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"Service and Protection for You and Your Family"



FIRST QUARTER 2005

LOCKE MEREDITH, SEAN FAGAN & CHAD DUDLEY

WON

***\$19.4 MILLION**

BRAIN DAMAGE CASE

***\$16.4 MILLION**

CHEMICAL EXPOSURE

\$11.2 MILLION

BRAIN DAMAGE CASE

***\$3.0 MILLION**

CHEMICAL LUNG DAMAGE CASE

\$1.75 MILLION

JONES ACT/SHIP INJURY

***\$1.4 MILLION**

BRAIN DAMAGE/DISC INJURY

\$1.25 MILLION

SPINE & DISC INJURY

* Judgments include legal interest

AUTO ACCIDENTS

Continue all therapies

Individuals suffering injuries in auto accidents should continue medical therapies prescribed by their physicians.

Accident victims should obtain required x-rays or diagnostic tests. They ought to report for all prescribed physical therapies. They should take all pain-control and other medications as directed.

Discontinuing medical therapies, no matter how well recovery seems to be progressing, can reduce one's ability to recover for damages. The other driver's insurance company attorneys can claim that a victim's failure to continue treatment demonstrates that his or her injuries were never serious.

Drivers who suffer injuries in auto accidents may forfeit a variety of damages by prematurely ending treatment, including...

- Disability
- Dismemberment
- Emotional distress
- Interference with marital and/or parental relationships
- Loss of opportunity to enjoy life
- Pain and suffering
- Permanent disfigurement
- Wrongful death
- Recovery for special damages, such as medical bills, lost wages, loss of earning potential, and other out-of-pocket expenses.

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Punitive damages

What, exactly, are punitive damages? Let's start with *compensatory damages*, which a jury usually will determine first in any lawsuit. The plaintiff may receive monies awarded to "make them whole again" after injury. Compensatory damages may include reimbursement for damaged property, medical expenses, lost wages, pain and suffering, and other actual losses.

However, a jury may also determine that a defendant's conduct went beyond plain recklessness or negligence. If jurors believe that evidence shows that the behavior was willful, wanton, or intentionally malicious, a judge may permit them to award *punitive damages* on top of compensatory damages. Punitive damages are imposed both to punish the defendant for egregious, often near-criminal, actions and to deter the defendant, and others, from acting similarly in the future.

People injured through no fault of their own may receive punitive damages in cases of outrageous misconduct involving civil rights, employment, environmental damage, fraud, health care, insurance, intentional acts, nuisance, personal injury, premises liability, product liability, securities, sexual harassment, and workplace safety.

Many states and special interests want to limit or eliminate punitive damages in legal cases. Reckless, malicious, or irresponsible conduct would be rewarded, not punished.



Tune in to our educational show on COX Cable Channel 4 at 5:30 p.m. daily.
Know your rights! Get the help you need and the answers you want.

Civil justice in America

Here are some truths our firm lives by:

- ★ Trial lawyers stand up for people harmed through no fault of their own so that the average American can get a fair shake in court.
- ★ We champion the legal needs of individual consumers and working families who have been injured physically and financially.
- ★ Trial lawyers promote public safety and the public good by compelling corporations and businesses to make safer products, improve workplace safety and fairness, clean the environment, and improve the safety and quality of health care.
- ★ When it comes to assessing the “economic impact” of individual consumers and working families who have been injured, the truth is that those who create the costs of the legal system are those who cause the injuries, not the victims who are injured through no fault of their own or the lawyers who represent them.

The civil justice system and the right to trial by jury, with the help of trial lawyers, have done all these things.

Motorcycle safety

Motorcycling has grown in popularity over the past several years. Whether a rider is new to motorcycles or has been riding for a long time, safety is of paramount concern.

Rider safety depends on five guidelines:

1. Read the vehicle’s manual to fully understand operations and all safety features.
2. Take a safe-rider’s course to hone mental and motor skills for safe street and highway motorcycling. Become proficient at shifting, braking, turning, and responding to emergencies.
3. Wear high-visibility protective clothing, concentrating on protective helmets, eyewear, gloves, boots that cover the ankles, sturdy pants, and a jacket.
4. Always have a valid driver’s license and adequate insurance coverage.
5. Conduct good pre-ride checkups and routine maintenance.

Driver negligence

Cars rank among motorcyclists’ most serious risks. No matter how diligent a rider may be about safety, problems can always crop up. When two cars collided in front of an experienced rider, he struck the rear of one, suffering leg injuries that required surgery. He also missed ten months of work and will experience future lost income. He sued the driver of one car as well as the driver’s employer for negligent vehicle operation. The parties settled prior to trial.

Jury waivers

Beware giving up your rights

Mandatory arbitration has become increasingly expensive, and arbitrators have become less predictable.

In response, some businesses that formerly asked employees to sign employment contracts with mandatory arbitration clauses have now switched strategies. So have some marketers that required consumers to agree to mandatory arbitration clauses in product warranties.

They are now asking their employees and customers to agree to jury-waiver clauses. They want everyone to take their grievances back to court. However, businesses and marketers again want judges—not juries—to make final decisions.

Jury-waiver clauses may turn up in auto loans, employment contracts, residential leases, mortgage contracts, and many other legal documents.

We’re encouraging all of our clients to be on their guard about jury-waiver clauses in contracts. Anyone asked to sign a contract should ask if there are mandatory arbitration clauses or jury waivers in the document. If so, one should then seek legal counsel to protect his or her rights.



Whether a rider is new to motorcycles or has been riding for a long time, safety is of paramount concern.

Preemptive justice

What's that?

It's giving away one's rights to trial by jury. Anticonsumer lobbyists and lawmakers have proposed legislation to prevent consumers from using the civil justice system, thus depriving consumers of their right to a day in court.

Preemptive justice is essentially very unfair in that it does not derive from intellectual debate by committees or research by learned scholars. Instead, it is based on insidious half-truths, supported by urban legend-type anecdotes and outright lies—all nurturing a political agenda to destroy citizens' rights.

What are some examples of existing or proposed preemptive legislation?

- Limits on compensation juries may provide for harm done by HMOs, hospitals, and physicians.
- The Federal Asbestos Trust Fund, which prevents initiation of liability lawsuits in state courts.
- Gun manufacturer liability eradication.
- The "Class-Action Fairness" bill to federalize and impede virtually all individual and mass-action tort cases.
- "Obesity" lawsuit protection for food manufacturers.

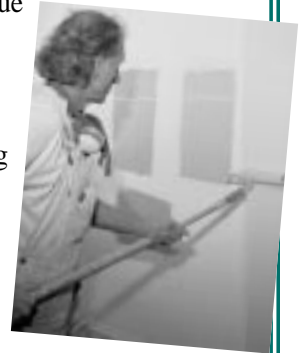
What do all preemptive-justice initiatives have in common? They reduce the accountability of insurers, drug manufacturers, physicians, and others for the welfare of customers and patients. Preemptive-justice measures will also save insurers, drug manufacturers, physicians, and others a lot of money by shifting the financial burden of their errors to the victims and other taxpayers. Some call these ideas tort "reform," but is it reform to take away people's rights?

Asbestos UPDATE

Even though manufacturers knew of the deadly dangers of asbestos products 70 years ago, they concealed health hazards from workers and the public. In the 1970s, asbestos use was limited but not prohibited, but corporations continue to wage legal and public relations battles to avoid accepting responsibility. The following are some recent developments.

Painter

A commercial painter working since the 1950s and now suffering from terminal mesothelioma sued manufacturers of asbestos-laden, joint-compound products to which he had been exposed during his career. Following a settlement, a jury reached a verdict of compensatory and punitive damages against the manufacturer for failure to warn of danger to the worker.



Pipe fitter

A pipe fitter and plumber serviced and installed boilers for more than 40 years. He died at age 71 from lung disease after inhaling asbestos dust for 40 years.

His wife and estate brought a wrongful-death suit against boiler manufacturers and asbestos suppliers for failure to warn her husband about the dangers of working with their products. The manufacturers settled and a jury found the defendants 100 percent guilty, awarding the estate compensatory damages.

BURN SAFETY ON THE JOB

Unfortunately, many American workers are burned in fires at offices, factories, retail establishments, and other workplaces.

Office fire safety measures should include monitoring and training employees in the use of heat-producing electrical appliances, such as microwave ovens, hot-water dispensers, and coffee makers. Training also may include guidelines for burning candles or potpourri and smoking.

Factory or plant personnel training is usually comprehensive and should include orientation on handling and using combustibles, flammable liquids or gases, electrical equipment, and flammable metals.

All training should emphasize understanding how fires start, notifying fire departments, extinguishing fires, evacuating in emergencies, and helping coworkers who may be on fire or who have suffered burns.

Poor fire training

When a fire started in an auto aftermarket-supply company, its sales manager drove a burning truck out of the building and returned to help others evacuate. He suffered first-, second-, and third-degree burns over 20 percent of his body. He subsequently sued his employer, alleging negligent fire training and management in failing to comply with local fire regulations and operating without a permit. A jury found his employer and its parent company each 50 percent liable for his injuries and awarded the sales manager compensatory damages.

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PRESS The code for the topic you want to hear more about

Automobile Injuries

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The information included in this newsletter is not intended as a substitute for consultation with an attorney. Specific conditions always require consultation with appropriate legal professionals.