

*Lodged Proposed Order*

KAREEM SALESSI  
30262 Crown Valley, Pkwy, B-174  
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA. 92677  
TEL: (949) 870 6352

2010 OCT 12 PM 3:26  
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIF.  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

Chapter 11

In re KAREEM SALESSI,  
Debtor / Appellant,

KAREEM SALESSI, aka KARIM SALESI;  
Plaintiff,

Vs.

"WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, FSB FKA WORLD  
SAVINGS BANK, FSB, A FEDERAL SAVINGS  
BANK" [ a Fictional Non-Entity ],

And DOES 1 TO 10, Inclusive,  
Defendants / Appellees,

) APPEAL CASE #: SACV 09-01257 DOC; ✓

) APPEAL CASE #: SACV 09-01258 DOC;

) Honorable David O. Carter

)

) Appellant's Joint Requests & Motions for:

) **SUMMARY REVERSALS and REMANDS,**

) or, in the alternative, for:

) - Request for corporate disclosure, FRAP 26.1;

) - Consolidation of both appeals;

) - Extension of time to file opening brief;

)

) **Date:**

**Time:**

)

Chapter-11 Appellant Kareem Salessi, Debtor In Possession (DIP), and Plaintiff [by inadvertent error] ("SaleSSI"/ "I") on, or about, 10/10/09, filed a direct notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit from the final, and interlocutory, orders of the Bankruptcy court, and those of the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel (BAP), entered in disposing of the underlying core adversary case on 10/2/2009, and all other adverse final, and interlocutory orders, of the bankruptcy court leading to the filing of the said single notice of appeal.

For reasons, yet unknown to Salessi, this single filing of the notice of direct appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal resulted in three separate appellate cases namely:

1- 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeal Case # 09-60050 (Recently dismissed);

**2- Central District APPEAL CASE #: SACV 09-01257 DOC;**

**3- Central District APPEAL CASE #: SACV 09-01258 DOC;**

After months of motions and filings with the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit, the 9<sup>th</sup> decided to dismiss **09-60050** on the ground that the original "NOTICE OF APPEAL" to BAP had been filed one day late, and thus the 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. had no jurisdiction.

Recently, Salessi received multiple documents regarding the assignment, and reassignment of one of the above cases pending in this court, and finally more recently received a notice of deadline to file opening briefs by 10/11/10. This came as a surprise since Salessi had not heard anything on the status of these appeals for nearly a year.

Although contacts with the bankruptcy court, and with the district court's clerk, never resolved appellant's confusion in the creation of the three separate appeals, what became evident was that three separate appellate cases had indeed been created, and that the two active appeals (in this court) are from the orders of bankruptcy court as to all three hearings on: 6/9/09; 8/6/09; and 9/17/09. Appellate case # **09-01257** above appears to be from the remand of the ambushed adversary proceeding of **9/17/09**, while case # **09-01258** appears to be from orders of the hearings of **6/9/09** and **8/6/09**, which pertained to the granting of a relief from stay to Appellee and its subsequent denial of Salessi's tolling motion for reconsideration, whose order was eventually filed and entered on 12/2/09 (**Exhibit-A**).

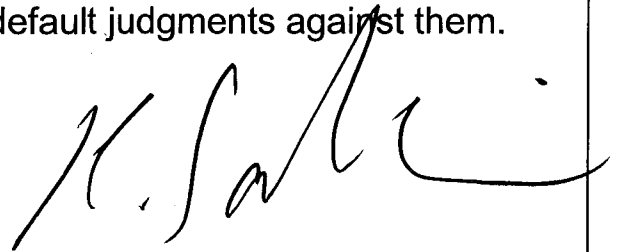
1 Appellant is submitting this joint request for the summary reversals of  
2 Bankruptcy court's orders, pursuant to the Bankruptcy's court's order of  
3 6/9/10, and filed in the above appellate dockets, effectively reversing its  
4 own rulings, as we will see in Salessi's declarations, and the concurrently  
5 filed (**RJN-1**), which is incorporated herein full with this reference. As can  
6 be read, and heard from the voice recordings of the three above hearings,  
7 the court had repeatedly stated that, if it had made a mistake in its rulings,  
8 the Court of Appeal was the only venue to tell the bankruptcy court of its  
9 mistake/s and to remand the causes for further prosecution, for which this  
10 appellant is seeking relief in this honorable court, now that these appeals  
11 are active once again and the BK-court has confirmed (in its 6/9/10 order)  
12 its 6/9/09 declaration as to having found a purported foreclosure **invalid**.  
13

14 In the alternative that this court denies a summary reversal of orders  
15 appealed from, appellant herein requests for extension of time to file a joint  
16 opening brief, of the two appeals in this court, by at least 90 days and  
17 further prays that the two appeals be consolidated into one since they arise  
18 from the same case, questions of laws and facts, and the fact that the  
19 adversary proceeding hearing of 9/17/09 was prejudged, and pre-decided,  
20 without due process of law, and upon the court's abuse of discretion, on  
21 8/6/09, during the same hearing that the motion for reconsideration of the  
22 stay relief was heard. It was not decided on 9/17/09, when it was  
23 calendared. Therefore, the two cases **09-01257** and **09-01258** are  
24 indivisibly interlocked and should be consolidated for judicial economy and  
25 because of the unity of facts and laws of both cases.  
26  
27  
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1  
2  
3 Appellant further prays that the fictional Appellees be ordered to file an  
4 immediate corporate disclosure with truthful supporting documentation, or  
5 that, in the alternative, this court enter default judgments against them.  
6

7  
8 Respectfully submitted.

9 Dated: 10/8/10

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Salessi', written over the signature line.

Kareem Salessi, Appellant

**Affidavit in support of summary reversals and remands, or, in the alternative, for: consolidation & extension of time for filing brief, and to compel Appellees to file corporate disclosures, per FRAP 26.1:**

Appellant Kareem Salessi, being duly sworn, declares:

- 1- Affiant is the appellant, acting in pro per, and makes this affidavit in support of *his* joint motion for the summary reversal and remand of both cases, or, in the alternative, for consolidation of the two cases and an extension of time for filing and serving *appellant's main brief*.
- 2- Affiant presents this declaration in two parts, part one regarding why this court should summarily reverse, and remand, both appeals to the bankruptcy court. Part two of this affidavit deals with Salessi's request for consolidation of both cases and an extension of time to file the brief, in the alternative that it denies summary reversals.

**Part One: SUMMARY REVERSALS and REMANDS:**

- 3- On 6/9/09, during a hearing by fictional Appellees, acting under the fraudulent disguise of Wachovia<sup>1</sup>, influenced the bankruptcy court to grant them a relief from stay of the underlying bankruptcy case, paving the way for their lawyers to steal my house at 28841 Aloma Ave., 92677.
- 4- The bankruptcy court, having reviewed, some, but not all of the documents I had filed in response to the motion, had made the correct observation that both the purported foreclosure and its subsequent

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<sup>1</sup> Reference is made to "Appellant's Consolidated Addendum..." filed in these cases in late Nov. 09. All footnotes, exhibits & references are incorporated herein with this reference as if fully set forth.

1 unlawful detainer action (UDA) proceedings, orders, and judgments, had  
2 been replete with felony fraud and forgery, similar to the uncontested  
3 forgeries of the loan and deed documents pertaining to the above house.  
4 Thereupon the Bankruptcy-Court made a clear and honest finding that the  
5 sham foreclosure had been **invalid**, and *void ab initio*, but made a flawed  
6 decision to grant movants relief from stay in spite of the **invalidity**.  
7

8 5- Despite the available voice-recording of the 6/9/09 motion, the  
9 attorney for movants, Mr. Martin Phillips, in his moving papers of my  
10 8/6/09 reconsideration motion, perjured himself by declaring to the  
11 contrary that the court had not made any findings of **invalidity**, and thus  
12 pressured the bankruptcy judge to deny not only my meritorious motion  
13 for reconsideration on 8/6/09, but also to deny an emergency motion  
14 requested that day, in addition to prejudging a core adversary proceeding  
15 I had filed in conjunction with the removal of the UDA to the BK-Court.  
16

17 6- After 8/11/10, I ordered the written transcripts of both 6/9/09, and  
18 8/6/09 hearings. To my shocking surprise I found out that Briggs  
19 Reporting Company (Briggs) had forged the transcripts in critical sections.  
20 The charge of forgery applies because thereafter Briggs conceded that  
21 their transcript was very different from what had actually been recorded.  
22 Briggs first pretended it would rectify the crucial errors, and killed precious  
23 time, but eventually evaded responsibility. Thereafter, the Bankruptcy  
24 Court's operations manager, Mr. Ben Verrella concealed their forgeries by  
25 creating a cover-up for Briggs.

26 7- Eventually, upon my filing of a request for judicial notice, and the  
27 posting of the voice-recordings on [www.KareemSalessi.wordpress.com](http://www.KareemSalessi.wordpress.com)  
28 the Bankruptcy court accepted my version of the transcript and filed an

order to that effect on **6/9/10** (ie: one year later) affirming its finding of fact regarding the invalidity of the purported foreclosure. Sometime in July 2010 the bankruptcy court filed its order in these appellate dockets.

8- The bankruptcy court's entry of its 6/9/10 order, amounting to the acceptance of my version of the transcript of 6/9/09 as follows, results in the resjudicata effect of the finding of the invalidity fact but making a prejudicial mistake in siding with movants, in the court's own words:

"...I am granting the motion and I am granting the motion because as far as and I am looking at very narrow view of this. Foreclosure did occur whether you believe it was valid or invalid. **I already believe it was invalid which you believe is invalid.** Wachovia believes is valid. It did occur before the bankruptcy was filed, OK? So, it has already happened.."[TR 6/9/09: Page 6: Lines 9-15]

Now, couple the above, with the already undisputed line below:

**"...And indeed it would not make sense for me to say that the foreclosure sale was improper and then grant the motion for relief from stay".** [TR 8/6/09: P.9, L.6]

9- As we see above, and in the previously filed documents in these appeal cases, the Bankruptcy Court made the above findings of the invalidity facts, and retroactively invalidated its 6/9/09 order with its 8/6/09 statement above, upon its acceptance of the above transcript with its 6/9/10 order, despite its repeated denials of same for a whole year. Therefore, this court can now summarily reverse and remand both of the cases to the bankruptcy court with directions to issue annulments of the fictional Apellee's felonious foreclosure and writ of possession.

