

Letter From the Editor



Welcome to the summer issue of Katten KattWalk! We have an issue chock full of developments and pressing issues for fashion and brands. Associate Cynthia

Martens starts with a look at “superfakes” and how the rise in counterfeit designer purses adds urgency for source transparency in trademarks. From London, senior associate Sarah Simpson and associate Tegan Miller-McCormack update us on how EU and UK regulatory authorities ramp up their enforcement of “greenwashing.” Finally, two of our talented summer associates, Carly Ryan and Morgan Band, brief us on the state of fair use following the high court’s decision in *Warhol* and why we are closely watching developments in the “Trump Too Small” trademark case before the Supreme Court. We hope you enjoy reading this issue as much as we enjoyed preparing it for you!

Karen Artz Ash

In This Issue

[‘Superfake’ Products Test Consumers and Brands in Trademark Law](#)

[Green Is the New Black](#)

[What the Supreme Court’s Decision in *Warhol* Could Mean for the Future of Fair Use](#)

[Is Trademark Law ‘Too Small’ for the First Amendment?](#)

[More News to Know](#)

[Recognitions](#)

‘Superfake’ Products Test Consumers and Brands in Trademark Law

By [Cynthia Martens](#)

One pack of ground coffee featured a watercolor illustration of rolling green hills and quaint, red-roofed cottages. Another presented — a goat? a llama? — surrounded by swirling psychedelic designs and a Woodstockian font. There were more minimalistic designs, too, with quietly elegant lettering, and a number of packages with a folksy, approachable vibe. Standing in the aisle of a New York City supermarket, I was left to wonder: What kind of a coffee drinker was I?

Companies invest heavily in storytelling, creating associations between their branded products and the people who buy them. When people purchase products from one brand over another, they are, consciously or not, responding to this messaging. *I see myself as someone who...* While there is a functional aspect to consumer purchases, and price is an important consideration for most, our response to marketing cues is equally significant.

One powerful example is “superfake” handbags — counterfeit designer bags of good enough quality that they are not easy to distinguish from the real thing. If quality or aesthetics were the point, no one would buy a counterfeit designer bag. There are many attractive and well-made handbags at various price points.

Brands hold intangible, illogical power. They are symbols, and symbols are everywhere in society, especially in clothing and accessories. All are visual cues, a kind of shorthand for where we belong, who we are, and what we believe or value.

Against this backdrop, trademark law embraces two societal values: fair competition and consumer protection. Allowing companies to claim exclusivity over a symbol is only in connection with specific goods and services, and only as long as that symbol is in use. The law encourages businesses to invest in the quality and reputation of their offerings.





▶ The consumer protection principle in trademark law is equally important. Trademarks must identify the source of a product. When a mark “fails to function as a trademark” by identifying a source, the US Patent and Trademark Office refuses registration. In a Supreme Court trademark infringement [case from 1883](#), the court observed that a trademark is “both a sign of the quality of the article and an assurance to the public that it is the genuine product” of the owner’s manufacture, and “in its exclusive use the court will protect him against attempts of others to pass off their products upon the public as his. This protection is afforded not only as a matter of justice to him, but to prevent imposition upon the public.”

That’s where counterfeit designer bags should create more consternation than they often do. Counterfeit goods hide behind other brands – the shopping equivalent of an anonymous troll on the web. There’s no way to look up the names of these companies or their executives, or perform even cursory diligence about their activities. The types of people and companies active in these shadow business enterprises are not usually the ones complying with labor, tax, environmental and other laws.

Most of us wouldn’t feel comfortable purchasing counterfeit pharmaceuticals, because we don’t know what’s really in them. Trademarked goods, on the other hand, are traceable to specific companies, which in turn are subject to public criticism and boycotts. They are legally incorporated entities that pay taxes, face scrutiny for the way they manufacture and promote their products, and must comply with country of origin, fiber content, and other labeling requirements. They get sued, and sue each other. They face government penalties for non-compliance. Their employees unionize and strike. They are the subject of critical documentaries. They can and do get their marketing wrong: sometimes, the messaging lands with a thud, or alienates customers in a misguided attempt to attract new fans or, in marketing speak, “stay relevant.”

Instead of debating the value of designer handbags, the public interest focus should be on transparency and compliance – and as long as a branded product is the real deal, consumers are empowered to demand both.

