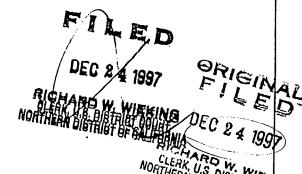
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#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

#### NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

John Papagni;
Pamela L. Albion;
BYRON W. BACCHI IRREVOCABLE
TRUST, by Eddie M. Bacchi,
Trustee; EDDIE M. BACCHI &
VIRGINIA M. BACCHI 1991.
LIVING TRUST, by
Eddie M. Bacchi, Trustee;
and WILLIAM L. BACCHI &
TERRI L. BACCHI REVOCABLE
TRUST, by William L. BACCHI,
Trustee,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Hammersmith Trust, L.L.C. David Gilliland; [Jane Doe] Gilliland; [John Doe] Tsang, [John Doe] Houran; and [John Doe] Van Aggol

Defendants.

#### VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1. BREACH OF CONTRACT
- 2. COMMON COUNTS
- 3. FRAUD AND
  - MISREPRESENTATION
- 4. FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION
- 5. BREACH OF CONTRACT
  THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY
- 6. CONVERSION
- 7. CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST
- 8. VIOLATION SECURITY LAWS
- 9. BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY
- 10. TORTIOUS BREACH OF
  COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH
  AND FAIR DEALING
- 11. ACCOUNTING
- 12. CONSPIRACY
- 13. FEDERAL RACKETEERING VIOLATION OF R.I.C.O.

JURY TRIAL REQUESTED

#### THE PARTIES

1. As used herein, the term "Plaintiff" shall mean and refer to, and be equivalent to, "Plaintiffs", as the context of the sentence may require. At all material times, Plaintiffs BYRON W. BACCHI IRREVOCABLE TRUST, by Eddie M. Bacchi, Trustee (hereafter "Byron Trust"); EDDIE M. BACCHI & VIRGINIA M. BACCHI 1991 LIVING TRUST, by Eddie M. Bacchi, Trustee (hereafter "Eddie Trust"); and

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1 WILLIAM L. BACCHI & TERRI L. BACCHI REVOCABLE TRUST, by William L. 2 BACCHI, Trustee (hereafter "William Trust"), each respectively 3 was, and is, a trust entity properly formed, and in good standing, appearing by its respective Trustee.

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Plaintiffs John Papagni (hereafter "Papagni"), and Pamela L. Albion ("Albion"), each is an individual, a member in a 50/50% 8 partnership of Papagni and Albion, jointly and severely, and a 9 real party in interest, holding interests in claims being asserted 10 hereby. The investments referred to herein as having been made by 11 | Papagni, and/or by Albion, have each been made by a 50/50% general 12 partnership of Papagni and Albion, jointly and severely.

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3. Each Plaintiff is directly, or via its/their agent(s), or 15 Trustee(s), a General Partner in one or more of 8 partnerships which are known as "AMP576," "AMP577," "AMP704," "AMP710," "AMP715, " "AMP718, " "AMP722, " "AMP725, " and "AMP730, " respectively. In his capacity as Trustee of the Eddie Trust, and the Byron Trust, Eddie Bacchi is a General Partner in the partnerships referred to herein, and known as "AMP704," and "AMP722" respectively. In his capacity as Trustee of the William Trust, William Bacchi is a General Partner in the partnership which is referred to herein and known as "AMP725."

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4. Atlantic Capital Consulting Corporation (hereafter "ACCC"), is a Bahamian corporation formed by Plaintiffs, their partnerships, and/or their agents, and used by Plaintiffs for the purpose of entering into the contracts sued on here, as, and for,

the benefit of Plaintiffs, and at all times was acting as an agent of Plaintiffs in the transactions which are the subjects of this action.

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5. Financial Services Management Investment Corporation (hereafter "FSMIC") is a Nevada corporation which was used by Albion and Papagni to enter into the contracts sued on here.

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6. Defendants David Gilliland and his wife (Jane Doe) Gilliland (both referred to herein jointly and severely as "Gilliland") are individuals. Plaintiffs are informed Defendants sued herein as [John Doe] Tsang ("Tsang"), [John Doe] Houran ["Houran"], and/or [John Doe] Van Aggol ("Aggol"), are all individuals. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true first names of the "[John Doe] " Defendants, and therefore names them by their last names with the "John Doe" or "Jane Doe" first names shown. Plaintiffs learn the true and correct first names of these individuals, Plaintiffs will seek to amend their pleadings. Plaintiffs are informed Defendant Hammersmith Trust, L.L.C. ("Hammersmith") is an entity, corporation, partnership or Limited Liability Company, which is owned by the individual Defendants Gilliland, Tsang, Houran, and/or Aggol. Plaintiffs are informed Defendants Hammersmith, JC Bradford Company ("Bradford"), and Northern Trust Company ("Northern"), each is an entity, corporation, partnership or Limited Liability Company, neither of which is in good standing, nor qualified to do business, in the State of California. Until different information is known, Hammersmith, Bradford, and Northern are among the Defendants

referred to herein as "Corporations," and Gilliland (both), Tsang,
Houran, and Van Aggol are among the Defendants referred to
hereafter as "Individuals."

7. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants and each of them were the agents, servants and/or employees of their co-defendants and, in doing the things herein alleged, were acting both for their individual benefits, as well as within the purpose and scope of said agency or employment.