10- In spite of BK-court's acceptance of the above transcript, with its 6/9/10 order, it continued to side with the fictional movants which never



1 had a case to begin with, by declaring in BK-court's 6/9/10 order that it did  
2 not intend to made the finding of the invalidity of the foreclosure, but that  
3 since it can not contest having made this finding, it must have made a  
4 mistake to have done so! This contradiction of the BK-court is similar to  
5 wanting to eat the cake and having it too, after it is swallowed, which is  
6 impossible. Therefore, having already determined the invalidity (i.e.: eaten  
7 the cake), its finding of fact is final, irrefutable, and irreversible, despite its  
8 apparent desires to do so (i.e.: to keep the cake), pursuant to some  
9 apparent allegiance to either the fictional movant, or its lawyer, coupled  
10 with an inherent bias against self-represented parties.  
11

12 11- It is worth to point out that in this country, in the past three years,  
13 courts' blind allegiance to banks has caused colossal waves of injustice,  
14 which waves arose from banks' criminal forgeries, and laundering of  
15 millions of forged documents to accomplish the plunder of the bulk of  
16 American real estate, as Salessi documented in his 2004 lawsuit  
17 #04CC11080, thus leaving no doubts as to the fact that the colossal  
18 financial meltdowns we see today had been fully engineered exactly as  
19 Salessi had documented it since 2004. (See Salessi's blog for proof).  
20 Therefore, I, Appellant Salessi, as a victim and a best proof of this global  
21 criminal counterfeiting enterprise, have proved its **Modus Operandi**, upon  
22 my personal knowledge, with my know-how of financial markets.  
23

24 12- Having created the above contradictions, the BK-court has evaded to  
25 *sua sponte* set aside its erroneous orders and has placed the burden on  
26 this court of appeal to order it to do so. Because Bankruptcy court's two  
27 declarations quoted above suffice for these determinations and reversals,  
28



1 this court of appeal can now summarily reverse and remand its orders  
2 without any further briefings.

3 13- In further support of my requested summary reversal and remands, I  
4 herewith borrow support from a recent published opinion of the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit  
5 Case of: In re: DAVID DOUGLAS TAYLOR No. 08-60033; (Decided  
6 3/22/2010), as quoted below:

7  
8 **“II. Standard of Review**

9 This court reviews the decision of the BAP de novo. *Aalfs v. Wirum*  
10 (*In re Straightline Invs., Inc.*), 525 F.3d 870, 876 (9th Cir. 2008). We  
11 review the bankruptcy court’s decision for abuse of discretion: “The  
12 bankruptcy court’s conclusions of law are reviewed de novo, and its  
13 findings of fact are reviewed for clear error.” *Id.* In applying our  
14 abuse of discretion test, we first **“determine de novo whether the**  
15 **[bankruptcy] court identified the correct legal rule to apply to**  
16 **the relief requested.”** *United States v. Hinkson*, 585 F.3d  
17 1247, 1262 (9th Cir. 2009). **If the bankruptcy court identified the**  
18 **correct legal rule, we then determine whether its “application**  
19 **of the correct legal standard [to the facts] was (1) illogical,**  
20 **(2)implausible, or (3) without support in inferences that may be**  
21 **drawn from the facts in the record.”** *Id.* (internal quotation marks  
22 omitted). If the bankruptcy court did not identify the correct legal  
23 rule, or **its application of the correct legal standard to the facts**  
24 **was illogical, implausible, or without support in inferences that**  
25 **may be drawn from the facts in the record, then the bankruptcy**  
26 **court has abused its discretion. *Id.*”**

27 14- In the case at bar, I believe that the bold sections above are directly  
28 applicable in that the BK-court identified, and declared, the fact of the  
purported foreclosure’s invalidity (6/9/09), and even stated the law it  
should have applied upon finding the invalidity (8/6/09), but failed to apply  
that legal standard to the fact of case, thus abusing its discretion.

1 15- In the alternative, if this court of appeal decides against a summary  
2 reversal, and for full appellate proceedings, Appellant Salessi respectfully  
3 requests this court to first order the fictional Appellee to immediately file  
4 corporate disclosures, and thereupon such unlikely filing by Appellee to  
5 consolidate both appeals and grant an extension of time to file brief,  
6 according to Salessi's continuing declarations in:

7 Part Two:

8 - Request to compel movant to file corporate disclosure, FRAP 26.1;

9 - Consolidation of both appeals;

10 - Extension of time to file opening brief;

11 16- Affiant Salessi is the appellant, acting in pro per, and makes this  
12 continued affidavit in support of *his* motions to compel Appellee to file  
13 corporate disclosure documents with this court before anything further; for  
14 consolidation of both appeals; and for extension of time for filing and  
15 serving *appellant's main brief*.

16 17- *Appellant's* brief is due to be filed by 10/11/10.

17 18- The reasons why the requested disclosure, consolidation, and  
18 extension, is necessary are set forth in the motion, incorporated herein by  
19 reference.

20 19- *Appellant* requests an additional period of 90 days within which to file  
21 and serve the brief, as is requested in the motion, upon the unlikely filing  
22 of Appellee's accurate corporate disclosure statements, followed by the  
23 consolidation of the two appeals.

24 20- I, Appellant Salessi, never had a loan from any entities with the word  
25 **"WACHOVIA"** as a part of their corporate name. Even my feloniously  
26 forged loans were in the name of World Savings Bank, FSB. No  
27  
28

1 assignments of my forged loans, or their forged deeds of trust, were ever  
 2 presented, or recorded from World Savings to any Wachovia entities.  
 3 Some Wachovia lawyers, now defendants in my federal case # **SACV 08-**  
 4 **01274 DOC (MLGx)** had conspired with my former attorney and with the  
 5 William Monroe, and Richard Pacheco Courts to appear as a fraudulent,  
 6 fictional, and unregistered artifice called: **"WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, FSB FKA**  
 7 **WORLD SAVINGS BANK, FSB, A FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK"** (ARTIFICE) which is  
 8 also the purported Appellee in these appeals. I have proven, without a  
 9 doubt, that above **ARTIFICE** is a fraudulent, and fictional, name fabricated  
 10 to steal hundreds of thousands of houses, while its principals have  
 11 already cashed in excess of their full outstanding mortgages through  
 12 TARP, the Fed., U.S. Treasury, FDIC, IRS and other federally related  
 13 sources, and in violation of *inter alia*: Title 18 USC §1342; California Civil  
 14 Codes §§2466; 2468; 2469; In re William S. Ellis, et al., 674 F.2d 1238  
 15 (9<sup>th</sup> Circuit) 1982; the case of NATIONAL CITY FINANCE CO. et al. v.  
 16 LEWIS, 216 Cal. 254, 14 P.2d 298; and the California's Business and  
 17 Professions Code § 7503, all of which prohibit and prevent deceptive  
 18 abuses of names in taking title to property or for appearing in lawsuits as  
 19 real parties in interest, as happened in such cases. See **RJN-1** for details.

21- Further, in court documents and on my blog, I have proven that in  
 22 2007-2008, when WACHOVIA claims to have paid over \$20 Billions for  
 23 the purchase of World Savings loans, WACHOVIA was already entering  
 24 insolvency, and receivership, by the FDIC as it was already a financial  
 25 black-hole, and that its sole money making activity was the systemic  
 26 laundering of Mexican-American drug money of historic proportions (i.e.:  
 27 **half a Trillion dollars**), and that it must have paid World Savings with  
 28

1 drug money, thus making the purchase of World Savings the first single  
2 largest official drug money laundering operation in human history!

3 22- I am now unveiling to this Federal Court, and to the authorities, that  
4 yet the greatest ever known drug money laundering operation must be the  
5 laundering of the entire \$1/2 Trillions from WACHOVIA into Wells Fargo  
6 entities, under a totally criminal operation facilitated by the FDIC under  
7 the disguise of a government assisted sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo.  
8 The east coast U.S. Attorneys evidently closed their eyes to this colossal  
9 crime with hand-shakes and a miserly fine of \$160 millions, which fine is  
10 less than the interest Wells Fargo/Wachovia cash from one month of  
11 lending the \$1/2 trillion in financial markets. In fact, in credit markets, this  
12 \$1/2 trillion drug cash was worth between twenty to 100 times, that is  
13 between \$10 trillions and \$50 trillions.

15 23- Title 18 Untied States Codes §§1956-1957 (Money Laundering Statutes),  
16 coupled 21 USC §846 (Drug Conspiracies), with many other laws, render  
17 all the above mentioned operations acts of global high-crimes, and render  
18 all the deals made among the named parties criminal deals, or at the very  
19 least, illegal, and / or *void ab initio*. The only "theoretically possible" way  
20 such deals could be compromised by law-enforcing authorities would be  
21 under what is commonly known as "Nixon's Laws" (i.e.: when a president  
22 does it, it is no longer illegal). The above statute plus pertinent sections of  
23 RICO (18 U.S.C. §§1961:1969) make the bulk of assets commingled with  
24 these drug funds subject to criminal forfeitures. I found no laws in this  
25 country legalizing any part of the above deals, even under the disguise of  
26 "prosecutorial discretion". I believe that according to the United States  
27 statutory and common laws the public in this country have a legal right,  
28

1 and duty, to compel, or cause the foreclosure and forfeiture of Wells  
 2 Fargo [assets] which publicly took over Wachovia by changing its name to  
 3 Wells Fargo, as an act of concealment and continuous money laundering,  
 4 on 3/20/2010, three days after Wachovia executives signed their  
 5 "Deferred Prosecution Agreement" (indictment) conceding to the drug  
 6 running charges above as publicly known, which crimes transformed  
 7 Wachovia's status to "**Wachovia Drug Cartel**"- as a American Drug  
 8 Cartel, in addition to rendering all Wachovia entities illegitimate and illegal  
 9 to operate, just as it occurred with Enron, WorldCom, Arthur Anderson, Al  
 10 Capone and Murder Inc. (Segal-Lansky assassinations). **(Exhibit-B)**

12 24- As one leg of the criminal operations related to the above, and  
 13 numerous other financial crimes, I believe that the U.S. Treasury's Office  
 14 of Thrift Supervision (OTS) was simultaneously folded to assure that no  
 15 disclosures would leak from the OTS crime source, which source I believe  
 16 had originally been created <sup>AS A</sup> key player in the engineering of the colossal  
 17 counterfeiting, and the fruition of the financial meltdowns we see today.

