Richards, Layton & Finger

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

PARAMOUNT COMMUNICATIONS INC. and KDS ACQUISITION

CORP.,

Plaintiffs, :

Civil Action : vs.

No. 10866

TIME INC., et al.,

Defendants.:

LITERARY PARTNERS, L.P., et al.,

Plaintiffs, :

vs.

: Civil Action

No. 10935

TIME INCORPORATED, et al., :

Defendants. :

IN RE TIME INCORPORATED SHAREHOLDERS LITIGATION : Consolidated Civil

Action No. 10670

Chancery Court Chambers Public Building Wilmington, Delaware Monday, July 17, 1989 12:10 p.m.

BEFORE: HON. JACK B. JACOBS, Vice Chancellor.

TELECONFERENCE ON FORMS OF ORDER AND BOND

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS 135 Public Building Wilmington, Delaware 19801 (302) 571-2447

1	APPEARANCES (by	telephone):
2	8		DAVID C. McBRIDE, ESQ. Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor
3			-and- MELVYN L. CANTOR, ESQ. and
4			MARY ELIZABETH McGARRY, ESQ., of the New York Bar
5			Simpson Thacher & Bartlett for Plaintiffs in Civil Action No.
6			10866
7			EDWARD M. McNALLY, ESQ. Morris, James, Hitchens & Williams
8			for Plaintiffs in Civil Action No.
9			GARY W. ABER, ESQ.
LO			Heiman, Aber & Goldlust for Plaintiffs in Civil Action No.
11			10670
L2			LAWRENCE A. HAMERMESH, ESQ. Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell
L3			for Defendant Time
L 4			KENNETH B. FORREST, ESQ., of the New York Bar
15			Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
L 6			for Defendant Warner
L7			DONALD J. WOLFE, JR., ESQ. Potter, Anderson & Corroon
18		٠	-and- JANE W. PARVER, ESQ.,
19			LYNN TOBY FISHER, ESQ. and AARON STIEFEL, ESQ., of the
20			New York Bar Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays &
21			Handler for Intervenors Chris-Craft and BHC
22			
23			
24			

1 |

3 |

speakerphone. Let me just state for the record that before the court reporter arrived counsel had identified themselves, and it was decided that the two issues that are pending before me would be taken up in the following order: First, the issue relating to the form of the bond; and second, the issue relating to the form of the order providing for an injunction pending appeal insofar as BHC is concerned. And I understand, Mr. McBride, that you were in the midst of the beginning of your presentation when I interrupted you.

MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Your Honor. At least as I understand the purpose of the language being proposed by Time and Warner, it is to provide that if the Supreme Court affirms the decision of this Court of July 14, that liability under the bond will exist, and then the only question would be what if any damages are appropriate to be awarded.

The language that Paramount has proposed is the traditional bond language for preliminary injunctions and temporary restraining orders. In our view, that language is really neutral with respect to the two issues that Time and Warner

posed in terms of the form of the bond.

By that I mean under our proposed language or the traditional language, I think it is open to Time and Warner, and I will agree that they can argue that under that language, once there is an affirmance, there is liability under the bond, and we would be free to argue to the contrary.

There is a second issue that is raised by the language proposed by Time and Warner, and that issue is that under the language that they have proposed, it would appear that liability under the bond would exist prior to a final determination of the merits of this action. And again, we think our language is neutral on that point and would allow both parties to make their respective arguments when and if it ever becomes material.

I have tried to cut the knot on this thing simply by conceding that we will not take the position that our language precludes them from making those arguments, so that we don't need to resolve all of these issues, and maybe some we don't even anticipate we are resolving at this point, on some few hours' notice after having done legal research through the course of the night while we are trying

to prepare Supreme Court briefs.

In any event, having said all that, I will turn to the merits of the dispute. From our side, we believe that the affirmance by the Supreme Court if it happens does not in and of itself create liability under the bond. And I say that for two reasons. One is that in pursuit of the cases that we have cited to the Court in our opening letter, the mere affirmance on the appeal does not establish that the injunction itself was wrongfully issued. And we would take the position when and if we ever get to this issue that something more is required in order to establish that there is liability under the bond. And again, I think our language leaves that issue open.

The second issue is that the affirmance by the Supreme Court will simply be an interlocutory affirmance of a denial of a preliminary injunction. And for liability to arise under the bond at this stage of the litigation would result in the possibility of damages being paid to parties who might be unjustly enriched by that. For instance, if at the final stage it were determined that the plaintiffs were correct in this litigation, the

damages that would have been paid over pursuant to the bond would have only unjustly enriched perhaps, if they are used for this purpose, the Warner shareholders, who should have never received the tender offer in the first place.

So I guess in summary our position is that the way in which Time and Warner seek to resolve these issues at this instant is wrong, and in any event, the language that we have offered to the Court, which is the traditional language, keeps these issues open, and the Court can address them when and if it becomes material and on a fuller record.

MR. CANTOR: Vice Chancellor, this is Mel Cantor in New York. Just to add one minor footnote to what David has said, lest you think that litigation would become moot if Paramount loses in the Supreme Court, you should remember that there are also shareholder litigations pending both by class plaintiffs and by the Basses, and should the Supreme Court affirm and should the deal go ahead and close, there are going to be substantial damage actions pending, and the matter will not be moot. And, indeed, it is certainly conceivable that Chancellor Allen would be convinced to change his mind at the

mind at the end of the day. So this isn't simply an academic question. It is a real one.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anyone else on the plaintiffs' side?

MR. McNALLY: This is Ed McNally.

No, I don't have anything to add, Your Honor.

MR. HAMERMESH: Your Honor, hearing nothing further from the plaintiffs -- this is Larry Hamermesh speaking for Time and its directors -- let me first speak to the way Mr. McBride framed the issue, which I think is fair.

He is concerned that language of the sort we have proposed in the form of bond would fasten some sort of strict liability upon the plaintiffs if it turns out that Time, Warner or their respective shareholders are damaged on account of the delay in completion of Time's tender offer for Warner by the 10-day period of the injunction pending appeal. That's exactly what the language we suggested is intended to do, so Mr. McBride is correctly framing the issue.

