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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	DISTRICT OF UTAH			
3	CENTRAL DIVISION			
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5	NOVELL, INC.,			
6	Plaintiff,)			
7	vs.) CASE NO. 2:04-CV-1045 JFM			
8	MICROSOFT CORPORATION,)			
9	Defendant.)			
10)			
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13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE J. FREDERICK MOTZ			
14				
15	October 27, 2011			
16				
17	Jury Trial			
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1	APPEARANCES				
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3	For Plaintiff:	PAUL TASKIER			
4		JEFFREY JOHNSON MIRIAM VISHIO			
5		1825 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.			
6		JOHN SCHMIDTLEIN			
7		725 Twelfth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.			
8		MAX WHEELER			
9		10 Exchange Place 11th Floor Salt Lake City, Utah			
10		Sait Lake City, Otali			
11	For Defendant:	DAVID TULCHIN STEVEN HOLLEY			
12		SHARON NELLES 125 Broad Street			
13		New York, New York			
14		STEVE AESCHBACHER One Microsoft Way			
15		Redmond, Washington			
16		JAMES JARDINE 36 South State Street			
17		Suite 140 Salt Lake City, Utah			
18		Sait hake City, Otan			
19					
20					
21	Court Reporters:	Ed Young Kelly Hicken			
22		Patti Walker 247 U.S. Courthouse			
23		350 South Main Street Salt Lake City, Utah			
24		(801) 328-3202			
25					

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October 27, 2011
1
                                                        8:00 a.m.
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                         PROCEEDINGS
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               THE COURT: Good morning, everybody.
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 5
               Please be seated.
               I should have asked Mr. Gibb yesterday, and
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7
     perhaps it may not be a good question, but maybe one Novell
8
     will answer, a witness can answer the question. It seems to
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     me that there was a fourth option that Novell could have
10
     pursued, which was to use the exposed API that was exposed
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     to the beta group while it was a shared group and the code
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     was being written. I don't get that. If it was all that
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     important, why didn't they use the exposed API which they
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     already had while this critical path problem developed?
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     That is a question I have.
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               Let's get the jury.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Listen carefully to the deposition
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     of Mr. Paul Maritz today, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: I will.
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               (WHEREUPON, the jury enters the proceedings.)
21
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
22
               Good morning. It is a little spooky in here
23
     today.
24
               What happens next, Mr. Johnson?
25
               MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Your Honor. Good
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morning.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen of the jury.

In honor of Halloween it is movie day. We're going to show you some portions of video depositions that were taken in this case. We're also going to do a little reenactment. One deposition we actually don't have videotaped. It is very short, just two questions, if you can believe it, which we are actually going to reenact by bringing someone up to play the witness and I'll ask the questions. That will be a little later.

We're going to start with the deposition of Mr. Paul Maritz. This deposition was taken January 9th of 2009. It is portions of the deposition and this runs one hour and 20 minutes. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Again, I just want to explain, videotaped depositions are not the best thing for you all, but I can tell you they are a lot better than they used to be when all the depositions had to be read. At least you get to see the witness this way, and counsel have done an awful lot of work in editing the depositions down. They have really done a good job.

(WHEREUPON, the video deposition of Paul Maritz was played.)

THE COURT: Should we take a break now?

1 MR. JOHNSON: Sure, a little break. THE COURT: Counsel stay here for just one second. 2 3 You can all go back and we will take a short break for 10 or 15 minutes. Thank you. 4 5 (WHEREUPON, the jury leaves the proceedings.) THE COURT: I still don't know the significance, 6 7 but I will say that I did listen carefully to the testimony 8 of Mr. Maritz and it still did not answer my question, 9 because what clearly was being talked about was in the long 10 term the API may or will be not broken but it said nothing 11 about the short term. My question is, as I understand the 12 evidence, there is noing to indicate that during the brief 13 period, brief in terms of time, not in terms of marketing, 14 that it took shared code, or whatever it is called, to write 15 its own application to do what it wanted to do, and in that 16 brief period of time that the API in question could be -- I 17 don't understand why Novell did not consider that as a 18 fourth option to temporarily use the exposed API, and if 19 this is such a critical point, and I don't know how this 20 plays out, and it may be a jury question, but I don't understand how Novell as a good business didn't consider --21 22 I don't have an MBA, but I have listened to the evidence and 23 clearly a fourth option was to use -- there were lots of 24 options. They could have used Microsoft's common dialogue, 25 but for a brief short term they could have used the exposed

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     API while shared code caught up. That is a fact that I see
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     which may or may not be releveant.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, may I? Please. Please.
               THE COURT: Please do.
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 5
               MR. JOHNSON: This is important.
 6
               THE COURT: It is important.
7
               MR. JOHNSON: And I recognize that it is important
8
     to you.
9
               THE COURT: I don't know how important --
10
               MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Harral and Mr. Richardson
11
     testified at length here that that was the first idea they
12
     had, to try to continue to use these APIs.
13
               THE COURT: Well, that --
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               MR. JOHNSON: And do you remember that between the
     period of October through December that that was the plan.
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16
     That was option one.
               THE COURT: I don't remember that.
17
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               MR. JOHNSON: Well, it is in the testimony.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. JOHNSON: Further, that when they contacted
     Microsoft to get help to do option one, that information on
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     the shell was literally cut off.
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               THE COURT: But they didn't --
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               MR. JOHNSON: I understand that it is not simply
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     about the APIs themselves. It is the infrastrucutre behind
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the APIs.