18 25- The two government links provided in the middle of my blog's home-  
 19 page **(Exhibit-C)** document that Wachovia Mortgage FSB never had any  
 20 assets and was set up as a straw-man to accomplish the *Modus Operandi*  
 21 of a criminal nationwide real estate, and money laundering enterprise, as  
 22 documented in the introduction to my Appellate Opening Brief filed in  
 23 Santa Ana's Court of Appeal on 8/11/10; G040958 & G041464 **(Exhibit-D)**.

24 26- The fraudulent "Trustee's Deed Upon Sale" (TDS) recorded on my  
 25 house, and probably on more than one million houses nationwide bear  
 26 the phony artifice named above, which is not registered anywhere, thus it  
 27 can not appear in this court of law, as I have formerly documented in this  
 28

1 court and in the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit case #**09-60050**, and in the underlying cases  
2 and in all other related cases (See **RJN-1** concurrently filed).

3 27- Also in case # **SACV 08-01274 DOC (MLGx)**, in my opposition to a motion  
4 to quash service of process filed by attorney Fredrick Hickman I had  
5 proved with documentation, that Mr. Hickman's declarations were  
6 perjurious and that no entities of the defunct Wachovia Corporation could  
7 claim to have any legal corporate interests in the **ARTIFICE**, appearing  
8 herein as Appellee. **08-01274** above was stayed on the court's own motion.

9 28- Pursuant to FRAP 26.1 these Appellees must make a full, and  
10 truthful, corporate disclosure at the time of their first appearance. The  
11 lawyers failed to do so in the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit case when they appeared.  
12 Appellant requests that this honorable court order their attorneys to file  
13 this disclosure now, ASAP, and before any further steps are taken. This is  
14 in the interest of justice and judicial economy, because I believe they will  
15 not be able to produce any truthful disclosures and will have to lose by  
16 default, thus relieving this appellant of further grief and expense, and  
17 relieving this court of additional time to spend on these appeals. Further, it  
18 makes no sense to file anything else unless Appellee's can produce proof  
19 of their legitimacy, applicable also after their 3/17/10 indictments.  
20

21 29- In the unlikely event that Appellee **ARTIFICE** do manage to produce  
22 proof of their legitimacy, it would then make the most sense to consolidate  
23 these two appeals as I herewith further declare:

24 30- In pending appellate cases where the parties are the same and  
25 questions of law and fact are virtually the same, and the records are the  
26 same, cases are appropriate for consolidation. Fed.Rules Civ.Proc. rule  
27 42(a), 28 U.S.C.A. Separate appeals that shared identical facts and a  
28



common record were “companioned ... for disposition” by the court of appeals. Allison v. Bank One-Denver, 289 F.3d 1223, 1230 n. 1 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (citing Rule 3(b)). This applies directly to the two pending appellate cases here, both of which arose from attorney Martin Phillips’ filing a fraudulent notice of claim, in the form of a motion for relief from stay, while Mr. Phillips accepted on the record (see the 6/9/09 transcript), by waiver and estoppel, that the movant he was representing (ie: **ARTIFICE**) was a fraud, a non-entity, and without any standing or capacity to appear in the bankruptcy court, or in any other courts, or to take title to property as they claimed to have done here. Everything else followed this fraudulent claim filing, which I have been consistently requesting that the U.S.Trustee, as an arm of the Department of Justice, refer to F.B.I. for prosecution.

31- **Must be pending in the same court:** The court may consolidate actions only if they are pending in the same district. However, the cases do not need to be pending before the same judge. Indeed, local rules often address consolidation of actions pending before different judges in the same district, such as by determining which judge will handle the consolidated proceedings. Breaux v. American Family Mut. Ins. Co., 220 F.R.D. 366, 367–368, 58 Fed. R. Serv. 3d 883 (D. Colo. 2004). If overlapping cases are pending in different districts, however, the courts can consider transferring one or the other case so that they may then be consolidated under Rule 42(a). See 28 U.S.C.A. § 1404(a) (federal statute governing transfer of case to another district); see, e.g., Scarborough v. National Ass’n of Sur. Bond Producers, 474 F. Supp. 2d 64, 69 (D.D.C. 2007) (case transferred for transferee court’s determination of whether to consolidate). Fortunately, in these current



cases, both are in the same court, thus the simplest form of consolidation above is applicable, and prayed for by this appellant.

32- Despite the dismissal of the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Case # **09-60050**, since I had raised, and preserved, all the issues which I have appealed from, in these two appellate cases, I will be able to fully appeal the adverse rulings. If the issues presented by the dismissed appeal were properly preserved in the other appeals, however, they could be considered on those appeals. U.S. v. State of Wash., 573 F.2d 1121, 1123 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978)

Continued declaration re:  
**Motion to Compel JAMS Arbitration:**

33- Early in 2008, I had entered a voluntary arbitration agreement with Commonwealth Title Insurance, lead defendant in my case # **SACV 08-01274 DOC (MLGx)**. The arbitration began through JAMS but was stayed owing to external factors, and eventually by my bankruptcy filing. Thereafter Commonwealth requested approval of the BK-court to reinstate the JAMS arbitration. The BK-court approved the resumption on the arbitration on 9/2/10, but Commonwealth refused to reinstate. Now pending in the BK-court is a **"Motion to Compel JAMS Arbitration"**, calendared for 11/4/10. I am currently preparing the motion papers. I expect that the BK-court will compel arbitration, which may lead to the expungement of fraudulently recorded fabricated documents of title and loan, thus leading to the quieting of title to me. This potential outcome would also make the prosecution of these appeals unnecessary. I expect this to take between Nov.-Jan. Therefore, a ninety day extension to these appeals should suffice for the conclusion of this potential arbitration.

**CONCLUSION:**

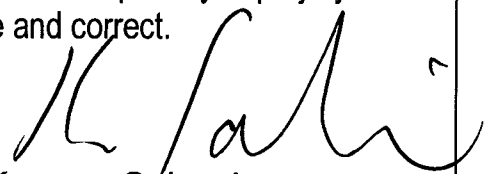
Having hopefully clarified the actuality of the pending cases herein, appellant Kareem Salessi prays that this court grant the following requests:

- Ordering Apeelnee attorney/s to immediately file a truthful, documented, corporate disclosure statement with this court (Which I believe they will not be able to do and that this court could enter default against them);
- Consolidation of these two appeals;
- A 90 day extension of time to file opening brief;

I, appellant Kareem Salessi, am the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding. I have personally drafted the foregoing petition and know the contents to be true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters that are therein alleged on information and belief, and, as to those matters, I believe them to be true. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Orange County, California.

Dated: 10/8/2010



Kareem Salessi

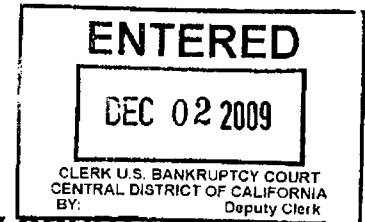
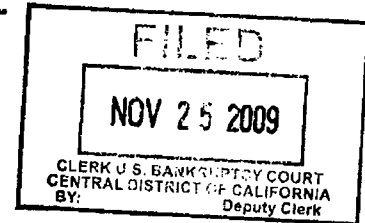
Appellant/Petitioner

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# Exhibit-A

ORIGINAL

1 KAREEM SALESSI  
2 30262 Crown Valley Pkwy, B-174  
3 LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA. 92677  
4 TEL: (949) 870 6352



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CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
BY: Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re KAREEM SALESSI, ) Case No.: 8:09-bk-13791-ES  
Debtor, ) Honorable Erithe A. Smith  
 ) [proposed] ORDER  
 ) Debtor's MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE  
 ) FORMER STAY, or in the alternative, for Reimposition  
 ) of Stay As to Property of the Estate pursuant to  
 ) 11 U.S.C. § 105;  
 )  
 ) Courtroom: 5A, Fifth Floor

On 8/6/09, Debtor Kareem SaleSSI's Motion was heard as filed against:

"WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, FSB FKA WORLD SAVINGS BANK, FSB, A FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK"

and was **DENIED** as per tentative ruling attached.

Dated: 11/25/09

Honorable Judge Erithe A. Smith  
Federal Bankruptcy Judge

United States Bankruptcy Court  
Central District of California

Santa Ana

Judge Erithe Smith, Presiding

Courtroom 5A Calendar

Thursday, August 6, 2009

Hearing Room 5A

10:30 am

8:09-13791 Kareem Salessi

Chapter 13

#33.00

Hearing RE: AMENDED Motion for Continuance of the former stay, or in the alternative, for reimposition of stay as to property of the estate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 105

Docket #: 39

Courtroom Deputy:

- NONE LISTED -

Tentative Ruling:

August 6, 2009

Deny the motion in its entirety.

This motion appears to be in the nature of a motion for reconsideration of the court's prior order granting Wachovia (bank) relief from the automatic stay, notwithstanding the fact that the motion does not cite the relevant rules governing such request for relief, i.e., FRCP 59 and 60. Under either rule, grounds for reconsideration have not been stated.

This court has already issued its order granting relief from the automatic stay and did not make a finding that the foreclosure was invalid. The court has listened to a recording of that hearing wherein it expressly stated that it was making no finding or ruling at all regarding the validity of the foreclosure. As for the writ of possession, the court ruled that as the writ had been obtained after the bankruptcy filing, it was enforceable and that the bank would have to obtain a new writ of possession. The June 29, 2009 order granting relief from the automatic stay permitted the bank to do so and, therefore, the bank did not violate the stay by seeking a new writ of possession.

To the extent that the motion seeks injunctive relief against the bank, such relief can only be sought through the commencement of an adversary proceeding. See Rule 7001(7) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

The fact that Moving Party has now removed the state court action into this court does not void the court's prior order granting relief from the automatic stay. Finally, the June 29,

DECIDING THE 9-17-09 ADVERSARY  
PROCEEDING HEARING ON 8/6/09. H.J.

