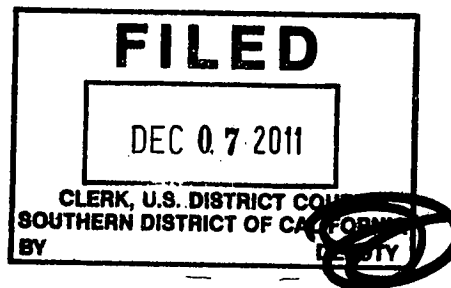


Kamal B. Mahdavi
P.O. Box 121164
San Diego, CA 92112 – 1164

The Plaintiff in pro. per.



THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Kamal B., Mahdavi,

The Plaintiff

Vs.

The Case No. 11 CV 2849 BTM WMC

(1). The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (2). The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, (3). The Director of the Social Administration, (4). The Regents of the University of the University of California, San Diego, (5). The City Attorney, (6). The California Highway Patrol, (7). The San Diego Police Department, (8). The San Diego-county Sheriff Department, (9). The Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, (10). The Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell, the California Court of Appeal, the Fourth Appellate District, the Division One, (11). The Clerk of the Division One, (12 – 25). The Judges Kenneth K. So, Robert J. Trentacosta, Melinda Lasater, Lisa Foster, David Gill, Judith Haller, Stephanie Sontag, Haurtunian, Kenneth J. Medel, William H. Kronberger, William Dato, George Clarke, Bruce-Lyle, Amelia Meza, and Lorna Alksne, the California Superior Court for the San Diego County, the Central Division, (26). The Clerk of the Superior Court, (27). The San Diego-county Library Including the San Diego-county Public Law Library, (28). The San Diego Public Library, (29). The Legal Aid Society of San Diego, (31). Sharp Hospital, (31). Alverado Hospital, (32) Paradise Valley Hospital, National City, (33). The National City Police, (34). The National City Public Library, (35). The United States Postal Service, (36). The Metropolitan Transit System (the MTS) Including the North-county Transit, (37). The San Diego Housing Commission, (38). The Senior Wellness Center, (39). Parkside Inn, (40). West Park Inn, (41). Sara Francis Hometel, (42). Arlington Apartments, (43). Wal Mart, (44) FedExExpress, (45), Ralph's Grocery, (46). Vons, (47). Kaiser Permanente, (48). Union Bank, (49). Wels Fargo Bank, (50 – 51).

The Attorneys William R. Burgener and Charles Gathrie, (52). 500 West Broadway Hotel, (53). La Cresta Motel, (54). Henry's Market Place (Sprouts), (55). The Board of Directors of the San Diego State University, (56). The University of San Diego, (57). Scripps-Mercy Hospital, (58). Pacific Coast Inn, (59) The Sands of La Jolla, (60). The Judge Janis Sammartino, (61). Channel 10 News, (62) The Chula Vista Police, (63). Good Nite Inn, (64). Del Mar Library, (65). The San Diego-county Mental Health Department, (66). The Public Defendant, (67) The Investigator for the Misdemeanor, (68). The Publishers of *WHO'S WHO*, (69) Dr. X¹, (70). Dr. Y, (71). Dr. Z, (72 - 73) The Court Commissioners, (74). Plaza Hotel, (75). The San Diego Downtown Lodge, (76). Travelers Aid (St. Vincent De Paul), (77). West Coast Inn (Roadway Inn), (78). CMS, (79). AT and T, (80). Friendship Hotel, et al.

I. The Jurisdiction

A Federal District Court has the subject matter jurisdiction over all civil actions arising under the constitution, or laws, or treaties, on the United States - - 28 U.S.C., S. 1331; and *LOUISVILLE AND N. R. Co. Vs. Mottley*, 211 U.S. 149, 152, 29 S. Ct. 42 (1908). In this complaint, the plaintiff's basis for the recovery is grounded both on the First Amendment, the Fifth Amendment, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and on 42 U.S.C., SS. 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988.

Moreover, a Federal District Court has the subject matter jurisdiction to review the judgment of the State Court when the State Court lacked the jurisdiction of the subject matter, or entered the judgment that the State Court had no power to enter, or rendered the judgment in the violation of the Due Process - - *CUSTOM LEASING, INC. VS. GARDENER*, 307 F. Supp., 161 (N. D., Miss., 1961).

¹ The plaintiff, who is the subject of the retaliatory eviction, does not have the access to his legal and medical papers. Soon after the plaintiff will gain access to his belongings, he shall amend the complaint to correct the names of the defendants whose respective names are not available to the plaintiff now.

II. The Parties and the Cause of the Action (the Violation of the
Legal Rights of the Plaintiff by the Defendants)

1. The plaintiff, who is a United States citizen, and who is the writer specializing in methodology, arrived in New York from Iran on the 14th of May 1958 as a foreign student. During the six years when the plaintiff was studying at the University of California, Berkeley, and was working part-time for the University of California, Berkeley, as a swimming instructor and life guard, the FBI was keeping the plaintiff under the constant unlawful surveillance (the plaintiff's American friend, Lawrence Harper, who subsequently became a professor at the University of California, informed the plaintiff that the FBI had sought the information on the plaintiff from Mr. Harper), whereas the plaintiff, who is not religious, neither has ever belonged to any organization advocating a creed nor has participated in any political, or religious, activity. After the six years of the studies at the University of California, Berkeley, the plaintiff continued his studies and researches at the University of Toronto in Canada for one year, at the University of Cambridge in England for three years, and at the University of Stockholm in Sweden for two and a half years and published a book and an article in Europe while the FBI through the agency of the CIA was keeping the plaintiff under the constant unlawful surveillance and manipulated the plaintiff's studies in order to force the plaintiff to return to Iran to work for the CIA to launder the United States foreign policy.

In 1971, the plaintiff immigrated to the United States from Sweden and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1978; however, the FBI continued keeping the plaintiff under the constant unlawful surveillance even though the plaintiff was a citizen of Iran no longer:

In the last quarter of 1971, the FBI brought the Swedish Professor Oslund to the United States to recruit the plaintiff implicitly; in 1974, the FBI brought the Iranian CIA Agent Bahman Shirani from Iran to the United States to recruit the plaintiff explicitly. After the plaintiff had rebuffed the Iranian CIA agent on the grounds that the plaintiff lacked the aptitude for politics and the intelligence work, that the plaintiff opposed both the religion divine, or secular, and monarchism, the then Iranian regime, and that the goal of the plaintiff was to publish his original ideas on the process of solving the natural and the social problems, the FBI accelerated the tempo of the persecution of the plaintiff so that he might not be able to write the social wrongs one of which is the police interference in the civil affairs: About the same time, the Attorney Ted Greenwald, whose daughter had been the plaintiff's school mate, informed the plaintiff that the FBI had sought the information on the plaintiff from the attorney. Neither the FBI nor the CIA has the legal authority to conscript anybody: In the 1980's, the plaintiff, pursuant to the Freedom of the Information Act, filed the lawsuits against the FBI and the CIA: After the FBI had admitted to having compiled a file on the plaintiff, the plaintiff in the court, examined the FBI representative: Why has the FBI compiled the file on the plaintiff in spite of the law that prohibits a federal agency from compiling the file on a citizen unless the file should be related to the agency function pertinent to the act of the citizen? The FBI representative answered that the FBI had compiled the file on the plaintiff for the law-enforcement purposes. When the plaintiff asked what law had the FBI been enforcing, the Judge Alfanzo Zirpoli intoned the question is irrelevant; the case is dismissed.

In 1981, the San Francisco Homosexual² entered into an unlawful agreement with the police including the FBI. According to the specified unlawful agreement, which was published in some newspapers and in some magazines, and which was criticized by some legal scholars for being unlawful, the homosexuals agreed to allow the police to use them to further the police hegemony in lieu of the police support for the religion of homosexuality.

The plaintiff, who neither is a homosexual nor has ever associated himself with he homosexuals, nor has ever participated in any activity pro homosexuals, or against them, was one of the first, if not the first, victim of the specified unlawful agreement:

Keeping the plaintiff under the constant unlawful surveillance, the police including the FBI, the CHP, and the Sheriff and the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, through the instrumentality of both the bribes spent by the specified Squad (the bribe includes money, gift, and position [employment]) and the exertion of the unlawful influence, have prevented the plaintiff from obtaining the employment commensurate with his qualifications and his abilities, have bribed the employers of the plaintiff for laying him off from his odd jobs, have falsely arrested him a dozen times, have falsely imprisoned him five times, whereas the plaintiff has violated no law, have falsely hospitalized him seven times, have unlawfully evicted him fifty-three times during the past twenty-five years, have stolen his belongings including his typewriter, his reference books, his legal papers, his radio, and the copies of his book manuscript eight times, have bribed the FBI Agents Gail Johnson and Atkins, the two deputy clerks of the United States Supreme Court,

² The plaintiff has named the faction on purpose to identify it; otherwise, he, who has never belonged to a faction, is not obsessed by any faction.

some deputy clerks of the California Supreme Courts, the Clerk of the California Court of Appeal, the Fourth Appellate District, the Division One, the Clerk of the California Superior Court for the San Diego County, and some deputy clerks of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for rendering the judicial decisions on the plaintiff's cases (the FBI refused to investigate the plaintiff's complaint against Gail Johnson and Atkins, who also had intercepted the plaintiff's certified letter of the complaint, with the restricted delivery, to the Chief Justice), have bribed some physicians for denying the plaintiff the medical treatment, have bribed some employees of the Kaiser Permanente for manipulating the results of the plaintiff's blood test and for cancelling the plaintiff's membership fraudulently, have tortured the plaintiff regularly by means of the laser gun, the energizer, and the harmful substances exemplified both by the harmful substance impregnated with the bacteria causative of the skin infection and by the substance causative of diarrhea, have bribed the responding police officers for not investigating the tortures the evidence of which has been shown by the plaintiff to the police officers whom the plaintiff had called, have bribed some super markets for implicating the plaintiff in the shoplifting by depositing a merchandise in the plaintiff's grocery bag, without charging the price of the merchandise to the plaintiff, who has always discovered the crime before leaving he store and had paid for the merchandise, have destroyed the three radio-controlled atomic watches of the plaintiff, have bribed the librarians and the bus drivers for wasting more than the two thousand hours of the plaintiff's precious time, have bribed some grocery-store clerks for taking the merchandise that the plaintiff intends to buy off the shelf so that the plaintiff shall be forced to waste his time either to return to the same store or to go to another store and to pay the higher price, have bribed the publishers of *WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD*, *WHO'S*

WHO IN AMERICA, and *WHO'S WHO IN THE WEST* for deleting the plaintiff's biography from those publications, have disseminated the disinformation that the publishers publishing the books on methodology should await the result of the so-called negotiation between the plaintiff and the homosexuals for subsidizing the publication of his book manuscript before considering it, have preventing the plaintiff from having an E-mail, have caused the accident to injure the plaintiff, and have bribed the judges named in this complaint for rendering the predetermined decisions against the plaintiff (a violation of the Due Process rights of the plaintiff) - - to wit, the conspirators are destroying the plaintiff's life gradually.

Although a judicial court abuses its discretion whenever the file of the case contains the sufficient facts upon which the judicial court should have based its exercise of the discretion [*DILLMAN VS. THE SUPERIOR COURT*, 205 C. A. 2nd 769, 774, 23 C.R. 498 (1962)], the judicial court renders the predetermined decision whenever the judicial court either deliberately ignores the relevant facts and the applicable law upon which the decision of the judicial court must be grounded (the Due Process Clause of the Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution) or deliberately bases the decision on the irrelevant facts and the inapplicable law (sophistry), announcing the decision that has been made in the advance of the hearing on the ground of the extrajudicial factor(s). To render the predetermined decision detrimental to the party against whom the predetermined decision has been rendered on the extrajudicial ground(s) is to commit the crime: The crime is defined as either the act, or the commission of the act, (1) that is forbidden by a public law of a sovereign state or the omission of the duty (1) that is commanded by a public law of a sovereign state, (2) that is injurious to the public welfare, and (3) that makes the offender liable to the punishment by the specified

law in the proceeding to be brought against him, or her, by the State through the instrumentality of the indictment, or the information, or the complaint. The criminal is prejudiced against his, or her, victim; otherwise, the criminal would not have committed the crime of rendering the predetermined decision: The decisional law that a legal ruling, even if erroneous, is insufficient to establish the bias of the challenged judge [*DIETRICH VS. LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC.*, 12 C.A. 3rd 704, 709 (1970)] does not apply to the predetermined ruling, which is not a legal ruling: When a decision of a judge is based upon the facts of the case and upon the law applied to them, the decision is the legal ruling even if it is erroneous in the interpretation of the law, or in the understanding the facts of the case. A predetermined decision, which exceeds the legally defined power of the judicial court, and which has been rendered in the violation of the party's Due Process Rights, is void: The court act that exceeds the defined power of the court in any instance, whether the specified power be defined by the constitutional provision, or by the express statutory declaration, or be the rules developed by the courts and followed under the doctrine of *stare decisis*, is void - - *ABELLEIRA VS. THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL*, 17 C. 2nd 280, 291, 109 P. 2nd 942 (1941); *LEE VS. ANN*, 168 C.A. 4th, 558, 568, 85 C.R. 620 (2008); and *THE COUNTY OF VENTURAL VS. TILLET*, 133 C.A. 3rd 105, 112, 183 C.R. 741 (1982).

