

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Civil Action No. 92-1667

UNIX SYSTEM LABORATORIES, INC.,

Plaintiff

vs.

BERKELEY SOFTWARE DESIGN, INC., and THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

Defendant.

December 8, 1992 Greenville, North Carolina 9:20 o' clock A. M.

DEPOSITION

OF

DAVID FRASURE



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Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27804

(919) 937-6663

LAURI S. CROWDER Court Reporter PENNY HARPER Court Reporter

APPEARANCES:

LAW OFFICES OF PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER, by JAMES W. KENNEDY, ESQ., and

UNIX SYSTEM LABORATORIES, INC., by THEODORE M. WEITZ, ESQ. appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff.

HELLER, EHRMAN, WHITE & McAULIFFE, by LESLIE A. FITHIAN, ESQ. appearing on behalf of Berkeley Software Designs, Inc.

CROSBY, HEAFEY, ROACH & MAY, by CARLA J. SHAPREAU, ESQ. appearing on behalf of the University of California.

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N.	
2	DAVID FRASURE, first having been duly sworn, testified as
3	follows during DIRECT EXAMINATION by MS. LESLIE A.
4	FITHIAN:
5	Q. Okay, can you state your name for the record,
6	please?
7	A. It's David Frasure.
В	Q. Okay. And can you tell me your home address?
9	A. Yes; it's Route 2, Box 561-D. Ayden A-Y-D-
10	E-N North Carolina.
11	Q. Have you ever been deposed before?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. How many times?
14	A. Twice.
15	Q. What kind of lawsuit was it?
16	A. One was well, they were both witnesses to -
17	- to traffic accidents.
18	A. I see; okay. Well, just as a reminder, I'll
19	go over some of the basic procedures today. You've been
20	sworn in, so you're testifying under oath just as though
21	you were in a court of law, and the penalty of perjury
22	applies just as though you were in a court of law despite
23	the informal appearance of the setting.
24	As I question you, if you have any problem

understanding the question, feel free to ask for

WHEREUPON, at 9:20 a.m.:

clarification as necessary. Everything you say and everything I say or -- or the attorneys here say will be turned into a transcript which you'll have an opportunity to read and if necessary correct after the Deposition. If you make substantive changes to the answers, we can comment upon that later; but you'll also have the opportunity to just correct things like typographical errors and that sort of thing.

Are you under any type of disability today, such as medication or illness that would prevent you from testifying accurately?

A. No.

- Q. Okay. When were you last -- well, let me ask where -- you were employed with Unix System Laboratories at one point; is that right?
 - A. No.
- Q. No? Were you employed by AT and T or an affiliate of AT and T?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell me what the name of that company was?
- A. Well, I was employed with originally Western Electric Company, and then the federal government divested AT and T and there was a corporate name change to AT and T. And then the last company name that I was

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with v	was	AT	and	T	Inf	orm	ati	on	Sy	ste	ms,	50	it	was	rea	lly
three	dif	feı	ent	na	mes	s, ti	hou	gh	I	WOI	ked	w1	th '	the	comp	any
T was	wit	h t	them	fo	ra	almo	st	eig	ght	eer	ı ye	ars	•			

- Q. Okay. When did you first join and when I say the company, I mean AT and T or the affiliate that you were employed by?
- A. I first was employed with the -- I worked with AT -- or with Western Electric as a consultant for a little over three years. I began in I believe it was October of 1968, then effective February of 1972 -- I'm not sure of the date -- I became a direct employee with Western Electric Company.
 - Q. What year was that?
- A. 1972. I really don't know the year in which Western Electric, at least the division I was with, was renamed AT and T. It was probably 1982-83 time frame, then I was -- the division I was with was renamed to AT and T Information Systems.
 - Q. What division was it? Can you describe it?
 - A. With Information Systems?
 - Q. Right.
- A. The division, I was in the Unix software licensing organization.
- Q. When did the Unix software licensing organization come into existence?

4	Q. was it aiready in existence in rebruary or
3	1972?
4	A. I I really don't know. I have to assume
5	that it was, but I I don't know.
6	Q. When you joined the company, was it in
7	existence?
8	A. I was not familiar with it when I joined the
9	company.
10	Q. Okay. When you first joined the company, what
11	was your position?
12	A. I was a programmer, computer programmer.
13	Q. What type of programming were you doing?
14	A. Was doing technical engineering programs as
15	well as business programming. Wrote systems software,
16	applications software for business applications as well
17	as technical applications for the company.
18	Q. Did you work on the Unix Systems software?
19	A. Not at that time, no.
20	Q. Did you at a later time?
21	A. When we say work on the systems software, I
22	did not I have never worked on Unix operating system
23	software. I have used been a user
24	Q. I see.
25	A of the software, but I have never

I do not know.

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developed	any of	the Unix System code.	
Q.	Okay.	And when did you join the	lic

- censing organization?
- It was either late '83 or early '84; I -- I really don't recall.
 - What was your position when you first joined?
 - The licensing organization?
 - Yes. Q.
- I was an assistant manager, which was an AT and T management structure. They went from department chief to assistant manager to manager. Of those I was a -- received a promotion and went -- went in as an assistant manager.
- Promotion from your programming position, or was there an intervening promotion?
 - There was an intermediate promotion.
 - And what was that? Q.
 - That was department chief.
 - And which department was -- was it?
- I was -- at that time I was with the data center; had nothing to do with -- with Unix software, and I was in the assistant programming area at that time, and I was promoted to a department chief, which is a secondlevel supervision within AT and T at the time. sure what their structure is today, and worked with

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assistant programming and then I received a lateral transfer to where I was responsible for all the computer system corporate instructions.

The company had a set of corporate instructions that controlled how we deal with computer software and procedures for use of computers throughout the entire company.

- Q. This was internal procedures?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And then I was promoted from that job into the Unix software licensing position.
- Q. Okay. And what were your responsibilities when you joined the Unix software licensing organization?
- A. I was the -- responsible for the software licensing agreements. I had a number of account executives that worked for me who were the customer interfaces, and they, you know, they -- they were the customer interface for the -- the software agreements and the sublicensing agreements, and they reported to me and -- and I got involved in negotiations of -- of agreements, that type thing.
- Q. When you said you were responsible for software licensing agreements, did -- did you have any responsibilities other than being involved in negotiations?
 - . A. Such as? I'm not sure what you're asking.

Q. I guess I'm trying to just find out mo	re
specifically what types of responsibilities you h	ad with
respect to the licensing software of software.	

- A. Well, yes, I there was what we called a a Unix strategy was an internal nomenclature, and one of the things that was my responsibility was I was trying to proliferate the use of binary Unix in the marketplace, and we had goals and objectives by which means we would achieve that. So in addition to having the licensing responsibility, I was also in marketing of the of Unix software products.
- Q. What Unix software products were you marketing at that time?
- A. The operating system. We had Programmer's Workbench. We had a number of compilers. There was -- I don't really recall all the products, but they were all source code oriented products that we were licensing, trying to get the computer OEM's to those products on their -- on their computers.
- Q. Okay, and when you said you were trying to proliferate the use of binary . . .
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. . . . Unix, how were you going about that?
- A. We were working with the -- we had targeted major computer equipment manufacturers such as IBM and

Digital Equipment Company that actually produced
computers, and we also worked with major software
companies, and we were trying to encourage them to
provide Unix on a variety of host machines, be they
personal computers or large mainframes or so on. We
worked with corporations and so on, so what we are trying
to do was to encourage them to provide a binary product
to the marketplace.

- Q. Did AT and T or its affiliates ever provide a binary Unix product to the marketplace?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Can you tell me what binary products were . . .
- A. They provided the operating system. At the time, AT and T was producing -- Western Electric was producing a -- a series of computers they called 3-B's.
 - Q. Uh-huh.
- A. They were 3-B2's and 3-B5's; I really don't remember all the numbers, but they were all provided with -- with Unix operating system on them.
 - Q. In binary only or . . .
 - A. Binary only.
 - Q. Uh-huh.
- A. Yes. And they had various other compilers, products that -- Programmer's Workbench and so on that

they provided on on those computers. They	, also
introduced the Unix PC personal computer and	several
other work stations, personal computer types	that
provided a a binary copy of the operating	system.

- Q. Okay. Now, other than marketing of the software products and the responsibility in licensing negotiations, did you have any other responsibilities when you joined the licensing organization?
- A. I think those were my primary responsibilities. I -- I'm sure I had other little things that -- that I was responsible for, but they -- I don't recall what they were.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. But those were my main objectives.
- Q. Okay. And did your position change from assistant manager to some other position at some point?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Who was your boss who you were working for?
 - A. His name was Otis Wilson.
- Q. Okay. And was that throughout the entire period?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now in your -- in your capacity as assistant manager, were you ever involved in communications with

The University of California?

A. Yes.

- Q. Can you describe what involvement you had with The University of California?
- A. That's kind of a wide-open question. I mean, spans a number of years. I'm not sure what -- can you be more specific?
- Q. Was it your responsibility on an ongoing basis to have contacts with The University of California?
- A. No. I had one of my account executives, her name was Gertrude Williams, who was the -- the prime interface between The University of California and AT and T, and I was only involved on an as-need-be basis.

And that's really the way the relationship worked with all of our customers. I was -- just kind of got involved as need be if -- if thing -- anything got out of the ordinary.

- Q. Do you recall any particular instances in the case of The University of California in which you got -- you were involved . . .
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. . . in some type of issue?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Can you tell me which instances you recall?
 - A. Well, and I really don't know where to start

here, I guess. It's -- I've kind of lost track of -- of time frames of things, but I was made aware indirectly from another licensee through one of my account executives that The University of California had plans to distribute a product in source-code format that -- to non-licensees and -- of AT and T. And at that point one of my jobs I guess as part of -- and perhaps this goes back to the previous question, what other things did -- did I do. I did enforce contracts to the best of my ability, I did -- I was responsible for -- for trademark violations and anything that would relate to the Unix product.

When I received this information and requested -- requested more details, I then took it upon myself to -- I asked Gertrude Williams, my account executive, to find out who I should be talking to at the university, and I made -- and I -- and I made contact with -- attempted to make contact with an attorney at The University of California. Her name was Mary McDonald. I believe it was . . .

- Q. Can you tell me when you made that contact, the approximate time frame we're talking about?
- A. Sometime in 1985. I would have to say that it was mid-1985.
 - Q. You contacted Mary McDonald?

A. Yes. Yes. And I finally had a verbal conversation with Mary. I had left numerous messages and she never returned any of my calls, and by chance one day she just happened to answer the telephone and I introduced myself to her. And she really did not want to talk with me, and she requested something in writing from — from me, from AT and T, as to who I was and that — if I had the — the authority that — that I said I did.

So I sent her a letter on AT and T stationery introducing myself and -- and what my job was, and I really didn't hear back from her in response to that.

I finally got ahold of her again, and she said she would not accept the letter, that she needed a letter from -- signed by Otis Wilson since all the previous contacts had been from Otis . . .

- Q. Uh-huh.
- A. . . . and I was a new player.

So a letter was prepared for Otis's signature that verified that the letter that I had sent was indeed who I said I was, and -- and then Mary and I after that talked on a number of occasions about source code exchange and what we had -- we had heard is a -- a -- I'm not sure what the correct term is, rumor or hearsay or what, but we heard they were going to make a distribution of the software to non-licensees.

Q. Where did you hear that?

A. I'd heard it through another licensee who had reported it to one of my account executives, Chuck Green, and Chuck came to me about it, and one of the things that —— like I say, that I did pursue, if you want to consider me a —— to be a policeman of —— of some type, but we did pursue all such claims to see if they were —— they were valid or not, or rumors or whatever.

And as a result of the conversations with Mary, we set up a meeting at the university and I -- I do not recall the date. I -- I think it was late 1985, in the fall of 1985 and we -- we had a meeting with Mary and actually a large number of people from The University of California.

- Q. Do you recall who was present at the meeting?
- A. Well, from the AT and T side was Otis Wilson, an attorney by the name of Geoff Green -- G-E-O-F-F -- Green, and myself. Mary was there, and I believe -- and I'm not sure of the -- the structure within the . . .

I believe Mary had a -- a boss who is -- was a lady and also an attorney. I'm . . .

- Q. Uh-huh.
- A. I'm not sure of her name. I don't recall what her name was, but she was present at the meeting. And then there was a number of gentlemen present. I don't

recall any of their names and -- and throughout the meeting, the meeting took place afternoon, took place really till -- till after 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon, probably started somewhere 1:00, 1:30. There was a number of people in and out that appeared to be students. They were casually dressed, so I'm -- I'm not sure. Some of them asked questions as we talked, but the meeting proceeded throughout the afternoon.

- Q. Do you recall what was discussed at the meeting?
- A. Yes. The primary objective of the meeting was to discuss the various licenses that AT and T provided and -- such as an educational license, an administrative license, a commercial license for the software itself, sublicensing agreements, contractor provisions, source code exchange provisions, those type of things.

We also at the time had a number of licenses for various versions of the operating system. By versions, I mean those that would run on a Motorola machine and those that would run on a National Semiconductor base machine and -- and Intel machine and so on, and -- and we license those as separate products, and we discussed the rules of source code exchange regarding those products.

Q. Can you tell me on that subject what was said

at the meeting?

- A. There was a . . .
- Q. General substance.

A. Well, the general substance was on the source code exchange. We also got into the methods and concepts issues that were in the license, but basically we were — Unix started out long before I was in the organization, thirty—two —— System Thirty—two many releases, and they had a System Three —— Roman numeral three release, and we went to System Five, and we discussed how you could exchange source code that a —— that a Thirty—two V customer could provide that source code, for instance, to a System Three or a System Five customer, but a System Five customer could not provide their code to someone who did not have an equivalent license.

so we went through the exchange provisions and then we also went through examples of methods and concepts and contractor provisions and -- and the use of the code, modifications to it and further license. We had an interest, I guess, is probably the right word in - in anything that was developed as an enhancement or an improvement or a change based on our source code and that if our code was part of the product then we considered that it was governed by the license.

Q. And if your code was not part of the product?

A. Well, if it was used as part of the development -- I really need to be careful here on words, I guess.

If the source code, the Unix source code was -- was required, was used to generate the enhancement, was required to have the -- the rest of the enhancements work, then we had an interest in it.

It's been a long time. I'm not sure of the right -- the right key words to use, but we went through those discussions with them and what we felt the, you know, the agreement said.

We also discussed contractor provisions which allowed a licensee to contract with someone to develop software and then when that development was done everything had to come back to them and we expressed concern I guess with -- Otis and I used the term mental contamination, that if you have been exposed to the source code and its methods and concepts, even though you give something back to the -- the licensee, there was -- there was concern there that someone could go off on their own and develop what they thought was their own product but really using the methods and concepts and techniques that were in the product that they had previously used.

Q. What was said on that subject at the meeting

that you recall?

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I just recall discussing it. We -- there was a lot of the hypothetical-type things that were provided, that -- that were discussed at the meeting, and I do recall -- I do not know this. I would assume that they were graduate students. I had no idea who their -- their names was, but they were -- they were asking a number of questions and we kind of discussed, okay, well, if you've got a group of people over here developing a set of source code and they have never seen the Unix source code, they've never been too exposed to it and the develop a product completely on their own, then that's one thing. But if they're developing a product with the benefit of Unix or perhaps they have used it for -- for a number of years, ten years, and then they think they're going to go off and develop something on their own that's an operating system that may look like Unix, we had -- we expressed our concern that -- that we had an interest in that product.

Q. What was the University's response at the meeting?

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me. The response generally, or the response to any specifics?

- A. Response to what, I guess.
- Q. To that particular point that you just

mentioned.

MR. KENNEDY: To the particular hypothetical?

- Q. Right. If that hypothetical was ever discussed.
 - A. Just -- just -- just listened.
 - Q. They didn't have any response, verbal?
 - A. If they did, I don't -- I don't recall it.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall anything else being discussed at that meeting?
- A. I'm not sure how to -- how to answer that -- that question. Being discussed, I mean, the whole -- the whole discussion was oriented around the licensing agreement and what its provisions were.

We did -- at the meeting we -- we had went out there -- we had heard from one of our other licensees, as I had indicated, that -- that Berkeley University was planning to make a distribution sometime in the -- in the spring of 1986 of a source code product to non-licensees, and that subject was brought up at the meeting.

I don't recall specific words, but I believe it was acknowledged that there was at least some thought or some intent of doing that, and really, right -- right at the conclusion of the meeting, and I -- and I think it's probably one of the things that terminated the

meeting, because Otis Wilson spoke up and said, well, if you continue to pursue that we will consider that you are in violation of your software agreements and we'll -- we'll have to bring a suit against you to stop that, and within minutes the meeting was over.

- Q. Was the nature of the planned release discussed at the meeting?
 - A. The type of software. . .

Yeah, I -- I do not recall what the product - product was. I'm not sure if it was a networking
product or -- or -- I don't think it was a -- I think it
was a what I would consider in my terminology being addon type product. It was not the operating system as
such, but the operating system contained a bunch of
different things more than just operating code.

It -- it -- some of the -- the original licensing agreements contained compilers and text editors and everything else, and I'm really not sure it had networking software, UUCP, a variety of things, and I really don't recall what specific part of that that there was an intent to distribute. But there was some type of an acknowledgement that they were -- they had such plans, because that's when Otis Wilson told them that if they pursued that that we would consider them in violation of the agreement.

- Q. And what was it about what they were planning to distribute that caused you to consider that possibly a violation of the agreement if they pursued it?
- A. Because Unix source code had been instrumental in its development.
- Q. Was the Unix source code -- was Unix source code included in the product they were planning to distribute?
 - A. I don't know, 'cause we were never told.
- Q. Was that something that you asked about at the meeting?
- A. I'm sure we did. I don't recall a specific instance of -- of that. I wish I could recall the specific software that we were talking about, but the -- we considered at the time that the -- the product was a -- it was based on Unix, it was -- could be an enhancement or a modification to the operating system.
- Q. Now, did anything come out of this meeting in terms of later conclusions or communications?
- A. We heard from the same licensee probably -- I don't know the time frame -- I really don't know if it was the end of 1986 or early -- I'm sorry -- at the end of 1985 or early '86. But the same licensee who had notified us of the previous intent also notified us that they had suspended their -- their plans to not distribute

that software.

- Q. And do you recall which licensee that was?
- A. Yes, it was Mount Xinu -- Unix spelled backwards.
- Q. Did you -- are you aware of any further communications with the University in connection with that subject?

A. No, the -- the only other thing that I can recall I think that -- I had a number of -- of conversations with Mary McDonald after that meeting. I really don't remember too much their content. I did tell her that I had heard that their -- their plans had been stopped. I don't know that she really acknowledged that or not, but however she did convey to me on one of the occasions I talked to her that -- that the University was planning to release a new version of their software product, and I believe it was four point three if I'm not mistaken, and that she did confirm to me at that point that it only contained Thirty-two V software and nothing -- nothing beyond that.

And I think she conveyed that to me because of our meeting. She wanted to make sure that there was no misunderstanding that the new version of the software contained something that -- that it shouldn't contain in accordance with the licensing agreement.

	Q.	Okay.	I'm	going	to	refer	to	the	next	exhibit,
which	is D	-34.								

MR. KENNEDY: Actually it's a group of documents.

Q. Yes; D-34.

Okay, we've marked as Exhibit D-34 a group of documents produced by the Plaintiff in this action and numbered P-210 through 246. If you want to just take a moment to look through it.

A. (Complied.)

Were these produced stapled together?

- Q. I believe so. I don't think we stapled them ourselves other than how they were when we got them.
 - A. Okay.

**** BRIEF PAUSE ****

- A. Well, I forgot one of the company names, I see. AT and T Technology is. . .
- Q. Okay. Okay, now if you'll look at the page of this group of documents that's Bates number 243 . . .
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. . . . it's a letter dated May 15, 1985. In looking down about -- looking at the second paragraph in the letter regarding the definition of licensed software in the granting clause, comma, AT and T does not assert any ownership interest in any modification or derivative

work made by licensee and does not consider that such definition claims such an interest.

Do you see that paragraph?

Yes. λ.

Q.

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- Were you involved at all in the preparation of this letter, by the way?
 - A. I -- I don't recall what I . . . Maybe if I can digress for a minute and . . . Okay.
 - . . . tell you procedures that we followed.

During this time frame of 1985, by that time I -- I think I was probably six to nine months before I really got up to speed on -- on all the licensing agreements within the organization. At this time, I was very much involved in negotiation of contracts.

Side letters, such as this, this type of letter should be called a contract side letter, once the language had been developed in conjunction with our attorneys, AT and T attorneys that -- that were pretty much dedicated to the licensing of the product and we felt comfortable with that language and we negotiated it one time, then that language -- that paragraph became a standard paragraph that we would provide -- use to provide clarifications or something to any other licensee that had a -- that had a question.

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1	So whether I was involved with the actual
2	preparation of this letter, I don't know. I was involved
3	with the language associated here, but I really don't
4	recall
5	Q. This particular letter?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Okay.
8	A. They were standard type clarifications
9	paragraphs that that we provided, and I would think
10	you would see that same paragraph verbatim in a number of
11	letters with licensees.
12	Q. And why did why was that paragraph written,
13	not necessarily in this particular letter, but you're
14	saying as a standard clarification?
15	MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form. I'm not
16	sure you've laid a foundation.
17	Q. Were you were you involved in this
18	particular paragraph, this is the second paragraph of the
19	page Bates number 243?
20	A. Was I involved in the development of that
21	language?
22	Q. Right.
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Okay. And can you tell me why that language

was developed, or written?

A. Yes, it was that that language was
provided to a number of licensees in educational software
agreements as as well as commercial type software
agreements that that if a licensee on their own
developed modifications to the operating system, that was
that was theirs to the extent that it did not include
and I really need to watch my words here, it's been a
number of years, so I I hope I'm saying things the
right way, but to the extent that it did not include Unix
source code or the methods and concepts and stuff that
that were that were associated with it, so if someone
wrote two or three lines of code as a system modification
to put in there, that code was theirs, but the embodiment
of that code and all the other things around it were
AT and T had an interest in; I mean, it was ours.
o obey and looking at the third paragraph, it

Q. Okay. And looking at the third paragraph, it says:

T proposes to amend such definition by substituting the following therefor . . .

And after that it has a definition of licensed software.

Were you involved in the preparation of that language?

A. To the best of my knowledge I was.

Q. Okay. Now, if you look at the definition of licensed software in the agreement, the July 1, 1983

System Five agreement that this letter refers to, it's on page -- page number 212 of this same exhibit, D-34 . . .

Yes, a preliminary question, is that language paragraph clarifying licensed software -- is that clarifying the provision that's on page Bates number 212 in the first paragraph after agree as follows.

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

You may answer.

You're asking -- well, if you're asking him for a legal conclusion, then I object as to form.

