into licensing managers or individuals who dealt strictly with the licensees about their issues

in the educational or commercial or administrative area, depending on what was going on. So as we had more licensees we brought more staff on to deal with those specifically.

- Q. At what point in time, approximately, did you stop being the one to have all the day-to-day negotiating contact? Let's narrow it down to the University of California.
- A. When I say "day-to-day," it's day-to-day with licensees, not specifically the University of California, because we wouldn't have day-to-day issues with any given university. Probably a better way to characterize it was the primary interface -- the first call, you come in, you get someone in the licensing area and they would deal with licensees on a daily basis. I also did that on a daily basis, but it would be different levels of the negotiations.
- Q. What approximate time frame did this expansion occur where you had to have another layer of people as primary contacts?
- A. It was evolving. It started back in 1980 and continued up until I left.
 - Q. It except expanding?
 - A. Yeah, expanding and changing, right.
 - Q. We've marked previously in the depositions in

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this case a document as Exhibit 34, and I would like you to just take a moment to review the document and then I'll ask you to identify the document.

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- A. How much time do you want to spend on this? It appears to be copies of at least two or three documents.
- Q. I want to focus your attention on the agreement contained in Exhibit 34 that starts on the third page into the exhibit, Bates number P 212.
- A. Again, it looks to be a copy of the educational software agreement with the University of California at Berkeley. It has some markings I'm not familiar with at the bottom and this appears to be my signature.
- Q. Do you recall signing this particular agreement?
 - A. Yeah, I signed a lot of these.
- Q. Your answer was you do recall signing this particular agreement?
- A. I recall signing these types of agreements, and the way I would normally do that -- these agreements when they would come back -- I notice there's a paragraph that's been changed and initialed by the two parties, and the way I would normally verify that these were in fact the agreements I

signed as a matter of course, they would come back with a blue book arrangement and we would make sure those were together and no pages had been changed or altered. There was a lot of times folks would submit documents and say, "Oh, you signed this," and slide things in or even change a line. So it was something we always had to be very, very careful of. So we would go through it page by page.

- Q. Now, do you recall having any discussions or negotiations with the University of California with respect to this particular agreement?
- A. All the agreements with the University of California for UNIX software I was involved with, so this among any others we had in place with them.
- Q. Who did you deal with on this particular contract at the University of California?
 - A. On this one?

MR. KENNEDY: Simply for clarification, because there are various documents within the exhibit, you are referring to the educational software agreement effective July 1, 1983, production number 212?

MS. FITHIAN: Correct.

MR. KENNEDY: The question is who did you deal with at the university with respect to this

1 particular one.

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- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) If you recall.
- A. I don't recall specifically, but going by the signature, Katherine signed it. What we normally do is there would be discussions, whatever those discussions were, and they all would be embodied in under this document that culminated in her signature and my signature, whoever the signing authority would be at the university and myself. So this is the agreement.
- Q. Did you ever have communications with people other than -- is the last name Katherine DeLucchi?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you have discussions with anyone other than Katherine DeLucchi?
 - A. At this time?
 - O. In that time period.

MS. SHAPREAU: By "that time period"?

- Q. Effective as of July 1, 1983, although I note the signature is August 15, 1984 for your signature. So in the time period leading up to this agreement.
- A. Yeah, there was a lot of dialogue with the university prior to this agreement and after this agreement and different individuals. So there was always dialogue with the University of California at

Q. That's fine. A. So there was always dialogue before and after 3 this. Q. Do you recall who --5 A. Some of this -- like Katherine was out of the 6 administrative office lots of times and we would talk 7 to folks in the developmental lab, whoever was 8 responsible for doing development. 9 Q. Anybody else? 10 A. Primarily it was the administration folks and 11 12 the developers. Q. What about the legal department? 13 A. Yes. I consider them under administration. 14 Q. Now, if you will look at the first page of the 15 agreement -- and when I say "the agreement," I'm 16 referring to the educational software agreement 17 contained in Exhibit D 34. The first paragraph after 18 the words "agree as follows," appears to contain a 19 definition of licensed software. Do you see that 20 portion of the agreement? 21 A. In other words, "agreed as follows, AT&T 22 grants"? 23 Q. That's the paragraph I'm referring to that 24 starts, "AT&T grants fee-free..." and if you look at 25

Berkeley. Is that too specific?

the third sentence which starts, "Licensed software means..." and continues on. Is it your understanding that that's the definition of licensed software?

- A. No, it's not. The capitalized terms are referred to a definition appendix which describes that term.
- Q. Do you see any definitional appendix in this agreement?
 - A. Okay, it's defined in that paragraph.
- Q. Can you read for the record what the definition of licensed software is as defined?
 - A. In this, in other words?

- Q. As defined on this page.
- A. This paragraph goes on to define licensed software in this particular paragraph.
 - Q. Would you read that definition?
 - A. Where do you want me to start?
- Q. Where the definition starts.
- A. About the middle of the paragraph it states,
 "Licensed software means all or any portion of the
 computer programs, other information documentation
 listed in the attached schedule for UNIX System V VAX
 version, and any additional schedule forwarded
 pursuant to section 2.03 of appendix A furnished to
 licensee by AT&T or any of its affiliated companies

in conjunction with any provision of support services 1 for UNIX System V or prepared by licensee as a 2 modification of or a derivative work based on any of 3 the materials so listed or furnished." 4 Q. And what you just read is the definition of 5 licensed software in this agreement? 6 I assume you are asking for his MR. KENNEDY: 7 understanding. 8 MS. FITHIAN: Of course, yes. 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) As you understand it? 11 A. Uh-huh. 12 Q. Now, do you recall any clarifications being 13 made to that definition? Rather than test your 14 memory, let me go ahead and show you a document that 15 was marked as Exhibit 51 in a prior deposition and go 16 ahead and read through that document and let me know 17 when you are finished. 18 A. Do you want this document -- do you want to 19 look at this as regards the licensed software? 20 Q. That's the part I'm going to be focusing on, 21 but you might want to read it through once to refresh 22 your recollection on the whole document. Are you 23 finished? 24

A. Yes.

- Q. Can you identify the document that's been marked as Exhibit D 51?
 - A. Clarify what you mean by "identify."
- Q. Let me ask it a better way. Do you recall ever having seen this document before?
- A. Yeah. In other words, let me clarify. These documents, I'm sure you both know, span like a 10- or 12-year period and they all look very similar. I look at the signature and I have to go back the way I would normally to make sure it was a document I was involved with and I would go back to the original files. This appears to be like many of the documents I dealt with. So it looks okay from the standpoint of being a copy. It's in this context and not in the original file and that kind of thing.
- Q. At this point do you have any independent recollection of this particular document other than seeing your signature on the page?
- A. Yeah, I remember the contents of this document. In other words, this is something I'm familiar with. So I remember the content of the document.
 - Q. Okay.

A. And it's an issue that would come up with the University of California as well as other licensees.

- Q. And that is your signature on page 2 of the document, is that right?
 - A. Looks like it.
- Q. Now, looking at the third paragraph in Exhibit D 51 which starts with the words, "However, for clarification, AT&T proposes to amend such definition by substituting the following therefor..." If you look at the previous paragraph, the definition of licensed software in the granting clause, and just to clarify is this the granting clause? Looking back at Exhibit D 34, is that the definition in the granting clause that you read into the record previously?
 - A. Would you go through that again?
- Q. I'll ask a preliminary question. Looking at the second paragraph of the letter, it says, "Regarding the definition of licensed software in the granting clause..." and is that definition the definition you just read into the record, in other words, the definition of licensed software in the granting clause?
- A. The only reason I'm hesitating is we're looking at some things here -- the way I would operate in doing these things, I would look back at the original documents. So if we want to have the reporter read back the licensed software and check it

against the agreement, then I can say that was the same thing. But licensed software is defined in the Berkeley software agreement is what this is referencing to, so it's putting all that in a context that will be correct. Q. So looking back at Exhibit D 34 on the first page of the agreement itself, is that the granting clause, the clause right after the words "agree as 8 follows," that paragraph, is that the granting 9

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- A. Yes, as we described it here, and the document you are showing me says 34.
 - Q. I'm sorry, did I say 51?
 - A. D 34.

clause?

- Q. We are going to be -- the D refers to defendant's exhibits, which just means the exhibits that defendants have been using that the reporter didn't mark correctly.
- A. It threw me off, because I couldn't see the numbers.
- So there's no confusion, I'll MS. FITHIAN: go ahead and put the D on here. Is that agreeable.
 - Agreed. MR. KENNEDY:
- And I'll do the same to the MS. FITHIAN: other exhibit we have been using, Exhibit 51.

A. I guess for the record all these documents we're looking at, can we say that they are copies of official documents so I don't have to -- see, the methodical way I go through these things it's hard when you ask me if it's a copy of something unless we all agree it's an official copy and I can move more freely, because I hate to keep qualifying, which is what I had to do in operations with the licensees. You had to go back to the best evidence, because folks would try to do things that were not with the documents and have a different piece of paper or that kind of thing. So could I get that?

MR. KENNEDY: We are willing to represent that to the best of our knowledge, which includes a page checking procedure carried out by staff, that copies of agreements that have been produced out of the files of USL from its Greensboro licensing facility are true and correct copies of the documents maintained in those files. Mr. Wilson, the documents that have come out of USL's files bear a production number at the bottom with a P in front of it. That's a litigation number that's been added. I cannot make any representation or enter into any stipulation with respect to documents that were produced out of the University of California's files. For your benefit,

Mr. Wilson, the documents produced by the University of California bear no Bates number at the bottom. So that the record is clear and you appreciate what Mr. Wilson is referring to, there's a procedure, a blue book procedure at USL, and from what I understand — and I'm not trying to testify — individuals would actually look to see if staples had been removed to ascertain whether there was any chance that new documents or new pages had been submitted. That's just so you understand what is the origin of the care that Mr. Wilson is taking in answering his questions.

MS. SHAPREAU: I will say for the record that the documents produced by the University of California, to the best of my knowledge, are true and accurate copies of documents kept in the university's files.

A. And to make sure where I'm coming from, the licensees -- and I'm not saying anybody was trying to perpetrate anything -- there was a period when folks wanted to have a copy for their files and they would take things apart and make copies and put them back together and they would be shuffled and those types things. So as we go through these documents and ones I've dealt with and they appear to have come from our files and your files, to the best of our knowledge

we're not putting that here inadvertently. The way I would normally do is look at these documents and verify them against our file, the original for these, and there would be at least two copies. The licensee would have a copy and we would have a copy and then we would verify page to page and line to line to make sure -- in many cases it's a very high trust level -and we would send the copies to the university and 8 they would send them back. A lot we did in person, 9 but a lot were done that way, so that's why I'm so 10 sensitive. 11

- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) This particular document, D 34, and the agreement contained in D 34 was produced by USL in this action.
- A. Uh-huh, and the grant clause is there in the first paragraph.
- Q. And so in the letter Exhibit D 55 refers in the second paragraph to the definition of licensed software in the granting clause, it's referring to the definition of licensed software contained in that same paragraph, the first paragraph starting with "AT&T grants"?
 - A. I don't have D 55.
 - 0. 51.

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A. You referred to D 55.

Q. I didn't mean to if I said 55. What I'm referring to -- let me reask it. We have D 34, which contains an agreement dated July 1, 1988, and you also have an exhibit marked D 51, which is a letter of May 15, 1985?

A. Right.

Q. And the second paragraph of the letter states, "Regarding the definition of licensed software in the granting clause..." and I'm just trying to clarify that the definition of licensed software in the granting clause as referenced in this letter is the definition which you read into the record previously from the agreement contained in Exhibit D 34. Is that your understanding?

A. Yeah, I have to keep these things in context. The letter is the May 15 letter agreement which references this July 1, 1983 document and the paragraph in question refers back to the licensed software definition in the '83 document, and to the extent what I read into the record is what's here, that's correct. I may have misspoke reading it, but these two documents are tied together in that D 51 refers to the July 1, 1983 licensing agreement.

MR. KENNEDY: Counsel's question referenced a July 1, 1988 agreement. I think we all agree we're

talking about 1988.

A. Let me say it's very important to keep dates and things correct. I'm very sensitive to specific things. We have to have them all together, because otherwise they don't work.

- Q. I'll do my best.
- A. You say the wrong dates and we'll be going back and forth all day.
- Q. Now, looking at the letter, the third paragraph of the letter marked as Exhibit D 51, it states, "However, for clarification, AT&T proposes to amend such definition by substituting the following therefor..." and by "such definition" it's referring to the definition of licensed software in the granting clause of the agreement that's been marked as Exhibit D 34, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, looking at the clarified or amended definition --
 - MS. SHAPREAU: Excuse me. That's vague.
- Q. Looking at the definition contained in the letter, the definition of licensed software contained in the letter marked as Exhibit D 51, and comparing it to the definition of licensed software contained in the agreement of Exhibit D 34, subparagraph (iii)

has been dropped out of the definition, is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Counsel, I assume you are only asking that as a predicate to another question.

MS. FITHIAN: Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: And with that in mind I won't object to its form. In fact, maybe we could reach an agreement that will allow me to limit form objections. To the extent you are going to ask Mr. Wilson about these documents, I would like to have a standing objection to form to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion.

MS. FITHIAN: Fine.

MR. KENNEDY: If you want to ask about his understanding or what he intended by something to the extent he was involved in drafting it --

MS. FITHIAN: All of my questions are intended to be asking for his understanding. To the extent I ask him about the meaning of a particular document, I'm asking the meaning as he understands it, and I'm not asking him to give a legal or expert opinion.

MR. KENNEDY: Do you want to know what he understands today or what he understood at the time, if he can recall what he understood at the time?

MS. FITHIAN: We may do both. I will 1 2 specify. Then I'll try to rely on you to MR. KENNEDY: 3 specify, and, Mr. Wilson, you will have to listen 4 carefully. 5 And ask for a clarification if MS. FITHIAN: 6 you are confused. 7 I don't want to put that burden MR. KENNEDY: 8 on him. As long as we understand I don't need to 9 lodge objections to form as long as the objection is 10 you are calling for legal conclusions. Do I have 11 that agreement? 12 Yes. MS. FITHIAN: 13 Thank you. Do I have your MR. KENNEDY: 14 agreement, Ms. Shapreau, with respect to Ms. 15 Fithian's questions? 16 MS. SHAPREAU: Yes, you do. 17 MR. KENNEDY: I don't want to amend the 18 federal rales too much. Will you read back the last 19 question? 20 (The reporter read back the last question.) 21 A. The licensed software definition in Exhibit D 22 51 replaces that which is in the software agreement, 23 and whether it's one (i) or (ii) or (iii) they both 24 stand alone. It's not that we dropped (iii) and put 25

This definition in the May 15 letter is this in. 1 substituted for the other. So whether (iii) is in 2 there or not, it's --**3** Q. Well, looking at (iii) in the agreement, Exhibit D 34, it states, "prepared by licensee as a 5 modification of or a derivative work based on any of 6 the materials so listed or furnished," and if you 7 refer back to the beginning of the sentence that 8 that's modifying, it says, "Licensed software means 9 all or any portion of the computer programs, other 10 information and documentation ... " subparagraph (iii), 11 "prepared by licensee as a modification of or a 12 derivative work based on any of the materials so 13 listed or furnished," and that particular language 14 and subparagraph (iii) do not appear in the amended 15 definition, do they? 16 That exact language? MR. KENNEDY: 17 MS. FITHIAN: Exactly. That's what I'm 18 asking now. 19 A. One is replacing the other. So I'm not quite 20 sure what you are asking. Are you asking me 21 literally to look at these things? 22 Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) At this point, yes.

A. There is no (iii) on the other one and there

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those --

is a (iii) on this one, but the content -- I mean, 1 I'm not following how we're going to do that. 2 Q. We'll get to that as the next question. 3 is just a preliminary question whether or not --A. Those words. 5 Q. Those exact words? 6 A. Yeah, the exact words shown under (iii) don't 7 show up in the -- it's like a verbatim match, but I 8 think the intent is preserved. I don't think there's 9 any change -- there's no change in these two 10 definitions. It's a clarification of the intent. 11 Q. But focusing just on the words, those words 12 were removed. Those specific words of subparagraph 13 (iii) were removed in the amended definition, is that 14 right? 15 A. Yeah, with regard to the educational software 16 agreement, paragraph (iii), those specific words as 17 opposed to the others were dropped. The specific 18 sequence of words was dropped. 19

- Q. Okay. In looking at subparagraph (i) in the agreement and comparing that with subparagraph (i) in the letter of D 51, do you see any difference in that subparagraph?
 - A. No.