2. As the result of his five unlawful evictions in the San Francisco-bay Area, the unlawful discrimination in the employment (for example, the University of California discriminated against the plaintiff for employment five times), and the two false arrests in the San Francisco-bay Area, the plaintiff, on the 19th of January 1994, left the San Francisco-bay Area for San Diego. Although the plaintiff had not revealed his destination to anybody, the CHP followed the

plaintiff on the free way. When the plaintiff arrived in La Jolla in the afternoon of the 20th of January 1994, the San Diego Police Officer accompanied by the two teenage girls greeted the plaintiff (Police has repeatedly attempted to implicate the plaintiff in the statutory rape; once, the teenage daughter a police officer propositioned the plaintiff to go to bed with him). About the two weeks later, the plaintiff visited the La Jolla Cove, and the two teenagers in their respective swimming suites were there, smiling at the plaintiff widely. Thereafter the specified Squad moved to San Diego by the order of the police to destroy the plaintiff gradually:

3. The plaintiff, through the instrumentality of Travelers Aid, rented a living unit from the Sera Francis Hometel, which had known the plaintiff, which harassed him, which stole some of the plaintiff's properties (the reference books, the typewriter, and the short-wave radio), which allowed the San Diego Police to enter the plaintiff's living unit in his absence to search it unlawfully, which unlawfully evicted the plaintiff, and which subsequently discriminated against the plaintiff by refusing to rent him again.

4. Twice, the psychiatric ward of the UCSD Hospital unlawfully admitted the plaintiff into the hospital by the order of the police (the first criminal scheme of the police and the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI has been to implicate the plaintiff in a wrongdoing, and the second criminal scheme . . . has been to attribute a mental abnormality to the plaintiff); each time, the plaintiff proved the mental problem of the pseudoscientists the psychiatrists and the psychologists. Twice, the specified Squad brought the computer experts from San Francisco to the Library of the UCSD to manipulate the plaintiff's book manuscript the copies of which the criminal expert stole twice. The plaintiff complained to the campus police, which had taken the bribes from the specified

Squad, and which retaliated against the plaintiff, harassing him through the agency of the reference librarian and the security guards, who are the members of the specified Squad. When the plaintiff failed to complain to the conspirator librarian, the plaintiff wrote the letter of the complaint to the chancellor, but the letter was intercepted by the secretary to the chancellor for the bribe and was given to the chancellor after the campus police had falsely arrested the plaintiff on the pretext that the plaintiff, who has the UCSD Library card valid until the 31st of January 2012, was using the library unlawfully. The conspirator City Attorney filed the misdemeanor complaint that contains the facts insufficient to constitute the cause of action under the P.C., S. 626.6 (a) against the plaintiff. The case was assigned to the disqualified Judge David Gill, who has conspiratorially met with the Criminal Prosecutor Applbaum in the absence of the plaintiff [the Due Process is violated if a judge permits the ex-parte communications - - *CAMERO VS. U.S.*, 375 F. 2nd 777 (1967)], and when the plaintiff called the Criminal Prosecutor to the witness stand, the Judge David Gill came to the defense of the Criminal Prosecutor, "The motion is denied", who advised the San Francisco jurors in the jury room and inadvertently told the San Francisco jurors in the courtroom, "As I explained in the jury room . . ." (Although the plaintiff has twice disqualified the Judge David Gill on the ground of his prejudice against the plaintiff, the disqualified Judges William Dato, Bruce-Lyle, Clarke, Meza conspiratorially render the predetermined decisions on the plaintiff's mandamus petitions for the bribes; then, some deputy clerks of the State Supreme Court deny the petitioner's petitions for the review), who has deprived the plaintiff of his Due Process Right to the time necessary for preparing and filing the demurrer to the complaint, who, with the help of the criminal prosecutor, so amended the P.C., S. 626.6 (a) as to effect the conviction of the plaintiff, who admitted the untimely frivolous

opposition of an Affirmative Action Attorney, who had not been present during the Kangaroo-court trial, in evidence, but denied the plaintiff's request for the time to reply to the so-called opposition to the plaintiff's motion for the new trial, and who has now denied the plaintiff's request for the reporter's transcript in order to cover up his crime of prosecuting the nonexistent case against the plaintiff.

5. In the library of the San Diego State University, the plaintiff used to be tortured by some members of the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI: Early in the morning and late at night when the Computer Center Was not crowded, the energizer was used against the plaintiff's legs and the substance that causes the eyes to have the burning sensation, and the tears flow out of the eyes, was discharged, through the ventilation, into the computer area where the plaintiff was working. The tortures and the repeated cell phone calls by those who had taken the bribes to make the phone calls in the violation of the library regulation wasted the plaintiff's time, distracting his attention. When the plaintiff, who had paid \$60.00 per year for his library card, complained to the homosexual librarian and the homosexual president of the SDSU about the waste of his time and the tortures, the president, by the order of the Specified Squad, retaliated against the plaintiff by depriving him of his right (the agreement right [the breach of the agreement]) to use the computer: When the plaintiff applied to the SDSU for the last library card, the plaintiff made it clear that he had completed his researches into the book manuscript and that he was applying for the library card on purpose to use the computer.

6. Although the Law Library of the University of San Diego is open to the public, and the plaintiff had used the Law Library for years without any problem, one of the library staff, who

was associated with the specified Squad, took the bribe for calling the police that forced the plaintiff, who was doing the legal researches, out, without giving him any reason for the dictatorial behavior of the police: "Come back tomorrow and talk with the lieutenant in the campus police station", the police officer said. The plaintiff retorted that he was busy working and that the unlawful discrimination against the plaintiff was the invidious means of preventing the plaintiff from filing the legal paper on which he was working. Subsequently, the plaintiff wrote the letter of the complaint to the President of the University, but she did not answer the letter.

7. The San Diego-county Library and the San Diego Public Library unlawfully monitor the plaintiff's work for the bribes, allowing a member of the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI to sit in the inner office to steal the information on the legal papers and the official letters that the plaintiff types, to copy the documents on the flash drive in order to fill it, and to tamper with the plaintiff's book manuscript (for examples, [i] a virus is sent to the computer from preventing it from saving the corrections made in the manuscript during a period of the several hours; [ii] the word processor is programmed to hide the spelling mistakes); then, the information on the legal papers that the plaintiff types is used against him (for example, the person that monitors the legal paper if it is the petition for the review to the State Supreme Court telephones the information to the headquarters of the specified Squad in San Francisco immediately, and the specified Squad bribed the deputy clerk of the State Supreme Court for intercepting the petition and denying it). In addition to the specified criminal activities, the librarians of the branches that the petitioner uses take the bribes for wasting the plaintiff's time that should be spent on his manuscript. For

example, in the Solana Beach Branch of the San Diego-county Library, a typical day starts with the singing of the songs and the playing the music for the infants whose mothers have taken bribes for the Squad to bring the infants to the library to distract the plaintiff. Then, about twenty mentally retarded persons including the two overseers attend the loud seminar conducted by one of the library staffs on the philosophy of art, and a lesbian brings the two dogs to the library to annoy the plaintiff. Subsequently, there are a boisterous comedy session very often next to the plaintiff's computer station and a Spanish Class the number of the bribed students of which changes from one session to another. Thereafter, the gamblers occupy the two tables, playing poker. At the noon, there is the luncheon for the students, who use the library as the playground. In the afternoon, they play gulf in the library, and there is the movie to be watched. When the plaintiff objects that this is a library, not an art gallery, or a class room, or a nursery, or a mental institution, or a casino, or a cafeteria, or a sports arena, the conspirator librarian bribes the deputy sheriff for expelling the plaintiff from the library (the plaintiff has been witness of the bribe exchanging hands in the Encinitas library).

8. In the National City Library, the computer technician, two female employees, and some street people whom had been bribed by the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI and had been taught how to create the problems for the plaintiff were manipulating his manuscript, stealing it, turning off the computer, and changing the paragraphs. After the plaintiff had in vain complained to the conspirator librarian, he complained to the National City Police Department about stealing the copies of the plaintiff's manuscript and harassing the plaintiff. The National City Police, which

had previously evicted the plaintiff, took no action. The inaction of the National City Police emboldened the library staffs in their crimes against the plaintiff:

When it was time for the plaintiff to renew his library card, a female employee at the front desk conspiratorially demanded the plaintiff's home address in San Diego, whereas the plaintiff's mailing address on his expired library card and on his driver license was required according to the library regulation. The female employee sold the plaintiff's home address to the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI: About 7:00 a.m., on the next day, there were the knocks on the door of the plaintiff's living unit in San Diego. The plaintiff asked, "Who is it?" The knocker replied, "National City Police". When the plaintiff opened the door, he noticed that there were the three homosexuals in their respective San Diego Police uniforms at the door. (Since some members of the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI had twice before put on the uniforms of the San Diego Police, had forced their way into the plaintiff's living unit, breaking the front door [they had bribed the manager for the key to the plaintiff's living unit], had falsely arrested the plaintiff, and had taken him in the San Diego Police Car to the San Diego-county Mental Health Department where a nurse would be bribed to impersonate a physician and to send the plaintiff to the Sharp Psychiatric Hospital, the plaintiff would neither answer the door knocks nor would open the door when the knocker would say, "San Diego Police", after knocking on the door many times. That was why the criminal female employee of the National City Public Library exacted the plaintiff's home address: The National City Police also had the plaintiff's mailing address, not the home address). The three homosexuals in their respective San Diego-police uniforms accused the plaintiff of having

written the threatening letter to the National City Police. The plaintiff replied that if the accusation had been true, the National City Police would have arrested two months ago when the plaintiff, who is not hiding himself, and who is in the National City Public Library every day, delivered the letter of the complaint to the National City Police Department. The three homosexuals in their respective San Diego Police uniforms falsely arrested the plaintiff and transported him in the San Diego Police Car to the Emergency Department of the Paradise Valley Hospital in the National City in spite of the plaintiff's objection that if the plaintiff had written a threatening letter, he should have been taken to the National City Police Department first.

In the Emergency Department, the plaintiff refused to cooperate with the physician and with the nurses, stating that he had unlawfully been hospitalized in the Emergency Department and that he was not sick. When a homosexual psychiatric nurse came from the Psychiatric Department to the Emergency Department to talk with the plaintiff, the plaintiff told him that there was the conspiracy to destroy the plaintiff gradually and that the proof of the conspiracy was twofold: Firstly, since the plaintiff had informed all the San Diego Psychiatric Hospitals having unlawfully hospitalized the plaintiff of his intention to file the law suit against them, the conspirators, who could not hospitalized the plaintiff in San Diego because the San Diego Hospitals would not accept him, brought him to the Paradise Valley Hospital. Secondly, "How did you know that I was in the Emergency Department if you are not one of the conspirators?" The normal procedure is that when a person says that he has unlawfully been brought to the Emergency Department and that he is no sick, he is released. The conspirator homosexual psychiatric nurse, who lacked the authority to admit anybody into the psychiatric ward (a

psychiatrist must admit the person) admitted the plaintiff into the psychiatric ward and disappeared. The homosexual employees of the psychiatric ward forged the lie that the psychiatrist would see the plaintiff on the same day. When the plaintiff discovered the lie, he requested a heterosexual nurse to make an emergency appointment with the head of the psychiatric ward for the plaintiff, who shall prove the criminal act of hospitalizing him. On the next day, the homosexual psychiatrist Dr. Kugle, who had known of the appointment, released the plaintiff. The hospital has charged the plaintiff's Medicare card, which the hospital had stolen from the plaintiff's wallet, for \$1,132.00 (see The Attachment 1), and the CMS (the administrative office that processes the Medicare claims) has, as usual, taken the bribe for attempting to force the plaintiff to object to the quality care instead of to the criminal act of the false imprisonment of the plaintiff in the hospital, whereas the plaintiff did not have any care.

