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7	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
8	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
9	LOS ANGELES DIVISION	
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11	In re	Chapter 11
12	J.T. THORPE, INC., THORPE INSULATION COMPANY,	Case No. LA 02-14216-BB
13	Debtor.	Case No. LA 07-19271-BB
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15	J.T. THORPE SETTLEMENT TRUST,	Adversary Case No. 12-02182-BB
16 17	THORPE INSULATION COMPANY ASBESTOS SETTLEMENT TRUST,	Adversary Case No. 12-02183-BB
18	Plaintiffs,	OPPOSITION TO EMERGENCY
19	MICHAEL J. MANDELBROT and THE	MOTION FOR ORDER TO PERMIT COUNSEL FOR DECEASED
20	MANDELBROT LAW FIRM,	FUTURES REPRESENTATIVE TO
21	Defendants.	PARTICIPATE ON BEHALF OF THE OFFICE OF THE FUTURES
22	Derendunts.	REPRESENTATIVE IN PENDING
23		BRIEFING AND HEARING BASED UPON EXISTING CLIENT
24		INSTRUCTION
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INTRODUCTION

I.

Appellants and Defendants Michael J. Mandelbrot and the Mandelbrot Law Firm ("Mandelbrot) hereby submit this Opposition to Motion for Order to Permit Counsel for Deceased Futures Representative to Participate on behalf of the office of the Futures Representative (the "Motion").

Mandelbrot appreciates the passing of the Hon. Charles Renfrew (Ret.). However, since the bankruptcy petition filings of J.T. Thorpe, Inc. (2002) and Thorpe Insulation (2002), and all Thorpe Trust matters before this Court, Renfrew has employed an individual specifically prohibited by the United States Department of Justice and the United States Bankruptcy Code since he is not "disinterested" – Gary Fergus. See 11 U.S.C. Section 101(14) and Bankruptcy Code Section 327. Gary Fergus is not "disinterested" by virtue of his 20+ year representation of Fibreboard Corporation, and his former partnership with J.T. Thorpe Trustee and Thorpe Insulation Trustee Stephen Snyder.¹

Section 327 of the Code provides for the employment of professional persons in a bankruptcy case and prohibits a professional from being employed if they are not disinterested. The term "disinterested person" is defined in the Bankruptcy Code to include one who is not a creditor and "does not have an interest materially adverse to the interest of the estate or of any class of creditors or equity security holders, by reason of any direct or indirect relationship to, connection with, or interest in, the debtor, or for any other reason." § 20 101(14) (A) and (C). A person who is disinterested "is one that can make unbiased decisions, free from personal interest, in any matter pertaining to the debtor's estate." (Emphasis added). Shat v. Kistler (In re Shat), 2009 Bankr. LEXIS 4547 (9th Cir. BAP Nov. 25, 2009). The reason for the "disinterested" requirement is the need for professionals employed by a bankruptcy estate to make full and candid disclosure of all

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¹ Like Fergus, Snyder is also not "disinterested". He was a 25-year asbestos defense attorney (and partner with Fergus) with interests materially adverse to the beneficiaries of the Thorpe Insulation and J.T. Thorpe Settlement Trusts as well as a bias against Trust Claimants. Unquestionably, both Snyder and Fergus deceived

²⁸ this Court when submitting their Declaration for Employment by the Trust. Both Fergus and Snyder submitted false and misleading Declarations which failed to disclose their close personal connections.

1 connections, both when applying for approval of their employment and during the pendency 2 of the case. This duty to disclose must be taken seriously --if a professional fails to do so, he 3 or she risks disallowance of all compensation. In re Sundance Self Storage-El Dorado LP, 4 482 B.R. 613, 618 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 2012). 5 The "adverse interest" language under § 327(a) and the "material adverse interest" prong of the "disinterested person" definition under § 101(14)(C) "telescope into what 6 7 amounts to a single hallmark." Martin, 817 F.2d at 180. This unitary hallmark is designed to 8 filter out conflicts that may jeopardize a fair and equitable administration of the bankruptcy 9 estate. 10 It is equally important in terms of policy that these rules are also meant to preserve the integrity of the bankruptcy system. Therefore, 11 in addition to avoiding conflicts detrimental to a particular case, the 12 rules were drafted to avoid conflicts and questionable relationships that had historically cast the bankruptcy system itself in an 13 unfavorable light. See, e.g., In re Kendavis Indus. Int'l, Inc., 91 B.R. 742, 747 n. 1 (Bankr.N.D.Tex.1988) (citing legislative history of 14 disinterestedness requirement). 482 B.R. 613 (2012) 15 In re Sundance Self Storage-El Dorado LP, Debtors, 482 B.R. 613 (2012) 16 17 Π ARGUMENT 18 19 A. GARY FERGUS IS A NOT DISINTERESTED BECAUSE HE HELD AND 20 **REPRESENTED INTERESTS ADVERSE TO THE ESTATE AS A 20+ YEAR** ASBESTOS DEFENSE LAWYER FOR FIBREBOARD CORPORATION 21 22 For at least 20 years, and until their Petition for Bankruptcy Protection in 2002, Fergus 23 represented Fibreboard Corporation, an asbestos defendant and former asbestos insulation 24 manufacturer, supplier, and distributor in San Francisco Bay Area. Fergus represented 25 Fibreboard Corporation is *thousands* of individual cases, including the representation of 26 Fibreboard against the same Beneficiaries (both Present and Future) of the Thorpe Insulation 27 28

