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Texas Gulf Sulphur and the Genesis of Corporate Liability Under Rule 10b-5

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TEXAS GULF SULPHUR AND THE GENESIS OF CORPORATE LIABILITY UNDER RULE 10b-5

*A.C. Pritchard & Robert B. Thompson**

ABSTRACT

This Essay explores the seminal role played by SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. in establishing Rule 10b-5's use to create a remedy against corporations for misstatements made by their officers. The question of the corporation's liability for private damages loomed large for the Second Circuit judges in Texas Gulf Sulphur, even though that question was not directly at issue in an SEC action for injunctive relief. The judges considered both, construing narrowly "in connection with the purchase or sale of any security," and the requisite state of mind required for violating Rule 10b-5. We explore the choices of the Second Circuit judges by analyzing not only material available in the published opinions, but also the internal memos that the judges circulated among themselves prior to issuing the decision. Ultimately, the Second Circuit majority construed "in connection with" broadly, a choice ultimately validated by the Supreme Court. The Second Circuit's choice of negligence for SEC injunctive actions, however, was rejected by the Supreme Court in subsequent cases for both private plaintiffs and the SEC.

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SCHOLARS have long recognized the seminal role played by *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.*¹ in transforming insider trading law.² Less recognized is the opinion's foundational role in Rule 10b-5's use to create a remedy against corporations for misstatements made by their officers (or others) even if the speaker had no evil motive and the company itself did not trade. That less-discussed part of the case is our topic here, for it was an important early step in the growth of two key securities issues that took root during the 1960s—the judicial implication of private rights of action under Rule 10b-5 and the expansion of obligations of corporate directors under “federal corporation law.”³ Today, the issue of corporate liability lies at the heart of the ongoing debate over the social purpose and utility of securities fraud class actions. This essay takes that question back to its historical roots in the 1960s as the use of Rule 10b-5 was accelerating, focusing on the debate in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* among the judges of the Second Circuit, the “Mother Court” for securities law.⁴

Like its holding on insider trading, the Second Circuit's holding on corporate liability decided an issue that the Supreme Court had not yet come close to tackling.⁵ Each of the *Texas Gulf Sulphur* holdings, however, drew on the foundation provided by the expansive statutory interpretation used by the Supreme Court in two securities cases decided earlier in the decade: *SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau Inc.* and *J.I. Case Co. v. Borak*.⁶ *Capital Gains* endorsed a mode of statutory interpretation that focused on implementing the purpose underlying the securities laws,⁷ while *J.I. Case* blessed the creation of novel causes of action by the judiciary to implement those purposes.⁸ The Second Circuit tackled the task of defining the elements of these newfound federal causes of action against the background of the common law. That embroiled the Second Circuit judges in a broader jurisprudential debate on the relative weight that should be afforded to text and purpose in statutory interpretation.

The question of the corporation's liability for private damages loomed large for the Second Circuit judges in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, even though the question was not directly at issue in the SEC action for injunctive

1. 401 F.2d 833 (2d Cir. 1968) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 394 U.S. 976 (1969).

2. We have tackled that subject from a historical perspective in related work that focuses on how insider trading regulation shifted during the 1960s from a mechanistic approach under § 16(b) to a broad, antifraud based remedy under Rule 10b-5. A.C. Pritchard & Robert B. Thompson, *Securities Law in the Sixties: The Supreme Court, the Second Circuit, and the Triumph of Purpose Over Text*, 94 NOTRE DAME L. REV. (forthcoming 2018).

3. *See id.* (developing insider trading, private rights of action, and federal corporation law as the three pillars of securities law that arose during the 1960s).

4. *See* *Blue Chip Stamps v. Manor Drug Stores*, 421 U.S. 723, 762 (1975) (Blackmun, J., dissenting).

5. *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, 401 F.2d at 859–62.

6. *See generally* *SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau, Inc.*, 375 U.S. 180 (1963); *J.I. Case Co. v. Borak*, 377 U.S. 426 (1964).

7. *See* *Capital Gains*, 375 U.S. at 191–95, 200–01.

8. *See* *J.I. Case*, 377 U.S. at 433.

relief. The judges recognized that the private damages issue under Rule 10b-5 was the 800-pound gorilla; a majority of the court's nine judges were inclined to find a way to limit the corporation's liability in the absence of wrongful intent. Two paths toward the goal of limiting corporate liability presented themselves. The first was based on the text of Rule 10b-5,⁹ along with the statutory provision that authorizes it, § 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act").¹⁰ The textual possibility was for the court to construe narrowly "in connection with the purchase or sale of any security," a requirement of both the rule and the statute.¹¹ The alternative doctrinal direction that the Second Circuit could have pursued to narrow Texas Gulf Sulphur's potential liability borrowed from the common law of fraud: what was the requisite state of mind for the corporation making the misstatement?

In the end, the Second Circuit majority in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* gave an expansive interpretation to each of these requirements, a surprising result given the tone of their discussions and the concerns raised about private causes of action.¹² The simple explanation was the court's prudential retreat to address only the SEC's pursuit of an injunction. Such a resolution left for another day the looming damages issues arising from private actions.¹³

The court's holdings on both "in connection with" and state of mind shaped subsequent Supreme Court developments, but in divergent ways. The "in connection with" requirement, which reached the Supreme Court fairly quickly, produced a consistent, and indeed, even more expansive holding. In the following decade, however, the Court, with new personnel more committed to text than purpose, would reject negligence in favor of a more restrictive state of mind standard.

We focus here on the role that text and purpose played in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* in delineating limits for corporate liability under Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. We shed light on that debate over corporate liability by analyzing not only material available in the published opinions, but also the internal memos that the judges circulated among themselves prior to issuing the decision.¹⁴ In Part I, we take a deep dive into the deliberations among the Second Circuit judges on the question of corporate liability for material misstatements in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*. In Part II, we look at that decision's long-term implications for securities law, followed by a brief conclusion.

9. See Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5 (2017).

10. See Exchange Act § 78j(b), 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) (2012).

11. 17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5; 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b).

12. See *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.*, 401 F.2d 833, 859–62 (2d Cir. 1968) (en banc), cert. denied, 394 U.S. 976 (1969).

13. See *id.* at 863. See the discussion at note 59 and accompanying text.

14. We obtained copies of the memos from the Henry Friendly Collection at the Harvard Law School Library [hereinafter Friendly Collection].

