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File

Palindrome Recording Contract

MORRIS & WESTMAN, LLP
2932 Sheffield Court
Franklin City, Franklin 33026

TO: Examinee
FROM: Levi Morris
DATE: July 30, 2013
RE: Palindrome Recording Contract

We have been retained to represent the members of the rock band Palindrome. The band has had considerable success in the tri-state area of Franklin, Columbia, and Olympia and has received an offer from Polyphon, an independent record label, which wants to sign the band to a long-term recording contract.

The contract submitted by Polyphon is complex and voluminous (it runs over 50 pages of single-spaced type). The band has asked us to negotiate the contract with the record label. There are some key provisions that we must redraft to meet the band's contractual desires. We can then present the redrafted contract to Polyphon, as a step in negotiating with the label. I am attaching the provisions from the contract Polyphon submitted that I would like you to look at. I have also attached other material to give you some background and from which you may glean the band's wishes and the applicable law. For your purposes, assume that the agreement among the various band members is a binding contract and that they have formed a valid partnership.

Please draft a memorandum in which you identify those contract provisions that need to be redrafted to meet the band's wishes and to comply with the law. For each provision that you identify,

1. Redraft the provision, indicating your changes from the original text, and
2. Explain the reasons for your redraft, including the legal reasons (if any) for changing the provision, to guide me in conducting the negotiations over these points.

Transcript of Interview between Levi Morris and Otto Smyth (July 12, 2013)

Levi Morris: Otto, it's good to see you. How are things going?

Otto Smyth: Great, really great. As I told you over the phone, we've got a mega-offer from Polyphon to sign with them, and the band asked me to take the lead in negotiating.

Morris: Excellent. What's Polyphon's offer?

Smyth: We've had a few offers in the past, but from labels that wanted to take everything we had. We really want to sign with an independent label, because they treat artists like us better, and Polyphon has a reputation for treating artists reasonably and being willing to negotiate terms. They sent our manager this huge contract—here's a copy. We'll need your help to deal with them.

Morris: That's what we're here for. Bring me up-to-date on what's happening with the band.

Smyth: Well, as you may know, about nine months ago, Al, our bass player, was injured by a drunk driver. He's okay now, thank goodness. Abby, our lead guitarist, and Coco, our drummer, are still going strong, and, as leader of the group, I'm still playing rhythm guitar, singing lead vocals, and doing all the songwriting. Our fan base really has grown here in the tri-state area, and that must've gotten the attention of the label, because they really came after us hard.

Morris: How do the members of the band get on as far as business arrangements go?

Smyth: We're fine together—when we first formed 10 years ago or so, we made an agreement among ourselves which I cobbled up out of a music book I read. Here's a copy. We do business as a partnership under the name Palindrome Partners, and everything we make has to go through the partnership into a partnership bank account. We then divide up the money in accordance with our partnership agreement.

Morris: Thanks. We'll look the agreement over. Let's turn to the label's offer, and—first things first—how's the money?

[Discussion of financial terms of advance and royalties offered by label omitted.]

Morris: Now, what else do you want us to negotiate with them?

Smyth: Well, I'm not really sure what's in there—I really don't understand this legal stuff. But we're all pretty much in agreement over some things that are important to us. First, we don't want to be tied up with the label for too long unless they really do a good job for us—maybe for three albums at most, and only for four years. Second, our artistic integrity

is really important—we've got to make all the artistic decisions about the songs that go into our albums, and the recordings, and the producer we want, and what gets released.

Third, since Al nearly died because of that drunk driver, we've become fanatic about drugs and booze—we've sworn off, and we owe it to him to get the message out. We'd hate it if our music didn't get that message across, or worse, if people thought we were the stereotypical drink-and-dope rockers, or if our songs were used in, like, a beer commercial. I never want to see a picture of me in some magazine holding a bottle.

Morris: Understood—we'll try to make sure that you have the right to approve of marketing and promotional efforts. You know, my daughter loves your band and wears a Palindrome T-shirt she got at one of your concerts.

Smyth: Yeah, we make a nice amount from our merchandise sales. At every show we do, and on our website, we sell T-shirts, baseball caps, tank tops, stuff like that.

Morris: Who makes them for you?

