IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

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WILLIAM B. WEINBERGER,

Plaintiff,

VS.

Civil Action No. 5642

UOP, INC., THE SIGNAL COMPANIES, INC., SIGCO INCORPORATED, LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB, INC., CHARLES S. ARLEDGE, BREWSTER L. ARMS, ANDREW J. CHITIEA, JAMES V. CRAWFORD, JAMES W. GLANVILLE, RICHARD A. LENON, JOHN O. LOGAN, FRANK J. PIZZITOLA, WILLIAM J. QUINN, PORREST N. SHUMWAY, ROBERT S. STEVENSON, MAYNARD P. VENEMA, WILLIAM E. WALKUP and HARRY H. WETZEL,

Defendants.

Courtroom No. 2 County Courthouse Wilmington, Delaware Tuesday, May 20, 1980 10:00 a.m.

Before:

HONORABLE GROVER C. BROWN, Vice Chancellor.

Appearances

WILLIAM PRICKETT, ESQUIRE, and GEORGE SEITE, ESQUIRE Prickett, Jones, Elliott & Kristol For the Plaintiff

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Appearances (Continued): ĵ A. GILCHRIST SPARKS, III, ESQUIRE 2 Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell For Defendant UOP, Inc. 3 ROBERT K. PAYSON, ESQUIRE 4 Potter, Anderson & Corroon -and-5 ALAN N. HALKETT, ESQUIRE, of the Calif. Bar Latham & Watkins 6 For Defendant Signal Companies, Inc. 7 R. FRANKLIN BALOTTI, ESQUIRE Richards, Layton & Finger 8 For Defendant Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc. 9 Also Present: 10 11 BREWSTER L. ARMS, ESQUIRE 12 MR. PRICKETT: Good morning, your Honor. 13 I believe we are meeting for the purpose 14 15 of considering objections, but before that happens, may I have noted on the record that I have this morning 16 served the attorneys for the defendants with plaintiff's 17 18 pretrial memorandum on remedy. I filed the original 19 of this document, and I would like to provide the Court 20 with a working copy of that same document. 21 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, 22 Mr. Prickett. 23 Mr. Sparks.

MR. SPARKS: Good morning, your Honor.

would like to address first, if I may, the documents listed on Defendants' objections to exhibits offered by plaintiff at trial. Has that been --

MR. PAYSON: It was filed late yesterday afternoon.

THE COURT: I have it.

MR. SPARKS: Particularly I will address those that have the "U" designation before them which were produced at one point or another in the litigation by UOP. The documents basically fall into two categories. First are those that we have objected to on the ground that they are irrelevant. Each of those relates to the stock option situation about which I argued yesterday morning, and I don't intend to burden the Court again with that argument, but I would like to call the Court's attention to the particular numbers that relate to the stock option situation so the record will be clear as to the basis for our objection.

They are Documents U-49-1, U-70, U-49-076, U-19-11, U-19-12, U-19-13 and Attachments 2, 3 and 4 to U-300, which I believe are the same documents that are marked as U-19-11, U-19-12 and U-19-13 again. And as I said, our basis for that is that we do not believe that the stock option arrangements made by UOP in order to

satisfy its contractual obligation after the merger has anything to do with any issue in this case, and indeed these documents I believe almost uniformly come after the March 6th meeting, which again might make this relevance even more peripheral than the deposition testimony which I noted yesterday.

THE COURT: Do the other documents as to which you have designated your objection that they are irrelevant also come under that, or do they --

MR. SPARKS: I'm referring now only to those that are numbered 1 to 12 on defendants' objections to exhibits offered by plaintiff at trial, and among those, every one that's marked irrelevant is irrelevant in our view for the same reason that I argued yesterday.

THE COURT: Well, all I meant was looking at the latest document you filed, your objections contain 21 items as to which there is some objection, and 13, 14, 15, 16 are all indicated as being irrelevant. Does your objection hold to those too, or is there some other relevance ground?

MR. SPARKS: Mr. Halkett will address those. Those are documents without the "U" designation in front of them which were produced by Signal.

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THE COURT: Fair enough. I understand.

MR. SPARKS: I believe I may have left

off my list here U-30. That falls into the same category.

THE COURT: Fine. Thank you.

MR. SPARKS: Now, in addition, we have objected to certain documents on the ground that they are without foundation, and I'll just briefly call the Court's attention to the nature of these documents.

First, U-70, which is one of the documents which we claim is irrelevant, we also claim that is without foundation. It is a typewritten sheet entitled "Stock Option Procedures." There is no deposition testimony about the author of that document, and it's obviously a draft of something, and given the fact that there is no foundation for it, we are objecting to it at this point.

In addition, there are four other documents among the Nos. 1 through 12 listed on the defendants' objections to which we are objecting as being without foundation.

U-316-4 and U-316-5 are handwritten notes the author of which has not been identified in any of the depositions, and we believe under the circumstances

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they have no foundation, and should not be admitted into evidence without such a foundation.

Similarly, U-251 are typewritten draft pages discussing purposes. Again, the source of those pages has not been identified in any of the depositions, and we believe at this point they are without foundation, and should not be admitted.

Finally, U-55 is another in this case, a one-page set of handwritten notes the author of which has not been identified, about which there has been no testimony in any of the depositions. Again, for that reason we believe they are without foundation, and should not be admitted into evidence at this time.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Sparks.

MR. PRICKETT: Would it be easier for the Court to follow this if I replied as each one argues? THE COURT: Is Mr. Halkett the only one

who has objections, or do you also, Mr. Balotti?