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Q. Looking at subparagraph (ii) do you see any

difference between the Exhibit D 34 agreement and the letter in Exhibit D 51?

- A. This is part of a continuing sentence with regard to the educational agreement and it's the end of the sentence, end of the sentence on the May 15 letter, Exhibit D 51.
- Q. And other than that do you see any difference in subparagraph (ii)?
 - A. No.

- Q. So is it accurate to say that the amendment to the definition was specific to subparagraph (iii)?
- words, that's the only area of that paragraph that changed. The intent behind all of these agreements is to protect the intellectual property but still providing the licensees the latitude to use it as they define their usage. The university wanted to make sure they had the proper grants to use it as they saw it consistent with our licensing agreements, and they were very cooperative, by the way. The universities dealt with sharing of information between intellectuals and so they also always wanted to keep it protected. So the intent is to protect that which was ours and that which was theirs and we wanted to make sure we protected our information. By

the same token, we didn't want to take any of their information. So if it was theirs, it was theirs, and if it was ours, it was ours.

- Q. So is this particular clarification meant to distinguish between what was theirs and what was yours, referring to AT&T?
 - A. That was the intent, yes.

- Q. Do you recall who you dealt with in connection with this amendment or this clarification?
- A. I would have to say it was Katherine, because her signature appears on the document. So the final agreement was reached with her. There were other folks involved, I'm sure, the attorneys and who have you.
- Q. Do you have any specific recollection of any conversations you had with Katherine DeLucchi regarding that clarification, or are you just basing it on the fact that you see her signature?
- A. Oh, this is back in 1984, so I have -- I mean, I can remember the office and place and those things, but the content of what was discussed comes back to mind.
 - Q. Do you recall any specific discussions?
- A. Yeah, we were -- yeah, we talked about our ownership rights and the university's ownership

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- Q. When you say "we," you mean?
- A. It was Katherine and there was the developer -- I can't recall his name right now -- and there

was an attorney there.

- Q. Do you know who the attorney was?
- A. I'll check. It was probably Mary McDonald about that time. I would have to check with the files to be exactly sure. But at this time -- we are saying "this time" back in the 1984 time frame as well as later on, the atmosphere was such that we wanted to make sure, both sides to make sure, the agreements reflected our understandings, and we were consistent in our intent to protect the property, and the university wanted to make sure they protected theirs, and Katherine had the responsibility of making sure the developer is kept in tune with the licensing agreements, because lots of times we would have to go back and bring those folks in because they were not familiar with the legal document and the attorney would be involved and say, "This is what this means." So we had to deal with the legal interpretation as well.
- Q. Did this clarification letter come about as a result of a request by the university for an

amendment or clarification of the agreement?

A. Yes.

- Q. Do you recall whether --
- A. And I say yes because of the fact that we worked very, very hard and diligently trying to put together a good licensing document. But there would always be folks come back and say, "Can you clarify this?" and sometimes just a dialogue would suffice. But in some cases they would say, "Let's reduce that to writing." So I put it in a generic category. These types of changes were at the request of the licensee or licensees from the standpoint if there was a lot of folks bringing the same type of issue it would end up in one of these clarification letters.
- Q. Do you recall who came up with the language that was used in the amended definition?
- A. The language evolved through the negotiation process back and forth between myself and Katherine and the attorneys and coming to something that we could all agree upon. So what language you see here is the result of all the participating parties coming to an agreement as evidenced by our two signatures.
- Q. Do you recall the specifics of any discussion regarding the language of the amended definition, referring now still to Exhibit D 51, the May 15, 1985

letter?

A. I'm not sure how to answer that. I mean, specifically I remember the conversations and how we arrived -- what we actually said in those meetings back that many years ago, I don't remember exactly what was said. I know there was a lot of dialogue, because we spent a lot of time out there and on the telephone and we had lots of licensees -- you know, we had to deal with all of them and we would always try to reduce our understandings to writing.

- Q. I realize this is many years ago.
- A. Yeah.
- Q. And people often don't recall the specifics of conversations that long ago. But I was just trying to see whether you did, in case you happened to recall. But as I understand it, you don't recall specific discussions?
- A. Not without looking at notes or files and refreshing myself.
- Q. Do you have any general recollection of the substance of what was discussed back and forth between the university and you personally?
 - A. Oh, yeah.
 - Q. Can you tell me what you do recall?
 - A. I recall several discussions regarding the use

of the licensed software, and that's what the 1 conversation revolved around, how you use the licensed software. Our intent to protect that but 3 not have any ownership of what they developed using There were two types of licensees, the software. 5 those who used it as a tool and those who developed 6 other things, and we were careful that we were 7 providing the software for their use and not 8 requiring us to give them the stuff back, as some 9 licensing program would have things like a grant 10 We provided these under very favorable 11 financial terms to the university. 12

- Q. Do you recall anything else regarding your conversations back and forth with the university on this amendment of Exhibit D 51 other than what you have already testified to?
 - A. Not at this moment, no.

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Q. Now, under the amended definition, the last sentence that was added states, "Licensee agrees that any modification or derivative work prepared by it that contains any licensed software shall be treated as licensed software hereunder." Is it your understanding that under that sentence any modification or derivative work prepared by the licensee was to be treated as licensed software if it

contained licensed software?

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- A. You just read what it states. You read the paragraph.
 - Q. Well, it wasn't --
- A. Would you read back the last question? (The reporter read back the last question.)

A. The intent behind that language did not change from the original language. Contained, based on, reference to, that was all covered by that clause. That was the things we were trying to clarify. other words, you couldn't -- one of the folks had a concern about once you are exposed to the technology do you take things away and learn things from that, and that was a situation you had to deal with. you looked at the licensed software, were exposed to the licensed software, it would be very difficult to go forward without taking that with you. So if they had anything they developed that was based upon software, contained portions of the software or even putting -- we even had a thing about how we protect The intent of that That was all licensed. language is to say this is ours and that's yours, and universities were -- specifically the University of California -- always very clear what was AT&T software and what was theirs and they were very good

at protecting it by making sure the proper licensing agreements were in place with any folks they were dealing with. The point I'm making is there's no change in intent between these two documents.

- Q. So in your mind the words "based on" the licensed software means the same thing as "contains" licensed software?
 - A. Yeah, the intent is the same.

- Q. So as the words "based on" were being used in the agreement of Exhibit D 34, is it your understanding that "based on" as used there was limited to a derivative work that contained licensed software?
- A. No, that's what I said earlier. In other words, the intent of the language was that we provided them a software product, licensed software, which included documentation, source code, compiled binary and a unique way of structuring this particular offering, and anything that was taken from that because this was a source code which was the original intellectual property as opposed to binary, so you had exposure to the artist and his original work, and anything that was based on that was considered licensed software and you had to treat it as such, and it wasn't narrowly defined to say, "You

can pick a piece of this and put it over there." Like if you are exposed to the technology and it was structured this way and you say, "I can write it a different way but do the same thing," you were actually using the licensed software product. Q. So in your mind the words "that contains" any software product are not the same as the words "based on"? A. No, I think the intent behind both of those sets of words are the same. They are the same. 10 Q. So looking back at Exhibit D 34, the 11 agreement, the words "based on" any of the materials 12 in that agreement meant if it contained any of the 13 materials? Is that what you are saying? 14 A. Saying the whole thing. I think I said it 15 16 twice. Q. I thought the last time when I asked you said 17 no, that's not what it meant. 18 A. Maybe I did. We can read it back. 19 Q. Go ahead and give me your answer. 20 MR. KENNEDY: Do you have a question? 21 MS. FITHIAN: Was there an answer to the last 22 question? 23 A. Read back the last question. 24

(The reporter read back the last question.)

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A. And that's when I said that the intent -- see, in other words, even by the document itself it's a clarification and there was a lot of dialogue around that, and the intent was that the licensed software, the original work, the source code and how it was structured, put together, and the documentation and all the codes are part of the licensed software and any of that that was defined that way belonged to AT&T. So if you had a derivative work or -- that wouldn't, but if you produced something that contained, was based on -- a subset or superset or whatever came with the licensed software and that's what we were talking about. That would have to be protected just like the licensed software.

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Q. So looking back at Exhibit D 34, as far as your understanding goes, one could simply remove the words "based on" from that and substitute for them "that contains" and it would mean exactly the same thing?

MR. KENNEDY: Counsel, I really want to give you as much leeway as possible with Mr. Wilson, because he is the individual who signed these agreements, but I have to object to that question on the grounds of form. I think we're getting argumentative.

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I don't mean to be. MS. FITHIAN:

MR. KENNEDY: My objection to form has been

That's fine. Would you read MS. FITHIAN:

(The reporter read back the last question.)

A. The May 15 paragraph with regard to licensed software for clarification replaced that in total. So that's the -- I don't think you can cut it up in pieces. I think you have to look at the thing as a whole, and the main thing -- again, I have to keep going back to this because this was the basis of many, many discussions over the years -- what was the intent of the parties involved? And sometimes it's very difficult to get that into words. always go back and second guess and we keep going back over the words. But the intent was what's ours and what's yours, and we were trying to protect both parties and having language someone could look at and say, "We understand the intent of the parties involved." One was a clarification of the other. The intent with regard to what we meant with regard to the language did not change from one document to the other. They were exactly the same.

Q. I guess that's what I was following up on.

your mind, the words "based on" --

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me. Were you through?

A. No.

- O. Go ahead.
- A. In other words, it's hard for me to take a little piece of that and say that it meant this and this. It has to be taken as a whole. Over the years folks would take bits and pieces of the document to exploit some need they had, so you always had to look at it in the entire contents of the document. So you can't really take bites out of it, in my opinion. You have to look at it as a whole as the intent of the parties involved.
- Q. Right now I'm trying to focus on the language, because you testified that in your mind the words "based on" and "that contains" are not different as used in these two provisions, so I'm wondering if, as you understand it, looking at the agreement and the subparagraph (iii) if one were to use the words "that contains" in place of the words "based on," would that mean the same thing to you?
- A. I would have to look at it in the whole context of things. The way I look at that is what was the intent of that language and not a slice of two or three words and say that this word replaces

that. In other words, a clarification is a clarification of the intent of the parties involved here, and what this is going to is the grant of rights and what constitutes licensed software or AT&T-owned intellectual property, and that did not change from one document to the other. We also were trying to clarify whether someone created something that was yours and not ours and we wanted to make sure we were both clear that we didn't have any ownership rights to anything they had and they didn't have any ownership rights to anything we had. was the intent behind all this, this is yours and this is mine, and we didn't want those to mingle, and the intent at the time and in many, many conversations was that both parties were to just make sure they clarified that so they respected each other's rights.

- Q. And under this clarification, as you understand it, not every derivative work prepared by the licensee was required to be treated as licensed software, is that right?
 - A. I did not say that.
 - Q. I'm asking you is that your understanding?
 - A. No, it's not.

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Q. Then why in the last sentence of the amendment

wouldn't it simply say, "Licensee agrees that any modification or derivative work prepared by it shall be treated as licensed software"? What was the point of the language "that contains"?

A. Well, we can go over this as many times as you want to, but we probably need to read back the sequence of questions again, because we are now getting into what we call derivative works and I don't know what you mean by derivative works. So I think you have to qualify it.

Q. Let's ask a preliminary question. What's your understanding of the meaning of the word "derivative"?

MR. KENNEDY: Were you done?

A. Yeah.

Q. If you're not -- sometimes I do anticipate. I don't intend to cut you off. What is your understanding of the words "derivative work" as used in -- well, let's start with today and then we'll find out if that's still your understanding or the understanding you he had at that time.

MR. KENNEDY: I'm not sure if you are asking him about derivative works generally or under the copyright act. In respect of this agreement?

MS. FITHIAN: Yes.

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A. With regard to these licensing agreements here 1 with the University of California that we're looking 2 at, my understanding of a derivative work or a modification or -- it's like anything that was created by the university. It's like anything that 5 they create, period. We were concerned that if in creating something at the university they used the 7 licensed software. So from that standpoint you can take derivative work as anything created by the 9 university. If it happened to be using the licensed 10 software as a tool or subset or what have you, then 11 we asserted certain rights with regard to that 12 creation. So it's hard. 13

Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) And the understanding that you just gave, do you recall whether that was your understanding back at the time when this letter was signed? And by "this letter" I'm referring to Exhibit D 51.

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A. With regard to this, when this thing was signed -- see, the source of the conversations -- I mean, the crux of the conversations was going to what belongs to the university and what belongs to AT&T and in that context you come up with a derivative work, and by "derivative work" as reduced to language it meant that it contained, was based on or a part of

the licensed software and that which they created. 1 But that was always the thing you wanted to make sure .2 you clarified, because if they created something 3 independent of the licensed software, that was So I guess -- well, I don't want to say 5 that. But if you go back and say the thing that I 6 was concerned about or AT&T was concerned about was those things created that contained, based on, part 8 of the licensed software. That's where we were asserting our rights with regard to licensed software 10 to the degree it manifested itself in something that 11 the university came up with. 12 MS. FITHIAN: Would you read the last part of 13 his answer? 14 (The reporter read back the last question.) 15 MR. KENNEDY: I thought I heard Mr. Wilson 16

say, "Well, I don't want to say that." I think some words may have been missed, and I'm laying that on the record now so there's no question about it, but that's what I heard.

A. I did.

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- Q. Why don't you clarify? You don't need to repeat the entire answer if you can just --
 - A. I think what counsel said I concur in.
 - Q. I believe you said in the last answer that

derivative work here meant included something, that was contained, that contained licensed software, that was based upon licensed software or that was a part of licensed software. Is that how you would define derivative work in your mind as used in this agreement?

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- A. You keep asking me specific things about the words and --
 - Q. I was asking about your previous answer.
- A. I understand that, but when you talk about licensing agreements between two parties it's the intent of the parties that's paramount here. spent a lot of time sitting across a table talking about the intent of the parties with the idea that maybe somebody later would come back and look at the But if you go to folks that were present document. at the time, which I was present and Katherine or somebody was there, you can clarify what the intent of the parties meant, and to the extent those folks are around, I think it will become clear the words said that this is AT&T's and this is the yours. did not want to have any rights or ownership to anything they created. By the same token, we wanted them to protect and use anything that we provided under the licensing agreement in accordance with the

licensing agreement. So that's the only way I can deal with these. We dealt with licensees over the years and it was always what you intended. It was clear, but it was always difficult, the words that each party was comfortable with, whether it was the developer or the administration. But what was very clear to me at the time and now was that that which was AT&T's belonged to AT&T and the licensees agreed and exercised care in protecting that. They wanted to protect that which belonged to AT&T, and we always wanted to clear up what that meant with regard to the licensed software.

Q. And this last provision, the last sentence in the definition in the letter agreement, was to clarify what needed to be treated as licensed software, is that right?

MR. KENNEDY: You are referring to the last sentence in the paragraph that we have been focusing on in Exhibit 35.

MS. FITHIAN: Right, the amended definition of licensed software.

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form. You may answer.

A. I would say that's not correct in that it has to be taken in -- it kind of takes it out of

context. You have to look at the entire agreement with regard to licensed software to say what we meant by all that.

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Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) I understand, but with respect to modifications or derivative works prepared by the licensee, that last sentence in the amended definition was intended to distinguish between those modifications and derivative works prepared by the licensee that needed to be treated as licensed software and those that did not, is that your understanding?

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ KENNEDY: Object to the form of the question.

- A. No, I think the -- I think the language was meant to say this is AT&T's and this is yours and we were trying to define which belonged to whom and that's it. Both that and the software agreement and this letter agreement were just trying to clarify what the licensed software was.
- Q. Right, and if a derivative work was not AT&T's, then under this last sentence in the amended definition it did not need to be treated as licensed software, is that your understanding?
- A. That which was created by the university independent of any exposure to the licensed software

belonged to the university and we would have not even had these types of discussions. These discussions and these agreements only came up when there was exposure to the licensed software. So with regard to those things that were really no issue, they never came up. The reason we have these documents and we had discussions with the university was that they were using the licensed software product. Otherwise, you wouldn't be talking.

- Q. Right, so the last sentence in the amended definition of licensed software only applies to works that are created as a derivative work or modification, is that what you are saying?
 - A. Derivative work or modification of what?
 - Q. Of the licensed software.