We believe that the bond ought to serve that purpose, because had the injunction pending appeal not been granted, that tender offer

for Warner would have closed tonight, and it is only by virtue of that injunction pending appeal that it is not closing. This is not the same kind of situation to which a preliminary injunction bond is addressed. And all of the cases that are cited by Paramount in its submission to the Court deal with bonds arising in that context. And in that context, of course, the Court has found irreparable injury and, at present more important, has also found a likelihood of success on the merits.

Here, of course, the Court has found neither. And, indeed, as I think we mentioned in our letter to Your Honor this morning, and as Your Honor undoubtedly heard on Friday afternoon, Chancellor Allen was remarking upon the irony of the fact that having determined not to enjoin the transaction, he determines to do it so an appeal can go forward.

In that circumstance we suggest that the appropriate analogy is not to a preliminary injunction bond but, as we said in our papers, to a supersedeas bond, which is designed to secure the appellees, the interests of the appellees, pending the appeal and to protect them from damages due to delay arising during the course of that appeal. And

that's why the language that we have cited is derived from the form of supersedeas bond which appears as Form J to the Supreme Court rules. And that bond specifically calls for liability for costs, interest and damages for delay. And if it turns out that the appeal --

THE COURT: Mr. Hamermesh, let me interrupt you for a minute

MR. HAMERMESH: Certainly.

THE COURT: Does the fact that both sides seem to be arguing by analogy to these two different types of bonds mean that neither side or at least your side does not have authority in the form of precedent for its position?

MR. HAMERMESH: I think that's fair to say for both sides, Your Honor. I don't think I can cite to the Court any case law or even any official forms that speak to what the appropriate form of bond for an injunction pending appeal is.

THE COURT: And you are not aware of any previous injunction pending appeal where a bond of the kind that you are advocating has been entered or required?

MR. HAMERMESH: No, I am not, Your

Honor, nor am I familiar with bonds of the sort that resemble the preliminary injunction bond.

I do know in terms of precedent, though, as we pointed out in the letter, that the form of preliminary injunction bond to which Mr. McBride points out in his submission is derived in its language from Rule 65(c). And, of course, as we pointed out, the rules relating to injunctions pending appeal are different and, indeed, derive ultimately, I think, from a constitutional provision that contemplates that appellees will be secure and not be injured through delay as a result of an effort to appeal.

And frankly, if the form of bond simply gave protection in the event that the injunction pending appeal was somehow wrongful in some way that I really don't understand at this point and I haven't heard articulated, then I would suggest that it is really not protection at all. And it was my understanding that the purpose of the injunction, or the bond on the injunction pending appeal, rather, was precisely to protect Time, Warner and their stockholders from damages due to the fact that the offer had been put off by 10 days.

1

2

4

5

3

6

7

8

9

11

13

12

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

and if some further element of an undescribed nature of wrongfulness must be shown at some point -- and I really don't think the bond is a meaningful exercise at all -- I don't understand what kind of showing would have to be made in order to achieve the liability that we think the bond is designed to impose.

This is not, to address Mr. McBride's threshold point, a matter that can sort of await further deliberation, at least as far as we are I understand that Paramount has said that concerned. perhaps it is willing to let the matter be argued at some later time and no one's position is going to be prejudiced by going forward with the language it has proposed. I don't understand the surety to be saying that, and the surety's obligation is defined by the four corners of the bond. And they are not before the Court, and I don't want to hear at some point when an application is made on the bond that the language is ambiguous and the surety here is not able to tell us that that, in fact, is not going to be a problem.

It seems to me the sensible thing to do is to define right here and now going in the

nature of the protection that the bond is intended to afford and to make the bond read in a way that affords that protection.

I believe, Your Honor, in one way or another I covered the points that I intended to, unless Your Honor has any questions.

THE COURT: Just one. This may be something I ought to know, but I don't. Is the argument that is scheduled in the Supreme Court an argument on the merits of the appeal or will it be an argument restricted to whether or not the injunction pending appeal should be continued?

MR. HAMERMESH: I understand it to be on the merits.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. McBRIDE: Your Honor, this is

17 David McBride.

MR. FORREST: David, excuse me. Ken Forrest. Can I have an opportunity first?

MR. McBRIDE: Sure.

MR. FORREST: Thank you, Your Honor, for hearing us on a conference call today. I think it was my idea, and I am probably to blame for all the problems with the phone line also.

1

2

3

5

6

7

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

Early this morning when everybody was writing letters, we were trying to find some analogous case law. And there is analogous case law under Rule 65 in the federal courts not dealing with injunction pending appeal but dealing with the underlying purpose of the bond. And let me quote to you from a case called Wainwright in the Southern District of New York, construing Rule 65(c), which is at 80 FRD 103, Page 107. "The purpose of an injunction bond is not simply to protect the enjoined party from injury suffered because the trial court may have abused its discretion in granting a preliminary injunction, but to indemnify the enjoined party if ultimately it is held that that party had at all times the right to do the enjoined act." think that that quotation is right on all fours with what we are talking about here.

The issue here is not whether

Chancellor Allen blew it when he granted a 10-day

interim injunction pending appeal. The issue here is

whether Time and Warner, as Chancellor Allen has

held, had the right to go forward with their

transaction. They are now being restrained for the

benefit of permitting an appeal to go forward for a

10-day period when it has already been determined that they were perfectly lawful in what they did and that they were able to go forward.

The bond is to protect the Warner stockholders, Warner and Time, in the event that it is ultimately determined by the Supreme Court that, in fact, Chancellor Allen was right and they were lawfully entitled to go forward.

The concept that is being injected into Paramount's order that the issue here is whether this interim injunction was properly granted or not just misses the point entirely.