From the Paradise Valley Hospital, the plaintiff went directly home (Plaza Hotel, 1037 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101) on the 20th of January 2011 and discovered that one of the purposes of the unlawful hospitalization of the plaintiff had been to evict the plaintiff unlawfully and to steal some of his properties worth more than \$300.00: The plaintiff had lived on the premises at 1037 Fourth Ave. for more than two years and had paid his rent timely; however, the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI employed the imposter that impersonated her bed partner the Attorney Michele Snyder, and the imposter, on November 4th 2010, bribed the deputy clerk L. Mansur for filing the malicious complaint in which the plaintiff (WNT, Inc.) had been created (to wit, it did not exist) against the plaintiff in this action as the unlawful-detainer action numbered 37-2010-00047544-CL-UD-CTU. This plaintiff served and filed the demurrer to the complaint, which had

not been served on the plaintiff, on the ground that the complaint contained the facts insufficient to constitute a cause of action under any theory. The specified Squad bribed the Judge Medel for overruling the demurrer, and the plaintiff filed the mandamus petition against the Judge Medel. On the 20th of January 2011, the mandamus petition was pending. The plaintiff called the police twice. The first two police officers, who had known of the pending litigation, ordered the manager to allow the plaintiff to reoccupy the living unit 429 at 1037 Fourth Avenue. The second two police officers, who had been bribed, refused to investigate the stealing of the plaintiff's properties: "It is a civil matter". The plaintiff retorted, "Is stealing a civil matter". The plaintiff wrote a letter of the complaint against the second two police officers to the Chief of the San Diego Police Department. The Police Chief as usual took no action, not even responding to the letter.

Subsequently, the Judge Dato, Clarke, and Melkth of the Appellate Division, took bribes from the specified Squad for denying the mandamus petition on the pretext that the plaintiff had not supplied the Appellate Division with the transcript of the oral proceeding, whereas the plaintiff had paid \$160.00 for the transcript and had timely filed it in the Appellate Division. The plaintiff filled the mandamus petition in the California Court of Appeal, the Fourth Appellate District, the Division One, and the Justice Haller rendered the predetermined decision of denying the petition for the bribe. The plaintiff petitioned the State Supreme Court for the review, and some deputy clerks of the State Supreme Court rendered the judicial decision of denying the plaintiff's petition for the review and in another one against the plaintiff (see The Attachment 4). After the specified deputy clerks had rendered the judicial decision of denying the plaintiff's petition for the review for the bribe given them by the San Francisco Homosexual

Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, the plaintiff telephoned the Office of the Clerk of the State Supreme Court and requested to speak with the clerk. The female that answered the telephone said "Just a minute" first, and then, "May I ask who's calling?" When the plaintiff introduced himself, there had been the delay of more than a minute before a male voice came on the telephone line, "Clerk is not available. I'm assistant clerk. May I help you?" The plaintiff explained that he, on the same day, had mailed the second petition for the review to the State Supreme Court, that, in the second petition, the plaintiff has proved the judicial decision of denying the plaintiff's previous petition to have been rendered by some deputy clerks, not by the court, that the plaintiff has requested the investigation into his complaint, and that the plaintiff expects the reply to his request. Thereafter, the plaintiff received the Attachment 4, which lacks the signature of the Chief Justice (in the previous supreme-court decision rendered by some deputy clerks, there is the additional evidence of the falsification of specified decision).

As the result of the predetermined decision of the Appellate Division (see the preceding paragraph), the so-called unlawful-detainer case entitled *WNT, INC. VS. KAMAL B. MAHDAVI* was assigned by the Conspiratorial Court Commissioner, who lacked the subject matter jurisdiction, not by the Presiding Judge, to the Judge William Kronberger, who hears the criminal cases. The plaintiff had made the motion for the change of the venue. The judge Kronberger refused to hear that motion, denied the plaintiff his requested jury trial, and rendered the predetermined decision of evicting the plaintiff, who had disqualified the Judge Kronberger for cause, from 1037 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101. On the 15th of August 2011, there was the hearing before the Judge Kronberger on the plaintiff's motion for the new

jury trial after the determination of the plaintiff's motion for the change of the venue and on the plaintiff's motion to vacate the forged judgment that the imposter the woman that had impersonated her bed partner Michele Snyder had obtained for the bribe and had used to evict the plaintiff. Moreover, the plaintiff had subpoenaed the Imposter Woman and the manager of 1037 Fourth Avenue: In the specified subpoenas, the plaintiff had respectively requested the following documents - - the business license of WNT, INC., the proof that WNT, INC. paid the business taxes in 2010, the imposter woman's State Bar Card, and her California Driver License, or another picture Identification Card, and the first two documents from the manager, who had, in the Kangaroo-court trial, testified that WNT, INC., which had been named in the complaint as the owner of the premises at 1037 Fourth Avenue (the plaintiff, who had obtained the deed of the premises, had proved the owners of the premises to be the seven individuals, not a corporation), was a managing company. The refusal of the Imposter Woman and the manager to produce the documents and to testify on the 15th of August 2011 was legally tantamount to their imprisonment. The manager did not appear in the court on the 15th of August 2011. The Judge Kronberger opened the hearing with the statement of issues to be heard by him on the 15th of August 2011. Before providing the moving party, the plaintiff, with the opportunity to argue his case, the Judge Kronberger provided the imposter woman with the opportunity to make the motion to dismiss the action. The plaintiff objected that, firstly, the issue of dismissing the action was not before the court and that, secondly, to decide the unlawful issue was the violation of the Due Process of the Law, because the plaintiff had received neither the notice of the motion to dismiss the action nor the memorandum of the points and the authorities, and because a plaintiff cannot legally dismiss the action after the

defendant has answered the complaint. After the Judge Kronberger had unlawfully dismissed the action without providing the plaintiff with the opportunity to present his opposition to the idea of dismissing the action (the imposter woman did not argue the motion to dismiss; she handed a piece of paper to the courtroom deputy clerk, not to the judge, without serving a copy of the paper on the plaintiff), the plaintiff, who has obtained the reporter transcript of the 15th of August 2011, accused the Judge Kronberger of having taken bribes from the imposter woman, who was associated with the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, for ruining the plaintiff's life, and the Judge Kronberger did not deny the accusation made on the record.

When the plaintiff was unlawfully evicted from 1037 Fourth Avenue on, or about, the 26th of July 2011, he rented a room from the Downtown San Diego Loge, not knowing that the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI had known the homosexual manager and the homosexual owner. The plaintiff was tortured at night, and he was locked out on the 5th of August 2011 even though he had paid his rent until the 8th of August 2011. He called the police, and the two heterosexual police officers responded to the call. After they had examined the rent receipt and the proof of the tortures (for examples, the manager had shut off the hot water for two days by deliberately connecting the hot water to the cold-water pipe and the cold-water to the hot-water pipe [after the manager had refused to solve the problem, the plaintiff solved the problem by turning the knob of the faucet to the left, and the hot water flowed] and the manager and his bed partner made the disturbing phone calls to the plaintiff at night), they ordered the manager to allow the plaintiff to reoccupy his rental unit.

It being the summer time, the rents were high, and the plaintiff was, out of the desperation, obliged to rent the Room 201 from Parkside Inn in spite of the fact that the owner had, in 2008, discriminated against the plaintiff by the order of the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI through his refusal to rent the room the availability of which had been advertised on the premises of Parkside Inn to the plaintiff, who lived in the Room 201 for 72 days and paid his rent; however, the owner Larry Herrera whom the plaintiff neither had known nor had done any wrong, had been enticed by the specified Squad, which had given the owner bribes, to participate in the tortures to which the plaintiff was subjected every night so as to compel his submission to the demand of the specified squad for the negotiation to cover up the numerous crimes committed by the specified squad against the plaintiff since 1981. In addition to the nightly tortures, there was no room service, and the cold water would be turned off when the plaintiff would take a shower about five o'clock in the morning. Twice, the plaintiff invited the owner to visit the Room 201 to observe the blood spots that had resulted from the tortures and that were on the pillows and on the bed sheets, but the owner declined the invitation. More than nine harmful substances were discharged into the Room 201 through the electric outlets at the different times. The specified Squad would use the instrument for disrupting the calibration of the plaintiff's radio-controlled atomic watch after the midnight.

Since the plaintiff's repeated complaint to the owner about the tortures, the sufferings, and the resulting damages were ineffectual for the relief, the plaintiff, about 5:00 p.m., on Friday, the 14th of October 2011, explained the proof of the crimes committed by the owner against the plaintiff to the owner: The fact that the owner had repeatedly refused to address

himself to the plaintiff's legitimate complaint proved not only the crimes of the tortures to which the plaintiff had been subjected, but also the crime of the attempts made by the owner to cover up the tortures, and the plaintiff expressed his willingness to settle the violation of his constitutional rights to the freedom and the equality on the conditions that the plaintiff would pay the rental of \$600.00 per months for the three months (the summer rent was \$420.00 a week, and the subsequent winter rent was \$300.00 a week) and would forget his damages, that the owner both would stop the tortures and would relinquish the ill-conceived idea of forcing the plaintiff to talk with the specified Squad, which is the criminal faction with which the plaintiff had never had any dealing, and that the owner may alternatively give the plaintiff, who has established tenancy, the three-day notice to pay the rent, or to quit, on Monday, the 17th of October 2011 (the plaintiff had paid the rent until Sunday, the 16th of October 2011). The owner asked, "Would you pay the rent if I give you three-day notice?" The plaintiff replied "No, I have been damaged. We'll go to the court to settle the disputed issue". The owner asked, "When would you pay \$600.00?" The plaintiff replied that he had already paid \$600.00 for October 2011 and that he, on Tuesday, the First of November 2011, would pay \$600.00 for November 2011. The owner agreed to the settlement and kept the agreement for two days (the 17th and the 18th of October 2011): When the plaintiff asked the owner whether or not it would be necessary for the plaintiff to return to the Office for further talk on the next day, Saturday, the 15th of October 2011, the owner said, "No".

On Wed., the 19th of October 2011, the plaintiff, as usual, left the premises at 5:45 a.m., going to work on his book manuscript in the Solana Beach Library. In the afternoon, he bought groceries and carried them in the two large bags to the Parkside Inn. When he reached the

Room 201 about 5:00 p.m. and tried his key to the door lock, he noticed that the lock had been changed - - the key did not fit the key hole. The plaintiff left his two large bags of groceries next to the door of the Room 201, walked downstairs to the office and rang its bell. When the plaintiff asked the owner, who had opened the door of the Office, why he had changed the lock of the door to the plaintiff's room in the violation of the law and the October-14th-2011 agreement between the owner and the plaintiff, the owner insulted the plaintiff to provoke him: "You're a conned artist". The plaintiff retorted to him with "Do not use the abusive language", explaining that If there were no agreement between the owner and the plaintiff and if the owner would not legally be obliged to give the plaintiff the three-day notice, why did not owner lock out the plaintiff last Monday, or Tuesday? The plaintiff fetched his two large bags of groceries from upstairs and announced, "I'll call the police". The owner said, "I've called the police. Do not tell the police about the tortures". He, be the order of the specified Squad, had called not the Police Department, but the homosexual police officers, who had taken bribes for destroying the plaintiff's rights so that the plaintiff might be forced to submit to the ignominious demands of the specified Squad. The police record from the Communications Tape in the possession of the plaintiff proves the existence of the conspiracy. The two police officers the homosexual R. Natal, the I.D. No. 3943, and Fierro, the I.D. No. 6746, arrived on the scene, with the Incident No. 36029 (to wit, they had rendered the predetermined decision), whereas the police must investigate an incident first, and then obtain an incident number if it is necessary. Moreover, the incident No. 36029 had been given to the Police Officers Carlos Robles and Patrick Kelly, who had called off the Incident No. 36029; the Incident Number for the plaintiff's lock out is P11100039108. After the Officer Natal examined

all the rent receipts of the plaintiff and verified the fact that the plaintiff, who had established his tenancy, had lived in the Room 201 for more than seventy consecutive nights and had weekly paid his rent for the seventy nights, he rendered the predetermined decision, "The issue is a civil matter". The plaintiff explained that the landlord-tenant dispute was a civil matter, but the indisputable violation of the law forbidding the landlord from changing the lock of the door of the tenant's living unit instead of giving the tenant the three-day notice was a criminal matter, and the refusal of the police to enforce the law was a crime. The Officer Natal contradicted himself, "You have not established your tenancy, because you've paid the rent weekly. If you had paid the rent monthly, you would be entitled to the three-day notice. Leave the premises, or you will be arrested for trespassing". The plaintiff retorted to the Officer Natal with the statement that you leave the premises, because you were not called to settle the issue of the trespassing; you were called to enforce the law that the landlord had committed the crime of unlawfully locking out the tenant; if there is any trespassing, the landlord will call the police again. After the two police officers had left, the plaintiff asked the owner to place the plaintiff's two large bags of the groceries next to the other belongings of the plaintiff, and owner took the two large bags.