8. As used herein, the terms "the corporation" and "sham corporation" shall mean and refer to the Defendants who are, or are named as, corporations, and the term "individual Defendant" shall mean and refer to individuals who are, or are named as, Defendants. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon such information and belief, allege that each corporate defendant is a sham corporation, allegedly organized, existing and doing business within and under the laws of the State of California, or some other state, and although it has been sued in its corporate capacity, each is referred to herein as sham corporation because:

a) It would be unjust and inequitable for the Court to recognize the corporate existence of each sham corporation, in that each purported corporation was and is the alter ego of the other named Defendants herein. At all times herein mentioned, the other Defendants have been officers, directors, and/or owners of the sham corporation and have dealt with and treated the assets of each sham corporation as their personal assets and their personal

assets as corporate assets; and have caused each sham corporation to transfer certain assets to themselves for their personal benefits.

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- b) Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the individual Defendants, and each of the corporate Defendants, formed and control each sham corporation to conduct their business in accordance with their instructions and directions without either the holding or calling of shareholders or directors meetings; That each sham corporation has not issued or given notice of issuance of capital stock to the Secretary of State; That each sham corporation has been used and existed solely for the purpose of permitting the other Defendants to transact their personal business under a corporate guise; That each sham corporation was and is the agent and instrumentality and conduit through which the personal businesses of the other.
- c) At all times herein mentioned, each sham corporation was held out by the other Defendants as a bona fide business entity having the financial capability and responsibility necessary to engage in business, but in truth and fact, the other Defendants caused said sham corporation to be organized and thereafter to conduct their business with capital which was and is merely nominal in amount and wholly inadequate for the business in which said corporation was engaged; That each sham corporation did, in fact, conduct its business with capital which was the personal property of the other Defendants; That each sham corporation does not have sufficient money, property or unencumbered assets to pay, at this time, its liability to

Plaintiffs herein, and is insolvent. That sham corporation was utilized by other Defendants for their wrongful acts, as herein sued upon.

d) Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege the assets of the other Defendants, and each sham corporation have been, for the purpose of defrauding the Plaintiffs, transferred to other (both on-shore and off-shore) entities, and so commingled as to hide and make the assets indistinguishable from other assets.

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Herein, whenever a cause of action alleges an intentional wrong against an individual defendant, such acts of such defendant were acts involving a breach of an obligation not arising from 14 contract, and were part and parcel of a common and continuous pattern of misconduct, all done with fraud, malice and oppression, in that such individual intended to cause injury to the Plaintiffs and acted despicably with a conscious disregard for Plaintiffs' rights or safety, and subjected the Plaintiffs to cruel and unjust hardship in conscious disregard for Plaintiffs' rights, and/or intentionally misrepresented, deceived and concealed material facts known to such individual defendant, with the intention of thereby depriving Plaintiffs of property or legal rights or otherwise causing injury. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive damages in a sum according to proof in addition to any damage sums alleged for such causes of action.

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Herein, whenever a cause of action alleges an 10. intentional wrong against a corporate defendant, such acts of such defendant were acts involving a breach of an obligation not arising from contract, and were done with fraud, malice and oppression in that the officers, directors and/or managing agents of such corporation, either personally or by the ratification of the conduct of an employee of the corporation, intended to cause injury to Plaintiffs and acted despicably with a conscious disregard for Plaintiffs' rights, and/or intentionally misrepresented, deceived or concealed a material fact known to such corporate Defendant with the intention of depriving Plaintiffs of property or legal rights and/or otherwise causing injury. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive damages in addition to any damage sums alleged for such causes of action.

11. Plaintiffs have complied with applicable provisions of all laws or statutes, and given all notices, and made all demands, which are prerequisites to the bringing and maintaining of this

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action.

#### JURISDICTION/VENUE

12. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 USC §1332, because the amount in controversy exceeds \$50,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and the parties are of diverse citizenship. In addition, Federal court jurisdiction is exclusive in this action because it includes a claim which is brought under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 [15 USC §78aa], and includes claims for "manipulative or deceptive conduct" based on SEC Rule 10b-5 promulgated under the 1934 Act. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 USC §1391(a). The parties to this action and

each of them have by former presence, formerly doing business in California, doing a substantial part of the acts, or omissions, giving rise to this claim, in California, by conduct causing a substantial part of the acts, events or effects in California, by having sufficient contacts with California, and/or consent and agreement are subject to, submitted to and/or subjected themselves to the jurisdiction and venue of the Court.

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION BREACH OF CONTRACT (VS. ALL DEFENDANTS)

13. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully and incorporates them herein by reference.

#### SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE

MONTHLY LATE

BAL

THRU

INVSTMNT

DATE AMOUNT PROFIT PENALTY DUE<sup>1</sup>. TO

DATE

"AMP576" J&P<sup>2</sup> 11/21/96 \$300,000 \$199,500 \$19,950 \$1,957,050 1997<sup>3</sup>

"AMP577" J&P 11/21/96 300,000 199,500 19,950 2,194,500 1997

"AMP704" E&V TR<sup>4</sup> 4/11/97 50,000 31,255 3,125 275,044 1997

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PRTNRSHP INVSTR INVSTMT

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. Profit and penalty only - does not include return of principal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>. Refers a 50/50 partnership of Papagni and Albion, Jointly and Severely.

<sup>3.</sup> Through to end of December, 1997 - determined prospectively, based on the assumption the December, 1997 will be missed.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;. Refers to Plaintiff EDDIE M. BACCHI & VIRGINIA M. BACCHI 1991 LIVING TRUST, by Eddie M. Bacchi, Trustee (hereafter "Eddie Trust").