Now, the other point that was made is that somehow damages under the bond has to be determined by a final judgment on the merits, and I don't think that is true at all. This is an injunction pending appeal, the purpose of which is to permit an appeal from an 80-page decision on a preliminary injunction motion. And the position we would take is that if it is ultimately determined that that decision on that preliminary injunction motion was correct and that nevertheless Time and Warner were restrained, so that tonight at midnight the Warner stockholders are not getting \$7 billion

but instead hopefully, from my perspective, it happens next Monday night, that in that instance we would be entitled to claim the damage.

This whole thing revolves around a preliminary injunction motion. And to now inject the notion that we are going to have to wait until shareholder plaintiffs suits for damages are resolved I think is something that has nothing to do with what Chancellor Allen indicated he was doing on Friday when he granted the injunction pending appeal.

So I think that basically there is two points here. It is just not consistent with what Chancellor Allen did to agree to the Paramount form of bond, which has language which really is extremely narrow and really cannot on its face be properly construed if you read it in the context of the case law.

I do understand Mr. McBride's point, that he is willing for this instant to permit the issue of what it means be left open, and I appreciate that. I think that is a step in the right direction, but it doesn't resolve the fundamental problem; and secondly, that the notion that we have to wait for the conclusion of these damages cases just is not the

appropriate standard to be used here.

MR. McBRIDE: Your Honor, this is

Dave McBride again. Let me respond. First of all, I
have an answer to a question Your Honor raised about
authority. In the little bit of time we have had, at
least I -- and I was the one doing it -- wasn't able
to locate a case directly on point with respect to an
injunction issued pending an appeal. But I will say
that -- and I cited to the Court the various legal
encyclopedias -- there were, I would say, at least
dozens of cases that supported the propositions that
I outlined in the letter, and it may well be that on
fuller examination we would be able to find a case on
point.

In any event, let me turn to the proposition which I also addressed in my reply letter, that this injunction and this bond is something comparable to a supersedeas bond. And as I pointed out in the letter, a supersedeas bond is used to secure a judgment and is used to secure the plaintiff who is stayed from executing on that judgment pending the appeal. And there is logic and policy reasons why, once the appeal of a final judgment is ultimately resolved in favor of the

appellee, that liability on that bond would exist without some further showing that the appeal was wrongful. But here there is no underlying judgment, and perhaps even more importantly, a supersedeas bond arises in the context of a final judgment and a final resolution of the issues on appeal, which is far from what we have here.

Also, Mr. Hamermesh makes a point about the surety. I think that is no problem. But if it is a concern that the surety will abide by the representations that I make today, I am sure we can obtain those assurances.

finally, two more points. One, I failed to mention that the language that has been included in Mr. Hamermesh's latest letter, which is not what was given to me yesterday, also touches the question of what damages are recoverable. It has language in there that says that you can recover damages including damages for delay. And if Your Honor will recall, there was an argument made on Friday which the Chancellor never decided, which is that Time could make the Warner shareholders whole simply by escrowing the funds. So whatever the merits of that argument —— and I think there are

merits or potential merits to it -- this proposed language would appear to be an attempt to cut off that argument.

Your Honor.

Finally, Mr. Forrest's point I think really made the point I am making. He is relying upon cases under Rule 65(c), which is the Rule that contains the very language we propose to put in the bond. All of these issues, all of these arguments, can be made under that language and have been made in the past, and they can be addressed when the Court has an opportunity to address them on a fuller record and in a more considered manner.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. McBRIDE: And that's all I have,

THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

Gentlemen, having considered the submissions of counsel in writing and the arguments, I conclude that the most prudent step to take in these circumstances is to approve the form of bond submitted by Mr. McBride and the parties aligned with him.

In order to rule in favor of the contrary position, it would have been necessary to persuade me that the type of strict liability that is

urged here is required as a matter of law, and that showing just hasn't been made on this record. And I am not persuaded one way or the other as to whether that is a legal requirement.

I am moved primarily by the argument advanced by the plaintiffs that the positions that both Mr. Hamermesh and Mr. Forrest are advancing are positions that will be preserved by the plaintiffs' form of order, and if those positions are valid, that that can be established at a later stage. And it is for that reason that the form of bond on injunction pending appeal submitted by the plaintiffs will be the form of bond in these proceedings.

MR. CANTOR: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. HAMERMESH: Thank you,

Chancellor.

THE COURT: All right. We now have the BHC question.

MR. WOLFE: This is Don Wolfe, Your Honor, at Potter, Anderson. I want to state for the record that I have with me Lynn Fisher and Aaron Stiefel of the Kaye, Scholer firm, and I hope also patched in from New York Jane Parver, who has been admitted in this proceeding previously and to whom I

`6

will yield, if Your Honor permits. 1 THE COURT: All right. 2 MS. PARVER: Good afternoon, Your 3 This is Jane Parver. 4 Honor. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 5 MS. PARVER: We have an application 6 on the form of the order. Does Your Honor want to 7 hear it now? 8 That's what we are up to, THE COURT: 9 10 yes. Okay. I didn't know MS. PARVER: 11 whether you wanted to hear from counsel for the other 12 side first. 13 THE COURT: Well, I have read 14 Mr. Wolfe's letter, and I have examined the proposed 15 form of order. I do need some enlightenment on 16 precisely what it would do. 17 MS. PARVER: Certainly. I might say, 18 Your Honor, that I think certain portions of both of 19 the proposed orders may now be mooted. My 20 understanding before this conference call took place 21 was that Time had now extended its offer until July 22 24 at 5:00 p.m. So that the provisions in both of 23

the proposed orders that the stay be in effect only

1 during the pendency of any interlocutory appeal it 2 seems to me are somewhat mooted by the fact that Time 3 itself has now extended the offer to 5:00 p.m. 4 THE COURT: So what is left? 5 MS. PARVER: Our difficulty, Your 6 Honor, is the fact that normally the offer would have 7 expired at midnight. And, of course, Chancellor Allen stayed the expiration of the offer for 10 days. 8 For some reason Time and Warner have inserted in the 9 10 proposed order to you a 5:00 p.m. dissolution time 11 for the stay. That is what puts BHC in a very 12 untenable position. That is because we hold our 13 Warner stock in the form of preferred. The tender offer itself does not --14 15 THE COURT: I understand that you have preferred and you would have to convert --16 17 MS. PARVER: Right. 18 THE COURT: (Continuing) -- before 19 you could tender. 20 MS. PARVER: And our problem is that 21 under our contract with Warner, if we give proper 22 notice of conversion on a business day, we are deemed

So you would have to

to have converted as of the close of business.