**United States Bankruptcy Court  
Central District of California**

**Santa Ana  
Judge Erithe Smith, Presiding  
Courtroom 5A Calendar**

**Thursday, August 6, 2009**

**Hearing Room 5A**

10:30 am

**Cont.... Kareem Salessi**

**Chapter 13**

2009 order is a final order and has not been stayed by any court pending appeal.

**Party Information**

**Debtor(s):**

Kareem Salessi

**Movant(s):**

Kareem Salessi

**Trustee(s):**

Amrane Cohen

In re: KAREEM SALESSI	CHAPTER: 11
Debtor(s).	CASE NUMBER: 8:09-bk-13791-ES

**NOTE TO USERS OF THIS FORM:**

- 1) Attach this form to the last page of a proposed Order or Judgment. Do not file as a separate document.
- 2) The title of the judgment or order and all service information must be filled in by the party lodging the order.
- 3) **Category I.** below: The United States trustee and case trustee (if any) will always be in this category.
- 4) **Category II.** below: List **ONLY** addresses for debtor (and attorney), movant (or attorney) and person/entity (or attorney) who filed an opposition to the requested relief. DO NOT list an address if person/entity is listed in category I.

**NOTICE OF ENTERED ORDER AND SERVICE LIST**

Notice is given by the court that a judgment or order entitled (*specify*) **ORDER: Debtor's MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE FORMER STAY, or in the alternative, for Reimposition of Stay As to Property of the Estate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105; Request For Judicial Notice (RJN-3)**; was entered on the date indicated as on the first page of this judgment or order and will be served in the manner indicated below:

**I. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING (NEF)** Pursuant to controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s), the foregoing document was served on the following person(s) by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the judgment or order. As of 7/30/2009, the following person(s) are currently on the Electronic Mail Notice List for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below.

- MARTIN W. PHILLIPS                      marty.phillips@att.net  
- UNITED STATES TRUSTEE (SA)    ustpreion16.sa.ecf@usdoj.gov

☐ Service information continued on attached page

**II. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA U.S. MAIL:** A copy of this notice and a true copy of this judgment or order was sent by United States Mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the following person(s) and/or entity(ies) at the address(es) indicated below:

☐ Service information continued on attached page

**III. TO BE SERVED BY THE LODGING PARTY:** Within 72 hours after receipt of a copy of this judgment or order which bears an **Entered** stamp, the party lodging the judgment or order will serve a complete copy bearing an **Entered** stamp by U.S. Mail, overnight mail, facsimile transmission or email and file a proof of service of the entered order on the following person(s) and/or entity(ies) at the address(es), facsimile transmission number(s), and/or email address(es) indicated below:

☐ Service information continued on attached page



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# Exhibit-B

8-25-2010

Court of Appeal

Fourth Appellate District Division Three

601 West Santa Ana Blvd.

Santa Ana, Ca. 92701

P.O.Box 22055

Santa Ana, Ca. 92702

Tel: 714- 571 2600

Fax: 714- 664 0897

Kareem Salessi  
30262 Crown Valley Pkwy, D-174  
Laguna Niguel, Ca.92677  
Tel: 949- 870 6352

To the Clerk of the court of the Court of Appeal:

Please take notice that all the parties named as defendants in the underlying action now appearing in consolidated cases # G G040958; G041464 are also respondents in these appeals. They are:

**“WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, FSB FKA WORLD SAVINGS BANK, FSB, A  
FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK” (a Fiction); GOLDEN WEST SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION SERVICE CO.; FIDELITY NATIONAL AGENCY SALES AND  
POSTING; ANGLIN FLEWELLING RASMUSSEN CAMPELL & TRYTTEN LLP;**

In the above list defendant/respondent **“FIDELITY NATIONAL AGENCY  
SALES AND POSTING”** appeared by Mr. Bill Steward, Esq. of 428 OLD  
NEWPORT BLVD. NEWPORT BEACH, CA. 92663. Defendant / respondent  
**“ANGLIN FLEWELLING RASMUSSEN CAMPELL & TRYTTEN LLP”** is the law firm  
which has been defending the banking defendants under the aliases of Wachovia  
and “Golden West...” appearing above.

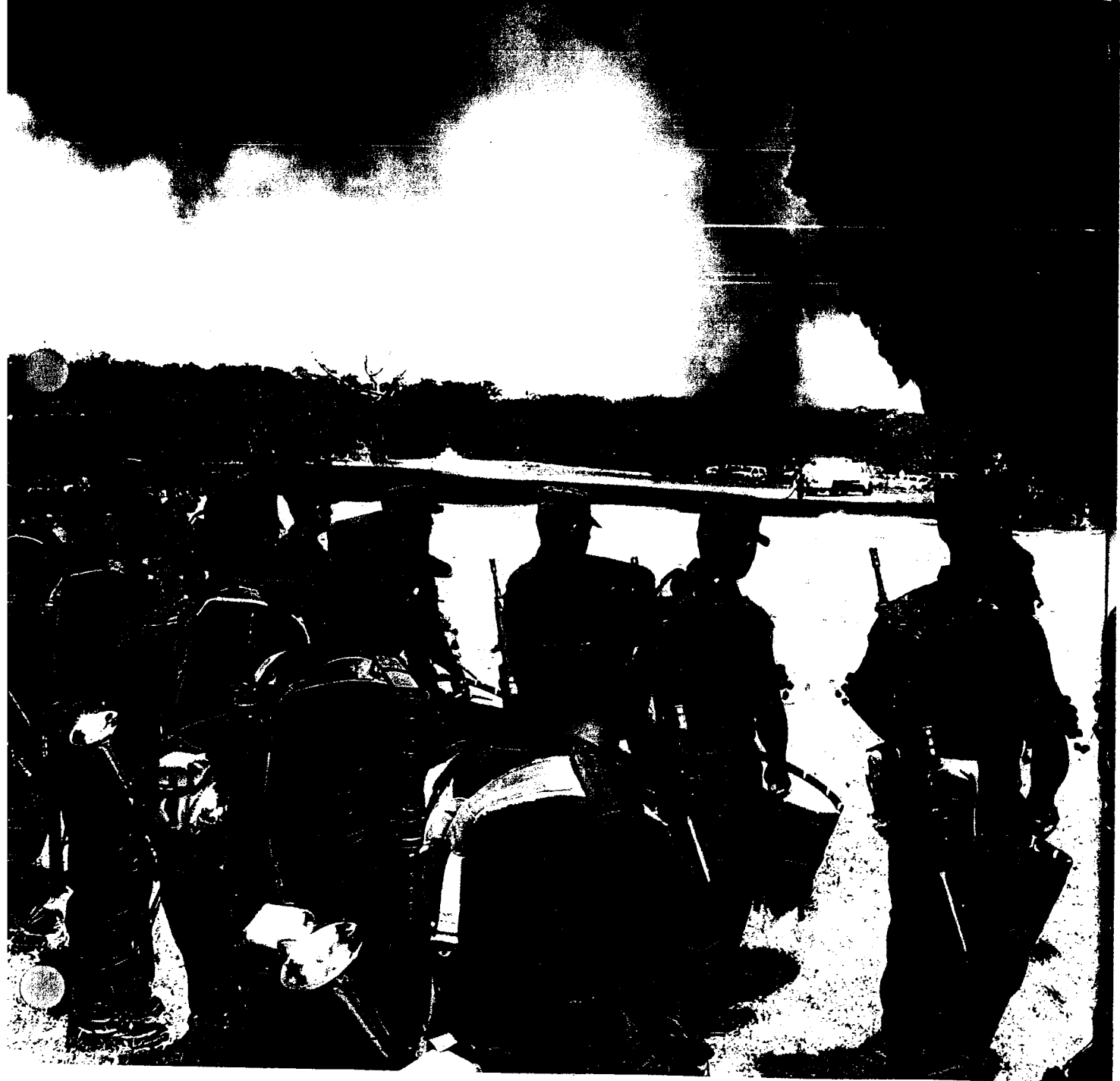
According to the proof I provided to this court in a Request for Judicial Notice,  
filed 6/24/10, Wachovia, under all its acronyms and disguises, lost its business  
licenses on 3/17/10 by the signing of a no-contest plea bargain to drug running, and  
drug-money laundering, charges of historic proportions, namely half a **TIRILLION**  
dollars in just four years, during which time it was insolvent, thus operating solely on  
drug money, and was forced to shut down or be given to another bank.

In any event, on 3/17/10 all Wachovia names presumed the status of illegal,  
and criminal, entities, much worse than the indictments of ENRON, WorldCom, and  
Arthur Anderson, which caused the loss of their business licenses. Therefore, having  
lost their legal status, and assumed a criminal status (like the Mafia), they can no  
longer appear in any court of law. Owing to its new crime status, Wachovia changed  
its name to “Wells Fargo...” three days later, on 3/20/2010. This is in addition to the  
preexisting fact that as their name appears above they were not registered anywhere  
and their appearances in the underlying action was fraudulent per se. (See exhibits).

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kareem Salessi

# WACHOVIA'S



By MICHAEL SMITH

# DRUG HABIT

**The bank, now a unit of Wells Fargo, leads a list of financial firms that have moved dirty money for Mexico's narcotics cartels—helping a \$39 billion industry that has killed more than 22,000 people since 2006.**

**J**UST BEFORE SUNSET on April 10, 2006, a DC-9 jet landed at the international airport in the port city of Ciudad del Carmen, 500 miles east of Mexico City. As soldiers on the ground approached the plane, the crew tried to shoo them away, saying there was a dangerous oil leak. So the troops grew suspicious and searched the jet. They found 128 black suitcases, packed with 5.7 tons of cocaine, valued at \$100 million. The stash was supposed to have been delivered from Caracas to drug traffickers in Toluca, near Mexico City, Mexican prosecutors later found. Law enforcement officials also discovered something else. The smugglers had bought the DC-9 with laundered funds they transferred through two of the biggest banks in the U.S.: Wachovia Corp. and Bank of America Corp.

This was no isolated incident. Wachovia, it turns out, had made a habit of helping move money for Mexican drug smugglers. Wells Fargo & Co., which bought Wachovia in 2008, has admitted in court that its unit failed to monitor and

Mexican troops burn cocaine seized from a jet bought through two U.S. banks.

report suspected money laundering by narcotics traffickers—including

the cash used to buy four planes that shipped a total of 22 tons of cocaine.