- Q. Your understanding as to whether the letter clarifying licensed software is clarifying the definition of licensed software contained in the paragraph on page Bates number 212, the first paragraph after agree as follows.
- A. I -- I can't answer that. This -- I need to look at . . .
- Q. I'll direct your attention to -- if you look in the middle of that paragraph, it says licensed software in capital letters means all or any portion of the computer programs, other information and documentation and then it has three subparts. There's little I -- I and there's two little I's and three little

1	I's.
2	A. Uh-huh.
3	MR. KENNEDY: Same objection.
4	**** Brief Pause ****
5	A. What was your question again?
6	Q. Okay. Let me let me re-ask the question.
7	Looking at the page Bates number 243, the
8	third paragraph says:
9	For clarification, AT and T proposes to
10	amend such definition by substituting the following
11	therefor.
12	And at the top of the same page it talks
13	about a clarification to amend the definition of licensed
14	software.
15	Is it your understanding that the definition
16	of licensed software being clarified is the definition on
17	page 212 of this agreement, Bates number 212?
18	A. It would appear that way, but I really I
19	really don't know. There's not reference here to the
20	to the software agreement number.
21	MS. SHAPREAU: There's reference to the date.
22	Q. If you look at the re line
23	A. Uh-huh.
24	Q on the top of the letter.
25	MR. KENNEDY: Are we both arguing with Mr.

Frasure?

MS. FITHIAN: No, I'm just directing his attention to the re line on the letter, the letter being Bates number 243, July 1, 1983 educational software agreement relating to Unix Five. . .

- A. It would appear that it's -- that it's changing that definition, yes.
- Q. Okay. And as I look at the amended definition, it appears to drop out the subparagraph three, the three little I's; is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. I can't say that it -- that it does drop out the three little I's.
 - Q. Why not?
- A. Well, there's other things at the end of that paragraph about designated CPU's and stuff that are not repeated here, so I -- I really . . .
- Q. Okay, just let's focus for a moment on the language in the subparagraph three, which says:
- . . . Prepared by licensee as a modification of or a derivative work based on any of the materials so listed or furnished.

That language was removed from the definition of licensed software in the May 15, 1985 letter; isn't that right?

2	A. I I don't know whether I agree with that or
3	not. I
4	Q. Well, do you see that language in the letter?
5	A. No, I don't see it. No, I don't see it here.
6	MR. KENNEDY: Why don't you point him to the
7	other language, Counsel?
8	A. My only hesitation is there's, you know, there
9	is no reference
10	I'm I'm just not sure.
11	Q. So the answer was, though, you don't see that
12	particular language in the May 15, 1985 definition of
13	licensed software?
14	A. No, it's not there. I don't know that it
15	eliminates the the little three three I in in
16	that paragraph, though.
17	Q. But the language that was in little three
18	r
19	MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.
20	Q has been eliminated?
21	MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.
22	Don't answer that question. Let her go to
23	the judge and and get you to be required to answer
24	that question.
25	Let's move on; you've asked the question

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

,	three times, Ms. Fithian. The language you can show
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2	it to the judge, you can show it to the jury, and the
3	judge or the jury can see whether the language is there
4	or is not there.
5	MS. FITHIAN: Just so I understand, though,
6	уоч
7	MR. KENNEDY: They can also see the other
8	language.
9	MS. FITHIAN: Just so I understand, you are
10	instructing him not to answer that question?
11	MR. KENNEDY: That's correct.
12	MS. FITHIAN: Okay.
13	MR. KENNEDY: Move on.
14	I tell you what, because Mr. Frasure lives in
15	Greenville, I'll withdraw that instruction. You reframe
16	it appropriately, he can answer it, but it's already been
17	answered twice.
18	(As requested Court Reporter read back the
19	last question.)
20	MR. KENNEDY: Is that the question you want
21	him to answer?
22	MS. FITHIAN: Yes.
23	MR. KENNEDY: That's not the last question
24	you asked.
25	MS. FITHIAN: Well, let's just we'll go

- 1	Totald Attr that department
2	WITNESS MR. FRASURE: Can I hear it again; I
3	didn't
4	MS. SHAPREAU: No, the record has to reflect
5	the question that was asked.
6	MR. KENNEDY: Yeah, the question that was
7	asked was whether the language at paragraph little three
8	I has been removed from the agreement. As to that
9	question
10	MS. FITHIAN: From the definition of licensed
11	software
12	MR. KENNEDY: Right.
13	MS. FITHIAN: in the agreement.
14	MR. KENNEDY: As to that question, I have an
15	objection to form and am losing patience with this
16	inquiry. If you want to ask Mr. Frasure whether he can
17	find that identical language followed by the Roman
18	numeral three in the proposed amended definition, and if
19	he sees it there, if you think that advances the inquiry
20	go ahead and ask him that.
21	A. Well, the language of little three
22	Q. Well, specifically the language of little
23	three says:
24	Prepared by licensee as a
25	modification of or a derivative work based on any of the

materials so listed or furnished.

MR. KENNEDY: Please try to refrain from interrupting him.

- Q. That's the language. I wanted to clarify the question.
- A. Well, that language is not in the May 15th letter.
 - Q. Okay.

A. You see, by reading it, I don't know that it was the intent of this letter to remove that language.

That's my -- my answer.

Then I have reasons for my hesitation as to why I think it was -- was not to delete that language, based on other things that we had did at times in side letters. In other words, we had issued side letters where it -- it -- it may have something -- as an example, if we were to delete three, we would have said three and then we would have said deleted behind it, so I think we can probably find references in side letters where we specifically, where "I" things were itemized, they were -- it would show that it was deleted.

So that's why I can't answer that question in -- in reading this, because I know what we did in other situations, so that's what leads me to think that we had not -- it was not the intent to -- to delete that; I

don't know.

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MR. KENNEDY: To the extent it could be regarded as an objection to form under any construction, if you were to -- to attempt to utilize this testimony, I would ask the Court to read to the jury the entire paragraph, including the last sentence which you have failed to read at this point.

Q. I'm getting to the last sentence. I'm getting to the last -- I'm getting to the last sentence.

Okay, now looking back at the May 15, 1985 letter, which is Bates number P-243 being Exhibit D-34, the last sentence reads -- the last sentence of licensed software definition reads:

... Licensee agrees that any modification or derivative work prepared by it that contains any licensed software shall be treated as licensed software hereunder.

So under this definition of licensed software, a derivative work would be treated -- require to be treated as licensed software if it contained licensed software; is that your understanding?

A. Yes, if it contained licensed software in accordance with the -- the -- the agreement. There's more to the agreement than -- than just that paragraph, though, which there's other portions of paragraphs that

cover methods and concepts and -- and stuff, so I would say to the extent that you're -- you're talking about licensed software as covered by the agreement, the entire agreement, then I would assume that's correct.

- Q. Okay. And do you know why this clarification letter was written?
- A. At the request of the University. I mean we we do not generate these letters without some inquiry
 to cause them.
 - Q. Did you receive such a request?
- A. I don't recall receiving such a request specifically from the University. We received other type requests for clarifications from other licensees, but I I don't specifically recall this request.
- Q. Did your requests from other licensees similar to the request from the University that led up to this letter of clarification?
- A. I think we provided similar language or the same language to other licensees, so -- as a result of a request from them, yes.
- Q. Now, looking at the page that's Bates number P-215 on Exhibit D-34, there's subparagraph 101-A of the license agreement, and 101-A states:
- . . . Uses for academic and educational purposes means uses directly related to teaching and

degree-granting programs and use in non-commercial research by students and faculty members, including any uses made in connection with the development of enhancements or modifications to the licensed software provided that neither the results of such research nor any enhancement or modification so developed is intended primarily for the benefit of a third party . . .

And then there's subparagraph two:

... Such results, enhancements and modifications all to the extent that they do not include any portion of licensed software are made available to anyone, including AT and T and its associated companies, without restriction on use, copying or photodistribution, notwithstanding any proprietary right such as a copyright or a patent right that could be asserted by licensee, its students or faculty members.

And I'll stop there.

Under this provision, is it your understanding that to the extent the University made enhancements or modifications to a licensed software that did not include licensed software, they were supposed to distribute that to anyone, make it available to anyone?

A. Well, it says here the results is the results of your research, which may not include a software -- piece of software at all. It could be a discovery, it

could be anything that -- that the -- the software was used for.

If the modifications -- I don't know -- I just need to read the language again; it's been a long number of years since I've read this.

**** Brief Pause ****

I would have to conclude that by reading this paragraph, the 101-A which you -- which you reference here, I guess it was little -- little I two, long as it's in accordance with paragraph 408 of the same agreement on page 216, then it could be -- it could be made available to someone.

It's -- it's hard, I think, to discuss what a specific sentence or items means in here without taking it in context of the entire agreement. First, outline what the provisions are, and then once all those are known I think you can probably go back and -- and discuss it, but to take something in context just by itself without the benefit of the rest of the agreement, I think that's hard to answer a question like that.

- Q. Well, do you need time to look at the rest of the agreement to -- before you answer that question or . . .
- A. Well, I just -- I -- no, I answered the question.

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- Q. Okay. And when you referred to paragraph four point oh eight, can you read what you were referring to in there, please?
 - A. This is a licensing agreement.

...It shall hold the -- the licensed software in confident for AT and T and its associated companies. Licensee further agrees that it shall not make any disclosure of the licensed software, including methods or concepts utilized therein to anyone.

Well, this -- this paragraph 408 that we were just talking about says does not make any disclosure of the licensed software including methods or concepts utilized therein to anyone except students and faculty members of licensee to whom such disclosure is necessary to the something or other for which rights are granted hereunder, but then if you -- if -- if you read that paragraph and when it talks about that whoever you make it available to, whether they're students or faculty, they have to be made aware of the provisions that they can't disclose it, so I think one -- one thing kind of leads to another in -- in the agreement. So if I read that 408, it -- it doesn't say you can't make it available to -- you can't make it available to anyone except students and faculties and -- and that by itself was not -- say well, they're -- they're free of this

agreement.

It doesn't say that, because there's other parts of this agreement that say that if you expose it, they have to be aware of it and they have to, you know, they have to abide by the agreement as well, so . . .

Q. So if I understand what you're saying, are you saying that if they were distributing products and modifications in accordance with 101-A, so long as they did not include any portion of licensed software or so long as they did not disclose the methods or concepts utilized in licensed software, that they could be distributed or made available to anyone? Was that your understanding?

A. Well, I need to go back -- I really want to be careful in the words that I use here.

I would -- I would think what this is saying is that if the software -- if it did not contain any portion of the -- of the licensed software product, the -- or in some method reveal methods and concepts and techniques, that it's possible, I can't say for sure.

I'd have to sit down and read the entire agreement and reread the side letter.

Some of these things, I think, become nebulous, because if you develop your own system modifications and you use -- and it works with the

software that was licensed, there is a -- there is a very good chance you are revealing methods and concepts just strictly through the interface technique that -- that's used, so . . .

Q. But assuming -- when you said it's possible, you were saying it's possible that this agreement was saying they should distribute it to anyone so long as it did not include the licensed software of disclose methods or concepts used in the licensed software?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

A. My interpretation of this is if -- if you were developing software modifications without the benefit of the licensed software, then you could distribute those, but if you developed them with the benefit of the licensed software that you could not distribute them to anyone in this case if you mean anyone who is a non-licensee.

So I believe this -- this . . .

- Q. What do you base that on in the agreement.

 MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me; I don't think he was through with his answer.
 - Q. Oh, I'm sorry.
- A. I believe that if you were to use the licensed software as a research tool and -- or -- and you had made modifications to that software to derive certain

equations or perform certain investigations, then I think the fruits of that -- that research are made available to anyone who would request it.

I do not believe that the -- the software product -- licensed software and the enhancements that you may have made to perform that research should be made available to everyone. I -- I . . .

- Q. But if you look at the results at the paragraph 101-A, it says that such uses include uses made in connection with the development of enhancements or modifications to the licensed software, and then if you look at . . .
 - A. What part were you reading from then?
 - Q. I'm looking in 101-A.
 - A. Uh-huh. What . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Fifth line down.

A. Fifth line down?

MS. SHAPREAU: That's correct.

- Q. Right. Including uses made in connection with the development of enhancements or modifications to a licensed software. And then if you look at little two, subparagraph little two -- two little i's, says:
- . . . Provided that such results, enhancements and modifications all to the extent that they do not include any portion of licensed software are

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made available to anyone without restriction on use.

MR. KENNEDY: Is that a question?

Q. First I want him to read the -- the language.

So isn't it true that that language includes enhancements and modifications in what is supposed to be distributed, and not purely the results?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form. Legal conclusion, argumentative, violates the rule of completeness.

A. I guess I'm -- I'm really having a hard time following your -- your question. I -- perhaps we're reading this paragraph completely different. I -- I don't know.

Let me just read it here again if I can.

Q. Sure.

**** Brief Pause ****

A. I guess I -- I feel like we're -- we keep saying the same thing over and over.

Q. Well, can I -- I'll ask a new question.

You indicated before that you thought only
the results of research and not enhancements and
modifications were to . . .

- A. No, I -- I didn't mean to say that.
- Q. Maybe I misunderstood you.
- A. I was saying as an example the results of the

research can -- should -- I think the agreement is -- is clear that if the results of the research, in other words, if you use the software to do research, you perform calculations . . .

Q. Uh-huh.

- A. . . . with it or analyze it or however you want to interface with the software, that the results of that research, which are non-software oriented, need to be made available to everyone.
- Q. And then this -- isn't it true also that it says enhancements and modifications to the extent they not -- do not include any portion of licensed software . . .
 - A. Yes; that's right.
 - Q. . . are also to be made available?
- A. Yes, and I'll -- and again, I think that's where reading the -- reading the agreement differently, because the licensed software to me encompasses methods and concepts techniques, so that's why I go back to my previous statement that if -- if you develop such enhancements without the benefit of the source code, then I think those can be made available to anyone.

As an example, if -- if you were to say to write me a device driver that I want to -- to drive this machine that monitors the heart or something, and you --

you do that without the benefit of the source code, then
I think that belongs to the licensee. In other words,
they can do whatever they want to with it, but to the
extent at some point where it gets involved with the
source code, then I and its methods and concepts, then
I think there there's a restriction on its on its
use, so

Q. Where do you find that restriction in the agreement?

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me. Merely to preserve an objection, I wanted to preserve one objection to the prior question. The exchange was somewhat rapid-fire. Go ahead.

- A. I -- I'm really not trying to be stubborn, I just don't follow your -- your question.
- Q. Well, the language in 101-A, again focusing on the little subparagraph two says:
 - . . . Such results, enhancements . . .
 - A. And modification. . .
- Q. . . . and modifications, all to the extent that they do not include any portion of licensed software . . .
 - A. Yes, I . . .
 - Q. . . are made available to anyone.
 - A. And I -- yes. Yes, and I agree . . .

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MR. KENNEDY: Let me talk to Mr. Frasure.

I don't think there's -- that's just a

statement by opposing counsel, and it sounds very

argumentative to me. She's got to frame her question.

know you're trying to help her out, and I appreciate

that; I'm sure she does as well. But she hasn't asked

you a question.

Q. So under that language where it says that results, enhancements and modifications to the extent they do not include any portion of licensed software, the — are to be made available, isn't it correct, to anyone so long as they do not include the licensed software?

MR. KENNEDY: You're asking his understanding as . . .

Q. Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: . . . as it reads in the text?

- Q. Your understanding.
- A. I'll go back to what I said a little bit ago.

 I believe that sentence is being read out of context with
 the rest of the agreement.
- Q. Well -- and then, my follow-up question is what in the agreement do -- what else in the agreement do you think one needs to look at in order to . . .
 - A. Method -- the -- the paragraph . . .
 - Q. . . . provide. . .

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anyone?

	4:
L	A four point oh eight that was on page
2	216, and that's where we're talking about that the
3	licensee is going to hold the software in confidence and
4	shall not make any disclosure of the licensed software
5	including methods or concepts utilized therein to anyone
6	Q. Uh-huh. So as long as the enhancement or
7	modification does not include any portion of licensed
8	software in it and so long as it does not disclose
9	methods or concepts used in the licensed software, is it
0	your understanding that it was to be distributed to

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

- I would say that it -- that it -- it would have to be made available to anyone if it was made available to someone, anyone that would request it would -- would get it -- would be able to receive it, but I guess that -- that's all I can say. I -- I think you're trying to get me to say something that I don't agree with. I don't think the agreement said that.
- Q. Well, do you not -- do you disagree with my prior . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me. He wasn't . . .

Q. I'm sorry; you're right.

MR. KENNEDY: . . . through with his answer.

Q. I'm sorry; go ahead.

A. No, I'm just saying that this agreement, I think, is -- is -- is very comprehensive, and to look at any one specific statement with -- again, without looking at the entire agreement I think is -- just can't be done, so if we were to sit here and -- and review all of it and then try to go back and assemble it, you can't say everything in one sentence, so there are provisions here that we have to be I guess concerned with as -- as I answer that question.

That's why I wanted to look at the rest of the agreement.

- Q. Okay, why don't we take a break now, and during the break why don't you go ahead and look at the rest of the agreement and then we'll come back and . . .
- A. Well, do you have more questions about this agreement?
- Q. Well, I -- to the extent that you think looking at the agreement will . . .
- A. I -- I meant that, I guess, in a general sense, that I, you know we were -- we were stuck on -- on that one paragraph, that one subitem, little two, and again, I think that's a -- a statement that we're talking about out of context without reviewing other parts of the agreement, and I think that's where -- where 408 . . .

	Q.	Are	there	any	parts	othe	r than	408	that	you
think	woul	d afi	fect h	ow y	ou rea	d or	unders	tand	that	
sectio	n 10	1?								

A. I think that's the . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Objection. Objection to form.

an expert witness to offer opinion testimony concerning how he construes the meaning of these agreements today, and I just want that to be clear in the record, because candidly I'm puzzled by we've spent in excess of thirty minutes asking him how walking into this Deposition today he would understand or what he understands these agreements to mean. I don't think it's relevant. I think it's a waste of time, but it's your Deposition.

- A. I don't have any other -- I have scanned this agreement, and I think the -- the thing that's of most concern to me in discussing that paragraph is 408 with methods and concepts.
- Q. In section -- looking now just at section 408, that provides that licensee may not make any disclosure of the methods and concepts in the licensed software.
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Is that your understanding?
- A. In addition to other restrictions, that's -- that's my understanding; yes.

Q. Okay. But with respect to the methods and concepts, what is restricted in that paragraph is the disclosure of those methods and concepts.

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. Is that right? Is that your understanding, in this paragraph?
- A. Disclosure has many forms, so it -- if I look at the -- the word disclosure as having many forms, then -- then I would agree with that.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. Not just -- not just one form, but many.

 You can reveal how things are done by the way
 you do other things, and that's a disclosure.
- Q. In looking at paragraph four point oh nine on the same page, that's page number 216 of Exhibit D-34 -- actually, I don't mean -- is it? Yes.

Four point oh nine, it states:

its students and faculty members under section four point on eight shall survive and continue after any termination of rights under this agreement; however, such obligations shall not extend to any information relating to the licensed software which is now available to the general public or which later becomes available to the general public by acts not attributable to licensee, its students

or faculty members.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. So under that provision, section four oh eight would restrict disclosure of methods and concepts utilized in the licensed software only to the extent that those methods and concepts are not available to the general public or do not later become available to the general public through acts not attributable to licensee, its students or faculty members; is that your understanding?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. Well, that's -- I -- I guess we have to interpret that. One of the things that general public means, there's a number of textbooks that are published about Unix operating system, and -- and how it operates and -- and things, so there's -- I -- I think that's one piece of information that's made available to the general public, but . . .
 - Q. So -- oh, excuse me.
- A. And I would not interpret this, though, that if another licensee was to go out and to make copies of the Unix software and distribute them overnight to the world, I don't think that that would constitute that it was -- that it was available.

In other words, if someone has violated their

-- their agreement . . .

Q. But if something were in a textbook, for example, a method or concept was discussed in a textbook that one could buy in a bookstore, then that method or concept could be disclosed?

MR. KENNEDY: Are you . . .

A. No, I would not agree with that.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay.

- A. Someone may have published it incorrectly, so I -- I can't agree with that statement, because there -- there are people who are very familiar with the operating system who -- who may write a textbook that would inadvertently disclose something that they should not -- not disclose. True, it's been put -- it's been put out and -- and made available, but someone could also be in -- in violation of their -- their agreement, so I just can't agree with your statement without taking some exception to it.
- Q. What if it were a textbook that was put out with -- either by AT and T or its affiliates or with the consent of AT and T?

Let's take the first instance -- by AT and T itself?

A. If -- if the text was a . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

You may answer.

- A. If -- I would assume that if the text was freely made available to the public and it was published by AT and T, then -- then anything that was in there, someone could use.
- Q. And what if the book was sold in bookstores that was -- with the consent of AT and T?
 - A. If AT and T . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

You may answer. I just think it's very . . .

Q. I'm almost finished.

MR. KENNEDY: . . . unclear what it is that you're getting at with -- with what I think are ambiguous hypotheticals. But to the extent Mr. Frasure can give you his understanding today, I'm not preventing you from getting at it.

- Q. (To Mr. Kennedy:) Thank you.
- A. Well, I think if AT and T -- appropriate

 people within AT and T had reviewed the text and approved

 it, then, I mean I would just have to assume that someone

 -- anyone could use it.
- Q. All right. Let's take a break now.
 **** RECESS ****

by Ms. Fithian:

Q. You mentioned earlier something you called

source code exchange. Can you describe what you meant - what that is?

A. There are provisions in the software license agreement that would allow one licensee that had a specific license to exchange source code with another licensee. There are certain restrictions that are based on that source code exchange.

Unix had a number of release levels or versions how -- whatever terminology you would want to use to it. Thirty-two V was -- was one; System Three, the Roman numeral three was -- was another; System Five was another. And the provisions were that if you were a System Three licensee you could exchange source code with any other System Three licensee, and you could receive code from a Thirty-two V licensee, but you could not give your System Three code to someone who had a lower license level, for instance, a Thirty-two V. So you could -- a Thirty-two V could provide source code to a System Five licensee, but a System Five licensee could not provide it to a -- to someone who was on a license for a Thirty-two V or for System Three.

So there were restrictions on it. On the System Five license, there were also a number of versions of System Five software that were designed to run on specific machines. They were designed to run, as I

four or five, but there was -- there was a version to run on Digital Equipment Company machines, those machines that used Intel processors, those machines that used National Semi processors, those that used Motorola, and there was -- there was one other one that -- that really named -- never really truly blossomed into -- into fruition, so if you were a Vax or a Dec licensee of System Five, you could only exchange source code with another Dec licensee of System Five. You could not exchange source code with someone who had a -- an Intel version license because you would be obtaining the technology outside of the scope of the license, so the -- the System Five licenses were specific in the version that you had.

So one of the provisions of the contract, they'll allow you to exchange source code with certain restrictions with other -- with other licensees of Unix operating system.

- Q. And if I understand you correctly, if you had a System Five license, you could obtain System Three, System Five or Thirty-two V from another licensee.
- A. If -- if you were -- you have to be careful with system -- with your type of System Five. You had to be licensed in the product family of technology,

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1	whether it be Digital Equipment Company on Intel or
2	someone, so
. 3	Q. Within a product family
4	A. Yes.
5	Q if you had a System Five license, you
6	could obtain System Five, System Three or Thirty-two V
7	source code from another licensee?
8	A. That's right.
9	Q. Okay. Let's mark as the next exhibit D-35, a
10	document, it's numbered P twelve eight twenty-three
11	through P twelve eight forty-five.
12	Can you identify what the document that's
13	been marked as D-35 is?
14	A. No.
15	Q. No? Okay.
16	Have you ever seen the document before?
17	A. Not to my knowledge. It was issued after I
18	left AT and T.
19	Q. I see. Let me actually I should get back
20	to the chronology and complete that.
21	When did you leave AT and T?
22	A. The last day of March of last working day
23	of March of 1987.
24	Q. And I believe you said before that your

position did not change once you joined the licensing

organization; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Did your responsibilities change at all?
- A. I took on additional responsibilities. My —
 my original responsibilities did not change. There was a
 one of the other assistant managers that was in the
 organization who is responsible for interfacing with
 customers in terms of technical support or technical
 questions left the organization and went to Summit. So
 his people reported to me, so I took on additional . . .
 - Q. Who was that?
 - A. Who was that? Dave Syndell was his name.