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"AMP710" J&P
                   2/19/97
                             250,000
                                        33.2,500^{5}
                                                   33,250
                                                            3,291,750 1997
"AMP715" J&P
                    3/4/97
                             350,000
                                        465,500°
                                                   46,500
                                                            4,608,450 1997
"AMP718" J&P
                   3/14/97
                             250,000
                                        332,500^7
                                                   33,250
                                                            3,291,750 1997
"AMP722" BWB TR<sup>8</sup> 4/11/97
                             100,000
                                         62,510
                                                   6,251
                                                             550,088 1997
"AMP725" W&T TR' 4/11/97
                              50,000
                                         31,255
                                                   3,125
                                                             275,044 1997
                    4/1/97 __37,500
"AMP730" J&P
                                         49,875<sup>10</sup> 4,987
                                                             <u>438,900</u> 1997
                           1,687,500
                                                          16,882,576
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14. THE AGREEMENTS. Plaintiffs allege that on or about the dates specified on the following Schedule as the "investment dates," 9 written agreements were made between Plaintiffs, and Defendants (all acting via their agents Gilliland, and Hammersmith Trust). Eddie Trust and Byron Trust both used ACCC to contract with Defendants on behalf of their partnerships referred to herein as "AMP704," and "AMP722"; William Trust used ACCC to contract with Defendants on behalf of its partnership referred to herein as "AMP725"; and Papagni and Albion used ACCC to contract with Defendants on behalf of their partnerships referred to herein as "AMP710," "AMP715," and "AMP730." Albion and Papagni also used FSMIC to contract on behalf of their partnerships which are referred to herein and known as "AMP576," and "AMP577." Each time ACCC or FSMIC

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>. Per this agreement investor is entitled to 100% of profits.

<sup>6.</sup> Another 100% profit agreement. (See fn #5.)

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<sup>7.</sup> Another 100% profit agreement. (See fn #5.)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>. Refers to Plaintiff BYRON W. BACCHI IRREVOCABLE TRUST, by Eddie M. Bacchi, Trustee (hereafter "Byron Trust").

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<sup>9.</sup> Refers to Plaintiff WILLIAM L. BACCHI & TERRI L. BACCHI REVOCABLE TRUST, by William L. BACCHI, Trustee.

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<sup>10.</sup> Another 100% profit agreement. (See fn #5.)

entered into a contract by which it invested a Plaintiff's money, it was acting as an agent of that investing Plaintiff.

15. The essential terms of each agreement were the same, and are as set out in the following paragraphs:

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1) While acting as a General Partner in one, or more, of the above listed partnerships each Plaintiff agreed to invest money with Defendants, in the amounts shown on the following Schedule.

2) Defendants were required to deposit the investment funds into an interest bearing "Paymaster Account" in a bank from which interest was to be paid to the investor, and held there to support Defendants' obtaining a loan or line of credit, in a matching amount;

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3) Defendants were required to then "match" the Plaintiffs funds with other funds of an equal amount, then the funds were to be used (without removing said funds from the deposit account) to enable Defendants to engage in an "investment program" to purchase "U.S. Government Treasury Obligations ("Obligation"). Each "Obligation," and "investment program," was to be "guaranteed as to principal, interest, and yield and issued by a financial institution whose securities are rated by Moody's in New York at A, or better";

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4) Defendants were then required to deposit each Obligation into a trust account (referred to as "Master Trading Account"), and hold it in trust for, and on behalf of, and "for the sole ownership of" Plaintiffs agent ACCC (or FSMIC), and "as further security for" Defendants' performance of their duties to repay Plaintiffs' Defendants were also required to secure each 26 investment[s]. 27 investment: i) "by a promissory note"; ii) by an assignment of a 28 portion of the Paymaster Account"; iii) by deposit of documents with ... numbers evidencing purchase of the obligation, with a bank, or licensed securities dealer"; iv) by way of a Declaration of Trust (establishing Defendants as Trustees of Plaintiffs); and v) by requiring "at all times" the signatures of Plaintiffs, or their agents, to the bank accounts identified above.

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- 5) 13 months from the acquisition of the "Obligation" (or sooner if requested by Plaintiffs) Defendants were required to repay Plaintiffs their principal (and any profits still due) "without deduction or abatement";
- 6) Each investment was for 13 months, but with profit payments to be made monthly; and Defendants were required to pay ACCC (or FSMIC) a monthly profit payment equal to 133% of the amount invested, commencing no later than 6 weeks after the investment was made. (For purposes of calculations of damages, each Plaintiff was then to be paid, a sum equal to at least 66.5% [and in some instances 100%] of the profit paid resulting from the amount invested.); and
- 7) In the event the profit was, for any reason, not paid within 10 calendar days of the due date, Defendants would be immediately assessed, and pay a "late fee," or penalty, of 10% of the amount due.
- 16. Commencing on or about mid-April, 1997, and continuing monthly each month thereafter, Defendants breached each of the agreements, by the following acts, among others:
- 1) Defendants failed and refused to pay Plaintiffs the profits due as a result of Plaintiffs' investments, as and when due.
- 2) Plaintiffs are informed believe and thereupon allege that each investment was not deposited into an interest bearing "Paymaster Account" in a bank, and the funds were not held there to support

Defendants' obtaining a loan or line of credit, in a matching amount. Interest was not paid to us from the account;