I. CORPORATE LIABILITY FOR MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS AND POSSIBLE LIMITS

The SEC complaint in the *Texas Gulf Sulphur* litigation presented two central claims. The first count was against various individuals who had purchased company stock while having confidential inside information regarding an exceptionally rich ore find by the company. The second count was against the corporation alleged misleading statements in company press releases, issued to dampen rumors of that potentially enormous mineral find. The statements, viewed with the benefit of hindsight, understated the find in material ways. Even so, the press release did not seem motivated by a malevolent purpose. As Judge Henry Friendly put it in his concurring opinion,

No one has asserted, or reasonably could assert, that the purpose for issuing a release was anything but good. TGS felt it had a responsibility to protect would-b[e] buyers of its shares from what it regarded as exaggerated rumors first in the Canadian and then in the New York City press, and none of the individual defendants sought to profit from the decline in the price of TGS stock caused by the release.¹⁵

The press release showed poor judgment, not ill intent.

Although this case involved the SEC as a plaintiff seeking an injunction, Friendly was worried from the beginning about the difficulty of distinguishing government claims from private claims.¹⁶ He was wary of creating a potentially enormous new source of liability for corporations, a liability that would ultimately be borne by shareholders. After the case was submitted to the en banc panel, Friendly wrote Harvard securities law professor Louis Loss, whom he knew from the initial meetings leading to the American Law Institute's project to draft a comprehensive Federal Securities Code, on which Friendly served as an adviser. The Judge requested the relevant pages from Loss's forthcoming revision of his treatise "dealing with the remedial aspects of Rule 10b-5 as applied to private litigation, since I do not think we could deal intelligently with the instant case without considering its effect in that field."¹⁷ Judge Friendly had already circulated a memo to his colleagues declaring that the corporation's liability for its press release was

the most important issue in the case. If there were any way to limit the holding to injunctive relief or even to actions brought by the SEC, the dangers inherent in the opinion of the panel majority would not be anything like so great . . . the financial consequences of

15. *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, 401 F.2d at 866 (Friendly, J., concurring).

16. The district court in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* had noted that forty-nine private actions under Rule 10b-5 were pending. See *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur*, 258 F. Supp. 262, 267 n.1 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part*, 401 F.2d 833 (2d Cir. 1968). A private suit based on the same facts eventually reached the Tenth Circuit. See *Mitchell v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.*, 446 F.2d 90, 103 (10th Cir. 1971).

17. Letter from Judge Henry J. Friendly to Louis Loss, Professor, Harvard Law Sch. (May 27, 1968) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

holding corporation liable for innocent errors or omissions in press releases, all judged on a basis of hindsight, are incalculable. We kid ourselves when we talk of liability of ‘the corporation’; the rule announced by the majority would cause thousands of innocent investors like ourselves, who buy stocks and put them away, to be mulcted for the benefit of tapewatchers and more particularly, of Pomerantz & Co.¹⁸

The question of insider trading on the potential mineral find was the headline grabber, but Friendly recognized the substantially greater economic significance of the corporate liability issue.¹⁹

The memos among the judges reveal that most of Friendly’s colleagues shared his concern about corporations’ liability for damages. As we discuss below, Kaufman and Anderson responded with sympathetic memos and joined in all or in part of Friendly’s concurrence in the published decision making this point.²⁰ Feinberg’s memo expressed similar worry, although he did not end up joining in Friendly’s concurrence.²¹ The two dissenters to the decision, Moore and Lumbard, favored narrowing the corporation’s liability.²²

As the debate unfolded in response to Friendly’s memo, the judges considered two ways to rein in the possibility of large corporate damages for misstatements: (1) reading the “in connection with a purchase or sale” requirement narrowly when the alleged wrongdoer had neither purchased nor sold; or (2) requiring scienter, the mental state required for an actor to be held liable for damages for fraud, on the part of the corporation. In the end, the judges in the majority limited their holding to injunction claims brought by the SEC, which was, after all, the issue before them.²³ In that context, the majority provided an expansive reading of Rule 10b-5 which rested on its understanding of the purpose of the Exchange Act.²⁴

18. Memorandum from Judge Henry J. Friendly on SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (May 8, 1968) [hereinafter Memo from HJF] (on file with SMU Law Review). Pomerantz is the name of a leading plaintiff’s side firm of the era, one that is still active today. See *Firm History*, POMERANTZ LLP, <http://pomerantzlawfirm.com/firm-history-1/> [https://perma.cc/7WWN-RA82] (last visited Apr. 2, 2018).

19. See Memo from HJF, *supra* note 18.

20. See Memorandum from Irving R. Kaufman on SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (May 14, 1968) [hereinafter Memo from IRK] (on file with SMU Law Review).

21. See Memorandum from Wilfred Feinberg on SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (May 28, 1968) [hereinafter Memo from WF] (on file with SMU Law Review).

22. Judge Friendly, in a memorandum to his judicial colleagues on the *Gerstle* case, characterized his concurring opinion in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* on this point as one that “commanded a majority of the court that something more than mere negligence was needed to create liability for money damages.” Memorandum from Judge Henry J. Friendly on *Gerstle v. Gamble-Skogmo* 4 (Feb. 20, 1973) (on file with SMU Law Review). See also David S. Ruder, *Texas Gulf Sulphur—The Second Round: Privity and the State of Mind in Rule 10b-5 Purchase and Sale Cases*, 63 NW. U. L. REV. 423, 447 (1968) (concluding from the same facts that “it may be that no majority can be mustered in the Second Circuit to impose liability for negligent mis[representations] in non-privity cases.”).

23. See SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., 401 F.2d 833, 863 (2d Cir. 1968) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 394 U.S. 976 (1969).

24. See *id.*

A. IN CONNECTION WITH

How broadly does the phrase “in connection with the purchase or sale of any security” sweep? It surely encompasses individuals and entities who make material misrepresentations while buying or selling securities. Texas Gulf Sulphur, however, was doing neither at the time it issued its ill-advised press release. If the company had been buying back shares at the time of its pessimistic press release (or, more commonly, selling shares while making unduly optimistic statements), liability would have been straightforward, even under the common law of deceit. Indeed, a CEO purchasing shares while badmouthing the company’s prospects was the impetus for the SEC’s adoption of Rule 10b-5 in 1942.²⁵ But should liability extend to a corporation that was neither buying nor selling its own securities? The text offers little guidance, although the choice of “in connection with” rather than “in” suggests that Congress intended something broader than just privity. How close does the requisite “connection” to a securities transaction need to be?

The district court concluded that the corporation’s benign intentions—and the fact that it was not trading in its own securities—defeated the element that its misrepresentations be “in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.”²⁶ The court held that “the issuance of a false and misleading press release may constitute a violation of § 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 if its purpose is to affect the market price of [the] company’s stock to the advantage of the company or its insiders.”²⁷ The district court’s standard is reminiscent of the situation that gave rise to Rule 10b-5’s adoption; the only twist in the standard is extending liability to the corporation as well as the officer who was manipulating the share price for his own benefit. But both circumstances were absent on the facts presented in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*.

