1 2 Charles Edward Lincoln, III 3 c/o Dr. Orly Taitz, Attorney-at-Law 29839 S. Margarita Pkwy 4 Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688 5 Telephone: (512) 968-2500 E-mail: charles.lincoln@rocketmail.com 6 Plaintiff pro se, in propia persona 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 8 SANTA ANA (SOUTHERN DIVISION) 9 CHARLES EDWARD LINCOLN, III, 10 § Plaintiff, § Case No. __SACVO9 - 1072 JVS (ANX) 11 v. 12 STEVEN D. SILVERSTEIN, RON ELTER, § 13 GRE DEVELOPMENT, Inc., § Individually and as agents for and 14 § Trustee of the Via Corbina Trust #4 JOHN MURK, DIANNE D'AGNOLO, 15 § The Honorable SANDRA HUTCHENS. 16 § THE SHERIFF OF ORANGE COUNTY. CAL-WESTERN RECONVEYANCE, TRIAL-BY-JURY DEMANDED 17 WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., OF ALL ISSUES SO TRIABLE DENNIS STACY, COLDWELL BANKER, § 18 and AT COMMON LAW, UNDER THE 19 JOHN & JANE DOES 1-20, § SEVENTH AMENDMENT, and Defendants. 28 U.S.C. §1861 et seq. 20 \$ 21 22 COMPLAINT FOR REAL ESTATE RACKETEERING, SLANDER OF TITLE, FORCIBLE DETAINER AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT WRONGFUL EVICTION, 23 **TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACT &** ADVANTAGEOUS BUSINESS ACTIONS 24 Plaintiff Charles Edward Lincoln III, and at all times herein mentioned is an individual 1. 25 (citizen of Texas by birth, Driver's License and most recent voter registration, resident in 26 Massachusetts and Florida by most recent durable addresses) who owns, temporarily resides in. 27 occupies, utilizes, operates, manages and leases property under the laws of the state of 28



California. Lincoln uses the premises at the present time as his principle place of real estate consulting business in California, based at 4 Via Corbina in Rancho Santa Margarita, Orange County, California 92688. Lincoln previously filed a Federal Complaint for Quiet Title against Defendants Wells Fargo, and the servicers, Cal-Western Reconveyance, who have in turn allegedly sold the property to the Defendants GRE Development Inc after the service and during the pendency of his still pending lawsuit for quiet title (09-cv-001334-DOC).

- 2. Such allegations of this complaint as are stated on information and belief are made in good faith, and will have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery, which this Court should order to begin at the soonest time practicable.
- 3. Defendant Cal-Western Reconveyance acted as "Substitute Trustee" aka "servicer" of the property located at 4 Via Corbina in Rancho Santa Margarita California 92688. They have allegedly sold the property during a pending lawsuit for Quiet Title in which they are the Defendants; they are guilty of Trespass, Forcible Detainer, and Racketeering by wire fraud, mail fraud, burglary of a habitation, and filing false legal documents.
- 4. Defendant GRE Development, Inc. is, and at all times herein mentioned was, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California with its principal place of business in Tustin, California. Defendant GRE Development, Inc., shares an office address and suite number with Steven D. Silverstein, who appears to maintain GRE Development as his "mere alter ego" as he conducts a piratical campaign of theft by forcible detainer, burglary, and the filing of fraudulent legal documents.
- 5. As a development group GRE Development and Silverstein buy and sell properties located in the surrounding areas of California including, allegedly, the property in question located at 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688.
- 6. Defendants Steven D. Silverstein and GRE Development, Inc., have requested and sought the assistance of Sheriff SANDRA HUTCHENS of Orange County and the Sheriff's Deputies, Constables, and other officers (possibly ex-offico, off-duty, according to local custom) under her

command in effecting the forcible eviction of Plaintiff from his rightful possession as owner of 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688. Prior cases have held that the County Sheriff in California is a necessary and proper Defendant in actions to stay eviction proceedings, even where only injunctive relief is sought.

- 7. Here, however, it is also alleged and will be shown that the Sheriff's Deputies routinely enforce void eviction orders entered contrary to law, and as a matter of their local custom, practice, and policy having the force or effect of law, the Orange County Sheriff does not even inquire into the legality of any such orders, but enforce them blindly and unquestioningly.
- 8. Defendant Steven D. Silverstein (and Ron Elter, his verifying "agent") are and at all times herein mentioned was/were a lawyer (or lawyers and agents) representing GRE Development, Inc., supposedly trustee of the interests of an unknown beneficiary of a trust created in name of the street address of the property in question, located at 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita California. He has acted on behalf of Defendant GRE by making false, misleading and malicious statements regarding the ownership of 4 Via Corbina, and Plaintiff Lincoln's right to title.
- 9. Defendant John Murk represented Defendant Deanna D'Agnolo's interest in the property located at 4 Via Corbina by interacting with the de facto property manager Peyton Yates Freiman, whereas Defendant D'Agnolo resided in said property as a tenant and Dianne, as tenant is in breach of contract by breaking the lease.
- 10. Plaintiff accordingly sues the above cited defendants for Illegal Transfer under RICO, Slander of Title and Interference of Contract and Advantageous Business Action and Breach of Contract.
- 11. This U.S. District Court has subject matter jurisdiction under both 28 U.S.C. Sections 1331 and 1332, as both Federal Question Jurisdiction and Diversity of Citizenship exist, in that Plaintiff is a sometime resident of Texas, Florida, and Massachusetts but all Defendants are either full-time residents of California or have their principle places of business in California,

specifically John Murk, Steven D. Silverstein, GRE Development and Dianne D'Agnolo are lawful permanent residents of Orange County, California, so that venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Southern (Santa Ana, Orange County) Division.