THE COURT:

23

convert the day before you tender; is that --

Well, we certainly don't MS. PARVER: want to be at risk of Warner and Time subsequently arguing that. That would call for us to have to -under that theory, we would have to convert on the Friday before. Obviously, if we convert, we forever lose our preferred status. And if the Supreme Court subsequently holds for Paramount, we will have lost all of our preferred rights.

All we are asking is that Your Honor either adhere to the intent of Chancellor Allen's stay, which would be to extend it to midnight, which would be the effect of a 10-day stay -- that would, of course, enable us to convert and tender without any problem or subsequent litigation with Time and Warner.

Alternatively, if Time and Warner are willing to state right now that they accept the proposition, as, indeed, I believe they should, that we can convert and tender simultaneously, we are prepared to live with a 5:00 p.m. expiration. Otherwise, Your Honor, we are harmed irreparably.

MR. CANTOR: Your Honor, this is Mel Cantor in New York. I should say that we, too, have

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

gone along with the 5:00 p.m. cutoff. We are not seeking an 11:59 p.m. cutoff. And the 10 days ran from the 14th -- that was made fairly clear at the hearing -- not from the 17th. The original cutoff was midnight on the 17th, but the 10 days ran from the 14th.

You know, I appreciate Ms. Parver's concern or her clients' concern, and I hope she can work it out with Time. But our concern is if the ruling is adverse and if at the end of the day liability and damage on the bond is shown, we don't want to have exposure for an extra day because of BHC's problem. And the difference between 5:00 p.m., which will give the Supreme Court time to decide whether it wants to rule in our favor or extend the stay or rule against us -- I guess those are the three choices of what it could do on the 24th. From our perspective, 5:00 p.m. is sufficient amount of time to let them make that decision.

MS. PARVER: Well, I would only add,
Your Honor, that I certainly never argued nor did I
intend to suggest that the Chancellor started the
stay running from the 17th. However, what he did do
was to stay Time from consummating the offer for 10

days. And that offer initially expired at midnight, and certainly the intent was just to extend that 10 days through the midnight close.

THE COURT: Ms. Parver, I am not certain of all the things that you are asking me to do. I understand that you want the order to provide for the stay to remain in effect until midnight of the --

MS. PARVER: Until midnight on the 24th.

THE COURT: All right. What else?

MS. PARVER: Nothing other than that.
What I was going to suggest, Your Honor, is that if
Time and Warner were prepared right now to state that
they were not going to contest our ability to convert
and tender simultaneously, then we would withdraw our
objection to the insertion of the 5:00 p.m. time.
Other than that, if they take the position, however,
that we have to convert the business day before,
which would be Friday, the 21st, we would urge Your
Honor to make the order extending the stay until
11:59 p.m. or midnight on the 24th. Otherwise, we
are at risk for over a billion dollars.

MR. CANTOR: Can I ask Ms. Parver

whether if they are at risk for over a billion her client will agree to indemnify Paramount if it has to pay an extra million and a half dollars.

MS. PARVER: I really think that's not a question to ask me now. I certainly have no instructions from my client. And having spoken with me earlier today, it seems to me that Mr. Cantor should have raised that then. But I am not prepared to address that now.

THE COURT: All right. The request that the order remain in effect and not to expire until 11:59 on the 24th is covered in your Paragraph 2; that is, Paragraph 2 of your proposed form of order. Is that right?

MS. PARVER: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And my question is, what

happens to Paragraph 3. Is that no longer in issue?

MS. PARVER: Now that Time is -- and I would just ask that Mr. Hamermesh confirm that Time

has extended its offer now to the 24th.

MR. HAMERMESH: My understanding, Your Honor, is that it has been or is about to be extended until 5:00 p.m. on Monday, the 24th.

MS. PARVER: If that is so, then we

2 4

would no longer need the Paragraph 3, Your Honor. We would just need the 11:59 p.m.

THE COURT: All right. Then that's the sole issue.

MS. PARVER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We are talking about

seven hours.

MS. PARVER: Which is quite crucial to us, yes.

THE COURT: All right. Who will speak on behalf of the other side?

MR. HAMERMESH: Your Honor, let me unburden myself of a couple points. I know Mr. Forrest has a few more. But I now understand that we are just talking about seven hours, as the Court points out. The premise for that is one that escapes me.

addressed the point specifically on Friday with Mr. Cantor. In fact, Mr. Cantor points out that the stay would expire at the close of business on Monday, the 24th. What BHC is, in effect, seeking here is a further stay on a basis of which I don't perceive. I don't understand aside from some claimed convenience

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS

about making a conversion decision that there is any legal foundation for requiring Time to extend beyond its offer beyond the time at which the Court of Chancery has already directed it through the injunction pending appeal to extend its offer.

Mr. Forrest may have some comments about the mechanics by which BHC can, in effect, exercise its conversion right, but quite apart from that, which is really not a matter for Time itself, I don't understand the legal theory on which Time would be further restrained from completing its tender offer by this additional seven-hour period.

THE COURT: As I understand it,

Ms. Parver is arguing that Chancellor Allen had

indicated that the stay would go -- I guess go

through all the way to midnight. I may be incorrect

about that, but --

MR. HAMERMESH: I think that is

Ms. Parver's claim. I think Mr. Cantor has correctly

pointed out that that is not what the Chancellor

said. The matter was raised specifically when we

spoke to Mr. McBride yesterday about it. We all

ultimately agreed that it should run to 5:00 and no

further, and the Chancellor did not direct that a

stay last until midnight. It was a 10-day stay to run from Friday, the 14th, and it was not a stay that ran in reference to any time set under the original offer.