Smyth: Our manager found the various manufacturers. We're really careful to treat our fans well and give them good value for their money, using top-quality materials, making sure the merchandise is high quality—like the T-shirts, we could use some cheap cotton blends and make a few bucks more, but instead we always use those thicker Ts, with high-quality fabric. We think that if we treat our fans well, they'll stay loyal to us.

You know, we've been together for almost 10 years now, and we've always been careful of the Palindrome name and what it means to our fans. We've worked really hard to build it up to where it is now, and it means a lot to us. We put our name on every piece of merchandise we have. Our manager even got a registered trademark for us in our name, and she tells us that all of our merchandise deals are nonexclusive, which means we can license our name to more than one manufacturer. And we want to keep it that way. It's really important to us to keep control of everything that has to do with our merchandise, and the money it brings in, because it's a real source of income for us.

We understand that Polyphon is offering us a higher royalty rate for our records in exchange for a piece of our merchandise action, and that's OK with us—we'd be willing to give them a quarter of the revenue for the stuff they produce and sell—but we've got to keep that trademark, and we've got to be able to use it ourselves without cutting Polyphon in on money from products it doesn't make or sell.

Morris: So you wouldn't mind licensing your trademark to Polyphon?

Smyth: Not as long as we own it, can still do our own thing with it, and can control what they do with it.

Morris: We'll see to that. We don't have to itemize the things they can produce; we just have to be sure that you can approve of what they make and the quality of it as well.

[Discussion of other points omitted.]

AGREEMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF PALINDROME

AGREEMENT, by and between Otto Smyth, Abby Thornton, Coco Hart, and Al Laurence (collectively, “the Band”), all citizens of the United States of America and the State of Franklin, as follows:

WHEREAS, the individual members of the Band have formed a musical group known professionally as Palindrome; and

WHEREAS, the individual members of the Band wish to set forth the terms of their affiliation;

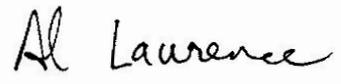
NOW, THEREFORE, the individual members of the Band agree as follows:

1. All property created by the Band as a collective entity (including both intellectual and material property) shall be jointly owned by all members of the Band. All income earned by the Band as a collective entity for its collective efforts or from that collective property (e.g., from recordings made as a musical group) will be divided equally among the individual members of the Band. Should any individual member of the Band voluntarily or involuntarily withdraw from the Band, that member will receive his or her proportionate share of income earned by the Band as a collective entity from undertakings made before that member’s withdrawal from the Band.

2. All actions taken for the Band as an entity will require the unanimous approval of all the individual members of the Band.

3. The Band shall form a partnership and do business under the name Palindrome Partners.

Signed this 15th day of March, 2003.

 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____

Al Laurence

Excerpts from Contract Presented by Polyphon

1. DEFINITIONS

“Album” shall mean a sufficient number of Masters embodying Artist’s performances to comprise one (1) or more compact discs, or the equivalent, of not less than forty-five (45) minutes of playing time and containing at least ten (10) different Masters.

“Artist” or “you” shall mean each member of the band Palindrome, individually, and the band collectively.

“Contract Period” shall mean the term set forth in Paragraph 3.03.

“Master” shall mean any sound recording of a single musical composition, irrespective of length, that is intended to be embodied on or in an Album.

* * *

3. TERM AND DELIVERY OBLIGATIONS

3.01 During each Contract Period, you will deliver to Polyphon commercially satisfactory Masters. Such Masters will embody the featured vocal performances of Artist of contemporary selections that have not been previously recorded by Artist, and each Master will contain the performances of all members of Artist.

3.02 During each Contract Period, you will perform for the recording of Masters and you will deliver to Polyphon those Masters (the “Recording Commitment”) necessary to meet the following schedule:

<u>Contract Period</u>	<u>Recording Commitment</u>
Initial Contract Period	one (1) Album
Each Option Period	one (1) Album

3.03 The initial Contract Period will begin on the date of this Agreement and will run for one year. You hereby grant Polyphon eight (8) separate options, each to extend the term of this Agreement for one additional Contract Period of one year per option (“Option Period”). In the event that you do not fulfill your Recording Commitment for the initial Contract Period or any Option Period, that period will continue to run and the next Option Period will not begin until the Recording Commitment in question has been fulfilled.

4. APPROVALS

4.01 Polyphon shall, in its sole discretion, make the final determination of the Masters to be included in each Album, and shall have the sole authority to assign one or more producers who shall collaborate with you on the production of each Master and each Album.

* * *

8. MERCHANDISE, MARKETING, AND OTHER RIGHTS

8.01 Artist warrants that it owns the federally registered trademark PALINDROME (Reg. No. 5,423,888) and hereby transfers all right, title, and interest in that trademark to Polyphon. Polyphon may use the trademark on such products as, in its sole discretion, it sees fit to produce or license, and all income from such use shall be Polyphon's alone.

8.02 Artist hereby authorizes Polyphon, in its sole discretion, to use Artist's, and each member of Artist's, name, image, and likeness in connection with any marketing or promotional efforts and to use the Masters in conjunction with the advertising, promotion, or sale of any goods or services.

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Palindrome Recording Contract

Franklin Statute re Personal Services Contracts

Franklin Labor Code § 2855

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a contract to render personal service may not be enforced against the employee or person contracting to render the service beyond five years from the commencement of service under it. If the employee or person contracting to render the service voluntarily continues to serve under it beyond that time, the contract may be referred to as affording a presumptive measure of the compensation due the employee or person rendering the service.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a contract to render personal service in the production of phonorecords in which sounds are first fixed may not be enforced against the employee or person contracting to render the service beyond 10 years from the commencement of service under it. For purposes of this subsection, a “phonorecord” shall mean all forms of audio-only reproduction, now or hereafter known, manufactured and distributed for home use.

Panama Hats of Franklin, Inc. v. Elson Enterprises, LLC

United States District Court (District of Franklin, 2004)

Panama Hats of Franklin, Inc., manufactures hats which it sells to the public. In 2000, it entered into an agreement with the Allied Hat Co., which owned a federally registered trademark in the word “Napoleon” for a style of men’s hat. Other than the financial terms, the only operative term of that agreement reads as follows: “Allied owns the federally registered trademark ‘Napoleon’ for men’s hats (Reg. No. 3,455,879). Allied hereby transfers that trademark to Panama for the monetary consideration set forth below.” The agreement did not make any other transfer of tangible or intangible property, good will, or business assets to Panama. Two years later, Allied went out of business—all its other assets have been liquidated, and it no longer has any legal (or other) existence.

In 2003, Elson Enterprises, LLC, a company unrelated to Panama or Allied, began manufacturing a style of men’s hat, which it marketed as the “Napoleon” style. Panama had never used the mark, but it sued Elson, claiming that it owned the federally registered trademark in the word “Napoleon” for hats by virtue of the assignment from Allied and that Elson had infringed that mark. Elson now moves for summary judgment, claiming that Panama has no interest in that trademark and

so has no basis for a claim of trademark infringement against Elson.

The purpose of a trademark is clear from the definition of the term in the federal trademark statute: “The term ‘trademark’ includes any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof — (1) used by a person . . . to identify and distinguish his or her goods, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others and to indicate the source of the goods, even if that source is unknown.” 15 U.S.C. § 1127. Some examples of well-known trademarks are Coca-Cola, Exxon, and Sony.

From this it is apparent that the trademark cannot be divorced from the goods themselves—as the trademark is the assurance to the consumer of the source of the goods, the trademark cannot exist independently of the goods. Hence, if one company purchases the assets of another and becomes the manufacturer of the goods previously manufactured by the purchased company, the trademark that was associated with those goods may now become the property of, and be associated with, the new manufacturer of the goods, for the trademark is now the new manufacturer’s indication of source. Short of a transfer of other assets of a business with

the trademark, a trademark cannot be transferred without, at the very least, a simultaneous transfer of the good will associated with the mark, for that good will has developed from the actual product itself and so binds the trademark to the goods or services with which it is associated. In essence, the mark cannot exist in a vacuum, to be bought and sold as a freestanding property. This policy is made explicit in the federal trademark statute: “A registered mark . . . shall be assignable *with the good will of the business in which the mark is used, or with that part of the good will of the business connected with the use of and symbolized by the mark.*” 15 U.S.C. §1060(a)(1) (emphasis added).