COUNT I: VOID TRUSTEE'S SALE & TRANSFER OF TITLE

- 12. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-8 of this Complaint and incorporates the same by reference as if fully recopied and restated herein below.
- 13. Plaintiff Lincoln alleges and asserts that Defendants GRE Development Inc, by and through their attorney Defendant Steven D. Silverstein bought or falsified a sale of a property located at 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita illegally from Cal-Western Reconveyance at a sale that should not have been allowed to transpire during a pending lawsuit regarding a Clouded Title because to do so was in violation of and infringement upon the Court's lawful jurisdiction to decide the complaint brought by Charles Edward Lincoln, III, on November 21, 2008.
- 14. Wells Fargo and Cal-Western Reconveyance had filed responsive motions by and through their attorneys of record and thus acted at all times with full-knowledge and awareness of the ongoing litigation in 2008-cv-01334-DOC and thus sold and transferred any interest which they might have actually possessed subject to such knowledge, and no purchaser under Wells Fargo or Cal-Western Reconveyance can be described as a bona fide purchaser for value, even if valuable consideration was paid, which seems doubtful.
- 15. The voluntary appearance of Wells Fargo and Cal-Western in the 08-cv-01334-DOC litigation acted with more and superior force than any mere *Lis Pendens* as an acknowledgement that they knew of the dispute and cloud on title alleged in his Complaint for Quiet Title filed with the US District Clerk and with the County Recorder's office (which also included a published copy of Hal Kuder's Deed).
- 16. Cal-Western acted contrary to law, inequitably and unlawfully by selling (or attempting to sell) this property while having full knowledge and information that the title was clouded by

Lincoln's claims asserted in his Federal Complaint, keeping their mouth shut while selling lawsuits alongside the property located at 4 Via Corbina.

- 17. In addition, GRE Development, Silverstein, and Coldwell Banker all acted unconscionably in buying the property with knowledge, and should be allowed no presumption of legitimacy under the circumstances, especially since they would appear either to have used John Murk and Dianne D'Agnolo from the beginning, or at the very least from mid-July 2009.
- 18. The act of selling or transferring this property under such terms constitutes a count of Racketeering, in violation of Title 18 of the US Code under RICO.
- 19. GRE in collusion with Cal-Western and Silverstein formed a corrupt enterprise in transferring, selling and buying the property at 4 Via Corbina under RICO.

COUNT II: SLANDER OF TITLE

- 20. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates ¶ 1-19 of this Complaint as if they were fully copied and restated herein below.
- 21. As of the date of this filing, Defendant Steven S. Silverstein has not provided ANY deed of sale or documents stating that his clients GRE actually obtained the property at a legal sale. In fact his clients at GRE Inc, sent out their agents along with a local Constable and tried to intimidate Tenant D'Agnolo with threats of forcible eviction without ANY DUE PROCESS.
- 22. Murk acting for D'Agnolo then called Lincoln's trustee, Peyton Freiman, and told him that they were in fact the new owners of 4 Via Corbina. When Lincoln's trustee Freiman asked their lawyer Steven D. Silverstein if he could see the deed Silverstein refused saying that he needed to see paperwork from Freiman (see Peyton Freiman's affidavit, attached as Exhibit D).
- 23. Plaintiff contends that even if they COULD provide a recorded deed that it should be rendered void because of the dispute of clouded title, and at the very least, give good cause to sue for Slander of Title. The recordation of an instrument facially valid but without underlying merit will, of course, give rise to an action for slander of title (*Forte v. Nolfi* (1972) 25 Cal.App.3d 656, 685-686 [102 Cal.Rptr. 455]).

- 24. Freiman has tried several times to directly talk to the supposed new owners, who operate under a DBA called "4 Via Corbina Trust" within GRE Development. They have never provided either Freiman or Lincoln with ANY DEEDS to support their causes, preferring instead to offer threats of criminal prosecution instead.
- 25. GRE, by and through their attorney Steven D. Silverstein knowingly and falsely disparaged Plaintiff Lincoln's title, denying that he ever owned the property in the first place to Defendant Murk, who eventually agreed to move based on the allegations and threats of forcible detainer and criminal trespass of Defendant Silverstein.
- 26. Lincoln has received lawful title to 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688 in the form of an original deed from the previous and last lawful owner, Hal Kuder (A copy of which is attached as Exhibit C), to him and can provide the Court with a certified copy after he files the deed with the Recorder. He simply thought filing a copy of the deed in multiple Courts in Complaints for Quiet Title would be sufficient to assuage any doubts as to his right to Title. Besides with possession, title is presumed.
- 27. "Possession is not title, but only evidence from which title may be presumed." 46 Cal. 162; 1873 Cal. LEXIS 152. Plaintiff alleges that he had possession through an agreement with Defedants John Murk and Dianne D'Agnolo in the form of a Lease (see Exhibit B). The threats made by GRE Development by and through their lawyer Steve Silverstein were a tortuous interference of Plaintiff's right to possession and title.
- 28. Plaintiff's trustee even tried to provide a copy of the lawsuit to Defendant Silverstein but was cut off on the phone (see his affidavit). After all, this is not simply about possession, but about Title and Plaintiff Charles Lincoln is willing to supply this Court and the Defendants with evidence of his right to Title, as he did earlier with Defendant Cal-Western. He contends that he simply hasn't provided Silverstein with any evidence because he has never been provided with any information from Silverstein himself.