- A. All these documents are talking about the licensed software that we're talking about, so yes. You know, we are talking about the licensed software because we are talking about documents that cover the licensed software.
- Q. In this last sentence again in D 51 the, paragraph providing the amended definition of licensed software, was that intended to distinguish between those modifications or derivative work or -- let me restate the question. The last sentence of

the definition of licensed software contained in the May 15, 1985 letter of Exhibit D 51 was intended to distinguish between those modifications of the licensed software or derivative works prepared by the licensee that were required to be treated as licensed software and those that were not, is that your understanding?

- A. My understanding is that anything created by the university with exposure to the licensed software, based on, contained, a part of, was a derivative work with regard to these documents and had to be treated as licensed software.
- Q. So just to make sure I understand what you are saying, as you understood it, any derivative work, as you defined it, was required to be treated as licensed software?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form. I really think we're going around in circles.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{MS}}$. FITHIAN: Trying to understand what he is saying.

- A. Could you maybe state what you mean? I know what I mean. I mean, part of the licensed software belongs to AT&T.
- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) You mean any part of the licensed software belongs to AT&T?

A. As I said earlier, we can't take things out of 1 The only reason we're having these discussions about the licensing documents, the 3 licensed software was being utilized by the licensee 4 or contemplated being used by the licensee, and 5 everything we are talking about refers to licensed 6 software, and it was clear about our intent of 7 protecting the licensed software. It was clear we 8 wanted the licensee to protect the licensed software, 9 and it was clear we didn't want to assert any 10 ownership rights to anything they created independent 11 of our licensed software, and that was our intent, 12 and the words we're trying to get to again are as 13 evidenced by having the clarification. But the 14 intent behind both sets of language is exactly the 15 same, and the university, especially the University 16 of California, in my understanding, was in agreement 17 with that to the extent they did extensive things to 18 make sure that any parties with whom they associated 19 that had any exposure to the licensed software were 20 properly licensed as they were. We covered that 21 earlier. But there was a whole procedure in how you 22 protect licensed software, and if there was an error 23 it was an error for the other side, and we go further 24 to protect the other side, to make sure the software 25

was protected, and the university in talking with 1 other parties would always verify and check that the other party had a licensing agreement exactly the 3 same as theirs before they would discuss the licensed software product. In some cases that was 5 overreaching, but it was better to overreach than 6 come up with something less than that. So these 7 discussions, to me, were always characterized by very 8 open dialogue. We wanted to protect ourselves and we understand everything you mean with respect to 10 licensed software, so we don't violate that. 11 Q. And that was the purpose of this sentence? 12 13

- A. You keep saying that. It's the purpose of the whole program, and I can't keep taking things out of context.
- Q. So if you can say what you mean. Trying to figure out why this sentence was added to the amended definition, as you understand it.
 - MR. KENNEDY: Let's take a break.
 - MS. FITHIAN: I have a question pending.
 - MR. KENNEDY: Counsel --
- MS. FITHIAN: If I can get an answer to that,
- 23 | I'll be happy to take a break.

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MR. KENNEDY: That's fine, but I'm going to object to the form of the question.

- A. Would you read back the question?
- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) I'll just clarify it. I'm trying to figure that out, and I want to know, as you understand it, why was that sentence added?
 - A. Okay.

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MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

A. We've spent several minutes, if not an hour, talking about this particular issue, okay? sentence, the paragraph, the letter itself resulted from a series of discussions of contents of the licensing agreement. So it's not reduced down to one So the reason for the issues of sentence. clarification was in the context of all the things we talked about earlier with regard to cooperation with licensees or about how to use the licensed product and that sentence is one piece and these two or three documents you have here before me, you have to look at it in total. You can't take just one piece out -or that's my understanding. You can't take one piece out depending on where you are trying to get to. Folks would try to do that and say, "Oh, this is what it means." Like, "Oh, I got you." But it was clear, especially with the University of California, to protect AT&T software by both parties, to protect AT&T licensed software.

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Q. Just one follow-up question.
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           MR. KENNEDY: Please, counsel, we've been on
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   this --
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                         Let's take a break.
                                               If you
           MS. FITHIAN:
   don't want him to answer that follow-up question,
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   I'11 --
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                         I'm not saying he can't answer
           MR. KENNEDY:
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   a follow-up question. Why not keep your follow-up
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   questions until --
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           MS. FITHIAN: Until after the break?
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           MR. KENNEDY: Go ahead. You can go on as
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    long as you want.
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                         Mr. Wilson, feel free to
            MS. FITHIAN:
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    request a break at any time you want.
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            MR. KENNEDY: Go ahead and take another 20
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    minutes.
            MS. FITHIAN: Any time you feel you need a
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    break, feel free to ask for a break and I'll give it
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             There isn't a question pending, but if you
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    need a break, that's fine, and feel free to request a
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            If you need a break at this time, I'll be
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    break.
    more than happy.
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                          I'm making a special request of
            MR. KENNEDY:
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    Mr. Wilson --
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            MS. FITHIAN: And if counsel needs a break,
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I'll be more than happy.

MR. KENNEDY: I'm making a special request of Mr. Wilson to listen to and answer your next follow-up question. I don't want any adverse consequences on this. So go ahead and let's go.

- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) I believe you testified -and correct me if I'm wrong -- that that sentence
 also was intended to distinguish between what works
 prepared by the university were required to be
 treated as licensed software and what works prepared
 by the university were not.
- A. I would have to have that answer called back. I don't recall that specific question and answer you are referring to.
 - Q. Just asking it fresh now.
- A. If you are asking it fresh, we can go back to the same dialogue. It's the intent of the parties. So I think we've answered that several different ways what the intent means. The intent is that licensed software covered those things which were owned by AT&T. That's what these documents are talking about, how to protect and treat the licensed software, what things could be done with the licensed software. So all of our dialogue has been focused on that, and in dealings with licensees and lots of licensed

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documents the only way you can deal with them is to
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   deal with the intent. The intent never changes.
   may come up with -- I may be in error, but we are
   talking about educational licenses and commercial
   licenses and there's an intent behind those programs
   and those are consistent. Some licensees said,
   "Let's talk about it and make sure we understand
   that," and the results of those understandings or
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   discussions usually clarified our intent and
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   sometimes resulted in saying, "Let's write it a
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   different way and it will better reflect our
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    understanding."
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       Q. Is that what happened in this instance, that
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    these words better reflected the parties'
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    understandings?
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        A. Yeah, that was the clarification. That's what
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    the document stipulates. D 51 says "for
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    clarification," by substituting this for the other.
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            MS. FITHIAN: Let's take a break.
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            MR. KENNEDY: Are you going to a new area
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    now?
            MS. FITHIAN: I'm not sure.
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            MR. KENNEDY:
                          Okay.
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    (Whereupon, a recess was taken.)
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        Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) I'm going to show you a
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document that's been marked as Exhibit D 25 and I'll tell you that this is a document that was produced by the University of California from their files and it does have some cover sheets of the university's. It then has a letter and then after that within the exhibit there's an agreement. Did you have a chance to look at the agreement within the exhibit?

- A. I glanced at it.
- Q. I'll ask you some preliminary questions and if you need time to review it further, that's fine. Can you identify the agreement that's included in Exhibit D 25?

MR. KENNEDY: Are you referring, counsel, to the document which starts with page 1 of 7, agreement E-Soft 00089.

MS. FITHIAN: And AT&T Information Systems, Inc. Educational Software Agreement.

- A. Okay. Again, to make sure we are consistent with what we said earlier, I identify the document the same as I stipulated earlier.
- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) Subject to your comparing this with the copy in your files, assuming they are the same, are you familiar with this agreement?
 - A. Uh-huh.

MR. KENNEDY: You have to say yes for the

1 record.
2 A. Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: Otherwise, it will be translated as uh-huh.

- A. Okay. Yes, this document and subsequent documents and previous documents, as we defined in earlier testimony this morning, I want this to be the same way. So as long as we stipulate that. With that said, it looks like my signature, so let's go.
- Q. Can you tell me what this document is?
 - A. Educational software agreement.
 - Q. And is this a software agreement between AT&T and the University of California?
- 14 A. University of California-Berkeley.
- Q. Were you involved in the negotiation of this agreement?
 - A. Yes, I was.
 - Q. Can you describe your involvement in the negotiation of this agreement?
 - A. With all agreements I executed I was responsible for the content of the agreement with regard to AT&T licensed software products or that which was being provided under the agreement to the licensee. So in that regard I talked to the licensees and again, as I characterized earlier,

there was discussion between licensees, their counsel, their users and the administrative office with regard to the intellectual property.

- Q. Now, is the form of the agreement used here where supplements were added, was that a new form of agreement at this time?
 - A. "At this time" meaning 1985?
- Q. Yes.

- A. You know, there's no supplements on this one.
- Q. Not in my copy, no.
- A. Yes, about this time one of the things that was put in place was a software agreement which contained the protective covenants which were the same for all licensed products under this particular agreement, and as previously -- well, this particular agreement -- in other words, this had things which were constant for all intellectual properties that were contained here and the specific licensed software was identified in the supplement, the idea being that once we agreed on how we protect it and what was covered and not covered, we wouldn't have to go over and do it again.
- Q. So it would cover whatever products were identified in any supplements?
 - A. Attached to this.

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- Q. Executed by the parties?
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- A. Any supplements to this particular document.
- Q. That's what I meant. Let's mark as the next two exhibits letters which were produced by the
- University of California. We've now marked as
- Exhibits D 67 and D 68 two letters produced by the
- University of California produced without Bates
- Exhibit D 67 is a letter to Gertrude M.
- Williams from Roy L. Towers dated August 26, 1985,
 - and Exhibit 68 is a letter to Mr. Roy Towers from
 - Gertrude Williams, and I don't see a date on Exhibit
 - D 68. Would you take a moment to look at those two
 - exhibits and let me know when you have completed
- looking at them?
 - A. I'm waiting for you.
 - Q. Wanted to make sure you had a chance to look them over. Let's start with D 67. Have you ever
 - seen that document before?
 - A. Yeah, I think so.
 - Q. Do you recall when you previously saw this document?
 - A. Long time ago.
 - Q. Do you think it was about the time -- do you
 - think that you saw it around the same time as the
 - date of the document, August 26, 1985?

A. More than likely I did. I don't recall it specifically, the time.

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- Q. Do you recall discussing with Ms. Williams the content of this document, referring to Exhibit D 67?
- A. I don't recollect a conversation specifically about this document with Gertrude.
- Q. Now, referring to Exhibit D 68, have you ever seen that letter before? This was the letter from Ms. Williams to Mr. Towers.
- A. I don't recall. I would state, though, this one looks like it might have been a proposal or something.
 - Q. By "this one," can you clarify?
- A. Looks like Exhibit 68 is not a final document. It contains no dates and the agreement is open. So it looks like -- with regard to the first two pages, they are not dated and with regard to the cover it starts Proposed Educational Software Agreement. It's an open document. It's a document that's not been processed, and with the absence of a date I don't know whether there was something that was just -- it's hard to say where this came from.
- Q. Well, I can state that I received it from the University of California, and my understanding is it comes from their records. If you look at the second

page of the letter there's a signature for G. M.
Williams. Do you know whether that refers to
Gertrude M. Williams?

- A. That appears to be Gertrude Williams' signature, okay? But the document -- I'm at a loss to identify the document because of the absence of dates.
- Q. If you look in Exhibit D 68 it says, "Software agreement form SS-Soft-Ed 050185 (old form, attachment 1) has been revised," and following the letter in the first agreement is the handwritten word "attachment 1." Dues that --
 - A. No, I don't see that.
- Q. May I see your copy in case it's been cut off in your copy? Do you see some handwriting that you can't make out at the top of the page?
 - A. Of course I see that.
- Q. And keep going to the end of that agreement and the schedules following it. There's a letter you will find dated October 19, 1984 with the words "attachment 2" written in the upper right-hand corner. Do you see that?
 - A. Not yet.
- Q. And then --

A. I do not see it.

Q. I'm sorry.

- A. Looking for attachment 2.
- Q. I think you are about there now. Do you see attachment 2 written in the upper right-hand corner of an October 1984 letter?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if you refer back to the first page of the letter, the second sentence states, "Since the agreement was not executed or responded to within the 90-day period stated in our letter to you (see attachment 2)..." and attachment 2 is a letter from Gertrude M. Williams to Ms. Pamela True. Do you see that?
- A. Yeah, I see the documents you are talking about.
 - Q. And right after attachment 2 there's another form of agreement that has the words attachment 3 written in the upper right-hand corner. Do you see that?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And if you compare the revision dates in the upper left-hand corner of the first agreement attached to the letter and attachment 3, they appear to be different versions of the educational software agreement.

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MS. SHAPREAU: You didn't ask a question.

Q. Don't they? I'll complete the question. I thought I completed it.

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Well, looking at the revision dates cut from the upper left-hand corner on the first page of each of these agreements, the first one says SS-Soft-Ed 050184 and attachment 3 in the same location says SS-Soft-Ed 050184-070185. Does that indicate to you that these are different versions of the educational software agreement?
- A. The identifiers are different, so I would have to look at the two documents to see if they differ and, if so, where they differ.
- Q. Well, normally in the AT&T license agreements if they have a different revision date in the upper left-hand corner does that indicate that they are different versions, normally?
- A. Yes, normally. I'm kind of hesitating a little bit. Normally that would indicate that the original date was put together 5/1/84 with the last change or modification being 7/1/85, but I have a problem with these documents, because I'm unable to determine what they really are, because they don't have numbers on them. One has a number and one

doesn't have a number. They don't have any dates or signatures, so I'm not sure what we're trying to do with these. These are not official documents that we would have between the two parties. You know, they are just open documents.

Q. They appear to be documents that are simply identified in the letter and attached to the letter for reference purposes. In any event, looking at back at the letter marked as Exhibit D 67, if you will refer to paragraph 3 on the first page of that letter, which has a heading section 2.01 (a). Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. And the first sentence of that letter, which is the letter to Gertrude Williams from Roy Towers, states, "The University of California has reviewed the above-referenced agreement and we hereby request that the following changes be made," and paragraph 3 states, "In the second sentence, the words 'that contain software product' should be inserted between the words 'materials' and 'are,' and the words 'part of the original' should be deleted." Do you see that sentence?

A. Yes.

Q. And looking at D 68, the letter from Ms.

Williams to Mr. To yourself the first sentence states, "We have reviewed your proposed changes to the above-referenced agreement and our response 3 follows," and this letter also has a paragraph 3. you see that?

- A. Yeah. I don't know where we're going with this.
 - Q. I'm getting to it.

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- A. I'm having a hard time dealing with these They don't look like original documents, even the letters. This letter has no date on it.
 - Q. It has a signature.
- A. Yeah, but I don't understand what this is. It's a letter without a date. I don't know whether it preceded it or whatever. I mean, you can imply some things here, but this is not what we would use trying to find something going on with this particular licensee. We have to get wherever this culminated.
- Q. Right now I'm just trying to go through what happened before the final agreement to the extent you might have been involved.
 - A. I don't recall anything about this letter.
- Q. And I want to put this context down first before my following questions, so if you will bear

with me just a minute, and if you don't have any knowledge of this, that's fine. So looking at paragraph 3 in D 68, it also refers to section 2.01 (a). Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. And it states, "Section 2.01 (a) has been revised and should satisfy your proposed amendments." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. Do you have any understanding as to whether that is a response to the letter that's been marked as Exhibit D 67 and specifically paragraph 3 of the letter marked as Exhibit D 67?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. You don't have any understanding?

 MR. KENNEDY: You mean any recollection?

 MS. FITHIAN: Well, right now I'm asking his understanding, and I'll ask your question as well.
- Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) For the moment I'll ask you do you have any understanding?
- A. I understand what the documents are talking about, but whether this letter was in response -- again, as I stipulated earlier, we probably need to go back and get our documents, because if this was in response to this and went back and forth and resulted

in this letter, then we would have a copy in our file.

MS. SHAPREAU: I would just like to say for the record it's my understanding the documents you are looking at are true and accurate copies of documents in the University of California's files pertaining to communications with AT&T.

A. This isn't marked as the ones you identified to me earlier. In other words, you told me the university documents would be marked a certain way.

MR. KENNEDY: No, the university documents have no Bates number.

A. Okay, no Bates number.

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MR. KENNEDY: The USL documents have a Bates number, and what I understand Ms. Shapreau to be saying is that this is a true and authentic copy of a document which was in the University of California's files. You can accept that for what you might feel it's worth.