The admission came in an agreement that Charlotte, North Carolina-based Wachovia struck with federal prosecutors in March, and it sheds light on the largely undocumented role of U.S. banks in contributing to the violent drug trade that has convulsed Mexico for the past four years. Wachovia admitted it didn't do enough to spot illicit funds in handling \$378.4 billion for Mexican-currency-exchange houses from 2004 to 2007. That's the largest violation of the Bank Secrecy Act, an anti-money-laundering law, in U.S. history—a sum equal to one-third of Mexico's current gross domestic product.

"Wachovia's blatant disregard for our banking laws gave international cocaine cartels a virtual carte blanche to finance their operations," says Jeffrey Sloman, the federal prosecutor who handled the case.

Since 2006, more than 22,000 people have been killed in drug-related battles that have raged mostly along the 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) border that Mexico shares with the U.S. In the Mexican city of Ciudad Juarez, just across the border from El Paso, Texas, 700 people had been murdered this year as of mid-June. Six Juarez police officers were slaughtered by automatic weapons fire in a mid-day ambush in April. Mexican President Felipe Calderon vowed to crush the drug cartels when he took office in December 2006, and he's since deployed 45,000 troops to fight the cartels. They've had little success.

Among the dead are police, soldiers, journalists and ordinary citizens. The U.S. has pledged Mexico \$1.1 billion in the past two years to aid in the fight against narcotics cartels. In May, President Barack Obama said he'd send 1,200 National

Photograph by ABRAHAM MARTINEZ/PROCESOFOTO

Guard troops, adding to the 17,400 agents on the U.S. side of the border to help stem drug traffic and illegal immigration.

Behind the carnage in Mexico is an industry that supplies hundreds of tons of cocaine, heroin, marijuana and methamphetamine to Americans. The cartels have built a network of dealers in 231 U.S. cities from coast to coast, taking in about \$39 billion in sales annually, according to the Justice Department. Twenty million people in the U.S. regularly use illegal drugs, spurring street crime and wrecking families. Narcotics cost the U.S. economy \$215 billion a year—enough to cover health care for 30.9 million Americans—in overburdened courts, prisons and hospitals and lost productivity, the department says.

"It's the banks laundering money for the cartels that finances the tragedy," says Martin Woods, director of Wachovia's anti-money-laundering unit in London from 2006 to 2009. Woods says he quit the bank in disgust after executives ignored his documentation that drug dealers were funneling money through Wachovia's branch network. "If you don't see the correlation between the money laundering by banks and the 22,000 people killed in Mexico, you're

missing the point," Woods says.

Wachovia is just one of the U.S. and European banks that have been used for drug money laundering. For the past two decades, Latin American drug traffickers have gone to U.S. banks to cleanse their dirty cash, says Paul Campo, head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's financial crimes unit. Miami-based American Express Bank International paid fines in both 1994 and 2007 after admitting it had failed to spot and report drug dealers laundering money through its accounts. Drug traffickers used accounts at Bank of America in Oklahoma City to buy three planes that carried 10 tons of cocaine, according to Mexican court filings. Federal agents caught people who work for Mexican cartels depositing illicit funds in Bank of America accounts in Atlanta, Chicago and Brownsville, Texas, from 2002 to 2009.

Mexican drug dealers used shell companies to open accounts at London-based HSBC Holdings Plc, Europe's biggest bank by assets, an investigation by the Mexican Finance Ministry found. Those two banks weren't accused of wrongdoing. Bank of America spokeswoman Shirley Norton and HSBC spokesman Roy Caple say laws bar them

from discussing specific clients. They say their banks strictly follow the government rules. "Bank of America takes its anti-money-laundering responsibilities very seriously," Norton says.

**A** MEXICAN JUDGE ON Jan. 22 accused the owners of six *centros cambiarios*, or money changers, in Culiacan and Tijuana of laundering drug funds through their accounts at the Mexican units of Banco Santander SA, Citigroup Inc. and HSBC, according to court documents filed in the case. The money changers are in jail while being tried. Citigroup, HSBC and Santander, which is the largest Spanish bank by assets, weren't accused of any wrongdoing. The three banks say Mexican law bars them from commenting on the case, adding that they each carefully enforce anti-money-laundering programs. HSBC has stopped accepting dollar deposits in Mexico, and Citigroup no longer allows noncustomers to change dollars there. Citigroup detected suspicious activity in the Tijuana accounts, reported it to regulators and closed the accounts, Citigroup spokesman Paulo Carreno says. On June 15, the Mexican

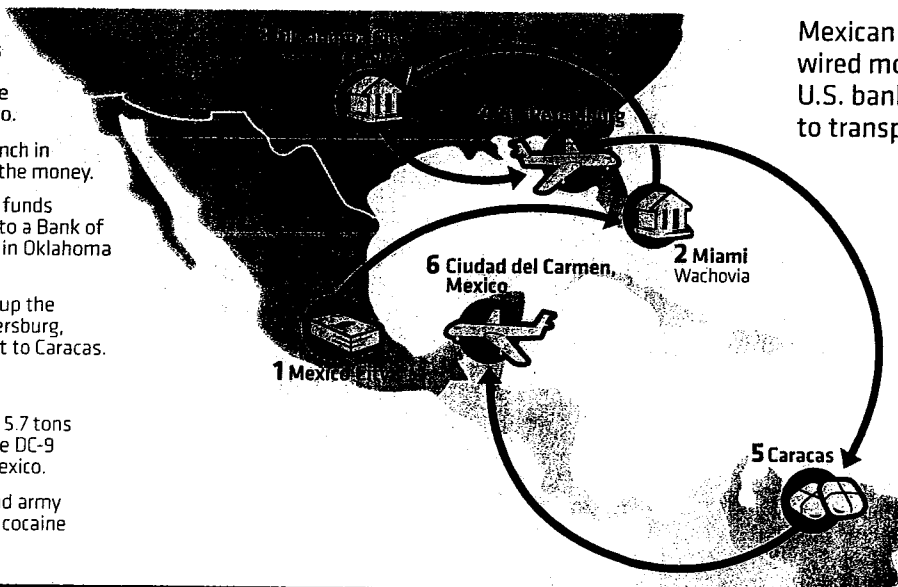
## The Mexican Connection

**Nov. 29, 2005**

- 1** Drug smugglers start wiring \$300,000 to the U.S. from Mexico.
- 2** A Wachovia branch in Miami receives the money.
- 3** Smugglers wire funds from Wachovia to a Bank of America branch in Oklahoma to buy a DC-9.
- 4** Smugglers pick up the plane in St. Petersburg, Florida, and fly it to Caracas.

**April 10, 2006**

- 5** The cartel loads 5.7 tons of cocaine on the DC-9 and flies it to Mexico.
- 6** The jet lands, and army troops seize the cocaine and the pilots.



Mexican drug traffickers wired money through two U.S. banks to buy a DC-9 to transport narcotics.



Finance Ministry announced it would set limits for banks on cash deposits in dollars.

Mexico's drug cartels have become multinational criminal enterprises. Some of the gangs have delved into other illegal activities such as gunrunning, kidnapping and smuggling people across the border, as well as into seemingly legitimate areas such as trucking, travel services and air cargo transport, according to the Justice Department's National Drug Intelligence Center. These criminal empires have no choice but to use the global banking system to finance their businesses, Mexican Senator Felipe Gonzalez says. "With so much cash, the only way to move this money is through the banks," says Gonzalez, who represents a central Mexican state and chairs the senate public safety committee.

Gonzalez, a member of Calderon's National Action Party, carries a .38 revolver for personal protection. "I know this won't stop the narcos when they come through that door with machine guns," he says, pointing to the entrance to his office. "But at least I'll take one with me."

No bank has been more closely connected with Mexican money laundering than Wachovia. Founded in 1879, Wachovia became the largest bank by assets in the southeastern U.S. by 1900. After the Great Depression, some people in North Carolina called the bank "Walk-Over-Ya" because it had foreclosed on farms in the region. By 2008, Wachovia was the sixth-largest U.S. lender, and it faced \$26 billion in losses from subprime mortgage loans.

That cost Wachovia Chief Executive Officer Kennedy Thompson his job in June 2008. Six months later, San Francisco-based Wells Fargo, which dates from 1852, bought Wachovia for \$12.7 billion, creating the largest network of bank branches in the U.S. Thompson, who now works for private-equity firm Aquiline Partners LLC in New York, declined to comment.

**Martin Woods**, a former Wachovia investigator, says his bosses told him to keep quiet about drug money.

As Wachovia's balance sheet was bleeding, its legal woes were mounting. In the three years leading up to Wachovia's agreement with the Justice Department, grand juries served the bank with 6,700 subpoenas requesting information. The bank didn't react quickly enough to the prosecutors' requests and failed to hire enough investigators, the U.S. Treasury Department said in March. After a 22-month investigation, the Justice Department on March 12 charged

Wachovia's former anti-money-laundering efforts fell short, spokeswoman Mary Eshet says. Wells Fargo has invested \$42 million in the past three years to improve its anti-money-laundering program and has been working with regulators, she says. "We have substantially increased the caliber and number of staff in our international investigations group, and we also significantly upgraded the monitoring software," Eshet says. The agreement bars the bank from contesting or contradicting the facts in its admission. The bank declined to answer specific questions, including how much it made by handling \$378.4 billion—including \$4 billion of cash—from

**'If you don't see the correlation between money laundering by banks and the 22,000 people killed in Mexico, you're missing the point,' says Martin Woods, who left Wachovia after bank executives had ignored his warnings.**

Wachovia with violating the Bank Secrecy Act by failing to run an effective anti-money-laundering program. Five days later, Wells Fargo promised in a Miami federal courtroom to revamp its detection systems. Wachovia's new owner paid \$160 million in fines and penalties, less than 2 percent of its \$12.3 billion profit in 2009. If Wells Fargo keeps its pledge, the U.S. government will, according to the agreement, drop all charges against the bank in March 2011.