22

29. Steve Silverstein's Slanderous and often misleading statements constituted a Slander of Title by Disparagement under Cal Code § 40.81:

"A statement is disparaging if it casts doubt as to the ownership of property. Section 629 of the first Restatement, defining disparagement. states that "[m]atter which is intended by its publisher to be understood or which is reasonably understood to cast doubt upon the existence or extent of another's property in land, chattels or intangible things, or upon their quality, is disparaging thereto, if the matter is so understood by its recipient." Many California cases have cited this definition. Clearly, a direct denial of the plaintiff's title or claim of a leasehold interest in the property is actionable as slander of title. Thus, the defendant slandered the plaintiff's title to timber when he wrote a letter to a prospective buyer of the timber from the plaintiff, which falsely said that the defendant was the owner of the timber. Defendant may cast "doubt" on the plaintiff's title without directly contesting it. Examples of indirect disparagement are (1) the filing by a developer of a master plan which falsely implied the right to use the plaintiff neighbor's property, (2) the recordation by the defendant of a document entitled "Rescission of Contract," falsely charging the seller-plaintiff with fraud, (3) the recordation of a fraudulently obtained deed of trust to the plaintiff's property, (4) the recording of a

30. The Defendants Silverstein and GRE have intimidated the Plaintiff's tenant, threatening criminal prosecution if she does not leave the premises. They even went so far as to appear with a Police Officer to get this point across to the Tenant. These threats were made to influence and turn the Tenant against the owner Charles Lincoln, making it a "he said, she said" situation creating undue suspicion in the Tenant's mind towards the property owner, destroying Lincoln's relationship with his tenant.

fraudulent grant deed to plaintiff's property, and (5) the wrongful recordation of a mining claim to property leased by the plaintiff."

Another statement of definition of the tort, perhaps more pertinent to the facts of this case, is to be found in *Fearon* v. *Fodera* (1915) 169 Cal. 370, at pages 379 and 380 [148 P. 200], as follows: "Slander of title,' as recognized by the law, may be defined to be defamation of title to property, real or personal, by one who falsely and maliciously disparages the title thereto, and thereby causes the owner thereof some special pecuniary loss or damage. "Admittedly under this definition slander of title may be committed by maliciously clouding the title to real

property and causing damage to the owner thereof by the execution, willful acceptance, and malicious recordation of a deed, which falsely declares the **title** of the property involved to be in a person other than the true owner.

32. In destroying this relationship GRE, by and through their attorney Silverstein have irreparably hurt Lincoln's relationship with his tenant through threats and subsequently deprived him from the rent that he would have other wise received from Defendant Dianne D'Agnolo.

COUNT III: TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE

- 33. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-32 of this complaint and incorporates the same by reference as if fully copied and restated herein.
- 34. California has adopted the definition of the tort set forth in section 624 of the Restatement of Torts, which provides: "One who, without a privilege to do so, publishes matter which is untrue and disparaging to another's property in land . . . under such circumstances as would lead a reasonable man to foresee that the conduct of a third person as purchaser or lessee thereof might be determined thereby is liable for pecuniary loss resulting to the other from the impairment of vendibility thus caused." (*Howard v. Schaniel* (1980) 113 Cal.App.3d 256, 263-264 [169 Cal.Rptr. 678]; see *Gudger v. Manton* (1943) 21 Cal.2d 537, 541 [134 P.2d 217].
- 35. Nowhere does a California decision require that the published matter create a legal "cloud" upon plaintiff's title to constitute a disparagement. Indeed, the tort may be committed through the use of oral statements (*Burkett* v. *Griffith* (1891) 90 Cal. 532, 537-538 [27 P. 527]) or signs (*Phillips* v. *Glazer* (1949) 94 Cal.App.2d [***19] 673, 674 [211 P.2d 37]), neither of which involve any recordation whatsoever.
- 36. Plaintiff asserts that in emailing Defendants John Murk and Dianne D'Agnolo repeatedly, Defendants GRE Development, by and through their attorney, Defendant Steven D. Silverstein have in fact published untrue and disparaging comments regarding the ownership of the land located at 4 Via Corbina through written word AND Orally as John Murk has purportedly talk to agents of GRE Development face to face. He accordingly sues Defendants GRE and Steven D.

Silverstein for Tortuous Interference under Restatement Second of Torts, § 629 and disparagement:

§ 629 Disparagement Defined

A statement is disparaging if it is understood to cast doubt upon the quality of another's land, chattels or intangible things, or upon the existence or extent of his property in them, and

- (a) the publisher intends the statement to cast the doubt, or
- (b) the recipient's understanding of it as casting the doubt was reasonable.