The public relations people came to work for me and the -- the technical support staff came to work for me and the -- excuse me -- that maintained our machine and that would interface with customers and answer questions.

Q. Okay, let's mark this as D-36. It's documents produced by Plaintiff with Bates numbers P five five seven zero through P five five seven three.

Take a moment to look through the document, and let me know when you're done looking at it.

- A. (Complied.)
 - All right.
- Q. Now, I noticed in the second paragraph, it

says:

В

... We propose to furnish you a copy of Unix System Five eleven seven fifty version and to grant you the right to use such version and any other software identified in the attached Software List for Unix System Five for an upgrade fee of one thousand U. S. dollars.

And if you look at the last page of the Exhibit D-36, there's a document called Software List for Unix System V.

Under this letter, is the software listed on System V all available for the one thousand dollar upgrade fee?

- A. Say that again; I didn't understand your question.
- Q. Okay. Looking at the second paragraph on the first page of D-36 . . .
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. . . it says:

version and any other software identified in the attached Software List for Unix System V for an upgrade fee of one thousand U. S. dollars.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. So looking now at the last page of the list,

Į	60
1	all of the different versions listed on here were
2	available for one thousand a one thousand dollar
3	upgrade fee?
4	A. It no, it says that you're allowed to use
5	those.
6	Q. Okay. And looking at the last page, there is
7	a distribution fee next to the various versions. Does
8	that mean that these versions were available for the
1	1

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- It means that they could obtain them from AT and T for four hundred dollars, which included the -- at that time, as I recall, the magnetic media with the software on it and the -- and the documentation. I believe this -- well, I'll let you ask the questions.
- Q. Okay. So the one thousand dollars gave the right to use it and then for each particular version the -- the licensee wanted to obtain from AT and T they would in addition pay the distribution fee?
 - Yes. A.

distribution fee?

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- Is that the. . . Q.
- A. If they . . .

MR. KENNEDY: I'm sorry. To use -- you said to use it?

> Q. It.

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MR. KENNEDY: What is it?

Q. Okay, let me clarify the question.

Okay, the one thousand dollar upgrade fee, I believe you said, was granting -- to grant the right to obtain the right to use . . .

- A. It granted the right to use that -- that software; that's correct.
 - Q. And by that software, what do you mean?
 - A. That's on the attachment.
- Q. Okay. By -- the attachment is Bates number P-5573?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. What . . .
- Q. So you obtain the right to use the software listed on page 5573 for the one thousand dollar upgrade fee, and in addition, you paid a distribution fee in order to obtain the particular version you wanted?
- A. You paid to AT and T that distribution fee if you elected to get that software from AT and T.
- Q. Okay. And could get that software without paying the distribution fee by getting it from somebody else?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You would get it from another licensee?

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A	Another	licensee	of	that	technology;	yes
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Q. Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: Could -- I think the record may be unclear. Could you clarify -- I mean, we kept going back and forth with that software and it and -- and the like.

I think the last question was clear, but we were talking about the software listed in the software list for Unix System Five contained on page P-5573.

That was your -- that's what you were answering to; is that right?

A. Yes, well I -- what I said was that for the thousand dollar upgrade fee, in -- this corporation receives which we term the Vax version or Dec version of the Unix System Five, that's where the eleven slash seven fifty -- that was a Dec computer model number -- that for that upgrade fee they were allowed to use these versions of the software, and they had the optioin of either paying AT and T a distribution fee to obtain those or they could go to another licensee and obtain them.

Q. Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: By those, are you referring to the software on the software list page 5573?

A. Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Thanks.

Q. Okay. And, then, let's mark as the next exhibit . . .

So this is D-37?

Okay, D-37 is page Bates number P-5241 through P-5253, again documents produced by the Plaintiff in this action, and I'll direct your attention to the page Bates number P-5243, paragraph number two point oh two. If you want to read that paragraph and let me know when you're finished.

- (Complied.)
- Before I ask -- are you finished reading that portion?
 - Uh-huh.
- Before I ask you a question specific to that, I'll ask you a more general question about this particular agreement. It's called Software Agreement Between Western Electric Company and Advanced Business Communications, Inc., for Unix System Five, and it's -it says:

. . . Effective as of January 15, 1984. Do you know if this is a standard form agreement that was used for commercial licensing agreement System Five?

- It appears that it was. A.
- Looking at the first page after the title

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page, which is Bates P-5242, at the very top of the page there is some letters and numbers that says W six Roman numeral five corp oh seven oh one eight three dash one.

Is that a revision number of the agreement?

A. Yes. Uh-huh.

- Q. Okay. And the last numbers where it says seven on one eight three one, is that a -- is that a reference to a date?
- A. It was -- it -- normally a date. This is really prior to my coming with the organization, but our general method was -- with the number was the date that the form was revised and was put into effect to be used, yes.
- Q. Okay. And I think you said that you had joined the license organization in either late '83 or early '84?
 - A. Early '84, uh-huh.
- Q. Okay. So this one -- this particular agreement, which is effective January 15, 1984, maybe went into effect around the same time as you joined the licensing organization?
- A. Yes. The -- I did not -- I guess probably for the first -- I was more of an observer, really, for probably four to six months and sat with the attorneys and with Otis in various meetings and was, you know, in

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the process of learning . . .

Q. Uh-huh.

- A. . . . so this agreement would have been entered into some time, if I was with the organization, in my early -- early introduction to the organization. I really don't recall the date.
- Q. Okay. Did you -- can you tell from looking at this agreement whether this was an agreement that was in use when you completed your sort of training process?

MR. KENNEDY: You mean whether this form of agreement?

Q. Right.

A. I don't believe so. I believe we had modified it again.

O. Again?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Okay. Now, looking at the page with Bates numbers 5243, paragraph two point oh two, it states:

CPU becomes a source CPU pursuant to Section two point on one C, other than by replacing another source CPU, Western or one of its affiliates will furnish to licensee without payment of a distribution fee, one copy of the version of software requested by licensee from the available versions in the attached issue of the software

list for Unix System Five. Such list identifies the various versions of Unix System Five and other Unix operating systems that may be used under this agreement and their applicable distribution fees.

Now, is the list referenced in this paragraph the list that's the last page of the Exhibit Bates numbered 5253?

MR. KENNEDY: Counsel, I don't have any particular concern with that question other than to as to its form, but I don't see the point in asking Mr. Frasure about this agreement in view of his testimony that this agreement really predates his active involvement in the licensing operation and when he became more actively involved following training, the agreement had changed, at least without laying additional foundation.

- Q. Is it your understanding that . . .
- A. It appears to be the list that's referenced, yes.
- Q. Okay. And it appears to be similar to the letter that we saw in Exhibit D-36, doesn't it, in that the software . . .
 - A. Without comparing, it appears to be the same.
- Q. Okay. And as with that letter, the software listed on page Bates 5253 was all available to the System Five licensee for the distribution fee; is that your

understanding?

A. If they -- yeah, what it said was you got one of these at no cost. I mean, it was included in the cost of the license. The cost of the license at that time included a distribution.

- Q. I see.
- A. And then you could obtain other ones for a -for an appropriate fee.
- Q. I see. Okay. And like with the letter, could one also obtain these from another licensee without having to pay a distribution fee to AT and T?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.

Okay, Exhibit D-38 is documents P-8539 through P-8543 produced by Plaintiff in this action.

Now, if you'll look -- and the document appears to be a letter written to Digital Equipment Corporation and signed by Otis Wilson.

Now, looking at the paragraph down of the letter, it says:

... With respect to point four, object software is not limited to machine executable object code but may include the source coding of files listed in the section entitled Object Software in the Schedule for Unix System Three attached to the referenced software

agreeme	ent or the	e schedu	ale for Unix	System I	five attached	đ
to the	proposed	letter	agreement.	See the	definition :	for
object	software	in the	referenced	software	agreement.	

Is it -- was it your understanding when you were involved in licensing that -- and particularly in licensing or sublicensing of object code, that the object software included some source code . . .

A. Yes.

- Q. . . . as well?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And -- okay, let's mark this the next exhibit in order, D-39, which is a copy of a document produced by The University of California in this action.

Now, looking at page eight . . .

- MS. SHAPREAU: Excuse me.
- MS. FITHIAN: Uh-huh.
- MS. SHAPREAU: What -- could you tell me what this is?
- MS. FITHIAN: It's Unix Version System Three commercial.
 - MS. SHAPREAU: Thank you. What is the date?
- MS. FITHIAN: The date is -- it says effective as of December 1, 1982 between AT and T and The Regents of the University of California Unix System Three.

1	MS. SHAPREAU: Thank you.
2	MR. KENNEDY: Has has the University made
3	only one production of documents to BSDI?
4	MS. FITHIAN: I believe that's the case.
5	MR. KENNEDY: Okay. So I may I assume
6	that
7	MS. SHAPREAU: I'm assuming this has been
8	produced
9	MR. KENNEDY: that we've because we
10	don't have they weren't Bates numbered. My
11	understanding is everything that was given to BSDI has
12	since been given to us.
13	MS. SHAPREAU: That's correct, and I I
14	believe the second batch will be Bates numbered.
15	MR. KENNEDY: Okay.
16	by Ms. Fithian:
17	Q. Okay, looking at page eight under the
18	definitions appendix, there is a definition of object
19	software in this agreement that states:
20	Object software means all or any
21	portion of licensed software comprising the computer
22	programs and other information listed in the section
23	entitled Object Software and the documentation listed in
24	the sections entitled Document and On-Line
25	Documentation in the attached schedule for Unix System

Three.

And attached to the agreement there is a schedule for Unix System Three, and under this definition of object software, when you look at the schedule page four item number three is entitled Object Software in the System Three schedule.

Is it correct that all of the programs under the object software number three heading were to be treated as object code -- object software under the agreement?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. Was it your understanding?
- A. I don't -- I can only assume by reading the words there that we read that that's what it means, that these items that are -- that are listed are considered to be object software.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. As part of not only object software, part of the object software.
- Q. Okay. And looking at the list of files under object software, and particularly looking at three point five, the user file system, does that include source files as well?
- A. I couldn't tell you for sure by looking at the names of some of the files. I would -- I would say that

it includes non-object code. It may be text.

For instance, I spot here at the top of the third column a file called Ben slash Help . . .

Q. Uh-huh.

A. . . . which is normally written text that when you ask for help on the computer it -- it brings it up. There are other files that were used that you're familiar with, shells that were in the provider's part of Unix. They are executed in real time. In other words, they are -- those items are not compiled into object code and sent out as -- as binary or object code, they -- they're interpreted is the correct term at the time that you want to execute that, so they -- you consider those to be source code.

I'm not familiary with . . .

If you look down at the fourth item from the -- from the bottom on the -- on page six, there's a file there Games slash Vibes slash Quiz.

- o. Uh-huh.
- A. Slash and macros, and macros are normally a source code type of product or of any type that could be called into a program dynamically to be used, so there is -- I'm sure that -- I can only theorize that these contain some -- some type of source code, based on my previous exposure to the system.

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seven	_		•								

- A. Yes.
- Q. . . that include files, are those source files?
 - A. I can't . . .

 MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

 Go ahead.
- A. Typically, an include file is a a source file; however, I can't speak for these. I'm -- I'm not a -- a Unix System programmer, so I'm not that familiar with the system, but I can only say that typically an include file is some type of a source file.
- Q. Do you know what a -- an include file, what the purpose of an include file is?
- A. So you don't have to keep repeating the same code over and over and over again to -- you just -- there's a term called include. There's a difference between call and include. Include is the ability to bring in source code in -- in a repetitive method so you don't have to -- your programs don't have to be so big, so hard.
 - Q. Is that a -- would you call that a text file?

 MR. KENNEDY: Could we establish a context?
 - Q. That meaning an include file?

MR. KENNEDY: I mean, you've made no effort to lay foundation whatsoever, and he's testified that he wasn't involved in programming Unix.

So if you could . . .

MS. FITHIAN: I'm just asking for his understanding. He was the . . .

WITNESS MR. FRASURE: The only thing I can . . .

MS. FITHIAN: . . . did say that he used the Unix System as a programmer.

MR. KENNEDY: Just as long as there's a context. I don't have any problem with you asking about the area as long as we have context.

by Ms. Fithian:

- Q. So the question was, do you -- did you know -- would you consider that the include files should be text files as you used that term a few questions ago?
- A. They could be. I'm sure they -- they would include some type of text, yes. And they may include some type -- a code that can be interpreted. I mean, I -- I'm just not that familiar with these files.
- Q. Okay. Okay, in looking at the same document, the same exhibit, at least, Exhibit D-39, there is another document called supplemental agreement attached to the main agreement after all the schedules.

MS. SHAPREAU: What was the date of the supplemental agreement?

MS. FITHIAN: The supplemental is -- it states effective as of December 1, 1982, and it's called Supplemental Agreement, Time Sharing.

MR. KENNEDY: Let the record reflect that it predates Mr. Frasure's involvement with licensing.

by Ms. Fithian:

- Q. Do you know what is meant by time sharing, or do you have any understanding what is meant in the supplemental agreement in Exhibit D-39 when it says time sharing?
- A. Time sharing is a -- is -- is a phrase that can have many definitions, and it really is a -- I can -- I can read this if you'd like and theorize what it -- what it means, but I'm -- you know, time sharing, I -- I'm not familiar with this agreement. I'd have to read it and . . .
 - Q. Have you . . .
- A. . . . but I think it -- it looks like -- at least by paragraph 301 they're talking about someone dialing in remotely to access the computer.
- Q. Have you been involved in or have any familiarity with time sharing agreements, supplemental agreements such as this one, even if it's not necessarily

the identical agreement?

A. The same type of things were covered under System Five agreements under a sublicensing agreement, and the royalties paid under the sublicensing agreement were a function of how many users could use the object computer. So there was a fee for a one-to-two-user system and a fee from two to six or eight or whatever those numbers were, but fee was structured on basically at that time on how large the machine was or its ability to handle people who were dialed into it on a -- on a -- a remote terminal.

So the same type of things were covered under the System Five agreement in a little bit different terminology; it wasn't called time sharing, it was called number of users.

- Q. I see. And so someone under the System Five agreement, if a licensee wanted to sublicense the object software and source -- source files included in the object software schedule, they could provide that on a time-sharing basis, on a dial-up basis in other words?
 - A. That's correct.

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. And the fees would depend on how many users could dial up a particular computer at a given time?
 - A. That's correct.

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A. There was -- there was parameters established, like I said, from one to two and -- and from three to six or three to eight. I don't recall the amount, but it got up to a point and I don't know if it was greater than a hundred and twenty-eight or greater or whatever if your machine had that -- that amount of technical speed to -- to handle it then you -- you paid appropriate fee for that.

So the -- I believe the term time sharing disappeared.

- Q. I see. And would the -- what we've been referring to as the time sharing rights tend to be provided in a separate supplemental agreement from the basic binary sublicensing right?
 - A. Are you talking about this specific agreement?
 - Q. Well, just in general in your experience.
- A. No, they were provided as part of the System Five sublicensing agreement.

Q. I see.

Okay, we've marked as Exhibit D-40 a two-page document with Bates numbers P-5524 through P-5525.

Just take a moment to look at it.

W. (COMP	A.	(Complied.	1
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Q. Okay. Now, this letter -- looking at paragraph two, and by the way, it's a letter to Mr. William Gates at Microsoft with original signed by G. Baldwin. Now, it states in the second paragraph:

Western Electric for you to transmit object code binary software to any of the countries listed in the attached schedule pursuant to such customer agreements with your customers and to approve transmittal of such software to such countries.

Looking at the particular schedule attached here, is it true that the object version of the software could be furnished to any customer in these countries, any of the countries listed on the schedule?

MR. KENNEDY: In view of the date, I'd really appreciate it if you would lay a foundation . . .

MS. FITHIAN: I'll start by asking his understanding, and then I'll -- I will . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Well . . .

MS. FITHIAN: . . . ask him about his own personal experience.

MR. KENNEDY: I gotta tell you. I try not -I mean, it's your Deposition, and I try not to direct
the areas that you get into; that's your decision. But

you persist in getting -- and you've done this with numerous witnesses -- the understanding, subjective understanding of individual witnesses, views of what agreements mean when agreements or letters are either the best evidence of what they mean or they speak for themselves with no indication of other communications, whether the subjective understandings were communicated to other persons and the like, all of which I think is very much irrelevant and a waste of time, and while -- while I wouldn't cut you off, Mr. Frasure no longer works for AT and T or USL, and time is limited. And to the extent that we're -- we're -- we're in a position where we need to call him back, I am not threatening to bring to the judge's attention such inquiry, but I certainly reserve my right to do so.

I do wish we would proceed in a somewhat more orderly fashion by establishing so that I don't have to go back and -- and do it on the record whether documents have been seen before or whether Mr. Frasure -- he may well very -- may well be familiar with letters like this, but some reference . . .

MS. FITHIAN: I mean to get into that if I am allowed to ask any further questions.

by Ms. Fithian:

Q. Do you remember the question?

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A. No.

- Q. Looking at this particular letter, is it your understanding that the -- that it permits the object software to be distributed to any customer in any of the countries listed on the attached schedule?
 - A. It appears that, yes.
- Q. Now, when you were involved in licensing, was there a similar provision in place such that binary or object versions of software could be distributed to anyone within a particular list of countries?
- A. If -- yeah, they -- they could be distributed to a specific set of countries; that's correct. Yeah.
 - Q. Uh-huh.
 - A. There were restrictions on the countries.
- Q. Okay. And anyone within the countries on the particular list that was current at a given time could obtain the binary or object software?
 - A. Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. I'm sorry; I didn't hear your answer.
- A. I would -- I would assume so, yes. I'm hesitant in asking. I need to . . .
 - Q. As far as you know; your understanding?
- A. Well, the term anyone in those countries bothers me, and I'd say within -- within reason there

were -- that if -- if a copy was being sold, licensed to someone in that country that they just didn't enter that country for the sole purpose of obtaining the software to go back and take it to some other country where it wasn't licensed.

But I think as a -- probably as a general statement that's true.

Q. Did AT and T have any involvement in the licensing of the binary version by its licensees?

MR. KENNEDY: Object.

- A. What do you mean by involvement? I -- I'm not sure what you're asking.
- Q. When a licensee with a sublicensing agreement wanted to license -- sublicense an object version of Unix software to someone in any of the countries listed, assuming they entered into the appropriate agreement with that licensee, was there any restriction by AT and T on who could enter into such agreements?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

A. I'm still not clear what you're asking. There was -- the sublicensing agreement had a -- a number of provisions that the holder of that agreement, when they distributed a binary product, had to fulfill, and if they fulfilled those and other federal requirements that -- that govern certain things that could be shipped out of

the country, long as they were in compliance with that, then, I mean yeah, we -- we did have something to say about its distribution, but everything we had to say was in -- was in the sublicensing agreement.

Q. Okay.

A. But the sublicensing agreement, I just might add, is not -- is not the sole restrictions placed on the product, because there were federal export restrictions and otherwise there are rules in effect by the federal government that they had to be aware of as well.

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me.

You referenced an agreement but didn't direct Mr. Frasure to any of the provisions of it.

Do you intend to come back . . .

MS. FITHIAN: Well, I think he referenced an agreement in his testimony.

MR. KENNEDY: No, he referenced his -- his understanding of . . .

MS. FITHIAN: Right.

MR. KENNEDY: . . . of agreements -commercial sublicense agreements. I simply want to
reserve my right to move to strike any testimony to the
extent that it is -- it is to be used or attempted to be
used in any way to be difinitive as to what the agreement
said in light of the fact that you haven't shown the

agreements to Mr. Frasure.

And for you to understand that what rights were granted were in our view granted under the license agreement and that license agreements are the best evidence, so I — to the extent that that can be construed as an objection to form, I want my position to be clear on this record so that if later you attempt to cite to Mr. Frasure's testimony and we say that testimony doesn't do it, you've got to go to the agreements, and you want Mr. Frasure back, I want you to understand I'm objecting to form now so that we understand each other.

MS. FITHIAN: Can I just take a short break so I can. . .

**** BRIEF RECESS ****

by Ms. Fithian:

- Q. Let me know when you're done . . .
- A. I'm just perusing; I'm not sure what you're after.
- Q. Okay. Right. I just wanted you to glance at it before I started asking questions.

Okay, we've marked as Exhibit D-41 documents with Bates number P-5559 through P-5569, and looking at the third page in the exhibit with Bates number 5561 that's called AT and T Technologies, Inc., Sublicensing Agreement.

Is this a sublicensing agreement for object software of the Unix operating system?

- A. To distribute object software, yes.
- Q. Okay. And are you familiar with this particular version of the sublicensing agreement?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Is this one that you -- or that was in use while you were . . .
- A. It was one of them that was in use, yes. We revised it again, I believe.
- Q. Okay. And if you look at page two of the agreement Bates number 5562, under the Roman numeral two heading, Grant of Rights, you see section two point oh one.

Does that section contain the limitations on sublicensing of the object software?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

If you're going to be asked to give your understanding of this agreement today, Mr. Frasure, I'd like you to make sure that you take the time necessary to review it. It's a nine-page agreement.

I also object to the extent the question calls for a legal conclusion.

A. I don't think I can answer that question without reading it. I mean, it's been -- it's been right

Ahia
it's been five or six years since I read this
agreement. I can't really answer that question without
taking the time to read it.
Q. Okay, why don't you go ahead and take the time
to read the agreement?
MR. KENNEDY: Let the record reflect that by
my watch, which I think is accurate, it's now 12:17 p.m.
A. (Complied.)
by Ms. Fithian:
Q. Okay, now
MR. KENNEDY: Let the record reflect it's
12:28 p.m.
Q. Now, if you'll look at page two of the
agreement, and again looking at paragraph two point oh
one, it states:
Notwithstanding any provisions to the
contrary in the software agreement, AT and T grants to
licensee personal nontransferrable and nonexclusive
rights
And then under subparagraph A it states:
To make copies of sublicensed products
and to furnish either directly or through distributors
such copies of sublicensed products to customers anywhere
in the world subject to U. S. government export
restrictions for use on customer CPU's save for each such

customer's internal business purposes provided that the entity furnishing the sublicensed products obtains agreement as specified in section two point oh two from such a customer before or at the time of furnishing each copy.

That provision -- is it your understanding that that provision permits the licensee to distribute copies of the sublicensed products to customers anywhere other than in countries subject to U. S. government export restrictions?

- A. No, I don't -- I don't interpret it that way.
- Q. Can you explain?
- A. Well, it refers back to the software agreement, and in the software agreement, I believe it specified countries that -- that were allowed to -- we were allowed to have products go into, so . . .
 - Q. Allowed under the Export Administration laws?
- A. I'd have to go back and look at that language. All I'm saying is I don't think this is an inclusive paragraph right here. I mean, I think there's other things that says notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the software agreement, so I'm -- I think there are things that are in the basic software agreement that also control this.
 - Q. That control sublicensing of object software?

