THE EXPOSÉ

Goodman, Mangum, et. al.

Vs.

Gary, et. al.

Civil Action File No. 1:03-CV-3387 (RWS) February 18, 2005



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INTRODUCTION

Civil Rights Activists Exploit Clients for Billions

Early 2000 a corrupt organization of individuals began traveling across the country extorting hundreds of millions of dollars from major corporations under the disguise of diversity initiatives to bridge gaps and drive corporate partnerships with minority owned businesses.

Willie Gary, prominent Florida attorney, co-conspiring with Johnnie Cochran solicits unsuspecting individuals at major corporations who have compelling evidence of discriminatory practices. Upon initial engagement and during the course of litigation, these attorneys instruct plaintiffs to steal confidential and privilege company documents under the pretense the information will be used to enhance plaintiff's cases in a judicial system that is historically hard-to-sell on discrimination claims

For an added measure of leverage, Jesse Jackson and in some instances along with Al Sharpton, enter the picture with a forcible threat of a national boycott using Jackson's position as the founder of Rainbow Push and 1000 Churches Connected (http://1000churchesconnected.com)*.

These threats in addition to the insurmountable evidence of systematic discriminatory practices are used to terrorize company executives with threats of public exposure. Faced with the real potential of an Enron-styled fiasco or worse, these company executives surrender to these demands.

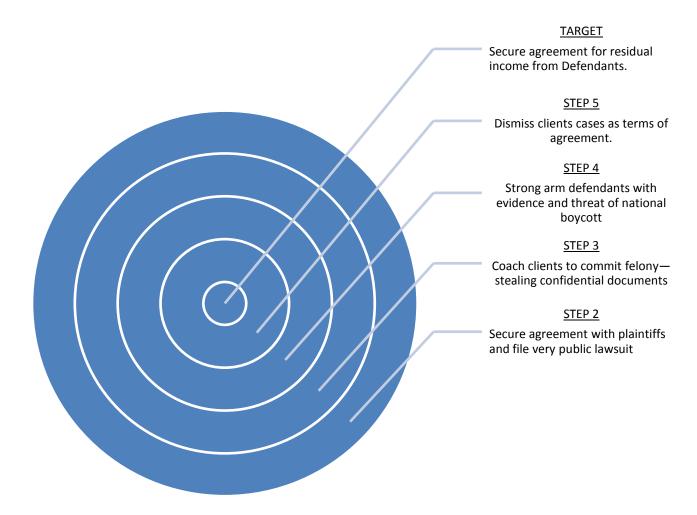
Strong armed into a decision equivalent to a double-edged sword, these corporations and attorneys, now co-conspirators, partner together to implement diversity programs to conceal their money laundering scheme. Assigned as overseers of these corporate diversity programs are the likes of Weldon Latham, William Gray, Janice Mathis and others who work directly for or in close relationship with Willie Gary, Johnnie Cochran, and Jesse Jackson.

Once the extorted payment is secured, terms finalized, and a non-disclosure agreement has been reached between these attorneys and their co-conspirators, the plaintiff's attorneys execute a methodical and heinous plot to force the unsuspecting plaintiffs to go away. These attorneys file fraudulent documents in court; provide false statements to plaintiffs' regarding the status of their claims; withhold key evidence in cases; and if they are still unable to force plaintiffs to abandon their claims, these individuals implement a deliberate maniacal plan including breaking in to plaintiffs' resident to steal evidence; participating in attempted vehicular homicide; and, issuing warnings and death threats.

The aftermath of this criminal activity result in women and minority owned businesses that are suppose to be the real recipients of these corporate billion dollar diversity programs to lose their corporate contracts to white-male business owners (willing participants in defrauding the government) who are illegally switching their businesses into their wives' name.

The government, the public, women and minority business owners and the plaintiffs are the true victims in this corruption and having no knowledge of this scam and are left with nothing. In fact, the plaintiffs' upon losing employment are faced with every attempt by this corrupt organization and their co-conspirators to wipe their existence from the earth. The women and minority owned businesses are left contract-less and disillusioned about the true purpose of these diversity programs.