Reproduced with permission. Published June 15, 2023. Copyright 2023 Bloomberg Industry Group 800-372-1033. For further use please [visit this page](#).

Green Is the New Black

UK and EU entities are ramping up anti-greenwashing activity

By Sarah Simpson and Tegan Miller-McCormack

While climate change and sustainability are important across all parts of society, the UK government and European Commission (EC) are tackling these social issues head on, with a particular focus on the fashion and retail industries.

As [discussed in our April advisory](#), there is a focused crackdown on “greenwashing” in the fashion industry. Legislators have their sights on deceptive and misleading claims by fashion brands about the implementation of environmentally friendly manufacturing lines, better working environments and pay for workers, and the use of sustainably sourced materials.

Alongside its Directive on Green Claims, the EC has also laid out a new proposal, the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), focused on how businesses can create more environmentally sustainable and circular products through a framework that sets ecodesign requirements for specific product groups to significantly improve their circularity, energy performance and other environmental sustainability aspects.

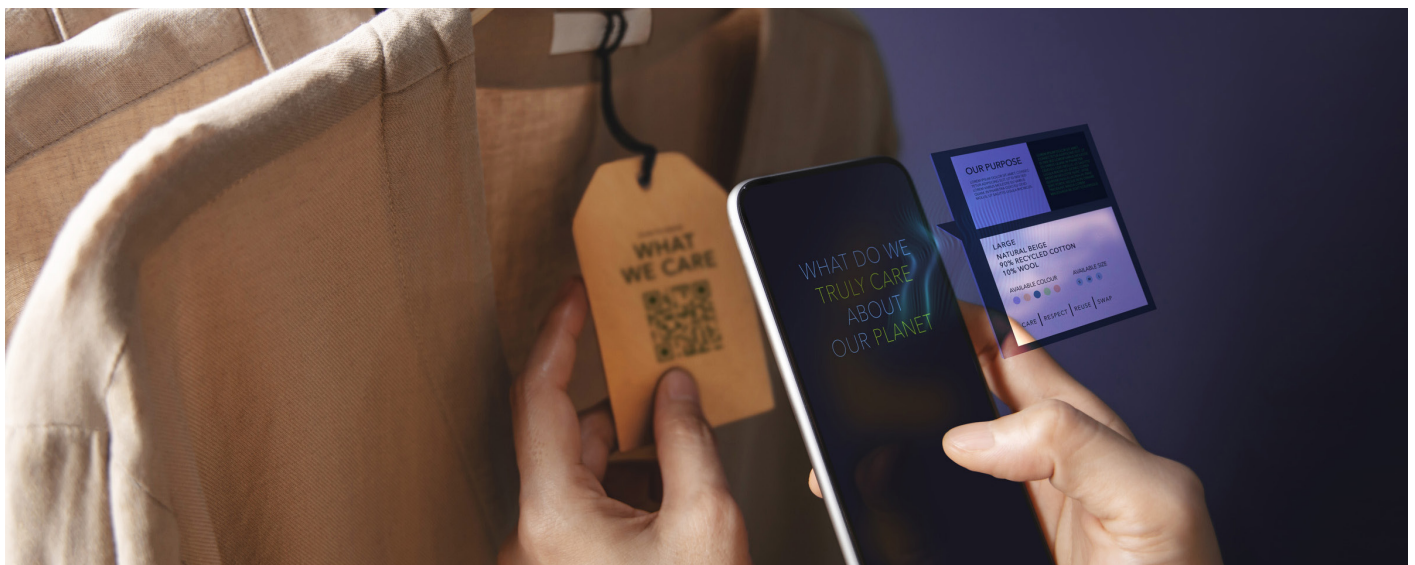
The European Fashion Alliance (EFA) formed in 2022 to bridge the gap between the European Fashion industry and policy makers. The EFA, composed of 25 European fashion councils and other entities, is determined to advocate for change within the fashion industry, focusing on a sustainable future that does not compromise on creativity and artistic workmanship. The alliance held its first political roundtable on June 7 in Brussels, where it also announced a new European, “Status of European

Fashion” survey. The EFA will share the results at its conference in Brussels at the end of 2023.

“[W]e must warn against the adoption of requirements that would affect the industry’s craftsmanship, artistic tradition, and competitiveness, as well as the whole European fashion manufacturing ecosystem, which is largely dependent on designers and high-end brands. We call for the implementation of feasible, yet ambitious enough ecodesign requirements established in cooperation with representatives of the industry, all along the value chain,” said the EFA in the paper it presented to the EC. Particularly, the [EFA wants to highlight potentially unintentional consequences](#) for some of the proposed regulations, due to the fact that the ESPR applies to all industries, including textiles.