The Second Circuit majority rejected the narrow construction of “in connection with” adopted by the district court, instead adopting a “reasonably calculated to influence the investing public” standard.²⁸ The majority reasoned that “the court below used a standard that does not reflect the congressional purpose that prompted the passage of the [Exchange Act].”²⁹ Purpose, not text, was the relevant standard, according to

25. See Milton Freeman, Comment, *Conference on Codification of the Federal Securities Laws*, 22 BUS. LAW. 793, 922 (1967) (comment by Milton Freeman, Attorney and Assistant Solicitor, SEC, 1934–46).

26. SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., 258 F. Supp. 262, 276 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), *aff’d in part, rev’d in part*, 401 F.2d 833 (2d Cir. 1968).

27. *Id.* at 293 (citing *Freed v. Szabo Food Serv., Inc.*, Fed. Sec. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 91,317 (N.D. Ill. 1964)).

28. See *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, 401 F.2d at 862 (“[W]e hold that Rule 10b-5 is violated whenever assertions are made, as here, in a manner reasonably calculated to influence the investing public, e.g., by means of the financial media, if such assertions are false or misleading or are so incomplete as to mislead irrespective of whether the issuance of the release was motivated by corporate officials for ulterior purposes.”) (citation omitted).

29. *Id.* at 858.

the majority, rolling out a quote from Judge Learned Hand in support of that position:

[T]he purpose of a statutory provision is the best test of the meanings of the words chosen. We are to put ourselves so far as we can in the position of the legislature that uttered them, and decide whether or not it would declare that the situation that has arisen is within what it wishes to cover. Indeed, at times the purpose may be so manifest as to override even the explicit words used.³⁰

The purposes of the Exchange Act, according to the majority, “[was] to promote . . . public securities markets and to protect the investing public from suffering inequities in trading, including, specifically, inequities that follow from trading that has been stimulated by the publication of false or misleading corporate information releases.”³¹ This finding of Congress’s purpose was supported by legislative history proclaiming the virtues of corporate transparency.³²

The majority took the additional step of citing other provisions of the securities laws with narrower prerequisites as “demonstrat[ing] that when Congress intended that there be a participation in a securities transaction as a prerequisite of a violation, it knew how to make that intention clear.”³³ (Of course, those provisions explicitly created private causes of action, in contrast to the judicially discovered cause of action under § 10(b).) In the absence of clear language limiting the scope of § 10(b), the majority was willing to read the “in connection with” requirement as broadly as its reading of legislative purpose. The “obvious purposes of the Act to protect the investing public and to secure fair dealing in the securities markets would be seriously undermined” by a requirement that the defendants “engage[] in related securities transactions or otherwise act[] with wrongful motives.”³⁴ Stated at that level of abstraction, statutory purpose could be invoked to support virtually any measure against fraud. There was no limiting principle.

The majority did offer an evidentiary justification for its broad construction, stating: “Absent a securities transaction by an insider it is almost impossible to prove that a wrongful purpose motivated the issuance of the misleading statement.”³⁵ Adding a requirement of wrongful purpose to the “in connection with” requirement would make the anti-fraud prohibition underinclusive, in the majority’s view. The absence of a securities transaction “does not negate the possibility of wrongful purpose; perhaps the market did not react to the misleading statement as much as

30. *Id.* at 861 (quoting *Cawley v. United States*, 272 F.2d 443, 445 (2d Cir. 1959)).

31. *Id.* at 858.

32. *See id.* at 858–59 (citing H.R. REP. NO. 73-1383, at 11 (1934) and S. REP. NO. 73-792, at 18 (1934)).

33. *Id.* at 860 (citing Securities Act of 1933 § 12(2), 15 U.S.C. § 771(2) (2012); Securities Act of 1933 § 17(a), 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a) (2012); Securities Exchange Act of 1934 § 15, 15 U.S.C. § 78o(c)(1) (2012)).

34. *Id.*

35. *Id.*

was anticipated or perhaps the wrongful purpose was something other than the desire to buy at a low price or sell at a high price.”³⁶ The first possibility seems somewhat fanciful—an attempt at fraud that fell short of the mark. The latter suggestion is at least speculative. More candidly, the court argued “that the investing public may be injured as much by one’s misleading statement containing inaccuracies caused by negligence as by a misleading statement published intentionally to further a wrongful purpose.”³⁷ Once again, the majority fell back on what it viewed as the purpose of the statute—the protection of investors. The statutory text was, at most, a secondary consideration.

The majority’s broad conclusion with respect to the “in connection with” argument got little pushback from the other judges on the Second Circuit. Only two judges of the en banc court (the predictably conservative Moore and Lumbard) agreed with the district court’s holding requiring a wrongful purpose.³⁸ Moore argued that the majority’s interpretation “indicates that Congress intended a revolutionary change in the whole thrust of the securities laws. That is too slim a basis to support a judicial excursion over such uncharted seas.”³⁹ Moore’s characterization of the majority’s holding effecting a “revolutionary change” in securities regulation certainly proved prescient, but it garnered little traction with his fellow judges.

Even the judges who were wary of expanding corporate liability were unwilling to sign on to the restrictive interpretation of “in connection with.” Friendly, for example, was alarmed by the specter of corporate liability raised by the majority’s holding.

It is inconceivable that Congress meant that the SEC’s rule-making power under § 10(b) should enable it to impose on press releases and other company statements not made in the sale of a security a liability broader and unaccompanied by the procedural safeguards of § 12 of the Securities Act or § 18 of the Exchange Act. Yet the combination of the majority’s broad reading of ‘In connection with’ and its holding that Rule 10-b-5 encompasses negligent misrepresentation produces exactly that result. The consequences would be most serious. Either innocent stockholders will be damaged, as I have indicated, or companies will clam up.⁴⁰

Friendly at “first thought that the way of out of this dilemma was to agree with [Moore’s] limited reading of ‘in connection with.’”⁴¹ But he was dissuaded by issues raised in a case argued the same week as *Texas Gulf Sulphur* (i.e., *Great American*)⁴² as well as Louis Loss’s position on the

36. *Id.*

37. *Id.*

38. *See id.* at 869, 881–89 (Moore, J., dissenting, joined by Lumbard, J.).

39. *Id.* at 885.

40. *See* Memo from HJF, *supra* note 18.

41. *Id.*

42. *See generally* SEC v. Great American Indus., 407 F.2d 453 (2d Cir. 1968).

issue.⁴³

In his memo in the *Texas Gulf Sulphur* case, Judge Irving Kaufman urged that “The 1934 Act and the rules adopted pursuant thereto contain broad remedial provisions that should be liberally construed; I fear that [Moore]’s limited reading would effectively insulate many predatory practices from commission purview.”⁴⁴ A new theme emerges here: judicial support for limiting private lawsuits, but not if the limitation also constrained the SEC’s authority.⁴⁵ This differential private/public treatment would be a recurring issue in the Supreme Court’s securities jurisprudence in subsequent years.⁴⁶

Judge Wilfred Feinberg, like Friendly, viewed the press release as “the most important issue in the case.”⁴⁷ Notwithstanding his concerns over corporate liability, Feinberg’s take on the “in connection with” issue is typical of his colleagues in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*:

[I]mposing civil liability on the corporation because of this and no more, as [Henry Friendly] and [Irving Kaufman] have pointed out, could have disastrous results. In addition to inhibiting the flow of corporate information, private damage suits could bankrupt corporations, with the big losers including the very shareholders the rule is supposed to protect. Therefore, it does seem necessary to limit potential liability in a conceptually defensible way. However, narrowing the definition of “in connection with” is not wise. It will insulate intentionally misleading statements which are intended to affect stock prices; such deception should be covered by Rule 10b-5. The remedial intent of Congress can be better served by continuing to interpret “in connection with” broadly, but limiting the application of the Rule by other means.⁴⁸

The “in connection with” requirement offered a textual basis for limiting corporate liability, but the language chosen by Congress hardly compelled a restrictive reading. More relevant for an intermediate appellate court, a narrow construction of the language would seem to fly in the face

43. See Memo from HJF, *supra* note 18. Loss’s position further states: “If this would be the last case to raise the issue [of “in connection with”], I would [agree with Moore]. But it won’t be, as witness *Great American*. True we could distinguish that case on the basis that GAI was constantly issuing stock, but this seems unsatisfactory and Professor Loss, who objects to an unlimited expansion of Rule 10-b-5, thinks the rule may well be applied ‘when a company publishes a prospectus or financial statement with the clear intention of conducting open-market purchases.’” *Id.* (citation omitted).

44. Memo from IRK, *supra* note 20.

45. See Memo from WF, *supra* note 21 (“The justification for making . . . a distinction [between injunctive relief and damages] here is even stronger, where the plaintiff is the Commission representing the public.”) (citing *SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau*, 375 U.S. 180, 193 (1963) for the proposition that “[i]t is not necessary in a suit for equitable or prophylactic relief to establish all the elements required in a suit for monetary damages.”).

46. See *infra* notes 66–83.

47. Memo from WF, *supra* note 21.

48. *Id.*; see also Memorandum from Judge John J. Smith on *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.* (June 3, 1968) [hereinafter Memo from JJS] (on file with SMU Law Review) (Press release “was ‘in connection with’ purchase and sale of securities because of its intended and inevitable market effect.”).

of the Supreme Court's instruction in *Capital Gains* that "securities legislation 'enacted for the purpose of avoiding frauds'" was to be construed "not technically and restrictively, but flexibly to effectuate its remedial purposes."⁴⁹ That instruction from above—issued in a case reversing a narrow reading of the securities laws by the Second Circuit—lurked in the background in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, as it did in other expansive Second Circuit securities cases in the 1960s.

B. STATE OF MIND

Judge Friendly pointed the way toward a means other than "in connection with" to limit the reach of Rule 10b-5. In Friendly's memo on the *Great American* case, written just a day after his *Texas Gulf Sulphur* memo, he commented "Once we decide that 'in connection with' is not a useful method for bringing some limits on Rule 10-b-5 but that the way to do this is to impose some kind of guilty action requirement, this case is not a hard one."⁵⁰ Here, Judge Friendly sees what would become the preferred method to limit Rule 10b-5 by both the Supreme Court (in *Ernst & Ernst*, discussed below)⁵¹ and Congress (in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act).⁵²

The issue of the requisite state of mind for a violation of Rule 10b-5 was still very much in play circa 1968. Neither Rule 10b-5, nor its underlying statute, § 10(b), explicitly set forth a required state of mind for violations. The possibilities ranged from strict liability, to negligence, to recklessness, to knowledge, or specific intent to harm. The common law of fraud rejected strict liability, perhaps included negligence as a species of equitable fraud, and generally accepted the last three possibilities in suits for damages. The question of state of mind was further complicated by the fact that corporations do not have minds: they are fictional legal entities. So, whose intentions would count?

The majority's arguments relating to "in connection with" overlap with its arguments relating to state of mind.⁵³ The Second Circuit strongly sided with the SEC, rejecting the effort to "handicap unreasonably the Commission in its work."⁵⁴ The court cited *Capital Gains* for the proposition that "[i]n an enforcement proceeding for equitable or prophylactic

49. *Capital Gains*, 375 U.S. at 195 (citations and quotations omitted).

50. Memorandum from Judge Henry J. Friendly on SEC v. Great American Indus. (May 9, 1968) (on file with SMU Law Review).

51. See generally *Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder*, 425 U.S. 185, 198 (1976).

52. See generally Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-67, 109 Stat. 737 (1995).

53. Taken to its logical conclusion, the majority's argument for rejecting wrongful purpose would require a strict liability standard, an argument that Justice Powell would gently mock the SEC for making in support of a negligence standard in *Ernst & Ernst*. See 425 U.S. at 198 ("The logic of this effect-oriented approach would impose liability for wholly faultless conduct where such conduct results in harm to investors, a result the Commission would be unlikely to support.").

54. See *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.*, 401 F.2d 833, 861 (2d Cir. 1968) (en banc), cert. denied, 394 U.S. 976 (1969).

relief, the common law standard of deceptive conduct has been modified in the interests of broader protection for the investing public so that negligent insider conduct has become unlawful.”⁵⁵ The majority opted for the negligence standard, as “comport[ing] with the administrative and . . . legislative purposes underlying the Rule” that would “promote[] the deterrence objective of the Rule.”⁵⁶ The only concession to concerns about corporate liability was to limit the negligence holding to injunctive actions brought by the SEC.⁵⁷ Even there, however, the majority placed the burden on the defendant to establish its due diligence.⁵⁸ Private suits for damages would wait for another day.⁵⁹

The reservation of that question did not placate Judge Friendly. In his initial memo on the case, he argued for the fraudulent intent requirement from the common law, invoking the authority of Jerome Frank, the SEC Chair prior to his appointment to the Second Circuit, stating:

The . . . more satisfactory[] escape is by holding that § 10(b) is limited to cases where there is some kind of an evil motive, as said by Judge Frank in *Fischman v. Raytheon Mf. Co.* 188 F.2d 783, 786 2 Cir. 1951) – which I take to be required also under § 17 of the 1933 Act. At the very least § 10-b doesn’t authorize imposition for negligent execution in the course of pursuing a good motive. Certainly this would seem the appropriate view for private suits. One might argue that as a policy matter, a different view should prevail for injunction suits by the SEC. However, I see no basis in the statute for making that distinction and the SEC’s power to stop trading will usually suffice to enable it to bring the company to terms.⁶⁰

In his published concurrence, Judge Friendly blurred the difference between scienter for injunctions and private actions for damages. Repeating his concerns about the frightening consequences for corporate liability in press release contexts such as this, Friendly—somewhat obtusely—left some room for injunctions on a lower standard: “I . . . am not disposed to hold that Congress meant to deny a power whose use in appropriate cases can be of such great public benefit and do so little harm to legitimate activity.”⁶¹ But, he paired this broader space for injunctions with a strong suggestion to the trial judge on remand that an injunction in a case such

55. *Id.* at 854–55.

56. *Id.* at 855.

57. *See id.* at 863.

58. *See id.* at 862 (“[I]f corporate management demonstrates that it was diligent in ascertaining that the information it published was the whole truth and that such diligently obtained information was disseminated in good faith, Rule 10b-5 would not have been violated.”).

59. *See id.* at 863 (“The only remedy the Commissions seeks against the corporation is an injunction . . . and therefore we do not find it necessary to decide whether just a lack of due diligence on the part of [*Texas Gulf Sulphur*], absent a showing of bad faith, would subject the corporation to any liability for damages.”).

60. Memo from HJF, *supra* note 18.

61. *Id.*

as this would *not* be appropriate.⁶² Friendly's initial difficulty in drawing a line between private suits and SEC suits with respect to state of mind would prove dispositive when the issue eventually reached the Supreme Court, as we discuss below.⁶³ For the time being, however, all options were available to the judges of the Second Circuit.

Other judges shared Friendly's concern about the negligence standard, but there was no consensus among them on the correct standard. Judge Kaufman responded to Friendly's memo:

While I am attracted to HJF's proposal of limiting §10(b) to cases where there is some kind of evil motive, or, in Loss' terms, p. 1766, imposing a watered-down scienter requirement, it seems to me that such an explicit formulation goes against the thrust of *S.E.C. v. Capital [sic] Gains* . . . Also, I see no reason why §10(b) should not apply to a release issued with the best of motives that was truly distorted or prepared in a careless or wreckless [sic] manner.⁶⁴

Capital Gains, which had offered strong support to the majority's broad insider trading holding, again loomed, this time as an obstacle to efforts to restrain corporate liability under Rule 10b-5. Judge Robert Anderson worried about the ability of courts to manage a disclosure regime so ambitious: "Aside from the dubious nature of the proposition that §10(b) was intended to cover the field of corporate reporting, absent some more explicit guidance from Congress, the courts seem exceedingly ill-equipped to handle this new general supervisory task."⁶⁵ He favored a recklessness standard set at a very high level, stating:

A corporation should be held under 10b-5 for the consequences of a materially misleading press release only where the corporation's behavior in issuing the release is in some sense fraudulent or so reckless that evil intent would be presumed. While this would exclude negligence, it would cover reckless disregard for the accuracy of releases and for their effect on the market as well as cases of purposeful misrepresentation made in pursuit of an ulterior motive.⁶⁶

62. See *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, 401 F.2d at 869 ("Here there is no danger of repetition . . . a once-in-a-lifetime affair . . . I am content to leave it [to the trial judge] to consider whether, although he has the power to issue an injunction, there is equity in this portion of the bill.").

63. When the question of state of mind arose under Rule 14a-9, however, Friendly and the Second Circuit came down on the side of negligence. See *Gerstle v. Gamble Skogmo, Inc.*, 478 F.2d 1281, 1298 (2d Cir. 1973). Friendly leaned heavily on the textual differences between § 10(b) and § 14(a), emphasizing the broader rulemaking authority afforded to the SEC by the latter. See *id.* at 1299. Friendly also looked to the structure of the Exchange Act:

[W]hile an open-ended reading of Rule 10b-5 would render the express civil liability provisions of the securities acts largely superfluous, and be inconsistent with the limitations Congress built into these sections, a reading of Rule 14a-9 as imposing liability without scienter in a case like the present is completely compatible with the statutory scheme.

Id.

64. Memo from IRK, *supra* note 20.

65. Memorandum from Judge Robert P. Anderson on SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (May 27, 1968) [hereinafter Memo from RPA] (on file with SMU Law Review).

66. *Id.*

Kaufman and Anderson eventually coalesced around a concurrence written by Friendly.⁶⁷ The suggestion of a fourth member of the court with similar views (i.e., Wilfred Feinberg) that “the opinion should indicate our receptivity to some limiting doctrine in the private suit without spelling it out now” proved difficult to craft, and Feinberg signed on to the majority opinion.⁶⁸

II. THE AFTERMATH

Texas Gulf Sulphur laid down a marker in 10b-5 jurisprudence, but it was hardly the last word. The “in connection with” element was the first issue from *Texas Gulf Sulphur* to reach the Supreme Court, just three years later. In 1971, purpose was still the coin of the realm in statutory interpretation of the securities laws. Justice William O. Douglas’s opinion for the court in *Bankers Life* gave an even broader application to the phrase than *Texas Gulf Sulphur* had.⁶⁹ Thereafter, the requirement receded in securities cases; the cases that did arise on this question, perhaps because the doctrine had been pushed to the edges of factual connection, led toward narrowing interpretations by both the Supreme Court and the Second Circuit. In contrast, scienter, which would not reach the Supreme Court until almost a decade later, became the key element policing the scope of corporate liability under Rule 10b-5.

A. BANKERS LIFE: WIDENING THE REACH OF “IN CONNECTION WITH”

The facts of *Bankers Life*, a case that came to the Second Circuit and then to the Supreme Court in 1971, suggested egregious misconduct by those in control of the corporation.⁷⁰ Moreover, there were clearly substantial losses to the shareholders.⁷¹ The connection between the securities transaction and the misconduct, however, was attenuated. The proceeds from an insurance company’s sale of securities (bonds) in a market transaction at a fair price were then shuffled around by insiders with doubtful motives.⁷² The end result was that those proceeds were used to pay for the controlling shares.⁷³ That is to say, the corporation’s assets had been removed from the corporate treasury to pay the purchase price for the control block with no offsetting payment to the corporation. The panel decision, written by District Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld, sitting by designation and joined by Judge Lumbard, found no Rule 10b-5 cause of

67. See *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, 401 F.2d at 864–69 (Friendly, J., concurring, joined in part by Kaufman, J., and Anderson, J.).

68. See Memo from WF, *supra* note 21.

69. See generally *Superintendent of Ins. of New York v. Bankers Life and Cas. Co.*, 430 F.2d 355 (2d Cir. 1971).

70. See *id.* at 356–58.

71. See *id.*

72. See *id.* at 358.

73. See *id.*

action.⁷⁴ The connection between the wrongdoing and the securities transaction was too remote. The facts looked like looting, not manipulation.

The Supreme Court granted certiorari. The decision, written for the Court by William O. Douglas, was handed down within three weeks of argument.⁷⁵ The opinion was vintage Douglas, relying strongly on the purpose of the securities laws. The fraud smacked of mismanagement, as it was perpetrated by officers of the insurance company and their outside collaborators. Douglas found that fact “irrelevant” given the loss inflicted on the company was a result of the wrongful conduct.⁷⁶ Also of no moment was the absence of fraud in the securities transaction itself. All that was necessary was that the injury to the company was “a result of deceptive practices touching its sale of securities.”⁷⁷ The driving force behind the capacious “touching” standard was Douglas’s extremely broad view of congressional purpose: “disregard of trust relationships by those whom the law should regard as fiduciaries[] are all a single seamless web along with manipulation, investor[] ignorance, and the like.”⁷⁸

Bankers Life was the last hurrah of broad securities interpretations before the arrival of Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist at the turn of the year. Douglas’s reasoning comes straight out of *Capital Gains*: “§ 10(b) must be read flexibly, not technically and restrictively.”⁷⁹ Douglas does not, however, cite *Capital Gains* for that rule of interpretation.⁸⁰ Nor did he cite the Second Circuit’s classic case, *Birnbaum v. Newport Steel*, limiting the reach of Rule 10b-5 as applied to corporate mismanagement.⁸¹ Douglas did, however, cherry-pick *Birnbaum*’s holding, embracing its requirement that there be a purchase or sale of a security in a suit by a private plaintiff.⁸²

The effects of Douglas’s virtual evisceration of the “in connection with” requirement would surface a generation later in cases in which the language might have been a natural tool to confine corporate liability. In *Stoneridge*, for example, plaintiffs’ complaint alleged that a massive accounting fraud by a television cable company (Charter) inflated the company’s reported operating revenues and cash flow.⁸³ The twist was that plaintiffs also named as defendants two equipment suppliers to Charter, Scientific-Atlanta and Motorola.⁸⁴ The plaintiffs alleged that Charter

74. *Id.* at 360–61.

75. *See generally* Superintendent of Ins. of New York v. Bankers Life and Cas. Co., 404 U.S. 6 (1971).

76. *See id.* at 10.

77. *Id.* at 12–13.

78. *Id.* at 11 (citing H.R. REP. NO. 73-1383, at 6 (1934)).

79. *Id.* at 12.

80. *See id.* Cf. SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau Inc., 375 U.S. 180, 195 (1963).

81. *See* Birnbaum v. Newport Steel Corp., 193 F.2d 461, 464 (2d Cir. 1952).

82. *See Bankers Life*, 404 U.S. at 9. In this case, the requisite transaction was the sale of bonds by the corporation. *See id.*

83. *See Stoneridge Inv. Partners, LLC v. Scientific-Atlanta, Inc.*, 552 U.S. 148, 153 (2008).

84. *Id.* at 154.

paid the suppliers \$20 extra for each cable set-top box in return for the supplier's agreement to make additional payments back to Charter in the form of advertising fees.⁸⁵ The suppliers had no direct role in preparing or disseminating the fraudulent accounting information, nor did they approve Charter's financial statements.⁸⁶ Justice Anthony Kennedy, writing for the Court, focused on the lack of reliance: Investors relied on Charter for its financial statements, not the cable set-top box transactions underlying those financial statements.⁸⁷ But, Kennedy's principal concern was the specter of the seemingly unlimited reach of Rule 10b-5 liability.⁸⁸ Kennedy argued that the plaintiff's theory threatened to inject the § 10(b) cause of action into "the realm of ordinary business operations."⁸⁹ According to Kennedy, "[w]ere this concept of reliance to be adopted, the implied cause of action would reach the whole marketplace in which the issuing company does business."⁹⁰ Kennedy pointed to § 10(b)'s limit that the deceptive act must "be in connection with the purchase or sale of any security."⁹¹ And the limits that he was drawing around the concept of reliance could have more naturally been put into the "in connection with" element.⁹²

Why not use the "in connection with the purchase or sale of any security" language to limit the scope of the Rule 10b-5 cause of action? Reminiscent of the attitude articulated by Judge Kaufman in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*,⁹³ the use of the "in connection with the purchase or sale" requirement would limit not only private plaintiffs, but potentially the SEC, whose enforcement authority is limited by the reach of the statute. Kennedy acknowledged that the SEC's enforcement authority might reach commercial transactions like those between Charter and its suppliers, but he was reluctant to afford the same freedom to the plaintiffs' bar.⁹⁴ Given the need to cabin private rights of action but maintain the SEC's discretion, the reliance requirement was a flexible tool. Reliance does not apply in enforcement actions brought by the SEC or criminal prosecutions

85. *Id.*

86. *Id.* at 155.

87. *See id.* at 159.

88. *See id.* at 165.

89. *Id.* at 161.

90. *Id.* at 160.

91. *Id.*

92. This possible overlap of "in connection with" and other elements of a Rule 10b-5 action is potentially broader. *See, e.g.,* Donald C. Langevoort, *Reading Stoneridge Carefully: A Duty-Based Approach to Reliance and Third Party Liability under Rule 10b-5*, 158 U. PA. L. REV. 2125, 2149–52 (2010) (noting "in connection with" over time had come to be interpreted as a proximate cause requirement with the standard interpretation in terms of foreseeability, not the speaker's motivation; the *Stoneridge* court's rejection of this argument—in the guise of reliance, restricted the standard proximate cause analysis, while leaving "in connection with" untouched, to the benefit of government plaintiffs).

93. *See* 401 F. 2d 833, 860 (2d Cir. 1968) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 394 U.S. 976 (1969).

94. *Stoneridge*, 552 U.S. at 161 ("Were the implied cause of action to be extended to the practices described here . . . there would be a risk that the federal power would be used to invite litigation beyond the immediate sphere of securities litigation and in areas already governed by functioning and effective state-law guarantees.").

brought by the Justice Department.⁹⁵ Putting the limit on secondary party liability in the reliance element, rather than “in connection with,” allowed the Court to have its cake—i.e., unfettered government enforcement—and eat it, too—i.e., constrain the scope of private actions. *Stoneridge* shows that “in connection with” does none of the work in the Supreme Court’s Rule 10b-5 jurisprudence.⁹⁶ The Court’s only contribution has been to reverse lower courts attempting to give the “in connection with” requirement some teeth.⁹⁷