A. Well, no; I'm just saying I think it would
control I'd I'd have to go back. I I'm not
clear to the countries that are specified in the software
agreement. I mean, I'd have to go back and read that and
see how that ties into this, but there are restrictions
about the distribution of the source source code to
certain countries, and I'm not sure how that implies, how
it's how it's related to this. I mean it

- Q. Well, then. . .
- A. It's been too long ago. I -- I just -- I would have to go back and look at it and see.
- Q. So you're not sure how that applies to the object distributions?
 - A. Today I'm not.

MR. KENNEDY: Counsel, do you know whether this is an agreement for Unix System software or for some other product?

- Q. (To Mr. Kennedy:) I believe it is, but it looks like you need to refer to the agreements number soft zero zero zero six four.
 - A. Well, with . . .

MR. KENNEDY: David, I'm sorry; there's no question again.

Q. Mr. Frasure, do you know whether this is an agreement that refers to the Unix software?

A. No, I -- my comment I was going to make is you've got to look at the software agreement because it references the products and the fees paid for -- to be paid.

This unto itself I don't think will tell you.

- Q. Okay. But if you looked at the approval slip, the second page of the exhibit, it says covering software products covered by agreement number soft zero zero zero six four; does that indicate that the products covered by this agreement are the same as those covered by agreement number soft zero zero zero six four?
 - A. I would think not.
 - Q. You would think no?
 - A. I -- I don't think it does.

The reason I say that is you could -- you could license source code for twenty different products, but you only may sublicense one. So there's language in here that says if you paid the appropriate sublicensing fees and so on, which I read earlier today, and you've notified AT and T and all the -- the appropriate things, then you can sublicense, so there's many many companies that -- that license source code that do not sublicense all the products. . .

Q. Well, how would you -- how would you determine which particular products this agreement was covering for

subl	icen	sing?
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- A. I'd look at the software agreement.
- Q. Right, and isn't that the agreement number soft zero zero six four?
 - A. Uh-huh. Yeah.
- Q. So looking at that agreement, you could determine what products were being sublicensed -- sublicensed and rights were being granted for? Is that correct?
- A. I don't know. I mean, I'd have to look at it and see. I don't know how to answer your question.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. There's got to be verification that the appropriate sublicensing fees had been paid with -- for the -- that gave you the right to sublicense the product and so on, so I mean, I don't recall in detail what everything was on those agreements. I'm not sure if it did say that you paid the sublicensing fee or not.
- Q. Okay. The next exhibit, D-42, is a letter to Ms. Mary McDonald dated November 28, 1984.

Is that your signature on the letter?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And did you . . .

(Brief Pause.)

Okay, if you look at page two of this . . .

· 11	and the
1	Well, before I before we go on, why don't
2	you identify what agreement is attached to the letter in
3	Exhibit D-42 if you can.
4	A. Well, it says that it's for thirty Unix
5	Thirty-two V Time Sharing System, Version one.
6	Q. Now looking at the re line on the letter, it
7	says:
8	re: License agreement between American
9	Telephone and Telegraph Company and The Regents of The
10	University of California for the Fourth Berkeley Software
11	Distribution.
12	If you look at the agreement that's attached,
13	is that the agreement for the fourth a proposed
14	agreement for the fourth Berkeley software distribution?
15	A. It appears that it is.
16	MR. KENNEDY: Could we establish whether
17	this is Mr. Frasure's signature and if he has any
18	recollection
19	MS. FITHIAN: I thought I just asked him
20)
21	MR. KENNEDY: Have you done that? I'm sorry.
22	And did you establish whether he recalls this instance at
23	
24	
25	Q. Do you recall writing this letter?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And were you involved in the preparation of
3	the agreement that's attached to the letter?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Do you know who was involved in preparing the
6	agreement?
7	A. I believe the attorney that was involved in
8	this was Geoff Green, which I had mentioned earlier, and
9	T believe Otis Wilson was involved in this.
10	Trying to establish a a time frame in
11	in my mind about this, but I I can't.
12	Q. Okay. Let me just mark the next in order
13	keep keep that one; don't give that one back yet.
14	Okay, document 43 is a document that was
15	produced in this action by The University of California
16	appears to be a letter to Mr. Frasure irom
17	Mary McDonald.
18	Do you recall receiving this letter?
19	A. Yes, uh-huh.
2	Q. Okay. And looking at page two of the letter
2	in item number four, it states:
2	Paragraph seven, sublicensing. I need
	to discuss with you the proposed provision that object
	code sublicenses may be in the form of a notice as I am
:	not certain what this means.
	II

2	McDonald on that point?
3	A. Let me just read paragraph seven, please.
4	(Brief Pause.)
5	Would you repeat your question?
6	Q. Yeah. The question is looking at the letter
7	marked Exhibit D-43 where it talks about paragraph seven,
8	the statement:
9	I need to discuss with you the proposed
ro	provision that object code sublicenses may be in the form
11	of a notice as I am not certain what this means.
12	Do you recall having any discussions with Ms.
13	McDonald on that subject?
14	A. No, not specifically. I I'm trying to
15	recall.
16	<pre>I I really don't recall if I talked with</pre>
17	Mary about the notice or not. I do not know.
18	Q. Okay. Now, looking at Exhibit D-42, the
19	agreement that was attached to your letter to Ms.
20	McDonald, in paragraph seven it states:
21	Such object sublicenses may
22	be in the form of a notice.
23	Do you know or do you have an understanding
24	as to what was meant by that provision?
25.	A. To the best that I recall, that was what we

Do you recall any discussion with Mary

1	called a a shrink wrap agreement where the Indian
2	put on the product and it was covered in shrink wrap and
3	the laws said that if someone obtained that package and
4	opened the shrink wrap, then they abided by the areement,
5	and to the best of my recollection, that's what we
6	Q. And did AT and T permit sublicensees to
7	distribute the object version via using the shrink
8	wrap license as you defined it?
9	MR. KENNEDY: The object version of what?
10	MS. FITHIAN: Of Unix operating code.
11	MR. KENNEDY: This this is not an
12	agreement dealing with Unix, I take it.
13	MS. FITHIAN: Well, no.
14	Now I'm clarifying
15	VE KENNEDY: As long as we understand
16	MS. FITHIAN: Sure.
17	MR. KENNEDY: that it's an agreement
18	dealing with codes derived from Unix
19	MS. FITHIAN: Fine.
20	but admittedly so.
2:	we promutan: Let's talk
2	MR. KENNEDY: Well, yeah; I mean
2	MS. FITHIAN: Let's just talk about
	MR. KENNEDY: What's been referenced is not
	an agreement, either, it's a proposed draft, not but

- you're not dealt with the signed agreement.

MS. FITHIAN: Right.

MR. KENNEDY: I just want you to understand, Mr. Frasure, we're shifting gears now, and now we're not talking about Berkeley four dot two BSD Software but again about Unix software.

- A. I can only go back to the document that I requested to read . . .
 - Q. Uh-huh.

A. . . . a little bit ago and -- and -- and on page 5563 of your Exhibit 41, paragraph 202, I believe that it says the United States and other jurisdictions were enforceable copyright covering the computer programs of the sublicensed product, whatever that product is. The agreement specified in 201 may be a written agreement signed by the customer or a written agreement on the package containing the sublicensed product that is fully visible to the customer.

Says in all other jurisdictions such agreement must be a written agreement signed by the customer. So I believe you asked did we make a shrink wrap agreement availaable as a feature or . . .

- Q. Uh-huh.
- A. Yes. That's correct; yes.
- Q. Okay. I'll show you Exhibit D-44, a letter

that was produced by The University of California in this action, to Ms. Mary McDonald from Mr. Frasure.

Do you recall -- well, first of all, is that your signature on the letter?

A. Yes.

- Q. Do you recall sending Ms. McDonald this particular letter?
 - A. Yes, I remember. Uh-huh.
- Q. Okay. And looking at the second paragraph, it talks about a revised paragraph seven, and it talks about that revised paragraph being unacceptable because of the limitation on AT and T's sublicensing rights.

Do you recall what issue was being addressed in that paragraph?

- A. I'd need to see the letters.
- Q. Okay. I don't have a copy of the September 24 and 25 letter, but looking at Exhibit D-43, item number 4-B...
 - A. What one are we looking at again?
- Q. Looking at Exhibit D-43, this is the letter to you from Ms. McDonald . . .
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. . . . dated January 17, 1985. She's proposing in item 4-B that certain words be added. If you'll read that . . .

1	A. Uh-huh.
2	Q provision, the words that she wants
3	added are:
4	Provided that AT and T sublicense with
5	sublicensees and their sublicense with others contain the
6	covenants and restrictions of paragraphs eight, nine and
7	ten of this agreement.
8	MS. SHAPREAU: I'd like to object that
9	there's a lack of foundation here, and I think that
10	MS. FITHIAN: Well, I'm
11	MS. SHAPREAU: there's a lack of
12	foundation. But we may be able to eliminate at the
13	break
14	MS. FITHIAN: Are you finished with all the
15	letters?
16	MS. SHAPREAU: I have one of them, and I
17	believe it's been produced, but I'm not certain about
18	that.
19	A. To me there's there's eleven months between
20	these letters. I don't know what's I can't in any way
21	relate this letter to
22	Q. You don't
23	Okay. And you don't, looking at this letter
24	recall what restrictions were being proposed?

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A. No.

MS. FITHIAN: Okay. Okay, why don't we go ahead and break for lunch? **** LUNCHEON RECESS **** DIRECT EXAMINATION of MR. FRASURE by MS. FITHIAN (continued):

- Q. Mr. Frasure. . .
- In reviewing these documents at the beginning . . .
 - Q. Are these documents . . .

MR. KENNEDY: I'm sorry; are you taking this down?

(Court Reporter responded in affirmative.) MR. KENNEDY: Oh, okay. Go ahead.

Somewhere near the beginning of the Deposition, I had made a statement that we had a meeting at The University of California in late '85 about a product that I thought was -- we had heard was going to be released in -- in early '86; and after reviewing these documents, I think I'm a year off. I believe the meeting was probably in late '84 or about in '85 early, simply because I see at this time that -- that Mary McDonald and I were freely corresponding with each other, and prior to this, she didn't know who I was.

As I had indicated, I had to send her a

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1	letter to say who I was and
2	Q. Uh-huh.
3	A my boss had to send a letter, and after
4	that meeting, we pretty much the correspondence
5	between Mary and AT and T was was through me. So I
6	believe I was a year off in my
7	Q. So late '84 is the meeting you
8	A. Yeah.
9	Q talked about this morning?
10	A. Yes. Yeah, rather than 1985, so I was just
11	year off in my timing. It's been a it's been a
12	Q. It's a long time.
13	A long time. Yeah.
14	MS. SHAPREAU: Okay, so are we ready to
15	plunge ahead?
16	WITNESS MR. FRASURE: Sure.
17	MS. FITHIAN: I'm going to turn it over to
18	Carla now, and
19	WITNESS MR. FRASURE: Okay.
20	MS. FITHIAN: then I may have some
21	follow-ups.
22	*****
23	EXAMINATION of MR. FRASURE by MS. CARLA SHAPREAU:
24	Q. Okay. As I mentioned to you before the

Deposition started, my name is Carla Shapreau, and I

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represent The University of California.

And I just want to state for the record that the University has not answered yet in this case, and it has raised some objections regarding jurisdiction.

However, we're appearing here today for the convenience of all the parties in the cause so that we can proceed with discovery, and by doing that we're not waiving any objection to jurisdiction.

Okay, Mr. Frasure, the document that's been just marked as Exhibit 45 is a document dated April 1985. And on the face sheet it says AT and T, and there's a dollars sign and then the word "echo" in small case letters, and it's identified by Bates numbers P-10702 through 10713.

And I want to direct your attention just specifically to one page, okay, which is page Bates number 10708.

Okay, and could you just take a minute -- I'm just concerned with the right-hand column of this page.

Take a -- the time you need to review that.

- A. The entire right-hand column?
- Q. Actually, yes.
- A. (Complied.)
- Q. At the first paragraph references your name, and I wanted to ask you, do you first of all recall being

involved in any way with providing any information for this publication which has been marked as Exhibit No. 45?

- A. Yes. Uh-huh.
- Q. Okay. And did your involvement -- well, why don't you tell me what your involvement was with this specific issue to the best of your recollection.
 - A. With this specific issue?
 - O. Uh-huh. Yes.
 - A. I -- I couldn't tell you.
- Q. Did you have ongoing involvement with providing information for this publication. . .
- A. This publication was put out by Otis Wilson's organization, and there was another gentleman whose name I'd mentioned earlier, Dave Sandell, who had responsibility at that time. He was at my level; he was an assistant manager also. He had responsible for technical customer interface, he had responsibility for the public relations people and so on, and the public relations people at this date were reporting to Dave Sandell, and he -- his people basically collected this information and -- and we put this letter out. It was just trying to be a vehicle, constant communications with our -- with our licensees.

I can't say that I had any direct input to this -- this particular issue. It was a -- I -- I see

that the column you directed my attention to was a -was a result of some seminars that we held throughout the
United States with our licensees providing them with
information.

number of these documents called Dollar Echo and -- on a -- on a periodic basis, so I really can't tell you how much of a direct involvement in this particular issue that I had.

- Q. Okay. So did you -- did you -- do you recall seeing this specific issue when it came out?
 - A. I think so. Yes, uh-huh.
- Q. Okay. And the first paragraph states that the business and technical seminars held March 3rd through 4th, and again this document is dated April 1985 . . .
 - A. Yes.
- Q. . . . and March 6th and 7th, Dave Frasure, Sales Manager, Software Sales and Licensing, described several modifications that will be made to AT and T's software contracts.

Do you recall -- does that accurately reflect the general substance of . . .

- A. Yes.
- Q. Let me finish my question or the transcript will be broken.

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Okay. This accurately reflects the general substance of the modifications that AT and T was going to be making to its software contracts.

- A. Well, each one of these is just a one-sentence synopsis, so . . .
 - Q. Right. Okay.
- A. . . . you know, the language change wound up to be significant.
 - Q. Specific.
- A. Yeah. But this was -- this was a highlight of items, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, the second paragraph states these changes are in response to direct feedback from AT and T AT and T's licensees and are intended to make the contracts more responsive to the needs of the licensees. And then there's a summary of a list of highlights.

Do you have a specific recollection -- well, let me -- let me strike that and go to the very last highlight on this page in the right-hand column which is entitled Clarification of Ownership of Derived Works, and the language of the highlight reads:

. . . Language changes will be made to clarify ownership of modifications or derivative works prepared by a licensee.

Could you describe for me what was meant by

this?

- A. You mean the clarification?
- Q. Yes.
- A. Well, as I recall, and I -- and I think that as we looked at some of the agreements this morning there was a definition of a licensed product and it -- and it mentioned modifications and so on to it. And there was always a question -- I won't say always -- there was in -- in a large number of cases there was always a question as to who the owner of those modifications were, and similar to the letter that we saw this morning, there was a clarification made. And one thing that -- that we did is that if we found that we were continually doing the same thing over and over with a number of licensees, then that was a flag to us that the agreement should probably be changed to provide this clarification, so that's -- that's what was meant by that.

Similar to the contractor provision up top,
there was a number of licensees who always wanted to have
-- take under contract with them, a company to perform
work on their behalf, and it seemed like with most of the
software agreements we were having to generate another
agreement called Contractors' Provisions, so we just
decided that we would give everyone that opportunity or
that thing directly in the contract.

Q. Okay. And do you recall specifically the
types of questions licensees were asking regarding
modification modifications or derivative works and the
ownership thereof?

- A. Well, I think the question was basically who who owns that -- that code. Again, you get into -- we
 would get into a -- a number of hypothetical cases when
 negotiating a contract. And if, you know, someone
 decided to revoke their license or suspend it, they would
 only to have to provide back to us the software product
 that we gave them or destroy that, but they were still
 bound by the -- by the agreement to preserve any
 knowledge of the product or -- or what they had gained
 from it. So all we were trying to do is to clarify that
 there was -- they owned the -- the modifications, any -any derivative or enhancements that they made to the
 product, but it was also going to be treated as part of
 the product.
- Q. Okay. By they, you mean the licensee owned . . .
 - A. The licensee, yes.
- Q. . . modifications and enhancements of the product?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - O. Of the licensed software?

- A. Of the licensed software. Then it, you know, it was just a clarification as regarding ownership and ownership only.
- Q. Now your specific role in the modifications and clarifications to the licenses, and at this time I believe it was System Five, this time meaning in the mid-1985 time frame, could you just describe specifically what your role was with educational and commercial licenses and the clarification and modification of those licenses for System Five?
- A. What my role was really to work with our internal attorneys, and again, in most of these cases it was Geoff Green who made the revisions to the contract. And we would convey to Geoff what -- what we would like to see in the contract, and then he would come up with a draft of words, and then we would massage it and modify it.

There were a number of occasions that we would ask a licensee to review that language to see if they felt like it covered what -- what they were after so there wouldn't -- the changed language would not spur any further changes of clarification. And so my role was really in the -- in defining what we were -- what we were attempting to do and -- and some of the restrictions or -- or the restrictions or whatever that would apply to

that.

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- Q. Okay. And so the modifications and clarifications that were made in the mid-1985's to the System Five license agreement Unix your role involved reviewing that language . . .
 - A. Yes.
- Q. . . . and the modifications there, so you were familiar with those modifications and clarifications?
- A. Yeah; I don't recall the words of what they were today, but I mean, I was involved in them.
 - Q. I understand. . .

MR. KENNEDY: Before we go into another document, I see this document has been designated by USL as financial confidential. I believe that's a mistake. Perhaps you could clarify and ask Mr. Frasure on the record whether he had an understanding about the availability of this document.

Q. (To Mr. Kennedy:) Do you -- to whom it was available?

MR. KENNEDY: Yeah, was . . .

Q. I think it -- it was available -- I think he actually mentioned that this was provided to AT and T licensees.

Is that right?

A. Yes, I think -- there used to be a statement

up front.

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MR. KENNEDY: May I simply ask him whether -Mr. Prasure, was distribution of the dollar
sign echo publication limited to licensees, to your
knowledge?

A. I don't know. I . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. We'll -- we'll -- I don't want to delay any longer. We'll look into it, but . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: . . . I was surprised to see the financial confidential designation; I thought that we had not designated these as confidential.

MS. SHAPREAU: In any way?

MR. KENNEDY: That's right, but at the time being, we should continue to treat them as financial confidential until we have a chance to get clarification.

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. Mr. Frasure, just for -- since I would like to go on -- I'm sorry -- so we can go on as quickly as possible, I'm going to just direct your attention to the one page . . .

A. Okay.

 ${\tt Q.}$. . . I have a very brief question about, but for the record, this is an August 1985 AT and T Dollar

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Echo document similar to the prior exhibit, Bates stamps P-10714 through P-10725, and I wanted to direct your attention to page five of the document, which is Bates stamps 102 -- excuse me -- 10720, and specifically to the left-hand column under the heading Changes to the Software Agreement, the third paragraph down.

That's the only paragraph I have a question about, so why don't you take the time you need to review that?

- A. Are you talking about where it says section two point zero one?
 - Q. Yes, section two point zero one.
 - A. (Complied.)

 Uh-huh.
 - Q. Okay, have you had a chance to read that?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Okay, and I just would like to ask you do you recall reading this particular edition of Echo in August of 1985?
 - A. I think so; yeah.
- Q. Okay. Could you give me some idea what is meant by this paragraph that starts with section two dot zero one?
- A. I'd have to look at the -- the software agreement to see what that sentence was.

Do we have a copy of it?

Q. Okay, I think we have a copy of it.

Okay, this -- there's a document that's been marked in a prior Deposition as Defendant's Exhibit 25, and I want to direct your attention to this page and thereafter, and that document. . . educational boilerplate. It's soft zero zero eight nine.

A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Do you know whether that is the document based on the date -- what is the date on that document?
- A. The -- indicates a date of 07/01/83, it looks like. I can't really tell if that's a three or a five.
 - Q. What is the date that it was signed?
 - A. Eighty-five.
 - Q. Eighty-five; okay.
- A. But I was looking at the -- the revision up here in the -- in the form. It's AT and T Information Systems, so that's -- says 05/01/84 dash 07/01/85 . . .
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. . . . which I guess that's in '85.
- Q. Do you know whether or not -- looking at the second page of that agreement that's been previously marked Exhibit 25 to paragraph two dot zero one, do you know whether or not that's the paragraph that's referred to in the Exhibit 46 that commences with section two dot

zero one?

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- A. It appears to be; yes.
- Q. Okay. Could you give me some idea of what this sentence means in the AT and T Dollar Echo document marked as Exhibit 46?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. If you -- if you have an understanding as to what the echo document was referring to when it was published in August of 1985.
- A. Well, it appears that it's talking, the way I read this, about this last sentence in -- in two oh one little A.

MR. KENNEDY: Could you simply read that sentence into the record?

A. Sure. It says:

- . . . AT and T IS claims no ownership interest in any portion of such a modification or derivative work that is not part of the software product.
- Q. Okay, and then the -- the phrase in -- and you're reading from the contract, right?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. . . . marked as educational boilerplate. Then the -- the -- the sentence in the echo document marked as Exhibit No. 46 states:
 - . . . The last sentence was added to assure

licensees that AT and T will claim no ownership in the software that they developed, only the portion of the software developed by AT and T.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Period. Does this -- is this sentence related to the earlier paragraph we read in the prior Dollar Echo publication?
- A. Yes, I believe this is the -- the next version of the -- the language had -- I believe it had been developed by the -- this publication, and the supervisor responsible for the contracts had went through and given a paragraph by paragraph itemization of the -- of the changes.
- Q. So this is just a further discussion of the same issue . . .
 - A. Yes.
- Q. . . . that we earlier talked about in Exhibit No. 46?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you get -- do you know whether AT and T got feedback from licensees during the interim between these two publications on this specific issue of modification and enhancement?
 - A. Feedback in terms of what?
 - Q. Questions . . .

- A. Well, as I said earlier, we always received questions. I say always, I've got to be careful as to how I use that word. A number of occasions we received questions regarding ownership, and that -- again, that's why we put this clarification in there, trying to reduce the number of side letters to licensing agreements that would clarify the ownership issue.
- Q. Is there a reason why this came up twice in the span of from April to August in these different issues?
- A. Well, what happened was we conducted the -the seminars in March, and so the April issue is just no
 more than telling all the things that were talked about
 at the seminars.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. I made presentations regarding the contracts and language at -- at those seminars, and so the April issue was just no more than stating the fact that this is what happened. And then the next issue, which was dated August, was just -- the language had been developed at that time, to my recollection had been provided as a specimen agreement to a number of licensees for their comments to see if there was, as I indicated before, that we wouldn't raise further clarifications to be required, and we proceeded with revising the contract.

	Q.	Okay.	And i	it :	looks	like	this -	th	nere was	a
new	contra	ct bein	g put	in	to	into	place	for	System	Five
Unix	opera	ting sy	stem;	is	that	corre	ect?			

- A. Well, it was a -- well, the new contract was as is highlighted here in the changes that were -- that were made to it, yes.
- Q. Okay, and those were embodied in what's previously been marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 25, specifically the document entitled AT and T Information Systems Educational Software Agreement, that's E soft dash zero zero zero eight nine?