MR. BALOTTI: I have one, your Honor.

MR. SPARKS: I have one more, your Honor.

THE COURT: In answer to your question, Mr. Prickett, let's hear them all, and then you can

Denvisor.

MR. PRICKETT: Right.

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MR. SPARKS: One additional document,

Document U-131. It's listed at the end of defendants'
objections. It is a typewritten document entitled

"Check List" dated 3-29-78, and we don't believe that
that document has any relation to the document which
has been marked as U-131, which I can elaborate on.

U-131, your Honor, is a letter from Latham & Watkins to in-house counsel at Signal and UOP and to Mr. Ronald E. Brackett of Rogers & West. It has attached to it five handwritten and typewritten pages which are entitled "Closing Memorandum," and then after that there is a one-page document entitled "Check List" dated March 29, 1978, to which no reference is made in the earlier documents, and we are unaware of any foundation in the record which would link these documents as such. We don't believe that they should be marked as the same exhibit. Indeed there is no foundation independently for the last page which has been included as part of U-131. It's a possibility it's in there just as an oversight, but at this point we think we ought to object so the record will be clear.

THE COURT: Does the basis of your objection then boil down to both a lack of foundation

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and relevancy to the other document to which it's attached?

MR. SPARKS: Yes, your Honor, and any implication that the two documents are somehow linked, or that the second document, if you will, was sent under cover of the letter which forms the first part of U-131. We don't believe there is any evidence in the record to indicate that it was so included.

THE COURT: All right. Fine. Thank you.

Mr. Halkett, good morning, sir.

MR. HALKETT: Good morning, your Honor.

Using as the agenda the last document we filed, Defendants' Objections, Item No. 13, which is the proposed exhibit offered as No. 44, the next one on the list, 45, and the following one, 295, is a copy of a final letter dated March 22, 1978, on the letterhead of Latham & Watkins addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, attention Income Tax Division, et cetera, and it is, I believe, what would commonly be called a request for a ruling with regard to the proposed merger transaction. Those two documents marked as 44 and 45 appear to be drafts of such a request for a ruling, proposed Exhibit 44 bearing a date in the upper right hand corner of 3-4-78, and proposed Exhibit No. 45 bearing

a draft 3-7-78 in the corner.

As noted on this document, we believe that these are irrelevant. There is no issue at all in this case that has been raised by the pleadings or otherwise dealing with the income tax or the tax effect of this transaction. We therefore cannot see any relevance to these exhibits, and that is the basis of our objection.

The next item on the list of objections,

Item No. 16, is the document proposed as Exhibit No. 134.

Exhibit 134, your Honor -- I'll just hold it up -- is a one-page sheet bearing some handwritten words and numbers. There has been no identification of this document either as to its author or as to the subject matter directly to which it refers, and consequently we have objected to it both on the grounds -- I think that our objection says irrelevant, but I believe it should, and at this point I would like to amend that to add also without foundation as to who the author and what the circumstances of this were.

a document offered as Exhibit 288 consisting of three pages the first page of which is an unsigned typed letter on the letterhead of UOP, Inc. dated March 29, 1978, addressed to Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Incorporated.

The two attached pages, which I'll again hold up for the Court to see what we are talking about, appear to be a draft of that typed letter, and on the draft there are both marginal and up near the top some handwritten portions. There has been no foundation laid for whose writing that is, when it may have been written or prepared, and consequently we are objecting as to the introduction of the handwritten portions.

Insofar as the typewritten portions, I think they are already marked separately under different numbers, and we are not objecting to the typed portions.

If I may have just a moment, your Honor.

THE COURT: Surely.

(Brief pause.)

MR. HALKETT: The next item, Item No. 19 on the list of objections, is to proposed Exhibit 252.

THE COURT: Item 18 is Lehman Brothers' objection, I guess.

MR. HALKETT: Pardon me. I meant No. 19.

THE COURT: You said 19. I was just

making sure we hadn't skipped inadvertently 18. I'm

with you now.

MR. HALKETT: There are two pages to this proposed exhibit the first of which is a letter dated

March 31, 1978, on the letterhead of the Chase

Manhattan Bank addressed to Mr. David Skinner at the

Signal Companies, and apparently signed by some

representative of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The second

page is a typed document, which I'll hold up to the

Court, headed "Statistics."

There is no showing of any nexus or connection between these two documents whatsoever.

Certainly the Chase Manhattan letter makes no reference to any enclosure, nor is the text of that letter, as far as we can see, related in any way whatsoever to this second page, and consequently we object to the two pieces of paper separately being offered as part of one exhibit on the grounds that it may be confusing, and secondly that it presumes a fact not in evidence that there is some connection between the two. As it turns out, the second page of the letter does appear as one sheet in another offered exhibit by the plaintiff, and the connection appears to have nothing to do with the first sheet.

MR. PRICKETT: Your Honor, could I speak to counsel on the other side on a matter off the record?

THE COURT: Off the record, sure.

(Discussion off the record.)

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MR. PAYSON: Your Honor, Mr. Prickett has inquired as to whether these are pared down objections from those which we filed earlier.

Nos. 1 through 18 on the list are a restatement of objections earlier made. After we reviewed the document books yesterday we made three additional objections, and they are 19, 20 and 21. That was what Mr. Prickett just inquired about. He was confused because they hadn't been made before. But those are new objections based on our review of the document books prepared by Mr. Prickett's office.

