. 1	IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE
2	IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY
3	CITY CAPITAL ASSOCIATES) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, a)
4	Delaware limited partnership,) CARDINAL HOLDINGS CORP., a)
. 5	Delaware corporation, and) CARDINAL ACQUISITION CORP.,)
6	a Delaware corporation,
7	Plaintiffs,)
8	v.) C.A. No. 10105
9	INTERCO INCORPORATED, a) Delaware corporation,)
10	HARVEY SALIGMAN, RICHARD B.) LOYND, R. STUART MOORE,)
11	CHARLES J. ROTHSCHILD, JR.,) RONALD L. AYLWARD, DONALD E.)
12	LASATER, HARRY M. KROGH, LEE) LIBERMAN, MARK H. LIEBERMAN,)
13	ROBERT H. QUENON, WILLIAM E.) CORNELIUS, MARILYN S. LEWIS)
14	and THOMAS H. O'LEARY,)
15	Defendants.)
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17	Courtroom No. 106 Public Building Wilmington, Delaware
18	Wednesday, November 2, 1988
19	2:14 p.m.
20	BEFORE: HON. WILLIAM T. ALLEN, Chancellor.
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23	CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS
24	135 Public Building Wilmington, Delaware 19801 (302) 571-2447

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2	COURT'S RULING ON DEFENDANTS' APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF AN INTERLOCUTORY
3	APPEAL, MOTION FOR INJUNCTION PENDING APPEAL AND FOR A STAY PENDING APPEAL
4	APPEAL AND FOR A STAI PENDING AFFEAL
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6	APPEARANCES:
7	STEPHEN P. LAMB, ESQ., PAUL L. REGAN, ESQ.,
8	ROBERT E. ZIMET, ESQ. (New York Bar) and JAY B. KASNER, ESQ. (New York Bar)
9	Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom for the Plaintiffs.
10	SAMUEL A. NOLEN, ESQ., and
11	THOMAS A. BECK, ESQ. Richards, Layton & Finger
12	-and- MICHAEL W. SCHWARTZ, ESQ.,
13	ROBERT A. RAGAZZO, ESQ., THEODORE N. MIRVIS, ESQ.,
14	STEVEN M. BARNA, ESQ., and FREDRIC H. GOLDSTEIN, ESQ. (New York Bar)
15	Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz for the Defendants.
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RULING OF THE COURT

THE COURT: What I intend to do, because
there is not a great deal of time, is to make some
rulings here, and you can take notes. I will probably,
at the end of it, ask counsel to see if they can agree

7 upon an order after these rulings are made.

First, with respect to the interlocutory appeal point, the test is set out, of course, in Supreme Court Rule 42. Importantly, it requires that a substantial issue is determined and a legal right established, and then sets forth some criteria that I will get to in a moment.

I cannot conclude other than that a substantial issue in the case has been decided. As my opinion indicated, I regarded the relief sought as mandatory relief and, in practical effect, a final relief because of the considerations that we have been talking about here this afternoon.

The language of the rule says,

"... establishes a legal right." What the opinion
does, if affirmed on appeal, is, it establishes
a legal duty. I think that rights and duties are
correlatives and the rule simply should be read to

include "duty" with "right."

Then it turns on one of five considerations, the last one being the interests of justice. I don't resort in certifying this, however, to that catch-all category, which I have been required to do once or twice, to my embarrassment, but instead to Rule 41(b)(i), "The question of law is of first instance in this State." As appellants frequently do when they seek an order of this kind, it seems to me that the defendants seek to exaggerate to some extent the novelty of the application of what I take to be reasonably established standards to specific facts.

The use of this phrase, "end stage,"

probably will cause more difficulty. A colorful phrase
causes more difficulty. A longer phrase that describes
a point in a process at which, and then goes on for
two sentences, would be just as good. I didn't intend
to introduce a new concept. It represents a concept,
but I don't think it is a new one. I think it's reflected
in the Supreme Court's holding in Moran that there
may come a time in exercising its responsibilities
that a board will be under a legal duty to redeem
a pill. I don't think the law heretofore was that
there would never come a time. And therefore, to find

