

SOULE, BRADTKE & LAMBERT

Attorneys at Law

155 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 504, Chicago, Illinois 60601

312.616.4422

www.soulebradtkeandlambert.com

312.616.4423 (fax)
Office@SBLLegal.com

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 30, 2008

Re: Derrick Reed et. al. v. Waukesha Engines and Dresser, Inc.
(U.S. Dist. Court No.08 C 0818)

Jennifer K. Soule
Kelly K. Lambert

Of Counsel
James G. Bradtke

Contacts:
Jennifer K. Soule 312-616-4422
Soule, Bradtke & Lambert
155 N. Michigan Ave. Suite 504
Chicago, IL 60601
www.SouleBradtkeandLambert.com

Peter G. Earle 414-276-1076
Law Offices of Peter Earle
700 N. Water Street, Suite 646
Milwaukee, WI 53202

CLASS ACTION RACE DISCRIMINATION SUIT FILED AGAINST DRESSER WAUKESHA ENGINES

Seven African-American plaintiffs represented by the law firms of Soule, Bradtke & Lambert of Chicago and Peter Earle of Milwaukee filed a suit on September 29, 2008 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against Waukesha Engines and Dresser, Inc., alleging racial bias in hiring practices, compensation and promotions at the Waukesha Wisconsin plant. The first named plaintiff, Derrick Reed, filed suit on his own behalf and also on behalf of a class of other African-Americans refused employment by the defendants. Reed filed a Charge of Discrimination with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") on August 6, 2008. Though the EEOC issued Reed a Right To Sue Letter at his request on August 26, 2008, the agency has indicated it will continue its investigation of his claims. Plaintiffs Ali, Boyd, Dainty, Davis, Langston and Roundtree are all current or former employees of the defendants who allege they were denied pay and work opportunities offered to non-minority employees. Dainty is the first ever African-American supervisor at the Waukesha plant, but alleges he was denied fair compensation, management support and a promotion, based on his race. Dainty and other plaintiffs have complained about discrimination, but allege that management has not taken appropriate action to curb the bias. Requests by plaintiffs for on-site diversity and cultural sensitivity training have so far gone unheeded. The suit alleges that defendants' hiring and recruitment practices are intentionally discriminatory and have resulted in an unlawful discriminatory impact on African-Americans. Plaintiffs allege that the plant has consistently employed only one to two percent African-Americans, operates several all-white departments, and has not employed any African-American women in its large assembly or manufacturing areas. These numbers are miniscule considering both that the available work force for the plant includes Milwaukee County and defendants' purported non-discrimination and affirmative action policies.