One of the proposals under the ESPR is a new “Digital Product Passport” to provide a product’s green statistics. The EC has stated that passports will help consumers and businesses make informed choices when purchasing products, and improve transparency about products’ lifecycle impacts on the environment. Overall, the aim is to combat “greenwashing” in the fashion and retail sectors by preventing brands from falsely claiming to have reached certain “green targets.”

With new regulations on the horizon, green is clearly the new black. The movement for environmentally friendly fashion is no passing seasonal trend. Look for updates as we continue to watch this space!



What the Supreme Court's Decision in *Warhol* Could Mean for the Future of Fair Use

By Carly Ryan

In a case that pitted Andy Warhol's legacy foundation against rock portraitist Lynn Goldsmith, Supreme Court Justices Sonya Sotomayor and Elena Kagan split on an issue central to the ideals of copyright law: how the law should encourage artists to produce original work. With the majority siding with Sotomayor, the case, *Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts v. Goldsmith*, may signal a reigning in of the fair use doctrine, a defense to copyright infringement that is often central to disputes over one artist's use of another's creation.

The opinion comes as art created by artificial intelligence (AI) — using databases of existing works to generate new ones —



raises urgent questions about authorship and how to weigh each factor in the fair use doctrine.

As always, resolution of this dispute centered on the court's analysis of a unique set of facts. In 1981, Newsweek commissioned well-known rock photographer Goldsmith to photograph an up-and-coming musician named Prince. The photos were intended to portray a pared-down, vulnerable artist. While the photos never ran, Goldsmith owned the copyright.

Three years later, in 1984, Vanity Fair commissioned Andy Warhol to illustrate an article celebrating Prince's skyrocketing

celebrity. The magazine paid Goldsmith a \$400 one-time license so that Warhol could use her photo as an artist reference. Warhol's resulting illustrations soon became iconic. The cropped illustration of Prince's bust rendered him in colorful idolatry, no longer Goldsmith's vulnerable up-and-comer.

When Prince died in 2016, Conde Nast published a special commemoration of the artist, paying the Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts \$10,250 to license the illustrations for the cover. Goldsmith, who had often licensed her photos for magazine use, received no licensing fee and no accreditation.

Litigation soon followed, with Goldsmith arguing that Warhol's "Prince series" infringed on her copyright.

The fair use doctrine creates limited exceptions to copyright law. Section 107 of the Copyright Act defines "fair use" as a defense to claims of infringement, allowing creators to use the original works of others without licenses in limited circumstances. To determine what constitutes "fair use," the act instructs the courts to consider the purpose and character of the use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount of the copyrighted work used in the new work, and the effect of the new work on the market for the original copyrighted work. Despite these explicit factors, modern Supreme Court jurisprudence has decided cases almost solely based on whether the secondary work is "transformative," though

exactly what counts as transformative has been the subject of debate.¹ For example, when collage artist Richard Prince used another artist's photos in his work, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals found that 16 of the collages crossed the line into "transformative," while five of them did not.² Thus, some critics have argued that the fair use analysis requires too much aesthetic expertise for generalist courts — how can a judge create a bright line rule about something as subjective as art?

In *Warhol*, the Supreme Court mostly sidestepped the discussion of "transformativeness," and held that Warhol's work wasn't



protected by fair use, largely because of the work’s commercial character. Both Warhol’s illustration and Goldsmith’s photograph sought to portray the artist Prince, per the majority. Warhol’s secondary work therefore usurped the market for Goldsmith’s original work, in a way that Warhol’s famous use of Campbell’s soup cans in art did not displace the market for soup.

The majority seemed to leave the door open for a sufficiently-transformative yet commercial work to be fair use, though it remains unclear what kind of work would rise to that standard. Had Warhol morphed Prince’s figure or altered his expression, would the illustration be transformative enough to overcome the similar purpose of the two works? The court did not say.

Both the majority and the dissent claimed to be doing what’s best for artists. With the ubiquity of artistic sampling and collages, Kagan asserted that requiring licenses might be cost-prohibitive for many artists, and fear of infringement may lead to self-censorship. Sotomayor countered that “it will not



impoverish our world to require [the Warhol Foundation] to pay Goldsmith a fraction of the proceeds from its reuse of her copyrighted work. Recall, payments like these are incentives for artists to create original works in the first place.”