MR. HALKETT: To say a further word on that, if I may, your Honor, the reason for that is that the designation of exhibits which we received last week from Mr. Prickett merely went by number and a very, very brief description of what it was. We had no idea until we received these books yesterday what actual pieces of paper he had included within particular numbered headings, and that's why we were unable prior to yesterday to raise these objections.

Item No. 20 --

THE COURT: May I go back to 19 just a second, Mr. Halkett? I've lost something in the interruption there.

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MR. HALKETT: Surely.

THE COURT: As pointed out as offered -Well, the offer is as to two documents. One is a letter
from the Chase Manhattan Bank to Skinner, and the
second part of it is a sheet of statistics, and you
indicated your feeling that the statistics did not
appear to relate in any way to the content of the
letter without an enclosure, et cetera, and maybe that's
where I stopped understanding.

Is your objection as to both of the documents?

MR. HALKETT: No, your Honor. We are not objecting to the letter.

THE COURT: All right. I didn't think you were.

MR. HALKETT: As a letter standing on its own for whatever purpose plaintiff may wish to make of it. However, we are objecting to the two being offered together as one exhibit because there is no nexus or foundation that they indeed are in any way whatsoever related.

THE COURT: And I suppose if the statistic sheet is offered independently, you have a foundation objection to that. You don't know what it is or what it

means.

MR. HALKETT: The statistic sheet is in fact a part of another exhibit to which we have not objected.

THE COURT: You mean it may already be in evidence as part of another exhibit?

MR. HALKETT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Fine.

MR. HALKETT: No. 20 on our program,

proposed Exhibit 270, is, first of all, a letter on the

letterhead of Potter, Anderson & Corroon dated May 1,

1978 addressed to the Signal Companies, Inc., and that
document is five pages in length, and as to that document
being offered in that form as Exhibit 270, we have no

objection. However, in the proposed exhibit there is
then attached -- or I shouldn't say attached because
they are not physically attached, but they are together
within the folder -- is a two-page letter dated May 19,

1978 on the letterhead of UOP, Inc. addressed to

Mr. B. L. Arms at the Signal Companies, and attached
behind that is an agenda of a board of directors' meeting
of UOP, Inc. May 26, 1978.

Insofar as the last two pages, if they

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were offered independently and separately we would have no objection to them. Our objection is that these documents are offered together as one exhibit on the ground that there is no foundation of any connection between the two, and therefore, insofar as the presentation of them as one exhibit it would be inappropriate, and may lead to an improper inference without foundation.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. HALKETT: That ends our list.

THE COURT: Fine. Thank you, Mr. Halkett.

MR. PRICKETT: Could I speak to

Mr. Halkett just a second?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: All right. Thank you,

Mr. Halkett.

That leaves Item No. 18 which Mr. Balotti will speak to; LB-56.

MR. BALOTTI: Yes. That is a Lehman
Brothers designation as a document having been produced
by Lehman Brothers, and I'll hold up that document.

It consists of two typed pages with some handwriting on the upper right hand page, and other than the fact that it is a document which was produced

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by Lehman Brothers, we know nothing about the document, who prepared it, under what circumstances, et cetera, and we object to the document as having no foundation for its introduction.

MR. HALKETT: Your Honor, also I think it should be pointed out that that document bears no date nor indication of author any place in it.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Before Mr. Prickett addresses those objections, would I be correct in assuming that the list we have just gone over of objections in effect supplants the original list of objections that was filed prior to the commencement of the trial?

MR. PAYSON: Yes, your Honor. And in that same respect, Mr. Prickett advised me yesterday that he had no objection to the exhibits designated by the defendants.

THE COURT: All right. So the first objections designated by the defendants was a list comprised of some 35 items, and --

MR. PAYSON: They may be disregarded.

THE COURT: They have been pared down now, and all are resolved except the 21 items which we have just heard about.

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the record, let me see if I can restate where we stand on exhibits:

MR. PAYSON: Yes.

MR. SPARKS: Before Mr. Prickett starts, I would like to make one correction to one of the statements I made.

THE COURT: By all means. That may cut the argument down, or lengthen it as the case may be.

MR. SPARKS: With respect to U-49-076, I believe I represented as I stood up here that all of the option documents to which I referred were prepared after March 6th. Double checking that, I note that one which is entitled "UOP-Signal Merger Option and Benefit Plan Considerations" appears to have a date of March 2, 1978 in the lower left hand corner, although there was to my recollection no testimony about this in the deposition. Of course it continues to be our position that this and the Crawford testimony as well as all the other documents which I noted are irrelevant because they deal with the stock option plan.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that correction.

Yesterday we offered in evidence four black

MR. PRICKETT: Your Honor, for purposes of

folders containing documents which I will not reiterate here. Those were offered in evidence at the time there was pending a document served May 16, 1980, containing a total of 35 objections on the part of all three defendants. Yesterday, May 19th, that document entitled "Defendants' Objections to Exhibits Designated by the Plaintiff" was superseded by a document similarly entitled "Defendants' Objections to Exhibits Offered by Plaintiff at Trial." It contained on the part of all three defendants a total of 21 objections, three of which I believe were new objections, but a substantial number of former objections which were dropped.

I take it that there is no objection to any of the other documents offered by the plaintiff, and therefore, for purposes of the record, they should be admitted in evidence at this point.

standing is that I have gotten the impression that there is no objection to any of the other documents other than the objections here set forth, which I assume means they can come into evidence at some point. I don't know whether this is the point or not. Maybe Mr. Halkett has some --

MR. PRICKETT: I would renew my motion of

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yesterday. There being no objection to any of the other documents, that they be admitted in evidence save for the ones that we are here addressing dated May 19, 1980, and containing 21 objections. As to the others, there are no objections, and they should be admitted, and the record should so reflect.