Q. Just so I understand. You don't have any understanding as to whether this paragraph 3 in Exhibit D 68 was written in response to paragraph 3 in Exhibit D 67?

A. It appears it's in response to that, but I would have to look at the whole thing. I'm familiar

with the issues in both things, and if we are trying to focus on this particular document it appears to be in response to that. So that appears to be that, but I would have to do -- I would have to look at all the things together. In other words, I would never look at something out of context like this.

- Q. The second paragraph on page 1 of Exhibit D 68 says, "Software agreement form SS-Soft-Ed 050184 (old form, attachment 1) has been revised." Is that agreement that's been revised, as you understand it, the agreement, the first agreement attached to this letter, which in the upper left-hand corner there's a revision date of 050184?
- A. Would you read that again?
 (The reporter read back the last question.)
- Q. Let me rephrase the question. Looking at the first sentence in the second paragraph in Exhibit D 68, that sentence says, "Software agreement form SS-Soft-Ed 050184..." and then there's a parenthetical that states, "old form, attachment 1 has been revised." Is it your understanding that that refers to the agreement attached to the letter, the first agreement following the letters?
 - A. The attachment I can't read?
 - Q. Right.

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A. It appears to be, the way these are put together, that refers to that which you indicated earlier is attachment 1. That's what it looks like. In other words, in a paragraph talks about things that follow it, and there's attachment 1, 2 and 3 and this is attachment 1, so it looks like that.

- Q. Now, the second sentence of the second paragraph in Exhibit D 68 says, "We are submitting..." and just reading the second half, "We are submitting agreement E-Soft 0089 on the new form SS-Soft-Ed 050184-070185," and there's a parenthetical, "new form, attachment 3." Is it your understanding that that refers to the agreement that has the words "attachment 3" written in the upper right-hand corner?
 - A. That's what I answered to previously.
- Q. And looking down at paragraph 3 on the first page of Exhibit D 68 where it says, "Section 2.01 (a) has been revised and should satisfy your proposed amendments," is it your understanding that that refers to the new form attachment 3 when it refers to "section 2.01 has been revised"?
- A. Again, I have to go back to what I said earlier. I think we already went over that question. If these two documents as presented -- it

appears that this one is referring -- Exhibit 68 and 67 are tied together and as such it appears they are referring to each other and that's my understanding based on what you represented to me today, if that's what you mean.

- Q. Can you look at attachment 1, the agreement that has SS-Soft-Ed 050184 in the upper left-hand corner?
- A. Yes.

Q. Specifically at paragraph 2.01 (a)?

MR. KENNEDY: You are referring to paragraph
2.01 (a) beneath Roman numeral II, grant of rights,
on page 2 of 7?

MS. FITHIAN: That's right and attachment 1.
MR. KENNEDY: We have it.

Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) Now, if you look at the last sentence of 2.01 (a) it states, "Such right to use includes the right to modify such software product and to prepare derivative works based on such software product, provided the resulting materials are treated hereunder as part of the original software product." Do you see that language?

A. Yes.

Q. And if you will, now compare that language to the language in the agreement that is referenced as

attachment 3. Look at 2.01 (a) in attachment 3. 1 A. Okay. MR. KENNEDY: With everyone's permission, I 3 would like to remove this clip for purposes of comparison and put the staple back when we are done. 5 MS. FITHIAN: That's fine. MR. KENNEDY: Do you mind, Mr. Wilson? 7 A. I'm just having a hard time working on this. 8 I guess it's not appropriate to ask where you are 9 going with it, but we're talking about something 10 that's not an official document. 11 MS. FITHIAN: I know. 12 (Off-the-record discussion.) 13 MR. KENNEDY: For the purposes here, what I 14 think they are trying to do is track what the 15 intermediate steps are. 16 17 A. Okay. MR. KENNEDY: So she wants you to compare 18 2.01 (a) and 2.01 (a). 19 Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) Let me know when you are 20 finished reviewing that. Have you completed 21 reviewing those portions? 22 A. (Witness nods head affirmatively.) 23 MR. KENNEDY: You need to say yes or no. 24 A. Yes. 25

Q. Now, in Exhibit D 68 attachment 1 paragraph 2.01 (a), the last sentence of the paragraph states, "Such right to use includes the right to modify such software product and to prepare derivative works based on such software product, provided the resulting materials are treated hereunder as part of the original software product." And if you compare that to section 2.01 (a) in attachment 3, that language has changed, hasn't it?

A. Yes.

- Q. And now instead of the language "provided the resulting materials are treated hereunder as part of the original software product," attachment 3 states, "provided that any such modification or derivative work that contains any part of a software product subject to this agreement is treated hereunder the same as such software product." Is that correct, just focusing on the specific language?
- A. That specific language, but there's also another sentence, but go ahead. There's a sentence that follows that.
- Q. It states, "AT&T-IS claims no ownership interest in any portion of such a modification or derivative work that is not part of a software product," correct?

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A. That's correct.

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Q. Now, were you involved at all in the revision of this agreement from the 050184 version, attachment 1, to the 070285 version, attachment 3?

A. Yes.

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Q. Can you describe your involvement?

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A. It's something I remember from earlier. involved in all these agreements from the standpoint of coming to final language. So yes, I was involved with that, among others.

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> Q. Were you involved in any discussions with the University of California with respect to that

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language in this particular agreement, attachment 3?

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With University of California that specific language I don't recall, but the particular

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language that came to be in the second attachment 3.

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The language that came to be in attachment 3

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for it to be revised in the boilerplate-type

19 20 documents means we had that request from several different places and said, "Okay, this is a better

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way to state again our unchanging intent," and it

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goes back to what we discussed earlier this morning,

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that we claimed ownership that was ours and no

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ownership to that which was yours. The other

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language was somewhat confusing to some people in

that they thought we were trying to assert ownership to anything they created, even though it contained nothing of ours. So this is trying to clarify that what's yours is yours and what's ours is ours.

- Q. So you were only asserting ownership if a derivative work or modification contained part of the AT&T software?
 - A. You keep doing that with "contained."
- Q. Just using the words in the agreement. I think you used it in the last answer.
 - A. No, I didn't. I think --

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MR. KENNEDY: There's no need for me to get involved with this.

- Q. You can go ahead and answer.
- A. The intent is what I have stated many times earlier. In other words, the intent is such that we protect our intellectual property and assert no rights in the licensee's intellectual property, and you can see there was clarifications and changes and they were made to try and better reflect that intent.
- Q. And was it your understanding that attachment 3, that version of the educational boilerplate, better reflects that intent than attachment 1?
 - A. That was the opinion of quite a few people.
 - Q. But was it your opinion?

- A. I think they both say the same thing, because I'm talking about the intent which I would clarify any time I would talk to someone. To me they are both the same things. We are asserting our rights and not any rights to anything that's owned by one of our licensees. So to me they are the same. They mean the same.
- Q. And focusing on the language which you say you think means the same, you say the words "based on" and "contains" mean the same thing?
- A. It reflects the same intent. The clarifying sentence at the end of paragraph 2.01 was trying to be very specific. We claim no ownership interest that is not a part of the software product. Now, we can wordsmith those words exactly, but the intent is what's yours is yours and what belongs to AT&T belongs to AT&T, so we were trying to get that across.
- Q. And you weren't trying to assert restrictions on the part that did not belong to AT&T?
- A. That's correct. In other words, if you follow that through, it's yours. I have no jurisdiction whatsoever.
- Q. And looking at subparagraph (b) of the same document -- well, rather than look at that one let's

go to Exhibit D 25, which is the executed version of 1 the educational software agreement, which I believe 2 you have in the pile somewhere. There it is. 3 MR. KENNEDY: Are we through with 68? 4 MS. FITHIAN: For the time being. 5 MR. KENNEDY: At the risk of having to do 6 this again, I'll staple it back together. 7 MS. SHAPREAU: Go ahead. That's fine. 8 A. Are you going to ask questions about the same 9 thing? 10 MS. SHAPREAU: I wouldn't think of asking you 11 any of the same questions. I may have some other 12 questions. 13 A. Okay. 14 Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) Looking now at Exhibit D 25, 15 which I believe you testified was the educational 16 software agreement that was actually executed between 17 the university and AT&T, is that right? 18 A. I don't recall that. 19 Q. Well, why don't you -- I'll ask it fresh. 20 A. Again, it appears to be those documents. 21 don't have to keep doing that. 22 Q. With your stipulation that you would want to

go and check line by line with the one that's in your

file, but assuming you do and it ends up being the

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same --

A. That the form -- are we in agreement as we go through that, even if I don't state it every time?

Q. I'm in agreement with that.

MR. KENNEDY: If by any chance the documents that are being presented to us are not true and authentic copies of materials, then I think Mr. Wilson's testimony in respect of them we would reserve our right to strike it, but I don't see any problem with it.

- Q. One always has an opportunity to submit later a declaration if you were to find out that this really wasn't the right document.
 - A. Got you.
- Q. You can clarify that testimony. So with that understanding, does this appear to be, based on the signatures, dates and title of the document, does this appear to be the document, the educational software agreement that was executed between the University of California and AT&T?
- A. Yes, it appears to be one of those. I know there are others.
- Q. Looking at paragraph 2.01 (a) in this agreement, Exhibit D 25, is that language and by "that language," starting with the words, "Such

right to use includes the right to modify such software product and to prepare derivative works based on such software product, provided that any such modification or derivative work that contains any part of the software product is treated hereunder the same as such software product," and that is followed by the sentence, "AT&T-IS claims no ownership interest in any portion of such a modification or derivative work that is not part of a software product," is that language the same as the language contained in attachment 3 to Exhibit D 68?

A. It appears to be.

Q. Now, looking at subparagraph (b) in Exhibit D

25, the executed agreement, that paragraph states,

"Educational use is limited to uses directly related
to teaching and degree-granting programs and uses in
non-commercial research by students and faculty
members, including any uses played in connection with
the development of enhancements or modifications to
software products," and the second states, "Such uses
are permitted only provided that (i) neither the
results of such research nor any enhancement or
modification so developed is intended primarily for
the benefit of a third party, (ii) such results,
enhancements and modifications (all to the extent

that they do not include any portion of software products) are made available to anyone (including AT&T-IS and its corporate affiliates) without restriction on use, copying or further distribution, notwithstanding any proprietary right (such as a copyright or patent right) that could be asserted by licensee, its employees, students or faculty members." Focusing in on paragraph (ii) where it states, "Such results, enhancements and modifications (all to the extent that they do not include any portion of the software products) are made available to anyone without restriction," I want to know what your understanding is as to the circumstances under which enhancements and modifications were to be made available to anyone under this provision.

A. Okay, this goes back to again the overall intent of the educational licensing program and to facilitate its use within the university and fully realize that they may produce things using our intellectual property or create things using our property, and one of the conditions for us providing them on very, very favorable financial terms was you could not characterize like work for hire. You could not be engaged in something you were being remunerated for or not do something specifically for

a third party. Those rights were available through other licensing documents, and you cannot do something like that for someone under an educational license. This was not the proper license. So if you produced something under the educational license, you had to make it available to anyone. They could say, "We want to do something specific, like an Arca contract," and they did things specifically for the government and we would call that sponsor research and it was completed but under a different type of license and different terms and conditions, essentially in terms of remuneration for use.

- Q. But specifically with respect to the words "enhancements and modifications" it says, "Such enhancements and modifications (all to the extent they do not include any portions of software products) are made available to anyone." Under what circumstances were enhancements or modifications to the licensed software products required to be made available to anyone?
 - A. Didn't I just answer that?
- Q. I don't believe you did. It sounded like you were focusing on something other than enhancements or modifications to the software product. Did your answer apply to modifications to the licensed

software or enhancements to the licensed software?

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- A. You thought I was talking about enhancements?
- Q. No, I thought you were not. That's why I'm asking you specifically regarding enhancements and modifications. Under what circumstances were those to be made available to anyone with reference to subparagraph (ii) on page 2 of the agreement contained in Exhibit D 25?

A. What I stated or I believe I stated was paragraph (ii) goes to the fact that we knew that some of our licensees were using the licensed software product as a tool to create things as an operating system on a particular piece of hardware of which they were developing something. If that something that they developed using the licensed software product as a tool, whether it contained our licensed software product or not, because of the educational stipulation had to be made available to those folks who asked for it without restriction. In other words, if you have got something here you are going to develop using the educational license, as a requirement of the license you make it available to those who ask for it without restriction as opposed to doing sponsored work I think. I stipulated Arca for the government or a hardware firm or software

They say, "We want you to do some specific 1 research." These were available under a different type of agreement. So this paragraph goes to the 3 fact or recognizes that they could use the software 4 as a tool, but if they use it as a tool under the 5 educational license and they created something --6 again, we are not trying to assert ownership on 7 anything like that, just saying as a condition of 8 using our software they have to make it available. 9 By the same token, if there were any patents or 10 proprietary information created, sure, you can pass 11 that on. But if you developed it under the 12 educational license, you have to make it available. 1.3

Q. So is it your understanding of this paragraph that if the licensee developed an enhancement or modification to the licensed software but it did not include any portion of the licensed software, then it was to be made available to anyone?

MR. KENNEDY: Are you talking about an enhancement to the operating system?

MS. FITHIAN: Enhancement to the software products.

A. I thought I answered that.

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Q. (BY MS. FITHIAN) Perhaps I didn't understand the answer. Would you read back the answer? 25

(The reporter read back the answer.)

A. That's what you said there. You said two different things. First of all, you said it was modification to the licensed software and then you said it did not contain any licensed software. To me those are contradictory. You can't have both you. First you are saying it wasn't and next you said it was.

- Q. You can't have both? What do you mean?
- A. In other words, you are saying if you made a modification to the licensed software --
- Q. Let me ask it again. Let's focus specifically on subparagraph (b) and I'll note the first sentence of the paragraph says, "Educational use is limited to uses directly relating to teaching and degreegranting programs and uses in non-commercial research by students and faculty members, including any uses made in connection with the development of enhancements or modifications to software products." And then it says, "Such uses are permitted only provided that..." and under subparagraph (ii) "only provided that such results, enhancements and modifications (all to the extent that they do not include any portion of software products) are made available to anyone." So my question is is it your

understanding under that subparagraph (ii) that the enhancements or modifications to software products as referenced in the first paragraph of subparagraph (b) are to be made available to anyone?

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- A. Absolutely not, because the paragraph -- the phrase clarifies that.
- Q. And that phrase that clarifies it is the praise that says "all to the extent they do not include any portion of software products"?
- A. That's correct, and that means, as I stated many times this morning, that it goes back to the intent, that which is ours and that which is yours, and each of these words we can take in different bites and the intent is behind all of them. contains or is based on a licensed software product. you treat it as licensed software product. this is an educational license, you give up some type of exclusivity as opposed to that which you can do under the commercial. If you use the software in a grant, you have to make it available without discrimination of who can get it and who can't. you can't have sponsored research and development under an educational license. You can do that if you like, but it all goes back to the intent that the licensed software products are covered, and that

which is ours is ours and that which is yours is yours. But you give up a certain right with regard to -- you may create something wonderful and you may exploit it and make lots of dollars, but to the extent you create it under this license then you have given up that right.

- Q. It sounds like you are saying that you interpret the word "include" in subparagraph (b) (ii) to be the same thing as "based on" again.
 - A. No, I did not say that.
 - Q. I'm just asking you.

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- A. That's what I just stated again.
- Q. Well, I'm asking a different question. I don't want to hear the previous answer. The question is whether the word "include" here means the same thing as the words "based on" as used in the parenthetical?
- A. What I'm trying to do is give you the benefit of the dialogue that went on between licensees and the licensing office with regard to the intent behind the agreement.
 - Q. I appreciate that, but --
- A. And I can't -- you keep interrupting, so it's difficult to maintain a thought.
 - Q. I apologize for interrupting, but I'm under

1 something of a time limitation. I think you have answered that and I'm trying to move on. 2 A. If you are under a time restraint, that's your 3 I'm here and you are being paid to be here 4 and I'm sitting here spending my time trying to --5 Q. But I would appreciate --A. You cut me off again, so I think at this point 7 we're going to take a break. 8 Q. Fine. If you want a break, we'll break for 9 lunch. 10 A. I don't know where you got to get to. 11 Q. I don't have to get there right after lunch. 12 A. If that's the stipulation, I've got things 13 better to do also. Can we go off the record? 14 (Off-the-record discussion.) 15 16 (Whereupon, a recess was taken.) EXAMINATION BY MS. SHAPREAU: 17 Q. Mr. Wilson, my name is Carla Shapreau and, as 18 you know, I represent the University of California in 19 this case and I have a few questions. First I would 20 like to follow up on some of --21 A. Are you like a Mary McDonald role? Are you 22 23 employed by the university? Q. I'm outside counsel. 24

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A. Okay.