In general, this decision signals that a higher level of transformation is needed for a creative work that incorporates elements of another work to be considered fair use — especially if the new work competes with the original in the marketplace.

Carly Ryan is a 2023 summer associate in Katten’s Chicago office. Intellectual Property associate Cynthia Martens, New York, contributed to this article.

¹ See, e.g., *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 114 S. Ct. 1164, 127 L. Ed. 2d 500 (1994).

² *Id.*

More NEWS to KNOW

And the Winner Is... Human *AI-Generated Music Ineligible for Grammys*

by [Cynthia Martens](#)

The Recording Academy has set the record straight about the eligibility of music developed by artificial intelligence for the Grammy Awards. “A work that contains no human authorship is not eligible in any Categories,” the academy clarified in an update published in its [66th Rules & Guidelines](#). Works featuring some AI-generated material may be eligible for awards, as long as “the human authorship component of the work submitted” is “meaningful and more than de minimis,” and relevant to the award category at issue.

The academy’s position is consistent with that of the US Copyright Office, which “will register an original work of authorship, provided that the work was created by a human being.” Past legal conundrums about authorship have involved animals, such as an [Indonesian macaque](#) who took a series of arresting selfies.

Music lovers should keep their ears to the ground: questions about authorship and originality are only going to get more complicated as people find new uses for artificial intelligence in the arts. Paul McCartney, for one, recently told BBC Radio 4’s Today podcast that a [final Beatles record](#) is slated for release this year, thanks to AI technology that extricated John Lennon’s voice from an old demo — in McCartney’s words, “a ropey little bit of cassette, where it had John’s voice and a piano.”

“We were able to take John’s voice and get it pure through this AI, so that then we could mix the record as you would normally do,” McCartney said. “It gives you some sort of leeway. So, there’s a good side to it, and then a scary side. And we’ll just have to see where that leads.” Listen to the full interview [here](#) (AI discussion starts at 29:33).



Is Trademark Law ‘Too Small’ for the First Amendment?

By Morgan Band

During the 2016 presidential debate, Senator Marco Rubio taunted Donald Trump for having “small hands.” Now, more than seven years later, progressive activist Steve Elster is continuing his fight [to trademark the phrase](#) “Trump Too Small” to use on shirts and hats. The shirts would include the phrase to insinuate that President Trump’s policies are inadequate, namely “small on the environment . . . civil rights . . . immigrant rights . . . LGBTQ rights . . . workers’ rights . . . voting rights . . . [and] affordable health care for all.”

The Supreme Court announced on June 5 that it would resolve the case of [Vidal v. Elster](#), which focuses on Elster’s unsuccessful attempt at trademarking “Trump Too Small.” The Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) refused to register the mark citing [Section 2\(c\) of the Lanham Act](#), which prohibits an individual from registering a trademark containing a living person’s name, absent the individual’s consent¹. Elster appealed the decision, arguing that the statute infringed on his First Amendment right to express his political opinion. The US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit agreed, finding the provision unconstitutional. The unanimous panel of judges [stated](#) that “[t]here can be no plausible claim that President Trump enjoys a right of privacy protecting him from criticism.” The Biden administration appealed the decision to the Supreme Court, arguing that Elster is still capable of openly expressing his opinion but prevented from registering a trademark.

There have been over [200 applications](#) to register the “Trump” name since August 2015, with the USPTO only approving 21 applications as a direct result of the Lanham Act. Donald or Ivanka Trump consented to 19 of the approved trademark applications, and the other two used the word “trump” without making a reference to the Trump family. In Elster’s case, his use of the “Trump” name serves as political commentary, which raises the question of whether restricting the right to register his mark interferes with his freedom of expression. This case will join the thread of Supreme Court cases regarding aspects of trademark law that may or may not violate the First Amendment. In 2017, the court confirmed that trademarks are protected speech under the First Amendment and held that the provision of the Lanham Act that bars registration of “disparaging” marks [violated](#) applicants’ freedom of expression. Two years later, the court again [ruled](#) that another provision was unconstitutionally restrictive because it prevented registration of trademarks that the USPTO found to be “immoral” or “scandalous.”