MR. KENNEDY: Are you asking him whether all of the changes that are referenced in Exhibit 46 were embodied, or just the one change that we've been discussing in section two point oh one?

- Q. Just the one change we've been discussing.
- A. To my knowledge, and I'd really have to go back and look, but to the best of my knowledge, that for the one segment that we've been talking about was incorporated in all the different software agreements, be it educational or administrative or commercial.
- Q. Okay. And then -- and that's what has been marked as a Defendant's Exhibit. . .
 - A. It appears that's what it is, yes.
 - Q. Okay. Okay, Mr. Frasure, I wanted to ask you

a series of questions just to get a little -- little background.

I know it's been a long time, but I wanted to go back to the meeting at Berkeley and I'm hoping that some of the documents I have will help kind of put some of the pieces together for all of us.

A. Okay.

Q. Actually, before -- before I do that, I want to ask you one additional question, and I want you to hold on to the educational boilerplate, maybe that will help you, but these -- these words come up in all the agreements but this one that you referred to, the educational boilerplate, which is part of exhibit -- Defendant's Exhibit No. 25.

During the time that you were employed at AT and T from the '83-'84 time period through 1987, what was your understanding of what encompassed a result of -- strike that -- a modification of the licensed software?

- A. Well, could be -- a modification could be changing a line of code, it could be adding a line or lines, or it could be deleting lines of code.
- Q. Now, could that be distinguished from enhancing? Did enhancement mean something different to you during that time frame?
 - A. From a view that I took of it, no; enhancement

and modification were the same thing. Enhancement was a term that was used to satisfy customers, I guess, in the fact that they felt like they made improvements in the product, but really modifications were the -- were the key things.

- Q. Okay. So someone added -- you mentioned adding a line of code. If they added a completely original line of code that they developed themselves to the existing source code, you considered that an enhancement of the . . .
 - A. Considered it a modification.
 - Q. . . . software?

or an enhancement?

- A. I -- I said I would not consider it an -- I would consider it as a modification.
- Q. Okay. Okay. I just want to understand since we're using these terms what the difference is. . .
- A. I -- I think the term enhancement -- the only term that has a meaning to me is modification.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Enhancement is a -- something that you perceive to be an enhancement or an improvement, and it's -- I think that's left up to the -- the originator or the user. Modification is the -- the thing, I believe, that we're after.

Q. So if we see enhancement in a license agreement or a letter, what was your understanding that AT and T meant during the time that you were employed by AT and T by the use of the word enhancement?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

Q. Well, please . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Well, here's my problem. We've seen it in many different agreements, many different contexts, and I don't think that -- I think it creates a very significant potential for confusion on the record to ask for a single definition of what that word meant in various contexts.

- Q. Did the definition of the word enhancement in various contracts and side letters -- is it your understanding that the meaning of that word changed from letter to letter or license to license?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. And I just want to understand, based on your personal experience working for AT and T, what either you or others at AT and T understood enhancement to mean and how that varied from modification, if you know.
- A. I can only speak from my, I guess, understanding, or at least interpretation of it, the way I always . . .

	Enhancement was a was a term that was
that was	that was relative. Modification was the
was the key	word. Enhancement perhaps could be another
word for mo	dification, but I

- Q. It could be different as well, under certain circumstances?
- A. Yeah, and enhancement is -- I think that's something that's -- that's completely in the -- in the eye of the beholder or the originator. I don't, you know, it's -- it's like modifying a car and the kid says I enhanced it; it goes from zero to a hundred in three seconds, and his dad says, well, you ruined it, you know.

I mean, it's something that's just relative to the person involved. I think modification is the -- is the key.

- Q. Okay. Do you have a recollection in your communications both in writing and oral with The University of California whether you ever communicated with them as to what the meaning of a modification was?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. And is it anything other than what you've just testified to?
 - A. I don't believe it was; I believe it was . .
 - Q. And -- I'm sorry.
 - A. I believe it was in accordance with what --

what I was just telling you.

- Q. Anything additional? Is there anything else that you included in modification other than what you've already testified to that you communicated to The University of California in any way?
- A. Well, one thing that I can go back to, I guess, and -- and, you know, we're -- we're talking about a meeting that lasted a number of hours out there -- all afternoon. So it's hard to recall all the specific things that were said.

The only thing I do know is that we went through a number of hypothetical cases or examples of ownership, and if something was developed completely independent of the product without the benefit of the licensed software, it seemed that the ownership issues may be -- may be very clear in that case. But if there's -- if the product was used or the people developing the -- the new product, you know, you can lock them up in a room, but again, they have been exposed to Unix operating systems for a number of years.

We -- I guess it starts to get fuzzy as to where the ownership is.

- Q. Okay.
- A. You start to use methods and concepts that are -- they have -- you have learned to use or been trained

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to use or whatever, then we -- we felt like there was a - an interest in that product.

Q. Okay. So going back to the issue of what was communicated to The University of California regarding what could be encompassed in a modification, is there anything else?

I just want to get the best -- a -- complete understanding of what communication . . .

A. Yeah. To my knowledge the modification . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me. I just want to make clear we're understanding. You mean is there anything else he can remember saying on the topic of modification other than everything he's testified about modification at some point during his testimony today?

MS. SHAPREAU: That's correct.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Go ahead.

- A. I -- I've always felt and I think conveyed to the licensees or whoever we were talking to that a modification was an addition or change to or the deletion from.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall any communications you had or were present at that enhancement was discussed with the University and what that meant?
 - A. (No verbal response.)
 - Q. I'm wondering if anybody distinguished between

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the terms during your meetings or communications with the University.

- A. I don't recall that.
- Q. Okay. And then I would also like to ask you about derivative work, and I'm not asking for a legal conclusion, I'm just asking for your common understanding of that in your dealings with the University and as an employee of AT and T.

Did the definition of a derivative product or work vary in any way from what you've earlier testified is a modification, or is it somehow different?

A. Well, derivative product is a result of the modifications, and we -- I -- I guess I consider the derivative product to be something that you would -- it would be executable or usable in its entire form.

In other words, it's a -- it's a product that will stand on its own, but it's strictly as a result of the modifications that have been made to the -- to the software.

- Q. And then the last word I wanted to ask you about is the result is the word you -- you had used earlier . . .
 - A. Yes.
- Q. . . . and I wanted to make sure I understood what you meant by that. The result of research, what

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would be encompassed in the results to the best of your understanding in the 1983-84 time period through 1987? What did that include?

MR. KENNEDY: As that term appears where? In discussions with people, in documents?

Q. Well, let me ask you this first.

Did a different meaning attach to the word result as we -- as has come up earlier in this Deposition -- did a different meaning attach to the word result in licenses and letters and communications, or was it basically the same understanding with respect to that word?

MR. KENNEDY: Was his understanding basically the same?

- Q. Okay.
- A. Yeah, I -- I think that's the thing to say, that my understanding of the word result was always . . .
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. . . the same.
- Q. And what was -- what was your understanding of the word result?
- A. Well, I interpreted the word result the way it was worded in the contract to be the -- the result of an effort that was really non software-related.

In other words, the outcome was not software-

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related. The computer was used -- the software was used for research purposes and something was discovered as a result of the use of that software, so that was the results of it.

In other words, if you could come to a -- to a conclusion about -- about a -- a bunch of numbers or some research project and you categorize it and you made this discovery and it had nothing to do with -- with the software product itself, it was the -- the software was just processing the data -- the information.

- Q. Was it your understanding that it could have included software? That the result could have included software?
- A. I again had a -- well, let me just answer the question. No. I -- I have a mindset -- the -- a modification is a modification and that involves three things, and you can add one line of code or a thousand lines of code or ten thousand . . .
 - Q. You've already told us about that.
 - A. Yeah.

MR. KENNEDY: Well, yeah, I think you . . .

As long as the records that it's -- he talked about more than just adding code; he talked about other things and I think . . .

Q. Right, and . . .

- A. Changing.
- Q. . . changing, right.

 MR. KENNEDY: Okay. All right. Very well.
- Q. I'm not -- I'm just trying to . . .

 MR. KENNEDY: No, I understood. I

 understood, but I just thought that he wasn't done
 answering.

Go ahead.

- Q. Okay. Now, did you ever communicate your understanding of what the word result meant to anybody at the University?
- A. I don't believe I did, but I believe Otis
 Wilson did in the meeting that we discussed earlier. The
 examples of -- of what results have -- what result was.
 - Q. And you were present at that meeting?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And what do you recall he told the University regarding the meaning of the word result?
- A. Just similar to what I -- I just described, that if the -- if the software was being used to -- for analytical purposes or to -- to accumulate and process data and make decision on it, that type thing, you know, it may be interfaced to some type of monitoring machine, specific device drivers, but the result of the processing when -- when a discovery was made or something like that,

that that result had to be made available to -- to anyone.

- Q. Okay. Other than the meeting that you've earlier testified about that happened in 1984 with the University, do you recall any other meeting that you were present at with the University regarding their license for Unix?
 - A. No, it was the only one.
 - Q. Okay.

Mr. Frasure, I want you to take a look at what's been marked as Exhibit No. 47, and for the record it's dated July 30th, 1984, and it's a letter that appears to bear your signature to Colleen Schwartz from The University of California. I want you to take a minute to look at that.

- A. (Complied.)
- Q. You had earlier mentioned in your testimony that the source exchange program limited licensees to exchanging within hardware families essentially; is that correct?
 - A. For System Five, that's correct.
 - Q. Is that only for System Five?
 - A. To my knowledge it was only for System Five.
- Q. Okay. Just -- why don't you tell me, is this -- do you recognize this as your signature?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And do you recall writing this letter?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Why don't you tell me very briefly what this letter's about?
- A. Well, what we're stating here is that the -the -- the licenses that are required that must be in
 place before Berkeley can make a distribution of the -of the four -- four point one four point two BSD software
 to them, source code to them, and . . .
- Q. So is this -- so that I understand, you're informing the University that for System Five -- excuse me -- for distribution of four point one or four point two BSD . . .
- A. Yes, what -- earlier today -- well, I'll let you ask the question so I don't presume what you're -- you're going to ask me.
- Q. Okay, this -- the first sentence states:

 ... This is to inform you that licensees
 desiring to obtain. .. four point one and slash or four
 point two distribution of the Unix operating system must
 have a source license with AT and T for the DEC -- D-E-C
 -- caps -- family of Unix software; i.e., Unix Thirty-two
 V, System Three, System Five, System Five Release One or
 System Five Release Two.

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- A. Yes.
- Q. To your recollection, is this the first time that you had advised the University that there was a limitation on hardware families for the distribution BSD code?
 - A. No. It was not the first time.
 - Q. Okay. When was the first time, do you recall?
- A. Well, the -- no, I don't -- I don't recall, but the Unix licenses were -- were set up for System Five by family -- what we call family types, either DEC, the AT and T 3-B, the Motorola, Intel, National Semiconductor, as we had discussed earlier today.
- Q. Do you recall whether there was any response on the part of the University to this discussion of a limitation of distribution of BSD code non-DEC licensees?
- A. There was a question whether it could be distributed to them.
- Q. Do you remember whether there was any -- well, strike that.

**** Brief Pause ****

Q. I want to give you all the time you need to look at that. I'm going to be making brief points, so I think if you'll cover it, that would be great, but again, I don't want to rush you in any way.

This letter's dated December 17th, 1984, and

it is from Mr. Towers to your attention, and it pertains to the previous exhibit, I believe.

Do you recall receiving this letter?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Apparently -- well, why don't you describe for me what your understanding of the University's response to your letter of July 30th, 1984 was?
 - A. Would you restate the question?
 - Q. Yeah. I'm sorry.

what -- could you just describe for me your understanding of the University's response that's -- that's evidenced in this Exhibit 48 to the non-DEC family restrictions on distribution of BSD code?

A. Well, I think there was a -- a -- in Mr. Towers' letter, I think there was a misunderstanding of what we -- what we said. The information that had been provided to us was that the Berkeley Software released four point one and four point two were -- were based on the Thirty-two V license, or the Thirty-two V product -- distributed product, and therefore, we weren't putting any -- any type of unilaterally imposed -- well, we weren't changing the Thirty-two V, we were just stating that before anyone can receive a Berkeley distribution, they've got to have one of these licenses.

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As we had talked about earlier today, that the source code exchange provision allowed you to exchange up, if you will, to a higher-level license, but the higher licensee could not go down. So my reaction to the letter was I believe there was a major misunderstanding of what -- what was attempted to be conveyed here.

Q. Okay, and the second paragraph refers to Thirty-two V license agreement executed -- there's two dates here, October 2nd, 1981 and October 27th, 1981.

Do you have any understanding as to -- or do you have any reason to doubt that that's the Thirty-two V license agreement that was at issue in this letter?

- A. Based on the -- on the date stated here, I assume it was the Thirty-two V agreement.
- Q. But you don't have any specific recollection of that here today?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Now, during this time frame when this correspondence was taking place, do you know -- do you have any recollection as to whether AT and T and DEC were planning on or had entered into an agreement whereby DEC would offer to the public a binary version of Unix?
- A. I'm not sure that I understand your question, cause I believe the agreements, you know, sublicensing

agreements, were already in place with DEC.

- Q. With -- between AT and T and DEC?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Do you know whether any -- this time period that we're talking about, the '84-'85 time period, DEC expressed any interest to both AT and T or to Berkeley that they wanted the four BSD version of Unix in order to develop their binary version?
- A. What took place between DEC and the school, I mean I really don't know. DEC . . .
- Q. But I'm interested in whether AT and T had any understanding. There may have been a three-way communication; I don't know. I'm mostly wondering if you have any recollection.
- A. No, the -- the Digital Equipment product that they sublicensed -- I believe they called Ultrix -- was was based on Berkeley's four point one or four point two software, and they were within their contractual right to acquire that software and -- and, you know, make a derivative product that the sublicense. It had nothing to do with us.
 - Q. Who had a -- I'm sorry.

 Who had a contractual right?
 - A. I mean -- DEC did.
 - Q. To do what?

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	A	. To	rece	eive	the	source	code	for	four	dot	one	or
four	dot	two	from	Ber	keley	under	the	sour	ce co	de e	xchar	nge
prov	isio	n.										

- Q. Well, but Berkeley had to agree to what -they had a right to license to whomever they chose?
- A. Yeah, but I'm saying that far as AT and T was concerned . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

Go ahead.

A. . . . they could receive the source code, because they -- they had the appropriate license in place.

I'm not sure if that's what you're asking.

- Q. And they were -- they were -- if -- if

 Berkeley -- let me strike that. I'll just move on to the

 next question.
 - A. I'm left confused, I guess.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. If I said something to confuse you . . .
- Q. No, my understanding is DEC, because they were a licensee of AT and T, could have -- they were eligible to receive any version of Thirty-two V . . .
 - A. That's right.
- Q. . . . but the BSD code, which contained
 Thirty-two V as well as BSD's work, that was something

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that was up to the University to decide who they wanted to license to; is that your understanding from your experience?

MR. KENNEDY: With the proviso that they not license beyond valid Unix source code licensees?

Q. At this time, yes.

MR. KENNEDY: That's the problem I had with your earlier question. You said to whomever they pleased, and I don't think anyone has ever competed with BSD . . .

Q. No, in this time frame when they were licensing BSD code to AT and T licensees.

It was the University's prerogative to decide whether or not that they were going to license a BSD product to DEC or not. Is that your understanding?

- A. Under what agreement?
- Q. Under four point one and four point two, during this time frame, the '84-'85 time frame?
 - A. I'm not sure that I . . .
- Q. Let's move on, because you didn't work for the University. I was just wondering -- you wouldn't know what their prerogative was, but I was wondering whether, you know, what your understanding was if DEC wanted to use the BSD version for their binary product, if they had wanted to use that, they would have had to deal with the

University to get that; isn't that right?

A. That's right; we would not have provided that for them. I guess I just -- I got lost there and still am as to what -- what the questions were about, so . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Is the University contending that with respect to four dot one and four dot two it was free to license that software to some Unix System Thirty-two V licensees but to deny licensees -- deny other Unix licensees the distribution of that software?

MS. SHAPREAU: That's not the issue I'm focusing on. I'm just basically -- I'm trying to understand the background of the non-DEC family restrictions, and that's -- I'm not -- that's not a contention we're raising, but I was just asking the witness his understanding.

witness MR. FRASURE: The -- my under-standing . . .

MR. KENNEDY: There's no -- there's no -- there's no question pending.

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. For everybody's benefit, I'm going through a lot of these documents. I just want to try and get a good picture of these documents relating to these non-DEC family restrictions so I have an understanding, but I'm not understanding what was going on at the time.

I've just handed you, Mr. Frasure, what's been marked as Exhibit No. 49 dated -- the first page is dated September 24th, 1985, and it is a letter from Mary McDonald to Ms. Gertrude Williams of AT and T, and attached to that is a marked-up draft of a license agreement, I believe it's the BSD code.

And did you at any time -- do you believe you've ever seen this letter or this marked-up copy of the BSD license agreement?

- A. Yes, I believe so.
- Q. Were you working with Ms. Williams on the issue of getting the license agreement for four point two BSD finalized?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Do you know who she worked with, who supervised her?
- A. I need to -- let me just scan this for a minute.
- Q. Forgive me. At the very last paragraph, it says -- the last full paragraph, that sentence, the last sentence says enclosed are copies of this letter and the enclosures. . .Geoff Green.
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. Okay. I've just got two brief questions on this, so you don't need to become familiar with

everything unless you want to.

- A. Okay.
- Q. Okay. I wanted to ask you, there is a page with a heading at the top, Rider Seven?
 - A. Uh-huh.

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Q. Which I believe replaces that notice provision that before the break Ms. Fithian was asking about.

It says:

. . . Sublicensing may be implemented using the agreements and procedures acceptable to AT and T for its current release of Unix operating systems, including the use as AT and T deems appropriate of agreements for object code. . . end user accepts by opening the package containing the object code.

Do you recall any communications while you were employed at AT and T from the '83-'84 time period to '87 regarding the enforceability of shrink-wrap licenses?

- A. Do I recall conversations with who, with the University?
- Q. No, with anybody at AT and T regarding the enforceability of those licenses.

MR. KENNEDY: You may answer yes or no.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And without revealing any attorney/client privileged material, could you tell me

the substance of those conversations?

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A. I was I guess in a -- trying to get educated on the subject from the AT and T attorneys and what -- I guess what the current law was and interpretation or -- or whatever the right words are was that when someone opened a shrink-wrap agreement, you know, the way the license was presented and so on. So, you know, we had a number of discussions about that, and I was -- like I say, trying to get educated on the subject.

We provided those -- the licensee -- the sublicensee the ability to use shrink-wrap agreements where they were enforceable.

Q. Was there any discussion that you recall regarding whether or not they were enforceable, they meaning shrinkwrap licenses?

MR. KENNEDY: You may answer yes or no.

- A. No. I don't recall that. I . . .
- Q. Was there an assumption that they were enforceable, in terms of the discussions you -- you were involved in?

MR. KENNEDY: Could we hold on just a second?

MS. SHAPREAU: Sure.

MR. KENNEDY: Had you finished your prior

answer?

A. I just answered no, I didn't . . .

IBM0003058

MR. KENNEDY: Right.

- A. . . . know. I was -- I was told they were enforceable.
 - Q. Okay. Who told you that?
 - A. The attorneys.
- Q. Do you remember having any conversations with anyone at the University regarding the enforceability of shrinkwrap licenses?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Okay. And then I wanted to address your attention to the very last page of this document which is seven -- sub-A on sublicensing. Apparently in the University's marked-up copy they were trying to add I believe this language to the four point two BSD contract, and it's -- why don't you read the subparagraph A and give me your understanding of this if you can as you -- if you can recall as you read it in the -- in the 1985 time period when you got it?
 - A. Uh-huh.

MR. KENNEDY: I'm having real trouble following. Where are we, now?

Q. I'm sorry; the very last page of this exhibit. It's seven little a . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Oh, okay.

Q. Just that first paragraph, and again, I'm

focusing on this non-DEC family distribution issue.

MR. KENNEDY: Could -- could we go off the record for just a minute?

**** BRIEF PAUSE ****

by Ms. Shapreau:

- Q. Mr. Frasure, could you give me your understanding of what the University was proposing in paragraph seven small A on the last page of Exhibit 49?
 - A. Yeah; let me read it.

(Brief Pause.)

They were -- they were trying to restrict AT and T and -- in who -- if we used the -- the four point two BSD enhancements, modifications in our product distribution, then they wanted to -- the University wanted to restrict AT and T as to who that product could be sublicensed to.

- Q. So AT and T initially, as we started this discussion of non-DEC family restrictions, was telling the University that they couldn't distribute beyond the DEC family their BSD code, and they wanted to make the reciprocal restriction to AT and T that if AT and T had the BSD code, you -- AT and T couldn't then distribute to non-DEC families?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. So this is kind of a reciprocal restriction?

A. Uh-huh.

MR. KENNEDY: Well . . .

Q. Mr. Frasure, I've just asked you to look at what's been previously marked as Exhibit 44, which is a document dated November 4th, 1985 from you to Mary McDonald, and it appears to be responding to the prior exhibit. Is that your understanding?

A. Yes.

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MR. KENNEDY: Forty-four responds to forty-nine?

- A. Forty-nine.
- Q. That's . . .

We're clear now.

MR. KENNEDY: Is that right, Mr. Frasure?

A. Yes, that's right.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay.

- Q. Now, directing your attention to the second paragraph where you state that this proposed paragraph seven which you have just talked about in the prior exhibit was unacceptable because it limited AT and T sublicensing rights, what did you mean by that?
 - A. Where are you reading in that?
- Q. I'm sorry. Maybe I could ask it another way.

 Does the first sentence of the second

 paragraph basically confirm what we just discussed, that

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AT and T -- I'm sorry. I'd rather that you tell me.

The second paragraph, the first sentence -
could -- do you recall what you meant by that -- by that
sentence?

MR. KENNEDY: You're referring to the sentence:

- . . . Your revised paragraph seven of the proposed agreement is unacceptable to AT and T because of the limitation on AT and T's sublicensing rights.
 - Q. That's correct.

Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.

- A. I'm not sure what you're asking me. The sentence says what -- what we found was unacceptable to AT and T.
- Q. Okay, and it was unacceptable because it limited AT and T's sublicensing rights?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And how did it limit AT and T's sublicensing rights?
- A. Well, the proposed language, as I recall reading it here a few minutes ago, said that we could not sublicense a product unless -- let's go back and read it.
- ... To only those parties to whom the University may under present or future terms imposed by . . .license releases of four BSD.

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MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Frasure was reading from Exhibit 49.

- A. So I interpreted that to mean that we could not provide the product to -- to anyone other than what the University could provide a product.
- Q. Okay, and then there's a sentence in the middle of the second paragraph that starts with such, says:
- . . . Such a limitation by the University would be inconsistent with AT and T's requirement that the . . . research, including software enhancements and modifications from the educational use of AT and T software be made available without restriction by an educational licensee if they are made available at all.

What is your understanding of what that sentence means, if you recall?

You wrote this letter in 1985; if you recall what you meant at the time, I would be interested in that.

A. Well, the educational agreement, as we talked about earlier, provides for the distributing to the appropriate licensee of -- of any modifications to the -- to the software. If we're talking about a binary product, if AT and T was to receive the four point two BSD source code and incorporate it into a -- a product,

then it would have the right to -- to sublicense that -- that product.