1 an instance in which a court finds there is such a time 2 doesn't strike me as being altogether novel. However, I also recognize that we haven't occasioned such a situation heretofore and that in 4 5 that respect this is a question of first instance. 6 In all events, I'm surely persuaded by 7 Mr. Schwartz' arguments that this is a question that 8 the Supreme Court of Delaware may wish to address and 9 certainly could enlighten those of us who find it 10 necessary to look to the Delaware law from time to 11 So I think there is an institutional consideration here that he referred to that I regard as valid. 12 13 I conclude that this case at this stage does meet the standards for Rule 42 and I will sign 14 15 an order, if somebody will prepare one. Maybe one 16 has already been prepared. 17 MR. NOLEN: Your Honor, one has actually 18 been prepared. 19 THE COURT: Is there a form in the Supreme 20 Court forms? MR. NOLEN: I don't think there is 22 a specific form for this form of order. I would caution your Honor that, notwithstanding what your Honor said, 23

this form of order refers to the "interests of justice"

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point as opposed to the issue of first impression point.

You may want to change that.

THE COURT: It certainly is the easiest one to fall back on.

I certainly don't intend to suggest it will not serve the interests of justice.

I am going to add language that says,
"and may present questions of first instance." But,
Mr. Zimet, if they make too much out of this, you can
read into the record all that other stuff I said.

I will sign this. I will hand it to the Clerk. I'm sorry to say I don't fully understand -- does this get filed in our Court and a copy goes to the Supreme Court?

MR. NOLEN: Yes.

THE COURT: With respect to the preliminary injunction, I thought that the argument was very helpful. I will enter an order that has a paragraph similar to paragraph 1 in the defendants' proposal; that is, that acknowledges or considers the relief to be contingent, so to speak, on the tender offer existing and the price not being reduced.

Paragraph 4 is noncontroversial and that will be adopted.

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With respect to paragraph 2, I think
the parties have moved closely together here in that
the plaintiffs have affirmed on the record that unless
an order is entered enjoining the stock rights plan,
or requiring the directors to redeem the stock rights,
and that that order is effective, they will not proceed
with their offer. In a sense that makes paragraph C
redundant and unnecessary. Another way of looking
at it is, it makes it less important.

In all events, it converts the question into a more conventional one, since it is unquestionably the case that the Court, in an exercise of its equitable power, can stay the effectiveness of its own order, and here it seems to me appropriate to do so, on the condition that Interco -- I am not drafting language here but giving you the concept -- that Interco maintain the status quo with respect to the restructuring and any other transaction outside the ordinary course of business that is significant to the company's balance sheet or income statement, and that some provision be worked out to address the worries of the plaintiff with respect to the timing question. I won't address whether five days or three days or 48 hours, or whatever, is appropriate to quiet fears of the kind that they have. With respect to paragraph C, I will leave

it in the order. I think of it as less important than

it would be if the plaintiffs had not taken the view

reflected in the opinion that the existence of the

5 pill had a preclusive effect on the closing of their

offer.

With respect to the Revlon point, I had it in mind, as Footnote 14 of the opinion may have suggested. It seems to me that the board ought to be given time to consider, assuming that this opinion is affirmed, ought to be given time to consider whether an auction of the company is in the best interests of the shareholders.

It may be that plaintiff might want to negotiate some specific times here. "A reasonable time to determine whether to conduct an auction."

I think that the board can be considering that between now and the determination of an appeal and know what its business plan is in the event of an appeal, and therefore it should be able to act reasonably promptly both to announce and effectuate any plan that is novel that arises as a result of the appeal.

I won't suggest the time limits, but it seems to me that a relatively short time period

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1	that holds the effectiveness of the injunction off
2	for a short period to let the board announce and implement
3	any decision of that kind in the event of an affirmance
4	is appropriate.
5	You all have an appointment with the
6	Supreme Court in a little while. I wouldn't want to
7	cause you to be late. Is there anything that I haven't
8	addressed relative to the form of order?
9	MR. SCHWARTZ: No, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Zimet?
11	MR. ZIMET: I don't believe so, your
12	Honor.
13	THE COURT: I'm leaving it to you all
14	to work out some papers that I can sign to effectuate
15	this ruling.
16	The Court will stand in recess.
17	(Recess, 3:36 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

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I, JACK P. WHITE, Official Reporter

for the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware,

do hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered

3 through 9 contain a true and correct transcription

of the ruling of the Court as stenographically reported

by me at the hearing in the above stated cause, before

the Chancellor of the State of Delaware, on the date

therein indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington this 3rd day of November 1988.

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

Transcribed by: Ann B. Nolan