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- 3) Plaintiffs are informed believe and thereupon allege that Defendants failed to then "match" Plaintiffs' funds with other funds of an equal amount, then failed to use the funds (without removing said funds from the deposit account) to enable Defendants to engage in an "investment program" to purchase an Obligation";
- Plaintiffs are informed believe and thereupon allege that each "Obligation," and "investment program," was not "guaranteed as to principal, interest, yield and issued by a financial institution whose securities are rated by Moody's in New York at A, or better";
- 5) Plaintiffs are informed believe and thereupon allege that Defendants failed to deposit each Obligation into a trust account (referred to as "Master Trading Account"), and hold it in trust for, and on behalf of, and "for the sole ownership of" Plaintiffs, or their agent ACCC (or FSMIC), and "as further security for" Defendants' repayment obligation of the investment[s].
- 6) Plaintiffs are informed believe and thereupon allege that Defendants also failed to secure each investment: i) "by a promissory note"; ii) by an assignment of a portion of the Paymaster Account"; iii) by deposit of documents with ... numbers evidencing purchase of the obligation, with a bank, or licensed securities dealer"; iv) by way of a Declaration of Trust (establishing Defendants as Trustees of Plaintiffs); and v) by requiring "at all times" the signatures of Plaintiffs, or their agents, to the bank accounts identified above. 25
  - Profit payments were not made monthly to pay Plaintiffs or their agents ACCC, or FSMIC, equal to 133% of the investment. Although profits were not paid within 10 calendar days of the due

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- 8) Although Plaintiffs have requested it, Defendants have failed to repay Plaintiffs' principal (and profits due) "without deduction or abatement," or at all. Defendants have anticipatorily breached the agreement, and thus, Plaintiffs allege Defendants have not, will not, and have no intention to repay the principal investment "without deduction or abatement" as, and when, due.
- 17. Plaintiffs have performed all obligations to Defendants except those obligations Plaintiffs were prevented or excused from performing, and in doing so invested at least \$1,687,500 with Defendants and each of them. (See SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE.)
- 18. Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' breaches of the agreements in a sum equal to those amounts set forth on the above SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE plus interest at the legal rate, from the date due.
- 19. Plaintiffs are entitled to attorney fees by an agreement, or a statute, in the sum of at least \$100,000, according to proof.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

# SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION COMMON COUNTS (VS. ALL DEFENDANTS)

20. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as

1 though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.

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Plaintiffs allege that Defendants became indebted to 21. 5 Plaintiffs within the last four years on an open book account for money due, and because an account was stated in writing by and between Plaintiffs and Defendants in which it was agreed that 8 Defendants were indebted to Plaintiffs.

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22. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants became indebted to Plaintiffs within the last two years for money paid, laid out, and expended to, or for, Defendants, at Defendants' special instance and request, and for money had and received by Defendants for the use and benefit of Plaintiffs, for money paid to Defendants at the special instance and request of Defendants, and for which Defendants promised to pay Plaintiffs the sums above alleged, which are the reasonable values thereof.

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23. Therefore, the sums above alleged, which are the reasonable values thereof, are due and unpaid despite Plaintiffs' demand, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according 22 to proof.

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Plaintiffs are entitled to attorney fees by an agreement 24. 25 or a statute in the sum of at least \$100,000, according to proof.

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION (VS. ALL DEFENDANTS)

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- 25. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.
- 26. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants defrauded the Plaintiffs as hereafter alleged.
- 27. Intentional Misrepresentations. On or about, and on several occasions since, the dates set for the in the SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE, defendants, by Gilliland/Hammersmith intentionally made representations of material facts by stating to the Plaintiffs, and their agents, among other things, as follows:
- a. Defendants knew of, and had an investment opportunity that would pay "a guaranteed high rate of return." The investment was safe and return of the funds was guaranteed because each investment would be deposited into an interest bearing "Paymaster Account", and held without removal, until used to repay Plaintiffs their investment; He said:
  - "each investment was safe and return of the funds was guaranteed because each investment would be deposited into an interest bearing bank account, and held there, without removal, until used to repay the investments" (or words to that effect).
- b) Plaintiffs were told if they invested, Defendants would "hold [their] money in the deposit account, and use it to obtain a loan or line of credit, in a matching amount"; Defendants would "match our money" in an equal amount and without removing the funds

from the deposit account they would "go in an investment program and purchase U.S. T-Bills." (or words to that effect.) At all times, Plaintiffs were told Defendants would need Plaintiffs signatures (or the signatures of their agents) to take the money from the bank accounts identified above, or words to that effect. Gilliland said: "Each investment program was guaranteed as to principal, interest, and yield and issued by a financial institution whose securities are rated by Moody's in New York at A, or better." (He later put this in writing);

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- c) Gilliland said they "would deposit each T-Bill into a trust account and hold it in trust for [Plaintiffs] as security." He said Plaintiffs (or their agents) would "own" the T-Bill "as further security for" our investments. "There was no way [Plaintiffs] could lose because at any time all [they] had to do was cash in the T-Bills, and be paid. He said Defendants would also back each investment with a promissory note; and an assignment of a portion of the Paymaster Account; by deposit of documents with evidence of the purchase of the T-Bills. Investors would also get a "Declaration of Trust" which made Defendants their "Trustees."
- d) He said: Plaintiffs would be paid profit payments, monthly equal to 133% of the amount invested, starting no later than 6 weeks after wee invested. In the event the profit was, for any reason, not paid within 10 calendar days of the due date, we would immediately assess them, and they would pay a "late fee," or penalty, of 10% of the amount due and unpaid. "No later than 13 months from the acquisition of the T-Bill, (or sooner if we requested it) they would repay us our investment principal."
  - e) To help convince Plaintiffs the investments were safe,

#### Gilliland said:

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"Each Obligation, and each investment program, would to be guaranteed as to principal, interest, and yield and issued by a financial institution whose securities are rated by Moody's in New York at A, or better." (He put this in writing.)

"At, or before (if you request), the due date the total investment (principal) would be repaid without deduction or abatement to you, together with any profits still due." (He also put this in writing.)