However, in the most recent Supreme Court trademark case, the justices shifted away from these past decisions when deciding whether a dog toy that mimicked a Jack Daniel’s bottle of whiskey was protected by the First Amendment or was instead a trademark violation. In this case, the court [held](#) that “marks used in connection with commentary, criticism,



▶ and parody are not exempt from [trademark infringement and] dilution claims when the mark is used to designate the source of goods and services,” even if the trademark “is also used in an expressive manner.”

By preventing the registration of a living person’s name, one of the main goals of Section 2(c) is to avoid confusing consumers. Elster argues that because the mark criticizes former President Trump, the risk of consumers believing that Trump endorsed the product himself is low. Instead, Elster [argues](#) that the statute is poorly drafted and really aims “to protect rights of privacy and publicity,” which should not be a primary concern of the government in trademark law. The [provision](#) ultimately protects only “celebrities and world-famous political figures,” giving “special protection” to presidents, “the least private name in American life.”

If the court upholds the statute, many fear that public figures such as politicians would be able to monopolize consumer products in the marketplace, ensuring that their names are used only in the manner in which they consent, silencing critics, in essence. Public officials and public figures face a higher barrier than the general public in bringing defamation claims. To succeed, they must show the defamatory statement was made with “actual malice,” which means actual knowledge that with the statement was false, or reckless disregard for the truth, as established in [New York Times Co. v. Sullivan](#), a famous Supreme Court case decided in 1964. The principle behind the heightened standard is that unrestricted speech is [essential to](#)

[democracy](#), particularly when it concerns commentary on those who have entered the public spotlight or hold a public office and can significantly influence matters of public importance. Making it easier for public figures to bring defamation lawsuits could chill speech and deter public debate. Viewing trademark law with the same framework suggests that the law needs to similarly balance preventing consumer confusion and preserving the free speech rights of the public.

The ability to criticize politicians is a core tenet of the First Amendment. The Supreme Court is now tasked with deciding whether trademark law can supersede this constitutional right. In Elster’s view, preventing the registration of his trademark essentially closes the door to this form of public commentary. On the other side, there is a growing concern over privacy and having control over one’s own likeness. The justices will need to determine how to balance the “Trump Too Small” phrase’s criticism of a government official, which is protected by the First Amendment, with trademark law’s protection against confusing consumers about the product’s true source. The case will likely be heard later this year.

Morgan Band is a summer associate in Katten’s New York office. Intellectual Property associate Cynthia Martens, New York, contributed to this article.

¹ The USPTO also initially cited Section 2(a) of the Lanham Act, which precludes registration of a mark that falsely suggests a connection or association with persons, living or dead, but the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) affirmed solely on the Section 2(c) ground.



More NEWS to KNOW

Karen Artz Ash Explains Consumers' Standing Limits Following New TTAB Precedent

New York partner **Karen Artz Ash**, Co-Chair of Katten's Trademark, Copyright and Privacy group, spoke to *Law360* about the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board's (TTAB) recent rejection of a professor's challenge to a "Rapunzel" trademark as a consumer of fairy-tale princess characters, and how it reinforces "the limits of who can bring an opposition under trademark law."

[Read the article](#)

Secondary Boycotts Against Businesses Displaying Rainbow Flags

Partner **Chris Cole**, Chair of Katten's Advertising, Marketing and Promotions practice, explored a groundswell of so-called group "boycott" activity aimed at businesses that have publicly expressed solidarity with historically marginalized and underrepresented groups. Prominent examples include boycotts against Bud Light (a beer made by Anheuser-Busch), Target, NorthFace and Kohl's. Chris discusses whether the anti-PRIDE boycott activity enjoy First Amendment or other legal protection.

[Read the article](#)

But Is It Art? New York Jury Says No - It's Trademark Infringement in the Metaverse

Partner **Karen Artz Ash** and associate **Cynthia Martens** provided an overview of a February 8 verdict, in which a New York jury sided with France's storied luxury fashion company, Hermès International S.A., in a trademark battle against LA-based digital artist Mason Rothschild. The closely-watched case was expected to be a bellwether for the strength of traditional trademark and trade dress rights in the realm of crypto assets and virtual fashion. Tellingly, trademark rights prevailed.

[Read the article](#)

Lizzo Convinces TTAB to Register '100% That B****' TM

Floyd Mandell, partner and co-chair of Katten's Trademark, Copyright and Privacy group, spoke with *Law360* after pop star Lizzo secured trademark rights to the phrase "100% That B****" for use on apparel. In a precedential opinion released February 2, the US Patent and Trademark Office's Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) reversed an examiner's decision denying the Grammy-winning artist's applications.

