

**FREE**

**Corvain Cooper**

**INCARCERATED SINCE 2014**

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**End LIFE SENTENCES**  
for Marijuana

## About Corvain Cooper's Case

While most of the marijuana lifers we know of are senior citizens who have been incarcerated for decades, the practice of handing out life sentences for nonviolent marijuana "crimes" continues. Corvain Cooper, the newest marijuana lifer the CAN-DO Foundation has identified, received a sentence of life without possibility of parole in 2014!

In January 2013, Cooper was indicted for violations of Federal Marijuana Distribution and Money Laundering statutes in the Western District of North Carolina, Charlotte. Corvain has never been to Charlotte nor does he know anyone who lives there.

Corvain had one prior, for the possession and transportation of one-half pound of marijuana. He received a two-year sentence for this offense and with good behavior he spent a little less than a year in a California state prison and was released July 22, 2012. After his release Corvain "put that life behind me." He trademarked his own clothing line "Old Money," got engaged to his girlfriend Susan Wilburn, and became an active member of the Faith Full Central Church of Inglewood, California.

Life was good until January 28, 2013. As he was preparing to go to his daughter's drill team competition, federal agents arrived and, in front of his children and neighbors, arrested Corvain and extradited him to Charlotte to face charges.

In 2010, unbeknown to Cooper, a childhood friend of his got caught with 338 pounds of marijuana. Eighteen months later this "friend" began to "cooperate" with authorities and named Corvain as a conspirator. During the time of the investigation, Cooper was incarcerated on his prior possession offense. The entire case was built around coerced testimony, switched statements, and the truly guilty making up lies about others in order to get time cut off their own sentences.

Corvain was "offered" 15 to 20 years if he pled guilty to something he knew he had not done. He was facing a life sentence if he exercised his Constitutionally guaranteed right to fight the charges and lost. He did the only thing he felt was correct; believing in the American system of justice, he took it to trial thinking the truth would come out.

During the first two days of trial, Corvain Cooper's name was not mentioned at all. The investigators had never seen him nor had anyone in the bank where the deposits had been made. On the second day of trial, the government offered him a "deal" to receive a lower sentence if he agreed to testify against two defendants on trial. Corvain had previously and unsuccessfully moved to sever his trial from theirs.

Because he would have had to lie against the two defendants he knew nothing about, Corvain refused the government's "deal." The next day Cooper learned that those defendants had made deals of their own to lie about him. Both came to trial testifying for the government. Corvain was found guilty and sentenced to spend the rest of his natural life in prison.

Corvain Cooper was convicted without any marijuana, "ghost dope" as it is called. He received an "851 enhancement" for the one-half pound of marijuana prior conviction, which is what led to his life sentence. Even though he has never committed a violent crime, Corvain Cooper is serving a longer sentence than most of those who commit murder.