THE COURT: By the same token, I'm told that you have no objection to the documents designated for admission into evidence by the defendants.

MR. PRICKETT: Mr. Halkett correctly stated my position yesterday. I indicated to Mr. Payson that the plaintiff had no objection to the exhibits designated by the three defendants, and therefore they should be admitted in evidence at this point just as the plaintiff's exhibits should be admitted in evidence at this point, there being no objection.

THE COURT: All right. Well, first things first.

Mr. Halkett -- From the defendants' standpoint, they may have some reason they don't want to ask to have their documents admitted until it comes time for their case. I don't know about that, but let's not get into that first. It is your case we've started with, so you're now making the application before we

address these others to have the Court admit the remainder into evidence.

Mr. Halkett, do you wish to be heard on the documents?

MR. HALKETT: The only comment I have on that, your Honor, is that we have no objection so long as the actual pieces of paper which are going to be put together and marked are the same as the pieces of paper which are in our book or set of documents. We have not had an opportunity to compare the two.

Assuming that Mr. Prickett's badly overworked staff has not fouled up by leaving out or
including in that set of books offered to the Court anything different from that which we have, then that's
correct, we have no objection. We have no objection
then subject to our having a chance to compare, and we
propose to do that before the close of business today.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PRICKETT: Well, your Honor, then I take it that it is appropriate to admit in evidence all of the documents contained in the four volumes which I've offered subject to the right of the defendants by the close of business today to examine the Court's copy to make sure that my staff has given the defendants

the same thing that they gave the Court.

THE COURT: All right. I think that's probably a good way to approach it, and that maybe will work out fine because this will obviously require someone, I suspect, on both sides to assist the Clerk in marking these documents, and we might as well get that done today so when we go to work tomorrow we can have them in a position to be used by counsel on examination of witnesses.

MR. HALKETT: Subject, of course, to the Court's ruling on the objections which are now before the Court.

THE COURT: Yes. I'm not speaking to those. As to all other documents. Mr. Prickett is trying to weed everything out except down to the 21 -- I see what he's doing -- and have the others put into evidence.

I think I've heard enough to indicate that I will admit all of the documents into evidence that have been offered by the plaintiff, not the defendant at this stage, but just the plaintiff, other than the documents to which objections have been made which have just been referred to by counsel in your various arguments and which are set forth on the list

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THE COURT: Before you turn to it at any

of defendants' objections to exhibits offered by plaintiff at trial contained in Nos. 1 through 21.

These documents are not admitted into evidence. All other documents offered by the plaintiff as to which there is no objection are hereby admitted in evidence subject to the right as to any particular document which may prove to be not in the proper form as intended by the plaintiff and understood by the defendant.

You reserve the right to object to that, and make sure it's correct in form. Is that sufficiently correct?

MR. PRICKETT: Yes. I think that ruling is entirely appropriate, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, that leaves us with 21 documents as to which there is objection.

Mr. Prickett.

MR. PRICKETT: Your Honor, I will follow the sequence of the three attorneys for the defendants:

Mr. Sparks broke his dejections into two parts; first the objection relating to the stock option, and I guess other benefits going to the employees of UOP, and secondly as to the other objections. Let me turn first to the stock option --

the objection made yesterday by Mr. Sparks to the testimony of Mr. Crawford because that also was on relevancy. And if the Court's ruling -- I heard your argument as to that, and I'm under the impression -- and feel free to correct me -- that if, however, I rule on that, that also determines the ruling to be made on this.

great length, Mr. Prickett, not to cut you off, but

it's my impression that that objection also rides to

MR. PRICKETT: Precisely what I was going to say, your Honor.

THE COURT: I should have let you say it. It would have been quicker.

MR. PRICKETT: If your Honor has made a tentative determination on that --

THE COURT: I have not, but I will, and I think one will cure the other. So I just don't see the need for any additional argument on the points that you argued yesterday.

MR. PRICKETT: Right. I agree.

Now, the second general category of documents to which the defendant-UOP objects is based on the idea that the document is without foundation.
U-70, U-316-4 and U-316-5, U-251, U-55 and that part of

U-131 which is a five-page handwritten closing memorandum are objected to as being without foundation.

We do not think that basic objection has any merit. These are not documents that I produced from my files. These are documents that have been produced by UOP in response to my request for production. It does not lie in the defendant's mouth, therefore, to say there is no foundation for this document, and you haven't identified it since it is UOP's own document.

It seems to me that they are not entitled to produce a document in response to our requests for production and then say the document is not identified. Therefore, if they have a problem about a document, and it's not identifiable in terms of its relevancy to this case, it is up to them to say we have this document, but we're not going to produce it because it is not relevant, or we don't have the foundation for it. We've identified it, but we don't think we're going to produce it. But having produced it, and having said in response to our request for production that here is a document that is responsive to an inquiry, it does not lie in the producer's mouth to say that you, the person getting it, have not laid a foundation for the document.

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It is not identified properly, and therefore it can't be admitted.

anything further to say on those documents within that category. We would ask that the Court either rule that the foundation objection is without merit, or at the very least, to impose on UOP the burden of proving that the document is without foundation. They produced it. They've got to show you why it is without foundation rather than saying to the plaintiff, who knows nothing about it, who has just gotten it, that there is no foundation on this.

