

1 KARL OLSON (SBN 104760)
 2 kolson@rocklawcal.com
 3 XINYING VALERIAN (SBN 254890)
 4 xvalerian@rocklawcal.com
 5 RAM, OLSON, CEREGHINO & KOPCZYNSKI LLP
 555 Montgomery Street, Suite 820
 San Francisco, California 94111
 Telephone: (415) 433-4949
 Facsimile: (415) 433-7311

6 *Attorneys for Third-Party REUTERS AMERICA LLC*

7
 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN JOSE

10 APPLE INC., a California corporation,

11 Plaintiff,

v.

12 SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., a
 13 Korean Business entity; SAMSUNG
 14 ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New
 15 York corporation; SAMSUNG
 16 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA,
 17 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 11-cv-01846-LHK-PSG

**REUTERS AMERICA LLC's
 OPPOSITION TO NON-PARTY IBM'S
 MOTION TO PREVENT PUBLICATION**

Date: July 30, 2012
 Time: 10:30
 Place: Courtroom 5, 4th Floor
 [Magistrate Judge Grewal]

18 **I. INTRODUCTION**

19 The most fundamental principle in First Amendment jurisprudence is that the government
 20 and the courts cannot issue prior restraints upon publication. The Supreme Court has called prior
 21 restraints “the most serious and the least tolerable infringement on First Amendment rights.”

22 *Nebraska Press Assn. v. Stuart* (1976) 427 U. S. 539, 559. Even when military secrets have been
 23 at issue, the Supreme Court has refused to issue such prior restraints, observing, “Any system of
 24 prior restraints of expression comes to this Court bearing a heavy presumption against its
 25 constitutional validity.” *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971) 403 U. S. 713, 714. In the
 26 latter case, involving publication of the “Pentagon Papers,” Justice Brennan famously observed,
 27 “only governmental allegation and proof that publication must inevitably, directly, and
 28 immediately cause the occurrence of an event kindred to imperiling the safety of a transport

1 already at sea can support even the issuance of an interim restraining order.” (403 U. S. at 726,
2 Brennan, J., concurring.)

3 IBM’s attempt to prevent Reuters from publishing information it lawfully obtained –
4 information which IBM’s lawyers sent to Reuters’ counsel – runs afoul of these fundamental
5 principles. The terms of a licensing agreement between IBM and Samsung do not come close to
6 “imperiling the safety of a transport already at sea.” IBM’s motion should be denied.

7 **II. FACTS**

8 IBM’s counsel sent the licensing agreement to counsel in this case. Among the papers
9 IBM sent was a copy of the unredacted version of the license agreement. While IBM contends
10 that Reuters, as an intervenor to this litigation, is bound by a protective order, Reuters intervened
11 in this litigation on July 17 for the sole purpose of opposing motions to seal, and Reuters’ counsel
12 never signed any protective order. Indeed, it would be passing strange if a party which
13 intervened for the sole purpose of opposing sealing could be bound to a protective order whose
14 sole purpose was to make it easier to seal documents.

15 **III. SUPREME COURT CONSISTENTLY HAS DISALLOWED PRIOR
16 RESTRAINTS**

17 The Supreme Court has consistently disallowed prior restraints. In addition to the cases
18 cited above, several other cases have disallowed prior restraints after parties lawfully obtained
19 court documents. *See, e.g., Cox Broadcasting v. Cohn* (1975) 420 U. S. 469, 497 [no liability for
20 publishing name of rape victim not obtained in improper fashion]; *Florida Star v. B. J. F.*, 491 U.
21 S. 524 [no liability for publishing lawfully obtained, truthful information about a matter of public
22 significance]; *Bartnicki v. Vopper*, 532 U. S. 514, 527-28 (2001) [same, even when person who
23 obtains information has obtained it from someone who himself obtained the information
24 unlawfully].

25 ///
26 ///
27 ///
28 ///