So, in other words, the software agreement that the University entered into said that if they made the code available, that it would -- it would have to be made available to another -- to another appropriate licensee -- appropriately licensed licensee.

- Q. Regardless of the hardware family? Is that the point that you were making?
- A. No. Remember those -- the agreements have evolved in the hardware family evolved with the System Five product, so you know it depends upon what -- what agreement or set of agreements that you're -- that you're looking at.
- Q. Was it your understanding throughout your employment at AT and T that the fruits of research by licensees, particularly educational licensees, including software enhancements and modifications, if they were going to be made available at all they should be made available without restriction to other AT and T licensees?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. If they were appropriately licensed, they should be made available to them, yes, upon request.
 - Q. Now if -- if there was an AT and T licensee

who didn't have a license for DEC family and they wanted to obtain the BSD product, do you know how much they'd have to pay to get a DEC family license from AT and T?

- A. I don't recall. There was -- excuse me.

 There was various schedules that if you were a -- a

 System Five licensee, say for -- for the AT and T 3-B and
 you wanted to obtain a -- the DEC version of that, then
 there was a -- a fee to be paid, but I don't recall what
 that fee is.
- Q. Okay, Mr. Frasure, I just handed you a letter dated February 26th, at least stamped dated February 26th, 1986. It appears to be maybe a side letter agreement that's signed by Mr. Wilson, and it's to the Regents of the University of California.

Why don't you take a minute to -- to look at that?

- A. I remember the letter.
- Q. Oh, you do remember the letter? Okay.

 Why don't you tell me what this letter is about?
- A. Well, it gave the University the -- the right to provide the BSD versions, at -- at that time it was for four one, four two and the potential four three to any System Five licensee, regardless of the -- the family of code.

- Q. Okay. So they -- in the end of this -- this negotiation period, the University was free to distribute its product, which contained Thirty-two V, to any AT and T licensee, regardless of hardware family?
- A. Up through the -- the System Five releases, yes . . .
 - Q. Okay.

- A. . . . that were -- that were specified in I think some of the earlier correspondence the release zero one and two.
- Q. Because you testified earlier that there was a limitation by family, and so I wanted to just -- obviously it's been a long time, and I . . .
 - A. Well . . .
 - Q. . . . wanted to clarify that point.
- about before was the interchange of source code between System Five licensees. In other words, I knew all this had happened. I knew this was where you were going, but between the interchange of -- of the source code between System Five licensees, in other words, if someone had a DEC System Five license and they had made a -- a drive to work out of it, they could not exchange it with a 3-B licensee unless they upgraded their contract to receive that.

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay.

Why don't we take a break?

**** BRIEF RECESS ****

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. Okay, take a look at page 000215, that's the Bates number . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Of Exhibit 34.

Q. . . of Exhibit 34.

Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.

I know that this has been -- this specific provision was discussed earlier today, paragraph one point zero one a . . .

A. Yes.

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Q. . . . and I'd like to ask you a specific question.

If a licensee of AT and T during this time frame of '84-'85 -- this is -- and again for the record this is a System Five license agreement that we're looking at -- if a licensee of AT and T developed software which did not contain any licensed software, and by licensed software, maybe I should ask you . . .

My understanding of licensed software, and I would like your understanding is AT and T's source code, could be its object code, its methods and concepts, documentation pertaining to that. Is there anything else

that you would include in -- what is your understanding of what was included in the licensed software as used in -- in Exhibit . . .

- A. All those things specified in the -- in the agreement. I mean, the agreement makes reference . . .
 - Q. Right.
- A. . . . to the various things, whether be it documentation or whatever, so it's all those items covered by the agreement.
- Q. Okay. And why -- you know, I hate to have more than one document going at a time, but maybe it will help us answer this question.

If you could refer in that same packet to page Bates stamped 000243, which is the letter dated May 15th, 1985 from AT and T to The University of California, the definition of licensed software is discussed.

A. Yeah, I see page 243; I don't know where the rest of the letter is.

**** Brief Pause ****

Q. Focusing now on just the words licensed software as a defined term in the System Five license agreement, the document that has been marked as Exhibit No. 51, which is dated May 15th, or stamped May 15th, 1985 signed by Otis Wilson to the Regents states in the middle of it:

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. . . Licensed software means . . .

And this is a clarification -- the letter states it's a clarification; quote:

. . . Licensed software means all or any portion of computer programs, other information and documentation. . .

Little "I" in parens. . .

Unix System Five, VACS version, and any additional schedule forwarded pursuant to section two point on three of appendix A, or, -- little two -- furnished to licensee by AT and T or any of its associated companies in conjunction with any provision of support services for any Unix System Five.

So just focusing on this clarification, could you give me your understanding in this time frame of 1985 what specifically comprised the licensed software.

MR. KENNEDY: There's another sentence . . .

- Q. Okay, well, let me read that. The next sentence reads:
- . . . Licensee agrees that any modification or derivative work prepared by it that contains any licensed software shall be treated as licensed software hereunder.

Now, I just want to understand what could

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possibly comprise the licensed software. Would that -could you tell me the components of what your
understanding in May '85 would have been included in the
licensed software? If you recall what your understanding
was in 1985.

- A. Licensed software would have been . . .
- Q. Would it have been the source code?
- A. would have been the source code or some portion of it, with modifications made to it by the licensee.
- Q. Where do -- where do you get the understanding that a modification to the source code falls within the definition of licensed software?
- A. It says licensee agrees that any modifications or derivative work prepared by it that contains any licensed software . . .
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. . . . shall be treated . . .
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. . . as licensed software.
- Q. Okay. So we're talking about modifications that contain the licensed software as opposed to a hypothetical where somebody could develop -- a licensee of AT and T could develop a product that did not contain any licensed software.

I'm trying to understand . . .

- A. Okay. I'll -- let me go back to my . .
- Q. Go ahead.

MR. KENNEDY: Go ahead. Please answer it, though.

I'm objecting to form. Go ahead.

- A. I want -- I want to go back to my -- my comments from -- from this morning in that the rest of the agreement needs to be taken into consideration, and that's where I believe the paragraph that I was -- cited this morning, paragraph 408 that has to deal with methods and concepts . . .
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. . . . I believe is a key part of the . . .
- Q. Okay.
- A. . . . agreement. And earlier today on several occasions I've use the -- the example, I think, that if if someone has been exposed to the source code and has used the source code and then goes off on their own and wanted to develop a product that subconsciously or through rote or whatever the words are developed a product that contained the methods and concepts, techniques that we're using, then it's -- I don't know what the right word to use -- understanding, interpretation or what -- that -- that AT and T would

have a -- an interest in that product.

Q. Okay. So if -- just so I understand, so that we can go from step to step, I'm just trying to understand.

So licensed software -- your understanding of licensed software in the 1985 time period in the System Five license agreement could include source code of AT and T's; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And it could include object code of AT and T's as well?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And it could also include documentation of AT and T's; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it also could include methods and concepts of AT and T's included in their System Five product; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, if a -- if a -- a licensee of AT and T developed a product that did not have source code of AT and T's, object code of AT and T's, documentation of AT and T's or methods and concepts of AT and T's, but they had had access to an AT and T license but that their product didn't contain any of the things I've just

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referenced, that product would not contain any quote unquote licensed software; is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

MS. SHAPREAU: What's your objection?

MR. KENNEDY: Well, two things. One, to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion; and secondly, in your laundry list of items, you didn't include modification or derivative work, which are terms in the contract which Mr. Frasure has identified as aspects of licensed software under these agreements.

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. Did you ever . . .

Strike that.

Why don't you look -- a little bit earlier in Exhibit 51, the second paragraph, which states:

. . . Regarding a definition of licensed software in the granting clause, AT and T does not assert any ownership interest in any modification or derivative work made by licensee and does not consider that such definition claims such an interest.

What did AT and T mean by that in 1985?

You earlier had stated that you were familiar with this document.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay.

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MR. KENNEDY: You're asking for his -- his understanding of what AT and T as a company was trying to communicate?

Q. Yes.

This -- what I've just read to you states AT and T does not assert an ownership interest in any modification or derivative work made by licensee. Now, if that . . .

- A. That . . .
- Q. And my understand, and correct me if I'm wrong, is that if a modification or derivative work did not contain licensed software, which you'd earlier described as source code, object code, documentation and methods and concepts . . .
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. . . . then AT and T did not assert any ownership interest in that; isn't that correct?

 MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

You may answer.

- A. Well, I -- I don't think I can answer that -that question with -- with -- with a yes or no. I mean,
 AT and T, when I was with them, never claimed any
 ownership in any . . .
 - Q. I'm sorry, could you start over?

 I didn't hear . . .

- A. When I was with -- with AT and T in the licensing organization, we never claimed -- AT and T never claimed any ownership in a modification to the extent that it didn't include the . . .
 - Q. Licensed software.
- A. . . . the licensed software. So if you added lines of code to the source code product, those lines of code belonged to the licensee, and AT and T never claimed ownership . . .
 - Q. Okay.

- A. . . . of -- of those, but it kept -- I think the agreement says to the extent that it doesn't contain the licensed software, so the intent here was that we did not want -- did not want someone using the methods and concepts within the software or using the source code product to develop another product . . .
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. . . . to provide to someone.
- Q. Okay. So that if an AT and T licensee developed a software that was a modification or derivative work which did not contain source code, object code, documentation or methods and concepts of AT and T's, AT and T did not assert an ownership interest in that product. Is that your understanding -- was that your understanding in May of 1985?

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- A. It has no ownership in that portion of the product.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. But it doesn't mean that it's not part of the licensed software, I don't think. I think there's two -- two things here that we're talking about, licensed software and -- and ownership, which I think are two completely separate subjects.
- Q. So you're suggesting -- why don't you tell me what you . . .
- A. No, I just -- the only reason I said that, I felt like you were drawing a conclusion that -- something that I didn't say.
- Q. So you're suggesting that an AT and T licensee, if they develop a modification or a derivative work that contains no source code, object code, documentation or methods and concepts of AT and T's Unix operating system, that licensee owns the product but there are further restrictions on that -- on that -- the licensee's development?

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

- A. No.
- Q. So they -- they own that?
- A. They own . . .

1	Q. That modification or derivative work under
2	those specific restrictions that we've just discussed?
3	MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.
4	You may answer.
5	Q. Do you think it's unclear? Do you want me to
6	re-ask it?
7	MR. KENNEDY: Well, I I think it's I
8	I think that certain things are unclear and very
9	hypothetical, but I do think that you should because
10	you're talking about
11	MS. SHAPREAU: I'm trying
12	MR. KENNEDY: developing in in the
13	air
14	MS. SHAPREAU: Okay.
15	MR. KENNEDY: without any
16	And then, when Mr. Frasure talks about
17	development
18	MS. SHAPREAU: Okay. I would rather that you
19	not get into a lot of detail here, but or we could go
20	outside and discuss it. Maybe I'll just re-ask this
21	question, okay, if there's a problem.
22	MR. KENNEDY: It's it's your
23	Deposition.
24	MS. SHAPREAU: Okay. I mean, I want the
25	clarification from you, but I don't want you to assist

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the witness in any way with your descriptions.

MR. KENNEDY: I am probably the only lawyer in this litigation who tends to limit his objections to say objection to form. I've read the transcripts of the other Depositions.

MS. SHAPREAU: And I certainly appreciate that.

MR. KENNEDY: I see the continuing . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Well, I certainly have

not . . .

You've never accused me of that. . . MR. KENNEDY: No.

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. Okay. Okay.

Again, focusing on Exhibit 51, which is the May 15th, 1985 letter, the second paragraph states:

. . . Regarding the definition of licensed software in the granting clause, AT and T does not assert any ownership interest in any modification or derivative work made by licensee and does not consider that such definition claims such an interest.

Now, you were involved with this document at the time of its preparation; right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Just so I understand what your

understanding was when you were involved in the preparation of this document, if a licensee of AT and T developed a software -- developed a software product that was a modification or derivative work of the Unix System but contained no literal source code, no literal object code of AT and T's, no documentation of AT and T's and no methods and concepts of AT and T's, that portion of the AT and T licensee's product that didn't contain any of AT and T's proprietary information was owned by that licensee; is that correct?

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

A. Yes.

MS. SHAPREAU: What's your objection?

MR. KENNEDY: Would you like me to clarify,

on the record?

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MS. SHAPREAU: If it's lengthy I'd prefer going out in the hall.

MR. KENNEDY: No, I just simply -- my objection is that it's -- is not consistent . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Well, I'd just like to correct my questions so that. . .

MR. KENNEDY: I think it's -- I think -- I think it's -- it's not consistent with prior testimony and you were -- rather than accepting the words of Mr.

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Frasure, you were attempting to reduce his testimony to a sound bite that will . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay, this is -- this is not a brief objection. If you want to go out into the hall, I'd be more than happy to talk to you about it.

MR. KENNEDY: Please continue; it's your Deposition. I've made my objection to form. I don't think . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: It's the sound bite objection; right?

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. I just want to understand what AT and T meant and you meant by this letter in May 15th of 1985?

MR. KENNEDY: He's testified -- I mean, you can ask him about this till doomsday. He's testified extensively about what it meant.

MS. SHAPREAU: Well, I -- I needed clarification on the earlier testimony. I -- I think that there were additional questions that needed to be asked.

MR. KENNEDY: He's -- I think he's answered your question.

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: Was there an answer?

A. I just want to express something. We've --

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we've -- we've gone around here about this question and - and I -- I feel like there's been perhaps some
 confusion or interchange of words incorrectly regarding
 one completely separate subject to me, which is
 ownership, and the other is licensed software, and the
 two are not interchangeable, so that was the reason that
 I attempted to make a distinction before.

Q. Okay. So let me state my understanding of the paragraph we've been discussing based on what you've just said.

That if a licensee of AT and T developed a product that was a modification or derivative work that did not contain any source code of AT and T's or their object code, documentation, or methods and concepts and that was not licensed software, then that licensee of AT and T had an ownership interest in that modification or enhancement; is that right?

- A. They -- I think the question gets compounded.

 They -- I think the software agreement clearly says that those things are -- belong to the licensee and that AT and T has no ownership in those. I think the -- the -- to me the license agreement is explicit in providing that -- stating that AT and T claims no ownership in that.
- Q. Interest in modifications or derivative works as we've just discussed them?

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A. Yes.

However, I guess I just wanted to point out and I feel this is where we got hung up, was that that's a completely separate subject from the -- from the license -- software license product. So . . .

- Q. I don't understand what you mean.
- A. Well, the fact that you generate a line of code, you own that code, that's yours. It doesn't mean that it's exclusive of the software product. That's all I'm saying.
 - Q. Exclusive of the software product?
- A. It means it's -- you can take that code out.

 I guess that it's -- I'm saying . . .
- Q. So you could -- you could segregate the code that was . . .

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me.

- Q. I'm sorry. Go ahead.
 - MR. KENNEDY: I believe you interrupted him.
- Q. Forgive me.
- A. Now, I just -- ownership, to me is a very clear and distinct subject from the licensed software product. If -- if you generate the code, add code to it then I think, clearly the software agreement and the side letter said that you owned that. That didn't say that it was not part of the -- the software licensed product . . .

Q. So what are you suggesting? You owned it but										
because it was part of the agreement, what does that										
can you tell me the significance of that?										
A. Well, I I'm just saying I want to make a										
distinction. I'm not sure where we are going with this										

A. Well, I -- I'm just saying I want to make a distinction. I'm not sure where we are going with this. It's just that I'm saying that the ownership belongs clearly to the originator of -- of that code, but it -- it could be construed to be part of the software product. I think . . .

- Q. Which software product?
 You're talking about . . .
- A. Under the software agreement.
- Q. You're talking about the licensed software?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I'm not . . .
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. If we could use the same term, that would help me.
 - A. Licensed software.

MR. KENNEDY: Could I now ask Mr. Frasure to leave the room?

MS. SHAPREAU: Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: Because I do want to make a statement on the record.

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay.

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**** (Mr. Frasure exited the room.)

MR. KENNEDY: Just briefly. There are a whole host of reasons why I object to this line of inquiry. One is that it is extremely hypothetical; two is that it's calling for legal conclusions. Three is that you're asking for someone to interpret a document as if he were an expert on contracts. And I'm not at all sure that even had he been designated as an expert, that such testimony would be admissible.

What concerns me most, however, is that the University must or should know how it developed its software. It knows or should know whether its engineers had access to UNIX Thirty-two V source code. Whether they used it, referred to it . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Is this an objection?
MR. KENNEDY: It's . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: I just want to know why we're getting a lecture.

MR. KENNEDY: No. It's because -- it's to try to flush out what's concerning me. I've sat back and let -- let you and Ms. Fithian make your inquiries of Mr. Frasure, virtually uninterrupted, with occasional objections to form; saying nothing more on the record unless I'm invited to clarify it. Now, I'm clarifying it.

It's one thing to ask this witness, here are some facts to assume. A fact -- assume someone went off in a clean room and did X,Y,Z, or assume that people with access to the code did the following and this is what their final product looks like, would you in your own personal understanding regard that as a derivative work. But you're not doing that.

What you're doing is -- we're playing word games here with words in this contract. This contract means whatever a court construes it to mean. If a court regards it as ambiguous then maybe whatever shared understandings the parties communicated to each other may have some admissible relevance. But I think it's inappropriate and I think it's unfair to continually try to take his forthcoming testimony and reduce it to words that you believe give you an advantage in this case, when you're not taking into account all of the various permutations of what he said.

He said earlier that if -- that you were not free under the agreement -- the University was not free under the agreement, to develop software-- . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: I'd like to just -- before we go any further. I'd like to keep track of the time this is going so that we can add it to the time.

MR. KENNEDY: I'll be done -- I'll be done in

thirty seconds.

. . . -- without the benefit of -- with the benefit of Unix.

He's talked about using that software and no attempt has been made to follow that up.

Finally, I want to say one other thing. It shouldn't be a surprise to anyone in this room that not claiming an ownership interest in a portion of code which is developed is a far different cry -- cry from saying that the University has a right to distribute the entire derivative work to non-licensees of USL. And that's what this case is about. This case isn't about ownership interests in lines of code. It's about the distribution of code, which we claim is built upon and derived from AT and USL code to non-licensees of USL.

I think that -- that I'm just personally frustrated at the time that we have been spending on this issue. And the insistence upon asking the same questions again and again and again, to try to persuade this witness to agree to formulations that you find favorable to your case.

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay. I'd like to respond to your comments.

The University certainly believes that these issues are very important. I believe I'm not asking this

witness anything in an expert capacity. He was there and was involved in the preparation of this letter. I'm entitled to ask him what his understanding was at that time. I think the hypothetical that I was asking him was very similar to the things that he was mentioning during his discussions with the University. I think that it's completely proper. I think it's really inappropriate of you to lecture us on the subject. I don't think that you're right. He was there, he knows what was meant; I'm asking about what he meant. And I don't think there's anything improper.

I mean -- you know, I -- I would really appreciate clarification if there's an objection based on anything that I -- that I said, in terms of form that I could correct because I would certainly like to do that. But I'm not asking for his expert testimony. He's a percipient witness -- so. And I don't want to frustrate you. So, what can I say? I'll do everything I can to reduce your level of frustration.

Do you have anything to say Mr. Weitz?

MR. WEITZ: Yes, actually I do. One brief

comment, which is that I believe that in your desire to

get out the next question, Mr. Frasure is starting words

and regularly not getting to quite finish. I think if

you would pause a little longer, his answers -- I think

a lot of his answers are cut off and incomplete as a result of your going to the next question. Sometimes you change your question in the middle and interrupt yourself; that's okay. But sometimes you interrupt him and I think that's a concern.

MS. SHAPREAU: Well, I certainly would -would request that you mention that I wait until he
pauses; I try and do that. I certainly don't think that
I have interrupted. I wish you would tell me . . .

(Both Parties Speaking At Same Time.)

MS. SHAPREAU: Well, it's hard to determine a pause from an end. And you know, we should encourage him that if he has something to say to say it. I think he's — might have gotten that feeling that that's what he should do throughout this deposition, because that's come up earlier. So we can mention that to him when he comes in.

MR. KENNEDY: No. No. We're not going to discuss with Mr. Wilson how -- I'm sorry -- with Mr. Frasure any adjustments in the manner of his testimony, other than -- if that's what you're suggesting.

MS. SHAPREAU: I really don't want to interrupt the man. We certainly have not made any effort . . .

MS. FITHIAN: If he feels he's being -- if he

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feels he's getting interrupted, I think it's inappropriate to say . . .

MR. KENNEDY: No, that's not -- we thought you were suggesting is -- is -- what I thought you were saying is that we were going to suggest to him that he tends to pause a lot.

MS. SHAPREAU: Of course not.

MR. KENNEDY: He's entitled to answer it in whatever way he wants to answer it.

MS. SHAPREAU: I just wouldn't want him to be cut off. I don't think he has been. By and large when that's come up, somebody's said something.

MR. WEITZ: Should I ask Mr. Frasure to return?

MR. KENNEDY: Please do.

**** BRIEF PAUSE ****

EXAMINATION of MR. FRASURE by MS. SHAPREAU, CONTINUED:

Q. Just to wind up, I want to ask you one last question on this point.

If a product developed by a licensee of AT and T, again -- well, why don't I preface this -- start over. Strike that.

I'm referring to Exhibit No. 51, the document that we've been discussing, which clarifies and amends the definition of licensed software.

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If a licensee develops a software product that contains source code, object code, methods and concepts, or documentation of AT and T's, that would not be defined as licensed software; is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. I have to qualify my -- my answer by saying if it was developed independent of the licensed software . . .
- Q. Okay. Let me -- I don't want to interrupt you.
- A. No. I say if it was developed independent of the licensed software and without benefit of it, then to me that's a -- that is the licensee's product. In other words, if they were completely separate and divorced from this and the people who developed that product didn't have the benefit of the knowledge of this product. I mean there are -- there are companies that developed software products all the time without the benefit of this, and introduce them.

I'm cautious in my answer because I think that it needs qualification. If they had the benefit of the licensed software when they did that, then. . .

I still feel like we're talking about -- about two separate things here. One is ownership and one

is what is the licensed product.

- Q. Okay. So focusing on the licensed software, you're suggesting that -- that if an AT and T licensee, by merely having access to the licensed software, even if their -- a product that they developed contains no methods and concepts, documentation, source code or object code of AT and T's, that that product is somehow still licensed software?
- A. I don't think I said that. I think we're going to have to get down to . . .
 - Q. So you . . .
 - A. . . . perhaps an example.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. That if a -- a company -- a licensee had a facility and people in it that never had -- had used the UNIX source code and they set off and they developed a product on their own, then I -- in my opinion, then AT and T has no interest in that product.
- Q. Forgive me. I don't know that I understand your hypothetical completely.

This is -- if an AT and T licensee has a licensed UNIX operating system and they've looked at it and they've worked with it, then they go ahead and develop a product that doesn't have actual source code, object code, documentation, or methods and concepts of AT

and T's, is it my understanding -- do I understand you to be saying that that licensee's product falls under the definition of licensed software?

A. I don't -- I really don't think that I can answer the -- the question clearly. I guess I have my -- it's very difficult to try to answer some of these questions, because I think of the methods and the concepts issue. There's a -- I've used the term at least one time, mental contamination, if you will, of being -- being exposed to a product. You know, I think a clear cut hypothetical case would be that if you have a licensee and they have two physical locations and you've got this group out here that's never seen the UNIX source code and they go off and they develop a product, then I would think clearly that that is that licensee's product and AT and T has no interest in it.