COUNT IV: FORCIBLE DETAINER

- 37. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-36 and incorporates the same by reference.
- 38. Defendants GRE Development Inc and 4 Via Corbina Trust are guilty of a Forcible Detainer given that they have repeatedly, after having been informed of the clouded title by Plaintiff Lincoln, ENTERED WITHOUT PERMISSION, FORCED DOORS OR WINDOWS OPEN and changed the locks of the property in question in an effort to take and maintain unlawful possession.
- 39. Plaintiff Lincoln was in possession of the property before the locks were changed and has subsequently been forced to change the locks several times. The Defendants are guilty of a Forcible Detainer pursuant to Cal Code of Civ Proc § 1160:

Every person is guilty of a forcible detainer who either:

- 1. By force, or by menaces and threats of violence, unlawfully holds and keeps the possession of any real property, whether the same was acquired peaceably or otherwise; or
- 2. Who, in the night-time, or during the absence of the occupant of any lands, unlawfully enters upon real property, and who, after demand made for the surrender thereof, for the period of five days, refuses to surrender the same to such former occupant. The occupant of real property, within the meaning of this subdivision, is one who, within five days preceding such unlawful entry, was in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of such lands.
- 40. When told that he would be prosecuted for interfering in the possession of the property Defendant Silverstein, as representative for GRE Development and 4 Via Corbina, remained defiant and curt, saying that he represented the new owner, without ANY PROOF OF ANY KIND as to GRE Development's ownership.

COUNT V: BREACH OF CONTRACT

- 41. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-40 and incorporates the same by reference as if they were recopied and restated in full herein below.
- 42. Plaintiff alleges that his business involves the acquisition and management of property directly from distressed owners of real property for the purpose of preserving real estate value and equity in a collapsing market.
- 43. Specifically, however, there was a meeting of the minds and a bargained for consideration with offer and acceptance of the terms of a long-term residential lease for 4 Via Corbina, and John Murk and Dianne D'Agnolo breached not only the contract but the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in connection with that contract.
- 44. In or about late April of 2009, shortly after the filing of the First Amended Complaint in 08-cv-01334-DOC on April 17, 2009, and shortly after the apparent "trustee's sale" which is sometimes referenced as having taken place on April 24, 2009, John Murk contacted Charles E. Lincoln to rent 4 Via Corbina on behalf of Dianne D'Agnolo. They expressed great interest in the property and agreed to clean it up and in May 2009 signed a renewable yearly lease at \$2,500/month with \$5,000.00 down, and credit for all cleaning, painting, and repairs done to the property or premises.
- 45. In July of 2009 John Murk, acting as attorney for Dianne D'Agnolo, communicated and expressed Dianne D'Agnolo's desire to terminate the contract, to which termination Lincoln did not agree and charged breach of contract.
- 46. John Murk, acting as attorney for Dianne D'Agnolo, falsely charged that Charles Edward Lincoln was not the owner of 4 Via Corbina owing to an alleged sale of the property of which Lincoln had no notice, and which sale constituted as alleged herein an unlawful slander of title.
- 47. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Steven D. Silverstein and GRE Development, Inc., acting either together by agreement in concert and conspiracy to induce a breach of contract or else to breach the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

- 48. Lincoln further charges John Murk and tenant Dianne D'Agnolo with breach of contract who signed a leasing agreement stating that they would be at the property for another 6 months.
- 49. Defendants Murk and D'Agnolo's have acted in collusion with Defendants GRE and Silverstein by moving out and destroying the Plaintiff's possession of the property.
- Murk has repeatedly offered up emails showing his involvement with Silverstein in accordance with Silverstein's demands, instead of aiding Lincoln in his obvious ownership. Lincoln has provided Murk with a file marked copy of his Complaint for Quiet Title in which he shows a copy of the deed and an obvious dispute in title. Murk, for his part, simply remained reticent, and failed to show the complaint to Silverstein, preferring instead to take GRE's side.
- 51. When asked for a deed from GRE Murk provided only a list of properties GRE has supposedly bought. Murk too this information as legally sufficient to convince Tenant Dianne D'Agnolo that she should leave, thus transferring possession of an already clouded title to codefendants who have yet to prove they actually own the property.
- 52. This collusion has simply augmented a criminal enterprise adding both D'Agnolo and Murk to the endeavor, actionable under RICO.
- Plaintiff charges both Defendants John Murk and Dianne D'Agnolo with violations of 18 U.S.C. §1961, et seq., namely the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act of 1970, as breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fear dealing, as well as mail fraud, wire fraud, and extortion all in favor of a conspiracy and criminal enterprise under RICO.

10

7

13

14

28

COUNTS VI-VII: WRONGFUL EVICTION AS TORT AND CONSTITUTIONAL DECLARATORY JUDGMENT RE: STATE LAW, CUSTOM, PRACTICE, & POLICY

- 54. Plaintiff realleges ¶¶1-53 and incorporates the same by reference as if fully copied and restated herein below.
- 55. Trebled damages for wrongful eviction are available when eviction takes place in violation of law, by negligence or fraud, in California. Sylve v. Rilev. 15 Cal. App. 4th 23: 18 Cal. Rptr. 2d 608 (Cal. App. 1st Dist, Div. 5, 1993).
- Plaintiff alleges that the actual damages from the trespass, slander of title, forcible 56. detainer, tortuous interference, and wrongful eviction committed by GRE Development, Inc., and Steven D. Silverstein equal the minimum market value of the property, estimated at \$300,000.00 (with recent property tax appraisals actually showing a much higher value).
- 57. Silverstein is a complete and total stranger to Lincoln, or at least he there was no prior course of dealings with Lincoln and certainly no contract for rent or lease or any other business between Lincoln and Silverstein.
- 58. The California forms utilized by Silverstein in his eviction action include spaces or boxes to be checked for the terms of contractual landlord tenant relationships, leases, and the payment of rents.
- 59. To the degree that California Courts, as a matter of custom, practice, and policy having the force of law, allow and authorize evictions and grant judgments in favor of parties who do not plead completely by filling out these forms, the California Courts effect a denial of due process under color of law which courts are committing clearly in excess of their jurisdiction within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§1983, 1988(a), and Plaintiff prays that this Court so adjudge and declare.
- 60. Defendant Steven D. Silverstein advertizes himself as an extremely tough eviction lawyer who basically could evict the Pope from the Vatican on 3 days notice.
- 61. Plaintiff alleges that Steven D. Silverstein is engaged in a widespread piratical or terroristic conspiracy to deprive Plaintiff and others similarly situated of their right to make and