On Th., the 20th of October 2011, the plaintiff visited the Legal Aid Society, which had previously discriminated against the plaintiff by the order of the specified Squad, filled out the application for the legal representation in the landlord-tenant problem related to Parkside Inn, and requested to see an attorney. The three homosexual employees (Shane, Gabriel, and Joyce) that spoke with the plaintiff on two occasions one of which was on the 20th of October 2011 did not allow the plaintiff to speak with an attorney, denied the plaintiff's request for the

legal representation on the pretext that the "Legal Aid Society doesn't do injunction", and referred the plaintiff to a psychiatric clinic for the accommodation. The plaintiff wrote a letter of the complaint against them to their superior, who did not answer the letter.

On Th., the 20th of October 2011, the plaintiff visited the Police Station at 1401 Broadway and complained against the Officer Natal to the Sergeant Harberth, the I.D. No. 5169: The plaintiff showed the Sergeant Harberth both the copies of the CC, SS. 1940 (a) (1), 1940.2 (a) (3), and 789.3 (b) (1) and the Revenue and Taxation Code, S. 7280 (a) and the rent receipts and explained that those laws and the rent receipts prove, firstly, the plaintiff to be a tenant at Parkside Inn and, secondly, the landlord to have violated the law by changing the lock to block the plaintiff's access to his living unit. The Sergeant Harberth instructed the plaintiff to telephone the police again, to return to the premises of Parkside Inn, and to await the arrival of the police. Although the plaintiff followed the instructions, no police officer arrived on the scene during more than the two hours while the plaintiff was waiting on the premises. When the plaintiff returned to the Police Station on the 21st of October 2011, the Desk Officer Patrick Sullivan, who heard the plaintiff's statement of the purpose of the plaintiff visit, called the police dispatcher and ordered the plaintiff to return to the premises of Parkside Inn. The two police Officers the homosexual Nathan Whann, the I.D. No. 6622 and Orlando Rose, the I.D. No. 6826, that arrived on the scene had already been programmed: Having talked for about a minute with the owner, the Officer Whann forged the lie, "You've checked out voluntarily". The plaintiff objected that it was not true on these grounds: Firstly, if the plaintiff had checked out voluntarily, he would not have returned last Wed. night. Secondly, if the plaintiff had checked out voluntarily, the landlord would not have to change the lock. Thirdly, if the plaintiff

had checked out voluntarily, the landlord would have demanded the key to the Room 201, whereas the plaintiff has the key, showing the key to the officers. Fourthly, if the plaintiff had checked out voluntarily, the landlord would have told the police officers last Wed. night that the plaintiff had checked out voluntarily. Fifthly, if the plaintiff had checked out voluntarily, the landlord, who, last Wed. night, accepted the plaintiff's two large bags of groceries for placing them next to the plaintiff's other belongings, would not have done so. The Officer Whann ordered the plaintiff out of the premises: "If you don't leave the premises, you'll be arrested for trespassing". The plaintiff replied, "I'm going to file the complaint against you, because you are a part of the conspiracy against me: You have taken bribes for destroying my rights", and went to the Police Station at 1401 Broadway and filed the complaint against the two officers with the Internal Affairs Division, which is not known for administering justice. The plaintiff has not heard from the Internal Affairs Division.

Since the 19th of October 2011, the conspirators, especially, the San Diego Police and the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, have accelerated the tempo of the persecutions to which the plaintiff has been subjected: On the 19th of November 2011, the plaintiff rented a room from 500 West Broadway Hotel for one night, and the homosexual desk clerk, who had known the plaintiff, demanded \$50.00 for the security deposit in spite of the plaintiff's objection that there was no security deposit for a transient guest. The homosexual desk clerk his coconspirators exacted \$20.00 from the plaintiff for the security deposit and tortured the plaintiff at night, depriving him of his sleep, and, in the next morning, when the plaintiff checked out, the desk clerk, who did not inspect the room where the plaintiff had slept to see whether or not there had been any damages the value of

which should be deducted from the twenty dollars, lied to the plaintiff: "I've put back your twenty dollars to your credit card". The plaintiff returned to 500 West Broadway Hotel on the same day after he had checked his bank account and had discovered no twenty dollars in the account and asked the homosexual manager the reason for the absence of the twenty dollars from the plaintiff's bank account. The manager lied, "We've returned the money. It takes a couple of days for the bank to process it. Check with your bank". The plaintiff objected, "That's not true: The bank has nothing to do with the direct deposit of money in an account, I have the direct deposit account, and when the money is deposited in my account in Washington, D.C., my account shows the availability of the money immediately". Two days later, the plaintiff returned to 500 West Broadway Hotel, demanding the twenty dollars. The homosexual assistant manager played another trick: He called a female employee in the office and told the plaintiff that the woman was a bank employee wanting to speak with the plaintiff, handing the plaintiff the handset. The plaintiff, who did not ask the assistant manager the question that how he had known in which bank the plaintiff's account was, took the handset and talked with the female employee. She told the plaintiff that she could not give the plaintiff the information on his account, without the plaintiff's social security number, which the plaintiff had refused to give her (the Specified Squad had repeatedly tried to obtain the plaintiff's social security number and to deprive the plaintiff of his money so that the plaintiff might submit to the ignominious demands of the Conspiratorially criminal Squad). The plaintiff retorted to the female employee with the statement that the social security number is not necessary for opening a checking account and left the premises of the hotel. On the third visit to 500 West Broadway Hotel, after the plaintiff had threatened the manager with the lawsuit not only for

the twenty dollars, but also for the plaintiff's time wasted on the trips to the Hotel for the twenty dollars, the manager deposited the twenty dollars in the plaintiff's account seven days after the day on which he had said that he had deposited the money in the account.

On the 24th of October 2011, the plaintiff rented the Room No. 16 located on the top of the vacate garage from La Cresta Motel, 4980 El Cajon Blvd., San Diego, CA 92115 for a week. After the plaintiff had paid the rent, he went to buy foods. When he returned to the Room 16, he noticed that some members of the specified Squad had bribed the manager for inspecting the Room 16 in the absence of the plaintiff to find the location of the bed in the room and had left the ceiling light on, whereas when the plaintiff had seen the room 16 before renting it, he had turned off the ceiling light, for renting the garage underneath the Room 16 to the homosexuals (after the plaintiff had entered the Room 16, he heard an eh noise from the garage), for putting the toilet out of order (the water in the toilet bowl would whirled, without flushing), and for putting the new digital heater out of order (the new digital heater would discharge only the cold air into the room). The plaintiff went to the office immediately and explained the problem to the conspiratorial manager Yogi, who came to the Room 16 to check out the problems. He verified all the problems, gave the plaintiff a plunger, which did not solve the whirlpool problem, promised the plaintiff the service of the plumber on the next day, but refused to give the plaintiff the manual for the heater, which the manager could not program it to operate normally. At night, the plaintiff was tortured so severely by the homosexuals in the garage as to break the skin of the head and the neck, and the blood spots stained the pillows and the bed sheets. In addition to the laser gun and energizer used against the plaintiff from the garage, the homosexuals would often turn off the television by means of

the remote control while the plaintiff was watching the news and would discharge the harmful substance in the Room 16 through the electric outlet, or the edge of the door of the Room 16, or through the windows. For example, on Wed. night, the second of November 2011, used the drug causative of diarrhea on the plaintiff, who became sick about the midnight. The Conspiratorially Criminal Manager neither repaired anything nor gave the plaintiff room service, nor granted the plaintiff's repeated request to stop the tortures. Once a day, in the morning, the homosexuals, one of whom the plaintiff has seen, would release the toilet blockage, and the toilet would flush in the morning; then, the blockage would be reinstated until the next morning. On Th., the 17th of November 2011, the plaintiff paid \$150.00 to the manager of La Cresta Motel for the rent from the 18th of November to the 22nd of November 2011. After he had charged the plaintiff's credit card for \$150.00, he said, "You must check out on Tuesday, November 22nd". The plaintiff asked, "Why?" The manger replied, "We don't allow anybody to stay here longer than 29 days", showing the plaintiff the replied statement on the registration card. The plaintiff said that, firstly, it is illegal, that, secondly, the plaintiff knows some of the people, who have lived here longer than 29 days, and that, thirdly, the 22nd of November 2011 is not the 29th day". As soon as the plaintiff made that statement, the manager cancelled the receipt and said, "I've returned \$150.00 to your account. You must check out tomorrow". The plaintiff asked, "On What ground?" The manager pointed to the sign in the office and said, "We reserve the right to refuse service to anyone". The plaintiff asked, "What authority has entitled you to that right. I'll call the police". He said, "Wait, I will call the police" and ordered the plaintiff to step out of the office. He made a telephone call and came out of the Office, telling the plaintiff that the police would come at 7:30 p.m. It was 5:40 p.m. The time 7:30 p.m.

evidence the existence of the conspiracy: The manager had not called the police station, because the police dispatcher cannot give the exact time of the arrival of the police officers on the scene to anybody: About 7:48 p.m., when the plaintiff left his Room No. 16 to go to the office to ask the manager to call the police again, the plaintiff encountered a Security Guard, T. Nguyen, the Badge No. 202, from Metropolitan Public Safety. He accosted the plaintiff, "You must check out tomorrow at 11:00 o'clock in the morning". The plaintiff asked, "Who are you? You have no authority to tell me what to do. The manager said that he had called the police". The security guard, who refused to tell the plaintiff who had called the security guard, and who did not give the plaintiff either the address or the telephone number of his office, repeated the order and left the premises. The plaintiff went to the Office and told the manager that he had committed the crimes to take the bribes for torturing the plaintiff, refusing to repair, harassing him, and wasting his time; his deliberate lie that he had called the police has wasted the plaintiff's time. The manager said, "If you will sign the statement that you will check out on Tuesday, I'll let you stay until Tuesday". The plaintiff replied, "To force me to sign the unlawful statement is a crime by itself", and called the police. Four police officers responded to the call. The plaintiff explained the tortures and the harassments to which the manager and his coconspirators had subjected the plaintiff and the retaliatory refusal of the manager to continue renting the room for the rent of which the plaintiff had paid, showing the police officers the blood spots on the pillows and the bed sheets, the toilet that did not flush, the broken heater, and the lack of the services and requesting the investigation into the crimes having been committed against the plaintiff. The Police Officer T. Bell, the I.D. No. 6524, gave the plaintiff the Incident No. 28085, which he obtained from the dispatcher through the radio

communications in front of the plaintiff, and advised the plaintiff to call the police on the next day after the lock out. Four and a half hours of the plaintiff's time were wasted on that day. The first two of the three police officers (the Supervisor Sergeant Negron, the I.D. No. 5550, the Police Officer Cortez, the I. D. No, 6476, and Longen, the I. D. No. 6653) that responded to the plaintiff's 10:45 a.m. telephone call on Friday, the 18th of November 2011 were homosexual. Although the plaintiff showed them the evidence of the tortures and the discrimination to refuse to rent the plaintiff and the fraud to confiscate the plaintiff's \$150.00 and to tell the plaintiff the lie that the money was in the account, the Police Officers asked the plaintiff the psychiatric questions, rendered the predetermined decision that the manager can refuse service to anybody, threatened to arrest the plaintiff if he did not return the key to the Room 16 (the plaintiff did not return the key), and unlawfully evicted him. The plaintiff, in vain, filed the complaint against the officers with the Sergeant Lopez, the I.D. No. 4289, of the Internal Affairs Division of the Police Department. The manager did not return the \$150.00 to the plaintiff's account until five days later.