- Q. First of all, I want to get come clarification on the time periods of your involvement with the University of California's licenses with AT&T. You mentioned initially that you started working -- and please correct me if I'm wrong -- in 1980 time period through 1991 regarding licensing between AT&T and the university, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. What did you do before 1980? Were you employed by AT&T or Western Electric?
- A. Yes, I was employed by Western Electric.

 Immediately before coming here I was at Princeton in a company sponsored master's program, and I can go back if you want me to.
- Q. I don't really want to go back and get a lot of details.
- A. Essentially I was employed by Western Electric/AT&T since 1963 in different capacities and different locations around the country.
- Q. In the 1970's particularly did you have any involvement with licensing activities of AT&T?
 - A. Not in the context of 1980, no, I did not.
 - Q. Briefly how was it different in the 1970's?
- A. In the 1970's I was part of Western Electric. At one point I was in distribution, warehousing and

distribution, at one point I ran a regional data center for like nine states. I worked in stock acquisitions and different areas but nothing like licensing. I mean as after 1980. It's a different thing altogether.

Q. Just so I don't miss anything, I wanted to ask you about some of the earlier license agreements the University of California entered into with AT&T, and I guess Western Electric at this time, and whether you had any knowledge of these agreements or communications with the university regarding that.

A. Prior to 1980?

- Q. Shortly before 1980. I wanted to show you -actually, this is what's been previously marked as
 Defendant's Exhibit 10, which is a license agreement
 between Western Electric and the regents of the
 University of California, December 1, 1973. Do you
 recall, Mr. Wilson, whether you had any cause to
 review this agreement at any time, or did this
 predate your involvement in the licensing department?
- A. This is way before I came on board. This is '73. I didn't come on board until the latter part of 1980 -- in fact, the last quarter of '80.
- Q. So when you came in 1980 and at any time thereafter was this an agreement that you had any

reason to review from 1980 onward?

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- A. I don't recall this. It's very possibly that I would have had a chance to look at it, because the agreements are kind of perpetual in nature, and if anything came up pertaining to this particular document, even in 1980, I would go back to it and I was often reviewing agreements.
- Q. Do you have any specific recollection of any direct or indirect communications with the University of California regarding what's marked as Defendant's Exhibit 10?
 - A. I don't recall about this specific one, no.
- Q. And do you have any awareness of any communications from anyone at AT&T regarding Exhibit 10, communications with the University of California regarding this agreement?
 - A. No, I don't recall anything about this.
- Q. Okay, I would like you to look at what's been previously marked as Defendant's Exhibit 23, which for the record has typed version 7 educational. It's an agreement between Western Electric and the University of California dated May 1, 1979. Do you have any specific recollection of this agreement, even though it predated your involvement in the licensing department?

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- A. Yes, I remember seeing this.
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- Q. And in what context did you see this agreement?
- A. This was the agreement in place for the most recent version of software when I came on board like There was always dialogue between licensees about their agreements, and this would have been the one we were talking about. In general I remember the version 7 agreement. I can't recall exactly, but I remember the version 7 agreement.
- Q. Do you have any recollection whether you either directly or indirectly communicated with the University of California regarding any of the terms and conditions in what's been marked as Defendant's Exhibit 23?
- MR. KENNEDY: Could you just clarify what you mean by "indirectly"?
- Q. Either directly firsthand or through someone who might have been working with you or for you.
- A. Yes, there was those types of communications directly and also indirectly and also the version 7 was the beginning of the exchange program kind of between licensees. Berkeley had a lot of exchange in software between licensees and it came up, "If you have version 7 you get this, and 32 V you get that."

- Q. Regarding the source exchange program, just so I understand, you believe it commenced about the time period that this agreement was in effect?
- A. No, I think -- no, it was in effect prior to that time, but along about the late seventies or early eighties the use of the software started to proliferate at a more rapid rate than it had in the past and there was a lot more inquiries and exchanges.
- Q. Okay. Excluding for the time being your communications with the University of California regarding source code exchange, do you have any recollection sitting here today of communications you had with the University of California regarding any of the terms and conditions in this agreement which has been marked as Defendant's Exhibit 23?
 - A. Other than source code exchange?
 - O. Yes.
- A. Not specifically in the time frame like early 1980's. It was relatively speaking pretty quiet, there wasn't a lot of discussion other than about source code exchange. That was the main thing, and I can't recall anything specific that came up other than those types of issues.
 - Q. At any other time other than the early

eighties do you have any recollection of any communications with the University of California regarding any of the terms and conditions in Exhibit 23?

- A. This was an educational agreement. What happened was as the university expanded its use of the software throughout their system -- in other words, in the early days it was pretty much strictly in one specific lab that they were using the software for reasons other than running the business of the university and they were not really involved, as I recall, in the early days at that time with any type of specific projects with outside folks.
 - O. Which lab was that?
- A. Which lab? There was a lab in the university. For want of a better word, their operating system laboratory.
 - Q. Okay.

A. What started to happen is the versatility of the system started to expand its uses throughout the university and folks wanted to use it for different things that were not covered by the educational license, and eventually -- not specific times but over time -- the University of California acquired both educational and administrative and a commercial

license. So there was dialogue about what types of rights they needed to use the software throughout the university system.

- Q. I would like to direct your attention to page 7 of what's marked as Exhibit 23, which is a definitions appendix, and specifically there's a definition here of licensed software. Do you have any recollection of having any communication with the University of California regarding your understanding of this defined term in this particular agreement?
- A. Yes. Specific dates and people I can't without looking at the stuff, but there was discussion about licensed software, methods and concepts and those types of things with the university.
- Q. Could you tell me what you recall about those communications?
- A. Clarifying the intent of the licensing agreement, what belonged to AT&T and what didn't belong to AT&T, because as the use of the software started to evolve and become more widely used, folks started getting in situations where it was just contained in one single laboratory for some specific research area and that was fine. But when they started to use it in the university for different

things, there was dialogue about what rights they needed to do what they were doing. So there was always pretty good rapport and people saying, "I want to use it for this, but it doesn't seem like it goes here. What does it cover and not cover?"

- Q. Just trying to go step by step with this particular agreement, which appears to be version 7 of the UNIX operating system, do you remember having any personal meetings with anybody at the University of California regarding the meaning of the term "licensed software," face-to-face meetings?
- A. I don't recall the specific time or the individuals, but there were periodic trips out there, in other words, to the university itself and also the user group meetings. There was a group called Usenix or a trade show where you would see individuals from the university and we would discuss things at that time.
- Q. And specifically referring now to this particular agreement, the 7 V agreement, do you have any recollection as to the names of any of the individuals who you had face-to-face communications with regarding the meaning of the definition of licensed software?
 - A. Specifically the University of California at

Berkeley?

- Q. Only the University of California at Berkeley.
- A. I have faces that I can't put the names to. I remember the early days Bill Joy was one of the guys we used to talk quite a bit with. Katherine came later on. Roy Towers was there, but he was kind of over that part of intellectual property rights. I don't recall specific names, but I can see some faces.
- Q. Again, I know it was a long time ago, but can you give me the general substance of the face-to-face communications that you had with Joy, Towers or other individuals regarding what you considered to be the meaning of licensed software as contained in the UNIX operating system license?
- A. Most of those conversations geared on what was licensed software, you know, what was AT&T property, what could be their property and how to better make it available to other licensees. Along about this time frame, late '79, '80 '81, '82 was when the licensing community using our operating system started to go toward, "Let's put object code versions on specific processes," and they were trying to get into a commercial product which was going to be

licensed to people in the commercial area and they wanted to make sure which things could be contained and not contained and who owned what, and sometimes it would become integrated where the licensed product along with something created by the university got combined and there was clarifying again about what was the intent of the agreement and if they wanted a sublicense how do they do that, and there were other documents saying how you license software and for what vehicles.

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- Q. And focusing now on the meaning of what comprised licensed software, what do you recall discussing regarding just that specific question, what comprised licensed software under this particular agreement?
- A. We used to talk about everything that was in the box that we sent, including the box itself. That was licensed software, but it was as defined in the agreements and included the documentation, the source code, the compiled object code version and the trade secret of any methods or concepts was all considered licensed software or things that you had to protect, including the disclosure, how you could actually share and under what conditions you could do that.
 - Q. Is there anything else that you can recall

sitting here today other than what you have just 1 mentioned that you discussed regarding what comprised 2 the licensed software under this agreement? 3 A. No, other than the things covered by the 4 agreement schedules, appendices and those type 5 6 things. Q. Other than your face-to-face communications, 7 do you recall any other communications, writing or in 8 any other form, either directly or through people you 9 were working with in which the meaning of the term 10 "licensed software" in the 7 V UNIX operating system 11 license was any different than what you just 12 testified to today? 13 MR. KENNEDY: I'm sorry, would you read that 14 back? 15 If you want to tell me your MS. SHAPREAU: 16 problem, maybe I can correct the question. 17 MR. KENNEDY: I didn't raise a problem. 18 Would you read the question? 19 (The reporter read back the last question.) 20 Q. I'll restate that. I don't believe I 21 mentioned the University of California in my 22 question. My understanding is you have just given me 23 a description of your oral communications -- excuse 24 me, your personal, face-to-face communications with 25

the University of California regarding your understanding of the defined term "licensed software" in this agreement, and then I would like to expand that question to any other communications beyond face-to-face communications that you might have had with someone affiliated with the University of California.

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A. Okay, in addition to my face-to-face communications there was very possibly some of the folks within our organization that communicated with the university. There were both written and telephone dialogue between the university. There was, like I mentioned earlier, the Usenix group type Often I would be called on to give a talk to things. all licensees concerning specific aspects of the license, and at other times there would be like a press conference to talk about things and folks would ask questions and some places there were forms where lawyers would attend at these conferences and we would talk specifically about license structure specifically as to AT&T, how does the AT&T licensing agreement work, and that would give insight to the language for those folks engaged in the administration and legal aspects of the licensing for the entities.

Q. Did you personally have any communications via any medium, written, oral, over the phone or in person, that indicated to anyone at the University of California that the components of the licensed software are any different than what you have already testified to today?

MR. KENNEDY: With respect to this agreement?

MS. SHAPREAU: With respect to this agreement, that's correct.

- A. No, not that I recall. We were very careful about always going back to the written document.
- Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) What I'm interested in -- we all have the written documents. Things I don't have in front of me are communications, oral other otherwise, that we may not be aware of.
 - A. I don't know of any other.
- Q. I would like you to take a look at what's been previously marked as Exhibit D 15, which for the record is an agreement between Western Electric and the regents of the University of California effective April 1, 1979, and I believe this is a license for 32 V. Mr. Wilson, do you have any recollections of any communications you had with the University of California regarding the meaning of the defined term

"licensed software" in this 32 V agreement?

A. No, nothing other than what we've previously stated. The licensed software definition was the same in both these agreements, okay? Later on as we go through you will see where they were collapsed into a single agreement. At this time — this is before I got into the business — they would have different licensing agreements for each release in technology and the language was pretty much the same with regard to what you protect and didn't protect and defined what was going to be protected and the variable was the appendices describing the actual technology.

Q. For the record, the definition of licensed software in 32 V states, "Licensed software means the computer programs and the documentation or any portions thereof generally identified below and specifically listed in the attached schedule." Then it states "UNIX 32 V timesharing version 1.0." Just so I understand, you previously testified regarding the 7 V version of the UNIX operating system license agreement and what you understood licensed software to be comprised of. Did your understanding of what comprised licensed software in this 32 V agreement change in any way at this time, at the time this

agreement was entered into?

A. No, not the general definition, which is one of the reasons we went to a single master agreement, because the intent behind the language was the same for both documents, but it more specifically identified by the particular release what was 32 V and version 7 and those specifics with regard to that particular technology would vary, but as far as the definition, the intent behind all of them is the same.

- Q. And the intent was what you earlier described in some detail?
 - A. This morning you mean?
- Q. Under the version 7 agreement, is that correct?
- A. The intent was like I described this morning. In other words, the intent was that which was AT&T intellectual property was consistent going back to the earlier ones.
- Q. And through this 32 V agreement, just so that I understand, licensed software is defined and it appears to include computer programs and the documentation or any portions thereof identified in the schedule attached to this agreement, and in your mind in the early eighties what was that comprised of

1 | specifically?

- A. Okay, it was comprised of everything that we provided them as defined in this appendix for this particular software, including the other provisions of the agreement which brings in -- actually you take the physical product that was provided to them, including the methods and concepts exhibited by those products, which were all protected as licensed software.
- Q. So in your mind licensed software in the early eighties meant AT&T source code, object code, its documentation and methods and concepts?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Was there anything else you believe in early eighties to be included in the definition of licensed software?
- MR. KENNEDY: Other than the things he has already mentioned?
 - MS. SHAPREAU: That's correct.
- 20 A. I don't think so. I think we have hit them 21 all.
 - Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) And did you at any time communicate your understanding of the definition of licensed software to anybody at the University of California regarding 32 V in the early eighties time

period?

A. Other than the license documents? In other words, we communicated, constantly communicated, and then reduced those understandings to the license documents.

Q. I understand. Just focusing on the specific definition of licensed software, was that a topic of communication regarding this specific agreement with the University of California in the early or late '80 time period?

MR. KENNEDY: Do you mean after those communications were reduced to writing or prior?

MS. SHAPREAU: Either before or after. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.

A. I don't recall anything specific, but yes, we did talk about -- we would get a request from a licensee and say, "Okay, is such and such available and what is it and how big is it? Can we license it and at what cost?" So those type things were discussed and it was reduced to this. So we would talk about that.

- Q. Specifically this one definition, was there ever any discussion you recall either before or after the execution of this agreement?
 - A. This agreement is 32 V and the 32 V had

different incarnations, so to speak, so we would talk about that and what they were going to get. Lots of times there was dialogue about what they were going to get.

- Q. Earlier when I was just asking you regarding what you understood the components of licensed software to include, you gave me your understanding, and all that I want to know is did you ever discuss that very specific understanding with anybody at the University of California regarding this particular agreement?
 - A. I'm sure I did. I don't recall.
 - Q. No specific recollection?
 - A. No.

MR. KENNEDY: By the way, is the university contending that --

MS. SHAPREAU: Wait a minute. Can I interrupt you? If there's going to be any legal dialogue regarding contentions or other contentions, I would like to do it outside the presence of the witness.

MR. KENNEDY: I don't want to take up any more of Mr. Wilson's time. I had a simple question, but I'll deal with it later.

MS. SHAPREAU: I know you understand. I

really appreciate that. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.

- Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) You have used the words "methods and concepts" in this deposition and I would like to get your understanding of what is a method and a concept as used in the license agreement, particularly the 32 V agreement. I don't know whether it ever changed, but let's start with the 32 V license agreement.
- A. It's how it was put together, the ideas behind it that manifest itself in the technology. You can never come up with a better word. That's why I used methods and concepts, those things that were the embryo from which this technology sprung.
- Q. Anything else that you can think of that you understood methods and concepts to include?
 - A. That's pretty much what I thought, yes.
- Q. Did your understanding of the terms "methods and concepts" ever change from the 1980 time period through 1991?
 - A. No.
- Q. Do you know whether you or anybody else at AT&T ever discussed what was meant by methods and concepts in the AT&T license agreements with anybody at the University of California?
 - A. Say that again. Did we ever discuss that with

the University of California?

- Q. Specifically what the words "methods and concepts" as used in the license agreements specifically meant.
- A. I don't recall the specific time, but that was something that was discussed with the University of California. I mean, I remember conversations. I don't -- it's hard to place them in time because they would come up every so often.
- Q. Do you know why it would have come up? Do you have any recollection?
- A. Lots of times it would come up because folks would look at our licensing agreement -- we became pretty proud of it because we thought we had a pretty good document -- but folks would always want to talk about it. "What do you mean by this or that?" Lots of times it would come up out of curiosity to see whether this was different or that was different, and more specifically when they had a specific -- I take that back, that was mainly with commercial, not very much with the university, not so much with the university, because they were very good about saying, "Fine. If we are going to do anything with the source code or licensed software, we'll make sure everybody else gets a license," and that didn't come

up very much with the university, because they were 1 mainly educational. So it didn't come up very much. 2 Q. I'm sure you dealt with a lot of licenses. 3 A. Yeah. 4 Q. Just so I understand, do you actually have any 5 specific recollections of conversations or 6 communications with the university regarding what was 7 meant by the methods and concepts terminology used in 8 the license agreements? 9 A. Not specifically, no, I do not. 10 Q. Let me show you what's been marked as 11 Defendant's Exhibit 16 A, which is another license 12 agreement for 32 V, and it's combined academic and 13 educational between Western Electric and the regents 14 of the University of California dated August 1, 15 1981. 16 A. Okay. 17 Q. Did you have any involvement --18 MR. WEITZ: Excuse me. I believe you said 19 combined academic and educational. 2 Ó MS. SHAPREAU: I would like to correct 21 I meant administrative and educational myself. 22

Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) Mr. Wilson, did you have any

involvement in the preparation of this particular

license.