However, if the other location that had access to that source code and there were people working on that new product that had worked with the UNIX software to some extent -- I don't know what that extent is because we're talking in general terms here -- then I would think that there's a chance that AT and T would have an interest in that product.

Q. Okay. So that I understand you. What you're suggesting is that if an AT and T licensee has had access

to the UNIX operating system, such that -- you've used the term mental contamination?

A. Yes.

Q. They've been mentally contaminated, meaning they had some recollection of the UNIX operating system by merely seeing it and working with it -- that AT and T would then have an interest in any product that such a licensee would develop, even if that product contained no actual source code, object code, documentation, or methods and concepts of AT and T's?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form. Mischaracterizes testimony.

You may answer.

Q. I'm asking -- I'm asking the witness if that's a correct understanding of what he had testified to.

MR. KENNEDY: Same objection.

You may answer.

- A. I guess I would answer that question in the fact -- saying that there is a chance that AT and T may have an interest in it. I'm not going to say that -- that they do or they don't, but I'm going to say that there's a chance that they have an interest in -- in that product. Yes.
- Q. Under what circumstances would they have an interest -- would AT and T have an interest in the

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licensee's product because they had had mental access to the AT and T Unix operating system?

A. Well, I think the fact that they -- they had access to it -- I'm really not trying to be -- to be stubborn with you but techniques, methods and concepts are things that -- that we use in every day life that we have been trained -- we have learned by experience to use. I think that for someone to say, well, we're not using AT and T's methods and concepts is -- is a -- it's a statement that -- someone may think that because they subconsciously aren't aware that they were, but they could be, that's why I have to answer the question by saying there's a chance that they -- they do.

I mean you do things for so long and develop styles and techniques, then for someone to say, well, it doesn't contain AT and T's methods and concepts, I -- I think may be hard to say if someone has worked with a product for -- for some number of -- period of time.

Q. Okay. Assuming an objective person were to determine whether or not the product we've been hypothetically discussing, assuming there were no methods and concepts of AT and T's in the licensee's product, do you think AT and T would have an interest in that licensee's product, if they'd had access to the UNIX operating system?

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MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. I don't know.
- Q. My understanding of what you've just stated is the licensee himself may think that it does or doesn't have a methods and concepts of AT and T in the product.

But objectively if it had no methods and concepts -- if the product had no methods and concepts of AT and T's, would AT and T have an interest in that product?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- Q. I'm just trying to understand what -- what -- what . . .
- A. The only -- the only thing that I can go back to is the example I used just a few minutes ago.

If a licensee had two locations and one location had no benefit, no exposure to the source code and they developed a product, then I think the -- the answer is clear that AT and T has no interest in that.

- Q. Okay.
- A. Based on the -- on the software agreement.

 However, if their -- the other location that has had exposure to the software and uses the software and some of those same people that were using that software undertake development of another product, all I'm saying is there is a chance. I can't say yes or no. All I can

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say is there's a chance that . . .

- Q. Okay. So there's a chance . ..
- A. . . . that AT and T has an interest.
- Q. Okay. So this licensee -- this hypothetical licensee of AT and T's, we're talking about a chance that their product if they've had access to AT and T's licensed software, that their product could have methods and concepts of AT and T's but it might not have methods and concepts of AT and T's?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. In the circumstance where an AT and T licensee has had access to the UNIX operating system and there are no methods and concepts of AT and T's in their product in the licensee's product, am I correct in understanding then that AT and T would not have an interest in that licensee's product?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. If it -- if it was that clear, in your example, then I would -- I would say they -- they do not have an interest in it.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. If it was -- if it was that clear. However, my -- in my answers the reason I'm hedging is sometimes I just don't know that it's -- that it is that clear. That's why I'm hesitant to answer with a yes or no.

Q	•	Okay	•	Now,	the	hypotheticals	that	we've	been
discussi	ng								

- A. Yes.
- Q. . . . in the last half hour or so, did you communicate any of those hypotheticals in your meeting with the University in 1984?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You did?
 - A. Sure did. Spent guite a bit of time.
- Q. Was it a similar discussion that we're having today?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. Yes. Very similar.
- Q. Did you ever communicate to the University what AT and T's understanding of methods and concepts was?
- A. I think there were references similar to what I have made here today, of styles and techniques . . .
 - O. You mentioned interface?
- A. Yes. Methods, techniques of accomplishing something within the code, sequencing things in a certain manner. Yes, those were discussed and and presented to them. We went through hypothetical examples exactly like we did here, where a company has two locations and

one has not been mentally contaminated and the other is. I don't think that -- I think the answers given in some of those cloudy cases were similar to what I have said here right now. There's a chance that there is -- we can't say yes or no, but there's a chance.

Q. What was the University's. . .

I just want to mention, if I'm ever interrupting you I want you to tell me because I want you to finish your thoughts. Okay?

A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Okay. Do you recall what the University's response to this discussion was?
- A. Well, I don't know what the University's response was.
- Q. Did they express that to you, that's what I would like to know?
- A. Well, I believe there were -- there were individuals at that meeting that were -- were in and out. I perhaps sterotypically assumed that they were students because of their attire. But, you know, I think there was some objection to some of our discussions.
 - Q. Do you remember what those objections were?
- A. Well, they -- similar to what your questions have been, I think. You know, trying to make a clear cut definition in our answers where you cannot make a clear

cut definition. There -- you know, without looking at a specific example, I -- I think that it's hard -- it's hard to say.

MR. KENNEDY: Could we find out from Mr.

Frasure if he recalls which of the various hypotheticals that were discussed today, were discussed with the University?

Q. Certainly.

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MR. KENNEDY: Which scenarios were discussed?

Q. I hate to have you repeat every hypothetical.

Was there any hypothetical that you discussed today that you did not discuss with the University in 1984?

- A. I -- you know, we went through I think several. One was -- was a stand alone company as I said, that had no -- no exposure. There was development of a product who -- they -- was in conjunction with someone who had ongoing access to the product. There was development of a product who -- someone -- and I'll go back to the term that Otis and I used to use, was mental contamination of the product that set off on their own and developed a product. And that's where I say there's a chance that AT and T had an interest in the product.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. So I -- I think the only one that's clear cut

is the -- is the stand alone, if you're looking for an ownership issue or a licensed product issue.

I might add one thing that we did discuss, also, that was in line with this, was regarding the contractors' provisions. I'm not sure if you're familiar with contractors' provisions with the software agreement. That's where -- I had mentioned earlier today -- a licensee perhaps if they did not have the technical staff or whatever, they would license with another company to develop the product for them. They brought them under the scope of the software agreement. Then when that development effort was done, they severed their relationship. We -- in our examples, we did say that there's a -- if that company now and those people that had access to the UNIX code go off-- . . .

- Q. You mean the contractors?
- A. The contractor, yes.
- . . . -- go off and develop a product that there's a -- there is also a chance that -- that AT and T has an interest in that product.
- Q. But if that product contains no source code, object code, documentation, or methods and concepts of AT and T, then AT and T would not have a property interest in that product; is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

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- A. If it was that clear then I would say there is no interest.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. I'm not sure that it is that clear, that's why we used the example. Again it was a mental contamination, if you will. That company had exposure to -- to the product.
- Q. Do you believe there's ever a circumstance where someone has had access to the UNIX operating system and worked with it on a day to day basis, that they could develop a product that didn't contain -- no -- excuse me -- that they could develop a product that didn't contain the methods and concepts contained in the UNIX operating system?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And then AT and T would not have an interest in that product; right? Is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

MS. SHAPREAU: What's your objection?

MR. KENNEDY: Provided it didn't otherwise violate the agreement.

by Ms. Shapreau:

Q. Okay. Well, I don't -- I've asked this question before. You -- you basically -- so that I understand you -- are suggesting that if somebody has had

access, a licensee or a contractor pursuant to a license agreement has had access on an ongoing basis to the UNIX operating system and they develop a product that doesn't have source code, object code, documentation, or methods and concepts of AT and T's, then that licensee is free to do whatever they want with that product; isn't that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. If it's that -- if it's that clear, that's right.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. It's theirs.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And obviously that's going to be a factual matter. We are talking in the abstract here, but I'm just trying to get your understanding of the terms of these various agreements and the modifications and clarifications.
- A. (Moved head up and down.)
 **** BRIEF PAUSE ****
- Q. I want you to hold onto the System Five Exhibit.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Okay. Mr. Frasure, I've just given you a

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document dated August 15, 1984, signed by Mr. Wilson, to the Regents. It references someone named Mr. R.D. Hoffman.

Who's Mr. Hoffman?

- A. Mr. Bob Hoffman. He worked for me; he was an account executive.
- Q. Did he deal on a regular basis with the University of California?
- A. No. He was a back-up person for Gertrude Williams.
- Q. Okay. I want to ask you a question about this document, but to answer the question you're going to need to look at Exhibit 34, which is the System Five license agreement, paragraph one point zero one A. It's page P zero, zero, zero, two, one, five. That's the page of the license agreement that I think that this letter refers to.

Let me ask you first, are you familiar with this letter?

- A. I have seen the language before. I can't really say that I'm familiar with the letter, but I have seen -- seen the language.
- Q. Okay. In the middle of the page the paragraph states:
 - We agree that the following may be

considered as part of the above referenced agreements. We require that provision, such as in section one point zero one A of the referenced agreement.

- ... The referenced agreement be included in our educational software agreements. Reduced fees are granted based on acceptance of such provisions. 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 -- it must be available to anyone.

Before I ask you a question, I want to direct your attention back to the System Five license under -- it's paragraph one point zero one A, sub -- little -- two little I's.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Which states:

.... Such results, enhancements, and modifications all to the extent that they do not include any portion of licensed software, are made available to anyone, including AT and T and its associated companies without restriction on use, copying, or further distribution.

And then the sentence goes on.

Am I correct in understanding what AT and T meant at the time of this August 15th, 1984 letter, regarding the System Five agreement, was that if a licensee developed their result, enhancement, or modification that did not include any portion of the licensed software, that that product could then be made available to anyone?

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

- A. I -- I guess. I've read the words here.

 Would you mind repeating the question or
 having her read it back?
- Q. Would you read it back?

 (The previous question was read to the witness.)
- A. I guess the term anyone is -- is -- in reading this is my concern. It's referencing the software agreement. I have an interpretation. It's been a number of years since I have seen this language. I guess I have
 - Q. Do you remember what was meant by this?

 MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me.
 - Q. Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. KENNEDY: Were you done, Mr. Frasure?

A. No. Go ahead and ask the question. Or yes.

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. Go ahead and ask the question.

- Q. Maybe I could just focus your answer. I just want to get your recollection of what your understanding of this was in the 1984 time period.
- A. Any one -- as I stated earlier today, the results are one thing to me, which are -- are separate from any software modification.

Enhancements and modifications be made public here and available to anyone.

I have to interpret this as being another licensee, because it's referencing the software agreement.

- Q. Okay. So that I understand you. Your understanding in August of 1984, of the word public and anyone is an AT and T licensee. That's what you're telling me?
- A. I've broken it up into two categories and I find it hard to. I think I read this differently now than perhaps I did back then.
- Q. I want your understanding at the time, in 1984, if you recall that, sitting here today?
 - A. (No verbal response.)
- Q. Is your understanding -- is your recollection that your understanding in August of 1984 was that the words public and anyone as used in this paragraph in

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Exhibit 52 meant AT and T licensees?

MR. KENNEDY: For the reasons he's already testified to?

- Q. I don't know what that means. I think the question is fairly straight forward.
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Did you ever have any communication with the University regarding your understanding of the words public and anyone in Exhibit 52?
 - A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Okay. Can you describe for me your involvement in AT and T's license -- licensing with the University for BSD code? Did you have much involvement in that?
 - A. For the transfer of the code to AT and T?
- Q. For the license that was in place that allowed the transfer of Berkeley code to UNIX?
- A. No. I had -- really had no direct involvement in that. There's -- I believe when the correspondence that we looked at earlier today was addressed to me, but I was not involved in that negotiation.
- Q. Okay. Do you know who was responsible in the time period that you were employed at AT and T in the licensing department for ensuring that the terms of the agreement for BSD code were put into place?

- A. What specific parts of the agreement?
- Q. (Moved head up and down.)
- A. In other words, the agreement as I recall covered things like we would have to provide credit if that was given to us.
 - Q. That's a good example. What about that one?
- A. Okay. Well, there was -- that was outside of my organization. That was the -- that would have been the technical group. That whoever used that -- that code had to provide the acknowledgements in the documentation. I believe the acknowledgements in the code. I think the author's name is in the code. But I had no -- no involvement in that.
- Q. So the technical group was responsible for making sure that appropriate credit was given in AT and T products that contained BSD code pursuant to license with the University?
- A. Well, the -- the name technical organization is kind of a generic thing. But there was those developers that took that source code if there were any modifications put into the -- to the UNIX product. Obviously if they picked up those -- those lines of code and incorporated them and -- and if any of -- additional functions or capabilities were provided as a result of those modifications then they were, as I understood it,

were to acknowledge those people in the documentation, as well if it was -- if that information was presented AT and T.

- Q. How did the people in the technical division of AT and T get that information? Wouldn't they get that from licensing since the licensing had the license agreement?
- A. No. The -- what we're talking about is the product itself, not the licensing. In other words, the licensing agreement was in place. The code and any documentation was transmitted to the technical organization within AT and T.
- Q. Okay. So the technical organization within AT and T got the BSD license?
- A. Well, they were aware of the provisions of the license but they got the code directly from the University.
- Q. Do you know who in the technical division would have been responsible in the time period that you were at AT and T for making sure that the credit provision, for example, in the license agreement for BSD code was fulfilled?
- A. Well, I don't know the individual. I know the manager of the organization. His name was Mike DeFazio,
 D-E-F-A -- I think it was Z-I-O.

- Q. Okay. So he would have been . . .
- A. He was over the organization that had -- I believe he was over the organization that had that responsibility.
- Q. Okay. So to your understanding, your recollection, no one in the licensing department at AT and T during the time you were employed there was responsible for ensuring that the, for example, the term which required proper credit to the University of California for the use of its code. There's nobody in the licensing department that was responsible for ensuring that that requirement was fulfilled; is that correct?
- A. Yeah. We -- our responsibility was that we provided the terms of the agreement to the -- to that organization.
- Q. And what was the name of that organization, specifically?
- A. I don't know. All I know is that -- I recall is generically a technical organization. It was located at -- headquarters at Summit, New Jersey, and it was headed up by Mike Defazio.
- Q. Do you remember any of the names of other people in that division that might have had some responsibility for ensuring that the terms of the

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agreement with Berkeley were fulfilled?

- A. Specifically, no. No. I recall a number of names of individuals, but I can't say that any one of them had part of the responsibility or all of the responsibility. It's my belief that it fell in Mike Defazio's organization, but beyond that I can't -- I can't tell you any individuals.
- Q. Do you know whether any Berkeley Code was ever -- Berkeley code or documentation was ever used in any UNIX product?
 - A. No. I don't know that. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know whether AT and T ever paid the University of California for any of its results, enhancements, or modifications to the UNIX operating system?
 - A. I don't know. I'm hesitating because . . .
- Q. Why don't I -- why don't I clarify it, actually?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Other than the cost of processing and obtaining code from the University of California, do you know whether AT and T ever paid any money to the Regents for its results, enhancements, or modifications to the UNIX operating system, other than the costs of getting that product?

A. I don't know. And the reason that I'm
hesitant is that I have a vague recollection that there
was there was some type of exchange that was going to
occur, but I don't know if that ever occurred. I think
there was a discussion about it, but it's vague. I don't
have any any other than I think there was some
vague I mean there's a vague memory there of something
to take place for some some fee. I don't really know
what it was involved with.

- Q. Okay. So you don't have any specific recollection that AT and T ever paid any money to the University of California for its results, enhancements, or modifications other than their cost of reproduction of product; is that accurate?
- A. Yes. I have nothing concrete that I can recall.
- Q. Do you know why AT and T, during your employment at AT and T, might have wanted any of the code developed by the University of California?
 - A. No.
- Q. Mr. Frasure, I've just handed you document, it's kind of hard to read the date, but it appears to be September, 1985 and it's Bates number P zero, zero, zero, nine, eight, nine, seven. It's to all account executives, subject Kernel Newsletter.

Do you know what a Kernel Newsletter is?

- A. (No verbal response.)
- Q. Well, first let me ask you, is this your signature on this page?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you remember writing this document?
 - A. I think so. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. What's a Kernel Newsletter?
 - A. I'm trying to recall.
 - Q. Okay.

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A. Let me finish reading the letter here.

(Brief Pause.)

I have to assume that it was an internal document that I . . .

- Q. Okay. I don't want you to guess about anything. I just want your recollection of the facts.
- A. I remember writing the letter. It was important to me that we -- we exchange information. That one account executive in working with a customer would to the best of our ability -- if we developed a side letter, would be made aware of the language that was used and for what reason that it was used. So we weren't continually trying to do -- to develop new ground. Specifically what the Kernel Newsletter was I cannot tell you. I only have to make an assumption about it.

Q. So you do you have any specific						
recollection on any Kernel Newsletters on issues of						
modification of any licensing agreements that we've						
discussed today?						

- A. What I have a recollection of is that we -- we did -- say we -- I wanted my account executives to disseminate the information to save the new -- any new side letters that were developed with the licensees so everyone was familiar with the language. I don't -- beyond how we published. What the Kernel Newsletter was, I can't tell you anything beyond that. I mean I had an objective in trying to do this.
- Q. Mr. Frasure, I've just shown you what's been as Exhibit No. 54, which is a document dated January 16th, 1986, written by Mr. Ferrari to your attention.

Do you recall this letter?

- A. Yes, I do.
- O. This letter states:

.... In response to your request, this letter is to inform you that the four point three Berkeley Software Distribution, BSD, is based on UNIX Thirty-two V, as have been all previous BSD releases.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Why was -- what was the request that AT and T made to the University of California referenced in this

letter?

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- A. What was the request?
- Q. Yes.
- A. I specifically can't tell you. I thought
 there was a -- I had made a reference this morning to
 the fact that -- that Berkeley had notified us that the
 four point three was based on Thirty-two V. I thought I
 read something here this morning that said to the extent
 of the next release, or something. I don't recall what I
 read this morning. I think there was reference to it
 here some place that I read. That future releases to the
 extent that they contained Thirty-two V or something.
 But I don't recall the vehicle of the request. I feel
 certain that -- that it must have been in writing. But
 we're wanting something back from the University to know
 what the product contained, whether it was -- if it
 included any System Three or any System Five source code
 -- source code products.
- Q. Was that the focus to determine which UNIX operating system four point three is based on?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Thirty-two V, System Three or System Five?
 - A. What it contained . . .
 - Q. So that was the focus, which product?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Why -- why did AT and T want that information?
- A. To make sure that if there was to be a recipient of that product that they were appropriately licensed. In other words, at one time, you know, people would -- would call in or the University would call in to verify that someone was -- was a licensee. If it was going to contain something that was beyond Thirty-Two V, we had to ensure that we responded correctly to that.
- Q. In this time frame, January 1986, was AT and T the one who was responsible for verifying that someone had an appropriate license to obtain a BSD product?
 - A. I...

MR. KENNEDY: Distributed by whom?

- Q. Distributed by the University of California.
- A. I don't recall. There was a . . .
- Q. Well, you're asking this -- I'm sorry answer your -- answer the question, please.
- A. There was a -- a procedure published as -- as I recall. I do not recall the time frame, it's been too long ago. But there was a procedure by which we -- where we discussed the source code exchange provisions that we were to respond in verbal to the licensee, but the licensee had the responsibility to write down the date and the person that they talked to, and so on, so we

could always trace back and be verified. That procedure was -- was in place. There was also a -- other procedures that required copies of the signature page of the license and other things.

To answer your question specifically who had the responsibility at this time, I can't -- I can't tell you.

- Q. Okay. You don't -- you don't recall at this time?
 - A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. But our organization did continually get inquiries from licensees.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: I believe that document has been marked as an exhibit.

Q. Yes. That's correct. Is that your question, whether or not it had been?

MR. KENNEDY: No. I was just mentioning that I think the document had been . . .

Q. What document?

MR. KENNEDY: That Mr. Frasure my be referring to had been marked as an exhibit.

A. The procedure.

MR. KENNEDY: With the procedure.

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Q. I'm sorry.

Mr. Frasure, you came on board at AT and T shortly before AT and T divested; is that -- is that right?

- A. No. It was quite some time before that. I thought.
- Q. Okay. Could you just briefly describe for me how AT and T's marketing goals -- because you've had some responsibility in -- in marketing from what you've testified to, how were AT and T's marketing goals changed when AT and T divested?

MR. KENNEDY: Assumes facts not in evidence.
You may answer.

Q. Did -- okay, I'll rephrase.

Did AT and T's goals regarding marketing change after they divested?

- A. I believe they did; yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you remember the date of the divestiture?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Okay. How did those goals change?
- A. Well, I -- I can't specifically tell you because at -- at the time of the divestiture I was not involved in any marketing activities. Prior to divestiture AT and T and Bell Laboratories and so on made

-- made things available to -- to companies and to people. Corporations or whatever; I probably should not say people, but to companies on some basis. Then after divestiture we found that we were in competition with those same -- same corporations that may have provided information to previously. So we set out with marketing strategies to try to gain our fair share in the marketplace. I can only speak of the -- the UNIX software licensing and sublicensing. I mean that's all I ever had exposure to in terms of marketing with AT and T. So I really can't say what that effort was before divestiture because my only involvement in it was after the divestiture of AT and T. That's when I went to work for the software licensing organization.

- Q. Okay. And just for clarification. You had mentioned earlier that you had no -- you didn't play a role in negotiating. Correct me if I'm wrong. I'd asked you earlier some questions about the BSD code and the licenses that AT and T entered into for that code. I believe, and correct me if I'm wrong, that you stated that you didn't have any . . .
- A. That I had no direct -- I reviewed the documents and made comments on them but I had no direct negotiation with the University on those documents.
 - Q. Okay. Who had the direct negotiation with the

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University on those documents?

- A. To the best of my recollection it was -- it was Mike Defazio's, again, organization. And we -- we reviewed the documents but they were involved with the basic negotiation of the agreement in conjunction with the attorneys.
- Q. So Mike Defazio's department, which you've described earlier as the technical department, they actually were the ones that negotiated the terms of the BSD license agreement?
- A. To the best of my knowledge. Mike's organization was technical and he had other -- other responsibilities within his organization. He was an individual over a rather large organization. So he had responsibility for setting up certain business relationships between AT and T and -- and other -- other companies, licensees. His involvement was rather diverse at his level. So, I mean, it just was not strictly a technical organization.
- Q. You mentioned that although you didn't have any direct involvement you -- you did it -- went over one of the terms, the credit provisions of the BSD?
 - A. The what provisions?
- Q. The credit provision of the BSD license. Do you have some recollection of the terms of the BSD

licensing?

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- A. Yes. Yes. I reviewed the document and commented on it.
- Q. Okay. And why were you commenting on the documents?
- A. Wanting to make sure that they were consistent with other documents that we had put in place with other licensees.