9. On the 7th of November 2011, the plaintiff, in the Civil Business Office of the Central Division of the California Superior Court in and for the County of San Diego, 330 W. Broadway, San Diego, CA 92101, submitted the complaint against Parkside Inn, the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc., The San Diego Police Department, the Arlington Apartments, and the Metropolitan Transit System Including the North County Transit, et al. (the complaint entitled The Complaint both for the Damages and for the Temporary Restraining Order, the Preliminary Injunction, and the Permanent Injunction [The Conspiratorially Retaliatory Eviction and the Harassments {The CC. SS. 1942.5 (f), 3422, and 3333; and the CCP, SS. 526 and 527}] and numbered 37-2011-

00100687-CU-PT-CTL) to the deputy clerk that had previously harassed the petitioner repeatedly for the bribes given her by the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI for the filing. Instead of processing the complaint, she used the delay tactics and, eventually, she rendered the predetermined decision that the plaintiff, who had not been found to be a vexatious litigant, should fill out the request for the prefiling order. The plaintiff requested to see the court order that had required the plaintiff to request for the prefiling order. She said, "No, you can't see it". The plaintiff asked the deputy clerk her name, and she called the sheriff. The homosexual Deputy Sheriff Smith, the I.D. No.: 1752, arrived on the scene within the seconds and rendered the judicial decision that the deputy clerk should reveal neither her name nor the court order. The plaintiff requested to see the Clerk Michael Roddy, who is one of the conspirators against the plaintiff. The Conspirator Supervisor Jany Parra ordered the plaintiff to go to the Executive Office to see the courtroom deputy clerk to the Presiding Judge. On his way to the Executive Office, the plaintiff asked the Deputy Sheriff Smith why he was following the plaintiff. Not only did the bribed Deputy Sheriff Smith not answer the plaintiff's question, but also he called some other deputies exemplified by Pedroza, the budge No. 584, to the Executive Office where the Conspirator Clerk Michael Roddy, as usual, refused to see the plaintiff, who had previously attempted to speak with the clerk more than a half dozen times. The deputies of the sheriff and the courtroom deputy Robin to the Presiding Judge forced the petitioner to fill out the application for the prefiling order in spite of the petitioner's objection that there is no court order requiring the petitioner to fill out the specified application. The petitioner was first told that the completed application would be sent to the Presiding Judge for the determination as

the law requires, and then was given to the Conspirator Judge Robert J. Trentacosta, who had solicited the completed application (his courtroom Deputy Clerk Amy Helfers came to the Executive Office and took the application) for rendering the predetermined decision of the denying the application on the same day.

On the 9th of November 2011, the plaintiff submitted the petition for the writ of mandate against the Judge Robert J. Trentacosta and its exhibits to the Deputy Clerk Alyssa Galvez in the Office of the California Clerk of the Court of Appeal, the Fourth Appellate District, the Division One in San Diego, for the filing. The deputy clerk and her coconspirator Supervisor Jill Matuk, who had previously harassed the plaintiff, called the police, the CHP Officer Carlos Trejo, the I.D. No.: 17138, and forced the plaintiff to apply to the Division One for the prefiling order to file the specified writ petition in spite of the petitioner's objections that there is no court order requiring the petitioner to apply for the prefiling order and that the Division One had filed the plaintiff's petition without the prefiling order about the three months ago (the police officer offered the plaintiff the choice either to fill out the application for the prefiling order or to be escorted out of the Clerk Office). When the plaintiff noticed that those who had been paid to uphold the law were the first to violate it because the bribe was higher than the payment, the petitioner wrote his objection in the application (see The Attachment 8, P. 2 the last sentence of the paragraph numbered 1) and showed that certificate of the interested entities and persons which is the first page of the specified mandamus petition to the deputy clerk, requesting that the completed application should not be sent to the Conspiratorially Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell whom the plaintiff had disqualified and whose name appeared in the specified certificate.

Although the November-14th-2011, predetermined decision of the Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell (The Attachment 5) closes the case in the Court of Appeal [a California Court of Appeal loses the jurisdiction immediately after the court had issued the order summarily denying a writ petition and, thereby lacks the power to entertain the petition for the rehearing, or reconsideration; the aggrieved petitioner that intends to challenge the summary denial must file the petition for the review in the California Supreme Court within the ten days from the date of the summary denial - - the CRC, the Rls. 8.490 (b) (1) and 8.500 (e) (1)], the Office of the Clerk of the Division One, on the 21st of November 2011, numbered the case (The Attachment 5 does not have a case number) and stated that the case was active (see The Attachment 6). Therefore, the plaintiff, on the 22nd of November 2011, served and filed the ex-parte motion to vacate the void court order dated the 14th of November 2011 (The Attachment 5) on the grounds that (1) the Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell, who was prejudiced against the plaintiff, had been disqualified, that (2) the Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell rendered the predetermined decision on the 14th of November 2011 (the California Constitution, the Art. 6, the S. 14 requires that "The decisions of the supreme court and the courts of appeal that determine causes shall be in writing with reasons stated", the (3) the Presiding Justice had unlawfully deprived the plaintiff of his constitutional right of the access to the higher courts by returning the exhibits to the plaintiff in order to cover up her crime against the plaintiff (see The Attachment 5), and that (4) the Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell lacked the subject matter jurisdiction because the plaintiff had been forced to apply for the prefiling order, whereas a litigation must have legally been brought before the court. The ex-parte motion was denied by another justice on the same day (The Attachment 7). The denial by another justice is

tantamount to the admission that the Presiding Justice Judith Mc Connell had been disqualified on the 14th of November 2011 when she rendered the predetermined decision (The Att. 5).

10. Another means for entrapping the plaintiff is through the agency of the so-called volunteers, who are all associated with the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI. The volunteers, who are not related to the Volunteers of America, receive their respective wages from the specified Squad, but work free as the undercover agents for the organizations where the plaintiff frequents: When the plaintiff was unlawfully evicted from the Sands of La Jolla Hotel, a San Francisco Volunteer, who had been implanted in the Channel 10 News as a camera man, entrapped the plaintiff through the network of the conspiracy: The Channel 10 News on the 15th and the 16th of August 2007 broadcast the libelous fabrication against the plaintiff, defaming him and maliciously accusing him of cheating the landlords by staying in the premises for 28th days either without paying the rent or withholds the rent (the fabrication is in the Internet under Kamal B. Mahdavi)!

While the petitioner was typing a legal paper in the San Diego-county, Public Law Library located at the corner of Front Street and C Street on or about the 15th of August 2007, the security guard of the specified library (the library staffs are mostly a part of the conspiracy against the plaintiff) telephoned the San Francisco camera man (during the trial, the plaintiff asked him to produce his driver license, and he refused to do so; the Conspirator Judge Melinda Lasater, who had taken bribe in the category of \$10,000.00 for contributing to the gradual destruction of the petitioner's life, ordered him not to do so) and informed him not only of the arrival of the plaintiff in the Law Library, but also of his whereabouts in the Law Library (a computer user must give the initials of his, or her, names and the number of the computer to

be used to the security guard). The plaintiff became aware of the existence of the San Francisco camera man when pushed the camera between the plaintiff's face and the computer screen, without talking. The plaintiff objected, "What business do you have here?", and called the security guard, who asked the San Francisco camera man to leave the library. When the plaintiff, who neither consults anybody about the course of his action nor informs anybody of it, and who had rented a car, went to the Sands of La Jolla Hotel to pick up his belongings, the San Francisco camera man ran to the car and pushed the camera into the air space in the front of the plaintiff, preventing him from getting out of the car. The plaintiff pushed the camera aside, got out of the car and shouted, "I'll call the police; you're harassing me". The hotel manager said, "I've called the police". This proved the conspiracy: There was no ground for her to call the police: The call was the prearranged call to entrap the plaintiff: One of the two police officers that responded to the call was homosexual: He, who talked with the plaintiff, told the plaintiff that the San Francisco camera man had claimed the injury in the mouth as the result of pushing the camera aside by the plaintiff. The plaintiff requested the police officer to take the San Francisco camera man to an impartial physician to verify not only the injury, but also its nature and its cause; however, the police officer ignored the request. Subsequently, when the plaintiff subpoenaed the police officer to testify in the trial, another police officer impersonated the homosexual police officer. The female police officer that had not talked with the plaintiff cited the plaintiff for the battery in spite of the plaintiff's objections that the San Francisco camera man had harassed the plaintiff, that there was no evidence of the battery, and that the police was a part of the conspiracy against the plaintiff.

After the Conspirator Public Defendant, whose service the plaintiff, who had thought that she was normal, had mistakenly requested because of the political nature of the case, refused to engage in the discovery and investigation, the plaintiff disqualified her. Thereafter, the plaintiff, who could not afford the private investigator, discovered that the head of the public office of the investigator was a homosexual and a conspirator against the plaintiff, deliberately and maliciously conducting no investigation. All cases in which the plaintiff's name appear are assigned to the judges that either have solicited the cases or are willing to take the bribe for rendering the predetermined decisions on the plaintiff's case. The Judge Melinda Lasater, who presided over the misdemeanor case, was no exception to the principle stated in the preceding sentence: The jurors were all from San Francisco: When the plaintiff asked the jurors, "Where do you come from?" The Judge Melinda Lasater did not allow the jurors to answer the question: "From all over San Diego County", she intoned, and the jurors laughed. During the jury deliberation, she visited the jury room and told them how to decide (From the jail, the plaintiff petitioned the Superior Court for the writ of habeas corpus, and in the predetermined answer to the petition, the preceding fact had inadvertently been written). Before the so-called jurors announced their decision, the Judge Melinda Laster had order a jailor to the court for arresting the plaintiff, who had done nothing wrong. When the jury verdict of guilty was announced, the petitioner made the motion to asked the jurors a question, and the Judge Melinda Lasater denied the motion, discharged the jurors in a hurry, and ordered the jailor to arrest the plaintiff in spite of the plaintiff's objection to the arrest, "On what ground?" (The convicted defendant in a misdemeanor case has the statutory right to remain free on his, or her, own recognizance if the defendant files his, or her, notice of appeal on the

day of the sentencing.) In the jail, two, three, days later the plaintiff learned that he had been sent to jail on the pretext of having been found to be incompetent, whereas the specific penal code specifies that if a judge thinks that the defendant is incompetent, the judge must immediately terminate the proceeding and must appoint the defendant an attorney if the defendant has no attorney, and the attorney and the prosecutor must appoint a psychiatrist each to examine the defendant; thereafter, there must be a hearing before the judge on the examination. The Judge Melinda Lasater not only did not follow the law, but also had said nothing indicating of the incompetency to the plaintiff during the trial, which he had handled competently. That was the reason for which the Judge Melinda Lasater visited the jurors, who intended to decide in favor of the plaintiff. Through the instrumentality of the jail police agent the psychiatrist, the criminal Attorneys Charles Guthrie and William Burgener, and the Conspirator Judge Haurtunian, the Judge Melinda Lasater kept the plaintiff in the psychiatric ward for more than six month and deprived the plaintiff of his constitutional right (the Equal Protection of the Law) to appeal, and ordered the Court Reporter to destroy the record of the oral proceedings: The court reporter forged the lie that he had mistakenly pressed the wrong key on the computer key board, and the whole record had been deleted - - that is impossible (it happens that the plaintiff knows impossibility of deleting even a word by pressing one key mistakenly).