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agreement, which is dated after your -- which I believe is the first agreement I've shown you that's dated after your involvement in the licensing department at AT&T, is that right?

A. I'm not sure, because this document was executed by Ed Baldwin.

- Q. To your knowledge, did he have primary responsibility for this agreement?
- A. Yeah, at this particular time Ed Baldwin was the person authorized to sign on behalf of AT&T for this type document, a change letter. At that particular point in time he was the individual responsible at AT&T.
- Q. Forgive me. I did interrupt you. I originally asked do you recall having any involvement with this particular drafting of this particular agreement.
- A. That's what I'm saying. I'm not sure. Ed Baldwin was the head of the organization. I could have. Lots of times these things were -- I think counsel this morning pointed out something about the dates, and sometimes there would be long periods of time between the time the document was first drafted until it was finally executed, okay? Sometimes it was just lying on the desk in our office or in the

licensee's office. So at this particular time I'm familiar with the document and what it covers, and I may or may not have worked on it, because there may have been other people in the organization, and I'm not sure if I worked on this specific one.

- Q. Today you have no specific recollection of what's marked as Defendant's Exhibit 16 A?
- A. But I did work on documents just like this and maybe this one also, because this was in my area of responsibility, but I had signature authority after Mr. Baldwin.
- Q. Do you remember having any communications with anybody at the University of California regarding the definition of licensed software in this specific license agreement?
- A. The short answer is no, but there again there was dialogue with the university about licensed software, which was a constant thing. It was like it was pretty much the same and go over the same territory, what licensed software meant, and then the specific appendices describing what release of technology they were getting. But licensed software covered technology from AT&T either from licenses to AT&T-IS or the subsequent names of the organization, but it was AT&T intellectual property was what was

defined as licensed software.

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Q. Do you have any recollection regarding the last two exhibits I've just shown you, which are both 32 V agreements, of ever having any communication with anybody at the University of California regarding enhancements, modifications or derivative works prepared by the University of California at this time, which is the '80-'81 time period?

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ KENNEDY: With respect to these 32 V agreements?

MS. SHAPREAU: That's correct.

- A. I remember lots of conversations regarding source code exchange from the standpoint of who had what licenses as opposed to what the definition meant. So it was a lot of conversation, like, "We're going to source code exchange 32 V. Make sure party A has the proper license." There was a lot of that kind of dialogue regarding licensed software from the standpoint of what licensing agreement covered that, and there were things in your files and ours with regard to what Berkeley designation included what AT&T intellectual property.
 - Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) I'm sorry, I missed that.
 - A. What Berkeley would have the designation for intellectual property which belonged to the

university and what AT&T intellectual property was a part of that particular product, like Berkeley 32 V, what AT&T software was actually a part of that based on that version. So there was -- so we had those kinds of dialogue and the university would come back and say, "We got this release of Berkeley and it is based on version 7 or 32 V," or what have you, and there was dialogue defining which parts of ours was in which parts of theirs.

Q. My understanding -- and please correct me if I'm wrong -- is that at least in the early eighties time period when the University of California-Berkeley developed code that was added to or enhanced or modified 32 V there was a 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 and actually Tahoe product which combined both 32 V and Berkeley developments, is that correct? Is that your understanding? Is it terminology we can use together so we're talking about the same things as I ask you questions? If you have something else you would like to suggest --

A. There was Berkeley nomenclature for software that they wanted to distribute to other licensees, so they would say, "This is our nomenclature and this is what it means in Berkeley language and in AT&T language. Berkeley 4.0 is based on 32 V, so anyone

who wants to receive Berkeley 4.0 has to have the 32 V." That may not be exact, but this is Berkeley and this is what's AT&T and they are kind of synonymous with regard to exchanging. In fact, they would make source code exchange making sure both devices were in place and that was always verified with our office at least two ways. In a credit card routine, if someone presented the license I mentioned earlier this morning, somebody presented a piece of paper. that a valid license or a license that was still valid? So what they would do is they would after preliminary check about who was really licensed for a particular version and then they would verify that that person is still authorized by calling in and then we would verify that on a monthly basis by saying, "What have you transferred and to whom?"

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Q. So for products that were comprised of both the UNIX operating system and Berkeley code, the communications that you had with the university, in what circumstances was Berkeley code considered to be Berkeley's property -- as you have been describing it today, theirs was theirs and yours was yours -- so under what circumstances did you communicate -- excuse me, let me ask that again. When there were communications with the University of California

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regarding what portion of your combined works was actually the university's property, what made that specific code that was Berkeley's their property?

A. There was a lot of conversation like that, and the way the university chose to deal with it, which we were delighted with, was we didn't try to go through that dialogue. They were saying, "Okay, if we have 32 V and that's what's being used, where this was being developed the recipient has to have a 32 V In other words, the university didn't want license." -- it was almost impossible to police all the elements, but they knew if it had any exposure almost to AT&T intellectual property they would say, "We are not going to try to split hairs." So if they came to the source code exchanges, they would say, "Hey, you have to have a 32 V license. Just get the license." So that cut off those dialogues about which piece is this and which is that. The intent was the same, what's ours is ours and yours is yours. But to cut that up into what pieces were which, they would go to other way and just say, "Hey, put the license in place and that way we're all protected." They were very concerned about not jeopardizing the license, because the fees were getting higher and higher and they had very favorable conditions. So they said,

"Fine. You get your license. We had to get ours and you get yours."

- Q. Are we talking in terms of communications in the early eighties time period, or does this characterize the communications regarding what was Berkeley's property and what was AT&T's property for the entire time that you were working in the licensing department?
- A. I was talking specifically about the early eighties, but that was also the same characterization through the later periods also. The university pretty much said, "Okay, you go get the AT&T license."
- Q. Do you have any recollection of any communications with anybody at the University of California about the two 32 V licenses we've looked at today in which modifications, enhancements and derivative works developed by the university were discussed in terms of Berkeley's ownership other than what you have just mentioned?
- A. No, I don't recall anything specific, because what's very vivid in my mind is how the university really was not concerned in dealing with what they called like those microissues about --
 - Q. They were or were not?

A. They were not. They felt comfortable that -
see, they felt comfortable that AT&T had their stuff

and they had theirs and that was fine, and they would

make sure that any recipient had both licenses, so

that made it a lot easier to administer. So we

didn't get into a lot of those types of issues with

Q. And again, is that spanning the '80 through '91 time period?

A. Yes.

the university.

Q. So then in terms of detailed discussions with the University of California regarding when their product might be a modified work, an enhanced work or derivative work was their property or AT&T's property, there was no real detailed discussion that you recall with anybody at the University of California?

A. No, it pretty much boiled down to version 7 or 32 V or whatever and, if that's the case, what license you have to have. That's pretty much what it boiled down to, again talking about conversations with the University of California. But with them and most universities they didn't have those types of issues, because they said, "Hey, I can just cover both licenses," and that was easy for the

administrators and the legal department to deal with, because they knew that that covered -- it was like belts and suspenders, it covered everything.

- Q. I know with the second 32 V exhibit I showed you I asked whether you had any responsibility in drafting that agreement and you didn't specifically recall, but you believed Mr. Baldwin was primarily responsible for that agreement?
- A. I don't know about drafting it. I'm saying the content of the agreement I could have been involved with. Ed Baldwin had the signatory responsibility, okay? So the actual drafting of the language -- and when I say "the language," talking about the boilerplate administrative license, I was probably involved with that during those periods, but he had the ultimate responsibility to sign off. Just as later on there would be folks in my staff as well as lawyers working on the language, but I had the ultimate responsibility.
- Q. But sitting here today you don't have any specific recollection regarding what you might have done regarding drafting of the terms and conditions
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- A. Not specifically.
- 25 Q. -- in the 1980 time frame?

A. No. I didn't mean to interrupt you either. Thank you.

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- Q. Now, you had mentioned during some of your earlier testimony that you had talked to people in development, administration, legal and in the development lab. You used those words. Do you recall who you communicated with? You mentioned one named Mr. Joy?
- A. I remember Bill Joy. There were different people over the years, but Bill was the guy early on, so we used to talk a lot and travel a lot. So I remember him vividly and there are faces I can see. I remember Katherine and some folks later on.
- Q. And other than what you have already testified to, do you have any specific recollection of communications you had with Mr. Joy regarding when Berkeley software would have been the university's property and when it was AT&T's property other than what you have already testified to today?
- A. You know, the more we talk the more things start to come back. Bill was almost kind of like an ally for the licensing program, because we would do a dog and pony show and we would go to the user groups or forums and he would talk about the technical content of the product and I would talk about

licensing terms and conditions. So in that regard he 1 was a spokesman for what I had in my software intellectual property and he would give that kind of 3 talk. He would call it the Berkeley version, but this is what it contained, and he would talk about 5 the technical aspects of the product and depending on 6 the situation we would sometimes do that. 7 those were very high level things talking about 8 information that would be contained other than 9 non-disclosure type information, how things worked 10 and the overall attributes of what you would get from 11 this software and those type things, and I can 12 remember one time, "Get your license from AT&T," and 13 they always thought that Bill and several others were 14 15

Q. Thought he was on the payroll?

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- A. He always saw us as kind of a necessary impediment, and it was kind of a joke, "Go get your AT&T license." We had some good trips. Went to Europe and traveled around quite a bit. But it ended up that you had to get the AT&T license.
- Q. Do you remember ever talking to him at the times you were together personally or on the phone about if Berkeley were to develop a software that might have been modified, derived from or an

enhancement of the operating system under what circumstances that product would be the university's property in addition to what you have already told me?

A. No.

- Q. Just so that I understand, what you have been talking about when it's theirs it's theirs and when it's ours it's ours, in terms of ownership when you have been using that terminology do you mean if the university owns it that AT&T cannot restrict it in any way?
 - A. If the university owns it?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Depends on how it came into being.
- Q. Because you have been using that terminology today about whether code is the university's and whether it's AT&T's.
 - MR. KENNEDY: He answered virtually that identical question. Objection to form. You can answer.
 - A. See, specifically back in the early days there was software coming out of AT&T and software coming out of Berkeley and it was kind of like a friendly type co-existence or competition or whatever you want to call it, and it was characterized by, "Hey, if you

get the Berkeley license and AT&T license, you have the best of all worlds. So let's not debate too much about that. Just get the licenses and you have got it." The second part of the question was?

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- Q. I was trying to understand when you said the university owns it and under some circumstances AT&T owns it whether when you used those words "when the university owns it," do you mean that they are free and clear of any restrictions by AT&T?
- That depended on what conditions came A. Right. into existence. For instance, if it came into existence under the educational license, even though I characterize in those cases the operating system was used as a tool and you could look over here and have the best of both worlds and say, "Hey, this is strictly a new intellectual creation over here, but, by the way, we created this on a machine using AT&T licensed software under our educational agreement." If that occurred, then that which was theirs was clearly theirs but was developed on the educational machine and the license required them to not profit They had to make it available. from that. were the kind of restrictions you could come under. There was a little bit of loosening, but the administrative license also had a specific grant of

rights and also for commercial, so over time they eventually acquired all three types.

- Q. So when you have been saying when the university owns and it when AT&T owns it, specifically when the university owns software under an educational license, then if they are going to distribute it at all they must distribute it to anyone, is that what you meant?
- A. When the university owns it and it was created using our property as a tool to create that, there were clauses in the educational agreement which say, "Okay, what you do for one you do for all," and that didn't mean everybody, it just meant you couldn't just give it to Onyx Computers and not HP. So they could define the category of folks they wanted to give it to, but like a class action.
- Q. Just asking it another way so I make sure I understand, when the university owned software that was theirs under the circumstances you earlier testified to, the only restrictions that AT&T would have on the university's use or distribution or disclosure of that would be that they couldn't just give it to one individual for their profit? If they were going to give it to somebody, it had to be to anyone?

A. When you say "anyone" -- I mean anyone that also had restrictions.

- Q. I believe the word "anyone" does come up in various documents in relation to this idea.
- A. Yeah, and probably we will define that a little bit. It was a defined set of anyone's, okay? Take our stuff. We didn't license in certain countries, so there are things that define who anyone was. But the intent was they couldn't do sponsored research or work for hire. That was the intent. Any time that occurred, they would raise the issue and it eventually led to the different licenses, because out of that concept came the commercial license to the government and so on and so forth.
- Q. So putting it in context then, even though this didn't happen in the early eighties, when Berkeley developed code that it combined with 32 V in the circumstances in which the code that Berkeley developed would have been considered theirs -- and I realize that that discussion didn't specifically in detail take place in the early eighties --?
- A. That's correct, because they did it the other way. They knew they created stuff and we created stuff. Get both licenses, belts and suspenders, and you don't have to worry about it.

Q. But if the university had developed software during the early '80 time period that they had combined with 32 V and some percentage of Berkeley's software was theirs, they owned it?

MS. SHAPREAU: Could I finish my question? Your hand is out there waving.

MR. KENNEDY: I don't think I've interrupted you. Please continue.

MS. SHAPREAU: I would appreciate it if you wouldn't wave your hand.

MR. KENNEDY: I don't think that's a fair characterization.

Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) I'm trying to understand what we've just been talking about in some more detail. If the University of California developed software that they combined with the UNIX operating system in a combined product and the software that was -- well, let me start over. You earlier testified that there were some circumstances in which the university owned some of the software that they had developed and circumstances in which UNIX owned software that they had developed. Now, the university, if they owned this software that they had developed that was a component of a combined work with AT&T, is it your understanding that under the

educational license agreement the university had all 1 rights to the software that they owned but they had 2 to distribute it, they couldn't limit the 3 distribution to a particular entity that might 4 commercially benefit from that product, is that 5 right? 6 Objection to form. MR. KENNEDY: 7 A. Would you read that back? 8 (The reporter read back the last question.) 9 MS. SHAPREAU: I'm going to withdraw that 10 I think it's unclear. question. 11 (Off-the-record discussion.) 12 Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) I wanted to follow up on one 13 of the questions Ms. Fithian asked earlier, and 14 forgive me if you think I'm repeating questions. 15 you believe that by the university's licensing of the 16 UNIX operating system and their familiarity with the 17 UNIX operating system that anything that the 18 university subsequently develops would be a product 19 that AT&T would have an interest in? 20 A. No, we were very clear. We did not want 21 ownership in that which was developed by the 22 university using our licensed software products, 23 which was somewhat different from other entities I

knew of that would provide software to the

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universities under the educational-type agreement, which usually was at a very favorable cost, but if the university developed something you are going to let us have it back. So we did not do that. only conversations I recall in kind of that vein about who owned what and those type things was that it's a non-issue, let's make both folks have the same There were some conversations about who pays, so the university had very few dollars that they paid for the license. But someone who said, "I'm going to sell some stuff," they had a commercial license and we had conversations about why did they have to pay for this and we said, "Well, that's how we pay for the development," or what have So there were conversations about the different classes of licenses and they understood the grant of rights, because their fees were so low and most fees were high, and when people would come to get software from the University of California, they would say, "Hey, talk to AT&T. We got the license." the cost of doing business. Q. If the University of California were to

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Q. If the University of California were to develop a software product that they contended was their property to do with whatever they felt was appropriate, regardless of AT&T, and the university,

as you know, has had exposure to the UNIX operating system, has worked with it for many years, is it your understanding that that software that the University of California would develop would be subject to any of the restrictions in the AT&T licensing agreement?

- A. Absolutely. It would be.
- Q. And why is that?