He said: "any time you wanted your investments back, all you have to do is ask for them, and they will be repaid within 24 hours" (or words to that effect).

- 28. When Plaintiffs expressed interest, Defendants drafted written documents which contained representations that said:
- a) Defendants would "match" the Plaintiffs funds with other funds of an equal amount, then the funds would be used (without removing said funds from the deposit account) to enable Defendants to engage in an "investment program" to purchase a "U.S. Government Treasury Obligation" ("Obligation"). Each "Obligation," and "investment program," would be "guaranteed as to principal, interest, and yield and issued by a financial institution whose securities are rated by Moody's in New York at A, or better";
- b) Defendants would deposit each Obligation into a trust account ("Master Trading Account"), and hold it in trust for, and on behalf of, and "for the sole ownership of" Plaintiffs' agent ACCC (or FSMIC), and "as further security for" their repayment obligation of the investment[s]. Defendants would also secure each investment: i) "by a promissory note"; ii) by an assignment of a portion of the Paymaster Account"; iii) by deposit of documents with ... numbers

1 evidencing purchase of the obligation, with a bank, or licensed by way of a Declaration of 2 securities dealer"; iv) (establishing Defendants as Trustees of Plaintiffs); and v) by requiring "at all times" the signatures of Plaintiffs, or their agents, to the bank accounts identified above.

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- c) 13 months from the acquisition of the "Obligation" (or sooner 7 if requested by Plaintiffs) Defendants would repay Plaintiffs their principal (and any profits still due) "without deduction or abatement";
- d) Each investment was for 13 months, but with profit payments 11 would be made monthly; and Defendants would pay ACCC (or FSMIC) a monthly profit payment equal to 133% of the amount invested, commencing no later than 6 weeks after the investment was made. (Each 14 | Plaintiff would then to be paid, a sum equal to 66.5 of the profit 15 paid resulting from the amount invested.) In the event the profit 16 was, for any reason, not paid within 10 calendar days of the due date, Defendants would be immediately assessed, and pay, a "late 18 fee, " or penalty, of 10% of the amount due and unpaid.
  - These facts were in fact false. The true facts were as 29. follows:
  - Defendants did not know of or have an investment opportunity that would pay Plaintiffs a guaranteed high rate of The alleged investments were not safe, and return of the Each investment would not be deposited funds was not guaranteed. into an interest bearing bank account, and held there, without removal, until used to repay Plaintiffs their investment at the "Termination Date;" Defendants intended to, and would, remove and

use the funds in contravention of the above representations.

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b. The funds, even if held in the deposit account would not be used to support Defendants' obtaining a loan or line of credit, in a matching amount - Defendants never intended to, nor would they ever obtain, nor produce, a "matching amount." The funds would not be used (without removal from the deposit account) to engage in "investment programs" to purchase U.S. Treasury Obligations;

- c. the "Obligation[s]" would not be deposited by Defendants into a trust account and held in trust for, and on behalf of, Plaintiffs, and as security for Defendants' repayment obligation of the investment[s];
- The funds were not going to be repaid "without d. deduction or abatement" 13 months after the investment was made.
- e. Each "Obligation," and each "investment program," would not be, and was not, "guaranteed as to principal, interest, and yield and issued by a financial institution whose securities are rated by Moody's in New York at A, or better."
- f. Profit payments would not be made monthly, and paid to Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' agents, monthly, equal to 133% of the amount invested. Each Plaintiff would not then be paid, a sum equal to 66.5% of the profit paid resulting from the amount invested. Defendants would never pay "late fees."
- The total investments (principal) would not be repaid "without deduction or abatement" to the Plaintiffs, together with any profits still due, because Defendants intended to, and did, convert, 26 embezzle and misappropriate the funds to their own use.
  - The conduct and representations made by Defendants-to Plaintiffs, convincing Plaintiffs to give, and leave the funds

invested with Defendants, as alleged, was merely a part of a conspiracy and artifice to defraud Plaintiffs out of their money; Defendants' use, if any, of the funds was never intended to be to engage in an "investment program" to purchase T-Bills at all; it was never intended that Plaintiffs would receive the profits as represented; there was no actual, or intended purchasing of interests in Treasury Obligations, no "leveraging" of funds, and no profits to be paid; no profits totalling 133% monthly; no guaranteed return of funds to Plaintiffs - it was all a Ponzi scheme to defraud the Plaintiffs out of their funds. Plaintiffs are informed that the only "profits" ever allegedly paid were merely repayments to Plaintiffs of a part of their investments, falsely labeled as "profits."

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When Defendants made the representations, Defendants knew they were false. Defendants intentionally made the representations with the intent to defraud or induce Plaintiffs to act as described At the time Plaintiffs acted in reliance on the representations, Plaintiffs did not know the representations were Plaintiffs at all times false and believed they were true. justifiably relied on and acted in justifiable reliance upon the truth of the representations when Plaintiffs acted as herein alleged.

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Fraudulent Concealment. In addition to the above, the 31. Defendants intentionally concealed or suppressed certain material facts which the Defendants were bound to disclose and misled the Plaintiffs by telling the Plaintiffs other facts to mislead and prevent the Plaintiffs from discovering the concealed or suppressed 28 | facts, including concealing the facts, among others known to the Defendants but at this time unknown to the Plaintiffs, that the representations set forth in Paragraphs 27 & 28 were false, and telling the Plaintiff, in order to mislead the Plaintiffs, (among other things known to the Defendants but at this time unknown to the Plaintiffs), that the facts stated in these Paragraphs were true.