enforce contracts, to own and utilize property, and to have access to the courts of the United States, in violation 42 U.S.C. §§1981 and 1982, as well as of their civil rights to due process and equal protection (actionable under 42 U.S.C. §§1983, 1988(a), as well as the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states engaged in interstate commerce by refusing to communicate with out-of-state landowners who identify themselves as such and trying to cheat them out of their property or steal it by filing and prosecuting actions in secret.

- 62. CONSTITUTIONAL TORTS, JUDICIAL CONDUCT CLEARLY IN EXCESS OF JURISDICTION, VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW: To the degree that the Clerks and other judicial or quasi-judicial officials of the State Courts of Orange County, the Sheriff of Orange County, the Deputy Sheriffs and Constables of Orange County, and any persons or entities acting on their behalf, further Steven D. Silverstein's program of real estate piracy and terrorism as a matter of local custom, practice, and policy having the force of law, Plaintiff submits that these Judges have acted so far in excess of their lawful jurisdiction that the Judicial System has become corrupted and cannot be trusted, especially in this time of economic crisis, so that the eviction process in Orange County should be shut down and Federalized on the model of *Dombrowski v. Pfister*, 380 U.S. 479, 85 S.Ct. 1116; 14 L.Ed.2d 22 (1965), *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 91 S. Ct. 746; 27 L.Ed.2d 669 (1971), and *Mitchum v. Foster*, 407 U.S. 225; 92 S. Ct. 2151; 32 L. Ed. 2d 705 (1972) due to extraordinary circumstances.
- 63. In truly extraordinary circumstances, such as the present mortgage-foreclosure crisis gripping California, and impacting its citizens to a much greater degree even than the rest of the United States, except for Florida (and resulting in more evictions from homes than took place during the Great Depression of the 1930s) it can be truthfully said that a constitutional and socioeconomic crisis has been created and threatened to be continued by unconstitutional state actions infringing upon fundamental rights preserved to the people by the First, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendments.

- 64. In such extraordinary circumstances as exist today in California, due to the mortgage crisis, Federal Court intervention has been held to be proper, as it was during the Civil Rights crisis in the Southern United States during the 1960s, as in *Dombrowski v. Pfister*, 380 U.S. 479; 85 S.Ct. 1116; 14 L.Ed.2d 22 (1965).
- 65. In California, the mortgage foreclosure and eviction crisis has been triggered or at the very least deepened and aggravated by express judicial disregard and abandonment of state statutory and common law, such as is evident in the incomplete, unfilled Complaint for which relief was granted to Steven D. Silverstein and perhaps tens of thousands of similar cases.
- 66. The state of California has by judicial adoption implemented an unconstitutional substantive and/or procedural norm of foreclosure processing, in plain violations of the State's written laws, such as was applied in the courts below in the Superior Court of California, County of Orange, Laguna Hills Court in relation to the Plaintiff herein, where the documents submitted to the Court clearly demonstrated that the Eviction Plaintiffs were NOT part of any chain of title in violation of California Common and Statutory laws.
- WHEREFORE, Plaintiff asks that this Court, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, certify a class action regarding eviction procedures after foreclosure in Orange County, separate application for which will be submitted so that a hearing may be set at the earliest possible date, so that the de facto customs, practices, and policies having the force of law in Orange County eviction courts may be reviewed, evaluated, and all violations of due process of law and equal protection be remedied with the State Courts under Federal Supervision, and special attention given to the role of Steven D. Silverstein and the Orange County Sheriff and Sheriff's Deputies in perpetuating an illegal and unconstitutional reign of terror and piratical, chaotic local regime of foreclosures and evictions.

Count VIII; QUIET TITLE TO 4 VIA CORBINA

68. Plaintiff Charles Edward Lincoln, III, realleges paragraphs 1-67 of this Complaint and incorporate the same by reference as if fully copied and restated herein below.