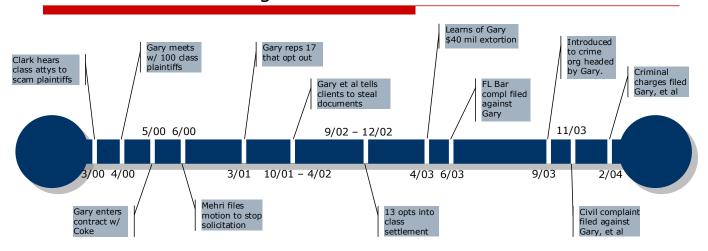
THE FORMULA



TIMELINE: Goodman, Mangum, et al vs. Gary, et al

Goodman, Mangum et. al. vs. Willie Gary, et. al.

Criminal Evidence Diagram



- □ 3/00 Class Action Reporter on 8/3/00 reports Gregory A. Clark (Lead Plaintiff) overhears class attorneys scam to cheat plaintiffs.
- 4/00 Jesse Jackson meets with lead plaintiffs and ask them to consider Willie Gary. Clark, Laosebikan and others are ousted from class and seeks to introduce class members to Gary.
- □ 5/00 Miami Daily News reports Gary's contract with Coca-Cola as conflict of interest.
- 6/00 Cyrus Mehri, Lead Class Attorney, files motion to prevent Gary from soliciting class plaintiffs.
- □ 3/01 17 of the 21 class plaintiffs opt out of the reported \$192.5 million race settlement and are represented by Gary.
- □ 10/01 4/02 coaches clients to steal confidential documents. Claims that there have been no settlement discussions.
- □ 9/02 12/02 Gary Firm tells clients claims are frivolous. 13 chooses to opt in to class settlement receiving less.
- □ 4/03 Anonymous source tells Mangum of Gary and Cochran \$40 million payoff from Coke in settlement of their claims.
- □ 6/03 Goodman, Mangum, Allen and Abdallah files Florida Bar complaint.
- 9/03 Late November Goodman and Mangum contacted by Jane Doe #2 and learns of crime organization headed by Gary.
- 11/03 Goodman and Mangum files fraud and corruption civil complaint against Gary, et. al.
- □ 02/04 Goodman and Mangum files "Request to Charge" Gary with criminal charges.

Gary and Cochran moves on to Microsoft and Ford Motor and Visteon Corporation after becoming quite successful in orchestrating the scam against Coca-Cola and the seventeen plaintiffs. The Microsoft never reaches class certification. The Ford Motor and Visten Corporation offer a new twist. Forty of the forty-two women represented by Nolan and Rundell and Gary never have complaints filed in court. More interesting is that Gary never executed a client-attorney agreement for representation until after reaching an agreement with the defendants.

TIMELINE NARRATIVE Goodman, Mangum, et al vs. Gary, et al

Excerpted from the <u>Class Action Reporter</u>, Thursday, August 3, 2000, Vol. 2, No. 150 issue, "It was the Rev. Jackson who first raised the question of what the attorneys' cut would be if Coke agreed to settle the case as a class action, name plaintiff and Coke security guard Gregory A. Clark recalled in an interview. He said that he was then surprised to hear Cyrus Mehri, of Washington, D.C.'s Mehri, Malkin & Ross -- one of at least five lawyers on the line -- tell the civil rights leader he anticipated a 25% contingency fee.

Enraged by what he says he overheard, Mr. Clark promptly called the other plaintiffs that night to warn them that their lawyers could no longer be trusted. Eventually, Mr. Clark informed Mr. Mehri that he wanted Florida plaintiffs' lawyer Willie E. Gary to join the case Mr. Mehri and his co-counsel objected. Mr. Mehri ended up removing Mr. Clark and two other plaintiffs from the suit. They then hired Mr. Gary.

On June 14, Coke announced that it had reached a previously secret settlement in principle with the four remaining plaintiffs in which the company's American black employees would share if the case is certified as a class action. That same day, Mr. Gary and Los Angeles lawyer Johnnie E. Cochran Jr. filed a \$ 1.5 billion damage suit against Coke in Fulton County, GA, state court on behalf of four black women [one of which was Marietta Goodman].