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32. Defendants intentionally concealed or suppressed these facts with the intent to defraud the Plaintiffs to act as described herein. At the time the Plaintiffs acted, the Plaintiffs were 10 unaware of the concealed or suppressed facts and wouldn't have taken the actions alleged if the Plaintiffs had known the true facts.

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33. Promises Made Without intent to Perform. In addition to 14 the above, the Defendants intentionally made promises without intent 15|| to perform as follows: The Defendants made the promises as are more particularly set forth in the First Cause of Action, and in 17 Paragraphs 27 & 28, and made additional promises to the Plaintiffs, 18 in order to mislead the Plaintiffs, (which promises are at this time known to the Defendants but unknown to the Plaintiffs).

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34. The Defendants' promises were made intentionally, without any intention of performance, and were made by Defendants with the intent to defraud and induce Plaintiffs to rely upon them and to act as herein alleged. At the time the Plaintiffs acted, Plaintiffs were unaware of the Defendants' intentions not to perform the promises. Plaintiffs justifiably relied and acted in justifiable reliance upon the promises.

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Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' fraud and misrepresentation in a sum equal to the sums reflected in SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against all Defendants as set forth below.

#### FOURTH OF ACTION FOR FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION (VS. ALL DEFENDANTS)

37. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them reference.

38. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants negligently defrauded the

Negligent Misrepresentations. On or about, and on several occasions since, the dates set forth in the SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE, Defendants Gilliland and Hammersmith Trust, orally and in writing, negligently made representations of material facts as

Plaintiffs as hereinafter alleged.

- 41. When Defendants made the representations, Defendants had no reasonable reason to believe they were true. Defendants negligently made the representations with the intent to defraud or induce Plaintiff(s) to act as described herein. At the time Plaintiff(s) acted in reliance on the representations, Plaintiff(s) did not know the representations were false and believed they were true. Plaintiff(s) at all times justifiably relied on and acted in justifiable reliance upon the truth of the representations when Plaintiff(s) acted as herein alleged.
- 42. Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' fraud and misrepresentation in a sum equal to the sums reflected in SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION BREACH OF CONTRACT - THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY (VS. ALL DEFENDANTS)

43. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.

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The agreements were agreed by the Defendants, known by the Defendants to be, and were intended to be for the direct benefit of an identifiable and identified class of persons that included the Plaintiffs, inclusive, among others.

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Within four years last past, Defendants breached the 46. agreement by the acts as alleged above.

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Plaintiffs, and the other parties (excepting the 47. Defendants) to the above referred to third party beneficiary contracts, have performed all obligations to Defendants, except those obligations Plaintiffs, and the others, were prevented or excused from performing.

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Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused 48. by Defendants' breach of the agreement according to proof at the time 22 of trial, but the sums as set forth above.

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49. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

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# CONVERSION (VS. ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 50. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.
- 51. At all times herein relevant, Plaintiffs were and are the owners, and entitled to immediate possession and control of their investment moneys in the amount of nearly \$2,000,000. That money was earmarked, and custody of the moneys was delivered over to the Defendants for the express purpose of holding it in trust, placing it into a secured/trust account for the limited and express purposes alleged above, whereby Defendants would purchase interests in Treasury Bills, and thereby Plaintiffs would receive the above alleged quaranteed profits on their investments.
- 52. On and after the dates the investments were made, Defendants converted Plaintiffs' investment moneys to their own use.
- 53. Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' fraud and misrepresentation in a sum equal to the sums reflected in SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS MADE, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

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### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

54. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them reference.

55. Due to the wrongful conduct by Defendants as alleged above, defendants will be unjustly enriched if the agreement is not enforced.

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56. In order to prevent an unjust enrichment to the Defendants at the expense of the Plaintiff beneficiaries, equity demands that a constructive trust be impressed upon all Defendants' property, making Defendants the constructive trustees for the Plaintiffs, to carry forth terms of the agreement. Equity further demands that a quasi specific performance be ordered, compelling the defendants to transfer plaintiffs' investment moneys and earned profits over to the 19|| plaintiffs. Equity also demands that the Court order the appointment of a Receiver to take custody and control of the assets of the Defendants and/or that the Court issue preliminary and permanent injunctions, freezing the Defendants' assets and preventing their removal from the reach and control of the Court, and to aid in the enforcement of any Judgment. 24

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

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#### EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATION OF SECURITY LAWS (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

57. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.

58. The offering of the investments, as alleged in the Causes of Action above, was violative of Rule 10b-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, in that it was an offering to sell a security, by means of written or oral communication through an instrumentality of interstate commerce, which offering included an untrue statement of material fact or omission of material fact, willfully made or omitted, which caused the offering to be misleading.

59. Defendants, directly and indirectly, are now and have engaged in, and unless restrained and enjoined by this Court will continue to engage in, transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business that violate Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. §78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5].

engaged in, and unless restrained and enjoined by this Court will continue to engage in, transactions, acts, practices, and courses, of business that violate Section 17(a) of the Securities Act 1933 ("Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. §77q(a)].

of sale of securities, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or of the mails, directly or indirectly; (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices, to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or (c) engaged in acts, practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers of securities in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5] thereunder.

62. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder and unless restrained and enjoined and enjoined will continue to do so.

63. Defendants, with scienter, in the offer or sale of securities, by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or by the use of the mails, directly or indirectly employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud in violation of Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77q(a)(1)].

64. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants violated Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to do so.

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of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or by the use of the mails, directly or indirectly (a) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of material facts or omissions to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or (b) engaged in transactions, practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers of securities in violation of Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77q(a)(2) and (3)].

66. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants violated Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to do so.

67. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct in converting Plaintiffs' moneys, and violations of securities laws as above alleged, Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' breaches of the agreements in a sums as set forth above, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

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#### NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

68. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.