Now, let me turn to Mr. Halkett's objections, and on these I'll try to follow his arguments seriatim:

The first objection runs to Documents 295,
44 and 45. These are substantially the same documents
in draft and final form. Mr. Halkett suggests that that
document emanating from his firm is irrelevant. He says
the document is generally described as a document
requesting a tax ruling, and indeed it is. It is a
request by Latham & Watkins on behalf of its client,
Signal, for a tax ruling in advance on the implications,
the tax implications of the outcome of the transaction,

and not uncommon.

The document is not offered in connection with the tax implications. Indeed I think Mr. Halkett is correct, that the tax implications are not directly involved in this case other than, as we say, the structure of the merger was such that it imposed a tax burden on the UOP minority stockholders. The letter is not offered for that purpose. The letter is offered for the statement made on behalf of Signal as to the reason for the merger, and as I described in our brief, that letter that went through two drafts and a final form says in part that the purpose of the merger was to rid Signal of its minority stockholders, and that is the purpose of that, and that is distinctly relevant to the issues in this case, and therefore, we would ask a ruling from the Court on that objection that the documents are relevant and are admissible.

I turn to Document 134. It is objected to as irrelevant and without foundation. It consists of one page of notes. The objection is that it is not identified, and it's without foundation.

Again, my response is that having produced the document, it is with Signal or the other defendant who produced it to come forward with the identification

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of the document rather than saying to the plaintiff you have not laid a foundation for that document. But as to this particular document the matter may be slightly academic at a later point in the trial. I believe that one of the witnesses to be called by the defendant-Signal is its financial vice president in charge of planning, Mr. Arledge, and on the document itself there appear the initials "CSA."

I think that the Court could pospone a ruling on this document because if Mr. Arledge comes here, we'll get him to identify his initials in this context. But as I say, I don't think you need to do that on my general response to the "without foundation" objection.

Now, as to Document No. 288, this is a "no foundation" objection. As to this, what I have previously said in connection with the no-foundation objection is applicable, and we think it should be over-ruled.

I turn now to the new objections, or two of the three new objections, and I say that for identification without anything else, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PRICKETT: The first is Document 252.

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As to that document, the objection is that the second page has no relation to the first page, that being a letter to or from Skinner, and I forget which. However, again this is a practical exercise, and it is pointed out that the document objected to, that is the second page with the statistics, is already in sevidence as another exhibit without objection.

ruling on this objection with the obligation on my part to come back to the Court promptly, and see whether I can agree to the objection and live with the document in evidence in another form, or whether the absence of the so-called link between the statistics and the document is vital to my case or to that document, and I would undertake to do that promptly. I suspect that if I've got it in in another way, I'm not going to require that the document be attached to the letter in the form in which I originally got it.

Now, that same modus operandi is applicable to Document No. 270. There is, as I understand it, no objection to the letter of Potter, Anderson & Corroon, and there is no objection to the pages attached to that letter provided it is understood that the plaintiff does not ascribe a link or connection

between the pages and the unobjected to letter. like a chance to review that, and come back to the Court and indicate that if it is made clear, perhaps on the exhibit itself as well as on this record, that I don't stand on the fact that that was the way the document came to me; that we have resolved that without the necessity of a ruling.

Your Honor, I believe that I have covered all of the objections with the possible exception of Objection 21, an additional objection. It is an objection to Document 131, and I think that this new objection is similiar to the objections made to the listed Objections 19 and 20; that is Exhibits 252 and 270. The objection goes not to the substance of the check list, but to the fact that it appears to the defendants that the document has no relation to the document to which it is attached, and should be introduced as a separate exhibit, and therefore I would undertake again to look at that, and see whether we could agree that the check list now part of U-131 be separately admitted as U-131-A, it being made clear that we do not stand on a linkage between that and the other parts of the document known as U-131.

THE COURT: All right. You also have a

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foundation objection as to that check list, but I gather your response to that would be the same as to the other no-foundation argument; that it was produced for you by UOP, and it ought to come in.

I recall Mr. Sparks saying as to the check list there was no indication as to who prepared it, et cetera, in addition to the fact that it did not appear to bear any relation to the other document.

MR. PRICKETT: Yes. My notes do not include that, but my general response to the no-foundation argument applies to that, though I'm not sure that the objection listed as No. 21 to U-131 includes the no-foundation argument. It may. If it does, I piggyback in terms of my response.

I do think that I have slighted

Mr. Balotti. He made one objection. It was to LB-56.

He said that there was no foundation to this, and

Mr. Halkett helped him, I suppose, by suggesting that

there was no date, nor any author.

As to this document, it was produced by
Lehman Brothers, and a request was made for identification
of the document. It is obviously part of a larger
document since internally it refers to other exhibits
and other matters, and the request was for the entire

document, and also evidence on the author, source, date of the letter. No information was produced, but the document was produced by Lehman Brothers, and therefore we think in particular on this document, as well as generally, it's up to Lehman Brothers to determine what the source of the document they produced is.

This particular document by an internal reading indicates that it was prepared as an aid to the UOP team, that is Mr. Logan and Mr. Glanville as they approached the negotiations leading to the eventual arm's length determination that \$21 was an acceptable price for the tender of 1975 as well as the direct purchase of stock by Signal from UOP, and therefore we think it qualifies in terms of its own internal identification.

Your Honor, I believe that that completes my response to the tri-part type objections of the defendants to the exhibits offered by the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Prickett.

Does anyone else feel the need to respond to any of these arguments?

Mr. Sparks.