Meanwhile, Mr. Clark and the other plaintiffs removed by Mr. Mehri remain members of a prospective class in the original Coke suit. Said Mr. Gary, "The road to final resolution is going to have to come through Willie Gary and Johnnie Cochran."" (The National Law Journal, July 31, 2000)

Step 1: Gregory Clark, designated spokesperson for the Gary Firm, solicits others to opt-out of the class action lawsuit. Clark led multiple meetings from the time he was ousted up until days before the opt-in requirement March 19, 2001.

Gary and members of his firm met with prospective clients and talked to individuals several times prior the opt-in date, and despite Gary having 100+ individuals seeking his representation, only 17 were hand selected by Tricia P. Hoffler, Mary Ann Diaz and Shields McManus. These 17 all had established relationships with Clark prior to the class action lawsuit.

Evidence: Eyewitness testimony

Secretly recorded meetings in which the Gary Firm points to Clark Press Release: Clark & Al Sharpton leading protest march in New York

Rahn Jackson was the point person in the Microsoft case.

Patricia Harsen was the point person in the Ford Motor & Visteon case

Step 2: Other than the \$1.5 billion dollar lawsuit announced in June 2000, Gary did not pursue filing lawsuits for the remaining 14 until September – November 2001. Clients received several pieces of correspondence from Gary's Firm regarding settlement. Clients were even

instructed to attend filming of a video deposition, which was supposed to be used in settlement discussions.

Evidence: Eyewitness testimony

Correspondence from Gary's Firm

Lawsuits were never file for 40 plaintiffs in the Ford Motor & Visteon case

Step 3: Gary charters a jet 10/01 and flies 14 clients to his office in Stuart, Florida. Gary instructs clients to steal documents, specifically the Carl Ware Report and employee pay information. He also informs clients that the defendant will coach their witnesses to lie and that his clients should exaggerate their claims, specifically using the offensive racial slur, "nigger."

Evidence: Eyewitness testimony

October 2001 Meeting Agenda

Shields McManus is secretly recorded in a conference call 4/23/02

congratulating Tinlyn Graham for stealing the Ware report and coaching other

clients to steal documents.

Gary's reply to Florida Bar Complaint

Rahn Jackson (Microsoft) is fined and case dismissed due to felony charge Patricia Harsen & others strong-armed into signing away their rights after

following Gary's instructions to steal documents

Step 4: Gary, unknown to clients until 2002, meets with Coca-Cola December 2001 to settle clients' cases globally. According to correspondence to Goodman, Gary states that he put \$20 million on the table as a possible settlement, but Coca-Cola did not bite.

Evidence: Correspondence to Goodman

Correspondence from Elizabeth Finn Johnson, Coke attorney, to Willie Gary

Contract that Gary enters into with Ford Motor

Gary informs clients in the 10/01 meeting that if the defendant wants to play hard ball, he'll bring in Jesse Jackson, Al Sharpton and other Civil Rights Activists to push his agenda.

Shields McManus in a secretly recorded conference call discusses strategy for the 4/02 protest march at Coca-Cola's stockholders meeting in New York. He discusses Al Sharpton's partnering with Gregory Clark to lead the protest. McManus asks Alan Garber, a local attorney employed by Gary, to explain to clients what laws they're breaking by preparing them for a protest march.

Evidence: Eyewitness testimony

Shields McManus is secretly recorded in 2nd conference 4/02 providing directions and asking Alan Garber to explain to clients what laws are being

broken

Step 5: Gary secures terms and agreement with Coca-Cola. Through an onslaught of correspondence and telephone calls issued simultaneously September 30, 2002, clients are told their cases are frivolous and that they should consider taking less than what they would have gotten if they opted into the class settlement in 2001. Gary offers to waive all charges, court costs and fees if clients choose to take settlement. 13 clients opt in.