MR. CANTOR: Larry, let me, since I asked the question of the Chancellor -- this is Mel Cantor -- I will tell you exactly what I had in mind. He ordered a 10-day stay, and I was confused because the original offer didn't expire until midnight on the 17th. So I wanted to know whether the 10 days began to run on the 17th or on the 14th. And, indeed, there was a little colloquy about it being Bastille Day and, therefore, it would expire on the 24th.

I don't know that he ever expressed himself directly on the time, but my understanding was that it was going to run for 10 days from the time that he granted our motion, which was around 4:30 in the afternoon. So it was my understanding certainly that it would expire at the close of business on the 24th, and that was sufficient for our purposes, particularly since the Supreme Court has ordered argument for the morning of the 24th.

MS. PARVER: Your Honor, I am glad

that Mr. Cantor has now corrected, because I certainly never heard any 5:00 p.m. time stated.

Indeed, I never would have argued the point had the Chancellor so stated.

So that I think it is clear that all of the parties initially understood that it was going to be at midnight, because all of the initial proposed orders that were being circulated and were being prepared by the various parties all had the 11:59 in them. It was only subsequently that this was changed to 5:00 p.m.

MR. HAMERMESH: Well, Your Honor, let me speak to that. No paper came across my desk to which I ever consented with an 11:59 time in it.

When I saw that proposal, I immediately said I didn't think that was the understanding. We took it up with counsel for Paramount, and they agreed that 5:00 was the appropriate time.

I think Mr. Cantor is correct when he says that it was the understanding -- at least it was my understanding at the conference on Friday that it was to run until the close of business. Indeed, there may have been some specific reference to that deadline. But that's neither here nor there even.

I think the important point is on what basis can Time be compelled to extend its offer

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

beyond that.

MR. FORREST: Your Honor, Ken Let me give my recollection, because we Forrest. don't have a transcript, I don't think, and so obviously people's recollections become important. I believe I remember a number of references by Mr. Cantor in speaking with Chancellor Allen where he made it quite clear, Mr. Cantor did, that his understanding was that this was the close of business on the 24th. And nothing was said by anyone, including counsel for Chris-Craft, which was in the courtroom, which intervened in the action, to take issue with that concept. Indeed, I would note that the form of order that came across my desk yesterday did say 11:59, and within five minutes I had a call in to Dave McBride telling him that that was not my understanding.

Now, going beyond Larry Hamermesh's point that there is no legal requirement here, I understand that Warner has been extremely cooperative regarding the mechanics of Mr. Stiefel's Chris-Craft conversion and that it can be done very, very

quickly --

THE COURT: Well, let me just interrupt you there, because is it correct that if there could be some agreement between BHC -- is it CHC or BHC?

MS. PARVER: BHC, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

And Warner, that there could be a more or less simultaneous conversion and tender, that basically eliminates this problem, doesn't it?

MS. PARVER: Yes. That then puts us into the same position as any other shareholder who wishes to tender, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, before we -- and I apologize to you, Mr. Forrest, for this interruption, but I just want to make sure this is firmly in my understanding. Is it clear that that is a matter that cannot be agreed on or has there been any discussion about it?

MR. FORREST: It is the first time I have heard the suggestion, Your Honor. I am certainly not in a position to give an answer on the telephone.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FORREST: I haven't spoken to my client about it. I thought we were arguing today about 24-hour extension, and a lot of this is surprising.

MR. CANTOR: Your Honor, would it solve the problem if the order were entered until 5:00, and then if Chris-Craft can't work this out with Time and Warner, they could make an application for an additional seven-hour extension, which would take us off the hook of any potential liability, and let them work it out?

MR. FORREST: I have one other point that I would like to make at this point. I would just like to complete my statement, and then I will shut up.

You know, there has been a lot of other discussion in the letters about the Warner stockholders. This has been obviously an extremely contentious matter, with TRO lawsuits and applications filed all over the place. And I really think that if the Supreme Court affirms on Monday from the bench, given that it was people's understanding that the injunction pending appeal should be lifted at 5:00 p.m., that there really is

an issue here as to the potential harm to stockholders if even another seven-hour injunction is granted, especially on the basis of this two-page letter showing that has been made. I think that really is something that cries out for a substantive showing and not just a statement, well, in terms of our mechanics, we need to have a little more time.

And I am quite concerned -- you know,
I am prepared to argue this in the context of a
24-hour extension, but even a seven-hour extension, I
am quite concerned given the care that Chancellor
Allen took with respect to all of his rulings, to now
say, well, we will put it over for another 24 hours
or seven hours or something, it is just not that
simple.

MS. PARVER: Well, Your Honor, I think the problem is this: I think Mr. Forrest is just assuming and asking Your Honor to assume that Chancellor Allen specifically said 5:00 p.m. and that we are now asking to go beyond the order. That just simply is not so.

My recollection of the discussion that was had about close of business was actually had about the time at which Mr. Cantor had to post the

bond, and there was a lot of discussion that ensued about whether they could buy stock during that period or not. And that, I think, was the whole discussion about close of business, was when -- I think they had until the close of business today to post the collateral for the bond.

We are not asking as far as my recollection goes, Your Honor, for any extension of Chancellor Allen's order but instead an implementation of his order to protect our rights. That was the whole purpose of intervening should any kind of interlocutory or injunctive relief be granted.

MR. FORREST: Your Honor, on the subject, is Ms. Parver saying that they are going to post the bond for the seven hours? I mean --

MS. PARVER: Well --

MR. FORREST: Excuse me.

MS. PARVER: We don't have to post a bond if we are not asking for an extension of the stay that has already been ordered by the Court.

MR. FORREST: Well, you know, my point is that if you had any question, you should have stood up and said it on Friday. And

-9

Mr. Cantor's statement was not limited anyhow to posting a bond. It was specific reference by Mr. Cantor to his understanding that the deal could close if there was an affirmance at close of business. I have a firm recollection on that, just as I have a firm recollection of a specific mention made about whether the 10 days expired on the 24th or the 27th, and it was the 24th.

And you were there. You could have raised it at that time. You didn't. Everybody's understanding is to the contrary. And I just think the application should be denied.