MR. SPARKS: Your Honor, I would just like to respond to the foundation argument made by

Mr. Prickett with respect to the UOP documents:

Of course in this case my client responded to Mr. Prickett's document production request by producing voluminous documents. Indeed all those that we thought were reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence which we could find in our files in accordance with the discovery rules. And as I believe Mr. Prickett is aware, and certainly I believe it's the law, there is certainly no burden placed upon a defendant when he responds to a plaintiff's document request to go on for purposes -- or certainly for purposes of trial or any other purpose -- and establish for the plaintiff the identity of the author, or indeed the relevance or anything else for the plaintiff's benefit of documents that plaintiff has in his possession and chooses for one reason or another not to lay a foundation for later admitting at trial. As I understand Mr. Prickett's argument, it sort of turns the rules of evidence on their head, and would seem to require the defendant somehow build plaintiff's case with respect to every document that the defendant might produce. And of course the documents in this case produced by UOP include documents that may have been authored in UOP, may have been authored by third

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THE COURT: Let me see if I can make one

inquiry:

parties, and found their way into UOP's files in connection with the transaction; may have been authored by people who are no longer with UOP. It just isn't the way that cases, at least in my experience and based on my knowledge of the rules, are tried.

Moreover, I think the Court should be aware that these documents were in Mr. Prickett's possession during the course of the depositions, and he has had in this case every opportunity to establish in depositions from the people at certainly my client's -- and I don't speak for the others, but I think it's the same case -- he's had every opportunity to inquire of the deponents with respect to these documents, should he have a desire to do so, and establish a foundation. He's chosen not to do that, and I think the Court would agree that under those circumstances, the defendants, and certainly UOP, had no obligation to assist plaintiff in the preparation of his case by somehow building a foundation in the record for those documents which plaintiff himself chose not to bring to the attention of the deponents and seek identification of during the deposition process.

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I gather Mr. Prickett's position to be that there is a sufficient foundation laid for the admission of any document that is contained perhaps in the files of your client which is produced pursuant to a request to produce all documents that have a bearing, and that sort of thing, on the issue before the Court in a given case.

MR. SPARKS: For discovery purposes we certainly made the judgment that that document would be tendered in response to Mr. Prickett's request, and at that point if there was something that he felt after reading the document should be made out of it, we believe it was his responsibility to thereafter go forward and seek to establish that that document had something to do with the case, and indeed to make it meaningful to the Court and to the parties, and as we see it, these are now just drifting pieces of paper which are not meaningful in absence of knowing who authored them, who ought to be examined about them.

THE COURT: Well, again, I perceive his position to be that these documents are such that your client received them, and saw fit to keep them, and that that provides sufficient authentication at least for putting them into evidence presuming they are relevant,

or not subject to some other objection. The only basis for your objection is that he can't establish who wrote certain documents or who made certain notes on a margin, and that sort of thing, of papers that apparently were in this case, let's say, in the files or in the document collection of UOP, and for that reason, if you had them, he shouldn't have to -- and I guess that's what he's saying -- that if you have them and they were given to you in some fashion, and they were fit for your purposes, they ought to be fit for the Court's consideration as opposed to an objection that there is no foundation laid because he can't, and maybe you can't, nobody can at this point establish who wrote them, or I don't know that that's correct, but for what purpose. that's what I understand his position to be.

MR. SPARKS: I don't think we are really talking about -- It maybe smacks a little bit of an authenticity argument, but really what we're talking about is just that, the question of relevance. These documents are really meaningless unless there is some indication of who authored them and the purpose for which they were authored, and we believe it's plaintiff's burden to establish that relevance. And I again point out to the Court that the standard for discovery is, of

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course, whether something is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. It is not a standard -- I think that's a very carefully drafted provision, so that by producing -- Clients are always confident that by producing they are not thereby admitting anything with respect to the evidentiary quality of what has been produced, and it's the plaintiff's burden to show a foundation to link it to the case.

THE COURT: I understand the outcome of your position. What you're saying is if I rule in Mr. Prickett's favor, that's tantamount to saying that as far as production requests are concerned, a party only has to produce what he can substantiate and identify and prove authorship of, and that sort of thing, because it's going to be used against him in evidence by virtue of him producing it, so therefore he has only an obligation to produce what he knows is written by certain persons, and that sort of thing.

MR. SPARKS: Well, I think that could be the rule. I understand the discovery rules to be that you are required to produce everything that's requested that's reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

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just perceiving your position down the line --

MR. SPARKS: That's right. That would be another logical argument. It would in effect read out of the discovery rules the broader -- To accept Mr. Prickett's standard, it would read out of the discovery rules the present standard, and insert a standard which I think would greatly restrict the scope of discovery contrary to what the rules presently provide.

THE COURT: Thank you. Fair enough.

Mr. Halkett, do you need to be heard with regard to Mr. Prickett's position?

MR. HALKETT: As I understand it, first of all, Mr. Prickett's position vis-a-vis these requests for revenue rulings, they go to in his mind the issue of business purpose. I'm not going to argue what the document itself says, although I will point out that there is a whole paragraph on business purpose which says very much different from what Mr. Prickett said this document did. But assuming that the only purpose for which it is introduced is the question of what the business purpose is, I submit to the Court that the law of this case based on the Court's prior ruling is that that is not an issue now in this case.

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Secondly, one of the problems with this position taken by Mr. Prickett I would like to point out in a concrete fashion, and I want to work backwards:

This Lehman Brothers document, I don't know whether this is the connective in Mr. Prickett's amended complaint, but I want to refer to that for a moment. In Paragraph 11 of the amended complaint which was filed at the end of last year there is a parenthetical comment after talking about the price range of \$20 to \$21 a share, and I quote: "(Though Signal management had obtained figures indicating that a price of \$25 or more would be economically advantageous to Signal)."