69. At all times relevant there existed a relationship of trust between Plaintiffs and Defendants whereby Plaintiffs reposed their trust and confidence on the promises, representations, actions, honesty, fidelity, and integrity of the Defendants, thereby creating a fiduciary duty owed by Defendants to Plaintiffs.

70. Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs by committing the wrongful and tortious acts, as has been more specifically alleged in this complaint.

71. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct in breaching their fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' breaches of the agreements in a sums as set forth above, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

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# TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION TORTIOUS BREACH OF IMPLIED-IN-LAW COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING (AGAINST ALL CROSS-DEFENDANTS)

- 72. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.
- 73. By virtue of the above referenced investment agreements, Defendants occupied a position of trust, and as a fiduciary to Plaintiffs. The above referenced agreements therefore, and also, contained the Implied-In-Law Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing governing the conduct of the Defendants as between them and Plaintiffs. Pursuant thereto the Defendants were obligated to deal fairly and in good faith with Plaintiffs. Furthermore, Defendants were obligated not to do anything to unjustly deprive Plaintiffs of their benefits under the agreement.
- 74. Within one year last past Defendants knowingly and intentionally breached the Implied-in-Law Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing in their investment agreements with Plaintiffs, by doing the things alleged above.
- 75. In doing the things alleged above, the Defendants acted willfully, fraudulently, maliciously, and oppressively, with conscious disregard of Plaintiffs' known rights, by despicable conduct with the intent to vex, annoy, harass and injure Plaintiffs warranting the imposition of exemplary damages.

76. Plaintiffs have performed all conditions, covenants, and promises required to be performed on its part in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contracts.

77. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct in breaching the Implied-in-Law Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing in their Joint Venture agreement, Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' breaches of the agreements in a sums as set forth above, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

## ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION ACCOUNTING (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

78. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.

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79. As alleged above Defendants' are in possession of monies that rightfully belong to Plaintiffs and Defendants are under a duty to render an accounting thereof.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

#### TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION CONSPIRACY (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

80. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.

81. Defendants, and each of them, knowingly and willfully conspired among themselves to commit the wrongful and tortious acts alleged herein.

82. Within one year last past the filing of the original Complaint in this action, Defendants, and each of them, committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy and thereby furthered the conspiracy by cooperation with, lent aid and encouragement to, or ratified and adopted the acts of their co-Defendants, in a manner at this time unknown to Plaintiffs, but known to the Defendants, and each of them.

83. In addition to the overt acts of the conspiracy alleged herein, the conspiracy is ongoing to the present, and the most recent overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy are known to the Defendants, and each of them, but at this time unknown to Plaintiffs.

84. As a proximate result of Defendants' conspiratorial misconduct, Plaintiffs suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' breaches of the agreements in a sums as set forth above, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date

according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

#### THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION FEDERAL RACKETEERING VIOLATION OF R.I.C.O. (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 85. Plaintiffs repeat, re-plead, and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through the immediately proceeding paragraph, as though set forth fully herein and incorporates them herein by reference.
- 86. At all relevant times, Defendants are/were persons within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. Section 1961(3), and/or are/were an enterprise including individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, and groups of individuals associated in fact within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. Section 1961(4)...
- 87. The Defendants, jointly and separately, are legal entities capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property taken as a result of or effected by the Defendants' misconduct; all were employed by or associated with the enterprise; and all participated in the conduct of the enterprise's affairs, directly and indirectly, and were helpful to the operation of the enterprise.
- 88. The conduct herein alleged, and specifically the conversions, the intentional misrepresentations and concealment

constitute a scheme and artifice to defraud, for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises. Defendants, while and for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, placed mail matter in a depository for mail matter of the U.S. Post Office, and engaged in activities that affected interstate and/or foreign commerce.

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- By virtue of the above alleged intentional torts and 89. tortious acts committed in furtherance of the above alleged conspiracy, Defendants have conducted the enterprise's affairs through "a pattern of racketeering activity," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. Section 1961 and 1962, and committed violations of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization ("RICO") Act, including, but not limited to Section 1962(c) of title 18 of the United States Code. Said pattern of racketeering activity has consisted of, among other things, the following "predicate acts:"
- The acts of fraud in connection with the solicitation of investment funds from the Plaintiffs by the defendants and each 19 of them, as described above. (15 U.S.C. Section 77(a) et seq.); and
  - The acts of fraud in connection with the solicitation of investment funds from Plaintiffs by the Defendants and each of them, as described above (15 U.S.C. Section 78(a) et seq.)

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The Defendants' participation were through a pattern of 90. racketeering activity, including, but not limited to, mail fraud in violation of Section 1341 of Title 18, United States Code, consisting of more than two mail fraud acts within ten years of this date, to 28 wit: Defendants, having intentionally devised a scheme and artifice to defraud, for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice placed mail matter in a depository for mail matter of the U.S. Post Office.

91. The enterprise, and the conduct of the Defendants, affects interstate or foreign commerce because Defendants are engaging in and pursuing activities affecting commerce between the states and between the states and foreign countries.

92. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' racketeering activities herein alleged, Plaintiffs' investments funds and profits have been lost and have been converted by Defendants, and Plaintiffs have suffered damages legally (proximately) caused by Defendants' breaches of the agreements in a sums as set forth above, plus prejudgment interest according to proof from the due date according to proof. Plaintiffs are also entitled to exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.00. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1964(c) Plaintiffs are also entitled to treble damages and attorney fees.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against all Defendants as follows:

#### ON FIRST, SECOND, FOURTH, FIFTH CAUSES OF ACTION

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- That Plaintiffs be awarded general and special damages against Defendants and each of them in a sum equal to at least \$1,687,500 in lost principal, and \$16,882,576 in lost profits (increasing per the terms of the agreement from and after 1/1/98), plus interest at the legal rate, from the date due.
- That Plaintiffs be awarded their attorney fees incurred in this action in the sum of at least \$100,000, according to proof.

### ON THE THIRD, SIXTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, TENTH, THIRTEENTH CAUSES OF ACTION

- 1. That Plaintiffs be awarded general and special damages against Defendants and each of them in a sum equal to at least \$1,687,500 in lost principal, and \$16,882,576 in lost profits (increasing per the terms of the agreement from and after 1/1/98), plus interest at the legal rate, from the date-due.
- That Plaintiffs be awarded their attorney fees by an agreement, or a statute, in the sum of at least \$100,000, according to proof.
- 3. That Plaintiffs be awarded exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.00.

#### ON THE SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

- In order to prevent an unjust enrichment to the Defendants at the expense of the Plaintiff beneficiaries, a constructive trust should be impressed upon all Defendants' property, making Defendants the constructive trustees for the Plaintiffs, to carry forth terms of the agreement.
- 2. The Court should order quasi specific performance compelling 28 the defendants to transfer plaintiffs' investment moneys and earned

profits over to the plaintiffs.

3. The Court should order the appointment of a Receiver to take custody and control of the assets of the Defendants and/or that the Court issue preliminary and permanent injunctions, freezing the Defendants' assets and preventing their removal from the reach and control of the Court, and to aid in the enforcement of any Judgment.

#### ON THE EIGHTH AND THIRTEENTH CAUSES OF ACTION

- 1. The Court should enter an injunction, preliminary during the pendency of this action and permanently thereafter, restraining and enjoining Defendants, their subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys-in-fact, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, and each of them, from violating, directly or indirectly, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.
- 2. Enter an injunction, preliminary during the pendency of this action and permanently thereafter, restraining and enjoining Defendants, their subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys-in-fact, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, and each of them, from violating, directly or indirectly, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act.
- 3. Order Defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, to disgorge all illegal gains, together with prejudgment interest.
- 4. Order Defendants to pay civil money penalties pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77t(d)], Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. 78u(d)(3)], and Section 42(e) of the Investment Company Act [15 U.S.C. §80a-41].

- 5. That Plaintiffs be awarded general and special damages against Defendants and each of them in a sum equal to at least \$1,687,500 in lost principal, and \$16,882,576 in lost profits (increasing per the terms of the agreement from and after 1/1/98), plus interest at the legal rate, from the date due.
- 6. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1964(c) Plaintiffs are also entitled to treble damages and attorney fees according to proof at the time of trial but at least \$100,000.
- 7. Plaintiffs be awarded exemplary damages in the sum of at least \$25,000,000.00.

#### ON THE ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

- 1. For an accounting of all monies received by Defendants from Plaintiffs, showing what was done with it, where it went, and what occurred to any returns;
  - 2. For costs of suit incurred herein; and,
  - 3. For such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

#### AS TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 1. That Plaintiffs be awarded their costs of suit against said

  Defendants and each of them, according to proof;
- 2. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: December 23, 1997

TERRY M. MOSHENKO
A Professional Law Corporation

BY:

Terry M. Moshenko Attorneys for Plaintiffs

FAX:2251455

#### YERIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE

I, the undersigned, declare: I am the Plaintiff in the above entitled action: I have read the foregoing VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR: COUNTS 3. FRAUD AND BREACH OF CONTRACT COMMON MISREPRESENTATION 4. FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISKEPRESENTATION 5. BREACH OF CONTRACT THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY G. CONVERSION 7. CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST 8. VIOLATION SECURITY LAWS 9. BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY 10. TORTIOUS BREACH OF COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING 11. ACCOUNTING 12. CONSPIRACY 11. FEDERAL RACKETEERING VIOLATION OF R.I.C.O. and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon my information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe it to be true.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Mountain View, California.

JOHN PAPAGNI

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#### **VERIFICATION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE

I, the undersigned, declare: I am the Plaintiff in the above entitled action; I have read the foregoing VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR: BREACH OF CONTRACT 2. COMMON COUNTS FRAUD 1. MISREPRESENTATION 4. FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION 5. BREACH OF CONTRACT THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY 6. CONVERSION 7. CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST 8. VIOLATION SECURITY LAWS 9. BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY 10. TORTIOUS BREACH OF COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING 11. ACCOUNTING 12. CONSPIRACY 13. FEDERAL RACKETEERING VIOLATION OF R.I.C.O. and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon my information and belief, and as to those matters. I believe it to be true.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Mountain View, California.

AM ALBTON

FAX:2251455

PAGE 3

#### **VERIFICATION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE

I, the undersigned, declare: I am the Plaintiff in the above entitled action; I have read the foregoing VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR: ı. BREACH OF CONTRACT 2. COMMON COUNTS FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION 4. FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION 5. BREACH OF CONTRACT THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY 6. CONVERSION CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST 8. VIOLATION SECURITY LAWS 9. FIDUCIARY DUTY 10. TORTIOUS BREACH OF COVERANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING 11. ACCOUNTING 12. CONSPIRACY 13. FEDERAL RACKETEERING VIOLATION OF R.1.C.O. and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon my information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe it to be true.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Reno, Nevada.

VIRGINIA M. BACCHI 1991 LIVING TRUST, by Eddie Bacchi, Trustee