UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO

ANIMALS, et al.,

Docket No. CA-03-2006

Plaintiffs,

VS.

RINGLING BROTHERS AND BARNUM

BAILEY CIRCUS, et al.,

Washington, D.C.

Defendants.

Friday, September 16, 2005

2:35 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF A MOTION
BEFORE THE HONORABLE EMMET G. SULLIVAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs:

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Proceedings recorded by machine shorthand, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Civil Action 03-2006, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, et al. versus Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, et al.

would counsel please identify yourselves for the record.

MS. MEYER: Katherine Meyer for the plaintiffs. And with me is Kim Ockene, Your Honor.

MR. GULLAND: Eugene Gulland for the defendant. With me is Josh Wolson.

THE COURT: You have not been able to resolve this discovery dispute yourselves.

Let me invite the principal attorneys to the microphone.

Have you spent any time conferring about this dispute just to see if you can resolve it yourselves?

MS. MEYER: No, Your Honor. Not until we filed the motion to compel. There was a meet and confer effort prior to that time. And some disputes, relatively minor matters, were resolved. But the bulk of the information that is the subject of the motion to compel we remain, continue to remain — have diametrically opposed views of what is required here.

MR. GULLAND: I think that's accurate. There was a good deal of discussion before the filing of the motion to compel.

THE COURT: Let me invite plaintiffs' counsel to 1 remain at the microphone, and I'll invite defendants' counsel 2 3 back in just a few minutes. Let me see if I understand your argument. 4 5 You've propounded some interrogatories, you've served a request for production of documents seeking veterinarian 6 7 records, seeking medical records. 8 Some medical records have been produced? 9 MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Some veterinarian records have been 10 11 produced? MS. MEYER: Very few, Your Honor, yes. 12 THE COURT: But, nevertheless, am I correct in saying 13 that defendants did not invoke a privilege with respect to 14 either veterinarian records or medical records? 15 MS. MEYER: That's correct, Your Honor. Instead, 16 17 what they did is they just pretended that there were no further 18 records that were responsive. 19 THE COURT: Absent the editorial, I'm correct, putting aside whether they pretended or not, no privilege has 20 21 been invoked? MS. MEYER: No privilege was invoked, originally. 22 23 They are now -- after we filed our motion to compel they are asserting that all of the medical records that they did not 24

identify or claim a privilege for are, nevertheless,

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confidential. And they have now asserted --1 2 THE COURT: I just want to make sure I understand 3 what's in this file. The file is voluminous. I've seen a 4 privilege log that pertains to, I think, some e-mails or so 5 that defense counsel filed. You're familiar with that? 6 MS. MEYER: Yes. THE COURT: Is there another privilege log in this 7 8 voluminous file? MS. MEYER: No, Your Honor. In terms of a privilege 9 log, here's what defendants have filed. 10 They filed their original privilege log when they 11 12 gave us their first response to our broad discovery request. 13 And that is Exhibit C to our motion to compel. It lists a 14 total of five documents. Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: That's what I'm referring to, right. MS. MEYER: In June, when they gave us a supplemental 16 production of some documents, they supplemented their privilege 17 18 log with about, I think it's about 32 or 33 additional documents. None of those documents listed on either one of 19 those privilege logs, now for a total of 38 documents, concern 20 the medical records on the elephants. 21 THE COURT: Right. They concern, Rider, I believe. 22 23 don't they? MS. MEYER: Some of them do and some of them concern 24

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some other things.