and J.T. Thorpe Settlement Trust.² The Thorpe Beneficiaries had previously sued Fibreboard Corporation (represented by Fergus) for damages due to their asbestos disease and later filed claims with the Thorpe Trusts.

As an asbestos defense lawyer (leaving aside his lack of professionalism, morals and ethics), Fergus central argument in *every case* was that a) asbestos victims (later Thorpe Trust Beneficiaries) weren't sick; and/or b) asbestos victims weren't exposed to Fibreboard; and/or c) asbestos victims has alternate exposures (not Fibreboard) to asbestos from other asbestos products (like those of Thorpe Insulation and J.T. Thorpe Settlement Trust). Unquestionably, in every case (since it was his 'duty'), Fergus had a bias *against asbestos victims*. Moreover, many of the *very same* claimants with the J.T. Thorpe, Inc. and Thorpe Insulation Settlement Trusts are individuals who Fergus litigated *against* while representing Fibreboard Corporation (with Stephen Snyder). How can Fergus possible litigate against an individual and then purportedly be a representative of their future interest?

As a direct result of Fergus' former employment as an asbestos defense attorney for
Fibreboard Corporation, including litigating against J.T. Thorpe and Thorpe Insulation
claimants, Fergus has an "interest adverse to the Estate" -- Fergus has a bias against J.T.
Thorpe and Thorpe Insulation Settlement Trust Beneficiaries/Victims/Creditors and is thus
prohibited participating in *any* Thorpe Trust matters.

B. GARY FERGUS IS HAS AN INTEREST MATERIALLY ADVERSE TO THE ESTATE'S INTEREST BY REASON OF HIS CONNECTION WITH MANAGING TRUSTEE STEPHEN SNYDER

The Managing Trustee is of the Thorpe Insulation and J.T. Thorpe, Inc. Settlement Trusts is Gary Fergus' longtime partner at the law firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, Stephen Snyder. As a former 20-year partner of Stephen Snyder, Fergus is incapable of acting without bias and/or requisite impartiality, much less exercise objective and independent judgment in this matter. Fergus has and will always side with and act in accordance with the

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 ² Not coincidentally, many of these lawsuits filed against Fibreboard Corporation were filed by Thorpe
 ⁸ Insulation and J.T. Thorpe Settlement Trust Fiduciaries Alan Brayton and David McClain. As such, Fergus has a long standing relationship and history of settling cases with Thorpe Fiduciaries Brayton and McClain which *also* creates a bias and favoritism.

wishes of his former partner, personal friend and co-consumer/recipient of millions of dollars of trust funds in compensation annually.

This patently offensive and unjust alliance and bad faith unity of interest pertains not only to the *Mandelbrot* cases, but all Trust matters, including the yearly misappropriation of millions in Trust funds to compensate other similarly "interested parties" (such as Counsel Chuck LaGrave of Morgan, Lewis, et al....). *See all Thorpe Trust Annual Reports 2004-2016*.

As the attorney for the Futures Representative, Fergus' fiduciary duty is to "Future Claimants" of the Thorpe Trusts.

Fergus' former law partner Stephen Snyder's duty as the Managing Trustee is to "Present Claimants" of the Thorpe Trusts.

As a result of Fergus' longstanding and irrefutable business/personal relationship with Snyder and by any objective standard, Fergus has not been, will not now and can never be "disinterested" when it comes to this sort of proceeding.

C. FERGUS FILED MISLEADING AND FALSE DISCLOSURES BEFORE THIS COURT IN ORDER TO GAIN EMPLOYMENT

Separate and apart from the above, there is compelling evidence that from and after assuming his present "employment" with the J.T. Thorpe Settlement Trust and the Thorpe Insulation Settlement Trusts, Fergus submitted false and misleading Disclosures before *this very Court* relating to his relationship with Snyder.

The overarching responsibility and duty of those such as Fergus who are appointed by the Court to safeguard and promote the interests of claimants/creditors is to truthfully and comprehensively disclose any and all actual or perceived conflicts of interest whether those be actual, apparent or perceived insofar as the debtor, debtor-in-possession, insiders, creditors and any and all parties in interest. This responsibility and affirmative duty to disclose is not subject to whim or fancy. It cannot be unilaterally exercised on the basis of that which said individuals believe is relevant vs. trivial/irrelevant. No matter how tenuous the connection, no matter how trivial/irrelevant it may appear, these professionals are duty bound to fully disclose the same before assuming the position. *Park-Helena Corp.*, 63 F.3d at 882 (quoting another source).

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"The duty to disclose is a continuing obligation as to which the risk of defective disclosure always lies with the discloser. Disclosure that later turns out to be incomplete can be remedied by denial of fees." *In re Kobra Props.*,406 B.R. at 402 (citations omitted).

"Even a negligent or inadvertent failure to disclose fully relevant information may result in a denial of all requested fees." *Park-Helena Corp.*, 63 F.3d at 882.

Thus, if the bankruptcy court discovers that a professional holds an undisclosed adverse interest, the court has the power to deny all compensation and reimbursement of expenses. Section 328(c); *Woodcraft*, 464 B.R. at 8; *Kobra Props.*, 406 B.R. at 402 ("[T]his Sword of Damocles should be omnipresent in the mind of counsel.").

Unquestionably Fergus has shirked this responsibility/duty by abjectly and intentionally failing to disclose "all connections" to the debtor and insiders (such as Stephen Snyder).

Fergus's failure to affirmatively and comprehensively disclose the above referenced connections "insiders" was not the product of innocent oversight or inadvertence. It was intentional. Despite having many opportunities to cure this blatant defect through such disclosure over the years, Fergus has refused to do so.

The longer this Court permits Fergus to perpetrate this unconscionable charade the greater the opportunity for irreparable harm/damage to the rights and interests of all interested parties and most importantly to the Trust Beneficiaries.

D. FERGUS HAD AN ADVERSE RELATIONSHIP WITH BENEFICIARY COUNSEL MANDELBROT, YET ENGAGED IN FAVORITISM TOWARDS BENEFICIARY COUNSEL ALAN BRAYTON AND DAVID MCCLAIN

For decades (1980-2000) while representing Fibreboard Corporation, Fergus litigated
 hundreds of cases against Thorpe Trust Beneficiaries (3rd party plaintiffs) represented by such
 asbestos plaintiffs' attorneys as Alan Brayton, David McClain, Jack Clapper, Steven
 Tigerman, Harry Wartnick and Mandelbrot.

Fergus settled hundreds (if not thousands) of cases with Brayton and McClain alone,

thus irrefutably establishing a close and personal relationship with these fellow trust 2 employees and advisers.

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³ Emphasis added

Fergus did not settle cases with Mandelbrot and indeed through Brayton and McClain evinced a strong bias and antipathy towards Mandelbrot that has carried over into this arena.

In addressing the standards for removing a trustee due to a conflict of interest, under Bankruptcy Code § 324(a), the Ninth Circuit has recognized that even "a **potential** for a materially adverse effect on the estate" or the "appearance of impropriety" is sufficient to disqualify that individual/professional. Under Bankruptcy Code 101(14)(C) the definition of a disinterested person "is broad enough to include a [person] with some interest or relationship that would even faintly color the independence and impartial attitude required by the Code." See Dye v. Brown 530 F.3d 832, 838 (9th Cir. 2008) citing In Re AFI Holding, Inc., 525 F.3d 700 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotations omitted).³

CONCLUSION

14 In light of the foregoing, Mandelbrot objects to participation of Gary Fergus as counsel 15 in these remand proceedings or any further Trust matters. An independent, unbiased, and 16 disinterested Futures Representative, free of influence from the biased Fergus, is necessary in 17 these proceedings. Gary Fergus shall not be permitted to participate in any of these 18 proceedings or any future J.T. Thorpe, Inc. or Thorpe Insulation Settlement Trust matters. 19 Michael Mandelbrot and the Mandelbrot Law Firm reserve all rights, including the right to 20 seek disgorgement of Trust monies from Fergus, with respect to any such request. 21 22 23 24 Dated: **Respectfully Submitted:** 25 26

Michael J. Mandelbrot Mandelbrot Law Firm