1 STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF OSWEGO 3 4 JAMES SHUTTS, JR., and PENNY SHUTTS, 5 Plaintiffs, -vs-Testimony of ROBERT SPERLING REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC., FEET PICK G. MATHIS, HAROLD HANEY and DAVID Individually and d/b/a MARCELAUS QUI 8 Defendants. 9 10 TRIED BEFORE: 11 THE HONORABLE EUGENE F. SULLIVAN, JR., 12 Justice of the Supreme Court in and for the Fifth Judicial District, State of New York, 13 at a trial term of Supreme Court held at the Oswego County Courthouse, Oswego, 14 New York, commencing February 6, 1984. 15 APPEARANCES: 16 AMDURSKY, DUELL AND PELKY For the Plaintiff: 36 E. Oneida Street 17 Oswego, New York 13126 By: LEONARD H. AMDURSKY, ESQ. 18 ROBERT H. DUELL, ESQ. 19 EARL LEDDEN, ESQ. For the Defendant 20 Remington: SUGARMAN, WALLACE, MANHEIM AND 21 SCHOENWALD 499 S. Warren Street 22 Syracuse, New York 13202 By: GEORGE E. DE MORE, ESQ. 23

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1	APPEARANCES (Continued):					
2	Fo	r Defendant Mathis:	BOND, S	CHOFNEC	K AND KING	7
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4			By: S.	PAULLE	ATDAGLIA,	ESQ.
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6			<u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>X</u>			
7	Witn			Cross	Redirect I	Recross
8		rt Sperling	3			
9	Exhi For	the Plaintiffs			<u>ID</u>	<u>Evid</u>
10	15	Brown v. Remington docu	ment		7	27
11	16	Complaint of Brown v. R	emington		20	
12	17	Interrogatories of Brow	n v. Rem	ington	22	
13	18 Answers to interrogatories of Brown v. Remington			22		
14	19 Summons & complaint of Thomas John Spease, Jr. v. Remington				28	
15	20 Letter dated 7/12/78					
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devote for handling the corporate liability matters?

I object to the relevancy of

MR. DE MORE:

that.

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THE COURT: Sustained.

Now, when you talk about corporate liability litigation matters, is that in reference to a product liability?

- Yes, product liability.
- And what are the products of Remington?

We make firearms, which include shotguns, rifles; ammunition, which includes shot shells, center fire ammunition, rim fire ammunition; we make certain abrasive products. We make certain powder metal components. And we also make clay targets, targets that you shoot, and skeet trap.

Now, in the handling of the product liability litigation, do you, in the event there is a trial, attend the trials?

Α The corporate attorney--

> MR. DE MORE: I object to the relevancy of that.

THE COURT: Sustained. Sustained.

MR. DUELL: Your Honor, I am trying to

show his--

THE COURT: I know what you are trying to

show, but I am sustaining the objection, Mr.

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Duell. Whether he attends or not makes no difference.

Q As a lawyer, are you familiar with the words "written interrogatories"?

A Yes.

Q Would you tell the Court and with written interrogatories are?

A Written interrogatories are questions that are submitted by one party to another party in a lawsuit, civil lawsuit, requesting information from that party about some aspect of the lawsuit. If it was directed toward Remington Arms, for example, they would ask for written information that—about the product that was involved in the suit, things like that, and the party receiving those questions would answer them in written form and send them back to the attorney for the other party who served them.

Q Is there anyone else in your corporate department other than you who is involved in the inspection of or assembly of the information which is put into the answers to these written interrogatories by or on behalf of Remington?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Overruled.

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Yes. Α

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And who is that?

Well, there would be a number of people,

depending upon the question asked. If it was a technical question concerning a product, there would be perpose; if the product was a firearm, we would go to the direarm

plant at Ilion, New York, and request an answer to the question.

And depending upon the question, you would either go to someone in the research department or perhaps in production.

I don't think I probably asked the question correctly, Mr. Sperling. What I am trying to find out is whether or not there is any corporate department other than you who will approve the final form of the answers to written interrogatories.

Oh, in the legal department?

0 Yes.

Α Yes.

Q Who is that?

A That would be Bill Ericson.

And do you very often do it yourself? Q

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A Yes.

Q And do you ever suggest changes to your counsel?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

Q In regard to the --

THE COURT:

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(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 15 marked)

Q I show you Exhibit 15 marked for identification and ask you whether or not you recognize it.

A It looks like a document that was prepared in connection with a case entitled "Brown v. Remington."

Q Do you recall whether or not there were written interrogatories and answers to the written interrogatories by or on behalf of Remington in the action you just mentioned?

- A No, I don't have any recollection of that.
- Q Did you ever see that document before?
- A I don't remember it now, if I had.
- Q Incidentally, on the 26th day of August, 1982, were you examined before trial by Mr. Amdursky in his office at 26 East Oneida Street, directly across the street from this courthouse, in regard to an action of James Shutts, Jr., and J. Penny Shutts against Remington

Q No, my question is, didn't you on the date of the examination before trial, either you on the date of in your presence, produced Exhibit 15, which has been marked for identification?

MR. DE MORE: Well, if he would let me take a look at it, your Honor, I may be--

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DE MORE: I have an objection to the question but if you would let me look at it, I may be able to short circuit a lot of these questions.

THE COURT: Please. Do you recollect,

Mr. Sperling, having produced what's been marked
here Exhibit 15 at that examination before
trial?

THE WITNESS: I don't recollect this particular paper. I do recollect producing interrogatory answers to several cases. And it might very well be part of this package that I delivered. But sitting here with this one page without any signature on it, I can't identify this one page.

BY MR. DUELL:

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Q Does that have at the very bottom the words "Exhibit C"?

A Yes.

Q Does this refresh your recollection?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

If you're going to use the examination before trial to refresh recollection, it's improperly done to read it.

Let the witness read it and see if it refreshes his recollection.

BY MR. DUELL:

Q Start at page 17, if you please, Mr. Sperling, and read down through page 19.

Then let me know when you are done.

A I finished.

Q Does it refresh your recollection?

A It refreshes my recollection to the point where I did produce interrogatories submitted to us in the case of Brown v. Remington.

And apparently, attached to that was an Exhibit C, which was a list of complaints we had received up to the date of the suit and this says Exhibit C. So, it

is several dates listed on that column.

And then there is a column stated "from whom."

And then there is a list of names and addresses

corresponding to the dates received.

Q It's a list with names on one side and dates on the other. But it's a list of what, Mr. Sperling?

A Well, that—that—that adequately describes this piece of paper. It doesn't say anything else except that it says on the top of the left—hand corner, "Brown versus Remington addendum." It apparently is an answer to some question.

If I could see the question that it's in--referred to, then we can tell what this list is responsive to.

Q Between December 7, 1967, and March 24, 1972, did Remington ever have any complaints in regard to the operation of its 700 model bolt-action rifle, the one that's the subject of this lawsuit, the type?

A Is that a question to me or is that the question that this--

- Q That's a question to you right now.
- A Question to me. I don't know.
- Q You don't know?

Robert Sperling - Direct

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MR. DE MORE:

Object to that, your Honor.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

Q Are you familiar with an action battitled Lightsey against Remington?

A Yes.

Q What did that involve?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Ground?

MR. DE MORE:

Well, there hasn't been shown

any relevancy at this point.

THE COURT:

Overruled. Are you familiar

with it?

THE WITNESS:

I am familiar with the case.

THE COURT:

All right.

A The case involved a--I'm not sure of the date of the case, but the case involved a claim by the widow of a person by the name of Bernie Lightsey, who was, I was going to say killed, but was involved in an accident in which he was deceased, became deceased after the shooting accident on an ice flow somewhere outside of Alaska.

Rather bizarre shooting circumstances, whereby an enraged Eskimo was attacking a fellow worker, because the fellow worker refused to give him any beer. And the

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and went into his cabin up there in this ice flow and got his Model 700 Remington rifle and sat, hovered in a corner in this cabin, and the Eskimo was pounding upon the door trying to get in.

And Mr. Lightsey tried to interfere between the Eskimo and the person in the cabin, and the gun went off through the door and shot and killed Mr. Lightsey. And his widow brought an action against the person who shot him and Remington Arms, as the manufacturer of the Model 700 that was involved in the case.

Q To refresh your recollection, did that shooting take place on July 16, 1970?

A I really don't know the date. It could very well have been.

Q Do you recall whether the action was brought in a court in California?

A Yes, I believe it was a California court.

Q Do you recall that the claim of the plaintiffs at that time was that the--

MR. DE MORE:

Wait a minute. Objection.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

Q Wasn't the claim one of accidental discharge?

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A The claim of the plaintiff was a limite obscure. I am sure--I am sure the gun handler was tribining accidental discharge.

Q And wasn't the claim the fact that the gun discharged without the trigger being pulled?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

MR. DUELL:

On what grounds? May I have

the objection?

THE COURT:

Because what you are doing is

suggesting the answer to the very question which

is the subject of the issue here.

MR. DUELL:

I am proving notice--

THE COURT:

You called the witness.

MR. DUELL:

I appreciate that.

THE COURT:

Please, Mr. Duell. You

called the witness. Let the witness tell. The nature of the question is direct and precludes the witness from giving full answer, answer the

nature of the question.

So far I haven't seen any basis upon which the witness should be held to be hostile, biased, or prejudiced, and therefore

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Q Does that refresh your recollection at all in regard to the allegations in the Lightsey action?

A Yes.

Q Now, would you tell us anything else after having refreshed your recollection as to what the allegations were?

A I said I didn't--I didn't know the--general, the

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it did involve--my general recollection was that was claimed that the gun fired without the tripger being pulled.

O Thank you. Did you ever hear of a case of

specific allegation of whether it involved the bolt, but

Q Thank you. Did you ever hear of a case of Hickman against Remington Arms?

A Yes.

MR. DUELL:

I will withdraw that for a

moment.

Q The Lightsey action involved the Model 700 Remington, did it not?

A That's right.

Q Did the Hickman against Remington Arms action involve a Model 700?

A That's correct.

O What did that involve?

A That involved a case down in Texas whereby a woman was loading her Model 700 in a cabin preparing to go out to hunt that morning, and in the process of loading the gun the gun discharged, and I believe she--she shot her husband in the leg or either her husband or someone in the cabin by the name of Hickman, and Hickman sued Remington Arms Company, Inc., because we manufactured the

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MR. DUELL:

Page 14.

A I remember giving testimony from the complaint itself that was before me at the time of the deposition that you are referring to. I--I can answer questions only from what I said then, because I don't have any independent recollection of this case.

- Q That would be fine. Would you, please.
- A I'm sorry. I didn't catch that question.
- Q I say, would you please.
- A Read this?

MR. DE MORE: Well, I don't think there is a question on the floor, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the transcript refresh his recollection, is the question.

Does it refresh your recollection?

A It's refreshed my recollection that I did give testimony to you at the deposition when I had the complaint of the Brown case in front of me. It—it doesn't refresh my recollection to have any independent recollection of that case. I would have to either read the questions, the answers that I gave you here, or have the complaint again in front of me.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 16 marked)

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Well, wait a minute.

injured?

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He claimed that --

MR. DE MORE:

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Robert Sperling - Direct

THE WITNESS:

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going to object to this, your Honor plaintiff is saying as to whether 2 his recollection as to the events. THE COURT: Well--

MR. DE MORE: As long as it's understood it's just a complaint or claim of this plaintiff.

I agree, but you will have an THE COURT: opportunity to point out that during the course of your own examination. The question asked was how does the plaintiff, in this particular suit, claim he was injured?

That's the question, Mr. Sperling. Can you tell us the answer? Yes.

He claimed that he was a member of a hunting Α party which involved a Mr. Charles Kuncher, who was attempting to unload his rifle, which was a Model 700 rifle. And the gun discharged as a result of a defective condition which existed in the firearm, making it unreasonably dangerous.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibits 17 & 18 marked)

I show you Exhibit 17 marked for identification

Robert Sperling - Direct 24 and ask you whether or not you recognize that. 1 Α Yes. 2 And what is it? 3 This is a set of written inter: directed to Remington Arms Company by the 5 the plaintiff in the Thomas John Brown case. Now, is there a question 10 on the written 7 interrogatories? Yes, there is. Would you read that, please, for the Court and 10 jury? 11 MR. DE MORE: Wait a minute. That's not--12 THE COURT: Sustained. 13 I show you Exhibit 18 marked for identification Q 14 and ask you whether or not you recognize that. 15 Α Yes. 16 And what is it? 17 These are Remington's written answers to the 18 questions that were posed by the plaintiff's counsel in 19 Brown versus Remington case. 20 Does your signature appear on there in any 0 21 manner? 22 Α Yes. 23

THE COURT: I don't know whether it's necessary, Mr. Duell. It wasn't necessary.

MR. DUELL: Probably.

A All right. This is a list compiled in canswer to a question that asked that, "Did Remington Arms, within the last five years, receive any complaints concerning defects in the model"—it says "in rifle, the Model 700, specifically, complaining that the discharge of the rifle—that the rifle discharged when the safety was put in the off position?"

Q And how did you answer that question?

A I said, "Yes. See attached addendum designated Exhibit C." And Exhibit C lists 14--14 complaints, ranging from the years 1967 through 1972, and from whom the complaints were received.

MR. DUELL: I offer Exhibit 15.

MR. DE MORE: I have no objection to

Exhibit 15.

THE COURT: All right. Show Mr.

Battaglia.

MR. BATTAGLIA: I join in the offer.

THE COURT: All right. Exhibit 15

offered by Mr. Duell, no objection by Mr.

Robert Sperling - Direct

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(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 19 marked)

- Q I show you Exhibit 19 marked for identification and ask you whether or not you recognize it.
 - A Yes, I do.
 - Q And what is it?
- A This is a complaint -- filed in the Rederal Court in Kansas by Thomas John Spease against Remington Arms Company.
- Q All right. Now, would you read, commencing at page 27, so much of the deposition of yourself as you need to and also the Exhibit 19 marked for identification?
- A Need to, to do what?
 - Q Just read them so it will refresh your recollection, if it does, as to that action.
- A All right.
- Q Refresh your recollection, Mr. Sperling?
- A Yes, I have read the complaint.
- Q Did it involve a Model 700?
- 19 A That's right.
 - Q And when did the accident allegedly occur?
- 21 A January 29, 1972.
 - Q And what were the allegations of the complaint in that particular action?

It was claimed that the plaintiff received severe and permanent and crippling injuries caused by a rifle, the Model 700, and Remington failed to care timely warning concerning the defects in a hair tribder of said rifle.

0 Anything else?

Well, there is -- it alleges that Remington designed, manufactured, tested and sold the rifle that's complained about.

Q Anything else?

Well, there is second and third and fourth claims.

Q Like breach of warning?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

MR. DUELL:

Withdrawn.

THE COURT:

Breach of warning?

MR. DUELL:

Withdrawn.

THE WITNESS:

Do you want me to read the

second?

MR. DE MORE:

I--

THE COURT:

Mr. Duell's question--just

wait and see.

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Robert Sperling - Direct

1		THE WITNESS: Th	nere is some more			
2		information contained	d in the complaint, but			
3		nothing more on the a	accident per sen			
4	Q	How about in the minu	ites of the examination			
5	before tr	cial, in your testimony?				
6	A	I say, generally, he	is claiming the trigger			
7	mechanism	n is such that it's defective.				
8	Q	Are you familiar with	n a case			
9		THE COURT: We	ell, we'll take our lunch			
10		recess, ladies and ge	entlemen. Will you step			
11	down and be back in the jury room at two					
12	o'clock, please.					
13	(Court recessed at 12:30 p.m.)					
14		(Court reconvened at 2:30 p.m. Jury not				
15		present)				
16		THE COURT: Re	eady, Mr. AmdurskyMr.			
17		Duell?				
18	:	MR. DUELL: Ye	es, your Honor.			
19		THE COURT: M	r. DeMore?			
20		MR. DE MORE: Ye	es, sir.			
21		THE COURT: M	r. Battaglia?			
22		MR. BATTAGLIA: Y	es, your Honor.			
23		THE COURT: A	ll right. Bring in the			

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jury.

(Jury entered the courtroom)

THE COURT:

All right. Good

ļadies and gentlemen. All right.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 20 marked)

BY MR. DUELL:

Q Now, Mr. Sperling, I think we left off this morning talking about the Clark case, if I am not mistaken, is that correct, sir?

A I don't remember that name.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 21 marked)

Q Over the years since 1970, Mr. Sperling, has Remington had what they called the authorized gunsmiths?

A Yes.

Q And what are Remington's authorized gunsmiths?

A Well, I am not that familiar with the actual duties. There, apparently, is a system by which Remington personnel will go out through the country and—and interview or talk to various gunsmiths throughout the country, and those who want to handle Remington components and repair Remington guns indicate a desire to do so.

And we keep what we call the Remington recommended gunsmith list, so that if anyone writes in and

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says that, for instance, "I am in Boise, Idaho, and I don't want to send my gun back here and I have a trigger problem," we can recommend someone in Boise, Idaho, who is a gunsmith that we feel is competent to repair the gun.

Q And does Remington, from time to time, have meetings with their authorized gunsmiths?

A I believe they do, yes.

Q And as to whether or not you've ever heard, during any of these meetings, that the Remington authorized gunsmiths were removing the bolt locks on the 700 model at the request of customers so that the guns could be fired without the necessity of putting them onto the fire position to unload—

MR. DE MORE: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained. No evidence that the witness had ever been at one of those meetings.

MR. DUELL: That's what I am asking, if

he ever--

THE COURT: No. Had he ever heard.

Q Have you ever attended any of those meetings?

A No, I have not.

Q Have you ever discussed any of those meetings

with anyone at Remington? 1

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I haven't discussed the individual meetings. I have discussed, generally, the meeting--you know, having meetings with gunsmiths.

And the general conversations with any of Remington employees, officers, agencies, se ever hear that the Remington gunsmiths were removing the bolt locks so that the guns did not have to be put on fire position to unload?

MR. DE MORE:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Overruled. Had you ever

heard that?

THE WITNESS:

I never heard--

MR. DE MORE:

Your Honor, as far as the

time frame we're talking about, I object to the

form of the question without the time frame.

THE COURT:

Well--

MR. DE MORE:

There has to be a cut-off

date.

THE COURT:

Well, overruled. The

question was had he ever heard that. Your

answer was what, Mr. Sperling?

THE WITNESS:

Well, the direct answer to

SEE 4328

1	that, your Honor?
2	THE COURT: No, I will give the grounds
3	in my ruling. I will overrule the objection as
4	to what is the nature of it. What does it
5	relate to, Mr. Sperling?
6	THE WITNESS: It relates to a modification
7	to our owner's manual.
8	THE COURT: All right.
9	MR. DUELL: Sustained or overruled, your
10	Honor?
11	THE COURT: No, he has answered the
12	question. It relates to a change in the owner's
13	manual.
14	MR. DUELL: I offer it.
15	MR. BATTAGLIA: I would object toI would
16	join in the offer.
17	MR. DE MORE: I object to it as being
18	incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant.
19	THE COURT: Well, step down, ladies and
20	gentlemen, if you will.
21	There is a matter of law that
22	we have to discuss.
23	(Jury left the courtroom)

THE COURT: It's been offered as proof.

Want to read--make an offer of proof, read it

into the record, Mr. Duell?

MR. DUELL: Yes, if the Court please, I offer Exhibit 23 marked for identification on the grounds that it was a change in the Remington gun manual.

THE COURT: What change?

MR. DUELL: The change was, "Caution:
Safety will be in the fire position during part
of this operation, so keep muzzle pointed in
safe direction."

Now, that was not in the manual which was received by Mr. Mathis. It is my contention that this was a change the reason for which was due to the accident which we have already proved.

THE COURT: Which?

MR. DUELL: Lightsey against Remington.

Hickman against Remington. Brown against
Remington. Spease against Remington. Parker
against Remington, plus 14 claims that are set
forth in Exhibit--I can't tell you the number

right off the top of my head.

MR. BATTAGLIA: Your Honor--

MR. DUELL: I say that, under the circumstances, it now becomes the jury question or can become a jury question as to whether or not this change was necessitated by probably about by reason thereof, and as to whether or not Remington should not have notified its dealers, at least to notify the purchasers of the 700 model that they should use extreme caution because of the conditions.

They thought enough of it to notify them in '74, any future users. It seems to me that they should also notify the previous purchasers.

THE COURT: Where in the proof that you have submitted so far has there been a showing that the allegation other than the fact that a suit was brought regarding the unloading procedure of the weapon itself?

MR. DUELL: Where?

THE COURT: Yes. Which of the actions?

You mentioned several. I don't show any of

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1	THE COURT: I don't know. I don't have	
2	any note with regard to it. I hate to say you	
3	hadn't.	
4	MR. DUELL: I'm sure I did. Where are	
5	all the exhibits?	
6	THE COURT: Do you have any further	
7	argument upon your offer here, Mr. Duell?	
8	MR. DUELL: Beg pardon, your Honor?	
9	THE COURT: Have any further argument on	
10	your offer of proof of a recommended change in	
11	the operator's manual of 1974?	
12	MR. DUELL: No.	
13	THE COURT: And you say the only	
14	indication in that exhibit is that there should	
15	be added to the instructions as to how to unload	
16	the weapon, don't point it in the direction of	
17	any people while you're doing so, or words to	
18	that effect, cautionary provisions at the end of	
19	the paragraph. That's the only change between	
20	the manual as it existed in 1973 and the	
21	manualor the recommendations for changes in	
22	the manual in 1974?	
23	MR. DUELL: Yes. It's my contention	

THE COURT: No. I say is that the only 1 basis upon which you make this offer? MR. DUELL: Yeah. 3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Battaglia, you want to be heard? 5 MR. BATTAGLIA: Yes, your Honor. I think 6 there is a difference that goes beyond what Mr. 7 Duell has indicated. The 1973 manual market 8 instructions for unloading, stated 9 "To unload - pull bolt, bolt rearward, and 10 remove cartridge from rifle. Push bolt forward 11 until next cartridge is released from magazine. 12 Continue until magazine is empty. BDL grade 13 magazine may be unloaded from bottom with bolt 14 closed and safety on safe. Make certain to 15 empty chamber." 16 In the '74 amendment, the 17 instruction now tells the unloader that the 18 safety can be put back on safe after each 19 bolt--after the bolt is raised each time. 20 THE COURT: Why does that have any 21 relevance to your inquiry here? 22 MR. BATTAGLIA: There was testimony from Mr. 23

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1	Fisher that the gun was found with the bolt
2	raised. There is the allegation, I presume,
3	from Mr. DeMore's opening that the trigger was
4	the cause of this gun discharging.
5	THE COURT: If that's the case, then
6	that's the basis upon your argument, I will
7	reserve decision until such time as those
8	various elements that have been raised by Mr.
9	Battaglia can be established in the course of
10	the proof.
11	At this point, it would be
12	speculative with regard to that.
13	Your arguments were really
14	persuasive, but Mr. Battaglia has raised some
15	other issues here which I feel I have to
16	reserve.
17	MR. DUELL: Does the Court say I haven't
18	put anything in about the Parker case?
19	THE COURT: No, I didn't say that at all.
20	I say I just don't show any record of it. If
21	you did, you did.
22	All right. Bring the jury
23	in.

the deletion of the recipient of the letter.

MR. BATTAGLIA: George, can I see that?

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1	THE COURT:	You offered it, Mr. Duell?
2	MR. DUELL:	I have offered it.
3	THE COURT:	Wish to voir dire, Mr.
4	DeMore?	
5	MR. DE MORE:	I have none.
6	THE COURT:	Voir dire, Ar Physiolia?
7	MR. BATTAGLIA:	No, your Hone
8	THE COURT:	On the offer, Mr. DeMore?
9	MR. DE MORE:	I object as incompetent and
10	irrelevant.	
11	THE COURT:	Mr. Battaglia?
12	MR. BATTAGLIA:	Join in the offer.
13	THE COURT:	Sustained.
14	MR. DUELL:	May I be heard on the record
15	after	
16	THE COURT:	Step down, ladies and
17	gentlemen.	
18	MR. DUELL:	No, after I get through.
19	THE COURT:	No. Step down, ladies and
20	gentlemen.	
21	(Jury left the cou	urtroom)
22	THE COURT:	All right, Mr. Duell.
23	MR. DÜELL:	Now, if the Court please,
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Exhibit 20 marked for identification is an offer or is a letter written by Mr. Sperling on behalf of Remington Arms kept in the ordinary course of business. It's in regard to a case of Jackson and Pamela Spark against Remington Arms Chappany, Inc.

It states when the accident occurred, it states how it is alleged that the accident occurred, the--it states that the plaintiff was struck in the left leg while his brother was unloading his Model 700. It states that the model fails to incorporate a safety mechanism which would permit the bolt to be operated while the safety was active.

I think this letter--and I offer it as notice to Remington, again, of another accident, allegedly by defective design, manufacture of the gun, and during a period when the gun was being unloaded exactly the same situation as in our case.

I say that it is notice on July 12, 1978, or a few days prior thereto, when Mr. Sperling heard of this accident, but at

least by July 12, 1978, which is prior to the date of our accident.

Now, it is my contention that we can show notice to Remington not only up to the date of the Shutts accident—or, excuse me, not only up to the date of the purchase by Mathis of the gun, but also notice up to the date of the accident. Because in our complaint, we have an allegation in addition to improper design, we have an additional cause of action for failure on the part of Remington to notify its gun holders as to the defective condition.

And this is proof that prior to the Shutts shooting, Remington had, again, notice that this gun was going off and shooting people when it wasn't intending to go off. And under the circumstances, it becomes a question for a jury to determine on the basis of this evidence whether or not Remington should have given notice to its gun dealers and/or the gun owners.

THE COURT:

Anything further?

MR. DUELL:

That's all.

THE COURT: Anything further? 1 MR. DUELL: No. 2 THE COURT: Mr. DeMore? 3 MR. DE MORE: Well, your Honor, you have ruled, so I have nothing to add. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Battaglia? Yes, your Hono MR. BATTAGLIA: 7 Mr. Duell's comments. On the questi 8 Remington's duty to warn, we believe Remington 9 had a duty to warn about the defect in the 10 product. The defects have been placed in 11 evidence by the testimony of Mr. Mathis which 12 was read, indicating that he used this gun in 13 the manner it was intended to be used and at the 14 time that he did so the qun was discharged and 15 caused injury to the plaintiff. 16 We respectfully submit that 17 that foundation raises a trial jury question as 18 to the defects in the gun of--as to the 19 capability of the gun to discharge when the 20 safety is put from safe to fire. 21 We also think that proof 22 raises a triable issue on a separate contention, 23

that is, that the inclusion of a two-position safety as opposed to a three-position safety, in itself is a negligent design of the weapon, and that wholly apart from the capability of the gun to discharge automatically.

The knowledge that the gun in the condition in which it was placed in the market, that is, with a two-position safety, was causing substantial harm to individuals in the marketplace created a separate and entirely distinct duty to warn.

And on that basis, we think that evidence of accidents and claims prior to the date of injury are competent and admissible for the jury to consider in determining whether their duty to warn has been breached.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Mr. Battaglia, you have convinced me that I ought to change my ruling.

And instead of sustaining the objection, I am going to reserve.

Now, the question has come up twice. We have discussed it on several

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occasions, and I think at this point, unless someone can give me some case law different than that to which I have alluded on several occasions, it is my judgment that the initial showing here must be with regard to defeative design in 1973, and, therefore, falls directly within the rule of Voss against Black & Decker, Rainbow against Elia, and Opera against Hyba--it's the ski boot case.

Once established, by some competent evidence, that there was a defect in the design, there may be something substantially different with regard to approach the jury, but at this point the fact that a letter or a summons or a notice is received by the company where there is an allegation of the fact that somebody was injured and claims that that injury resulted from a design defect is, in my judgment, insufficient to raise questions of liability.

Now, in the event, first of all, because of the nature and the state of the pleadings, at this point Remington has denied

that there was a design defect. Therefore, in the state of the pleadings, the plaintiff must establish that in fact there was a design defect.

That design defect must be shown as of the date of the manufacture and the of the weapon, which I understand is the real 1973, at least at this point in the evidence.

Now, once there is established sufficient proof to make that a question of fact for the jury, and so far there is not, then, under those circumstances, there may be evidence, and I don't see that there is but there may be the basis upon which to offer evidence to show lack of warning.

At this point, Remington has maintained that there is nothing wrong with the defect—or there is nothing wrong with the design. There is no defect in the design.

Therefore, what obligation do they have to notify their customers of that design, of that defect?

Now, the notice that you seek

 to offer with regard to a change in the manual:

In the first place, the manual, the original

manual in this matter, although there is a copy

of it in evidence, it is not a legible copy.

There was some move here underfoot to the in the

original manual itself.

the manual and the change is related to some incident or if there is some basis for it to go in other than advice by the attorneys within the corporation itself to add that—don't point it at anyone—we have talked about the rules of safety, I don't know why that's relevant to the particular issues here of notice or of knowledge on the part of the—of the company as to a—a design defect.

The pleadings are still allegation of design defect and with an allegation of design defect, a denial that there was a design defect. So far, there has been no testimony whatsoever that there was anything defective about the design, notwithstanding at least three theories I have heard at this point

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as to why the design was defective.

One was the state of the art.

The second is the removal of the bolt lock. And the third was, as I understand it, was not to point the gun at anybody else when you are unloading it.

MR. DUELL:

I can say no more.

THE COURT:

Either can I. Either can I.

MR. BATTAGLIA: Your Honor, just for the

record, we would refer the Court to two cases regarding the failure to warn, in particular to the Braniff Airways versus Curtis case, 411 F 2d 451, a 1969 Second Circuit case. We have copies for the Court. I realize the Court's ruling

addresses foundation as well as the legal issues.

But for the record, we would like to note that in that case the Court, Second Circuit, did hold, and I quote--

THE COURT: I don't know that this is the time to argue that. I haven't seen the case. I can't intelligently listen to your arguments because I haven't read the case. You told me

that in midweek you were going to have a brief with the cases. As each person has submitted briefs to me and citations to me, I that attempted each day to read the cases and reread the cases, Mr. Battaglia.

I am not going to hear arguments based upon some case which I have not had an opportunity to read, at least give myself an opportunity to read such other citations as the case may rely on.

So--

MR. BATTAGLIA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: - If you would be so kind, I shall be glad to do so between now and Tuesday morning.

Let's get on with the lawsuit.

Let's not get on with the lawsuit.

Let's take a recess right now.

(Court recessed at 3:15 p.m.)

(Court reconvened at 4:40 p.m. Jury not present)

THE COURT: Mr. Duell, you want to place something on the record?

MR. DUELL: Yes, your Honor. I would like to make an offer of proof, your Honor.

In putting in the action entitled Parker against Remington Arms, which involves a 700 model, which occurred in November 21, 1976, at a time when the plaintiff was unloading the gun and it was caused to accidentally discharge—excuse me, in which the defendant—codefendant was unloading a gun, when it automatically discharged and the discharge shot the plaintiff.

The claim was, at that particular time, that the gun went off when the individual shooter was moving a position from--of the armature from safe to fire. That's all.

MR. DE MORE: Well, your Honor, on the offer of proof, I would like to complete the record. I agree with counsel that the pleadings allege a date of accident of November 21, 1976, but the records of the Remington Arms Company indicate that they first received notice of this proceeding on December 5, 1978, which would be

1	approximately one and a half monthsgive or
2	take a weekafter the accident which is the
3	subject of the lawsuit that we're presently
4	involved in. So I would oppose, what would be
5	my objection to that offer.
6	THE COURT: Mr. Battaglia?
7	MR. BATTAGLIA: I join in the offer, your
8	Honor. I have no objection.
9	THE COURT: Reserved. Bring the jury in.
10	(Jury entered the courtroom at 4:44 p.m.)
11	MR. DUELL: No further questions.
12	THE COURT: Mr. DeMore?
13	MR. DE MORE: I have none.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Battaglia,
15	cross-examination?
16	MR. BATTAGLIA: I have no questions, your
17	Honor.
18	THE COURT: Step down, Mr. Sperling.
19	Mr. Sperling, do you intend
20	to be where you can be reached, return to the
21	courtroom if that should be necessary or
22	appropriate?
23	THE WITNESS: Yes, I will.

THE COURT:

Fine. Thank you, sir.

I, Ann A. Wade, RPR, an Official Reporter of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District, State of New York, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken in the above-entitled matter at the time and place first above mentioned.

 $\underline{C} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{F} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{C} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{E}$

Ann A. Wade, RPR

ATED: 5-2-84

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SAMUEL M. VULCANO

October 4, 1984

AREA CODE 315 474-2943 422-1203

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

Cynthia Jones Taylor, Hays, Price, McConn & Pickering Attorneys at Law 400 Citicorp Center 1200 Smith Street Houston, Texas 77002

Re: Shutts vs. Remington Arms Co, Inc.

Dear Miss Jones:

Please be advised that the trial testimony of Mr. Hillberg was previously forwarded by us to Bob Sperling at Remington. If for some reason he does not have a copy of that we could obtain one for you reasonably soon.

Kindly let us know.

Very truly yours,

GED/jsk

cc: Mr. Robert Sperling P.O. Box 1938

Bridgeport, Connecticut 06601

RD-69 REV. 6-58

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Remington Will

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

JUNE 6, 1984

E. F. BARRETT

E. HOOTON, JR.

R. E. FIELITZ G. L. EHRENS

C. T. WAGNER

RE: SHUTTS V. REMINGTON, ET AL

CC: H. K. BOYLE

W. H. COLEMAN, II

C. B. WORKMAN

J. P. LINDE

C. A. RILEY

T. W. RAWSON

W. H. FORSON

K. N. WAITE

E. F. SIENKIEWICZ

J. A. STEKL

J. C. HUTTON

W. L. ERICSON

N. S. COSMO

W. E. KIRK-WILM.

R. A. HARRINGTON-WILM.

As reported on February 29, 1984, this New York case, involving the alleged accidental discharge in 1978 of a Rentington Model 700 bolt action rifle, went to trial in a state court in Oswego, before a six person jury, and resulted in a vertical against Remington and Frederick Mathis, the gun handler, in the amount of \$1,650,000. The jury apportioned 70% of this amount to Mr. Mathis, and 30% to Remington. Since Mathis is relatively judgment proof (\$100,000 insurance policy limits), nearly all of the judgment was assigned by the court to Remington in accordance with New York law.

Appeals were filed by Remington, the plaintiffs and Frederick Mathis. Settlement discussions started after the judgment was entered, and on June 1, 1984, after several months of negotiating, all of the parties agreed to the following structured settlement:

The plaintiffs are to receive \$600,000 up front; \$500,000 from Remington and \$100,000 from Mr. Mathis (Allstate Insurance). In addition, Remington is to provide James Shutts with an annuity that will pay him \$52,500 semi-annually for the rest of his life. The cost of this annuity policy is \$798,000.

Remington is insured by Liberty Mutual in this case for all amounts over \$100,000.

RBS/dt

R. BY SPERFING ASSOCIATE COUNSEL