When the plaintiff was released from the false imprisonment, he, who was suffering from anxiety, discovered that the Social Security Administration (the SSA) had unlawfully terminated his benefits on the pretext that an imprisoned person is entitled to no benefits; then, the plaintiff asked the SSA the questions that, firstly, how the SSA had known of the plaintiff's

imprisonment and that, secondly, even if a law, or a regulation, authorized the SSA to terminate the benefits of an imprisoned person, the law, or the regulation, applies to the justifiable imprisonment, not to the false imprisonment, and the SSA reinstated the plaintiff's benefits, which were insufficient to support the plaintiff's cost of living. Therefore, the plaintiff was obliged (a) to have his meals in the Senior Wellness Center and (b) to seek the medical treatment for his anxiety:

(a). In the Senior Wellness Center where the manager was homosexual, the harassments and tortures to which the plaintiff was subjected continued: To waste the plaintiff's time, the bribed head of the dining hall would order the waiters and the waitresses to start serving the meal from that side of the dining hall which was opposite the side beside which the plaintiff was sitting no matter where the plaintiff would sit. In that manner more than a half hour of the plaintiff's time was wasted every day. The ineffectualness of the specified harassment to compel the submission of the plaintiff to those criminal demands of the specified Squad which consisted of the cessation of his writing and the litigation and the relocation to San Francisco in lieu of a few thousand dollars forced the Senior Wellness Center to field the other weapons against the plaintiff, who had committed no wrongdoing: (i). The Senior Wellness Center put the drug that causes diarrhea into the plaintiff's meal. The detrimental effect of the drug was so severe that the plaintiff was constrained to resort to the Scripps-Mercy Hospital for the treatment. The specified hospital kept the plaintiff for a few hours, ordered the chest X-ray for the plaintiff, but refused to treat the disease, the diarrhea, prescribing no medicinal for the plaintiff. As soon as the plaintiff returned home, the problem started again. The severity of the problem compelled the plaintiff to return to the hospital at the dawn. Then, another physician prescribed the medicinal for the plaintiff. (ii). When the plaintiff complained about the harassments and the persecutions, the Senior Wellness Center, by the order of the San Diego Police, discriminated against the plaintiff by preventing

him from having his meals in the infamous Center first, and then schemed the imprisonment of the plaintiff in the psychiatric ward. The plaintiff called the San Diego Police Department and complained about the unlawful imprisonment; however, the bribed police officer that responded to the call refused to investigate the crime. After the plaintiff had been released from the psychiatric hospital because the conspiratorial Sharp Hospital could not legally keep the plaintiff, who had no psychiatric problem, longer the seventy-two hours, the plaintiff delivered the letter of the complaint to the conspirator head of Senior Wellness Center. He did not answer the plaintiff.

(b). The plaintiff sought the medical treatment for his anxiety from the Scripps-Mercy Hospital, not knowing that the specified Squad, which had been keeping the plaintiff under the constant unlawful surveillance with the help of the police, had already been there: The conspiratorially physician that medically examined the plaintiff prescribed the psychiatric treatment and the medication. When the plaintiff requested the medication, she refused to write the prescription, and the conspirator CMS charged the plaintiff's Medicare. The plaintiff visited a physician on Adams Ave. He appointed a man to impersonate the physician, who might have been homosexual, and the imposter, who forced the plaintiff to submit to a long X-ray, referred the plaintiff to a cardio-vascular physician in Grossmont on the pretext that the heart examination was necessary for objective diagnoses of the anxiety and its cause in spite of the plaintiff's objection that he had no heart problem. The cardio-vascular physician, who had known the plaintiff, gave him the appointment for the heart examination and ordered him neither to eat anything nor to drink soda, or coffee, or juice, or tea, for ten hours before the appointment. After the specified physician had conducted one heart examination of the plaintiff, the physician gave the plaintiff a bottle of soda to drink even though he had stated that he did not drink soda. Consequently, the result of the next examination showed the existence of the dark spots in the plaintiff's heart, and the cardio-vascular physician diagnosed the dark spots, which had resulted from drinking the soda as the heart problem: He scheduled the heart operation for the plaintiff, who visited

the hospital in Grossmont a day before the scheduled heart operation and cancelled it. The two conspiratorial physicians charged the plaintiff for the nonexistent medical treatment, and the conspiratorial CMS paid them in spite of the plaintiff's objection because of the bribes that some CMS employees had taken from the specified Squad. Subsequently, another cardio-vascular physician conducted the same heart examination to which the first cardio-vascular physician had subjected the plaintiff and diagnosed that the plaintiff, who still does the strenuous exercises, had no heart problem. After the fourth physician on the Third Ave. and W. Washington St. had asked a nurse from Scripps Hospital to impersonate the fourth physician to convince the plaintiff that he should submit to the psychiatric examination for his anxiety, the plaintiff did some medical researches and discovered that his anxiety would cure itself in the absence of the medication if he could reduce the stress to which the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI subjected him all the time.

11. The volunteer in the Del Mar Library caused the assault on the plaintiff, and the Sheriff has done nothing: After the plaintiff had started to use the Del Mar Library regularly, a female volunteer in her 30's started working in the library. Thereafter, a large number of homosexuals, the most of whom were strangers to the library and the computer, began using the computers in the Del Mar Library in order to prevent the plaintiff from working at a computer more than one hour a day (the library regulation requires that a computer user must use a computer one hour a day if some other computer users are waiting for the computers). In reality, the plaintiff could use the computer even less than one hour a day, because the homosexuals that crowded the library would deliberately engage in the loud talk and would exchange flat jokes, laughing loudly to disturb the plaintiff, who wanted to concentrate on his work. One day when the volunteer again harassed the plaintiff by telling him that his time was

up, the plaintiff told her that the time at his disposal was less than one hour, because those who are coming to the library from San Francisco are preventing the plaintiff from working. Suddenly, one of the homosexuals attacked the plaintiff from behind, knocking him down and running out of the library. The two deputy sheriffs that arrived on the scene about a half hour later (one of them was homosexual) ignored the plaintiff's request that the friend of the criminal (the assaulter) should be questioned and the address and the cell phone number of the friend should be taken from him for the further investigation and left. Moreover, the Sheriff has falsely arrested the plaintiff twice, has unlawfully evicted the plaintiff three times while he had paid his rent, has repeatedly harassed the plaintiff in the courthouse, and has never answered the plaintiff's written complaints.

12. The Chula Vista Police has unlawfully evicted the plaintiff five times. In one of those unlawful evictions, the Chula Vista Police contributed to the unlawful eviction by not investigating the plaintiff's complaint about the tortures. The disqualified court commissioner, a police agent, of the South-county Judicial District conducted a Kangaroo-court trial in spite of the fact that the plaintiff had, before the case was called, stipulated his objection to the hearing before a court commissioner and allowed the conspiratorial manager of Good Nite Inn to represent the corporation. Hence, it was not surprising that the plaintiff was unlawfully evicted, and the Judge Kenneth K. So, as usual, rendered the predetermined decision of denying the plaintiff's appeal. The Chula Vista Police has not answered the plaintiff's complaint.

13. In 1994, the plaintiff rented the mail box 121164, San Diego, CA 92112 from the U.S. Postal Service located at Eighth Avenue and E Street. At the time of consummating the transaction with the homosexual postal clerk, the plaintiff, who had had the Post Office Box

4285 with the two keys in San Francisco for twenty-two years, noticed that the San Diego homosexual postal clerk gave the plaintiff one key instead of the two keys to the mail box. The plaintiff explained that he had had the two keys to his post office box in the Northern California, and the homosexual postal clerk said, "No, one key is sufficient". Subsequently, the plaintiff discovered that the information on his mail was known to the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI; sometimes, some pieces of mail were missing; and sometimes the court order with the deadline would appear in the mail box after the deadline. On one occasion, the plaintiff asked the selfsame homosexual postal clerk whether or not anybody else had the key to the plaintiff's mail box. The homosexual postal clerk said, "Are you crazy?" The continuation of the problem forced the plaintiff to write the letters of the complaint about the second key, which had been sold to the specified Squad, to the Postal Inspector and to request the change of the lock of his mail box. The Postal Inspector has neither answered the plaintiff's complaint nor changed the lock.

14. About three years ago, \$640.00 were missing from the plaintiff's checking account in the Union Bank. When the plaintiff asked the bank what had happened to the money, the bank said that it had paid the money to the plaintiff's landlord for the rent. The plaintiff produced the rent receipts showing that he had already paid his rent and that he had not authorized the extra payment. Then, the Union Bank retaliated by programming the ATM to steal the plaintiff's ATM card. The plaintiff visited the Pacific Beach, Union Bank Branch where his account was and asked the bank manager why the ATM had stolen the plaintiff's ATM card. The bank manager left his office and returned a few minutes later, with the bank check containing the balance of the plaintiff's account, handed the plaintiff the check, and said, "Your account is closed". The

plaintiff, whose checks had never bounced, objected that the Union Bank had discriminated and retaliated against the plaintiff by closing the account because of the plaintiff's complaint about the \$640.00 having been stolen from his account. Thereafter, the bank unlawfully closed the plaintiff's safe-deposit box and unlawfully drilled into its lock, opening it and searching it.

15. About two years ago, the plaintiff rented a safe-deposit box from Wells Fargo Bank out of desperation, because the plaintiff, who had queried the availability of the safe-deposit box with the specific dimensions to some other banks lacked the alternative course of action. The problem was that the plaintiff, who did not know anybody in Wells Fargo Bank, was known to it through the specified Squad. From the beginning the plaintiff was harassed by the bank employees with whom the plaintiff would be obliged to deal in order to compel the submission of the plaintiff to the criminal demands of the specified Squad: On the average, in every quarter, the bank manipulates the plaintiff's checking account for the bribes by imposing the fine on the account for the wrongdoing that the plaintiff, who has never used the account, had not committed. The plaintiff would be obliged to waste the several hours of his precious time on visiting a branch of Wells Fargo Bank for solving the problem that the Bank had deliberately created. The Bank has closed the plaintiff's accounts twice and opened the new accounts for the plaintiff. As the result of the manipulation of the accounts, there is no money in the accounts now. About three months ago, the plaintiff wrote the letter of the complaint to the Chairman of Wells Fargo Bank, requesting the investigation into the crimes committed by the bank conspirators against the plaintiff and the compensation for his damages. There has been no answer to the complaint.

16. In the December of 2010, the plaintiff filed the complaint numbered 10 – 73928 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, San Diego County, against the Social Security Administration (SSA): Some employees of the SSA had taken the bribes from the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI for denying the plaintiff his social security benefits and for so reducing his SSI that the reduction shall compel his submission to the criminal demands of the specified Squad: The plaintiff had applied to the SSA for the social security benefits, and the SSA had denied the application on the pretext that the number of the quarters during which the plaintiff had worked falls far short of the eligibility number having been prescribed by the law. When the plaintiff requested the record of the number of the quarters during which he had worked so as to verify the computation of the SSA, the SSA informed the plaintiff of the fact that the specified record had been destroyed. Then, the plaintiff asked the SSA the question that if the specified record had been destroyed, how had the SSA computed the number of the quarters during which the plaintiff had worked? To dodge the question, the SSA entitled the plaintiff to the SSI, still pursuing the conspiratorial scheme of effecting the submission of the plaintiff to the criminal demands of the specified Squad: The SSA has reduced the SSI of the plaintiff the several times on the pretext that the State of California has reduced its contribution to the SSI. When the plaintiff requested to see the evidence of the State contribution and its reduction, the SSA engaged in the sophistry again: “Social Security Administration POMS Regulation S104010,010 states that a determination to reduce, suspend, or terminate federally administered State supplementary payments due to a State-initiated mass change does not constitute an initial determination, and are not subject to administrative or judicial review”, The

Attachment 2. The plaintiff, who had requested the evidence of the reduction (to wit, to see the order issued by the State to reduce the benefits and delivered to the SSA), had not questioned the reduction. The fact that the SSA has deemed it convenient to change the subject of the complaint (a violation of the Due Process Rights of the plaintiff) demonstrates the involvement of the SSA in the conspiracy against the plaintiff.

Although the plaintiff, in the case numbered 10 – 73928, had named the Judge Janis Sammartino, who is prejudiced against the plaintiff because of her predetermined decisions against him while she was a judge the Superior Court, as one of the conspirators associated with the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, the Judge Janis Sammartino solicited the complaint numbered 10 – 73928 and began acting on the complaint after the plaintiff had filed the second disqualification statement against her even though the law requires that a statement of the disqualification be heard and be decided by another judge. The plaintiff filed the mandamus petition in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals against the Judge Sammartino, and the specified Squad bribed some deputy clerks of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal for denying the plaintiff's mandamus petition (The Attachment 3, P. 2). On the 28th of March 2011, the plaintiff mailed the letter of the complaint to the Chief Judge Alex Kozinski, requesting the investigation into the anomalies of the denial. After six months and nineteen days, the Chief Judge, on the 17th of October 2011, answered, not replied, to the plaintiff's March-28th-2011 complaint (The Attachment 3). The answer, on its face, demonstrates the existence of the scheme to cover up the crimes having been committed against the plaintiff, because the Chief Judge has not addressed himself to the issues raised in the complaint.

17. During the past ten months, or so, the plaintiff has filed the two housing-discrimination complaints for the refusal to rent with the Regional Office of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (the HUD) in San Francisco. Although the HUD regulation requires the HUD to complete its investigation into a housing discrimination complaint within one hundred days from the date on which the complaint was submitted to the HUD and to announce the result of the investigation, not only has the Regional Office not complied with the HUD Regulation, but also the Regional has, by the order of the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad Owned and Operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, been trying to torpedo the complaints: After the plaintiff had queried the status of his two complaint telephonically and in writing to the Regional Office the several times, the Regional Administrator has changed the subject of the complaints: The plaintiff has, in the complaints, cited the violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as the ground for the complaint about the refusal to rent him the apartments for which he had applied to the landlords pursuant to the Section A, a federal law, three years ago, whereas the Regional Administrator has closed the cases on the pretext that the uninhabitable conditions of the rental unit are a State question, and the HUD lacks the jurisdiction over the State Law. The refusal of a decision-maker to address himself, or herself, to the issue having been presented to him, or her, for his, or her, decision is tantamount to rendering the predetermined decision.