We know of absolutely no other document in this case upon which the plaintiff could conceivably have made that statement unless perhaps it is this Lehman Brothers document to which Mr. Balotti has objected. The foundational questions of course become very relevant insofar as what sort of arguments a party makes based upon a document. Without knowing by whom that was prepared, when it was prepared, whether or not it was communicated, and other facts of that kind, it cannot possibly support arguments of the type that might be made by the plaintiff based upon that document being in evidence. That's the purpose of the foundational

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requirements, so that there can be logical conclusions drawn from the fact that that document was in existence, and the facts surrounding its existence and its use.

Another example of the way in which a document may well be misused is the document marked 134. I believe that Mr. Prickett said the initials "CSA" appear on that document. True, they do, but they do not appear in any fashion which would indicate why they appear there, that CSA may or may not have been the author of it, or why those initials appear. And yet we have what appears to be the inference drawn by plaintiff's counsel that because those initials are there, somehow or other they are connected with that particular individual.

So as far as Mr. Prickett's suggestion that you should hold up until Mr. Arledge is present, I do not believe that that would be appropriate. Whether or not Mr. Arledge appears as a witness in this case, as we said before, is a question. They have offered this document, and we have objected to it, and I think there should be a ruling on it.

THE COURT: With respect to that document,

Mr. Halkett, and the objection is one of foundation -
I suppose you're correct I should rule on the application,

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and in the event I rule against Mr. Prickett because it can't be established who wrote it, and in the event thereafter Mr. Arledge shows up, I presume he's free to establish that and offer it then.

MR. HALKETT: That's right. He can try to lay a foundation at that time if he can, and then offer it at that time.

THE COURT: All right. I agree with that. All right, Mr. Balotti.

MR. BALOTTI: Your Honor, very briefly, with respect to LB-56, Mr. Prickett has indicated that he's requested more information about that document and a complete copy of that document.

He's been given nothing because nothing else exists. There is no further information. There is no further document that anyone has been able to find. What he has is all we know about, and it's just two pieces of paper.

And to follow up on your comment with Mr. Sparks about a ruling such as that sought by Mr. Prickett, which as I understand it is that if you produce something it is automatically admissible against you, where that will lead in the discovery process is that careful counsel will no longer produce all the

documents, but will object to producing documents on the grounds that they are not admissible, and the Court at the production stap will then have to rule on whether or not documents are admissible before they are produced. That's the logical consequence because no one will produce documents if they are then automatically to be

The discovery rules, as Mr. Sparks pointed out, avoid that problem by not requiring that anything be admissible to be producible. Admissibility is a separate test which is to be ruled upon at the trial, and it is not as a result of production. One offering a document must lay the foundation for that document.

In the cases which we have indicated Mr. Prickett has failed to do that. It is a familiar tactic in this court for the plaintifs to walk in with a batch of documents and say these came from the corporation. Therefore they are admissible. Well, that just isn't true. The fact that someone produced them does not make them admissible, and I believe this Court has generally taken the stand that one does not follow the rule espoused by Mr. Prickett, but that the normal rules of evidence must be followed.

THE COURT: Before you leave, we're speaking

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used against a party.

of this Document LB-56 --

MR. BALOTTI: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- and I, of course, haven't seen it, but I get the impression that it's something that was produced by Lehman because it was something in their files, or something they certainly had access to, a document.

MR. BALOTTI: That's true.

THE COURT: Your objection goes now to the fact that despite there is no indication on the document as to who its author was, there is no indication as to when it was prepared, therefore you feel that the document has no credibility, certainly has no foundation laid to have it admitted for any purpose.

MR. BALOTTI: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I think that what you just also said in your argument is that if you were trying to admit it, you would concede you couldn't get it in on behalf of Lehman Brothers because you couldn't establish a foundation for it either.

MR. BALOTTI: I think that's probably true.

THE COURT: So that leaves us with a document that's in the files of one of the parties but which neither side can get into evidence over a foundation

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MR. BALOTTI: And that is not an unfamiliar problem, I would add. For all I know, it's a Xerox of something prepared by someone not affiliated with this case at all. It might have been produced by someone else. To really state an absurd, it could have been written by Mr. Weinberger and mailed to Lehman Brothers, and found its way in the file. I don't know. And that's the kind of problem that we are facing with these kind of --

THE COURT: Let me ask just as to that document, is there any indication in any way that it was relied upon by Lehman Brothers for any purpose, or utilized by them for anything regardless of where it came from? That may have some bearing on whether it's admissible over a foundation objection.

MR. BALOTTI: I don't believe that
Mr. Prickett has adduced any such deposition testimony,
and it's his obligation to do so.

on it. I don't know. But it seems to me that -- and

I'm talking off the top of my head now -- despite the

fact that now we can't get him to say who the author was

or when it was drafted or why, some other indication that

it was relied upon or used to some extent, then it seems to me that might make Mr. Prickett's position a little stronger, but --

MR. PRICKETT: Your Honor, just a second.

This document was produced after I took the depositions of most of the people. It was handed to me as I was taking some Lehman Brothers depositions. I had taken the depositions of everybody else.

What is the document about? It's a memorandum clearly referring to the 1975 tender, as I said, and it says our strategy should be to demand \$25, and then it advances the reasons for that.