**** Brief Pause ****

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay. We would like to finish Mr. Frasure's deposition today and we're making every effort to do that. We have noticed depositions for tomorrow morning at 9:30 with Mitzi Bonn. Both Ms. Fithian and myself are catching what we -- what I believe are the only -- taking two flights to get to Greensboro, so we can be there -- making ever effort to be there. I don't want it to be construed that we weren't willing to stay to finish this deposition, because we simply won't be able to get the deposition tomorrow if we don't stop at a reasonable hour in order to catch two airplanes to get there.

I -- I would like an agreement from you if that's possible. You know we could stay here until 9:00 tonight, but we wouldn't be able to find a way to get to Mitzi Bonn's deposition tomorrow, since it's a three and

a half to four hour drive.

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MR. KENNEDY: I'm not sure what you're asking of . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: I just don't want to have -- I want to make every effort to finish. I just don't want there to be an objection from you that we would have any problem with continuing this, if we can't finish today to another time.

MR. KENNEDY: The thing is, I would like to do everything possible to . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: To finish today.

MR. KENNEDY: . . . finish Mr. Frasure, principally because of the location. It is . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: I know. I agree.

MR. KENNEDY: Casting no aspersions upon the fine people of Greenville, you guys are way out there in terms of geography. It's a trek to get out here for everybody, so if we could get it done today. And indeed Mr. Frasure runs a business, so I know that -- he's communicated to me that he would much rather finish today if at all possible.

MS. SHAPREAU: Let's just forge ahead here.

MS. FITHIAN: Yes.

MS. SHAPREAU: Okay.

MS. FITHIAN: Let's see how quickly we can

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get through . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Let me just try to get through this as quickly as I can.

by Ms. Shapreau:

- Q. I wanted to ask you. My understanding is Mr. Wilson signed the contract with the University of California for four point three, BSD. Do you know if that's correct or not?
 - A. I don't know. I assume he did.
 - Q. Do you have a recollection of that?
 - A. I have no recollection. I assume he did.
- Q. Okay. Do you know whether he -- did you have any discussions with him regarding the preparation and negotiations of the contract with the University of California for the four -- Berkeley Software Distribution, that four point two and four point three in it?
- A. I don't know. Let me see that again, if I could.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Why don't I just go ahead and mark this? I only have one. I'm sorry.

MR. KENNEDY: It's okay.

Q. Oh. This one has been marked already.

I want you to take a look at what's previously been marked as Exhibit 42. I'm going to try

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to ask you some brief questions.

MR. KENNEDY: I don't think. Forty-two is not the signed agreement.

Q. That's right. That's fine. That's not what my question is about. That's okay. This is a draft, but I'm aware of that.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay.

- Q. Okay. Mr. Frasure, could you take a look at page one of this draft agreement and under the witness section, the second paragraph states:
- Whereas the Regents of the University of California is the proprietor and owner of enhancements and additions to Thirty-two B, which together with parts of Thirty-Two V comprise computer programs and documentation entitled Fourth Berkeley Software Distribution, version Four point two BSD, Berkeley software.

Did you personally ever communicate with the University regarding this paragraph?

- A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Do you know whether -- who else at AT and T might have communicated with the University of California regarding this paragraph?
 - A. Only in a general -- in general.
 - Q. I'm interested in a -- in a name of an

individual.

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- A. Well, I would -- I would say that perhaps Otis Wilson had discussed it with them.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. I do not recall having a conversation with the University with -- regarding that paragraph.
- Q. Okay. Why don't you look through this briefly and tell me whether you have any specific recollection of having communications with the University of California regarding any paragraph in this document? I know we're short on time, but if you could do that for me I would appreciate it.
- A. I really do not recall having any -- any conversation with anyone at the University regarding this agreement.
- Q. How about any conversation with anybody within AT and T regarding any of these provisions in this draft agreement?
 - A. (No verbal response.)
- Q. Do you have any specific recollection of having any conversations in 1984 with anybody at AT and T. about any of these provisions?
- A. Let me start from the -- I recall talking with -- with the attorney that I primarily worked with within AT and T -- we had three attorneys -- regarding the

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proper credit and recognition. I recall talking to a gentleman who works for Mike Defazio called Tony Baresse -- named Tony Baresse, about this. I was trying to gain an understanding of . . .

- Q. By "this," you mean the credit provisions?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

I just wanted to have an understanding of -- of what it was.

- Q. Tony -- how do you spell Baresse?
- A. I believe it was B-A-R-E-S-E, if I'm not mistaken.
 - Q. Okay. And what was Tony Baresse's role?
- A. He was a -- a -- I'm not sure what level he was. But he worked for one of the people that reported directly to Mike Defazio and he had a number of manager level people that reported to him.
- Q. Well, before I go on to the next person could you tell me the substance of the conversations, if you recall them?
- A. Just trying to gain an understanding of what the intent was here and carrying it out.
- Q. What was your understanding of the intent here?
- A. It was my understanding that if the credits and recognition names of individuals or whoever was

provided with -- with the source code or with any documentation, that it -- it would be carried forth if AT and T published it or used that code it would be in the source code as well as in any documentation.

- Q. Do you have any other recollection of any conversations you've had with anybody at AT and T and the University, those two organizations, regarding any other provision in this draft agreement, regarding the meaning of the terms in this agreement?
- A. The only other thing that I recall was talking about the indemnification paragraph, but I don't recall the substance of the conversations. They were strictly with the -- with the attorney. I...
- Q. Okay. Okay. So -- I just want to make sure. There is no other provision in this draft license agreement that you recall discussing with anybody at the University or AT and T?
- A. I have no -- no recollection of any other conversations.
- Q. Do you know whether you made telephone calls and had conversations with anybody at the University during the process of negotiating this particular agreement?
 - A. To the best of my knowledge I do not.

 MS. SHAPREAU: All right.

CROSS-EXAMINATION of MR. FRASURE by MR. KENNEDY:

- Q. Mr. Frasure, during your involvement with the licensing of UNIX system software, did you have any involvement in decisions on the part of AT and T to grant or deny software licenses to applicants who were seeking a license?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What was the nature of your involvement, generally?
- applicant to see if they -- if they really needed a license. There were a number of companies for various -- that applied for a license that we denied them to. We felt they had no valid reason for it or we felt for some reason the license would not be protected. There was really a number of reasons that we would use as criteria to deny a license. We would deny -- I was involved in the denial of a couple licenses because of the Dunn and Bradstreet reports that came in on the -- on the companies; they had bad credit reports. When requested to produce some type of records or recordings they -- they could not produce them. They were behind in payment of royalty fees to other companies for other products. We decided that it was not a wise decision to provide

them with a license.

I denied licenses to companies that were really -- there were individuals within the company who wanted to obtain a license, rather than the company itself. We felt that a binary product would be suitable for them, either from AT and T or from one of our licensees. There was a number of times we would direct a -- a customer -- if you want to call them a customer -- inquiry of a license to -- to one of our competitors, based on what their product need was. We would deny them a license because we felt that they -- they really didn't have a valid reason for it or a need for it.

There were large corporations who would apply for a license who wanted to -- let me restate that.

There were large corporations who, individuals within the corporation would want a license. They would want to negotiate the license themselves or have their department head license it, rather than their corporate general counsel. They did not want to take the license to that high a level in the company. We would deny really working with them because we felt that it was the desires of an individual rather than the desires of the company to obtain the license.

We participated in a lot of trade shows and that would stimulate interest in UNIX licenses. There

turning down a license to -- I'm not sure how to refer to it as a company or what, but someone who came to us for an educational license. Because they had a -- they said they were running a non-profit organization and they really had no charter from the state that they were in saying that they were an educational institution. He produced -- the individual produced a couple of pieces of paper that said they were non-profit, but we felt like that they were after a license for other than using it for educational purposes. They were denied.

So there was a number of cases where we would deny licenses to -- to a -- to a company or I guess a corporation if they applied for one.

Q. Let me deal first with the instances that you've referred to in which licenses were denied based on the results of a Dunn and Bradstreet review.

Did you conduct that Dunn and Bradstreet review yourself?

- A. No.
- Q. Who conducted that?
- A. We had two paralegals in the organization.

 One's -- the lady's name was Ruth Rideout; and the other,

 I can see her plain as day but I don't recall her name

 right now. But they -- when the request for license

would come in, one of the first things that we would do would be to run a Dunn and Bradstreet, the paralegals would do that. If the results come back that they were — they were satisfactory, we would — we would pursue with the next step and try to ensure that the company applying for the license had a valid reason for the license and just did not want to obtain it.

Back during the time that I was with the organization it -- in some respects it seemed to be a fad to be able to try to get a license with some companies. So we had to weed out those requests to really protect the software because in some of those requests we just felt like the software would not be protected.

I've lost track of your question. I guess I digressed.

- Q. How did they results of the Dunn and Bradstreet check come to your attention in those instances in which you ended up denying license applications?
- A. I'm not really sure. It was that the Dunn and Bradstreet come back and typically if it come back unfavorable, the account executive would relay that to the licensee. If the licensee continued to push for it, I always wanted to make the account executive the good guy and I was the bad guy. I always wanted to provide an

not to jeopardize any customer relations, if it was easy for the account executive to blame it on his boss rather than tell the individual themselves. So I would get involved in talking with the customer and review it and question them. I have questioned them on the things in the Dunn and Bradstreet report, in terms of their financial position and their ability to -- to pay for the license.

In one case there was a corporation who wanted a sublicensing agreement and although they would not get that agreement until they paid us, we had questions -- I had questions in my mind that they would be able to pay the fees if they did sublicense a product. So I denied those -- those requests for licenses.

- Q. The denials that you're referring to that grew out of the unfavorable Dunn and Bradstreet reviews, were the companies making those applications based in the United States?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You referenced as well denials of a new license where a licensee was behind on royalty payments.

Do you remember that?

A. The licensee? Yes. We would -- we would go after -- one of the provisions of the sublicensing

agreement required that you pay your -- your royalties on a quarterly basis. We tracked those and if the licensee would get behind, then we would start sending registered letters to them as reminders. We reminded them of what they owed and we did not get even a report from them as to how many copies that they sold. We would -- in several cases took action to suspend their sublicensing of a product until the fees were caught up and paid.

- Q. And in those instances were those companies or licensees ones that were based in the US?
- A. To my knowledge they were all based in the United States; yes.
- Q. You mentioned as well cases in which licenses were denied because based on AT and T's investigation AT and T concluded that it was individuals who were really interested in acquiring source code licenses rather than the companies for which they were employed.

Were those instances as well ones in which the companies were doing business in the US?

- A. Yes.
- Q. You referred as well to a case in which a license was denied to an entity because AT and T was not satisfied with its proof, if you will, regarding its not-for-profit status.

Was that a licensee that was operating, doing

business in the US?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. All of the instances that you've referred to, did they involve licenses by US based entities seeking to use UNIX system source code in relation to their US operations?

A. Yes.

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MR. KENNEDY: I've got nothing further.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION of MR. FRASURE by MS. FITHIAN:

Q. Okay. Now, you had talked about -- are you finished?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

Q. Okay. You talked about companies being denied aid for source co-license because they had an unfavorable Dunn and Bradstreet report.

What did you mean by an unfavorable Dunn and Bradstreet Report?

A. They owed people a lot of money. They were late in their payments beyond terms of contracts they had entered into. Normally a company, when it does business with a supplier or something like that, it enters into sometimes the terms that they are going to pay and a certain time frame. So if they are ninety days or six months overdue in that, there is no reason for me think

they are going to treat me any better or A T and T any better than they did someone else.

- Q. Okay. And you mention people being denied -- actually you talked about licenses being suspended or sublicensing of product being suspended because people were behind in payment of royalty fees.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. In those instances, those were customers who already had a license?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the license was then suspended?
- A. Well, there was action taken to suspend the license and you know, we would -- we would start enforcement of that and generally agreements were made to remedy the situation. But we would take action to do that because they were not in accordance with their sublicensing agreement.
- Q. Okay. And you said in some instances you decided that a prospective license, you did not have a valid reason . . .
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. . . . for pending license.
 What was a valid reason?
 - A. Well . . .
 - Q. Or what did you mean by a valid reason? Let

me put it that way.

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What I meant by an invalid reason, normally we provided the license to a corporation because they were either going to use the product internally for their own use and there's a term called port. They would modify it to run on certain selected group of hardware that they had and they wanted to take the advantages of a UNIX operating system and use that within the company. those companies would enter the corporate level with an agreement. As I indicated there were individuals within corporations who just wanted to get their hands, I felt, on the source code so that they could play with it themselves and do things that were not in the company's interest. When they would refuse to take the agreement to the appropriate level within the company so an individual who was designated to negotiate on behalf of the company, and when they refuse to take it to that level, we would deny all license. I did not feel that it was a good business practice to negotiate an agreement with some organization that was way down in the corporate structure.

Q. But in those instances, if the company -- if the company did take it to the appropriate levels for negotiating agreements that would not be a problem; right?

- A. That's right. If we understood what they were going to do with the product.
- Q. So assuming if they took it to the appropriate level that would not be a reason for deny it?
 - A. That's true, if -- yes, that's right.

MS. SHAPREAU: That being what, I'm unclear?

MS. FITHIAN: The fact that an individual

who was not appropriated in the initial . . .

MS. SHAPREAU: Thank you.

- A. We have to be careful here because a lot of these companies were not big companies, they were very small companies that were made up of a few individuals and we had to exercise caution in those companies as well. So one individual in a company could wear a lot of different hats and we wanted to ensure that the software was going to be protected and we tried to the best of our ability to determine if they were going to fold up within three months or six months and things get dispersed to the wind. We -- you lose control of it that way, so we had to satisfy ourself that the licensee was going to indeed be able to fulfil the requirements of the contract. Anyone can sign a contract, but you don't know where you're going to stand in a few months if they go belly-up in bankruptcy.
 - Q. So assume that you were dealing with your

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appropriate person within a company to enter into contracts, and that you felt that they were able and willing to protect the software and you felt they were able to pay for it in those instances, there would be no reason for denial of the license; is that correct?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

Q. In those instances there was no reason for denial?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to form.

- A. I think that's probably true.
- Q. Now, I've marked as Exhibit D 55, a letter to you from someone named John W. Wake from Prentiss Hall, Inc., dated July 23, 1986.

Do you recall receiving this letter?

- A. Yes.
- Q. I'm sorry; let me identify it by Bates number as well. It's produced by Prentiss in this action and it's Bates number is P -- P 12-158 through P 12-156. I'm sorry.

And do you recall receiving this letter?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And it says:
- . . . Enclosed is a copy of the manuscript as we discussed, <u>Guide to Writing A UNIX Device Driver</u> by people at MassCom.

And the second paragraph says:

. . . Please let us know if, one, AT and T has no reason to bar publication of this work and, if AT and T finds this to be a helpful contribution to existing literature.

Do you recall responding to this letter?

- A. To my knowledge, it was -- it was responded to; yes.
 - Q. Do you recall what the response was?
 - A. No.

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- Q. I'm sorry?
- A. No.
- O. You don't recall?
- A. I -- no, I don't recall.
- Q. So you don't recall whether AT and T objected to the request?
- A. Not in this case; no, I don't. I mean, I'd really have to look at the correspondence dating back to this.
- Q. Are you aware of any instances in which AT and T or its affiliated company reviewed code submitted by third parties to determined whether it contained any AT and T proprietary code?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. How many such instances are you aware of?

- A. I couldn't give you a specific number. If I had to guess, I would say five to six instances.
- Q. And do you recall whether any of those instances you informed the person making the request that the code did not contain any AT and T proprietary code?
- A. Yes, there were some that we said did not contain any.
 - Q. Can you identify any specific instances?
 - A. By names, no.
 - Q. What was done to make that determination?
- A. The code that would be provided to us similar to what text was -- that came from Prentiss Hall here, was sent to Summit, New Jersey. Again, it was Mike Defazio's organization and the code was reviewed by the applicable people there to determine if -- if it looked like it had any AT and T code in it or methods and concepts or whatever and they would make a determination. They would send me back their findings in writing and then I would just really paraphrase or use the paragraphs that they provided to me to respond to the customer. I was a customer interface. We did not want the customer working with them. You lose control of things that way, so I was a customer interface. So I myself or my people made no determination of that whatsoever.
 - Q. Do you know what criteria were applied by the

written the code

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people who were making the determination?
A. No. They were the experts in the system.
had not idea what they used.
Q. Do you know whether in any of the instances
the person submitting the code who had written the cod
being submitted had access UNIX source code?

I really can't call -- recall specifically. I do recall that there was some add-on type applications or products that would run with the operating system and they were a license. So they had developed something off on the side. I don't know if it was attached process or what it was but them being a licensee did want confirmance (sic) from AT and T that it was okay to provide that product and that AT and T had no interest in the product.

- Q. And do you recall any such instances in which the response was that AT and T had no interest and . . .
 - Yes.
- Q. And that it was not subject to AT and T licensing?
 - A. Yes.

MS. FITHIAN: Go ahead.

RE-EXAMINATION of MR. FRASURE by MS. SHAPREAU:

Q. Who in the technical department reviewed the

code in this code review process we were just discussing?

- A. I don't know. The -- Mike Defazio's organization, and he reported to a gentleman by the name of Bill Shay. They had access to people with an AT and T Bell Laboratories who were still writing code for the UNIX operating system and somehow they made a determination by looking at the code and what its application was, what it was to do to funnel it to the right development organization for its review.
- Q. So AT and T Bell Labs determined which development organization to send . . .
- A. No. AT and T -- someone would -- they would look at it and they would actually go out to the individuals responsible for that part of the code in the operating system.
- Q. So it would depend on who originally developed that part of it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember the names of any of those specific developers who were involved?
- A. I had very little interface with -- with those people. I had talked with a number of individuals but I don't know if they were the ones who actually reviewed the source code or not.
 - Q. Do you remember the names of the individuals

that you talked with?

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- A. Brian Kernigan was a gentleman I had talked with on several occasions.
 - Q. Was he a technical person?
- A. Yes. He was one of the original developers of the UNIX operating system.
 - Q. Do you know if he still with AT and T?
 - A. I have no idea. I don't know.
- Q. So he might have reviewed the code in some circumstances?
- A. He may have. I don't know whether he did or not.
- Q. Any other developers that you remember the names of?
- A. I can't place one right now. They are hanging around the tip of my tongue but I can't come up with a name right now.
- Q. I want to bounce back to the licensing discussion earlier, just to clarify.

You talked about a hypothetical where an individual in a corporation might apply for a license?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Is there an individual who wasn't part of a corporation but he met the financial criteria who wanted to use the UNIX operating system for his or her own

internal business uses, would AT and T license to that kind of individual?

MR. KENNEDY: Objection to the form to the extent you characterized Mr. Frasure's testimony as hypothetical. He talked about instances in which licenses were in fact denied.

- Q. Okay. What I -- do you understand my question?
- A. Yes. To my knowledge, we never licensed an individual for the software. I mean, I'm not aware personally that we ever granted a license to an individual.
- Q. Do you know whether an individual ever applied for a license?
 - A. I don't recall if one ever did.
- Q. Based on what you know or your experience with AT and T, and this is a hypothetical, if an individual had applied for a license at the time you were employed at AT and T and it was for an individual's internal business purpose and they had good credit, do you have any reason to believe that AT and T would not have granted them a license to use UNIX operating systems?
- A. Probably -- I feel they would have been denied a license.
 - Q. Why is that?

	A.	It	would	determi	ine to	what	they	wanted	to	use
the	product	:	- the	product	for.	I wou	uld f	eel	•	

Q. If it was for internal business uses.

MR. KENNEDY: Excuse me.

Q. I clarified.

MR. KENNEDY: No, I'm sorry. I just didn't - I thought Mr. Frasure had not finished his answer. I
thought that he was interrupted.

MS. SHAPREAU: I was trying to -- I think that maybe he hadn't recalled that I had said what the purpose was. So just to make things -- to try to get clarified.

- A. In that case, we would have tried to steer them to one of the sublicensees to buy a binary product and for them to use it for their own internal business applications and we did that on a number of occasions with companies. We would refer them to either our AT and T information sales people as a sales lead or we would refer them to someone like Unisoft or to MicroSoft or to IBM. It would be a hardware company or a software company to try and find a computer and a software that would fulfill the needs.
- Q. Okay. So if an individual didn't qualify for whatever reason for your source product, you would in many circumstances direct them to give an object or use?

- A. That's it.
- Q. Okay.

- A. That's why we would always do that. We would direct them to a -- we would try to understand what they were really wanting to do and direct them to someone who provided an object module that we thought would satisfy the need.
- Q. You don't actually have any specific recollection of an individual on their own running their own business making a request?
 - A. I do not recall.
- Q. Okay. Forgive me, I'm going to take a minute to look at my notes.

(Brief Pause.)

There were two ways in which an AT and T licensee who had an AT and T license, for example, precluded to -- excuse me. Let's say an AT license -- an AT and T licensee had a license for a System 5.

My understanding from your prior testimony
that there are two ways that AT and T licensee for System
Five could have gotten a copy of Thirty-two B to use.
One is they could have paid a fee to AT and T and gotten
a copy that way or they could have gone through an
exchange with another AT and T licensee and gotten a copy
of Thirty-two B by that means; is that correct?

A. Yes. I believe in one of the exhibits or
whatever we're calling these things that we looked at
earlier today, I think that it says the Thirty-two B was
no longer available from AT and T. So if I it seems
to me that one of the schedules that we looked at said
that Thirty-two B was no longer available. Maybe I
misread it, maybe it was B Six or B Seven that wasn't
available. But

- Q. Well, the documents will speak for themselves in terms of the schedule.
- A. Yeah, but you could obtain it one way or the other.

I mean you could obtain it from a licensee or from AT -- if AT and T still made a distribution of it.

- Q. Okay. Do you know whether AT and T ever reviewed the shrinkwrap licenses that any of its licensee used for binary distributions?
- A. We received the licenses for review of the shrinkwrap agreements; however, we refused to comment on them.

In other words, we would send them back and we said as long as your company and your attorneys feel that they are meeting the terms of the sublicensing agreement, then that's your decision. We will not give a

yes or no on that.

We did not want to be party, I guess, to something that could happen in the future.

Okay?

MS. SHAPREAU: Mr. Frasure, thank you very much for your time.

WHEREUPON, the Deposition of David Frasure was concluded.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF DARE

CERTIFICATION

I, Lauri S. Crowder, a North Carolina Court

Reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the

foregoing pages, numbered one through ______, are, to

the best of my knowledge, a true and accurate

transcription of the testimony of David Frasure which was

taken by me in the Stenomask method on December 8, 1992;

and was transcribed under my personal supervision.

I further certify that I have no financial interest in the outcome of this action. Nor am I a relative, employee, attorney or counsel for any of the parties.

WITNESS my Hand and Seal on this 16th day of December, 1992.

My Commission Expires on July 12, 1995.

Jami S. Comb

LAURI S. CROWDER

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CERTIFICATION

I, Penny S. Harper, a North Carolina Court Reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are, to the best of my knowledge, a true and accurate transcription of the testimony of: David Frasure taken by me in the Stenomask method on: December 8th, 1992; and was transcribed under my personal direction.

I further certify that I have no financial interest in the outcome of this action. Nor am I a relative, employee, attorney or counsel for any of the parties.

WITNESS my Hand and Seal on this 16th day of December, 1992.

My Commission Expires on October 25, 1997.

County
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My commission expires

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