In the parlance of the trademark law, the sale of a trademark without any other asset of the business—without, at the very least, the good will associated with the trademark—is termed an “assignment in gross” or a “naked” assignment of the trademark. Given the policy considerations set forth above, without the necessary inclusion of the assets of the business or the good will associated with the mark, the law holds that a “naked” “assignment in gross” of a trademark is not valid. Further, such a “naked” “assignment in gross” may cause the assignor to lose all rights in the trademark and leave the

trademark open for acquisition by the first subsequent user of the mark in commerce.

Because the purported assignment of the federally registered trademark “Napoleon” from Allied to Panama was just such a “naked” “assignment in gross” of the mark, it has no validity—the purported assignment conveyed no rights. Because the assignment was invalid, the mark was free for anyone to acquire, and anyone could acquire the right to the mark by using the mark in commerce, which is precisely what Elson did. (Panama never used the mark.) Therefore, Elson did not infringe on any rights of Panama because Panama had no rights in the “Napoleon” trademark. Elson’s motion for summary judgment is granted.

M&P Sportswear, Inc. v. Tops Clothing Co.

United States District Court (District of Franklin, 2001)

The facts giving rise to this lawsuit for trademark infringement, stripped to their essentials, are these: M&P Sportswear designs T-shirts and other items of apparel, and is the owner of the federally registered trademark “Go Baby,” which it uses as the brand name of a line of T-shirts. Tops Clothing is an offshore manufacturer of clothing. In 1998, Tops entered into an agreement with M&P, under which M&P licensed the use of its “Go Baby” trademark to Tops. The agreement provided that Tops would pay a specified licensing fee to M&P, which would entitle Tops to manufacture, import into the United States, and sell T-shirts under the “Go Baby” brand. The agreement contained no other substantive provisions, and Tops immediately began the manufacture, importation, and sale of the T-shirts. Tops made the requisite licensing payments to M&P.

In 2000, M&P representatives purchased samples of Tops’s “Go Baby” T-shirts at a “99-cent” store in Franklin City; this was the first sample of the Tops T-shirts M&P had obtained. M&P’s representatives found that the T-shirts were, in their opinion, of the poorest quality imaginable—according to the deposition testimony of one of M&P’s principals, “they were so thin and cheaply

made that they would dissolve in a rainstorm.” M&P then sent a purported “notice of termination” of the trademark license agreement to Tops (this notwithstanding that the license agreement did not make any specific provision for termination). When Tops continued to manufacture, import, and sell the branded T-shirts, M&P brought this action for trademark infringement against it. Tops now seeks summary judgment against M&P, on the ground that, as the license agreement contained no provisions for quality control, M&P no longer has any rights in the “Go Baby” trademark.

It is a basic tenet of trademark law that a trademark is an indication of the source or origin of goods or services to the public, enabling the public to expect that the goods or services bearing the trademark will comport with a certain uniform standard of quality, whatever that quality may be. A trademark carries with it a message that the trademark owner is controlling the nature and quality of the goods or services sold under the mark. Thus, not only does a trademark owner have the *right* to control quality—when it licenses, it has the *duty* to control quality.

Accordingly, it is also a basic tenet of the trademark law that any trademark proprietor who licenses the trademark to another must assure, in the license agreement, that the goods or services offered by the licensee meet the standards of quality of the trademarked goods established by the trademark proprietor. Failure to do so causes the mark to lose its significance as an indication of origin. Indeed, many Circuits have held that such action may be seen as an abandonment of the mark itself; the federal trademark act provides, “A mark shall be deemed ‘abandoned’ if either of the following occurs: . . . (2) when any course of conduct of the owner, including acts of omission as well as

commission, causes the mark . . . to lose its significance as a mark.” Uncontrolled licensing as a course of conduct is inherently deceptive, constitutes abandonment of all rights in the trademark, and results in cancellation of its registration.

Here, M&P made no quality-control provision whatsoever in its license agreement. Accordingly, by failing to assure the public of any standard of quality of the goods and services manufactured and sold under the mark, M&P has lost its rights to the mark.

Tops’s motion for summary judgment is granted.