Now, I've heard a lot of talk today about the horribles of this situation, and it's a little bit of overkill. They have responded to a request for production that I made, and produced this document from their files. At this point they are objecting saying there is no foundation to this document. And what the point turns on is not the idea that any time you produce a document it's going to come in against you, but who has the obligation to show to the Court that it is the document that came, to use Mr. Balotti's most absurd example, from the plaintiff. And on that, I would suggest who has the better chance at doing that? How in the world

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do I get in to know what Lehman Brothers has in its
files? And doesn't Lehman Brothers have the responsibility
of coming forward at this point when the document is
offered? This is not an authenticity question. That
has been waived. It's authentic. It comes from their
files, and it's been produced. The question is who in
this situation has the responsibility of convincing the
Court that it is not a relevant document, that it has no
foundation. And it seems to me that the perils that
these gentlemen ascribe don't happen. It's simply the
Court says you produced the document. If you have some
explanation as to why there is no foundation, you come
forward and say it. But don't try to put it on the
plaintiff to explain the documents in your files.

That is the situation in this case as to all these documents that they don't know want to have come in. They produced them. They give no explanation as to why they are without foundation, and they say because we haven't produced the foundation they are not admissible.

There is suggestion made that "the cases hold." I would like to hear those cases, your Honor, and I would like to hear something more than the recitation of the experience of the arguer that indicates

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Mr. Prickett.

that some court has ruled that way because I don't know of any such ruling. I think the ruling should be to the contrary.

Now, there is one other matter that has come up that I don't know whether the Court caught or not. Mr. Halkett says it's not relevant because the Court has ruled previously on the business purpose aspects of this case.

I think the Court would be well advised to ask Mr. Halkett what he means by that, because I think it is significant as we approach the trial of this case that he articulate where he is coming from if he suggests that the Court has made a ruling that precludes any proof on the absence of a business purpose.

Now, he didn't articulate that very clearly, but it was in there, and I think it would be well in this pause before the trial gets underway if Mr. Halkett were asked to delineate what he meant by that because we may be sailing in opposite directions and passing in the night if in fact he does convince the Court that it has made a definitive ruling on the business purpose rule.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you,

MR. BALOTTI: Your Honor, let me point out

which we are constant constant that a
eq aone error that I think Mr. Prickett inadvertently made. He said that this document was produced for him after he had finished all the depositions. In fact if you look at the first part of Mr. Seegal's deposition taken XXxx 医1000 x : 我就是我一起的话,一起想一心力,就是他一点都要的不成了这一家都有的人概要,就我们 on April 5th, the document was produced for him before he started that deposition. After Mr. Seegal he took the depositions of Mr. Schwarzman and Mr. Pearson. had the document during all three depositions, and was unable to lay any foundation for the document. did have it in plenty of time to lay whatever foundation he was able to lay, and he was able to lay none. t of correlability cannot then be All right. THE COURT: Thank you. Is there anything else, Mr. Halkett?

you have anything further to say? Despite the fact that it might be helpful to Mr. Prickett, I'm not going to ask you at this point to set forth your views on business purpose. We may get to that, but with all due sope and objections is boastf of redivious. respect to you, sir, I don't really want to hear the argument on that now. It may not be necessary.

MR. HALKETT: I didn't propose to make it, your Honor.

> THE COURT: Fine.

MR. HALKETT: In the interest of trying to keep procedural matters down to a minimum, as the Court

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is aware, we have made combined objections where we have felt that the objection made by one party is legally sufficient to prevent the offered document from being offered into evidence. There is, of course, the possibility here that as we are separate parties and separate defendants, separate objections might be made.

If, for example, Mr. Prickett's position were to be well taken that if a party produces in response to a discovery request a certain document, and no other foundation is laid for that, and therefore it might be admissible against the party in whose files it was or who produced it, that certainly cannot then be extended without further foundation to be admissible as to any other party in the transaction or in the litigation.

I point that out, and I don't think it's necessary that we go through all of that with each of us making separate objections on behalf of individual clients whom we represent. But it certainly raises that problem if one is going to accept Mr. Prickett's view of the admissibility of evidence.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. Thank you very much. I think perhaps I've ingested enough argument here for the morning on these matters.

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presented to the Court that major a situation except for perhaps this one key document that you have spent the last part of your comments addressing, but I'll take them under advisement at this time, and I'll ask that someone from each side at least cooperate in assisting the Clerk today to mark the remainder of the documents that have been admitted on behalf of plaintiff, and I'll endeavor to get you a ruling on these. I presume I'm going to have to make it the first thing tomorrow morning the way things are going.

I haven't quite gotten through all the depositions yet, but I'm making progress, and I think I'm going to try to stick with that schedule, and get that accomplished during the remainder of today, and I'll try to get you a ruling on these the first thing in the morning. Does that cause any problem?

MR. PRICKETT: No. sir.

Might I ask: We have supplied your Honor with reading copies of the depositions of these witnesses who clearly are not going to be here, but then in addition we have offered the depositions of these people who are going to be here, but we have not supplied you with copies of those.

Now, does your Honor have those? THE COURT: The only thing I have, of course, is what's in the court record. I haven't taken them out yet, and I haven't quite finished with what you have offered me by virtue of having my own copies. Are we talking about Glanville, Crawford, Arledge and Walkup?

I take it your Honor will MR. PRICKETT: get those from the files.

> THE COURT: I might as well at this point. MR. PRICKETT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. We'll recess until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock unless I notify you to the contrary between now and 10:00 o'clock, and I hope I don't have to do that.

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