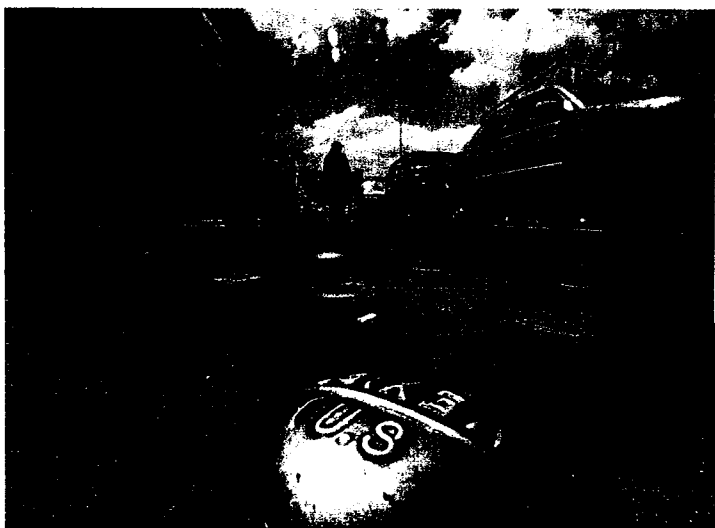
Wells Fargo regrets that some of

Mexican exchange companies.

The 1970 Bank Secrecy Act requires banks to report all cash transactions above \$10,000 to regulators and to tell the government about other suspected money-laundering activity. Big banks employ hundreds of investigators and spend millions of dollars on software programs to scour accounts.

No big U.S. bank—Wells Fargo included—has ever been indicted for





U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents, above, search cars for cash as they head to Mexico from San Diego. A marker, left, shows the border as cars cross between Mexico and the U.S.

violating the Bank Secrecy Act or any other federal law. Instead, the Justice Department settles criminal charges by using deferred-prosecution agreements, in which a bank pays a fine and promises not to break the law again.

Large banks are protected from indictments by a variant of the too-big-to-fail theory. Indicting a big bank could trigger a mad dash by investors to dump shares and cause panic in financial markets, says Jack Blum, a U.S. Senate investigator for 14 years and a consultant to international banks and brokerage firms on money laundering. The theory is like a get-out-of-jail-free card for big banks, Blum says. "There's no capacity to regulate or punish them because they're too big to be threatened with failure," Blum says. "They seem to be willing to do anything that improves their bottom line, until they're caught."

Wachovia's run-in with federal prosecutors hasn't troubled investors. Wells Fargo's stock traded at \$30.86 on March 24, up 1 percent in the week after the March 17 agreement was announced.

Moving money is central to the drug trade—from the cash that people tape to their bodies as they cross the U.S.-Mexican border to the \$100,000 wire transfers they send from Mexican exchange houses to big U.S. banks. In Tijuana, 15 miles south of San Diego, Gustavo Rojas has lived for a quarter of a century in a shack in the shadow of the 10-foot-high (3-meter-high) steel border fence that separates the U.S. and Mexico there. He points to holes burrowed under the barrier. "They go across with drugs and come back with cash," Rojas, 75, says. "This fence doesn't stop anyone."

**D**RUG MONEY MOVES back and forth across the border in an endless cycle. In the U.S., couriers take the cash from drug sales to Mexico—as much as \$29 billion a year, according to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. That would be about 319 tons of \$100 bills. They hide it in cars and trucks to smuggle into Mexico. There, cartels pay people to

deposit some of the cash into Mexican banks and branches of international banks.

The narcos launder much of what's left through money changers. Anyone who has been to Mexico is familiar with these street-corner money changers; Mexican regulators say there are at least 3,000 of them from Tijuana to Cancun, usually displaying large signs advertising the day's dollar-peso exchange rate. Mexican banks are regulated by the National Banking and Securities Commission, which has an anti-money-laundering unit; the money changers are policed by Mexico's Tax Service Administration, which has no such unit.

By law, the money changers have to demand identification from anyone exchanging more than \$500. They also have to report transactions higher than \$5,000 to regulators. The cartels get around these requirements by employing legions of individuals—including relatives, maids and gardeners—to convert small amounts of dollars into pesos or to make deposits in local banks. After that, cartels wire the money to a multinational bank. The people making the small money exchanges are known as Smurfs, after the cartoon characters. "They can use an army of people like Smurfs and go through \$1 million before lunchtime," says Jerry Robinette, who oversees U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations along the border in east Texas.

The U.S. Treasury has been warning



# AMOUNTS TO HOW MANY THOUSAND TONS OF COCAINE?

banks about big Mexican-currency-exchange firms laundering drug money since 1996.

By 2004, many U.S. banks had closed their accounts with these companies, which are known as *casas de cambio*. Wachovia ignored warnings by regulators and police, according to the deferred-prosecution agreement. "As early as 2004, Wachovia understood the risk," the bank admitted in court. "Despite these warnings, Wachovia remained in the business."

One customer that Wachovia took on in 2004 was Casa de Cambio Puebla SA, a Puebla, Mexico-based currency-exchange company. Pedro Alatorre, who ran a Puebla branch in Mexico City, had created front companies for cartels, according to a pending Mexican criminal case against him. A federal grand jury in Miami indicted Puebla, Alatorre and three other executives in February 2008 for drug trafficking and money laundering. In May 2008, the Justice Department sought extradition of the suspects, saying they used shell firms to launder \$720 million through U.S. banks. Alatorre has been in a Mexican jail for 2 1/2 years. He denies any wrongdoing, his lawyer Mauricio Moreno says. Alatorre has made no court-filed responses in the U.S.

During the period in which Wachovia admitted to moving money out of Mexico

for Puebla, couriers carrying clear plastic bags stuffed with cash went to the branch Alatorre ran at the Mexico City airport, according to surveillance reports by Mexican police. Alatorre opened accounts at HSBC on behalf of front companies, Mexican investigators found.

Puebla executives used the stolen identities of 74 people to launder money through Wachovia accounts, Mexican prosecutors say in court-filed reports. "Wachovia handled all the transfers, and they never reported any as suspicious," says Jose Luis Marmolejo, a former head of the Mexican attorney general's financial crimes unit who is now in private practice.

**I**N NOVEMBER 2005 and January 2006, Wachovia transferred a total of \$300,000 from Puebla to a Bank of America account in Oklahoma City, according to information in the Alatorre cases in the U.S. and Mexico. Drug smugglers used the funds to buy the DC-9 through Oklahoma City aircraft broker U.S. Aircraft Titles Inc., according to financial records cited in the Mexican criminal case.

U.S. Aircraft Titles President Sue White declined to comment.

On April 5, 2006, a pilot flew the plane from St.

Currency exchange firms in Tijuana shut after owners were caught laundering drug money.

## Money, Drugs and Death

**\$378** billion

Funds Wachovia admitted it moved for Mexican currency exchanges that were used by drug cartels.

**22,000**

Death toll claimed in the Mexican drug war since 2006.

**4,500**

Seizures of aircraft and vehicles used by drug traffickers.

**102** tons

Cocaine confiscated by police in Mexico since 2006.

Sources: Mexican government, U.S. Justice Department

IT DIDN'T ADMIT? MUCH MORE

Petersburg, Florida, to Caracas to pick up the cocaine, according to the DEA. Five days later, troops seized the plane in Ciudad del Carmen and burned the drugs at a nearby army base.

"I am sure Wachovia knew what was going on," says Marmolejo, who oversaw the criminal investigation into Wachovia's customers. "It went on too long and they made too much money not to have known."

At Wachovia's anti-money-laundering unit in London, Woods and his colleague Jim DeFazio, in Charlotte, say they suspected that drug dealers were using the bank to move funds. Woods, a former Scotland Yard investigator, spotted illegible signatures and other suspicious markings on traveler's checks from Mexican exchange companies, he said in a September 2008 letter to the U.K. Financial Services Authority. He sent copies of the letter to the DEA and Treasury Department in the U.S.

Woods, 45, says his bosses instructed him to keep quiet and tried to have him fired, according to his letter to the FSA. In one meeting, a bank official insisted Woods shouldn't have filed suspicious



SCOTT DAITON

activity reports to the government, as both U.S. and U.K. laws require. "I was shocked by the content and outcome of the meeting and genuinely traumatized," Woods wrote.

In the U.S., DeFazio, who had been a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent for 21 years, says he told bank executives in 2005 that the DEA was probing the transfers through Wachovia to buy the planes. Bank executives spurned recommendations to close suspicious accounts, DeFazio, 63, says. "I think they looked at the money and said, 'The hell with it. We're going to bring it in, and look at all the money we'll make,'" he says.

DeFazio retired in 2008. "I didn't want anything from them," he says. "I just wanted to get out." Woods, who resigned from Wachovia in May 2009, now advises banks on how to combat money laundering. He declined to discuss details of Wachovia's actions.

U.S. Comptroller of the Currency John Dugan told Woods in a March 19 letter his efforts had helped the U.S. build its case against Wachovia. "You demonstrated great courage and integrity by speaking up when you saw problems," Dugan wrote.

**I**T WAS THE Puebla investigation that led U.S. authorities to the broader probe of Wachovia. On May 16, 2007, DEA agents conducted a raid of Wachovia's international banking offices in Miami. They had a court order to seize Puebla's accounts. U.S. prosecutors and investigators then scrutinized the bank's dealings with Mexican-currency-exchange firms. That led to the March deferred-prosecution agreement. With Puebla's Wachovia accounts seized, Alatorre and his partners shifted their laundering



Investigator Jerry Robinette, left top, says Oscar Oropeza, left bottom, had his family deposit stacks of cash from drug sales at a Bank of America branch in Brownsville, Texas.



scheme to HSBC, according to financial documents cited in the Mexican criminal case against Alatorre. In

the three weeks after the DEA raided Wachovia, two of Alatorre's front companies, Grupo ETPB SA and Grupo Rahrero SC, made 12 cash deposits totaling \$1 million at an HSBC Mexican branch, Mexican investigators found. The funds financed a Beechcraft King Air 200 plane that police seized on Dec. 29, 2007, in Cuernavaca, 50 miles south of Mexico City, according to information in the case against Alatorre.

For years, federal authorities watched as the wife and daughter of Oscar Oropeza, a drug smuggler working for the Matamoros-based Gulf Cartel, deposited stacks of cash at a Bank of America branch on Boca Chica Boulevard in Brownsville, Texas, less than 3 miles from the border.