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THE COURT: Well, this seriously will go to the legal issue of the duty of a competitor to cooperate.

MR. TULCHIN: Your Honor, in fact --

MR. JOHNSON: It is a factual issue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it could be a legal issue, and the general question I have is there any place else where shared technological information provided any basis for an antitrust action against Microsoft? It seemed to me it was external business practices dealing with the OEMs and what they did in terms of threatening people, and I know of no case, and I could be wrong, and one of the questions I have is, is this is a case about you want Microsoft to provide its enhanced technology so that you can use it. And, granted, you say it is to maintain the status quo, because simply to use the word processing application on top did not re-create it somehow, which I still don't fully understand, but I guess I understand, to access all of the information and data that was available within the shell, but you essentially want Microsoft to enhance your product. I understand that enhancement from your perspective is simply to maintain the status quo, but this is a far different case than I envisioned when I made --

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, that is not what we asked for. What we asked for was them not to evangelize

and tell us to use these, give us documentation, and then to turn around with the bait and switch --

THE COURT: I understand. That is a different issue. That is a deception issue which I will take up, but there is no evidence that they came out to Utah to take back the documentation.

MR. TULCHIN: Correct, Your Honor.

The decision that you rendered, Your Honor, in that prior case several years ago addresses one of the points that he just made. I should also say, Your Honor, that I agree in part with something Mr. Johnson said. He put up on a slide for Mr. Harral a couple of days ago the three options that Novell was facing in 1994 and that it had available to it. The first option was to continue to use the APIs that were documented in July of 1994. So you're correct, Your Honor, that Mr. Harral said that was a choice that they had.

Yesterday Mr. Gibb said that in fact they were using those APIs.

THE COURT: Well, fortunately the testimony has been transcribed and I can read it. I was just confused and maybe I don't recall Mr. Harral's testimony correctly, or he didn't hone in on this issue, but clearly Mr. Gibb was more of the software business kind of guy, and I thought that he said he can't use Microsoft common dialogue or whatever it

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was called because it does not -- I can't remember, but it seemed to me that of the three options, I didn't think an option was to continue to use the documented APIs for the short term -- that I don't remember, but I will take a look at that. MR. JOHNSON: That is precisely the option they pursued, Your Honor, and Microsoft shut them down. THE COURT: Well, that is a question of the duty to cooperate, why Microsoft has to tell -- also, what was perfectly clear from Mr. Gibb was that what he was worried about were the claims that you're not asserting. He was upset that Jay Leno was selling Word. That may impact it indirectly, because by selling Word it widens the mote, and that is something which I have a totally open mind on, and I still have a tough problem with your theory where the facts don't comply with the theory. MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, if I may, the same facts -- you may recall that we had a claim for monopolization of the application --THE COURT: I sure do. I understand --MR. JOHNSON: The same facts prove both and that is why we pled both. So when you're talking about the facts that would have proved monopolization of the application --THE COURT: Maybe it does and maybe it does not, because there is no question that at least through 1996 -- I think maybe your theory is that they embarked in this time period upon something because they were concerned about Novell in the long term. Clearly in the short term what was done did not maintain the monopoly, because Mr. Harral could not have been more clear and everybody has been clear that you wanted to marry the two products, the operating system and WordPerfect, which is -
MR. JOHNSON: But -
THE COURT: And both through 1996 and the

THE COURT: And both through 1996 and the foreseeable future. I don't necessarily agree with you that the same facts prove the same thing. I have told you about 1,000 times that the better plan may have been, and I don't know what the market share was and I don't know -- I frankly am not sure whether Office ever used these APIs, and that is something which I am not --

MR. JOHNSON: Did not.

THE COURT: There may have been a problem, and that is something which I will find out in the course of the case, but that is a different question. But it seems to me that there has always been a much clearer claim that they attempted — that they, Microsoft, attempted to monopolize the application business and you cannot assert that claim.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Mr. Shmidtlein.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: In the short run, Your Honor, I

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     mean, it is established they are a monopoly. We didn't have
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     any choice but to work with them.
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               THE COURT: Wait a minute, Mr. Schmidtlein, your
     client, Mr. Harral, your witness testified that this was a
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     technological breakthrough and --
               MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right.
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               THE COURT: -- that it was a better product.
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               MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right.
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               THE COURT: He clearly does not have a duty not to
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     produce a better product?
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               MR. TULCHIN: Mr. Gibb and Mr. Harral both said --
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               MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Excuse me.
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               THE COURT: Let Mr. Schmidtlein --
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               MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Excuse me, Mr. Tulchin.
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               In the short run the notion that our client wanted
     to work with or develop an application for this product, and
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     the fact that we say they took steps to harm them, to widen
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     the mote, does not mean that we don't have a claim that we
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     wanted to work --
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               THE COURT: Wait a minute. When all of the
     evidence is in, and we'll hear it, but I'm telling you I am
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     not at all sure that I agree with you on your theory about
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     widening the mote is inconsistent with what I have heard
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     about what WordPerfect and Novell wanted to do with this
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     product. I am just telling you that I did not accept
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Mr. Johnson's point that proof of one proves the other. I have often said you have got to view your claim through the prism of the operating system market, and that makes it very, very conceptually complex. I think you have a problem. I will take a recess. MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I would suggest that you read the Fourth Circuit again, because the Fourth Circuit thought that we had a claim. THE COURT: Well, I am going to make my own decisions in this case, and whatever the Fourth Circuit said, they didn't have the evidence that is now before me. MR. TULCHIN: Thank you, Your Honor. (Recess)