- A. As you characterized it, you said if they had developed some software with exposure to the licensed software would it be subject to the AT&T agreement. I'm saying absolutely that would be the case. That's why they always used both. They were careful if they had any exposure to the licensed software, it was a given that you had to have a license from AT&T.
- Q. So in a way if someone at the university had been exposed to the UNIX operating system and had had access -- mental contamination is a word that's been used -- that you feel they would be mentally contaminated in a way that they could not then develop a software product that would not be governed by the AT&T license agreement?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form. You may answer.

A. It would make it a lot more difficult by being exposed, and if they came up with something that

looks like it, walks like it, quacks like it, where 1 did you get that? "Oh, I was exposed back over 2 here." It's like two people getting to the patent 3 office. Go back to our early history in the Bell System. We came up with the telephone. It was in 5 Europe about the same time, and once you get to the 6 patent office it's hard to say, "Oh, I did this 7 independently. Oh, I got there first." And even 8 though you may have done that, you can't assert your 9 rights. So that kind of contamination occurs. 10 almost like a clean room environment. You get folks 11 who have never been exposed -- if you want to be 12 clear, you get folks who have never been exposed and 13 put them in a clean environment and let them go at 14 15 it. Q. Now, Mr. Wilson, I understand that AT&T 16 divested in the very early 1984 time period. Do you 17 18 have a recollection of that? A. Of course. It changed all of our lives 19 20 forever.

- Q. And did the marketing goals of AT&T change after the divestiture?
 - A. Surely did, yes.

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- Q. Very briefly, could you describe that?
- A. We're talking about AT&T. I mean, that's

very, very big. I can talk more specifically about the areas.

- Q. Actually, licensing is what I'm focusing on, the UNIX operating system.
 - A. We're back to this?
 - Q. Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: I don't want to prevent him from answering, but I wanted to suggest we might take a break.

MS. SHAPREAU: It's just one question, so --

"we" -- the UNIX software licensing organization -- at that time I got the position to head up that organization and to take a more commercial focus to our licensing program, which meant that prior to this time I was talking about, you know, each agreement was done in a very slow, very methodical process, not that it required that each and every time, but it was put on a docket and these were pretty much boilerplate, because we pretty much treated folks the same. There were individual situations, but the form of the agreement themselves did not require this long time frame to push it out. Some people said, "Wait a minute. Folks won't accept our regular agreement."

operation, very high level prestigious-type folks to 1 So in '83 and '84 we check these agreements. 2 divested and we said, "Now we can be more 3 responsive." So I was tapped to head up the 4 organization, set up an organization that could do 5 that a lot quicker, and that's when we came in with 6 things like the master agreements. We actually had licensing managers and we had secretaries and we had 8 all those kinds of things. Prior to this time, if 9 you see some of the earlier stuff, we would sometimes 10 make our own copies in the back room and that stuff. 11 But that just wasn't going to get it, so the new 12 folks said, "Okay, we are divested. Let's go after 13 the new business. Let's do things differently." 14 that's what happened in that time frame. 15

Q. In terms of marketing the UNIX operating system through licenses, did that change after divestiture?

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A. No, really nothing changed. Nothing changed from the standpoint I could get it to you quicker, but we were still -- pretty much at that time it was technology. It was things that we had developed internally that we wanted to protect but also make it available to folks. It was not like going out and buying MS-DOS with binary copy to run a machine and

big support network. So prior to 1983 and after that 1 for several years there were no such things like 2 support organizations where if you have a problem you 3 say, "Is this designed for a specific purpose?" "No, it's technology, a trade secret of AT&T. You can 5 protect and use it and pay your fees." So that was 6 the same before and after. The big change was we had 7 more folks on the telephone streamlining the process 8 of how to create the first document. Prior to that time I was part of a larger organization called 10 patenting and licensing and we had responsibility for 11 all intellectual properties. 12

Q. Wasn't it made after the divestiture to more widely distribute to licensees the UNIX operating system?

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A. Not on our part. Our part was just responding, getting out in front of a train that was already running. We just -- you know, that's really what you said first. How did AT&T change? We were like this. I mean, AT&T was like this.

MR. KENNEDY: You need to indicate that.

A. We were a pimple, you know, on the proverbial whatever. AT&T was so big. What we were trying to do was really an individual effort of -- well, I guess we were trying to get in front of what was

already going on. People would call and we would get raked over the coals. "Why does it take for me to get this same agreement Carla got last year? Why are you taking so long to get it?"

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- Q. Did the issue of the fact that now AT&T might be able to make more money on its products come into play any way at all after the divestiture, to your knowledge?
- A. No, not at that time and not initially, but very shortly after that -- like the divestiture happened, and at the end of '83 or '84 -- no, the end of '83 -- it was true but heavily rumored that AT&T would start to sell computer hardware, a lot of stuff going on internally, and that didn't occur until somewhere in '84. The big change that occurred there -- I always talk too much, keep giving you these stories -- the big thing that occurred was folks became a lot more concerned about the licensing agreements. Why? Because they said here is this big, huge, deep pocket company going into the hardware business and there was still a kind of cult following for the UNIX operating system folks doing little start-ups and creative with this technology and they didn't have to worry about anybody big. AT&T and IBM had not stepped into the ball game. All

of a sudden AT&T is rumored and in fact the following year goes into the hardware business and now everyone is concerned that AT&T is going to take the licensed software and use it on their products and give us the old stuff, or our organization, the licensing organization, would be an intelligence conduit for licensees back to AT&T of what the competition was contemplating and that we would tell everybody everything. So we changed in '84 in that we are autonomous, and we dealt with protecting intellectual properties, treating both internal customers as well as external customers the same, and we were going to do it fairly, as best we could, for everybody, and if I talked to you and you had a box you are creating, that would be contractual information between the two of us and we were not going to reveal that. But that was what happened. The change was in the perception of what AT&T was going to do, and to make sure everybody was treated equally that was one of the driving forces I would use a lot of times to keep us as an outpost and we didn't get in the tooth of corporate here. We said, "We are going to treat everyone equally internally and externally." But that's kind of what happened in '84. We could turn out the documents a lot quicker, but then there was a

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lot of discussion about clarifying what this meant and that meant and those kinds of things. It became a lot more dialogue.

(Whereupon, the witness left the room.)

MR. KENNEDY: My question is -- it's hardly anything that's going to disclose any information whatsoever to Mr. Wilson. My question is whether the university is contending that the definition of licensed software in the 32 V or other agreements is ambiguous.

MS. SHAPREAU: We're just taking discovery to determine what communications existed. You know what contentions the university hasn't even answered, so I don't know the university can articulate its position on a variety of points. We're just here to conduct discovery while discovery is ongoing. That's the best I can answer.

MR. KENNEDY: I asked because it may inform -- in fact, I think it will inform the discovery which we want to take of the university.

MS. SHAPREAU: Fine.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) Mr. Wilson, during this deposition various terms have been used and I wanted to get your understanding of the difference between

the words "modification," "enhancement" and "derivative work," if there is any. Could we go through those three words and you give me your understanding of what those words mean and your understanding as of -- well, as of the early '80 to mid-'80 time period?

MR. KENNEDY: In relation to what?

MS. SHAPREAU: In relation to the license agreements we've discussed today.

MR. KENNEDY: The one problem I have is Mr. Wilson says you have to look at the agreements as a whole, and I think he has resisted questions trying to pinpoint precise words. If you want his general understanding of things -- well, that's my objection. I don't think it's appropriate.

Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) The words "modification,"
"enhancement" and "derivative works" have been used
together in the license agreements we've looked at
today, and I wanted to understand what you understood
the distinction to be between those words as used in
the license agreements.

A. Okay, in that context they all mean the same to me. In other words, folks would try to use the word "modify" or "derivative work" or "enhancement" and they all -- once you peel the onion away it means

the same thing, just different ways folks try to characterize the license agreement. If they add something or change something, it's all the same. There's dialogue over what's enhancement and modification, and they all turn out to be irrelevant. If you use a licensed software product -- that's what we're talking about -- and you create something else, that's what it means.

Q. So any time you used the licensed software product, what you would get would be a modification, enhancement or derivative work? Is that what you mean?

- A. Yeah, the context of our agreement -- what would happen is folks would take the -- let me go back to when folks first started using it. They would take the licensed software product that ran on a particular piece of hardware and they would move it to another piece of hardware. Essentially everything remained the same, except there were some hardware functions that were different on the next machine, so they had to change some things to make it work on the other machine, and you could call it a modification or enhancement or derivative work. They all describe the same activity or enabling it to operate.
 - Q. In terms of what the words "modification,"

"enhancement" and "derivative work" mean, you believe they all have the same general meaning and that was your understanding in the early '80 time period?

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A. The idea was trying to convey the intent. They could utilize the software however they wanted to describe their activity and it was covered. In other words, you had to protect it, but you could use the software.

Q. You mentioned additions to the software. What other types of things could you do that you felt would fall within the definition of modifications, enhancements or derivative work? What about if you took something out of the product, deleted something? Do you think that would constitute a modification, enhancement or derivative work?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to the form.

A. Yes. In other words, the licensed software product was something that was delivered to you and you said, "Well, I really don't need A, B and C, but I'm going to use the rest." Then you would still have the enhancement by taking it out or making it a derivative work, because you made something more.

Q. If you add something original to it, that would still be a derivative work?

Again going back to the original A. Yes. description using the licensed software and some people called -- some people would call it a modification not enhancement because this makes it If you fix the bug -- are you all familiar with that? So if you fixed a bug, is that a modification or enhancement or just making it work? They are all the same. You are still using the licensed software product.

Q. I want to ask you -- I know you have been asked at great length about the contents of Exhibit D 34, and what I would like to ask you isn't so much about the substance of it, but historically I wanted to get a context. You mentioned the earlier agreements before divestiture and then after divestiture and it sounded as if you were trying to respond more quickly to the demands of your customers, and this Exhibit D 34 appears to have different language than the 32 V license agreement, is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. In looking at the granting clause, which is paragraph 2.01 --?
- A. Yeah, as they moved forward we tried to clarify or maybe simplify the structure as

characterized by having a separate document for every piece of technical property as opposed to the old days saying, "Let's have a master agreement and appendices of what you receive. " And as we went through those evolutions, things that seemed clearer, a clearer representation of our intent, would be incorporated into a standard agreement that we would use as our basis for starting. So depending on which point in time you came in, you would see different documents, but they all were covering the licensed software and the intent behind the program.

- Q. And I know again you testified at length regarding this specific license agreement which is a System V license agreement that was signed in the 1984 time period by yourself. Other than what you have already testified to, do you recall any other conversations, meetings or communications with the University of California in which you discussed the meaning of modifications, enhancements or derivative works other than what you have already testified to?
- 21 | A. I do not.

Q. And again, do you have any additional recollection of specific conversations or communications that you had with anybody at the University of California regarding when a product

developed by the University of California would be the university's property as opposed to AT&T's property?

- A. No. As I stated earlier, that was pretty much a moot point with the universities, because they did not want to go down that path. They said, "Let's have both licenses."
- Q. Just so you understand, the reason I'm asking these questions is I want to know everything that you can recall so that later I don't find out something additional and that's -- I don't mean to keep sounding repetitive, I just want as complete an answer as I can get.
- A. This is so long ago. If I go home and sleep, next week I might recall some other.
- Q. Sitting here today I'm asking for your best recollection. So regarding the System V license agreement marked as Defendant's Exhibit 34, other than what you have already testified to you don't remember any other communications you have had with the University of California regarding when a product developed by the University of California would be the university's property?
- A. I don't remember any conversations about whether it was the university's property or not. It

was mainly associated with what license was needed,
because the process of trying to say which is the
university's and which is AT&T's, once you start to
mix them up it was a non-issue. The universities
dealt with that issue by saying, "Have both
licenses." So we didn't have to get into those
discussions.

- Q. And there was extensive questioning earlier about "contained in," "based on" and "part of."

 Other than what you have already testified, do you have any recollection today of any communications you had with the University of California regarding those terms as used in this System V agreement?
 - A. No, I do not.

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Q. Do you have any recollection of any communications with the University of California regarding the terms "contained in," "based on" or "part of" in any other educational license agreement with the University of California at any time?

MR. KENNEDY: Other than --

- MS. SHAPREAU: Other than what he has already testified to.
- A. See, the question focuses back on the educational license. So with regard to the educational license, no. But there were other

licenses.

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Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) And other than what you have already testified to regarding the terms "modifications," "enhancements" and "derivative works," do you have any recollection of any communication with anybody at the University of California regarding your understanding of the meaning of those terms in any educational license agreement with the University of California?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. We've talked earlier about educational licenses and those things and those are the things -- there were conversations that we talked about earlier. If that's what you mean, yes, we had those conversations with regard to the grants under the educational license, and other than that I don't recall anything. But there were discussions with them about the educational license.
- Q. Now, you testified at length about the specific communications and what you understood certain things to mean. What I need to know is were there any meetings, telephone conversations or letters that you recall sitting here today in which the meaning of the words "derivative works," "modifications" or "enhancements" were an issue of

discussion with anybody at the University of California that you haven't already testified to?

- Just to clarify, we started this morning talking about things and because of the long period of time and types of licenses I remembered the more general things, and as we talked more and got more specific, as we started to focus on specifically the university license and educational, my recollections became crisper with regard to how we dealt with the university and those discussions about how they knew the intent of the agreements. That was very, very clear, and we did not have to have long conversations about what was theirs and what was ours. We said, "The way we'll deal with that is you just tell us which AT&T software agreement folks have to have and this is what they will do." So we didn't have to have those detailed discussions with regard to the educational license.
- Q. And how do you know that the University of California knew the intent of AT&T in its use of the words "modifications," "enhancements" and "derivative works" in the license agreements?
- A. How do I know that?
- 24 | Q. Yes.

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25 A. Other than as I have already testified,

dialogue, talking to people across the table, on the telephone, reviewing the documents themselves.

That's how I knew it. We would talk about things and then they would execute the documents and it was -- I knew it because of how they would honor our program from the standpoint of making sure that source code exchanges were based on intellectual property agreements with AT&T. I felt very comfortable that they understood the intent and the procedure for utilizing the software and especially the changes in the software provided to others. That's how I knew.

Q. And the reason you believe that the university had the same understanding that you had of modifications, enhancements and derivative works as used in the license agreements you mentioned was that they required the source exchange and that there would be the license in place, but do you recall specific conversations or communications in which there was any disagreement by the University of California regarding when a modification, enhancement or derivative work developed by the university would not be restricted by the AT&T license agreement for use or disclosure?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

A. What was the last?

1 O. The user disclosure of that software. 2 A. No. 3 Q. Mr. Wilson, I would like to show you what was 4 previously marked as Exhibit 35, which is a letter 5 that appears to have your signature, dated August 15, 1984 to the regents. Do you recognize this letter? 6 7 MS. SHAPREAU: Why are you shaking your head 8 no? Do you have a problem, Mr. Kennedy? 9 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I have a problem. MS. SHAPREAU: 10 Yes? MR. KENNEDY: I don't want to reveal what my 11 problem is in front of Mr. Wilson. 12 MS. SHAPREAU: I've chosen an exhibit and 13 14 asked the witness to review it and you are shaking 15 your head no. Would you like me to tell you 16 MR. KENNEDY: what my problem is and ask Mr. Wilson to step out 30 17 18 seconds? Yes, but I think it makes this 19 MS. SHAPREAU: 20 process more painful than it has to be for everyone. MR. KENNEDY: Don't leave. I'm not going to 21 22 elucidate my concerns on the record. I've made my 23 objections to form where I think they are appropriate. 24 25 Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) Mr. Wilson, do you recognize the signature on the second page of Exhibit 52?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Is that your signature?
- A. It appears to be.
- Q. Do you remember writing this letter? Did you write this letter?
 - A. Yeah, I responded to this letter.
- Q. I want to direct your attention to the block quote on page 1. The third sentence in that paragraph reads, "By way of clarification, while we do not require that results, enhancements and modifications be made public, we do require that if the material is to be released at all it must be made available to anyone." Do you remember what you meant by this?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Could you tell me, please?
- A. Again, we would have to go back and pull the other agreement, because we are taking this out of context. I don't have the other. It refers to two different agreements, the software agreement and the educational work bench.
- Q. Does it also refer to the July 1, 1983 System V agreement with the University of California?
 - A. I'll stipulate it refers to the 1985 agreement

and writer's work bench, the educational software agreement.

MR. KENNEDY: I would ask that you put the agreements in front of Mr. Wilson.

MS. SHAPREAU: My questions pertain to the System V agreement, which I believe was the last agreement we talked about, Exhibit 34.

- Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) Just to renew my question, I wanted to know --
- 10 A. Wait, wait, wait, wait.
 - Q. I'm sorry.