- 69. Plaintiff now sues for quiet title to 4 Via Corbina pursuant to the California Action to Quiet Title Statute contained in Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §760.010-§765.020, and in particular seeks trebled or punitive damages against GRE Development, Steven D. Silverstein, and the dissolution of the preposterously entitled "4 Via Corbina Trust", after a full accounting of and to the beneficiaries of this so-called "Trust."
- 70. As authorized by Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §760.020, Plaintiff asserts this claim to establish his title to 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688 against the adverse claims of Steven D. Silverstein, GRE Development, Inc., Wells Fargo Bank, its Trustee Cal-Western, and Michael D. Harris, formerly Trustee of the Kuder Family Trust.
- 71. Jurisdiction and Venue are proper pursuant to §§760.040-769.050 because 4 Via Corbina, the principal and most valuable part of the property formerly belonging to Hal Kuder, Jr., Plaintiff's assignor and transfer (predecessor in interest) for which quiet title is sought, is located within the Santa Ana Division of the United States District Court for the Central District of California
- 72. Plaintiff will file a *lis pendens* as required by §761.010 with the County Clerk of Orange County, California, within 48 hours of the filing of this Complaint.
- 73. Pursuant to §761.020, Plaintiff identifies the principal property as 4 Via Corbina, in Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688, being legally described as Lot 15 of Tract No. 15607, as shown on a map recorded in Book 773, at Page 35 to 39, inclusive of miscellaneous maps, records of Orange County, California.
- 74. Plaintiff asks and prays for relief that this Court to quiet title in him, because Wells Fargo's encumbrance on the subject property entirely depends on a contract with Hal Kuder, Jr., which was either void ab initio or voidable by Plaintiff as assignee and transferee (successor in interest) to Hal Kuder for the simple reasons that (a) Wells Fargo undertook no to assume and accept no detriment to itself nor any entity under its control, and there was accordingly no mutuality of consideration, (b) even if Wells Fargo were a bona fide contracting party on

origination, after securitization of Hal Kuder's note, Wells Fargo surrendered its status as holder in due course of Hal Kuder's note, and ceased to have any privity of contract with Hal Kuder, Jr., or his successors in interest whatsoever.

- 75. To this end, Plaintiff asks this Court to devise a means of publishing or effectively noticing the purchasers of Hal Kuder, Jr.'s securitized mortgage note to appear and answer this complaint or be forever barred from doing so, even if the John Does or Jane Roes or Corporate Coes who are the actual holder in due course of Hal Kuder's note reside or are incorporated or do business abroad.
- 76. Quiet title should be established in Plaintiff as of the date he received title from Hal Kuder, Jr., which is to say on or about June 5, 2008.
- 77. Plaintiff is also entitled to Quiet Title as against Michael D. Harris as former trustee of the Kuder Family Trust because the Kuder Family Trust was either dissolved or transferred all of its property to Plaintiff, by the act of Suzy Kuder, who was successor to Michael D. Harris although Michael D. Harris appears never to have executed formal deeds to Suzy Kuder, although he has elsewhere admitted to having resigned as trustee.
- 78. Michael D. Harris never provided an accounting of his actions as Trustee to the Kuder Family trust, and Plaintiff as assignee of all Hal Kuder Jr.'s rights, title, and interests relating to his properties asks that this Court order Michael D. Harris to account to Plaintiff for his actions and omissions as trustee of the Kuder Family Trust, and reimburse Plaintiff for losses to the Kuder Family Trust, whose assets have all been transferred and assigned to the Plaintiff Charles Edward Lincoln, III.
- 79. As required by law, Plaintiff hereby affirms and VERIFIES by his declaration under penalty of perjury that all statements of fact herein alleged are within Plaintiff's knowledge and true and correct, and that all statements of opinion herein articulated are held by Plaintiff in good faith after reasonable investigation.

- 80. Plaintiff has furthermore attached his Declaration (in lieu of affidavit) as Exhibit D to this his First Amended Complaint.
- 81. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint for Quiet Title to conform with California law before any final determination of the legal sufficiency of this Complaint.
- 82. Pursuant to §764.010, Plaintiff prays that the Court will hold a hearing to examine into and determine Plaintiff's Claims against all of the Defendants, and that upon Final Trial-by-Jury, demand for which is hereby made and tendered, that the Court will award Plaintiff quiet title to 4 Via Corbina, Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688, the subject of this lawsuit, ordering that all transfers of title, whether based on void encumbrances and liens, including the Deed of Trust and Trustee's sale filed by or on behalf of Defendants Steven D. Silverstein, GRE Development, Inc., Wells Fargo Bank, and Cal-Western Reconveyance Corporation be ordered stricken and removed from the public property records of California, or else expunged and marked as VOID if otherwise required to remain in the public property records of each relevant county.

COUNT IX: CIVIL RIGHTS DECLARATORY JUDGMENT: CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §\$1614 2924-2924i ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL ON THEIR FACE AND AS APPLIED

- 83. Plaintiff realleges ¶¶1-82 and incorporates the same by reference as if fully copied and restated herein below.
- 84. To the degree that California Civil Code §§1614 and 2924-2924i afford any legal immunity or protection to fraudulent devices in mortgage finance, those provisions of the California Civil Code should be declared unconstitutional impairments on the obligations of contract forbidden to the States and the Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States of America.
- 85. To the degree that the laws of the State of California as articulated in §§1614 and 2924-2924 are designed and implemented for the purpose of giving foreclosure trustees

special privileges and immunities under the law for conduct which would otherwise be illegal, these laws are unconstitutional as a denial of equal protection.

86. To the degree that Trustees are insulated and immunized from suit as a means of protecting otherwise unlawful transactions, such as the alleged April 24, 2009 sale of 4 Via Corbina and the purchase of these premises by GRE Development, Inc., these laws constitute authority under color of law and effect a denial of due process of law, and must be declared oppressive and unconstitutional.