Investigator Robinette sits in his pickup truck across the street from that branch. It's a one-story, tan stucco

building next to a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet. Robinette discusses the Oropeza case with Tom Salazar, an agent who investigated the family. "Everybody in there knew who they were—the tellers, everyone," Salazar says. "The bank never came to us, though."

The Oropeza case gives a new, literal meaning to the term *money laundering*. Oropeza's wife, Tina Marie, and daughter Paulina Marie deposited stashes of \$20 bills several times a day into Bank of America accounts, Salazar says. Bank employees got to know the Oropezas by the smell of their money. "I asked the tellers what they were talking about, and they said the money had this sweet smell like Bounce, those sheets you throw into the dryer," Salazar says. "They told me that when they opened the vault, the smell of Bounce just poured out."

Oropeza, 48, was arrested 820 miles from Brownsville. On May 31, 2007, police in Saraland, Alabama, stopped him on a traffic violation. Checking his record, they learned of the

Police arrested Oropeza in Alabama, finding his van had a false bottom filled with drugs and cash.



TOP-BOTTOM: BRAD DOHERTY, SCOTT DALTON, COURTESY U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT COPIED BY DANIEL ACKER/BLOOMBERG (5)



investigation in Texas. They searched the van and discovered 84 kilograms (185 pounds) of cocaine hidden under a false floor. That allowed federal agents to freeze Oropeza's bank accounts and search his marble-floored home in Brownsville, Robynette says. Inside, investigators found a supply of Bounce alongside the clothes dryer. All three Oropezas pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Brownsville to drug

Between 1999 and 2004, the bank failed to stop clients from laundering \$55 million of narcotics funds, the bank admitted in a deferred-prosecution agreement in August 2007. It paid \$65 million to the U.S. and promised not to break the law again. The government dismissed the criminal charge a year later. American Express sold the bank to London-based Standard Chartered PLC in February 2008 for \$823 million.

Banks aren't the only financial

**'I think they looked at the money and said, "The hell with it. We're going to bring it in, and look at all the money we'll make," Jim DeFazio, a former Wachovia investigator says.**

and money-laundering charges in March and April 2008. Oscar Oropeza was sentenced to 15 years in prison; his wife was ordered to serve 10 months and his daughter got 6 months.

Bank of America's Norton says, "We not only fulfilled our regulatory obligation, but we proactively worked with law enforcement on these matters."

Prosecutors have tried to halt money laundering at American Express Bank International twice. In 1994, the bank, then a subsidiary of New York-based American Express Co., pledged not to allow money laundering again after two employees were convicted in a criminal case involving drug trafficker Juan Garcia Abrego. In 1994, the bank paid \$14 million to settle.

Five years later, drug money again flowed through American Express Bank.

institutions that have turned a blind eye to drug cartels in moving illicit funds. Western Union Co., the world's largest money transfer firm, agreed to pay \$94 million in February 2010 to settle civil and criminal investigations by the Arizona attorney general's office. Undercover state police posing as drug dealers bribed Western Union employees to illegally transfer money, says Cameron Holmes, an assistant attorney general.

"Their allegiance was to the smugglers," Holmes says. "What they thought about during work was 'How may I please my highest-spending customers the most?'" Workers in more than 20 Western Union offices allowed the customers to use multiple names, pass fictitious

A 10-foot-high steel fence is intended to stop people from illegally exiting Mexico into the U.S.

identifications and smudge their fingerprints on documents, investigators say in

court records. "In all the time we did undercover operations, we never once had a bribe turned down," says Holmes, citing court affidavits.

Western Union has made significant improvements, it complies with anti-money-laundering laws and works closely with regulators and police, spokesman Tom Fitzgerald says.

For four years, Mexican authorities have been fighting a losing battle against the cartels. The police are often two steps behind the criminals. Near the southeastern corner of Texas, in Matamoros, more than 50 combat troops surround a police station. Officers take two suspected drug traffickers inside for questioning. Nearby, two young men wearing white T-shirts and baggy pants watch and whisper into radios. These are *los halcones* (the falcons), whose job is to let the cartel bosses know what the police are doing.

While the police are outmaneuvered and outgunned, ordinary Mexicans live in fear. Rojas, the man who lives in the Tijuana slum near the border fence, recalls cowering in his home as smugglers shot it out with the police. "The only way to survive is to stay out of the way and hope the violence, the bullets, don't come for you," Rojas says.

To make their criminal enterprises work, the drug cartels of Mexico need to move billions of dollars across borders. That's how they finance the purchase of drugs, planes, weapons and safe houses, Senator Gonzalez says. "They are multinational businesses, after all," says Gonzalez, as he slowly loads his revolver at his desk in his Mexico City office. "And they cannot work without a bank." **B**

**Michael Smith** is a senior writer at BLOOMBERG MARKETS in Santiago. [mssmith@bloomberg.net](mailto:mssmith@bloomberg.net) With assistance from **Jens Gould** and **Jonathan Levin** in Mexico City, **David Voreacos** in Newark and **David Evans** in Los Angeles.

To write a letter to the editor, send an e-mail to [bloombergmag@bloomberg.net](mailto:bloombergmag@bloomberg.net) or type **MAG <Go>**.

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# Exhibit-C

# Kareemsalessi's Blog

## NOTICE TO RICO CONSPIRATORS OF WACHOVIA

/ / / / /

agents, who have conspired with the Wachovia Drug Cartel in the armed robbery of the above house from me are either subject to prosecution in my current federal actions (in California Central District Courts), or may be added as newly discovered doe-defendant/s. I have also applied to state & federal authorities for criminal prosecution of those involved in the aiding & abetting of Wachovia Drug Cartel, in its purchase of World Savings Bank, which I believe was a drug-money laundering operation, while using Wachovia Mortgage, FSB. as a strawman:

[www.ffiec.gov/InstitutionHistory-1](http://www.ffiec.gov/InstitutionHistory-1)

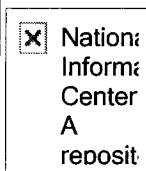
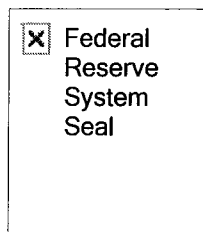
PRINTED LINK →

[www.ffiec.gov/InstitutionHistory-2](http://www.ffiec.gov/InstitutionHistory-2)

PRINTED LINK →

(ie: that World Savings Assets, including its outstanding mortgages, were paid for with drug



[FFIEC home](#) | [Federal Reserve Board home](#)[Accessibility](#) | [Disclaimer](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)[NIC Home](#) | [Institution Search](#) | [FBO Search](#) | [Top 50 BHCs](#) | [BHCPR Peer Reports](#) | [FAQ](#)**Institution History for** WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (484422)

8 institution history record(s) found.

< Previous Page **1** Next >

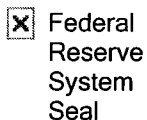
Event Date	Historical Event
1959-12-31	FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE located at CHARLOTTE, NC was established as a National Bank.
1968-05-04	FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE was <b>renamed</b> to FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
1982-04-05	FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA was <b>renamed</b> to FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK.
1986-07-25	FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK was <b>renamed</b> to FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA and <b>moved</b> to 301 SOUTH TRYON STREET, FIRST UNION PLAZA CHARLOTTE, NC.
1997-06-05	FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA was <b>renamed</b> to FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK.
2002-04-01	FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK was <b>renamed</b> to WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and <b>moved</b> to 301 SOUTH TRYON STREET, WACHOVIA PLAZA CHARLOTTE, NC.
2002-06-17	WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION <b>moved</b> to 301 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET CHARLOTTE, NC.
2010-03-20	WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION was <b>acquired</b> by <u>WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION</u> .

3 DAYS AFTER SIGNING INDICTMENT & LOSING ALL BUSINESS LICENSE).

Page 1 of 1

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THUS EVADING MANDATORY CRIME-STATUS & CRIMINAL FORFEITURE).


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## Institution History for NORTH LAS VEGAS BRANCH (1157433)

9 institution history record(s) found.

< Previous Page **1** Next >

Event Date	Historical Event
1987-10-13	WATCHUNG HILLS BANK FOR SAVINGS located at 198 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD, WARREN TOWNSHIP, NJ was established as a State Savings Bank.
1995-01-21	WATCHUNG HILLS BANK FOR SAVINGS was <b>renamed</b> to WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. and <b>changed</b> from State Savings Bank to Federal Savings Bank.
1996-07-24	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. <b>moved</b> to 2502 JAMACHA ROAD EL CAJON, CA.
1996-08-30	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. <b>moved</b> to 1970 BROADWAY OAKLAND, CA.
2007-10-12	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. <b>sold assets</b> to <u>WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION</u> .
2007-12-31	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. was <b>renamed</b> to WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. and <b>moved</b> to 6825 ALIANTE PARKWAY NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV.
2007-10-12	WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. <b>sold assets</b> to WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
2009-11-01	WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. was <b>acquired</b> by <u>WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION</u> .
2009-11-01	WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. was <b>renamed</b> to NORTH LAS VEGAS BR and <b>became</b> a branch of WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

FOR DETAILS


SEE

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<http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/InstitutionHistory.aspx?parID RSSD=1157433&parDT END=99991231>



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### Institution History for NORTH LAS VEGAS BRANCH (1157433)

9 institution history record(s) found.

