

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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No. 92-3652

Summary Calendar

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ANTHONY RUSSO,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.,

Defendant-Appellee.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of Louisiana  
(CA-91-2288-M)

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(January 21, 1993)

Before GARWOOD, JONES, and EMILIO M. GARZA, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Agreeing with the district court))that plaintiff, Anthony Russo, has failed to raise a genuine issue of fact as to the causation element of his negligence claim<sup>1</sup> against Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., the owner of the CHARLOTTE LYKES))we affirm

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\* Local Rule 47.5 provides: "The publication of opinions that have no precedential value and merely decide particular cases on the basis of well-settled principles of law imposes needless expense on the public and burdens on the legal profession." Pursuant to that Rule, the Court has determined that this opinion should not be published.

<sup>1</sup> Russo slipped on an unidentified substance while repairing the fuel oil filter of the CHARLOTTE LYKES. Russo sued Lykes pursuant to the Longshore and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act, 33 U.S.C. § 901, *et seq.* (West 1988)

the district court's summary judgment.<sup>2</sup> See *Washington*, 839 F.2d at 1123 (affirming summary judgment where plaintiff failed to show causation element of negligence claim); *Caldwell v. Manhattan Tankers Corporation*, 618 F.2d 361, 363 (5th Cir. 1980)(same)

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<sup>2</sup> Russo believes that he may have slipped on oil, presumably caused by Luke's negligence. This belief, unsupported by any evidence, is insufficient to show causation. See *Washington v. Armstrong World Industries, Inc.*, 839 F.2d 1121, 1123 (5th Cir. 1988) (holding that where plaintiff "never actually demonstrates causation and never states that he could produce evidence of causation at trial, [plaintiff] has failed to carry her burden of proof on an essential element.").