REAL ESTATE PIRACY & RACKETEERING IN ORANGE COUNTY

- 87. Plaintiff realleges ¶¶1-86 of this Complaint and incorporates the same by reference as if fully stated and recopied herein below.
- 88. Plaintiff alleges that SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW is the RICO Enterprise for purposes of all alleged violations of 18 U.S.C. §§1961, 1962, actionable under §1964(c).
- 89. SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW is the business name of the enterprise headed and advertised by Defendant Steven D. Silverstein, http://www.stevendsilverstein.com/ with its principle place at 14351 Red Hill Avenue, Suite G, Tustin, California 92780, which just happens to be the same legal address given by Defendant GRE Development, Inc., which entity purports to be trustee for the 4 Via Corbina Trust.
- 90. On or about August 20, 2009, utilizing the electronic wire facilities of interstate commerce, Steven D. Silverstein sent a series of multiple wire communications to Plaintiff's Orange County Attorney, Dr. Orly Taitz, which series of multiple wire communications, standing alone, constitute the predicate acts in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1343. Additional violations of 18 U.S.C. §1343 occur each day that http://www.stevendsilverstein.com is published on the world wide web.
- 91. In addition, however, by ordering repeated breaking-and-entering at 4 Via Corbina during August 2009, Steven D. Silverstein, acting by and through various "dirty hands" agents, has acted as a Racketeering Principle in Violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(a).

- 92. Steven D. Silverstein has unlawful received substantial income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity built around and concerning SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW, whose primary business purpose was operation through collection of unlawful debts in which Steven D. Silverstein has participated as a principal within the meaning of section 2, title 18, United States Code, for the partial or primary purpose of creating and enriching GRE Development, Inc.
- 93. Steven D. Silverstein has used or invested, directly or indirectly, a substantial part of the income, or the proceeds of such income, in acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of GRE DEVELOPMENT, INC., as well as the 4 Via Corbina Trust, as well as SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW, at least two of which three enterprises which are clearly engaged in, and the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, also in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(a).
- 94. Steven D. Silverstein, has unlawfully, by and through the pattern of racketeering activity herein as well as through a business focused on and carried out through the collection of unlawful debts to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of at least two enterprises: GRE DEVELOPMENT, INC., and SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW, both of which are engaged in, and the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(b).
- 95. Ron Elter, John Murk, and Dianne D'Agnolo have all, each acting together and jointly and severally, been employed by or associated with the SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW and GRE DEVELOPMENT, INC., both of which enterprises are engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, as well as constituting a conspiracy to obtain title by fraudulent strategem or scheme regarding 4 Via Corbina by and through the creation of the 4 Via Corbina Trust, all in violation of both 18 U.S.C. §§1962(c) and 1962(d).
- 96. Each of the individuals Ron Elter, John Murk, and Dianne D'Agnology, have acted as employees or agents of Steven D. Silverstein and SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW, and GRE

DEVELOPMENT, INC., and each of these individuals has individually or have together, by their acts described above in this complaint conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt, based in and focused on Orange County, California, also in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§1962(c) and 1962(d).

- 97. The SILVERSTEIN EVICTION LAW website, together with the level of activity of GRE Development, Inc., in Orange County, suggest a high level threat of continuing criminal and in particular racketeering activity.
- 98. WHEREFORE, as allowed by 18 U.S.C. §1964(c), Plaintiff prays for treble his actual injuries, as well as costs of suit in the approximate amount of \$25,000.00 and attorney's fees for the undersigned attorney Dr. Orly Taitz, Esq., in the reasonable amount of \$125,000.00 a total amount of approximately \$1,500,000.00.

CONCLUSION

- 99. Defendants Wells Fargo, Cal-Western Reconveyance, GRE Development, Steven D. Silverstein, Coldwell Bankers, Dennis Stacy, John Murk and Dianne D'Agnolo have acted in collusion as a Criminal Enterprising by transferring a clouded title to a party who "bought" the property at an illegal sale. Their subsequent plan to resell the property by and through Defendant Caldwell Banker and its agent Defendant Dennis Stacy would be yet ANOTHER fraudulent sale of the property in question.
- 100. Plaintiff Charles Edward Lincoln III asks accordingly that the State Sale be rendered void by this Court, and that no actions will take place regarding this property until the parallel and pending action filed in Federal Court is decided.
- 101. Plaintiff asks for damages against Steven D. Silverstein for Slander of Title and Disparagement of Contract and the costs of losing the rent payments coming from his tenants who signed a 6 month lease at 2500.00 a month. Plaintiff asks to be paid for each month the tenants have gone missing at the hands of the over zealous Defendants.

28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 102. WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays judgment against defendant as follows:
 - For an order requiring the defendants to show cause, if any, why they 1. should not be enjoined as set forth in this complaint during the pendency of this action.
 - 2. For a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, and a permanent injunction requiring defendants to refrain from taking possession of or selling, transferring or conveying the property located at 4 Via Corbina while a question of title still exists in Federal Court.
 - 3. For the trebled amount of Plaintiff's Actual Damages in the amount of \$1,500,000.00, as authorized by California law and 18 U.S.C. §1964(c).
 - 4. For reasonable costs of suit incurred in prosecuting this complaint in the amount of \$25,000.00 as authorized by 18 U.S.C. §1964(c).
 - 5. For reasonable attorneys' fees in the amount of \$125,000.00 as authorized by 18 U.S.C. §1964(c).