18. The Metropolitan Transit System (the MTS) including the North-county Transit and the libraries are among the best arenas for the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI to harass the plaintiff and to torture him: Some

bus drivers, who come from San Francisco to harass the plaintiff, and some train conductors take the bribes from the specified Squad for using the various delay tactics to waste the plaintiff's time (for examples, on Friday, the 2nd of December 2011, the 4:44 a.m. trolley from San Ysidro left the station two minutes early as soon as the homosexual conductor saw the plaintiff running towards the train, wasting a half hour of the plaintiff's time because the plaintiff, who wanted to transfer to the Route 50 in the downtown San Diego at 5:27 a. m. had to wait for the next bus at 5:57 a.m., and 4:44 a.m., on Monday the fifth of December 2011 from San Ysidro left the station six minute late because the plaintiff was sitting in the front car, and homosexual conductor stopped the train between the two stations for no reason other than the delay tactics [when the plaintiff shouted, "We have work to do", the homosexual conductor said, "I know that", and plaintiff retorted to the conductor with the statement that had taken bribe to waste the plaintiff's time; he did not deny it], wasting a half hour time of the plaintiff, who was too late to transfer to the 5:27 a.m., the Route 50), for giving the information on the station at which the plaintiff deboards to the specified Squad, for discharging the different harmful substances to the vehicle through the ventilation whenever the plaintiff is one of the few passengers in the vehicle (for example, about 12:30 a.m., on the 29th of November 2011, the conductor boarded the last car of the trolley at 12th and Imperial Avenue ostensibly to tell the plaintiff, who was the only passenger in the car, that the train was out of service; when the plaintiff passed the conductor, he discharged the harmful substance the burns the eyes tears flows down the cheeks, blocking the vision), for harassing the plaintiff (for example, once a San Francisco bus driver jerked the bus at the time that the plaintiff, who was the only passenger in the bus, was deboarding and, consequently, threw the plaintiff on the

ground breaking his prescription glasses), and for refusing to stop at the bus stop where the plaintiff is waiting for the bus so that the plaintiff shall board the bus: For example, once, the plaintiff and a mute girl were waiting for the Route 27 in the bus stop at Rosecrans St. and Jefferson St.; when the Route 27, which was half full passed by both the mute girl and the plaintiff motioned the bus to stop, but the driver, who saw the two passenger in the bus stop, did not stop. The plaintiff communicated with the mute girl, who was in distress, through the instrumentality of writing: He explained that he intended to identify her as the witness in the complaint to the MTS, and she cooperated by giving the plaintiff her name and her address. The plaintiff wrote a letter of the complaint to the MTS and mailed the copy of the letter to the mute girl. As usual, neither the plaintiff heard from the MTS nor the MTS ceased harassing the plaintiff: (i). Long before the ticket machines in the Trolley Stations had been programmed to sell the compass card and to load it, the Transit Store (the ticket office of the MTS), or Vons, which is the authorized agent of the MTS, would steal the monthly fair that the plaintiff had paid between the 20th of each month and the end of the month for loading his compass card and would not load the compass card until 6:00 a.m. on the first day of the next month, whereas the monthly compass card having been loaded in advance of the next month must be valid at 12:00 a. m., on the first day of the month, because some public transportation operate after the midnight and before 6:00 a.m. Again, the plaintiff complained both to the police and to the MTS, but no action was taken. (ii). On one occasion, some members of the specified Squad from San Francisco dressed themselves in the uniforms of the transit police and stole the plaintiff's package containing some legal documents and a few other things after the plaintiff had fallen asleep in a trolley car about the midnight. The plaintiff called the transit police, but

one of the San Francisco homosexuals in the transit police uniform responded to the call and refused even to initiate an investigation. The plaintiff visited the lost-and-found, asking whether or not the package had been returned. The specified office had known the stealing, because the office asked the plaintiff to check back with it and obtained the plaintiff's name and address. The package has not been returned to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff's complaints to the MTS and to the North-county Transit System in Oceanside have remained unanswered.

On Sat., the 26th of November, 2011, while the plaintiff was typing the first part of this complaint in Valencia Park-Malcom X Library, a volunteer library staff used the substance that blinds the eyes temporarily on the plaintiff through the ventilation (the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI and the police have vehemently opposed plaintiff's litigation, especially in the U. S. District Court). The plaintiff's eyes burned so severely that the plaintiff could work no longer. He requested to see the librarian, and the librarian absented himself. The plaintiff showed the Reference Librarian Rosa his injured eyes and the substance particles settled on the left side of the lenses of the plaintiff's prescription glasses (the ventilation through which the substance had been discharged was located at the right side of the plaintiff) and explained that the eyes of the female reader, who was using the computer next to the one used by the plaintiff, were affected by the substance slightly. The Reference Librarian Rosa, who had known the problem, apologized. Then, the plaintiff went into the restroom to wash his eyes and his glasses. While the plaintiff was wiping the water off the lenses, the homosexual volunteer that had discharged the harmful substance into the computer center through the ventilation entered the rest room and indecently exposed his penis.

About 4:00 p.m., on Tu., the 29th of November 2011, the plaintiff was engaged in the legal researches at the end of the hallway where some federal law books are shelved in the temporary location of the San Diego-county Public Law Library at 1168 Union Street, San Diego, CA 92101. Next to the book shelves, there are two doors, one door on one side of the hallway, and the other door on the other side. Those two doors are used by the employees only - - to wit, no reader is in the area unless the reader be doing researches into the federal legal sources as the plaintiff was doing on the 29th of November 2011 when the homosexual employees and the volunteer staffs were frequently slamming the two specified doors to disturb the plaintiff, repeatedly going through the two specified doors, without carrying any book, or paper. Shortly after one of the two doors was closed quietly, the plaintiff, who was concentrating on his work, felt the effect of the harmful substance that blinds the eyes temporarily, but had not seen the staff that had discharged the harmful substance. Not being able to continue his work, the plaintiff left his station to complain to the librarian and to wash his eyes. While the plaintiff was complaining to the reference librarian James, who refused to reveal his last name, and who is associated with the specified Squad, the selfsame Security Guard that had taken the bribe from the specified Squad for informing it of the plaintiff's whereabouts in the law library four years ago (see the Section 10, *supra*) interfered in the plaintiff's communication with the reference librarian, denying the wrongdoing by one of the staffs. The plaintiff told the security guard that his irresponsible behavior proved his involvement in the conspiracy against the plaintiff - - how did the security guard, who was not on the scene, know that no staff had discharged the harmful substance in the area where the plaintiff was doing researches? In the permanent Law Library at the corner of Front St. and C St., the homosexual employees used to

discharge the harmful substance that causes the involuntary coughs through the ventilation in the area where the plaintiff would sit.

19. The FedEx in La Jolla once deliberately increased the intensity of the energy of the machine that reads the bar codes at the door to detect the stolen merchandise just before the plaintiff entered the store so as to destroy the plaintiff's radio-controlled atomic watch. The plaintiff complained to the FedEx headquarters, which had known of the conspiracy, and which referred the plaintiff to the store manager for the compensation, but the store manager refused to address the problem.

Ralph's Groceries in Hillcrest destroyed another radio-controlled atomic watch of the plaintiff.

The FedEx at the Sixth Ave. and C St. in San Diego, by the order of the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI, would program the copiers not to accept the plaintiff's ATM card whenever the plaintiff intended to copy a legal paper and would lie, "The problem is with your bank; check with your bank". The plaintiff retorted to the manager with the statement that there was no problem with the bank because the plaintiff is using the ATM card every day, and if there is no money in the account, the copy machine will say that there is no money in the account instead of saying that the copier cannot process the ATM card. After the plaintiff had taken his \$145.00 business to the FedEx in Hillcrest, the FedEx in the downtown discontinued programming the copier not to process the plaintiff's ATM card.

Once, the plaintiff bought ten protein bars among some other things from Wal Mart on Shawline St. in Kearney Mesa. Having consummated the transaction, the plaintiff, who noticed

that the cashier had charged the plaintiff for the twelve protein bars, returned to her and explained the problem. The cashier apologized and said that she would refund the plaintiff; however, she refunded the plaintiff for three protein bars, not for the two. When the plaintiff objected, asking the cashier to charge the plaintiff for one more protein bar, the cashier refused to do so, waiving the plaintiff aside, "It doesn't matter". After the plaintiff threatened to complain to the store manager about her, because the cashier intended to implicate the plaintiff in the shoplifting when the plaintiff would go through the machine that reads the bar codes, the cashier charged the plaintiff for one more protein bar. Another time, a cashier in Wal Mart in Stonecrest Plaza put an item in the shopping bag of the plaintiff without ringing the item. Once, a cashier in Ralph's Groceries at the First Avenue and G St. in San Diego did not charge the plaintiff for an item and left the cash register. The plaintiff called the security guard to fetch the sole cashier on duty at that time to charge the plaintiff for the item.

20. About a year ago, the plaintiff bought a cell phone from AT and T store located at Broadway and Third Ave. Before the plaintiff reached home, there were the two disturbing phone calls on the cell phone even though the plaintiff had told the salesgirl that his phone number should not be given to anybody. According to the subscription plan, the plaintiff would have to pay \$2.00 when he would first answer the telephone on a day. Moreover, the San Francisco Homosexual Hit Squad owned and operated by the Conspiratorially Criminal FBI , which had bribed the AT and T salesgirl for the plaintiff's telephone number, would make the disturbing telephone calls to the plaintiff after the midnight to wake him up. When the store manager, who was homosexual, refused to address himself to the plaintiff's complaint, the plaintiff wrote the letter of the complaint to the AT and T chairman, who appointed a

negotiator: Firstly, the negotiator, who was prejudiced against the plaintiff, denied the plaintiff's request that his telephone number should be changed. Secondly, the negotiator unilaterally deposited \$20.00 a part of the settlement in the account of the plaintiff so as to return the \$20.00 to the AT and T (to wit, the negotiator deceived the plaintiff). Thirdly, the disturbing calls and messages have not stopped.

21. During the past 15 years, or so, the plaintiff has twice applied to the San Diego Housing Commission for an apartment, and the commission has conspiratorially discriminated against the plaintiff by refusing to rent him an apartment when his turn on the waiting list came.

22. The West Coast Inn (Roadway Inn) located on Mission Bay Drive tortured the plaintiff, refused to accept the rent from the plaintiff, and called the San Diego Police, which unlawfully searched the plaintiff's belongings and falsely arrested the plaintiff. After the plaintiff was released from the jail, he discovered that some of his belongings at the specified Inn had been damaged, or destroyed.

23. On Friday, the 25th of November 2011, the plaintiff, who was homeless, visited St. Vincent de Paul, 1501 Imperial Ave., San Diego, and asked the receptionist for the help in finding the inexpensive accommodations. She asked the plaintiff, "Are you a senior?" The plaintiff replied, "Yes". Then, she asked, "Do you have income?" The plaintiff replied, "Yes". She instructed the plaintiff to return to St. Vincent de Paul on Monday, the 28th of November and to speak with Ron Denison. The plaintiff asked whether or not he would receive help from Ron Denison on the Monday, and she replied, "Yes".

On Monday, the 28th of Nov. 2011, the plaintiff discovered that Ron Denison was the director of the Travelers Aid, which in 1994, by the order of the police, or the specified Squad, referred the plaintiff to Sara Francis Hometel, which harassed the plaintiff, which stole the plaintiff's typewriter, the reference books and the short-wave radio, and which unlawfully evicted the plaintiff, and that Ron Denison, who was one of the conspirators against the plaintiff, had schemed to force the plaintiff to submit to the criminal demands of the specified Squad instead of filing this complaint in the U.S. District Court: Ron Denison, who did not allow the plaintiff to present the purpose of his visit to the Office of Ron Denison, gave the plaintiff runaround for two days - - "come back this afternoon, come back tomorrow morning". Then, he said, "I'll give you reference to stay in Sara Francis free for ninety days". The plaintiff objected that, firstly, he had not applied to the Travelers Aid for the free accommodations and that, secondly, Sara Francis had previously mistreated the plaintiff viciously, because its manager was homosexual. Ron Denison gave the plaintiff runaround for 24 hours on the pretext that he intended to call Sara Francis to talk with its manager. Thereafter, Ron Denison said, "Court has ordered Sara Francis no to rent to you". When the plaintiff told Ron Denison that, firstly no court in the United States would issue such an order because the matter is not within the jurisdiction of the court, that, secondly, the plaintiff has not received such a court order, and that, thirdly, the plaintiff does not intent to rent from Sara Francis, which has damaged the plaintiff maliciously, Ron Denison slammed the list of the hotels with the low rent on the desk and angrily said, "We can't help you if you don't want to go to Sara Francis. You find a place yourself".

