

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

In re:	§	
	§	Chapter 11
	§	
SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, <i>et al.</i> ,	§	
	§	Case No. 20-32243 (MI)
	§	
Debtors. ¹	§	(Jointly Administered)
	§	

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION RE: NOTICE OF INTERIM ORDER ESTABLISHING
NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND APPROVING RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN
TRANSFERS OF INTERESTS IN, AND CLAIMS AGAINST, THE DEBTORS AND
CLAIMS OF CERTAIN WORTHLESS STOCK REDUCTIONS**

This Affidavit of Publication includes the sworn statements verifying that the Notice of Interim Order Establishing Notification Procedures and Approving Restrictions on Certain Transfers of Interests in, and Claims Against, the Debtors and Claims of Certain Worthless Stock Reductions was published and incorporated by reference herein as follows:

1. In *The New York Times* on May 1, 2020, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**; and
2. In *The New York Times International Edition* on May 6, 2020, attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

¹ A complete list of the Debtors in these chapter 11 cases may be obtained on the website of the Debtors' proposed claims and noticing agent at <http://www.kccllc.net/speedcast>. The Debtors' service address for the purposes of these chapter 11 cases is 4400 S. Sam Houston Parkway East, Houston, Texas 77048.



Exhibit A



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

May 01, 20²⁰

I, Shannon Schmidt, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of **The New York Times** a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of **The New York Times** on the following date or dates, to wit on

May 01, 2020 NYT & Natl pg. B7

Shannon Schmidt

Sworn before me the

01 day of May, 2020.

James W. Sapp

Notary Public

JAMES W. SAPP
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SA6190150
Qualified in New York County
Term Expires July 14, 2020

ATTENTION DIRECT AND INDIRECT HOLDERS OF, AND PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF (I) STOCK ISSUED BY SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND (II) CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES:

Upon the motion (Docket No. 17) (the "Motion") of SpeedCast International Limited and its affiliates who are debtors or debtors-in-possession in the below captioned cases (the "Debtors"), on April 28, 2020, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "Bankruptcy Court"), having jurisdiction over the chapter 11 cases of the Debtors, captioned as *In re SpeedCast International Limited*, No. 20-32243 (MI) (the "Chapter 11 Cases"), entered an interim order establishing procedures with respect to transfers in the beneficial ownership (including directly or indirectly) of common stock of the Debtors ("Common Stock") and options to acquire beneficial ownership of Common Stock, and scheduling a hearing on a final order with respect to such procedures and procedures relating to the ownership of claims.

In certain circumstances, the procedures restrict (i) transactions involving, and require notices of the holdings of and proposed transactions by, any person, group of persons, or entity that is or, as a result of such a transaction, would become a Substantial Stockholder of the Common Stock and (ii) claims by any Majority Stockholder of a worthless stock deduction under section 165(g) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to Common Stock. For purposes of the procedures, a "Substantial Stockholder" is any person or entity (within the meaning of applicable regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, including certain persons making a coordinated acquisition of stock) that beneficially owns (including options to acquire), directly or indirectly at least 11,387,709 shares of Common Stock (representing approximately 4.75% of all issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock as of April 23, 2020) and a "Majority Stockholder" is any person that would be a "50-percent shareholder" (within the meaning of section 382(g)(4)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code) of Common Stock if such person claimed a worthless stock deduction with respect to such securities. **Any prohibited acquisition or other transfer of, or claim of a worthless stock deduction with respect to, beneficial ownership of Common Stock or options to acquire Common Stock will be null and void ab initio and may lead to contempt, compensatory damages, punitive damages, or sanctions being imposed by the Bankruptcy Court.**

In addition, the Debtors have requested approval of additional procedures as part of the final order that set forth certain future circumstances under which any person, group of persons, or entity that has acquired, or as a result of a proposed transaction would acquire, beneficial ownership of a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors can be required (i) to file notice of their holdings of such claims and of such proposed transaction, which transaction may be restricted, and (ii) upon a subsequent order of the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and hearing, to sell, by a specified date following the confirmation of a chapter 11 plan of the Debtors, all or a portion of any claims acquired during the Chapter 11 Cases.

The procedures, as approved on an interim basis and as requested on a final basis, are available on the website of the Company's claims and noticing agent, the Debtors' Court-approved claims agent, located at <http://www.kcclc.net/speedcast>, and on the docket of the Chapter 11 Case, Docket No. 133, which can be accessed via PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov>.

A direct or indirect holder of, or prospective holder of, Common Stock that may be or become a Substantial Stockholder or a Majority Stockholder, or a direct or indirect holder of, or prospective holder of, a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors, should consult the procedures.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the final hearing on the Motion shall be held on **May 14, 2020, at 2:30 p.m. (prevailing Central Time)**, and any objections or responses to the Motion shall be in writing, filed with the Court (with a copy delivered to Chambers), and served upon (i) proposed counsel to the Debtors, Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1700, Houston, TX 77002 (Attn: Brenda Funk, Esq. and Stephanie Morrison, Esq.), as proposed counsel to the Debtors, and (ii) the Office of the United States Trustee for Region 7, 515 Rusk Street, Suite 3516, Houston, TX 77002 (Attn: Hector Duran, Esq. and Stephen Statham, Esq.), in each case so as to be received no later than **4:00 p.m. (prevailing Central Time) on May 11, 2020.**

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in the procedures are in addition to the requirements of and applicable securities, corporate, and other laws and do not excuse non-compliance therewith. Dated: Houston, Texas, April 28, 2020 **BY ORDER OF THE COURT**

Global Emissions Approaching a Record-Setting Drop

By BRAD PLUMER

WASHINGTON — Global greenhouse gas emissions are on track to plunge nearly 8 percent this year, the largest drop ever recorded, as worldwide lockdowns to fight the coronavirus have triggered an “unprecedented” decline in the use of fossil fuels, the International Energy Agency said in a new report on Thursday.

But experts cautioned that the drop should not be seen as good news for efforts to tackle climate change. When the pandemic subsides and nations take steps to restart their economies, emissions could easily soar again unless governments make concerted efforts to shift to cleaner energy as part of their recovery efforts.

“This historic decline in emissions is happening for all the wrong reasons,” said Fatih Birol, the agency’s executive director. “People are dying and countries are suffering enormous economic trauma right now. The only way to sustainably reduce emissions is not through painful lockdowns, but by putting the right energy and climate policies in place.”

More than 4 billion people are living in countries that have imposed partial or more extensive shutdowns on economic activity to slow the spread of the virus. By mid-April, the report found, energy use in many of those countries was 17 percent to 25 percent lower than it was in 2019, as factories idled, employees stopped driving to work and airlines grounded their flights.

The agency currently expects many governments to start relaxing those restrictions later in the year, as China has already done and as some states are starting to do in the United States. Even so, the report said, global carbon dioxide emissions were projected to fall by roughly 2.6 billion tons this year, an 8 percent drop from 2019.

That would put global emissions back at levels last seen in 2010, wiping out an entire decade of growth in the use of fossil fuels



ALKIS KONSTANTINIDIS/REUTERS

A coal-burning power plant in Megalopolis, Greece. The world’s use of coal fell nearly 8 percent in the first quarter, but some fear a return to such dirty fossil fuels in the rush to restart economies when the pandemic subsides.

worldwide. The projected annual drop in emissions would be six times the size of the decline seen after the global financial crisis in 2009 and a far bigger drop than at any point during the Great Depression or at the end of World War II.

Still, there are many uncertainties around the early estimates. If countries remain locked down for longer than expected, or if businesses struggle to recover from the pandemic, the drop in emissions could be larger. By contrast, getting the virus under control faster would mean a smaller dip in emissions this year.

The report also noted that, after past crises, global emissions have typically shot back up to previous levels once the initial shock passed. And if countries like China try to help their ailing economies by relaxing environmental rules

or subsidizing polluting industries like coal or steel, the resulting rebound in emissions could be even larger than the decline.

That’s what happened after the financial crisis a decade ago: By 2010, global emissions had surged back higher than ever before as nations invested heavily in fossil fuels to lift themselves out of the recession.

This week, leaders from Germany, Britain, Japan and elsewhere held a video conference urging nations to invest in technology to reduce emissions as they chart their economic recovery efforts. “There will be a difficult debate about the allocation of funds,” said Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany. “But it is important that recovery programs always keep an eye on the climate.”

For now, the current crisis has

dramatically reshaped the global energy landscape.

The world’s use of oil fell nearly 5 percent in the first quarter of this year, the report said. By March, global road transport was down nearly 50 percent, and air traffic was down 60 percent, compared with 2019. That slump in fuel demand has caused crude prices to crash worldwide, straining the budgets of major oil producers like Saudi Arabia and pushing drilling companies in places like Texas to the brink of bankruptcy.

The world’s use of coal, the dirtiest of all fossil fuels, fell nearly 8 percent in the first quarter of the year. Much of that was triggered by early coronavirus shutdowns in China, the world’s biggest coal user. But even though Chinese coal plants are now firing back up, the global coal industry faces a

continued threat from cheaper and cleaner energy sources like natural gas and renewables.

By contrast, wind and solar power have seen a slight uptick in demand during the pandemic.

One big reason for that: Many countries are using significantly less electricity with office buildings, restaurants and movie theaters closed. But because existing wind turbines and solar panels cost little to operate, they tend to get priority on electric grids, which means they are still operating closer to full capacity, while fossil-fuel plants are allowed to run less frequently.

Despite the record drop in emissions, scientists cautioned that the world faces an enormous task in getting global warming under control.

The United Nations has said that global emissions would have to fall nearly 8 percent every single year between now and 2030 if countries hoped to keep global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), which world leaders have deemed necessary for avoiding catastrophic social, economic and environmental damage.

“A lockdown is just a one-off event, it can’t get you all the way there,” said Glen Peters, research director at the Center for International Climate Research in Norway.

While experts noted that the current lockdowns won’t last forever, some expressed hope that they might reveal some of the benefits of switching to cleaner energy. In recent weeks, for instance, cities like Los Angeles and Milan have seen a dramatic reduction in air pollution and smog as fewer people drive and cars stay off the road.

“I hope the striking improvements in air quality we’ve seen remind us what things could be like if we shifted to green power and electric vehicles,” said Rob Jackson, an earth scientist at Stanford University.

Virus Briefing

THE ECONOMY

Consumer Spending Falls 7.5%

Consumer spending collapsed in March as the coronavirus pandemic put millions of Americans out of work and forced tens of millions more to stay home instead of going out and spending.

Spending fell 7.5 percent from February, by far the biggest drop in the six decades that records have been kept, the Commerce Department said Thursday. The biggest previous decline was 2.1 percent in 1987. (Adjusted for inflation, spending fell 7.3 percent, also a record.)

Figures for April could be even worse. Layoffs and business closures did not hit until late March in many places. Many forecasters say they believe spending could fall at an annualized rate of 40 percent or more in the second quarter, even if some businesses begin to reopen in May and June.

VENTURE CAPITAL

Outlook for WeWork Darkens

SoftBank warned investors on Thursday to expect an additional \$1.4 billion loss in from the deterioration of its WeWork holdings.

The new warning brings the total of SoftBank’s expected net loss in the fiscal year ending in March to \$8.4 billion.

The newly reported figures have been driven down primarily by investments made outside of its \$100 billion Vision Fund, including in WeWork, SoftBank said in a statement.

SMALL BUSINESS

Citrus Grower Returns Loan

A large California citrus grower returned its federal stimulus loan on Thursday, adding to the more than 25 public and private companies that have given back their funds amid public outcry.

Limoneira Company, an agribusiness that grows lemons, citrus, avocado and other produce, said in a securities filing that it would give back the \$3.61 billion loan it received from City National Bank.

Billions in Clean Energy Loans Are Going Unused

By LISA FRIEDMAN

WASHINGTON — As the government struggles to keep businesses afloat through the pandemic, the Trump administration is sitting on about \$43 billion in low-interest loans for clean energy projects, and critics are accusing the Energy Department of partisan opposition to disbursing the funds.

Congress is already considering more coronavirus relief, despite a growing concern for an annual budget deficit projected to near a staggering \$4 trillion. To some energy experts and lawmakers, it is unconscionable that tens of billions of dollars that Congress long ago authorized has sat unused.

“We’re searching high and low all over Washington, D.C., for money to put people back to work and here we have more than \$40 billion,” said Dan Reicher, executive director of the Steyer-Taylor Center for Energy Policy and Finance at Stanford University, who served at the Energy Department under President Bill Clinton. “This is the moment to really put these programs back in gear.”

The loans — which would add renewable power, nuclear energy and carbon capture and storage technology — had some bipartisan support even before the coronavirus pushed 30 million people onto the unemployment rolls. But some supporters of the program said it was being held back by a president who has falsely claimed wind power causes cancer and consistently sought deep cuts to renewable energy spending, including the loan program.

“They haven’t put out any or almost any of these loans since he’s become president,” said Representative Frank Pallone Jr. of New Jersey, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. “There’s an ideological or political aspect to this. The president is not someone who seeks to promote the clean energy sector.”

Mr. Pallone said low-carbon

technology efforts had created more than 3 million jobs before the pandemic, and said he planned to prioritize finding ways to address the unspent loans in the next stimulus.

The last new project approved under the programs came in late 2016, a loan to a carbon capture and storage plant in Louisiana.

Critics accuse a federal agency of partisan opposition.

The Trump administration did approve one follow-up loan for a nuclear reactor project in Georgia, but the process had begun under the Obama administration.

Shaylyn Hynes, a spokeswoman for the Department of Energy, declined to explain why loans are not being disbursed. She said the Trump administration had supported renewable energy in other ways, like funding research and development for wind and solar power. She also said in a statement that Energy Secretary Dan

Brouillette had directed the agency to “utilize all of its resources to be supportive of the energy industry during the Covid-19 pandemic, including the loan program office.”

The money in question comes from multiple sources, including a \$17.7 billion loan program for advanced vehicle technology and a \$2 billion loan program for tribal energy projects.

The bulk of it, about \$24 billion, is in what is known as the Title XVII loan program. That was authorized in 2005 to support the deployment of large projects that avoid, reduce or sequester planet-warming emissions. In 2009, in response to the last financial crisis, Congress temporarily expanded the program. During that time the Obama administration granted a \$535 million loan to Solyndra, a California solar company that went bankrupt.

That failure still serves as a cautionary tale for many conservatives who say the program is fundamentally flawed.

Nicolas Loris, an economist and research fellow at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative re-

search organization, said the federal government should not be in the business of helping to commercialize energy.

“I’d rather see it not spent or re-directed to research,” Mr. Loris said of the total \$43 billion in loan guarantees. He added that he felt there were better ways to help the clean energy industry right now, like eliminating President Trump’s tariffs on imported solar panels.

But the Title XVII loan guarantee program isn’t all, or even mostly, for renewable energy. It is divided into \$10.9 billion for advanced nuclear energy, \$8.5 billion for advanced fossil energy and \$4.6 billion for renewables.

“Republicans have decided they don’t want this money to go out, even though a lot of it could be for things they say they like, like for the oil and gas industry or carbon capture and sequestration or the nuclear industry,” said Peter W. Davidson, who led the loan program under former President Barack Obama and is now chief executive of Aligned Climate Capital, an asset management company.

ATTENTION DIRECT AND INDIRECT HOLDERS OF, AND PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF (I) STOCK ISSUED BY SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND (II) CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Upon the motion (Docket No. 17) (the “Motion”) of SpeedCast International Limited and its affiliates who are debtors or debtors-in-possession in the above captioned cases (the “Debtors”), on April 28, 2020, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas (the “Bankruptcy Court”), having jurisdiction over the chapter 11 cases of the Debtors, captioned as in *SpeedCast International Limited*, No. 20-32243 (MI) (the “Chapter 11 Cases”), entered an interim order establishing procedures with respect to transfers in the beneficial ownership (including directly or indirectly) of common stock of the Debtors (“Common Stock”) and options to acquire beneficial ownership of Common Stock, and scheduling a hearing on a final order with respect to such procedures and procedures relating to the ownership of claims.

In certain circumstances, the procedures restrict (i) transactions involving and require notices of the holdings of and proposed transactions by any person, group of persons, or entity that is or, as a result of such a transaction, would become a Substantial Stockholder of the Common Stock and (ii) claims by any Majority Stockholder of a worthless stock deduction under section 165(g) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to such Common Stock. For purposes of the procedures, a “Substantial Stockholder” is any person or entity (within the meaning of applicable regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury) including certain persons making a coordinated acquisition of stock that beneficially owns (including options to acquire), directly or indirectly at least 11,387,709 shares of Common Stock (representing approximately 4.75% of all issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock), or a direct or indirect owner of Common Stock, or any person that would be a “50-percent shareholder” (within the meaning of section 382(g)(4)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code) of Common Stock if such person claimed a worthless stock deduction with respect to such securities. Any prohibited acquisition on other transfer of, or claim of a worthless stock deduction with respect to, beneficial ownership of Common Stock or options to acquire Common Stock will be null and void ab initio and may lead to contempt, compensatory damages, punitive damages, or sanctions being imposed by the Bankruptcy Court.

In addition, the Debtors have requested approval of additional procedures as part of the final order that set forth certain future circumstances under which any person, group of persons, or entity that has acquired, or as a result of a proposed transaction would acquire, beneficial ownership of a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors can be required (i) to file notice of their holdings of such claims and of such proposed transactions, which transaction may be restricted, and (ii) upon a subsequent order of the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and hearing, to sell, by a specified date following the confirmation of a chapter 11 plan by the Debtors, all or a portion of any claims acquired during the Chapter 11 Cases.

The procedures, as approved on an interim basis and as requested on the Motion, are available on the website of the Company’s claims and noticing agent, the SpeedCast Court-approved claims agent, located at <http://www.kclic.net/speedcast>, and on the docket of the Chapter 11 Case, Docket No. 133, which can be accessed via PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov>.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the final hearing on the Motion shall be held on May 14, 2020, at 2:30 p.m. (prevailing Central Time), and any objections or responses to the Motion shall be in writing, filed with the Court (with a copy delivered to Chambers), and served upon (i) proposed counsel to the Debtors, Weil Gotshalk & Manges LLP, 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1700, Houston, TX 77002 (Attn: Brenda Funk, Esq. and Stephanie Morrison, Esq.), as proposed counsel to the Debtors, and (ii) the Office of the United States Trustee for Region 7, 515 Rusk Street, Suite 3516, Houston, TX 77002 (Attn: Hector Duran, Esq. and Stephen Statham, Esq.), in each case so as to be received no later than 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Central Time) on May 11, 2020.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in the procedures are in addition to the requirements of and applicable securities, corporate, and other laws and do not excuse non-compliance therewith. Dated: Houston, Texas, April 28, 2020. BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Information to identify the case: Debtor: SpeedCast International Limited, et al. EIN: N/A United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas Case number: 20-32243 (MI) Date case filed for chapter 11: April 23, 2020 Official case 309F1 (For Corporations or Partnerships)

Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case 02/20 For the debtor listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. An order for relief has been entered.

This notice has important information about the case for creditors and debtors, including information about the meeting of creditors and deadlines. Read both pages carefully.

The filing of the case imposed an automatic stay against most collection activities. This means that creditors generally may not take action to collect debts from the debtor or the debtor’s property. For example, while the stay is in effect, creditors cannot sue, assert a deficiency, repossess property, or otherwise try to collect from the debtor. Creditors cannot demand repayment from the debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise. Creditors who violate the stay can be required to pay actual and punitive damages and attorney’s fees.

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debt. A creditor who wants to have a particular debt discharged from discharge may be required to file a claimant in the bankruptcy clerk’s office within the deadline specified in this notice. (See line 11 below for more information.)

To protect your rights, consult an attorney. All documents filed in the case may be inspected at the bankruptcy clerk’s office at the address listed below or through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records at www.uscourts.gov) or the website established by the Debtors’ claims and noticing agent at www.kclic.net/speedcast.

The staff of the bankruptcy clerk’s office cannot give legal advice. Do not file this notice with any proof of claim or other filing in the case.

1. Debtor’s full name(s): List of Jointly Administered Debtors: Debtor Case Numbers: TX: SpeedCast International Limited, 20-32243, n/a; SpeedCast UK Holdings Limited, 20-32244, n/a; CapRock UK Limited, 20-32245, n/a; CapRock Communications, Pte. Ltd., 20-32246, n/a; Speedcast Cyprus Ltd., 20-32247, n/a; SpeedCast Limited, 20-32248, n/a; SpeedCast Group Holdings Pty Ltd., 20-32249, n/a; SpeedCast Americas, Inc., 20-32273, n/a; GlobeComm Europe B.V., 20-32269, n/a; 20-32242, 760048382; SpaceLink Systems, LLC, 20-32250, n/a; SpeedCast Australia Pty Limited, 20-32251, n/a; Satellite Communications Australia Pty Ltd., 20-32252, n/a; Oceanic Broadband Solutions Pty Ltd., 20-32253, n/a; SpeedCast Managed Services Pty Limited, 20-32254, n/a; Maritime Communication Services, Inc., 20-32255, 592221603; Helanus Communications LLC, 20-32256, 270254991; CC Services, 20-32257, 300400518; HCT Acquisition, LLC, 20-32258, 822191711; Cosmos Holdings Acquisition Corp., 20-32259, 464882088; GlobeComm Network Services Corporation, 20-32260, 113318591; Hermes Datacommunications International Limited, 20-32261, n/a; SpeedCast Singapore Pte. Ltd., 20-32262, n/a; SpaceLink Systems II, LLC, 20-32263, 760288333; CapRock Comunicaciones do Brasil Ltda., 20-32264, n/a; CapRock Participações do Brasil Ltda., 20-32265, n/a; SpeedCast Canada Limited, 20-32266, n/a; CapRock Communications (Australia) Pty Ltd., 20-32267, n/a; SpeedCast Norway AS, 20-32268, n/a; GlobeComm Europe B.V., 20-32269, n/a; NewCom International, Inc., 20-32270, 65-1030231; Evolution Communications Group Limited, 20-32271, n/a; SpeedCast Netherlands B.V., 20-32272, n/a; SpeedCast France SAS, 20-32274, n/a.

2. All other names used in the last 8 years: Debtor Case Numbers: TX: SpeedCast International Limited, 20-32243, n/a; SpeedCast Communications, Inc., CapRock Communications, Inc., Harris CapRock Communications, Inc.; SpeedCast Australia Pty Limited, Australian Satellite Communications Pty Ltd.; SpeedCast Managed Services Pty Limited, Pacel International Pty Ltd, SpeedCast Pacific Pty Ltd.; SpeedCast Singapore Pte. Ltd., ST Teleport Pte. Ltd.; SpaceLink Systems II, LLC; SpeedCast System Inc.; SpeedCast Norway AS; Schlumberger Information Technology Services Norge AS; Harris Norge AS; GlobeComm Europe B.V., Carrier to Carrier Telecom B.V.; SpeedCast Netherlands B.V., Elektikum BV, Speedcast Europe BV; SpeedCast France SAS, Geolink Satellite Services SAS.

3. Address: 4400 S. Sam Houston Parkway East, Houston, Texas 77048.

4. Debtor’s attorney Name and address: WEIL, GOTSHALK &

MANGES LLP, Alfredo R. Perez (TX Bar No. 15776225), Brenda L. Funk (TX Bar No. 24012664), Stephanie N. Morrison (admitted pro hac vice), 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77002, Telephone: (713) 546-5000, Facsimile: (713) 224-9511, Email: Alfredo.Perez@wgm.com, Brenda.Funk@wgm.com, Stephanie.Morrison@wgm.com and Gary I. Holtzer (admitted pro hac vice), David N. Griffiths (admitted pro hac vice), 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10115, Telephone: (212) 310-8007, Facsimile: (212) 310-8007, Email: Gary.Holtzer@wgm.com, David.Griffiths@wgm.com.

Debtors’ Claims and Noticing Agent (for Court Documents and Case Information inquiries): SpeedCast Claims Processing, c/o KCC LLC, 222 N. Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 300, El Segundo, CA 90245, US: (424) 236-7236, Email: www.kclic.net/speedcast/inquiry, Website: www.kclic.net/speedcast.

5. Bankruptcy clerk’s office: United States Courthouse, 515 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002. Hours open Monday to Friday - 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (CT). Contact phone (713) 252-5500. Documents in this case may be filed at this address. You may inspect all records filed in this case at this office or online at www.uscourts.gov.

6. Meeting of creditors: May 28, 2020 at 9:00 A.M. (CT). Location: Telephonic Meeting: Parties wishing to participate must do so telephonically using the number 866-770-5468 and entering participant pass code 6166997. The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date. If so, the date will be on the court docket. The debtor’s representative must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath. Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.

7. Proof of claim deadline: Deadline for filing proof of claim: Not yet set. If a deadline is set, the court will send you another notice. To extend the deadline in this notice, consult an attorney familiar with the court’s rules. Proof of claim may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov, any bankruptcy clerk’s office, or www.kclic.net/speedcast. Your claim will be allowed in the amount scheduled unless: • your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*; • you file a proof of claim in a different amount; or • you receive another notice. If your claim is not scheduled or if your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*, you must file a proof of claim or you might not be paid on your claim and you may be unable to vote on a plan. You may file a proof of claim even if your claim is scheduled. You may review the schedules at the bankruptcy clerk’s office or online at www.uscourts.gov or www.kclic.net/speedcast. Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits a creditor to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, with consequences a lawyer can explain. For example, a secured creditor who files a proof of claim may surrender important nonmonetary rights, including the right to a jury trial.

8. Exemption to discharge deadline: If § 523(c) applies to your claim and you seek to have it exempted from discharge, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint by the deadline stated below. To extend the deadline in this notice, consult an attorney familiar with the court’s rules. Filing by the following deadline. Deadline for filing the complaint: July 27, 2020.

9. Creditors with a foreign address: If you are a creditor receiving notice mailed to a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to collect the debt from the debtor except as provided in the plan. If you want to have a particular debt owed to you excepted from the discharge and § 523(c) applies to your claim, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint and paying the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk’s office by the deadline.

10. Filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case: Chapter 11 allows debtors to reorganize or liquidate according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may receive a copy of the plan and a disclosure statement telling you about the plan, and you may have the opportunity to vote on the plan. You will receive notice of the date of the confirmation hearing, and you may object to confirmation of the plan and attend the confirmation hearing. Unless a trustee is serving the court, the debtor remains in possession of the property and may continue to operate its business.

11. Discharge of debts: Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of your debt. See 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d). A discharge means that creditors may never try to collect the debt from the debtor except as provided in the plan. If you want to have a particular debt owed to you excepted from the discharge and § 523(c) applies to your claim, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint and paying the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk’s office by the deadline.

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

In re: CARBO CERAMICS INC., et al., Debtors. Case No. 20-31973 (MI) (Chapter 11) (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM TO ALL PERSONS OR ENTITIES WHO MAY HAVE CLAIMS AGAINST THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED DEBTORS:

On March 29, 2020 (the “Petition Date”), CARBO Ceramics Inc. and certain of its affiliates, as debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the “Debtors”) filed voluntary cases under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas (the “Court”). Set forth below are the name, case number, and last four digits of the federal tax identification number for each of the Debtors:

Debtor	Case Number	EID # (Last 4 Digits)
CARBO Ceramics Inc.	20-31973	6423
Asset Guard Products Inc.	20-31974	5205
Stratagen, Inc.	20-31975	5205

On April 27, 2020, the Court entered an order (Docket No. 245) (the “Bar Date Order”) in the above-captioned chapter 11 cases establishing certain deadlines for filing proofs of claim. Certain deadlines set forth in the Bar Date Order differ based on whether a proof of claim will be filed in the case of CARBO Ceramics Inc. or in one of the cases of its affiliate Debtors, Asset Guard Products Inc. or Stratagen, Inc. If you believe you have a claim against a Debtor, please read this Notice carefully to determine which deadline applies to that particular claim. If you believe you have multiple claims, each claim may be subject to a different deadline for filing a proof of claim.

Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, the Court has established: May 29, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time) as the general bar date for filing prepetition claims in the chapter 11 cases of Asset Guard Products Inc. (Case No. 20-31974) and Stratagen, Inc. (Case No. 20-31975) (each a “General Bar Date”); June 30, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time) as the general bar date for filing prepetition claims in the chapter 11 case of CARBO Ceramics, Inc. (Case No. 20-31973) (a “General Bar Date”); September 25, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time) as the bar date for governmental units to file proofs of claim against the Debtors; and the later of (i) the applicable General Bar Date or the Governmental Bar Date, as applicable, and (ii) 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time), on the date that is 21 days from the date on which the Debtors provide notice of a previously unfiled Schedule or amendment or supplement to the Schedules, or the later of (i) the bar date for claimants holding claims affected by filing, amendment, or supplement to file proofs of claim (the “Amended Schedules Bar Date”), and the later of (i) the applicable General Bar Date or the Governmental Bar Date, as applicable, and (ii) 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time) on the date that the Debtor is not listed in the applicable Debtor’s Schedules, or is listed in the rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors as the bar date for claimants asserting claims resulting from the Debtors’ rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors’ contracts or unexpired leases (the “Rejection Damages Bar Date”).

As used in this notice, the term “claim” means, as to or against any of the Debtors and in accordance with section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code: (i) any right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, unexpired, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured; or (ii) any right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right to payment, whether or not such right to an equitable remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, unexpired, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.

As used in this notice, the term “entity” has the meaning given to it in section 101(15) of the Bankruptcy Code, and includes all persons, estates, trusts, and governmental units. In addition, the terms “persons” and “governmental units” are defined in sections 101(41) and 101(27) of the Bankruptcy Code, respectively.

THE BAR DATES

The Bar Date Order establishes the following bar dates for filing claims in these cases (collectively, the “Bar Dates”):

General Bar Date. Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, except as described below, all persons or entities holding claims for damages arising out of or related to the chapter 11 cases of the Debtors shall file proofs of claim on or before the applicable General Bar Date, the Governmental Bar Date, or the Amended Schedules Bar Date, as applicable, and (ii) 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time).

Governmental Bar Date. Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, except as described below, all governmental units holding claims (whether secured, unsecured, priority, or unsecured nonpriority, including section 503(b)(9) claims) against the Debtors that arose before the Petition Date must file proofs of claim so as to be received on or before the applicable General Bar Date, the Governmental Bar Date, or the Amended Schedules Bar Date, as applicable, and (ii) 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Central Time).

Amended Schedules Bar Date. Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, except as described below, all persons or entities holding claims affected by the Debtors filing a previously unfiled schedule of assets and liabilities and schedule of executory contracts and unexpired leases (the “Schedules”), or amending or supplementing their Schedules must file proofs of claim so as to be received on or before the Amended Schedules Bar Date.

Rejection Damages Bar Date. Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, except as described below, all persons or entities holding claims for damages arising from the rejection any executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors must file proofs of claim with respect to such rejection so as to be received on or before the Rejection Damages Bar Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a party to an executory contract or unexpired lease that asserts a claim on account of unpaid amounts accrued and outstanding as of the Petition Date pursuant to such executory contract or unexpired lease (other than a rejection damages claim) must file a proof of claim for such amounts on or before the applicable General Bar Date,

Exhibit B

The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

620 Eighth Ave, New York, NY 10018 USA

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

May 06, 2020

I, *Shannon Schmidt*, am over the age of 18 years and a citizen of the United States. In my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of **The New York Times INTERNATIONAL EDITION**, a daily newspaper printed in Paris, France and circulated in major cities in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, Far East and the Americas. I hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of **The New York Times INTERNATIONAL EDITION** on the following date or dates, to wit on

May 06, 2020 pg. B8

ADVERTISEMENT

ATTENTION DIRECT AND INDIRECT HOLDERS OF, AND PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF (I) STOCK ISSUED BY SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND (II) CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST SPEEDCAST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES:

Upon the motion (Docket No. 17) (the "Motion") of SpeedCast International Limited and its affiliates who are debtors or debtors-in-possession in the below captioned cases (the "Debtors"), on April 28, 2020, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "Bankruptcy Court"), having jurisdiction over the chapter 11 cases of the Debtors, captioned as *In re SpeedCast International Limited*, No. 20-32243 (MI) (the "Chapter 11 Cases"), entered an interim order establishing procedures with respect to transfers in the beneficial ownership (including directly or indirectly) of common stock of the Debtors ("Common Stock") and options to acquire beneficial ownership of Common Stock, and scheduling a hearing on a final order with respect to such procedures and procedures relating to the ownership of claims.

In certain circumstances, the procedures restrict (i) transactions involving, and require notices of the holdings of and proposed transactions by, any person, group of persons, or entity that is or, as a result of such a transaction, would become a Substantial Stockholder of the Common Stock and (ii) claims by any Majority Stockholder of a worthless stock deduction under section 165(g) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to Common Stock. For purposes of the procedures, a "Substantial Stockholder" is any person or entity (within the meaning of applicable regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, including certain persons making a coordinated acquisition of stock) that beneficially owns (including options to acquire), directly or indirectly at least 11,387,709 shares of Common Stock (representing approximately 4.75% of all issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock as of April 23, 2020) and a "Majority Stockholder" is any person that would be a "50-percent shareholder" (within the meaning of section 382(g)(4)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code) of Common Stock if such person claimed a worthless stock deduction with respect to such securities. **Any prohibited acquisition or other transfer of, or claim of a worthless stock deduction with respect to, beneficial ownership of Common Stock or options to acquire Common Stock will be null and void ab initio and may lead to contempt, compensatory damages, punitive damages, or sanctions being imposed by the Bankruptcy Court.**

In addition, the Debtors have requested approval of additional procedures as part of the final order that set forth certain future circumstances under which any person, group of persons, or entity that has acquired, or as a result of a proposed transaction would acquire, beneficial ownership of a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors can be required (i) to file notice of their holdings of such claims and of such proposed transaction, which transaction may be restricted, and (ii) upon a subsequent order of the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and hearing, to sell, by a specified date following the confirmation of a chapter 11 plan of the Debtors, all or a portion of any claims acquired during the Chapter 11 Cases.

The procedures, as approved on an interim basis and as requested on a final basis, are available on the website of the Company's claims and noticing agent, the Debtors' Court-approved claims agent, located at <http://www.kccllc.net/speedcast>, and on the docket of the Chapter 11 Case, Docket No. 133, which can be accessed via PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov>.

A direct or indirect holder of, or prospective holder of, Common Stock that may be or become a Substantial Stockholder or a Majority Stockholder, or a direct or indirect holder of, or prospective holder of, a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors, should consult the procedures.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the final hearing on the Motion shall be held on **May 14, 2020, at 2:30 p.m. (prevailing Central Time)**, and any objections or responses to the Motion shall be in writing, filed with the Court (with a copy delivered to Chambers), and served upon (i) proposed counsel to the Debtors, Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1700, Houston, TX 77002 (Attn: Brenda Funk, Esq. and Stephanie Morrison, Esq.), as proposed counsel to the Debtors, and (ii) the Office of the United States Trustee for Region 7, 515 Rusk Street, Suite 3516, Houston, TX 77002 (Attn: Hector Duran, Esq. and Stephen Statham, Esq.), in each case so as to be received no later than **4:00 p.m. (prevailing Central Time) on May 11, 2020.**

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in the procedures are in addition to the requirements of and applicable securities, corporate, and other laws and do not excuse non-compliance therewith.

Dated: Houston, Texas, April 28, 2020

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Sworn before me the

06 day of May, 2020.

Notary Public

JAMES W. SAPP
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SAG190150
Qualified in New York County
Term Expires July 14, 2020

BUSINESS

Vaccine push relies on a troubled industry

CHINA, FROM PAGE 1

ment, Ms. Huang grew dizzy and sick. “If I can help and benefit people with one little move,” she said, “then I think this is a very worthwhile thing.”

China’s vaccine drive has put Beijing’s considerable strengths and glaring weaknesses on display. With its firm hand on the levers of Chinese industry, Beijing can corral companies and scientists to reach national goals.

At the same time, China’s vaccine companies have been accustomed to a closed political system that has a history of covering up safety scandals and protects them from foreign competition. Few invest heavily in research and development, and they have not discovered many products with global impact.

Instead, many companies invest more in selling and distribution, a large chunk of which includes managing relationships with local disease control centers. Experts say that creates incentives for corruption.

China’s regulators also tend to look the other way with state-owned firms, which make up about 40 percent of the vaccine industry. Many vaccine makers operate with an expectation of impunity, knowing that even if they are found to have produced faulty products, they are unlikely to be shut down.

The vaccine that Ms. Huang received is being developed by CanSino Biologics, a Tianjin-based pharmaceutical firm, and by the medical science arm of the People’s Liberation Army.

The CanSino vaccine was the first to enter Phase 2 trials, which in the hierarchy of drug testing means it is further along than the world’s other candidates, though there is no guarantee that it will be proved effective.

One other Chinese institution also has a candidate in Phase 2 testing — the Wuhan Institute of Biological Products, an arm of the state-run Sinopharm Group. Sinovac Biotech, a private company, and the Beijing Institute of Biological Products, which belongs to Sinopharm, have potential vaccines in Phase 1 trials.

The Wuhan institute was involved in a 2018 scandal in which defective vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and other conditions were injected into hundreds of thousands of babies. The government confiscated the institute’s “illegal income,” fined the company and punished nine executives.

China also imposed a \$1.3 billion fine on another virus maker involved in the defective vaccines, Changchun Changsheng. The scandal led to the firing of dozens of government officials and pledges of a swift industry cleanup.

The Wuhan institute has been sued at least twice in China by plaintiffs who claimed that the institute’s vaccines had caused “abnormal reactions,” according to court documents. In both cases, the court ruled that the Wuhan institute had to partially compensate the victims, paying roughly \$71,500. Its executives

have been accused at least three times of bribing officials at local centers for disease control in various provinces to thank them for purchasing their vaccines. The executives were convicted but no criminal charges were pursued against the company.

Sinovac Biotech had also been involved in a bribery scandal, according to court documents. From 2002 to 2014, a court in Beijing said, the general manager of Sinovac gave China’s deputy director in charge of drug evaluations nearly \$50,000 to help the firm with drug approvals. Sinovac was not charged. The general manager was a man surnamed Yin, the documents showed. Chinese media reports have said that person is the current chief executive, Yin Weidong, who held the title of general manager from 2001 to 2017.

Sinovac, the Wuhan institute, and its parent, China National Biotec Group, did not respond to requests for comment.

Despite the companies’ earlier stumbles, the Chinese government has given them permission to accelerate trials. Regulators in the United States and other places have done the same for other companies. The Wuhan institute, Sinovac and the Beijing institute got combined approvals to run the first two phases, a decision questioned by several Chinese scientists, who felt that safety results from the first phase should be evaluated before the second phase began.

Ding Sheng, the dean of the pharmacy school at Tsinghua University in Beijing, said that some companies were “adopting unconventional methods” in the preclinical research stage, running tasks like the design process and animal modeling at the same time, when they should be done consecutively, according to the People’s Daily, the Communist Party’s official newspaper.

The academy overseen by Dr. Chen, the military’s top virologist, recruited Phase 1 volunteers through the internet. Ms. Huang successfully registered for the second round on April 10.

“Of course, I was worried at the beginning,” she said. “To say you’re not at all worried is impossible, right?” She surfed the internet and called her teacher, who listed pros and cons. She sought advice from her parents.

Then she went. Fifteen minutes after Ms. Huang got her shot, she started to feel dizzy. Her stomach hurt. Her heart began beating fast. She got diarrhea.

Dr. Chen and other doctors checked her. Someone offered her hot water. She took a walk in the sun. Finally, they took her in an ambulance to a subway station, where she took a taxi home.

At home in mid-April, Ms. Huang said she felt fine.

Amber Wang and Liu Yi contributed research from Beijing.



Employees were instructed about new hygiene rules when they returned to work at an office that deals with infection prevention at the University of California, Irvine.

Closing up the open office

WORKPLACE, FROM PAGE 7

configuring ventilation systems that direct air from the ceiling downward, which is considered safer than from the floor up.

Mobify, a Vancouver company that builds online storefronts for major retailers like Under Armour and Lancôme, has 40 employees who share space with other start-ups. It’s the epitome of the 21st century workplace, with side-by-side desks in a row, sans partitions, and open space for a total of 100 people at full capacity to congregate for meetings, or for playing Ping-Pong and pool.

Now, Igor Faletski, the company’s chief executive, said, “It’s less about fun and more about safety.” “Huge buffets?” he said, “forget about that for now.”

Mr. Faletski is contemplating allowing more employees to work from home and even moving headquarters to a new building with better air circulation.

“People want to have safe collaboration,” he said.

Some companies have begun mentioning a return to one of history’s more derided office-design concepts: the cubicle. There is talk also of the cubicle’s see-through cousin, known as the sneeze guard.

“Cough and Sneeze Protection Screens,” is how they are being marketed by the California company Obex P.E. in emails to potential customers. “Plenty of options to fit your style and needs,” the email says, adding: “Decrease person-to-person contact. Practice Social Distancing.”

These guards already have a home in banks and grocery stores, but they are getting a new push into the corporate office space.

“Add tall laminate gallery panels to workstations or benching stations” is suggested in a 12-page Power Point report, “Covid 19 and The Future of Furniture,” produced by CBRE, one of the world’s largest commercial real estate firms.

Taller plastic barriers that extend over desks have long been in use at an



ALANA PATERSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Igor Faletski, the chief executive of Mobify, in his office in Vancouver and, at left, an empty common space at the company.



ALANA PATERSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

office run by one of the country’s top infectious disease experts, Dr. Susan Huang, medical director of epidemiology and infection prevention at the University of California, Irvine. The barriers “weren’t designed for coronavirus,” Dr. Huang said, but, rather, to maintain a sense of collaboration while cutting down noise. Now, the barriers may have an added benefit of creating some biological isolation.

But Dr. Huang said that safety in the workplace would require more than plastic shields. Her lab reopened in recent days, and the first thing she did was hold a meeting to explain the new hygiene rules. At a meeting in the conference room, Dr. Huang gave each employee a bottle of hand sanitizer and a mask. “I had to tell them, ‘You’re going to wear a mask all day long,’” she said, “and tell them how to do it right and that they have to do it.”

“And don’t touch your mask without first using your hand sanitizer,” she recalled saying at that meeting.

For smaller companies, the changes may be more modest, but the issue

weighs just as heavily. Howard Cao, the chief executive of Form & Fiction, a start-up incubator in San Francisco, said he had been thinking about changing out the touch-pad at the front door to the office that his seven employees shared with workers from other start-ups. “We’ll probably have to reconfigure that into something with Bluetooth or a key fob,” Mr. Cao said.

Offices may tilt back toward a concept that was abandoned long ago: privacy.

Inside the office, he is looking to create physical space or barriers between employees who sit together at long tables. “It may be as simple as a mini-divider between people,” he said.

Like a cubicle? Yes, he conceded, though it’s not a nice word for him. “I’ve always been very anti-cubicle,” he said.

The proposed changes to the offices have struck some as more cosmetic

than substantive, especially the sneeze guard.

“I call it social distancing theater, like T.S.A. security theater after 9/11,” said Ron Wiener, chief executive of iMovR, a Seattle company that designs standing desks that are used at many large employers, from Google and Facebook to the Department of Defense.

In the end, the solution for many employers may not be to spend a lot of money on outfitting their new office spaces, but rather simply having many employees continue to work at home, as a way to accomplish two goals: keeping people safe and saving money.

This is the punchline of a story about the post-pandemic office makeover. In the name of safety, there is likely to be a long, hard look at money, too. In this case, the goals may go together like hand-in-protective-gloves.

Moving to home offices “has worked really great,” said Susan Stick, general counsel at Evernote, a maker of digital note-taking programs with 282 employees. “You can’t put that genie back into the bottle.”



NICOLAS ASFOURI/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES

Working on an experimental coronavirus vaccine at Sinovac Biotech. From 2002 to 2014, a Beijing court said, a Sinovac manager paid bribes to a government regulator.

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In addition, the Debtors have requested approval of additional procedures as part of the final order that set forth certain future circumstances under which any person, group of persons, or entity that has acquired, or as a result of a proposed transaction would acquire, beneficial ownership of a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors can be required (i) to file notice of their holdings of such claims and of such proposed transaction, which transaction may be restricted, and (ii) upon a subsequent order of the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and hearing, to sell, by a specified date following the confirmation of a chapter 11 plan of the Debtors, all or a portion of any claims acquired during the Chapter 11 Cases.

The procedures, as approved on an interim basis and as requested on a final basis, are available on the website of the Company’s claims and noticing agent, the Debtors’ Court-approved claims agent, located at <http://www.kclic.net/speedcast>, and on the docket of the Chapter 11 Case, Docket No. 133, which can be accessed via PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov>.

A direct or indirect holder of, or prospective holder of, Common Stock that may be or become a Substantial Stockholder or a Majority Stockholder, or a direct or indirect holder of, or prospective holder of, a substantial amount of claims against the Debtors, should consult the procedures.

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PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in the procedures are in addition to the requirements of and applicable securities, corporate, and other laws and do not excuse non-compliance therewith.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT
Dated: Houston, Texas, April 28, 2020

A family business is scarred, but still alive

EASTMAN, FROM PAGE 7

Trevor, who is poised to one day run the business, shares his father’s upbeat attitude. “I know we can weather the storm,” he said. “We’re ready for when the spigot gets turned back on.”

Trevor represents the fifth generation in his family to help run the company and is currently a vice president. At 44, he oversees the manufacturing operations, as well as customer service and sales — but he keeps in mind the lessons he learned when he started as an installation technician in 2004.

The company has evolved during his time there, as production has shifted from manual cutting machines to automated, computer-programmed devices. The automated machines carry higher prices and profit margins, and they also shielded Eastman from competition from China in the form of cheaper manual devices that were easy to copy.

“We continually reinvent ourselves,” Robert Stevenson said, noting that 80 percent of what the company sells now it didn’t produce when he took over.

Eastman employs fewer blue-collar workers than when it made mostly manual cutters; automated machines that rely on computer programming require fewer human hands. Instead, more product specialists and engineers are on the payroll.

The move into automated machines also opened up a new world of clients who work with a wide variety of materials, like Kevlar, fiberglass and carbon fiber composites. Eastman cutting tools are used to trim SpaceX rocket parts, hulls on boats and the surfaces of skis.

Dozens of clients have shifted production recently to medical masks and face shields, working with Eastman to reprogram machines that can churn out products to help combat the coronavirus.

“We’re ready for when the spigot gets turned back on.”

“It’s pretty incredible,” Robert Stevenson said. “That’s why we’re bringing people back. There’s work to be done.” Indeed, demand for machines to cut fabric and make medical supplies is a big part of the reason that 17 workers stayed on the job, with five more joining them this week.

DPS Skis is a Utah company that is one of a handful of domestic manufacturers of skis and is an Eastman customer. Eastman donated blades and cutting surfaces to DPS to help it make the transition to making face shields.

“It’s our small drop-in-the-bucket ef-

fort to meet the world’s needs and contribute to the fight,” said Alex Adema, DPS’s chief executive. “More selfishly, it helps DPS. It’s been a great morale booster and helps keep our team employed.” Without the effort to make the face shields, layoffs would have been inevitable, Mr. Adema said.

The drive by clients to make medical equipment encourages the blue-collar production employees who are still on the job at Eastman, too, said David Gee, a 37-year veteran.

“Somehow, we are helping,” said Mr. Gee, whose father spent 42 years on the production floor before retiring in 1999. “It’s nice to see my work make a difference.”

The workers who remain on the job are those with the most seniority, with their average age about 60, said Rick Deschamps, president of the United Auto Workers local at Eastman. “We call it the Eastman nursing home,” he jokes.

Eastman’s work force, like that at many American manufacturers, skews older, even during normal times. Right now, the shop floor has been rearranged to leave six feet between workers, and employees eat at their work spaces rather than in the lunchroom.

Like other longtime employees, Mr. Gee and Mr. Deschamps have a faith in the Stevenson family that recalls a more

paternalistic time in American business, when employers were trusted to do the right thing and employees in turn were protected.

After following in his father’s footsteps by attending Yale, Robert Stevenson decided to enter the family business when other members of his social class were leaving Buffalo for careers on Wall Street.

“My family has always felt that supporting the community was one of the most important factors in owning a business,” he said. “I was brought up with that philosophy.”

Mr. Stevenson notes that Buffalo was hit hard by the Spanish flu pandemic, suffering more deaths than in the current coronavirus situation. But just as his grandfather Wade successfully steered Eastman Machine through that ordeal, he’s confident in his ability to see it through this one.

“We will learn to deal with this as we did with crises in the past,” he said. He survived two bouts with melanoma and was told in 2014 that he had six months to live. But he recovered after taking part in a clinical trial at the Mayo Clinic.

That experience has informed his outlook. “I’m an optimist, always,” Mr. Stevenson said. “Having faced death, I’m not afraid of living. Things are going to get better.”