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MR. KENNEDY: I might note that with my not saying anything on the record Mr. Wilson anticipated what had been my concerns.

MS. SHAPREAU: Good.

- A. Can you restate the question, please?
- Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) Absolutely. I wanted to know what you meant when you wrote, "By way of clarification, while we do not require that results, enhancements and modifications be made public, we do require that if the material is to be released at all it must be made available to anyone," as that sentence is included in your August 15, 1984 letter to the regents in regard to the System V license agreement, if you recall.

I mean, I meant what I said A. I do recall. 1 there, which references back to the agreement which 2 says the same thing. This is kind of paraphrasing 3 the same thing here, and I go back to the intent of 4 that which says, by way of example, that if you used 5 our software as a tool and you caused one of these 6 events to occur, results, enhancements or 7 modifications, whatever you did with that, it 8 couldn't be work for hire, as I described earlier, or 9 sponsored research or something specific other than 10 being made available to all people of a certain type 11 To the extent this was under the educational 12 class. license, you could do things, but you always had to 13 protect the trade secret. However, if you created 14 something using our software as a tool, then you had 15 to follow the stipulations of the educational license 16 agreement, which means you couldn't in turn give it 17 to an individual. 18

- Q. And by "something" you mean results, enhancements or modifications, is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Was there some confusion on the part of the university regarding what this sentence meant?
- A. Yes, they were concerned that if they were -- someone in the office came up with the idea, "Maybe I

can just kind of distribute this stuff and make a few bucks on it."

Q. Which stuff is that?

- A. Whatever they were talking about, whatever they were distributing on their distribution. They realized it required a license, but somebody said, "Maybe we can make a few bucks." And they said, "You can't do that under the educational agreement. You can recover your costs but not profit."
- Q. So to your recollection this issue came up because someone wanted to make commercial profit out of a result, modification or enhancement they had developed using the licensed software? Is that how this subject came up?
- A. It came up because Berkeley was getting increased requests for distributions, and if you read further in there I think I even said it in here. They were concerned about costs as they were distributing this thing, because the university was not set up for the distribution of intellectual property. They were pretty much in the came category we were in the early eighties. They weren't set up for distribution every single day, and they said, "How can we recover our costs?" And I said, "You can do that as long as you just recover costs, but

you might want some third party to do this for you."

And what they saw as an emerging issue was they were getting requests for distributions and how that would work under their educational agreement.

- Q. Was there any other communication that you recall regarding clarification of this term in the System V license agreement?
 - A. Not that I recall at this time, no.
- Q. Do you remember who your communications were with at the university regarding this issue that I've read out of the August 15 letter from you?
 - A. Katherine.

- Q. I'm sorry?
- A. Katherine.
 - Q. You are speaking of Katherine DeLucchi?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The term in paragraph 1.01 (a) of the System V license agreement marked as Exhibit 34 has the word "results" in paragraph (a) (ii). It says "such results, enhancements and modifications (all to the extent they do not include any portion of licensed software) are made available to anyone (including AT&T and its associated companies.)" Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What was your understanding of the word "results" at the time this agreement was prepared?
- A. That was using the licensed software as a tool, okay? Just like you say, "I'm trying to figure out how long it takes to get to the moon," you use a calculator or computer, and that's the results, which is what comes out of the algorithm. So in this case the results of research or what have you using the licensed software as a tool is what we're talking about.
- Q. Could that in your mind in 1985 have included software?
- A. Sure. I'm not going to talk about whose software, but it could include software.
 - Q. And did you communicate your meaning of what the word "result" meant with anybody at the University of California at any time as used in this agreement?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And do you recall when that was or in what circumstances?
 - A. Not specifically, because we understand the difference. Like when you say "software," it could be like the result of an algorithm or a book somebody was writing or anything.

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        Q. Mr. Wilson, I'm going to ask you about a
    letter that is contained in what's been marked as
 2
    Exhibit 25 and if you could take a look at that it's
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    on the fourth page of Exhibit 25 and it's dated
    November 12, 1985 and it appears to bear your
 5
    signature. Would you take a look at that, please?
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        A. Yes.
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        Q. Is that your signature?
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 9
        A. Appears to be.
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        Q. And do you recall writing this letter or side
    letter?
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        A. New term, "side letter."
        Q. I'm sorry, what was that?
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        A. That's a new term, "side letter."
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        Q. What would you call this?
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        A. You said "side letter." That's the first time
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    I have heard that. What do you mean?
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        Q. Other people who work for AT&T have used that
19
    term. What do you call this, a letter? Looks like a
    letter to me.
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21
        A. Okay.
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        Q. Can you tell me what agreement this letter
23
    pertains to?
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        A. Yes.
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        Q. Okay.
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- A. I can tell you in the opening it goes to the educational agreement E-Soft 00089.

 Q. And is that the agreement that follows this letter in what's marked as Defendant's Exhibit 25. ?

 A. This is the one I -- we talked about this one
 - A. This is the one I -- we talked about this one earlier. It doesn't seem complete, but it appears to reference that the agreement that's attached is not complete.
 - Q. What is it missing?

- A. It doesn't have the covers.
- Q. So it's missing the schedule?
- A. Appears to be missing the schedule, yes.
- Q. Other than the schedule, does it appear to be complete?
- A. No, the schedule is missing, because it's so obvious. I would have to check page by page, because the supplement is clearly missing. The content of the rest I would have to look at.
- Q. Page 1 says 1 of 7. It appears to have seven pages and I don't want to leave the impression other than the schedule that the seven pages, the actual text of the agreement, are part of this exhibit.
- A. I just pointed out it was obviously incomplete, because I couldn't find the schedule.
 - Q. Other than the schedule, is there anything

else you believe is incomplete?

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- A. I don't know without looking at it.
- Q. Why don't you take a quick look and tell me if you can determine if it's missing anything other than the schedule?
- A. I will deal with this as we stipulated earlier. I'm going to take it as you saying it's there. I'll go with that.
- Q. Thank you. The first paragraph states, "This is to clarify our understandings regarding certain provisions in the referenced agreement and to delete section 7.11." Next paragraph reads, "Notwithstanding section 2.01 (b) (i), we agree that you may use software products for sponsored research, provided the fruits of such research are not restricted by the sponsor and are published or otherwise made available to the public. Regarding section 2.01 (b) (ii), while we do not require that results, enhancements and modifications be made
- released at all, including to sponsors, it must be made available to anyone." Do you remember why you wrote this letter? 23

public, we do require that if any such material is

- A. To clarify our understandings. 24
 - Q. Was this the same issue that was referenced in

Exhibit 52, which is the last letter we discussed from you dated August 15, 1984?

- A. Could you ask the question again?
- Q. I'm wondering whether the clarifications that you have included in the November 12, 1985 letter are related to the clarification in your August 15, 1984 letter.
 - A. They are not.

- Q. And how are they different?
- A. The referenced software agreements in the August 15 letter in Exhibit 52 do not include the referenced software in the November 12, 1985 Exhibit 25. So we're talking about different agreements which are defined by the statements in each of these letters.
- Q. Is it your understanding, though, that the intent of AT&T regarding the clarification that results, enhancements and modifications be made public, modifications to the software be made public, to the extent they are made public they need to be made available to anyone? Did that understanding or term in the System V July 1 agreement follow through to the educational boilerplate agreement that's part of Exhibit 25? Let me reask that. You have a confused look an your face.

A. I think --

- Q. I see a connection between these and maybe I'm wrong.
- A. Let me help you. The connection between the two is that the intent is the same. Remember that I characterized earlier on we had separate agreements that covered everything or covered different products. So when you actually had clarification letters, the licensees would come back and say, "I know you said that, but give me one for agreement A, B and C." So the intent behind both documents is exactly the same, but they are referencing different licensing agreements that were in place with the university.
 - Q. Is that why you wrote the November 12, 1985 letter, because the university asked for a letter stating -- well, let me ask you why did you write the November 12, 1985 letter, do you recall?
 - A. I don't recall specifically, but I would say it was at their request, that this letter was written because they had seen this letter and they said, "Oh."
 - Q. And by "this letter" --
 - A. The November 12, 1985 letter, which we could verify by looking at our correspondence files with

regard to this transaction. But I'm pretty sure it was requested by the university.

Q. Do you know whether the University of California in the November 1985 time period was confused about the meaning of the terms contained in 2.01 (b) (i) and (ii) and that's why they had asked for this letter?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. Let me ask another question. Did the University of California -- I'll withdraw it and ask it another way. Did the University of California communicate to you that they were confused about the meaning of the language contained in paragraph 2.01 (b) (i) and (ii) in the educational software agreement E-Soft 00089?
 - A. No, they did not.

- Q. Did they voice any disagreement with AT&T's clarification or --
- A. No, just the opposite. They agreed with it and requested this for their subsequent agreement. In other words, the agreement covered by the November 12 letter, for want of a better word, was concurrence with clarification received from the earlier letter.
- Q. Do you recall whether there were any communications between yourself and the University of

California regarding your clarification in the November 12, 1985 letter?

A. I don't recall.

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- Q. Again, I think I have generally asked you this, but I just want to make sure I haven't missed anything. Do you have any recollection of any communications that you have had with anybody at the University of California regarding the contents and the meaning of the words in paragraph 2.01 (a) and (b) in the System V licensing agreement Exhibit 25 other than what you have already testified to today?
- A. Would you read that to me again?
 (The reporter read back the last question.)
 - A. 2.01 (a)?
- Q. I'm sorry I think we're looking at two different things. I'll withdraw that. Please look at page 2 of 7 of the license agreement contained in Exhibit 25. I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. You have testified extensively on these two sections of section 2.01 in the license agreement, the educational software license agreement, and I just want to make sure that I am aware of the communications that you have had with the university regarding the meaning of the language in paragraph

2.01 (a) and (b). Other than what you have already testified to, do you have any recollection of any other communication with the University of California regarding the meaning of the language in paragraph 2.01 (a) and (b)?

A. No, I do not.

Q. I want to have you take a quick look at Exhibit 51 and ask you the same question regarding the exhibit. Do you recall whether a specific meeting took place which predated this letter marked as D 51 in which you communicated with the university regarding the substance of this exhibit? Well, let me withdraw that. Do you have a recollection -- I'm sorry?

- A. Do you want me to read this first and then ask the question?
- Q. Yes. Thank you.
- A. Okay. 18

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- Q. You mentioned some meetings you had earlier with the University of California and I wanted to know do you recall a specific meeting with the 21 University of California in which the issues 22 discussed in Exhibit D 51 were discussed 23 face-to-face? 24
 - A. I don't recall whether there was a specific

face-to-face meeting that preceded the issuance of this letter.

- Q. Other than what you have already testified to, do you recall any communication of any kind with the University of California regarding the issues contained in Exhibit D 51 before or after the preparation of Exhibit D 51?
- A. I'm not coming up with anything new at this point, the best I can recall. I may tomorrow.
 - Q. I just want to be thorough today.
- A. I think we've pretty much covered the recollections that I have at this moment.
- Q. Now, the software license agreement that you just looked at, which was Exhibit 25, a very quick question for you on this. Why did AT&T change, clarify or modify the language in paragraph 2.01 from the earlier System V license agreement, which I believe is marked as Exhibit 34? Do you have any recollection of that?

MR. KENNEDY: Can we first focus on what the language differences are? I'm not suggesting you need to ask him about it, but let's get both exhibits in front of Mr. Wilson.

MS. SHAPREAU: I believe the paragraphs are numbered differently in Exhibit 34.

MR. KENNEDY: Why not let us know what it is 1 2 you are referring to? Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) The language in the 1985 3 educational license agreement changed from the 1983 4 5 System V license agreement regarding the granting clause and the use of the licensed software, is that 6 correct? 7 A. I don't know. 8 MR. KENNEDY: Again, would you direct us to 9 the paragraphs that you have in mind? 10 MS. SHAPREAU: Okay. Exhibit 34 on the first 11 page of the actual license agreement has a granting 12 clause that the witness has testified about earlier, 13 and it starts, "AT&T grants..." and then on the next 14 page paragraph 1.01 (a) discusses uses of licensed 15 software. 16 MR. KENNEDY: It's not the next page. You 17 are referring to Bates number 215? 18 MS. SHAPREAU: I don't have the same 19 document. 20 MR. KENNEDY: Labeled appendix A at the top, 21 22 "terms and conditions"? MS. SHAPREAU: I have another copy. Yes, 23 it's appendix A. I'm sorry. 24 MR. KENNEDY: Just so the record is clear, 25

counsel has reference in her questions to the granting clause, I think she has called it, from the page with Bates number 212. Behind that are lists of locations and CPU's. On page 215, appendix A, there's a provision which she referred to regarding uses of licensed software, all of the foregoing applying to Defendant's Exhibit 34.

Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) My question is the two provisions in the System V license agreement that is in Exhibit 34 appear to have been clarified or modified in the later educational software license agreement which is contained in Exhibit 25, which I believe you have in front of you.

MR. KENNEDY: Didn't we go through this at length this morning, this same set of changes?

MS. SHAPREAU: I don't believe I have the same question. I wanted to compare the two and ask why the change was made.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. I'm really not trying to be obstreperous. We're talking about a granting clause and then talking about the definition of educational use, and I would suggest that we break them down one by one, because otherwise I think it gets confusing.

A. I'm getting tired. I think -- you know, I

think we might better do this in the morning. We've 1 been going a long time. I don't mind staying, but I 2 need to --3 Q. (BY MS. SHAPREAU) How about if we take a break 4 and I'll try and speed it up? 5 A. What I have to do is -- as we have gone 6 through today, I've got to look at these things in 7 order to bring back the recollections. (Off-the-record discussion.) (Whereupon, a recess was taken.) 10 MS. FITHIAN: We're adjourning for the day 11 and it's our understanding that Mr. Wilson can only 12 be available at most two hours tomorrow. We think we 13 probably have another day with Mr. Wilson, so we're 14 planning to do that later. 15 MS. SHAPREAU: I also want state the reason 16 we're stopping is that Mr. Wilson is tired, and at 17 his request we're stopping. 18 MS. FITHIAN: Mr. Kennedy has given me three 19 pages out of USL's memorandum in support of their 20 motion for preliminary injunction, pages 19, 20 and 21 21, which he has redacted. 22 MR. KENNEDY: I sent you a letter respecting 23 your showing to your client the redacted portion of

the affidavit, and in that letter I believe I laid

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out USL's position in an it wouldn't oppose your 1 doing so, and we take a similar position here. We're not consenting to it, because we are candidly 3 concerned in view of the allegations we've made about accessing material of a confidential nature. 5 However, we don't oppose your showing. 6 7 MS. FITHIAN: And with respect to DeFazio? MR. KENNEDY: We have decided -- earlier we 8 had notified Ms. Fithian that we thought there was 9 financial confidential information included within 10 the affidavit of Michael DeFazio in support of USL's 11 12 motion for preliminary injunction. After obtaining further information, we have decided to designate 13 that affidavit as confidential rather than financial 14 confidential under the terms of USL's proposed 15 16 protective order and that document may be shown to BSDI personnel subject, of course, to the provisions 17 of the protective order. 18 19 MS. FITHIAN: I just want to also put in the record that I'm not agreeing that those redactions or 20

record that I'm not agreeing that those redactions or designations are necessarily proper, but I appreciate receiving your position on that point. Thank you.

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(Whereupon, the deposition was adjourned for the day at 4:35 p.m.)

MR. KENNEDY: You're welcome.

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    I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have
 2
    read the foregoing deposition and that any changes
 3
    thereto, if any, are contained in an attached errata
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    addenda.
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                                   Otis L. Wilson
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    Sworn to and subscribed before me,
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    this the
                   day of
                                              , 19____
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    Notary Public
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    My Commission Expires:
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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF GUILFORD

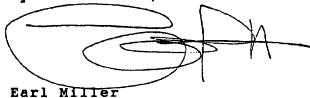
I, Earl Miller, Court Reporter and Notary Public, in and for the above-named State and County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the deposition of Otis L. Wilson, which was taken on behalf of the Defendant(s) by me in machine shorthand and transcribed under my supervision.

I further certify that the deponent was first duly sworn by me and that the deponent and parties did not waive the signing of the deposition by the deponent.

I further certify that I am not financially interested in the outcome of this action, a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel.

This the 14th day of December, 1992.

22 My Co



Court Reporter and Notary Public P. O. Box 5083

Greensboro, North Carolina 27403

My Commission Expires: September 13, 1993.