

ity of counsel, and the plaintiff's ability to gather the facts and deal with the issues if unassisted by counsel." Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., 877 F.2d 170, 172 (2d Cir. 1989). Of these, "[t]he factor which command[s] the most attention [is] the merits." Id.; accord Odom v. Sielaff, 90 Civ. 7659 (DAB), 1996 WL 208203 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 26, 1996) (Batts, J.); see Berry v. Kerik, 366 F.3d 85, 88 (2d Cir. 2003). As noted by the Court of Appeals:

Courts do not perform a useful service if they appoint a volunteer lawyer to a case which a private lawyer would not take if it were brought to his or her attention. Nor do courts perform a socially justified function when they request the services of a volunteer lawyer for a meritless case that no lawyer would take were the plaintiff not indigent.

Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., supra, 877 F.2d at 174; see also Hendricks v. Coughlin, 114 F.3d 390, 392 (2d Cir. 1997) ("In deciding whether to appoint counsel . . . the district judge should first determine whether the indigent's position seems likely to be of substance.").

The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has stated in various ways the applicable standard for assessing the merits of a pro se litigant's claim. In Hodge [v. Police Officers], 802 F.2d 58 (2d Cir. 1986)], [the court] noted that "[e]ven where the claim is not frivolous, counsel is often unwarranted where the indigent's chances of success are extremely slim," and advised that a district judge should determine whether the pro se litigant's "position seems likely to be of substance," or showed "some chance of success." Hodge, 802 F.2d at 60-61 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., [the

court] reiterated the importance of requiring indigent litigants seeking appointed counsel "to first pass the test of likely merit." 877 F.2d 170, 173 (2d Cir. 1989) (per curiam).

Ferrelli v. River Manor Health Care Ctr., 323 F.3d 196, 204 (2d Cir. 2003).

By a Report and Recommendation dated January 16, 2013, I recommended that summary judgment be granted dismissing the complaint. As explained in the Report and Recommendation, plaintiff alleges that he appeared in a motion picture entitled *The Warriors*, produced in 1978, and that his likeness was subsequently used without his permission in an animated video game that was based on the motion picture. For the reasons set forth in the Report and Recommendation, plaintiff's claim is fatally flawed in several respects. First, it is barred by the doctrine of res judicata. Second, I have compared the image of plaintiff as it appears in the motion picture with the image in the video game that plaintiff claims is his likeness and concluded that no reasonable person could conclude that the two images depict the same individual. Plaintiff's face is substantially different from the animated character in the video game.

Because plaintiff's claim lacks merit, no useful purpose would be served by adding plaintiff's case to the list of cases considered by the Court's Pro Bono Panel. Accordingly,

plaintiff's motion for pro bono counsel is denied and the Clerk of the Court is directed to mark Docket Item 10 as "closed."

Dated: New York, New York
January 17, 2013

SO ORDERED



HENRY PITMAN

United States Magistrate Judge

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