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Event Date	Historical Event
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1995-01-21	WATCHUNG HILLS BANK FOR SAVINGS was <b>renamed</b> to WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. and <b>changed</b> from State Savings Bank to Federal Savings Bank.
1996-07-24	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. <b>moved</b> to 2502 JAMACHA ROAD EL CAJON, CA.
1996-08-30	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. <b>moved</b> to 1970 BROADWAY OAKLAND, CA.
2007-10-12	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. <b>sold assets</b> to WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
2007-12-31	WORLD SAVINGS BANK, F.S.B. was <b>renamed</b> to WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. and <b>moved</b> to 6825 ALIANTE PARKWAY NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV. <b>NO ASSETS</b>
2007-10-12	WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. <b>sold assets</b> to WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. <b>EMPTY SHELL STRAW-MAN</b>
2009-11-01	WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. was <b>acquired</b> by <u>WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION</u> .
2009-11-01	WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. was <b>renamed</b> to NORTH LAS VEGAS BR and <b>became</b> a branch of WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SEVEN WEEKS BEFORE CHANGING NAMES  
 (ON: OCT. 12, 2007) IT WAS MADE SURE THAT  
 WACHOVIA MORTGAGE, F.S.B. WAS AN EMPTY SHELL  
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# Exhibit-D

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **MODUS OPERANDI: Counterfeit; Theft; Laundering of Money & Real Estate:**

Because real estate is not movable, theft and laundering of real estate in the United States is committed by systemic mixes of the following means<sup>1</sup>:

- 1- Fabrication of fraudulent documents;
- 2- Public resources to legitimize fraudulent documents;
- 3- Armed robbery, by public forces, to remove owners from houses;
- 4- Armed robbery, by occupation and sale of stolen real estate;

#### **1- Fabrication of fraudulent documents:**

Fabrication of fraudulent documents begins in the hands of real estate agents, by collecting a few sample signatures from potential sellers, or buyers. Chains of documents are created by agents, mortgage brokers, lenders, and title officers. Title companies, and / or lenders, email their documents to county recorders' computers, whereupon impressions of automated electronic recorder's stamps, they are returned to senders. With such an operation a home loan is usually created only inside computers within seconds, and the "loaned funds" (ie: an email) is purportedly wired to the seller's escrow account to be distributed accordingly. The only real money, if any, is usually paid by buyers as down payments. Unless a buyer participates in the above scheme he becomes a victim with little or no idea as to what led to the buyer's receiving keys to a house with obligations to pay for exorbitant loans much higher than true cash-values (per Civil Code §3501) of the house, which he supposedly bought,

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<sup>1</sup> An extensive account of this global crime is documented in appellant's Federal Case *Salessi v. Commonwealth Title, et al.* (2009 WL 3873625) SAV 08-01274 DOC (MLGx),. and incorporated herein full with this reference. NOTICE: Each Appendix Exhibit is a true and correct copy of the document identified, or a true copy of the contents thereof and is incorporated with this reference into this brief

despite many missing documents. The forgery operations of the above mentioned people ensure that all the missing documents are fabricated by cutting and splicing, or scanning and printing, sample signatures onto missing documents and faxing the forgeries back to themselves, as if faxed from victims. All these operations are concealed from victims, such as from appellant Salessi here, which is why it took 5 years to discover the forgeries. Much more of the crimes remain undiscovered.

As the film "**CAPITALISM, a Love Story**" ("Capitalism") documented, similar criminal fabrications were committed in creating Equity Line of Credit (**ELOC**) loans. During this decade these loans were provided to millions of vulnerable victims only with the intention of stealing the real estate which secured the said loans. Since no real money was ever paid out by the purported lenders, there were no limits to the amount of credit lines the "lenders" could pass on to their victims, in a game of smoke and mirrors. Purported "wire transfers" of lenders are only book-entries of loan amounts typed into American banks' national computer network called "**Federal Reserve System**"<sup>2</sup>. (ie: "**The Fed.**" is only a **computer, nothing more!**) This is the nefarious reason behind its secrecies. This is also the only reason they could have counterfeited money without limits.

## 2- Public resources to legitimize fraudulent documents:

Fraudulent documents having been recorded now become fraudulently legitimized, and enforceable, with the abusive support of public resources, such as lawlessness in the use of laws, courts, and police. County recorders operate as hubs and cores of real estate forgery and theft crimes. Anyone can steal anyone else's house without his knowledge or consent as long as he can record a piece of paper to show that the real estate is in his name. By using this simple

<sup>2</sup> For further documentation see "COUNTERFEIT Mechanics" page at:

[www.KareemSalessi.wordpress.com](http://www.KareemSalessi.wordpress.com). The entire related contents of appellant's blog above is incorporated herein with this reference.

"THERE IS NOTHING TO AUDIT. IT WAS ALL COUNTERFEIT." 2004/11/1.

crime, in the past three years alone, 20 million homes have reportedly been stolen by faceless banks by simply recording millions of preprinted fraudulent pieces of paper called “**TRUSTEE’S DEED UPON SALE**”, whereby no such sales happened, but was pretended to have occurred under the false pretense of “**NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURES**”, an organized crime legislation schemed for the sole purpose of stealing, and laundering, real estate in an endless cycle.

No matter how criminally the above mentioned documents are fabricated, lenders escape liability by: overtly corrupting the government from the top down; influencing courts to expedite their thefts of real estate; blocking simple injunctions against robberies; and concealing the fact that they have no notes.

The reason behind courts siding with “lenders” is to prevent disclosure of the secret that the original fabricated documents, in step one above, were sold to others in bulk (usually in truck-loads) at discounts, and the buyers re-bulked them and resold them in ship-loads at additional discounts many times over. After a couple of bulk sales of such counterfeit loan documents, they are usually destroyed, to open space for newer counterfeits, because they have produced thousands of tons of such documents, each ton equaling millions of dollars of counterfeit money. Thus, none of the original notes, and / or deeds of trust exist anymore, leaving the bulk of American real-estate unencumbered, free & clear! However, more than three times of the total amount of the said loans, namely over \$14 trillion was robbed by banks since 2008 as bailouts. In 2009, **Capitalism** called this a national *coup de’ tat*. In 2004, Salessi called this a global act of engineered terrorism and mass destruction, and documented it with the \$14 trillion in his 2004 lawsuit, Orange County Case # 04CC11080.

Salessi can prove that these colossal economic crimes were engineered in the 1980’s, and that the notorious savings and loan crisis of twenty years ago was only a test-trial of the colossal scheme we see today, leading up to the official legitimization of over \$619 trillion counterfeit (created this decade) by the



U.S. Government's passage of its July 2010 Financial Reform Bill, paving the way for the total annihilation of American communities, by bankrupting them and by preventing the prosecution of those involved in the colossal counterfeit above, which sum is 100 times the value of the entire American real estate.

To prevent the disclosure of the explained destruction of the counterfeit loan notes, and of the \$619+ trillion counterfeit, banks influence courts, whatever it takes, to disregard all laws and judicial processes (as in this appellant's case) and to help them force the owners of real estate to surrender their houses or be faced with armed robbery by county sheriffs who are at total disposal and servitude of banks, not the people whom they have taken oaths to protect. In this matter the trial court took similar orders from Wachovia.

**2- Armed robbery, by public forces, to remove owners from houses:**

After steps 1 and 2 above are completed the lender / counterfeiters, based on their above crimes, buy another piece of paper from courts called "writ of execution/possession", and pay oath-breaking sheriffs to attack the targeted home-owners (from whom sheriffs receive their salaries) and to force the families out of their homes, under an inherently criminal law namely "Unlawful Detainer Action", which scheme has been subverted into the judicial system against owners of homes, for theft of real estate. Treasonous sheriffs conduct armed raids on innocent civilians, evict the owners at gun point and lock them out of their homes. Knowing full well that they commit armed robberies, sheriffs hand over the criminally occupied homes to faceless lenders, who aren't even identified to be charged with crimes of global magnitude, as we have recently seen in the criminal indictment of Wachovia, now publicly known as "**Wachovia Drug Cartel**" for having laundered \$1/2 trillion drug money (in 2003- ??).

"**Wachovia Drug Cartel**" evidently bought its way out of forfeiture, and criminal indictments of its drug running officers, by paying only a nominal fine and changing its name to **Wells Fargo Bank**, only three days after signing its

concession to the drug money laundering crimes, and the payment of \$160 million fines. Once again judicial systems supported drug cartels as in here.

**3- Armed robbery, by occupation and sale of stolen real estate:**

Armed robberies of oath-breaking sheriffs lead to forced occupations by agents of faceless lenders who turn to the same fraudulent real estate agents, to resell the houses so that they can recycle, and re-laundry, them and commit the same criminal operations over and over again, first by collecting a few sample signatures from potential buyers. Theft, and laundering, is completed by the sale of house, and recordation of newly counterfeited loan and deed documents. This criminal scheme of operation has been engineered, and enforced in this country, because real estate cannot be moved.

Appellant Salessi (hereinafter: "appellant"/"Salessi", or "I") briefly defined the above modus operandi of RICO enterprises which accomplished the financial meltdowns we have been observing since 2007. Salessi is one of the millions of victims of the above crimes, which crimes have been supported by courts in orange county against Salessi, despite having prevailed in his 2004 case # 04CC11080, with judgments totaling \$825,000.



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# Exhibit-E

**PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL**

**APPEAL CASE #: SACV 09-01257 DOC;**

**APPEAL CASE #: SACV 09-01258 DOC;**

**Adversary Case # 8:09-AP-01444-ES**

**Bankruptcy Case #: 8:09-bk-13791-ES**

I, Kareem Salessi, declare:

**I am a party** to this action. My business address is: 30262 Crown Valley Parkway, B-174, Laguna Niguel, Ca. 92677

On Oct. 12/10 I deposited in the United States mail at SANTA ANA, California a copy (or original as the Code requires) of the following document/s :

**Appellant's Joint Requests & Motions for:**

**SUMMARY REVERSALS and REMANDS, or, in the alternative, for:**

- Request for corporate disclosure, FRAP 26.1;

- Consolidation of both appeals;

- Extension of time to file opening brief;

**ADDRESSED TO:**

U.S. TRUSTEE BY HAND  
411 W. Fourth St Suite 9041  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Mr. Amrane Cohen, Ch-13 Trustee,  
770 the City Drive, South  
Suite 3300, Orange Ca. 92868

Sandra Hutchens, O.C. Sheriff  
C/O: 550 N. Flower St.,  
Santa Ana, Ca. 92701


Margo Griese, Supervising Sheriff  
Laguna Hills Division  
23141 Moulton Parkway, Suite 120  
Laguna Hills, Ca. 92653

Mr. Martin Phillips,  
MR. Robert Lane  
attorney for Movants & plaintiff  
8180 E. Kaiser Blvd, S-100,  
Ahaheim Hills, Ca. 92808

Attorney General's Office  
California Department of Justice  
Attn: Public Inquiry Unit 231095  
P.O. Box 944255  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550

U.S. Attorney Joseph Russoniello  
POB 36055, 450 Golden Gate Ave.  
San Francisco, Ca. 94102-3495  
Golden West Savings PROBE

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.  
Executed on 10/12/10, in Orange County, California.

  
Kareem Salessi