Fifteen years after *Texas Gulf Sulphur* and toward the end of his career, Judge Friendly took another shot at “in connection with.” *Chemical Bank v. Arthur Anderson* raised the issue of whether a pledge of stock was “in connection with the purchase or sale.”⁹⁸ Six weeks after an argument that produced an initial unanimous vote of the appellate panel to affirm the district court’s holding that it was “in connection with,” Friendly concluded that a pledge of stock was not a purchase or sale, maintaining the viability of the limits established in *Birnbaum*.⁹⁹ Friendly persuaded one of his panel members, so his view became a majority. His opinion for the Second Circuit has been cited hundreds of times, not often finding “in connection with,” but providing a way to explain this doctrine that others have found attractive.¹⁰⁰

B. STATE OF MIND

When the issue of state of mind in a private lawsuit eventually arrived at the Second Circuit five years after *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, a majority of the en banc Second Circuit (including Judge Friendly) held “that proof of a willful or reckless disregard for the truth is necessary to establish liability under Rule 10b-5” for a private cause of action,¹⁰¹ distinguishing the holding in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* that had accepted a negligence standard for an injunction action.¹⁰² When the state of mind question reached the Supreme Court three years later in *Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder*, the SEC supported the plaintiff in seeking a negligence standard under § 10(b).¹⁰³ Powell’s opinion for the Court rebuffed the SEC holding that negligence

95. *Geman v. SEC*, 334 F.3d 1183, 1191 (10th Cir. 2003) (“The SEC is not required to prove reliance or injury in enforcement actions.”); *United States v. Haddy*, 134 F.3d 542, 544 (3d Cir. 1998) (government need not prove reliance in a criminal case).

96. *See Stoneridge*, 552 U.S. at 154–65.

97. *See, e.g., SEC v. Zandford*, 535 U.S. 813, 824–25 (2002).

98. *Chem. Bank v. Arthur Anderson*, 726 F.2d 930, 941 (1983).

99. *See id.* at 945; *Birnbaum v. Newport Steel Corp.*, 193 F.2d 461, 464 (2d Cir. 1952).

100. This information is from a Westlaw search of citing references for “720 F.2d 930” performed on March 13, 2018.

101. *See Lanza v. Drexel & Co.*, 479 F.2d 1277, 1306 (2d Cir. 1973).

102. *See id.* at 1305. Four judges would have permitted imposition of liability on a director for the corporation’s misleading statements where the director failed to make any inquiry. *Id.* at 1311 (Hays, J., dissenting in part, joined by Smith, J., Oakes, J., and Timbers, J.). The misstatements occurred in an exchange of stock with the BarChris Construction Co. in a transaction at the same time as the famous § 11 liability case under the Securities Act of 1933. *Id.* The dissent would have held the outside director liable under Rule 10b-5 for conduct similar to the behavior giving rise for liability under § 11 of the 1933 Act. *Id.*

103. *See Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder*, 425 U.S. 185, 198–99 (1976).

could not satisfy the necessary state of mind in a private cause of action.¹⁰⁴ Powell relied heavily on a textual exegesis of § 10(b) in his opinion;¹⁰⁵ purpose received short shrift. The SEC's only consolation in *Ernst & Ernst* was that Powell was forced, in order to hold his majority, to reserve the question of whether the scienter standard would apply to an action for injunctive relief brought by the SEC.¹⁰⁶ Powell's conference notes from *Ernst & Ernst* record Justice Stewart's view that an injunctive suit by the SEC might present a different case,¹⁰⁷ but Powell's heavy reliance on the language of § 10(b) in *Ernst & Ernst* undermined that position when the issue came up in a subsequent term. Section 10(b) makes no distinction between government and private litigants, hardly a surprise given that Congress did not anticipate private litigation under § 10(b) when it adopted the Exchange Act in 1934. Nonetheless, "policy concerns" raised by private litigation played an important role in *Ernst & Ernst*, as they had in *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, this time leading to a more restrictive result.

Even with that necessary reservation, Powell did not go as far as he might have in laying out the requirements of Rule 10b-5. On the question of the required state of mind, Powell objected to his clerk's distinction between "'knowing or intentional misconduct,' on the one hand, and negligence or 'negligent misfeasance,' on the other."¹⁰⁸ Powell preferred the middle ground established by Judge Arlin Adams in a concurrence to a Third Circuit opinion:

Judge Adams in *Korn* [sic] (at p. 287) used language that I like: "An intent to deceive, manipulate or defraud." Adams, p. 285, also referred to Judge Friendly's formulation as including "recklessness" that amounts to fraud. What would you think of our using the term "scienter" and defining it early in the opinion, using the Adams/Friendly terminology?¹⁰⁹

Judge Friendly's influence was still felt; this discussion suggests that Justice Powell agreed with Judge Friendly that recklessness would satisfy the

104. *See id.* at 214.

105. *Id.* at 197-201.

106. Telephone Interview by Pritchard with Greg Palm, former law clerk to Justice Lewis F. Powell (Jun. 6, 2002); *see Ernst & Ernst*, 425 U.S. at 193 n.12. The decision in *Ernst & Ernst* was 6-2, with Justices Blackmun and Brennan dissenting, and Justice Stevens not participating. If Powell lost Stewart and one more from Marshall, White, Burger and Rehnquist, the court would have split 4-4. At conference, Marshall suggested that he would be opposed to depriving the SEC of the negligence standard. *See* Justice Harry A. Blackmun, Handwritten Notes from the Conference on *Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder 2* (Dec. 5, 1975) (on file with the Library of Congress).

107. *See* Justice Lewis F. Powell, Handwritten Notes from the Conference on *Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder 1* (Dec. 5, 1975) (on file with Washington & Lee School of Law Scholarly Commons).

108. *See* Memorandum from Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., to Greg Palm 2 (Feb. 4, 1976).

109. *Id.* (citing *Kohn v. American Metal Climax, Inc.*, 458 F.2d 255, 285-87 (3d Cir. 1972) (Adams, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (quoting *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.*, 401 F.2d 833, 868 (2d Cir. 1968) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 394 U.S. 976 (1969) (Friendly, J., concurring)).

scienter requirement.¹¹⁰ The first part of this suggestion was adopted, with the eventual opinion defining scienter as “a mental state embracing intent to deceive, manipulate, or defraud.”¹¹¹ The final opinion, however, did not incorporate recklessness, specifically reserving the question.¹¹² Powell, despite his desire to offer guidance to the bar, had a general preference for not addressing questions unnecessary to the decision. Accordingly, he left resolution of this issue to a subsequent case.¹¹³ Thus, Powell could have settled the law in *Ernst & Ernst*, but held back.