MS. PARVER: Your Honor, I think the mere fact that Paramount and now Time and Warner said they did not agree, but certainly the mere fact that Paramount's initial order itself, proposed order, had the midnight deadline in there is the most dramatic proof of what people's recollections really are.

are now trying to do is to put BHC in the position
where they can -- the stay expires at the same time
as they close the offer, and we are in the position
of having been shut out of being able to tender. And
I do not believe that that was Chancellor Allen's

intent in letting us intervene and in hearing us and trying to accommodate the form of any order to protect our rights.

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Parver, suppose
the Supreme Court rules on the 24th to affirm
Chancellor Allen's order and it does so at 1:00 in
the afternoon. Would that not give your client
enough time to convert and to tender and still meet
the 5:00 deadline?

MS. PARVER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I don't know what kind of real problem we have here, and that's --

MS. PARVER: Well, I think that the real problem is the timing of any decision from the Supreme Court and the position that Warner, given the long history of very contentious relationships between Warner and BHC, is going to take when we seek to convert and tender.

I mean, indeed, Your Honor, it was necessary, in light of certain representations that Warner had started to make last Friday, to publicly protest initial statements by Warner representatives that indicated they were not going to cooperate with any kind of conversion, and now since they have given

us the letter we initially requested and they originally refused to give us, which was a promise with respect to certain conversion.

My corporate partner is with you in Delaware, Your Honor, and she can tell you the precise times that we are worried about. And I agree. My understanding is, if we do hear from the Court by 1:00 p.m., I don't believe there would be a problem. But, Lynn, is that accurate?

MS. FISHER: No, Jane. Your Honor, this is Lynn Fisher speaking from Kaye, Scholer.

The problem is that under our contract with Warner we are deemed to convert as of the close of business on the day that we deliver our notice. So if the Supreme Court rules at 1:00 and we immediately delivered our notice of conversion, we would not be deemed to have converted until the close of business on Monday. There is no definition of what close of business is in our contract.

If Time purports to close the tender offer at 5:00 p.m. and if we assume that that's the close of business, we are in the peculiar position of having converted simultaneously with the closing of the offer. And without prior agreement of Warner or

Time, we presumably would have a litigation issue whether we had properly converted and tendered simultaneously.

MR. McBRIDE: Your Honor, this is
Dave McBride. And I hate to interrupt, but if I
could follow up on a point Mr. Cantor made and try to
take Paramount out of the loop on this, it seems to
me that, first of all, that this issue as to whether
the injunction will extend to 5:00 or to midnight
does not need to be resolved at precisely this moment
and, indeed, may be mooted out if Chris-Craft or BHC
and Warner and Time can negotiate some practical
resolution.

Mr. Cantor's suggestion was to enter the order in its current form. If BHC then wants to move for an extension of that order and take on the responsibility and any potential liability for that extension, that can be presented to Your Honor later this week if they can't work it out otherwise with Time and Warner. But it doesn't seem to me that our order and our bond ought to be paying the freight for this fight.

MS. PARVER: Well, Your Honor, we would object to Mr. McBride's suggestion only

because, again, he is treating our application as if it were a new one that seeks to embroider upon Chancellor Allen's order. And all we are seeking to do is implement it.

Cantor.

MR. CANTOR: Jane, you are the only person who has that recollection.

MS. PARVER: Well, I guess the transcript will say, but I think it is quite telling that initially your order had the 11:59 in there.

THE COURT: Excuse me. We won't -MR. CANTOR: Your Honor, this is Mel

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Cantor.

What I was going to say was, we don't have a

transcript of that particular portion of the

colloquy, and I don't think that we are going to be

able to obtain one because of the difficulty of the

court reporter in hearing everything the Chancellor

had to say.

MR. CANTOR: But I guess I just wanted to go back, Your Honor, to underline what Mr. McBride said. And this is obviously extremely remote and hypothetical. But if Paramount otherwise had no exposure, let's assume, on the bond but

something happened between 5:00 p.m., which is all we are seeking and all Time wants, and 11:59 p.m., we are on the hook for \$15 million. And the reason we are on the hook is to accommodate another party that is not putting up a nickel on the bond. And that to me simply doesn't make any sense.

If they want to make an application to go beyond 5:00 and they want to post a bond with respect to that, that's fine, but --

MS. FISHER: Your Honor, this is Lynn Fisher speaking. It doesn't need to be until midnight. If the parties would agree that 5:00 p.m. is the close of business for all purposes, if it were 5:30, 5:45, it would be sufficient. It would also be sufficient if Warner would agree that we can do it simultaneously. We are not seeking to delay the expiration date just for the sake of delaying it.

MS. PARVER: It seems to me, Your
Honor, this is something that Mr. Forrest should be
able to take instructions from his client on within
the next half hour, and we could get back to you. It
is obviously an issue that the inside people at
Warner certainly are conversant with and will be able
to give him a decision on within the next half hour.

MR. FORREST: It is a lot more complicated than that, because it also implicates

Time and the time that Time would close its offer.

I would also point out, Your Honor, that we have now gone from 24 hours to midnight to 45 minutes. Now, I mean, who is kidding who here? I mean, we got a letter yesterday that it had to be -- earth would fall apart if there wasn't a 24-hour extension. Now we are told when Ms. Parver opens her call that it can be until midnight. Now I am told by her corporate partner, who is in Delaware, that 5:45 or 5:30 is okay. Do we want to go for 5:03?

MS. FISHER: This is Lynn --

MR. FORREST: The point is that if the Supreme Court in Delaware affirms this, there is no reason and no showing has been made why there should be any injunction. Now, the injunction pending appeal says 5:00, and there is no reason why there should be any injunction at that point. And if you have an application to make with respect to that that can cite case law and make a showing as to why there should be, that's fine. And I am happy at the appropriate time to tell my client that the

person at your place, if you will make the phone call, and discuss mechanics. I understand we have been very cooperative on that.

But I don't believe that what you are saying here makes any sense, and I frankly am very fearful about continued injunctions after the Supreme Court of Delaware has said it is okay. Our shareholders' \$7 billion is at risk, and your client is not the only one. And I don't think it is appropriate to come in here. If you wanted to raise this, you could have raised it. You are not willing to give any support to back things up, and I don't think even that is satisfactory.

The reality is that we have a lawsuit here, and the lawsuit has been resolved by Chancellor Allen on a preliminary injunction basis, and if the Supreme Court says that we are okay, we are behind the game six days. And I think that this should be denied.

And if you want to have a discussion about working out the logistics, I will tell my client that the appropriate person should make a phone call, should take every step to act reasonably to try and resolve this issue.

MS. PARVER: Your Honor, Chancellor
Allen specifically recognized that BHC had special
rights which in light of the acrimonious relationship
between Warner and BHC might not adequately be
protected by Warner. I think this is just such a
case.

With respect to Mr. Forrest's apparent frustration that our requests to implement the order are decreasing in time, which I certainly don't understand, clearly, before Time announced that it was firmly extending its tender offer to July 24 at 5:00 p.m. there were other considerations which warranted the request for the 24 hours. That is now moot. I can't answer for when Time decides to announce things.

with respect to our request for 11:59 p.m., that has always been our request, because we believe that implements Chancellor Allen's order.

And nobody, even people with all their recollections, have been able to say that he firmly said at the close of business.

Now, what Ms. Fisher is trying to do is to indicate that to solve everyone's problems, we need not even go as far as we believe Chancellor

Allen did and extend it to midnight. Indeed, only 45 minutes additional time would be necessary or to 6:00 p.m because of the unclear contractual language.

But I think to leave it to further "discussion" between the parties when an order has already been entered would be fruitless, because our history of relationships with Warner indicates that they will not so discuss.

I think if they are under a gun to discuss it where everyone has to report back to Your Honor within a half an hour, an hour, so Your Honor can rule, I think we will have prompt answers, and perhaps this can all be resolved.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. PARVER: And I really don't understand, you know, why Mr. Forrest can't seek to accomplish that.

enough at this point. I think that given the representation that BHC's problem could be accommodated if there were a 45-minute or a 30-minute extension beyond 5:00, and also because there has been raised the possibility of an agreement that a conversion and a tender could be accomplished

simultaneously, it seems to me that it would be productive if the principals of the clients or their representatives could discuss these matters further to see whether the need for any extension beyond 5:00 in an order would be required.

what I will do is not rule on this matter but will ask the parties to reconvene the conference call at 2:15.

MS. PARVER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. HAMERMESH: Thank you, Your

Honor.

MR. FORREST: Thank you, Chancellor.

(Luncheon recess taken at 1:03 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Reconvened at 2:20 p.m.)

MR. HAMERMESH: Your Honor, this is
Larry Hamermesh. I think we have the same
participants this morning other than Libby McGarry,
substituting for Mel Cantor of Simpson Thacher.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FORREST: Your Honor, this is Ken Forrest. I have consulted with the people at Warner, and we are prepared to satisfy the concerns which Chris-Craft has indicated that it has. Can everybody

hear me?

MS. PARVER: No. You are sort of going in and out.

MR. FORREST: There is a lot of noise in the connection. I am speaking loudly into the phone.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. FORREST: If a proper conversion notice is delivered and proper notice of guaranteed delivery by 5:00 p.m. on July 24, then Chris-Craft will be deemed to have converted and tendered effective prior to 5:00 p.m., and the close of business for these purposes be 5:00 p.m. And I think that satisfies the concern that Ms. Parver indicated in the prior call.

MS. PARVER: I have a little difficulty because, of course, you were fading in and out. I think the only -- Lynn Fisher --

MS. FISHER: Yes.

MS. PARVER: (Continuing) -- maybe you could talk to what Mr. Forrest has suggested.

MS. FISHER: Ken, two points. One is, you say that if we have covered everything by 5:00 p.m., the close of business for these purposes

shall be deemed 5:00 p.m. Can we say close of business for these purposes shall be deemed immediately prior to 5:00 p.m.?

MR. FORREST: No. I think the close of business is 5:00 p.m., but you will have been deemed to have converted and tendered effective prior to 5:00 p.m. I think that satisfies any conceivable concern.

MS. FISHER: Okay. The next question that I have, will Warner permit us to deliver our conversion notice together with our proper notice of guaranteed delivery at one place, and that would obviously have to be the depository?

MR. FORREST: Listen, Lynn, I don't really intend to negotiate every last detail of this on a conference call with the Vice Chancellor. No one asked me to talk to where your delivery is going to be made. I understand that there were extensive discussions on this subject last week, and you could talk to, you know, Pat Vlahakis or the other corporate people involved who you dealt with before on this issue.

Really, it is not something I am prepared to talk to. I am sure the people will be

cooperative. Everybody is trying to make it -Warner has instructed us to try and make it feasible
for you to do what you are trying to do to the extent
reasonable and proper, and we are taking those steps.

MS. PARVER: All right. It is not necessary to have to -- I think the problem is -- I mean, we are all trying to work to accomplish everyone's goal, and our only concern, I gather, is that -- I gather that our only concern is that if the stipulation that you are suggesting does not provide that delivery may be to the depository simultaneously, you are getting into one of those situations which engenders litigation, where people are running around the city and someone says, "No, you served this at 5:05 and, you know, you have lost all your rights."

MR. FORREST: Well, this is really -you know, I think this is really very unfair. You
know, I am not going to spend the next several days
between now and Monday on conference calls to the
Vice Chancellor over every detail that you have a
problem with.

Now, you know who the lawyers are both at Wachtell, Lipton and at Paul, Weiss who are

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS

working on this matter. If you have a mechanical concern like that, pick up the phone, and people will cooperate with you. I really don't think it is appropriate what you are doing here. And we have agreed to what you indicated before was your concern, and I am just not going to conduct a negotiation like this with you on such a conference call. I don't think it is appropriate.

MS. PARVER: It is not a negotiation.

This is all part and parcel of the precise problem

that we were in court to address. I am not asking

for --

MR. FORREST: You did not raise it before.