1	THE COURT: Some other issues.
2	MS. MEYER: There are many issues, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: I'm just focusing on the veterinarian
4	records and the medical records right now.
5	MS. MEYER: Right.
6	THE COURT: So for purposes of our discussion then, I
7	can assume the records do exist?
8	MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor.
9	If I could just be clear, Your Honor, we're talking
10	about basically the charts, the medical charts, on each of the
11	animals. We haven't seen any of them.
12	THE COURT: All right. Each of the animals has been
13	identified?
14	MS. MEYER: As far as we know, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Well, you've asked for the identities of
16	all elephants
17	MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: that they own?
19	They don't own some elephants, but they're in
20	custody?
21	MS. MEYER: Correct, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: There are some elephants that Ringling
23	Brothers owns and there are some that Ringling Brothers has
24	custody of?
25	MS. MEYER: That they lease, correct, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Who do they lease them from? 2 MS. MEYER: Other owners of captive elephants. 3 THE COURT: So we know who the elephants are, that's 4 not a big issue, is that right? 5 MS. MEYER: I think we now have a pretty good inventory, although we had to figure that out on our own. 6 7 THE COURT: Well, you should be able to ask one question, what elephants do you own and which elephants do you 8 9 lease. 10 MS. MEYER: And I'm just telling you, Your Honor, they didn't tell us all of that information originally. I 11 12 think right now we have a pretty good list, but we don't have 13 the medical records. 14 THE COURT: You shouldn't have to guess as to the 15 number of elephants or the identities of each. Unless Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus is prepared to pay 16 17 significant sums of money for sanctions, you won't have to guess about that. They can answer that question. You 18 19 shouldn't have to quess. 20 MS. MEYER: We've had to do a lot of guessing in this 21 case, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: You're not going to have to do any more guessing about things that are relevant. 23 with respect to the defendants' need for a protective 24

order, though, what's your objection? Their concern is that

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they look at web sites maintained by plaintiff and they say, you know, what's going to happen to us is that maybe we'll be harmed, maybe seriously harmed, by information that we produce that's in our files.

why isn't that a legitimate concern that they have to persuade a judge that they're entitled to a protective order? There's been no fact finding with respect to what, indeed, the photos or files or films actually mean and whether or not injuries were caused as a result of defendants' conduct or actions or inactions, et cetera. So if they produce a ton of information, they have some legitimate concerns that it will be used wrongly and inure to the detriment of them.

MS. MEYER: I have three responses, Your Honor.

First of all, I don't want to belabor the point too much, but I think in view of the way they have proceeded in this case, and again that was in failing to even identify the existence of these documents, nor claim a privilege for them—and before I said they pretended. I mean, we asked for all the medical records, they give us some medical records and that was the end of it. Nothing listed on a privilege log, no indication that there were other medical records until we pressed it.

THE COURT: What gave you an inkling there were additional records?

MS. MEYER: Because when we went through the records,

about. I just don't know.

of records pursuant to a protective order and then some further argument as to whether or not those documents should be made available to the public. That's one approach. I don't know.

MS. MEYER: I think it's backwards, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know what the documents show and I don't know whether the documents if made available to the public will produce the kind of Burka harm that they're talking

Do I have a desire to look at some 1,700 films? No. Do I have the time to do it? No. I mean, if I have the desire to do it, I don't have the time to do it.

How is a judge to resolve this? I don't want to appoint someone, appoint some magistrate judge, and force upon him or her the responsibility for the next year or two to look over these documents and determine what the public should see and what the public shouldn't I totally agree with you I couldn't agree with you more about the public's right to know what's going on in these courthouses and these courtrooms. I couldn't agree with you more. And I've said it and I've said it and I'll say it again when it's appropriate. But what's fair at this juncture?

MS. MEYER: I'll tell you what's fair. I'll tell you what we've said is fair.

And before I get to what I think is fair, I just want to make another point, Your Honor.

These records go to the core of our case. And our concern, if you impose a protective order here, is that essentially we're going to be litigating this case in secret. Because any time a lay witness wants to refer to these medical records, an expert witness wants to refer to any of these medical records, we want to refer to them in any motions, procedural or otherwise —

THE COURT: But you're assuming that the Court, after production of records or all the records or some of the records, will never make a determination before you get to that stage that the public has a right to see some of these, you're making that assumption.

Look, if I were to do that, if I were to say, look, you're entitled to all these records, because there's been no privilege and because there's been a waiver, but they should be first pursuant to a protective order, I wouldn't keep in place that protective order forever until the end of this litigation. At some point there should be some determination as to what those records show and whether or not, indeed, the public has a right to see those records. This is a public enterprise. This defendant travels across this country day in and day out and, for the most part, exhibits its animals to the public.

MS. MEYER: They not only do that, Your Honor -THE COURT: And they charge the public to come and see the animals.

MS. MEYER: They not only do that, Your Honor, but 1 2 they spend an enormous amount of money on public relations talking about what great care they give their animals. What 3 4 they're trying to do here, Your Honor, is stifle the other part 5 of the debate. They release the information they want to release, they go on the Today's Show, they put it on their web 6 sites, they produce color brochures about all the wonderful 7 care they give their elephants and say that our clients are 8 9 whacky animal rights activists who cannot be trusted when they say these animals are being beaten and chained, et cetera. And 10 then when we say, well, how about if we get the information 11 12 that would actually show the condition these animals are kept under, the answer is, oh, it's very secret and confidential, 13 14 you can't see it and you're going to misuse it. 15 THE COURT: Has Katie Couric ever invited you to the 16 Today's Show? MS. MEYER: No. we haven't had that opportunity yet, 17 18 Your Honor. THE COURT: And they've been on the Today's Show? 19 MS. MEYER: Yes, they have, Your Honor. 20 21 Really? THE COURT: MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor. Kenneth Feld pretty 22 much on an annual basis gets to go on the Today's Show. 23 But the point being, Your Honor, if we're going to 24

have a robust public debate about an issue --

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1 THE COURT: In fairness, NBC News ought to invite 2 both sides. 3 MS. MEYER: I agree. THE COURT: That's just an observation. That's not a 4 5 ruling, because NBC is not a party. MS. MEYER: They shouldn't be able to control the 6 7 entire debate on this issue. I think the fair way -- you asked 8 what's the fair way to deal with it. what we have suggested in our papers is if they can 9 10 show some -- they've made this claim that some of this 11 information is being relied on in some papers, some 12 unidentified papers that they're working on. 13 THE COURT: Apparently you're sensitive to that, 14 though, because you said in the footnote you would consent 15 to --16 MS. MEYER: Right. If they can make a showing with 17 respect to particular records that are somehow related to a 18 particular study that they're working on and they don't want to 19 disclose that information to the public because somehow it's 20 commercially valuable and it would somehow jeopardize their 21 ability to get that study out, we would be more than happy to 22 see that information under a protective order. 23 But we don't think they are entitled to a blanket protective order for all the medical records. I would remind 24

Your Honor, I think what's going on here, again, because these

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records are so — go so much to the core of our case and are going to be relied on and referred to by all the witnesses in this case, I think what's going on here is that they're trying to get through the back door of this protective order, which what you would not let them get at the beginning of discovery when they asked, you may recall, for a broad protective order to cover all of the discovery in this case. And you said, no, you can't have that broad protective order, you make a particular good cause showing with respect to specified information and we'll take a look at that.

We do not believe that they have made that kind of showing here when they say all of the detailed medical records on all of the elephants must be kept secret. And that's what they have said here.

So we believe that, again, they have the burden. They haven't met the burden, particularly in light of the way they've proceeded here, by not even telling us these records existed and not claiming a privilege for them or listing them on their privilege log. That they should not get this kind of blanket protective order, which will in effect mean that we will not, without coming to you and asking you to lift it, so we'll be having this argument again, we will not be able to refer to any of the medical records on the elephants in public.

THE COURT: Did the defendants ever tell you in response to your request for production of documents or in

1	response to interrogatories that the documents, the medical
2	records that you've previously received, were, indeed, all the
3	medical records in possession of the defendants, did they say
4	that?
5	MS. MEYER: They did. They said actually, I'll
6	have to pull the cite out. They said that you have the
7	complete information requested.
8	THE COURT: That was in response to your request for
9	medical records and veterinarian records?
10	MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: And now they've told you, only because of
12	your persistence, that there are additional other medical
13	records?
14	MS. MEYER: That's right.
15	THE COURT: Do they refer to them as medical records
16	as well?
17	MS. MEYER: They call them the detailed medical
18	records. Oh, those medical records, you mean the detailed
19	medical records, you wanted those, we didn't know you wanted
20	those.
21	And this gets me to a broader point.
22	THE COURT: I just want to be clear about that.
23	Your response was unequivocal, produce all medical
24	records in your possession?
25	MS. MEYER: Yes. We want all the medical records on

1 each of the elephants. And instead we got these little 2 summaries for some of the elephants, and mums the word that 3 there was anything else. That gets me to another point, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Someone swore to that, someone filed that under oath? I assume a declarant filed that under oath? 6 7 MS. MEYER: No. We just got a box of documents. 8 THE COURT: Well, someone attested to that, though. 9 Didn't someone certify that, either an attorney or --10 MS. MEYER: I guess they certified that these are the 11 responses to the discovery. 12 THE COURT: Well, I'm concerned that those were all 13 the medical records. Was it an officer of the corporation? MS. MEYER: I wish I could lay my hands on the quote 14 15 that would help put this in a --If you'll just bear with me for a minute, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: I mean, if it was in response to a 18 request for an interrogatory --19 MS. MEYER: I'll find it, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: You don't have to find it. 21 If it was in response to a request for an 22 interrogatory, then some officer -- attorneys can't sign 23 that -- some officer of the corporation would have to sign 24 that? MS. MEYER: That would be correct, Your Honor. 25

THE COURT: So maybe as part and parcel that person 1 2 needs to come and tell me why he lied or she lied under oath. Because that was provided to you under oath, these are all the 3 medical records? 4 5 MS. MEYER: That's right, Your Honor, that's the way we view it. 6 The only caveat I'll add to that, Your Honor, and it 7 8 goes to sort of the gravamen --9 THE COURT: We're talking about production of 10 documents or something more serious like interference with the fair administration of justice or obstruction of justice or 11 12 something criminal in nature. I take this very, very 13 seriously. 14 No attorney should have to put up with this nonsense. And, indeed, it appears to me that it is nonsense. If someone 15 has told you they've produced all the records and then told you 16 17 later, oh, are you referring to the more detailed medical records there's no excuse for that. 18 19 MS. MEYER: That's right, Your Honor, that's what 20 happened in this case. The only thing I'll add to that in their defense, if 21 22 it's a defense at all --23 THE COURT: You're going to defend them? MS. MEYER: I just want to be reasonable here, Your 24 25 Honor, because I think this may be what they say. And this

goes to the gravamen of our motion to compel really, or the thing I really wanted to spend my time on with respect to that, but it's related. Is that what they did here, Your Honor, is they asserted ten very broad general objections to our discovery. And then they asserted those, all ten of those general objections, with respect to every single interrogatory and every single document production request, all right, without telling us, well, which documents are you saying are being withheld from us under which of those objections.

we had a privilege log that, as I showed you, had a total of five documents listed on it. And it may be that they thought, as I think they're trying to play this game with respect to all the other information at issue here under our motion to compel, they may say to you, oh, those medical records, those detailed medical records, they fell under some of these one, two, three, all ten of our general objections, and, therefore, we didn't have to say whether or not they existed or were privileged.

That seems to be their position with respect to a lot of the categories of information that we have moved to compel. And for that proposition, Your Honor, they're relying on this decision by the D.C. Circuit a couple of years ago in the Philip Morris RICO case. And in that case the court held that the District Court, Judge Kessler, had erred in not allowing the defendants to assert a general objection and have the Court

decide the general objection before making the defendants assert a privilege, okay.

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And that seems to be the case upon which they're relying for the proposition that they can assert ten general objections with respect to every single discovery request, not tell us which documents are being withheld and why, and then after we figure it all out come into your court and say, oh, yes, well, now those are privileged, those are privileged.

And that Philip Morris case does not stand for that proposition at all. There Philip Morris was relying on some very specific general objections. It made it very clear which objections applied to which documents. And they asserted those general objections before the Court and asked the Court to decide them before they raised their privilege.

We have not had that here. I don't even know which of these general objections they think is covered, do cover the medical records at issue. But that's the only defense I can make, is they think those medical records they failed to identify, failed to assert a privilege for, and, again, pretended did not exist, Your Honor, they may think they're covered by some of those general objections, I don't know. That's all I can say on that point.

Here we go. Document request number eight, which is the one for the medical records, all medical records on each elephant. Here is what they say in a November 8, 2004 letter

on page seven to me and my co-counsel, Ms. Ockene.

Quote, defendants have produced to you more than 700 pages of elephant medical records. There is no basis for plaintiffs to demand records regarding trunk washes or other tuberculosis tests — that's another issue in this case, Your Honor — as there is no claim or defense in this case relating to elephant tuberculosis.

Next sentence, moreover, the records that defendants produce to you are complete in that they contain all of the pages in defendants files, end quote.

That's what they said

Now apparently there's some other detailed medical records. And there have to be, Your Honor. This corporation claims that it is breeding this endangered species to conserve it for future generations, that it has this wonderful standard of care. They've got to have detailed medical records on each of the elephants, just like if you go to your veterinarian with your pet, your dog, you go in there, there's a problem, they will pull out the chart on your animal. Especially if you've been going to the same place for many years, just like a human being, they have charts, medical charts, on each of the animals. We haven't seen any of those, Your Honor.

So should they get a protective order in lieu of all of that? I don't think so. And simply on the grounds that my clients are going to somehow misuse the information to inform

for a protective order, was if any of these records are disclosed publicly, Your Honor, if they somehow make their way into the public domain, this is going to cause their veterinarians, who up until now give the highest standard of care to these animals, to suddenly be chilled in doing so because they won't want to write down any more what they've done or what they've observed because they'll be afraid that if they write down their observations it will get out into the public and somehow they'll be embarrassed or whatever. That's their other argument. They're going to stop giving the animals the highest standard of care that they normally give them because of the fear that our clients are somehow going to misuse and twist and use this information in a nefarious way.

I just don't think they've met their burden here,
Your Honor.

And, again, we are more than willing on the second point to see if there are any particular records that relate to some commercially sensitive research paper they're working on, and, if so, enter into a protective order. But to have a blanket protective order for all of the medical records on all of these animals, particularly, again, when for a year and a half they pretended these records didn't even exist, I just don't think is fair, Your Honor, nor is it warranted under the rules of civil procedure.

THE COURT: Thank you.

1 Yes, counsel. Good afternoon. MR. GULLAND: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Let me 2 3 address, first, by rejecting categorically any suggestion that we have hidden the ball. That's not the way we litigate cases, 4 5 I assure you. 6 THE COURT: That's not the way your law firm 7 litigates cases, but maybe your clients haven't been as 8 forthcoming to you as they should have been. MR. GULLAND: Well, let me tell you what happened in 9 10 this case. THE COURT: Did an officer of the corporation sign 11 that answer to interrogatory or response to a request for 12 13 production that these are the entire medical documents? 14 MR. GULLAND: I'm not aware that there is any statement that these are the entire medical records, so let me 15 16 take you through what happened. we provided our responses to the document requests. 17 And this was, I think, last May or June of 2004. There was no 18 response to our production for months and months and months 19 until late last fall. Plaintiffs then asked for the meet and 20 21 confer. we talked with them. They pointed out that -- and 22 23 Mr. Wolson handled all this. They pointed out that the history

THE COURT: The patient history document?

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documents which are nonconfidential and that we had produced --

veterinarians, because that's the way veterinarians work.

MR. GULLAND: That's right. That they had showed
you, must have been compiled with information from

Mr. Wolson went back and said we don't seem to have the veterinary information the plaintiffs have pointed out to us. And they said, well, we better check our veterinarians, our off-site veterinarians, who it turned out a guy named Lindsey had medical records on his own that he kept in his office off the sites of Ringling and it was not included in the Ringling files.

And as soon as we found that, we got back to them, said we do have veterinary medical records, but they contain a lot of information that —

THE COURT: I think your clients are hiding the ball from you. It wasn't that long ago I practiced law. And I can recall frequently returning retainers to clients who wouldn't be complete, wouldn't be up front with the attorney. Because then the attorney's hands are tied and then the attorney finds himself in proceedings like this trying to justify things that are hard to justify.

They asked for all medical records and all veterinarian records. These aren't unintelligent people who own this circus. They knew what the request was for.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, I can only say, it's a very decentralized organization. It's an organization that travels.

THE COURT: What's more serious is they're playing footloose and fancy-free with the Court, and I take that very seriously. And if I have to march those CEOs in here for explanations under oath and under penalty of perjury, I'll do that. I would hope that I won't have to do that. But a simple request to produce medical records and veterinarian records. It's not a difficult one to comprehend. And for them to say, oh, gee, we really have to look further. I mean, without their diligence these records would have been unnoticed.

MR. GULLAND: I have to say that I think if there had not been the meet and confer process. We would not have gone

MR. GULLAND: I have to say that I think if there had not been the meet and confer process, we would not have gone back and found the veterinary records. But that's what a meet and confer process is for.

There is no bad faith here, Your Honor. The only reason --

THE COURT: That's not a condition precedent for your clients to be up front with you and up front with their advisories. There was a request made. They complied with the request. They produced what they wanted to produce. And they knew these other records existed. And no one said they didn't know these records existed. That's what concerns me.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I have the highest regard for you and your firm, you know that. When you're before this Court and my colleagues and other judges in this country, your firm does

great work. But your clients, I think, have hidden the ball from you and they find themselves in a very precarious position.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, I am unaware of any bad faith or effort to hide the ball here.

THE COURT: The bad faith would be they didn't produce everything they knew existed, though. That's the bad faith. Oh, off-site veterinary, oh, we didn't know you were talking about that, we thought it was just these couple of documents, and thank God the plaintiffs had the diligence to have a meet and confer because now we know. I mean, that's crap. And I'm not referring to you. That's just crap your clients are giving you, counsel. That's exactly what it is.

And I'm going to order that all those documents be produced. And I want someone to come in here and tell me. I'm going to set this down for an evidentiary hearing because I am truly displeased about the manner in which discovery has taken place. Those documents should have been produced prior to any meet and confer. There was a request. They had an obligation as clients to be up front with the plaintiffs and the Court. And if there were privileged documents, to say these documents are privileged so we could have litigated the privilege issue.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, we've never said the documents are privileged.

THE COURT: I want them produced. But I want them

also to show cause why they shouldn't be held in contempt of court, and I mean it. And if I find they're in contempt of court, I'm going to impose sanctions. I'm going to give the word monetary recovery a new definition, because they're playing games with the Court and I don't appreciate that.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, with all due respect, I don't think that there's an adequate basis here to reach that conclusion.

THE COURT: Fine. Then they can respond to my order to show cause, but someone is going to respond and tell me why they could not respond to a clear English request for a production of all medical and veterinarian records. They're going to do that. And if they don't, if they can't do it, I'm going to hold them in contempt and impose significant — and do you know what, I'm not going to rule out incarceration either. Because I'm sick and tired of all these efforts by litigants to hide the ball. I've seen it time and time again and I'm tired of it.

So an order to show cause will be separate and apart from my ruling to produce all of the medical records and veterinarian records. And when I say all, I mean all, every last record.

Now, if there's some research going on that is going on in an effort to prepare some documentary, that's something different. If it can be justified. If it can be justified.

Now, I'm open to someone filing something, either under seal or on the public record, in an effort to persuade me that there's a need or a basis for a protective order in that regard. And I'll just leave it at that. It may well be that a basis will exist for the entry of such a protective order. And it doesn't sound like plaintiffs seriously disagree with that if an appropriate showing can be made.