The Supreme Court continued to avoid the question of whether recklessness satisfies § 10(b), even as each of the circuits offered different verbal formulas. There were variations in these formulas, but they were all likely in a narrower range than decisions in the 1960s and 1970s. Congress has been no better at resolving the question. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 contains a section entitled “State of Mind,” but eschews any description other than to say that the required state of mind (whatever it might be) must be pled with particularity.¹¹⁴ Powell can be forgiven for failing to anticipate that the Court would not resolve the issue; the Court’s appetite for securities law cases would wane after he left it. Congress’s failure to resolve the question is harder to justify.¹¹⁵

Four years after *Ernst & Ernst*, the Supreme Court closed the door on the SEC’s attempt to gain injunctive relief on the basis of negligence.¹¹⁶ In *SEC v. Aaron*, the Second Circuit (in an opinion written by Judge Timbers, former general counsel of the SEC) read *Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder* narrowly in order to hold that the SEC only needed to show negligence when seeking an injunction.¹¹⁷ Friendly, who was not on the panel, expressed skepticism that *Ernst & Ernst* could be limited in responding to a letter Timbers wrote him about the upcoming opinion:

An injunction cannot be issued unless there has been a violation, and if negligent misrepresentation is not a violation that would support a judgment for damages, how can it be a violation at all? . . . I think the best way to mitigate the damage is to do what I did in *Lipper and Commonwealth*, namely, to read *Hochfelder* as applying only to neg-

110. Powell sent a copy of *Ernst & Ernst* to Judge Friendly, telling him that his “opinions and writing contributed significantly to our resolution of . . . [the] case[.]” Letter from Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., to Judge Henry J. Friendly 1 (Apr. 6, 1976). Judge Friendly responded that he “was delighted both at the result and at your skillful handling of the problems.” Letter from Judge Henry J. Friendly to Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. 1 (Apr. 9, 1976).

111. *Ernst & Ernst v. Hotchfelder*, 425 U.S. 185, 193 n.12 (1976).

112. *See id.*

113. Telephone Interview with Greg Palm, *supra* note 106.

114. 15 U.S.C.S. § 78u-4(b)(2) (2012).

115. *See* Joseph A. Grundfest & A.C. Pritchard, *Statutes with Multiple Personality Disorders: The Value of Ambiguity in Statutory Design and Interpretation*, 54 *STAN. L. REV.* 629, 658 (2002).

116. *See Aaron v. SEC*, 446 U.S. 680, 701 (1980).

117. Preliminary Memorandum on *Aaron v. SEC*, to Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. 1 (Oct. 12, 1979).

ligent misrepresentation.¹¹⁸

Powell worried about the SEC as well as private litigants: “[A] suit [by the SEC] [and] an injunction are *punitive* [and] *can impose severe stigma* [and] other *penalties*.”¹¹⁹ Friendly’s concern in *Texas Gulf Sulphur* that § 10(b) would not easily support a distinction for the required state of mind between private actors (recklessness) and government actors (negligence) turned out to be prescient.¹²⁰

Aaron raised another issue that was not present in *Ernst & Ernst*: the state of mind required for liability under § 17(a) of the Securities Act, which prohibited “any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.”¹²¹ The Court had previously found in *Capital Gains* that similar language in the Investment Advisers Act did not require the SEC to establish an intent to deceive.¹²² Powell discussed the case with Justice Stewart before the conference and they agreed upon a resolution. Powell apparently came round to Justice Stewart’s view that § 17(a) could not be interpreted in the same fashion as § 10(b).¹²³ Text prevailed over policy. Justice Stewart wrote the opinion for the Court, leaning “heavily + properly on *Ernst & Ernst*.”¹²⁴

For the SEC, *Aaron* was a victory, despite the Court’s rejection of its argument for a negligence standard under § 10(b). Statutory language and precedent preserved the enforcement tool of § 17(a), despite the misgivings of at least Powell and Stewart about the SEC’s use of injunctions. The threat perceived by Powell was confined; Stewart took care to note that the Court did not address whether a private cause of action exists under § 17(a).¹²⁵

118. Note from Judge Henry J. Friendly to Judge Timbers on *SEC v. Commonwealth Chemical Securities, Inc.* (Mar. 22, 1978). Here, Friendly expressed agreement with Blackmun in *Ernst & Ernst* who had preferred the same standard for injunctions and private damages but then opted for the lower standard for each, as opposed to the higher standard for each that the Court majority got to after *Aaron*.

119. Bench Memorandum on *Aaron v. SEC* to Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. 1 (Feb. 15, 1980) (emphasis added by Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.).

120. See *SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.*, 401 F.2d 833, 868 (2d. Cir. 1968) (en banc), cert. denied, 394 U.S. 976 (1969).

121. *Aaron*, 446 U.S. at 687 (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(3) (2012)).

122. See *SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau, Inc.*, 375 U.S. 180, 195 (1963) (flexibly construing Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act, Pub. L. No. 76-768, 54 Stat. 789, 852 (1940), which makes it illegal for any investment adviser “(1) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud any client or prospective client; (2) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates as a fraud or deceit upon any client or prospective client”).

123. Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Handwritten Notes from the Conference on *Aaron v. SEC* 1 (Feb. 27, 1980) (on file with Washington & Lee School of Law Scholarly Commons). Powell notes on his copy of Justice Stewart’s eventual draft that Justice Stewart “reads § 17(a)(3) differently from my tentative view—but P.S. persuades me.” Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Handwritten notes to Justice Potter Stewart, First Draft Opinion, *Aaron v. SEC* 1 (Apr. 16, 1980) (on file with Washington & Lee School of Law Scholarly Commons).

124. *Id.* Justice Stewart again reserved the question of whether the definition of scienter included reckless behavior. See *Aaron*, 446 U.S. at 686 n.5.

125. *Id.* at 689.

III. CONCLUSION

Texas Gulf Sulphur, a critical case in the development of insider trading, had an equally significant impact on the development of corporate liability under Rule 10b-5 for misstatements by corporate officers, even in the absence of trading by either the corporation or its officers. This aspect of the opinion is an interpretive twin of the insider trading holding—the emphasis is on the broad, purposive approach endorsed by the Supreme Court in *Capital Gains* and *J.I. Case Co. v. Borak*.¹²⁶ *Texas Gulf Sulphur* is truly a product of the jurisprudence of the 1960s.

On the other hand, the Second Circuit's decision on corporate liability differs from its insider trading holding in that it also contained the seeds of limits, particularly scienter, that would be adopted by the Supreme Court in the 1970s. The Supreme Court broadened the "in connection with" requirement in *Bankers Life*. State of mind, however, took a different path. Powell insisted on a scienter requirement for private causes of action, influenced by the views of Henry Friendly. Unlike the Second Circuit, however, Powell ultimately persuaded his colleagues to adopt the scienter standard in SEC enforcement actions as well. Nonetheless, the framework for corporate liability established by *Texas Gulf Sulphur*, despite having been pruned back a bit by the Supreme Court and Congress, is still reflected in the litigation weapon against corporations that Rule 10b-5 is today.

126. *Capital Gains*, 375 U.S. at 186; *J.I. Case Co. v. Borak*, 377 U.S. 426, 433 (1964).