MS. PARVER: (Continuing) -- for anything more, which is why I suggested to you when I called 10 minutes ago to see if we were going to be able to finally work this out that the corporate lawyers --

MR. FORREST: Excuse me, Jane. That is just incredibly disingenuous. I asked you to put it on a piece of paper --

MS. PARVER: We did.

MR. FORREST: (Continuing) -- which I

received one minute ago, you know. And it is incredibly disingenuous to say --

MS. PARVER: Well, I don't think the name-calling is necessary.

MR. FORREST: It is not namecalling. I think we have resolved the issue as far
as it was raised in the prior conference, and I think
we ought to let the Vice Chancellor enter the order.
And if you have any additional concerns, you know who
to call. We will cooperate in trying to work out all
these mechanical details.

MS. PARVER: Ken, the difficulty is that we don't, that this is one problem, and it only gets addressed and the only reason why it is being addressed now is because your client knew you had to report back at 2:15. I called you several times during that period of time. I understand that you have to talk to your client, but I would like to resolve this all at once. I don't want to have piecemeal negotiations.

MR. FORREST: Well, I am sorry --

MS. PARVER: That's not what we are

here for.

MR. FORREST: I am very sorry. I am

not in a position to respond to you on five seconds'

MS. PARVER: Your partner Pat Vlahakis is there, and she can respond.

THE COURT: Excuse me. This is Vice Chancellor Jacobs. I am not going to sit here and preside over these negotiations. It seems to me that the main consideration has been satisfied. And I do agree that this is a mechanical detail that should be resolved among counsel, and it seems to me that one way or another it will be.

All I want to know is, am I free now to sign the form of order that was submitted by Mr. McBride or will there be another form of order.

MR. McBRIDE: Your Honor, this is
Mr. McBride. My understanding is that based on Your
Honor's determination that BHC's concerns expressed
this morning have been resolved, we are in a position
to have the form of order I submitted signed.

MS. FISHER: I believe, David, that

Paragraph 2 should now say -- the language with

respect to the pendency of the appeal should be

deleted. It should merely say that this order shall

remain in effect until 5:00 p.m. on Monday, July 24.

MR. FORREST: I don't think that's

correct. I mean, we have agreed to what we have

agreed to, and they have an expiration date now of

5:00 p.m. But in terms of an injunction pending

appeal, should a court -- it is pending the appeal.

Should the appeal be dismissed earlier than that, should the Supreme Court earlier than that say that the appeal is resolved, then I don't know why there should be an injunction.

I mean, there still will be a 5:00

time by virtue of the extension, and the statement we

just made about your tendering we do not intend to

withdraw. But I don't see why the parties should be

under an injunction once the appeal is resolved. I

don't think that is proper at all.

MS. PARVER: Okay. I think we are all dealing with extreme hypotheticals. But, Your Honor, if possible, I would like to embody the representations of Warner which Mr. Forrest was kind enough to give us today. I would like to have them put on the record, if possible. And I would also ask for an opportunity, which I certainly hope we do not have to avail ourselves of, but I would like to have an opportunity to apply back to Your Honor if for any

reason the parties are unable to agree upon the final details.

THE COURT: Well, first of all, the representations that were made by Mr. Forrest are on the record. We have a transcript of what he said.

MS. PARVER: Okay.

THE COURT: And that will be made available to any counsel, provided someone orders a copy of the transcript. As far as the form of order is concerned, it is my intention to sign the form of order submitted by Mr. McBride. And, of course, it will be with the understanding that there will be perhaps some more formal form of agreement of the kind that was described by Mr. Forrest, but that will not necessarily be embodied in the order.

Should there be a problem in reducing the agreement that has been reached to writing, then I assume that whoever is aggrieved by it can come back to the Court. I don't invite you to do it.

MS. PARVER: I understand, Your Honor. I appreciate that. And hopefully, we won't need to.

THE COURT: All right. It seems to me that the order that was submitted by Mr. McBride

ought to protect the rights of the parties provided that everyone understands that there will be an agreement entered into I take it within the next few days that embodies the arrangements that have been described by Mr. Forrest and that will be negotiated more finally.

MS. PARVER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. HAMERMESH: Thank you, Vice

Chancellor.

MS. PARVER: And we would like to order a copy of the transcript.

THE COURT: Before you get off the phone, let me just advise all of you that I have signed the form of order submitted by Mr. McBride. That doesn't have a space for a date, but I am putting on it today's date.

And I also would like to know from the parties who are to be involved in this temporary restraining order proceeding that was scheduled for this Thursday whether there will be a proceeding or whether that can be taken off the calendar, what the status is.

MS. PARVER: Your Honor, you are talking about the Warner-Time-BHC-Chris-Craft?

1 THE COURT: That's correct. 2 MS. PARVER: My understanding is we 3 still have then an application for a stay of the 4 expiration of the 30-day period of time, which --5 THE COURT: All right. 6 (Continuing) -- my MS. PARVER: 7 understanding was would be argued before the Court on Thursday. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. My question, 10 not very well presented, was whether the recent 11 developments, including what I have just decided, 12 obviates the need for that hearing, and your position 13 is that it does not. 14 MS. PARVER: If only that were so, 15 Your Honor. Unfortunately, they really are quite distinct --16 17 THE COURT: All right. 18 MS. PARVER: (Continuing) -- and 19 really have unfortunately nothing to do with one 20 another. 21 All right. Very well. THE COURT: 22 MS. PARVER: Then we shall see you on 23 Thank you, Your Honor. Thursday. 24 MR. HAMERMESH: Thank you, Your

Honor. 1 2

Thank you, Your Honor. MR. McBRIDE:

THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel.

4

5

3

(Court adjourned at 2:35 p.m.)

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

CERTIFICATE

I, LORRAINE B. MARINO, Official Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 3 through 55 contain a true and correct transcription of the proceedings as stenographically reported by me at the hearing in the above cause before the Vice Chancellor of the State of Delaware, on the date therein indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington, this 17th day of July, 1989.

19

20

21

22

23

24

Official Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware