



Arnold C. Young
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PRACTICE AREAS

Insurance Coverage & Defense
Litigation
Product Liability

LICENSED IN

Georgia

EDUCATION

University of Georgia: LL.B., 1965
University of Georgia: B.B.A., Phi Alpha
Delta, 1963

AFFILIATIONS

Defense Research Institute
Georgia Defense Lawyers Association
Savannah Bar Association

COMMUNITY WORK

Savannah Jewish Federation: Investment
Board

EXPERIENCE

Arnold Young is a partner in the Savannah office and has a general trial practice.

Arnold has experience in major defense cases involving products liability, medical malpractice, pharmaceuticals, and truck and crane casualties. He also has extensive experience in insurance law. Arnold is a former Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia and a former lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps. He is general counsel to HunterMaclean.

Arnold is admitted to practice in all Georgia courts, the U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Eleventh and Fifth Circuits, the U.S. Court of Claims, the U.S. District Courts for the Southern and Middle Districts of Georgia, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, the Georgia Court of Appeals, the Georgia Supreme Court, and the U.S. Supreme Court. He is a member of the Savannah Bar Association, the Defense Research Institute, and the Georgia Defense Lawyers Association.

Arnold is the author of articles on various legal topics, including "Inflation, Taxes and Other Games of Chance," published in the *Georgia Defense Lawyers Journal*. He has also spoken at numerous continuing legal education seminars on a variety of legal topics, including indemnity, motion practice, and legal ethics.

Arnold received his B.B.A. in Accounting in 1963 and his LL.B. in 1965 from the University of Georgia. As an undergraduate at Georgia, he was a member of Phi Alpha Delta.

REPRESENTATIVE ENGAGEMENTS

- Atlantic Wood Industries v. numerous insurance companies and U.S. Navy (we represented Atlantic Wood): State and federal EPA sued AWI (wood treatment/creosote) for cleanup of Navy Yard. Claims/suit against multiple insurance companies to pay response costs (legal/investigative) and clean-up costs ensued. Issue was insurance coverage for response costs. There were national implications for cleanup nationwide. Court declared all such costs were covered under existing insurance policies. Extensive litigation was involved.
- Brown v. SCL v. Union Camp; Helmly v. SCL & Union Camp (we represented SCL): Brown was injured by SCL on Union Camp property. Union Camp was a negligent cause. Based on contract, SCL sued Union Camp for indemnity, attorney fees, and payment to Brown. There was contention that any contributing negligence of Union Camp provided full indemnity to SCL. Indemnity upheld in district court and on appeal. In subsequent

RECOGNITION

Best Lawyers in America: Insurance Law, Personal Injury Litigation, Product Liability Litigation; 2003-2024

Georgia Super Lawyers: Civil Litigation Defense; 2005, 2007 & 2009-2021

Lawyer of the Year: Personal Injury Litigation – Defendants, 2015

Lawyer of the Year: Product Liability Litigation – Defendants, 2013

Georgia Trend Magazine Legal Elite: 2012-2013

Martindale-Hubbell: AV Rated

unrelated case (*Helmy v. Union Camp & SCL*), Union Camp contended the indemnity provision was not enforceable. SCL moved to strike Union Camp defense for injunction against Union Camp use of defense where contract at issue. Defense struck and injunction was issued. The case was important because, obviously, there would be numerous similar cases. In later case, *Helmy* and Union Camp counsel asserted invalidity of indemnity agreement with SCL. SCL moved to strike defense and enjoin evermore raising such defense. Motions of SCL were granted.

- *Cranford v. IBM / Curl v. IBM* (we represented IBM; separate cases, both federal court): Mr. Cranford sued IBM for theft of ideas (which he had sent to IBM) for pre-perforated data processing cards to enable entry on a single card remote from any machinery to be used in IBM machines. Submitted circa 1943. Rejected by IBM. In 1957, IBM introduced a pre-perforated data processing card with holder (“Port-A-Punch”) for remote use for inventory and such. Cranford sued in 1971 for theft of ideas. Defense asserted that the idea for pre-perforation was not new; the mechanical method for pre-perforation was the obstacle and was invented by IBM. IBM’s method was blades in a rotary press versus Cranford’s stamp-down suggestion. Motion for statute of limitation was denied. Jury trial ensued. One of jury member’s occupation involved use of computers. Jury was hung. Case was certified to Eleventh Circuit on IBM’s motion and resolved by reasonable settlement before appeal was filed. *Curl v. IBM* in 1965: Mrs. Curl contended she submitted idea/concepts to IBM for improvement of its typewriters, which she contended IBM used in its Selectric Composer. The new feature provided for right margin justification. With much evidence of prior existing design by IBM in existence when Mrs. Curl’s submission was received, the trial court granted summary judgement; affirmed by the Fifth Circuit.
- *SCL v. Pacific Carrier & Union Camp*: SS Pacific Carrier struck and destroyed a lift bridge that traversed the Savannah River in April 1973. The lift span was open. The night was hazy with heavy smoke from Union Camp at the bridge. The ship struck one of the bridge towers, destroying the bridge. This was the third such incident going back to 1950. Pacific Carrier (580’) was arrested, and suit was filed against ship and Union Camp (for obscuring the bridge). Admiralty jurisdiction, federal court. Defense was that bridge was not properly marked by lighting as required and lacked radar reflection devices on the fender system, which would make the opening apparent to ship’s radar. Full discovery was followed by a lengthy trial in federal court. At trial, vessel’s expert radar witness testified to inadequate radar reflector markings for bridge opening. On cross examination, we pointed out, and expert acknowledged, that fender system, because of its structural exposed steel I-Beams, provided in fact excellent radar reflectors; designed reflectors would be no better. Case was resolved by payment to SCL of \$3,750,000.

- Van Etten v. Ford Motor Co & Firestone (we represented Ford): First or among first of Firestone/Ford rollover cases in United States circa 1995. Local counsel with Ford, national counsel defended in federal court. We were able to show fault lay primarily with Firestone tires rather than Ford SUV. Case was resolved on favorable basis.
- Georgia Pacific Corporation (two trials representing Georgia Pacific): Both defense verdicts. Allegations in numerous cases, with two trials in Savannah in the 1980s contending that the wood products (particle board) manufactured by Georgia Pacific used glue containing formaldehyde and caused mobile homeowners serious harm. Cases were tried, with verdicts in favor of Georgia Pacific. Defense proved that while formaldehyde in glue gave odor, it decreased over time and did not cause the injuries and harm claimed. As counsel for Georgia Pacific, the defense counsel drank solution of formaldehyde and water of equal to parts per million as in wood products as prepared by physician/pharmacist in front of jury with no ill effects.
- Arnold performed as general counsel to HunterMaclean from about 1980 to 2021. As general counsel, he was responsible for direction within the Firm respecting proper conduct and ethics observation. He also oversaw and directed handling and defense of claims.

ARTICLES

Your Business Needs Adequate Insurance Protection—And So Do You
Published on September 18, 2013, in *Business in Savannah*.

Complete Your Auto Insurance
Published on May 4, 2011, in *Business in Savannah*.