[Read the article](#)

Recognitions/Events

Managing Intellectual Property Recognizes Katten IP Stars

In May, *Managing Intellectual Property* noted several Katten Intellectual Property attorneys in Chicago, New York and Washington, DC, as 2023 IP Stars. The 2023 “trade mark stars” include partners **Karen Artz Ash** and **Floyd Mandell**, co-chairs of the Trademark/Copyright/Privacy Group, **Kristin Achterhof**, also recognized as a Top 250 Women in IP, **Bret Danow** and Chairman **Roger Furey**. “Patent stars” include partners **Deepro Mukerjee**, chair of the global Intellectual Property practice, and **Lance Soderstrom**, co-chair of the Patent Litigation practice.

Managing IP, through IP Stars, has long recognized Katten’s IP practices, listing it as a nationally ranked firm for 2023 a Top Tier Firm in Illinois and New York, and designating IP Star status overall for Trademark and Trademark Prosecution.

Thomson Reuters Includes Karen Artz Ash in ‘Stand-out Lawyers’ Database

Thomson Reuters added **Karen Artz Ash** to its “Stand-out Lawyers” database, which the company says is used by legal departments from around the world to search for peer-recommended lawyers. Karen was included in the database after being independently nominated as one of the three most outstanding lawyers one (or more) of her clients have worked with in the last three years. The nominations come from Thomson Reuter’s global research with senior in-house counsel.

Four Katten Attorneys Named in 2023 Edition of WTR 1000

Four Katten partners are listed in the 2023 World Trademark Review 1000, a list of the world’s leading trademark professionals: **Kristin Achterhof** (Illinois), **Karen Artz Ash** (New York), **Roger Furey** (District of Columbia), and **Floyd A. Mandell** (National and Illinois).

Katten IP Practices Lauded in Legal 500 United States 2023

Katten’s Intellectual Property practices were recognized among the 21 practice areas named to The Legal 500 United States 2023 guide. Practice areas singled out included Intellectual Property: Copyright and Intellectual Property: Trademarks: Litigation. Katten was named “Firm to Watch” for Advertising and Marketing:

Litigation, with partner **Chris Cole** listed as a “Leading Lawyer” and recommended attorney. Also recognized were practices and attorneys in Media and Entertainment litigation and transactional categories, notably **David Halberstadter**, **Zia F. Modabber**, and **Joel R. Weiner** (Litigation), and **Scott C. Cutrow** and **Michael S. Hobel** (Transactional).

[See the full list](#)

Trademark Team Ranked in 2023 Chambers USA Guide

Members of Katten’s Trademark/Copyright/Privacy group were among 77 attorneys ranked in the 2023 edition of the Chambers USA 2023 guide. Notably, Katten was listed as “highly regarded” for Intellectual Property: Trademark, Copyright & Trade Secrets. Trademark/Copyright/Privacy Group Co-Chair **Floyd A. Mandell** received the highest individual ranking in Intellectual Property. Counsel **Carolyn Passen** made her Chambers debut on the Up and Coming tables for Intellectual Property: Trademark, Copyright & Trade Secrets. Also individually recognized for Intellectual Property: Trademark, Copyright & Trade Secrets was **Kristin Achterhof**; for Media and Entertainment, recognized were **David Halberstadter** (Litigation), **Michael S. Hobel** (Transactional), **Zia F. Modabber** (Litigation) and **Joel R. Weiner** (Litigation).

[Read more](#)

Katten Sponsors 25th Anniversary WWD Beauty CEO Summit

Katten sponsored the WWD Beauty CEO Summit, “25 Years of Igniting the Global Beauty Conversation,” held May 9-10 at Cipriani South Street in New York City. The two-day summit connects global retail CEOs and brand executives from the beauty and wellness industry to discuss key issues, positive initiatives and continued future development of the beauty industry.

ALM’s Women Leaders in Law Features Karen Artz Ash

In April, American Lawyer Media publications noted **Karen Artz Ash** as being among top rated lawyers on its Women Leaders in Law list. The recognition was featured in a special advertising section in the April issue of the *American Lawyer*, which includes Martindale-Hubbell listed attorneys who have achieved an AV Preeminent Peer Review Rating.