By:

6. For other and further relief to the Plaintiff as the Plaintiff may find the Plaintiff justly entitled at law or as a matter of equity

Wednesday September 16, 2009,

Charles Edward Lingoln, III, Plaintiff, pro se

C/O Dr. Orly Taitz, Attorney-at-Law

29839 S. Margarita Pkwy

Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688 Telephone 949-683-5411, Fax: 949-766-7036;

Alt. Telephone 512-968-2500

dr taitz@vahoo.com

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

		CIVIL COV	ER SHEET		
I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself) Charles Edward Lincoln, III			DEFENDANTS Steven	1. Stren Facled	Hein
			see al	Tacked	
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Addr yourself, provide same.)	ress and Telephone Number. If you the 29934 Surfus Many to Cat		Attorneys (If Known)		
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION ((Place an X in one box only.)	III. CITIZENS	SHIP OF PRINCIPAL PAR	TIES - For Diversity Case	es Only
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	(Place an)		F .DEF	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizen of Parties in Item III)		1	of Business in A	d Principal Place 5 5 5 Another State
TV GDVGPV (TV		Citizen or Subje	ct of a Foreign Country 3	□ 3 Foreign Nation	□6 □6
VORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.) 1 Original Proceeding State Court Appellate Court Reopened 5 Transferred from another district (specify): 6 Multiplication 5 Transferred from another district (specify): 6 Multiplication 7 Appeal to District District Judge from Litigation Magistrate Judge					
V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAI CLASS ACTION under F.R.C.P.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		only if demanded in compla	/ 8	701, 000=
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite th	ne U.S. Civil Statute under which	you are filing and writ	e a brief statement of cause.	Do not cite jurisdictional s	tatutes unless diversity.)
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place a	n X in one box only.)				
OTHER STATUTES 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced 470 Racketeer Influenced 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 810 Selective Service Exchange 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 USC 3410 890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Act 892 Economic Stabilization Act 893 Environmental Matters 894 Energy Allocation Act 895 Freedom of Info. Act 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal	CONTRACT 110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure	TORTS PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Produc Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Fed. Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 345 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 461 Malpractice 365 Personal Injury 562 Personal Injury 663 Asbestos Personal Injury 664 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability 665 Injury Product Liability 666 Naturalization Application	PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability BANKRUPTCY 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 CIVIL RIGHTS 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/Accommodations 444 Welfare	□ 530 General □ 535 Death Penalty □ 540 Mandamus/ Other □ 550 Civil Rights □ 555 Prison Condition FORFEITURE/ PENALTY □ 610 Agriculture □ 620 Other Food & Drug □ 625 Drug Related Seizure of	☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc.
(A)U	290 All Other Real Property	Alien Detainee Other Immigratio Actions	Rights		or Defendant) □ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609

SACV09 -1072 JVS (ANx)

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Ha If yes, list case number(s):	as this action been p	reviously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed? No		
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Hav	re any cases been pr	eviously filed in this court that are related to the present case? No XYes		
Civil cases are deemed related if a (Check all boxes that apply) A. B.	previously filed ca Arise from the sam Call for determinat For other reasons w	·		
IX. VENUE: (When completing the	following informat	ion, use an additional sheet if necessary.)		
(a) List the County in this District; Check here if the government, i	California County of ts agencies or emplo	outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. oyees is a named plaintiff. If this box is checked, go to item (b).		
County in this District:*		California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
		Travis Court, Texas Middlesa Courts, Marsachusetts		
(b) List the County in this District; ☐ Check here if the government, it	California County of is agencies or emplo	utside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. yees is a named defendant. If this box is checked, go to item (c).		
County in this District:*	in Car	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
	The second			
(c) List the County in this District; Note: In land condemnation co	California County o	utside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose. on of the tract of land involved. California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
	<i>(</i>			
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar Note: In land condemnation cases, us X. SIGNATURE OF ATTOR	e the location of the	tract of land in valved Date Date		
Notice to Counsel/Parties: The or other papers as required by law	e CV-71 (JS-44) Ci	vil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings ed by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)		
Key to Statistical codes relating to So	cial Security Cases:			
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action		
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)		
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.		
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (a))		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge James V. Selna and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Arthur Nakazato.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

SACV09- 1072 JVS (ANX)

			5-07 of the United States Distrate Judge has been designated		
A	All discovery related motions	shou	ald be noticed on the calendar	of th	e Magistrate Judge
=	=======================================		NOTICE TO COUNSEL	==	=======
	ppy of this notice must be served w , a copy of this notice must be sen		e summons and complaint on all del n all plaintiffs).	endar	nts (if a removal action is
Sub	sequent documents must be filed a	at the	following location:		
L	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012	[X]	Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516	L	Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

Name & Address: Challes & Lincol Zell clo br. Dry Partz, Athan of her 29839 Such Pengenthe Bulany Rance Santa Magnith 492687							
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA							
Charles Elward Liviel III v. PLAINTIFF(S)	CASE NUMBER SACV09 -1072 JVS (ANX)						
Seen attucker (and personal personal seen attucker)	SUMMONS						
TO: DEFENDANT(S): OR							
counterclaim \square cross-claim or a motion under Rufe 12 or motion must be served on the plaintiff attendey, \square udgment by default will be entered against you for the revour answer or motion with the court.	of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer have for the the thing, whose address is the form of the form						
SEP 1 6 2009 Dated:	By: Deputy Clerk (Seal of the Court)						

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].

Ø