Evidence: Eyewitness testimony

Secretly recorded discussion

Gary's letter to Elizabeth Finn Johnson regarding Goodman vs. Coca-Cola Gary and former mayor of Atlanta, Bill Campbell, are secretly recorded during a meeting attempting to strong-arm Mangum into a \$28,000 settlement

after she was wrongfully fired from Coca-Cola.

<u>Target</u>: Diversity initiatives are put in place. Weldon Latham, William Gray, Janice Mathis, and others are appointed as diversity board members.

Evidence: Eyewitness testimony

Secretly recorded discussion with Jane Doe #2

Correspondence between Gary, Latham, Gray, Cochran, Jackson and others

Spreadsheet from Dallas accounting firm representing Gary

CONCLUSIONGoodman, Mangum, et al vs. Gary, et al

By June 2003 four of us joined in a bar complaint against Willie Gary, Tricia P. Hoffler, F. Shields McManus, Maryann Diaz, and Jerome Stone. The case had reached the Nineteenth Circuit of the Florida Supreme Court when Gloretta Hall, a partner in the Gary Firm, joined the Florida Bar in December 2003. Shortly after, February 2004, the case was dismissed with no wrongdoing found against Gary despite having submitted documented and secretly taped recorded evidence substantiating our claims of fraud and legal malpractice.

September 2003, we received a shocking, yet informative telephone call from a plaintiff, identified as Jane Doe #2, in the multi-million collective action lawsuit against Gary as the result of fraud and racketeering charges arising out of a gender discrimination suit against Ford Motor Corporation and Visteon Corporation in 2002.

These women allege that Ford Motor Company and Visteon Corporation with Willie Gary "secretly entered into an agreement whereby [Gary] would receive \$51.5 million as part of a settlement package in exchange for plaintiffs permanently dropping their claims...and [Gary] agreeing never to pursue litigation against Ford Motor Corporation again in the future. Plaintiffs were not to, and in fact did not, receive any of these monies."1

June 2004 Gregory Clark's case (N.D.Ga. File No. 1:01-CV-3039) was dismissed in a sixty-two (62) page summary judgment granted for the defendant, Coca-Cola, as to all federal claims alleged by Clark. What we find so outrageous about this is that Clark, as a lead class representative, would have received \$300,000 dollars had he remained with the class in 2001. You may think that's the risk he took; however, close inspection of Gary's representation in this action paints a formidable picture of irreparable harm.

Of the original seventeen (17) there remains three (3), Ajibola Laosebikan, Jacqueline Emerson and Sharron Mangum. Emerson is still represented by Gary, while Mangum and Laosebikan are acting as a Pro Se Plaintiffs in their case.

All the information and evidence gathered mounts to unequivocal proof of malice, corruption, fraud and greed. Gary's solicitation was nothing more than a deliberate, premeditated farce to extort money from Coca-Cola. Willie Gary and his law firm held these his seventeen (17) clients hostage until he was able to successfully wrangle millions of dollars from Coca-Cola. Once this malicious scheme was executed, he, along with his co-conspirators drove a maniacal, methodic, reckless and vicious force to abandon and dismiss each of his clients' cases under the guise of the law.

In an effort to report Gary's unlawful conduct, we have attempted to share our story with a number of major publications, filed a complaint with the Florida Bar, had our story published in the local newspaper and was featured on the local news. We have reported our allegations to both the

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¹ E.D.Mi. 1:03-CV-73350 filed September 3, 2003.

local FBI and the local Attorney General's office, and we currently have a \$1.5 billion class action lawsuit against Gary pending in the U.S. Court of the Northern District of Georgia.

Our sources reveal that Willie Gary is connected to and acting in cohesion with a massive, powerful network of individuals that include high ranking politicians, CEOs, judges, and so forth, which explains why we have yet to be successful in exposing this miscarriage of justice. We are seeking an opportunity to tell our story. We would gladly provide any documents, audiocassettes and witness testimony to substantiate our claims.

Additionally, individuals from the Microsoft, Ford Motor and Visteon cases are also available for interviews.

PENDING AND ADJUDICATED CASES

Cases pending in The U. S. District Court For The Northern District Of Georgia, Atlanta Div.

1. <u>1:03-CV-3387 (RWS)</u>: Marietta Goodman and Sharron Mangum on behalf of themselves

and all others similarly situated vs. Willie E. Gary, Tricia P.

Hoffler, F. Shields Mcmanus, Mary Ann Diaz, Jerome Stone; The Law Firm Of Gary, Williams, Parenti, Finney, Lewis, Mcmanus,

Watson, And Sperando, P.C., and Major Broadcast Cable*

2. <u>1:01-CV-3040 (RWS)</u>: <u>Ajibola Laosebikan vs. Coca-Cola*</u>

3. 1:03-CV-2866 (RWS): Sharron Mangum vs. Coca-Cola*

4. 1:03-CV-2590 (MHS): Darryl Wallace vs. Coca-Cola

* Pro Se Plaintiffs

Other cases pending that have relevancy to the Complainant's claims

1. <u>1:01-CV-03039 (RWS)</u>: <u>Gregory Clark vs. Coca-Cola**</u>

2. <u>1:01-CV-02525 (RWS)</u>: <u>Jacqueline Everson vs. Coca-Cola**</u>

3. 2:04-CV-14026: Paula Bragg vs. Gary, Hoffler and Gary, Williams, Parenti, Finney,

Lewis, McManus, Watson and Sperando, P.C.

4. 2:03-CV-73350(PDB): Kubik, DeTomaso, Dillion, Doe #1, Doe #2, Doe #3, Kolodziej,

Lindstrom, Maniaci, Ritch, Sandora, Boulton, Schmaltz, Spradley, Taylor, Thomas, Thornton, Jo Van Tiem, Willits, Richardson,

Ditch, Aguinaga, Rahill, Hadix, Stewart, Bolone, Bousson.

Vaughn, Harder, C. Diem, K. Diem, Mayo, Ewald and Rogers vs.

Gary, Hoffler, Parenti, Gary, and Gary, Williams,

Parenti, Finney, Lewis, McManus, Watson and Sperando, P.C.

□ Company A (Ford Motor Corporation)

□ Company B (Visteon Corporation)

Adudicated cases giving rise to Case No. 2:03-CV-73350 above.

00-CV-05091 (DAS) P. Harsen vs. Ford Motor & Visteon Corp 00-CV-73161 (NE) E. Taylor vs. Ford Motor Corporation

Adjudicated cases giving rise to the Complainant's claims

1. 1:01-CV-01336 (RWS): Motisola Abdallah vs. Coca-Cola

2. 1:01-CV-02812 (RWS): Dana Allen vs. Coca-Cola

3. 1:02-CV-2046 (RWS): Tangela Gaines vs. Coca-Cola

4.	1:00-CV-1774 (RWS):	Marietta Goodman vs. Coca-Cola
5.	1:01-CV-02813 (RWS):	Angela Graham vs. Coca-Cola
6.	1:01-CV-2868 (RWS):	Tinlyn Graham vs. Coca-Cola
7.	1:01-CV-02105 (RWS):	Lesmer Morton Orr vs. Coca-Cola
8.	1:01-CV-02870 (RWS):	Bonnita Thomas vs. Coca-Cola
9.	1:01-CV-02871 (RWS):	Velma Thomas vs. Coca-Cola
10	. <u>1:01-CV-02867 (RWS)</u> :	Wanda Starks vs. Coca-Cola
11	. <u>1:01-CV-02869 (RWS)</u> :	Nicole Suddeth vs. Coca-Cola
12	. <u>1:01-CV-02873 (RWS)</u> :	Diletha Waldon vs. Coca-Cola
13	. <u>1:03-CV-2739 (RWS)</u> :	Darryl Wallace and Sharron Mangum vs. Coca-Cola
14	. <u>1:01-CV-02872 (RWS)</u> :	Freeston Warner vs. Coca-Cola
15	. <u>1:02-CV-03041 (RWS)</u> :	Wanda Williams vs. Coca-Cola