▶ Katten Team Recognized for 22 Years of Pro Bono Support of *Ms. Magazine*

A Katten pro bono team including Los Angeles partner **David Halberstadter**, retired partner Susan Grode, associate **Joshua Tate** and paralegal **Janie Freedman** were recognized by the Feminist Majority Foundation during its 15th Annual Global Women's Rights Awards and Gala on June 27. Katten was honored for its longtime support of the Feminist Majority Foundation's publication of *Ms. Magazine* and a forthcoming book, "50 Years of Ms.: The Best of the Pathfinding Magazine That Ignited a Revolution."

[Read more](#)

David Halberstadter Named a 2023 Top IP Lawyer by *Daily Journal*

Litigation partner **David Halberstadter** was featured among the 2023 Top Intellectual Property Lawyers by the *Los Angeles San Francisco Daily Journal*, in part for his representation of the Starz Entertainment cable network and the producers of its hit television series, "Power."

[Read more](#)

Katten Attorneys Author Chapter for *Successful Partnering Between Inside and Outside Counsel*

Floyd A. Mandell, partner and co-chair of Katten's Trademark, Copyright and Privacy group, and Intellectual Property associate **Julia Mazur** co-authored a chapter in *Successful Partnering Between Inside and Outside Counsel*, a seven-volume treatise jointly published by Thomson Reuters and the Association of Corporate Counsel.

[Read more](#)

Kristin Achterhof Recognized Among *Managing Intellectual Property's* 'Top 250 Women in IP'

Managing Intellectual Property has named Intellectual Property partner **Kristin Achterhof** on its 2023 list of the "Top 250 Women in IP," which honors leading female IP practitioners in private practice who have provided exceptional service for their clients and firms during the past year. Kristin is counsel

to multinational clients across a wide spectrum of industries, including household names and world-famous brands in the technology, entertainment, fashion, consumer goods and manufacturing sectors.

[Read more](#)

Zia Modabber Listed Among *Billboard Magazine's* Top Music Lawyers of 2023

Zia Modabber, managing partner of Katten's Los Angeles offices and chair of the Entertainment and Media Litigation practice, was selected again to *Billboard Magazine's* annual list of "Top Music Lawyers." This is the fifth consecutive year in which Zia was recognized by *Billboard Magazine* as one of the music industry's most prominent legal minds. With decades of experience counseling clients in the music industry, Zia has represented some of the biggest recording artists in the business, including Trent Reznor, Michael Jackson (now his estate), Stevie Wonder, Live Nation and Usher.

[Read more](#)

Trademarks, Entertainment Law and Media Practices Recognized by *U.S. News - Best Lawyers*

Katten's Trademarks and Entertainment and Media practices were among 28 practices ranked nationally by *U.S. News - Best Lawyers* for 2023. Recognitions are for professional excellence as reflected by consistently impressive ratings from clients and peers. Achieving a ranking signals an exceptional combination of quality work and breadth of legal knowledge in a particular practice area.

[Read more](#)

Katten IP Attorneys Named to NY Super Lawyers List

Partners **Karen Artz Ash** and **Ilana Lubin** were among the 2022 class of attorneys named to the 2022 New York Super Lawyers list, which features outstanding lawyers from more than 70 practice areas who have attained a high degree of peer recognition and professional achievement.

[See the complete list](#)



Katten

[CLICK HERE TO VIEW PREVIOUS ISSUES](#)

For more information, contact: [Karen Artz Ash](#)

Partner and Co-Chair, Trademark/Copyright/Privacy Group | Intellectual Property | Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP
+1.212.940.8554 | karen.ash@katten.com | 50 Rockefeller Plaza | New York, New York 10020-1605

Katten is a full-service law firm with one of the most comprehensive fashion law practices in the nation. We provide innovative advice on the legal and business issues faced by national and international manufacturers, designers, marketers, licensors, licensees and retailers of fashion items including a full range of apparel, footwear, jewelry, cosmetics and luxury goods.

CENTURY CITY | CHARLOTTE | CHICAGO | DALLAS | LONDON | LOS ANGELES | NEW YORK | ORANGE COUNTY | SHANGHAI | WASHINGTON, DC

©2023 Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP. All rights reserved.

Katten refers to Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP and the affiliated partnership as explained at katten.com/disclaimer.

Attorney advertising. Published as a source of information only. The material contained herein is not to be construed as legal advice or opinion.