But with respect to veterinarian records and medical records, I want them all produced and I want them produced now.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, on the question of the protective order, Ms. Meyer said --

THE COURT: The medical records and veterinarian records?

MR. GULLAND: Yes. Focused on that.

Ms. Meyer said again and again that there's no basis here to fear that the plaintiffs are going to misuse these. Just last week, Your Honor, a San Francisco television station, plaintiff Tom Rider appeared on that. Tom Rider appeared on that station and provided a reporter on that station with copies of tapes that were produced in this litigation.

In particular, there was a tape showing the birth of a baby elephant. And Mr. Rider and other persons affiliated with the plaintiffs made a commentary on that, very one-sided in our point of view, showing the elephant chained while she was having a baby in order to protect the baby elephant and

those around her. But they characterized the situation as one of abuse.

There was no opportunity on our part to have somebody respond. And it's a perfect illustration of exactly the kind of thing we fear, the use of information here to attack Ringling Brothers, which is quite unfair. And cases are not to be tried in the media.

In addition, the reporter for that San Francisco station was given a copy of Mr. Wolson's correspondence to counsel for plaintiffs discussing the information and tapes being turned over. So the point of the matter is that there's a very real need for some protection here.

THE COURT: Is there any case anywhere directly on point that deals with this precise issue where a public interest group has attacked the manner in which an organization either houses or cares for or raises animals and information is produced and then it ends up in the public arena? I'm not aware of any case directly on point.

MR. GULLAND: I'm not aware of a case that is that specifically on point. But there are plenty of cases that enter protective orders, which, if you'll recall, extend also to matters of embarrassment, as well as commercial and proprietary information on the view that information that's produced in discovery should not be used to try somebody out of court or to attack them out of court.

we're not going around -- our clients are not going 1 around attacking particular plaintiffs here. Our clients are 2 3 going around defending the care that they give the animals, but they're not using discovery information. 4 THE COURT: Counsel didn't make that up. Have there 5 been characteristics of whacky animal rights organizations 6 7 alluded to this organization? 8 MR. GULLAND: I'm not aware of any attack on these 9 plaintiffs on the part of the defendants in this case. I'm simply unaware of that. 10 11 But, Your Honor --THE COURT: How could you be embarrassed by your own 12 files, by your own records? Let the public see them. What are 13 14 vou concerned about? MR. GULLAND: We're not embarrassed by them. We're 15 embarrassed by the misuse and out of context treatment of them. 16 17 If you take --18 And we submitted affidavits in support of the 19 protective order. THE COURT: Suppose the information is produced. 20 Well, it will be produced. But suppose the information is then 21 22 used by plaintiffs with an admonition to plaintiffs that if they use this information in the public arena, they state only 23 that this information was produced pursuant to a request by 24

plaintiffs, period, without any editorial?

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MR. GULLAND: Well, the problem with things like veterinary records is they're very cryptic.

THE COURT: What's wrong with that approach? If they're produced, and they will be, and the plaintiffs are directed if you use this, because you do have a right to, it's not privileged information and you aren't arguing that it is privileged information, but if you use this, you use this with the following sentence, these documents were produced in discovery pursuant to a request by plaintiff, period. What's wrong with that?

MR. GULLAND: Well, what's wrong with that, Your Honor, is two things.

First, veterinarian's notes, like the notes that lawyers right down, like the notes that doctors write down, are very cryptic. They're not drafted and prepared for the purpose of recording in a narrative necessarily understandable way what's going on. These are the notes of the veterinarian, or in the case of human beings the doctor.

THE COURT: Right. But these medical histories and patient records mean absolutely nothing without the underpinnings. They wouldn't say that. The doctor didn't sit down and type this information, I assume. I assume that's not the way it works. I mean, when I take an animal to a vet, and I had to do that today, the doctor wrote notes and I assume at some point should generate a record, I guess.