After the plaintiff had, in vain, used the list to rent a room, he discovered the extend of the conspiracy to destroy the plaintiff's life - - to wit, the specified Squad had already bribed the hotel managers whose rent the plaintiff could afford for refusing to rent the plaintiff a living unit: The first hotel to which the plaintiff referred about 8:55 a.m., on Wed. the 30th of Nov. 2011 for renting a room was Astor Hotel at 421 E Street, San Diego, CA 92 101. When the plaintiff arrived at the hotel located on the second floor, he noticed that the mail homosexual with the key to the locked front door of the hotel was awaiting the plaintiff. The homosexual, who was polite, granted the plaintiff's request to open the front door for the plaintiff to visit the Office of the Hotel. The hotel manager gave the plaintiff the sample of the news that he should expect in the future: "No vacancy" the manager uttered curtly. The plaintiff visited the fifteen other hotels on the list on the same day, and all of them lied, either "No Vacancy" or the vacancy with the rent higher than the rent written on the list (the higher rent was beyond the plaintiff's means) even though none of those hotels had posted the no-vacancy sign either inside the hotel or outside the hotel. When the plaintiff arrived at the Office of the so-called Friendship Hotel in Hillcrest, 3942 Eighth Avenue, San Diego 92103, the sole desk clerk was on the telephone, telling the person at the other end of the line that there was the room with the bathroom available for \$175.00 a week; then, the sole desk clerk listened to the person at the other end of the line for about a minute and said, "No, we don't book reservation. You must be here when you want to rent the room", and hanged up. The plaintiff asked, "May I see the room; I'm here to rent a room". The desk clerk, who had known the plaintiff, reluctantly called the maid and instructed her to show the plaintiff the room, which lacked the room light; there was only the bathroom light. The plaintiff asked the desk clerk why there was no room light.

The desk clerk first said, "We'll fix the light", and then added, "I'll give you a better room with the bathroom for the same rent if you come in at 8:00 o'clock tomorrow morning. My name is Trisha. What's your name?" After the plaintiff had spelled his name, she wrote down the name on a piece of paper and said, "My sister Amanda will open the office tomorrow at 8:00. I'll leave her a note about you wanting to rent the room". The plaintiff, who thanked the desk clerk and left, returned to the so-called Friendship Hotel at 7:50 in the next morning, Th., the first of December 2011: Amanda, who was the bed partner, not the sister, of Trisha refused to rent the room to the plaintiff at 8:00 o'clock on the pretext that no room was available: "Check out time is 11:00 o'clock. Wait here until somebody checks out". After the plaintiff had explained that Trisha had confirmed the availability of the room and that she asked the plaintiff to come to the office in the morning of Thursday because the plaintiff wanted to rent the room for Thursday night, not Wed. night, Amanda said, "Wait in the yard until I'll call her". The plaintiff waited in the cold yard for more than one hour, returned to the office, and asked Amanda what Trisha had said. Amanda evaded the question and created another problem for the plaintiff: "If you wait until somebody checks out, I'll rent you a room with shared bathroom". The plaintiff said, "No, according oral agreement with Trisha, I am entitled to the room with the bathroom for the same rent; otherwise, I'll rent the room that I saw last night if a table light will be placed in the room". When Amanda said, "That room is not available", the plaintiff left after telling her that she had taken the bribe for not renting the plaintiff a room and that another proof of the preceding assertion was the fact of her sending a boy to come close to the plaintiff for discharging the powder causative of the involuntary coughs next to the

plaintiff. The plaintiff, who rented a room for a week at the higher rent, and who has no money for the rent, will be homeless on the 8th of Dec. 2011.

24. The defendants that have violated the plaintiff's legal rights, and the violations have not been described in this complaint because the plaintiff does not have the access to his documents, have either rendered the predetermined decisions against the plaintiff or unlawfully evicted the plaintiff, or have discriminated against the plaintiff by refusing to act on the plaintiff's complaints. For example, the plaintiff has repeatedly and in vain complained to the United States Attorney General, without having received any answer to his complaint. The Alverado Psychiatric Hospital falsely imprisoned the plaintiff there for three days.

III. The Plaintiff's Request for the Preliminary Injunction

A District Court in the Ninth Circuit may issue a preliminary injunction if (1) the plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) the plaintiff is likely to suffer the irreparable harm in the absence of the preliminary relief, (3) the balance of equities, or harms, tips in the plaintiff's favor, and (4) the injunction is in the public interest. Moreover, the Ninth Circuit also uses the sliding-scale approach, under which the elements of the preliminary-injunction test are so balanced that a stronger showing of one element may offset a weaker showing of another. Under the Ninth Circuit's sliding-scale approach, a preliminary injunction is appropriate when a plaintiff demonstrates that the serious questions going to the merits are raised and that the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff's favor - - *WINTER VS. NRDC*, 555 U.S. 7, 129 S. Ct. 365, 172 L. Ed., 2nd 249, 262 (2008); *AMOCO PROD. CO. VS. VILLAGE OF GAMBELL*, 480 U.S.

531, 544, 107 S. Ct. 1396, 94 L. Ed. 2nd 542 (1987); and *ALLIANCE FOR THE WILD ROCKIES VS. COTTRELL*, 632 F. 3rd 1127, 1131 -1132 and 1134 – 1135 (the 9th Cir. 2010).

(1). The complaint that contains the facts demonstrating the cause of action (to wit, the specified facts show that the constitutional and the statutory rights of the plaintiff have been violated by the defendant[s]) is meritorious. In this complaint, the plaintiff has cited the First, the Fifth, and the Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, the relevant federal statutes, and the relevant state statutes that entitled the plaintiff to the specific rights which have factually been violated by the defendants; hence, this complaint has merit.

(2). A harm is irreparable if it cannot be undone by the monetary damages -- *DEERFIELD MED. CTR. VS. THE CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH*, 661 F. 2nd 328, 338 (the 5th Cir., 1981); *RONALD MACH. CO. VS. DRESSER INDUS., INC.*, 749 F. 2nd 380, 386 (the 7th Cir., 1984); and *INTERNATIONAL BHD. OF TEAMSTERS VS. LOCAL 810*, 19 F. 3rd 786, 794 (the 2nd Cir. 1994). Not a billion dollars can return even one minute of those many years of the plaintiff's life which have been wasted by the defendant; still, the conspirators the defendants are torturing the plaintiff and wasting his time. Moreover, unlawfully to deprive the plaintiff, who is homeless, of his statutory rights to his living unit and unlawfully to deprive the plaintiff of his constitutional right to rent an apartment (the violation of the Equal Protection of the Law) are to inflict the irreparable harms on the plaintiff, because the plaintiff's sufferings resultant from the repeated unlawful evictions and the repeated housing discrimination cannot be undone monetarily.

(3). The balance of equities, or harms, tips in the plaintiff's favor: The plaintiff has committed no wrongdoing against the defendants, and none of the defendant has legally accused the plaintiff of having committed a wrongdoing.

(4). The injunction is in the public interest on the ground that the issuance of the preliminary and the permanent injunction attest the existence of the democracy: The society in which a faction, the police, or a political party, or a conspiratorial faction, or the rich gangsters, or a religion, or a sexual faction, not the law having been enacted by the representative of the people with the plurality of ideologies, determines the rights of a citizen is not democratic.

Wherefore, the plaintiff prays the judgment against the defendant, and each of them, as follows:

(i). For the order requiring the defendants to show cause, if they have any, why they should not be enjoined as set forth in this complained, during the pendency of this action;

(ii). For the appointment of an attorney;

(iii). For a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, and a permanent injunction, all enjoining the defendants, and each of them, and their agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for, them:

(a). To command the defendant Larry Herrera, the owner and manager of Parkside Inn, 1267 Eleventh Ave., San Diego, CA 92101, to allow the plaintiff to reoccupy the Room 201 at the Parkside Inn, to return his belongings to the specified room, and to give him the new key to the Room 201 if his key to that room is useless, pending the court determination whether the plaintiff would be entitled to the preliminary injunction.

(b). From prohibiting all the defendants from discriminating against the plaintiff and from harassing him, attacking him, striking him, threatening him, assaulting him, hitting him, following him, stalking him, destroying his personal property, keeping him under surveillance, blocking his movements, entrapping him, wasting his time, or torturing him;

(iv). To vacate the predetermined void decisions of their respective judicial officers;

(v). For the sum of \$330.00 for the hotel expenses incurred in the excess of the \$600.00 rent having been paid to the Defendant the manager of Parkside Inn for the Room 201 for the October of 2011. The specified sum will increase if the Defendant the Owner of Parkside Inn is not ordered to allow the plaintiff to reoccupy the Room 201;

(vi). For the sum of \$235.00 for the foods and water, for the transportation, for the other living necessities exemplified by soap, the shaving razor, the dental tape, and the nail clippers, and for the known damages at the time of the retaliatory eviction (the plaintiff had, in his room, the fruits worth more than \$30.00), until the end of October 23011. The specified damages will increase if the plaintiff discovers the hitherto unknown damages and if the plaintiff is obliged to buy some other living necessities;

(vii). For the sum of \$25,000.00 from each of the defendants that have discriminated against the plaintiff, pursuant to the CC, S. 52 (b) (2), and the amount to be determined by the jury;

(viii). For the sum of \$100.00 for each day, or the part thereof, on which the Defendant the Owner of Parkside inn will remain the violation of the CC, S. 789.3 (b) (1) and (3);

(ix). For the damages occasioned by the plaintiff's injury, or deprivation, resultant from the actions of their respective defendants, pursuant to the 42 U. S. C., S. 1985 (3);

(x). For the return of the stolen properties of the plaintiff to him. The plaintiff needs his legal papers for this litigation.

(xi). For the punitive damages in the amount necessary to punish the defendants;

(xii). For the attorney's fee to the plaintiff, who is working on a book manuscript for his living;

(xiii). For the costs of the lawsuit; and

(xiv). For such other and further relief as the District Court may deem proper.

Dated: The 7th of December 2011.

Respectfully submitted,



Kamal B.. Mahdavi
The Plaintiff in pro. per.

IV, The verification

Under the penalty of perjury, I, Kamal B. Mahdavi, declare that I am the plaintiff proceeding in pro. per. In the complaint entitled and numbered on the page one, that I have written the specified complaint, that the facts stated in it are true and correct, that I will competently testify to their truthfulness if I am called as a witness, and that this declaration was executed in Solana Beach, CA, on the 7th of Dec. 2011.



Kamal B. Mahdavi
The plaintiff in pro. per.

JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1997, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

KAMAL B. MAHDAVI

DEFENDANTS

DEC 07 2011

Director of the FBI

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

San Diego

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Defendant

Washington, D.C.

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

P.O. Box 121164, San Diego, CA 92112

Attorneys (If Known)

11CV 2849 BTM WMC

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES

(For Diversity Cases Only)

(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Citizen of This State

PTF DEF

Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State

☐ 4 ☐ 4

Citizen of Another State

☐ 2 ☐ 2

Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State

☐ 5 ☐ 5

Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country

☐ 3 ☐ 3

Foreign Nation

☐ 6 ☐ 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutional or State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 864 SEIU (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☒ 1 Original Proceeding☐ 2 Removed from State Court☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

Brief description of cause:

1981, 1983, 1985, and 1988 Amendments to the U.S. Const.; 42 U.S.C. 1981, 1983, 1985, and 1988 - the conspiracy complaint about the violation of the 1st, 5th, and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Const.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMANDS

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

See the complaint. More than \$1,000,000.00. JURY DEMAND: Yes No
Jury Gammoning, who is defendant in this case
DOCKET NUMBER 3:10-cv-02495-JLS

DATE

The 11th of Dec. 11

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

K.B. Mahdavi

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE