ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER SHE (Instructions on Page 2)	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER (Court Use Only)	
Millarical Hale > Kla "Note Das" An individual	DEFENDANTS Marion Endine	knight tr. en led en les 1-25
ATTORNEYS (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone No.) Red D Lewis Send Monice Willist 1636 - 12301 Send Monice Willist 1637 - 12301 Send Monice Willist 1637 - 12301 Send Monice Willist 1638 - 12301 Send Monice	ATTORNEYS (If	Known)
PARTY (Check One Box Only) ☐ Deptor ☐ U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin	PARTY (Check C	ne Box Only) □ U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin
☐ Creditor ☐ Other	☐ Creditor	□ Other
□ Trustee	□ Trustee	
CAUSE OF ACTION (WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF AC	TION, INCLUDING	ALL U.S. STATUTES INVOLVED)
NATURE (Number up to five (5) boxes starting with lead cause of action as		use as 2, second alternative cause as 3, etc.)
FRBP 7001(1) - Recovery of Money/Property	FRBP 7001(6) - I	Dischargeability (continued)
11-Recovery of money/property - §542 turnover of property	I	ability - §523(a)(5), domestic support
12-Recovery of money/property - §547 preference	68-Discharge	eability - §523(a)(6), willful and malicious injury
13-Recovery of money/property - §548 fraudulent transfer	64-Discharge	eability - §528(a)(8), student lear VED eability - §528(a)(15), divorce/sep property
14-Recovery of money/property - other	settlement/de	1 1
FRBP 7001(2) – Validity, Priority or Extent of Lien	FRBP 7001(7) – I	njunctive Relief
21-Validity, priority or extent of lien or other interest in property		CLERK, U.S. BANKRUPICY COURT relief — reinstatemens of the posterior california Ceputs Clerk
FRBP 7001(3) – Approval of Sale of Property	72-Injunctive	relief – other
31-Approval of sale of property of estate and of a co-owner - §363(h)	l — ` ` `	bordination of Claim or Interest
FRBP 7001(4) – Objection/Revocation of Discharge	∤ L⊒ 81-Subordina	ition of claim or interest
41-Objection / revocation of discharge - §727(c),(d),(e)	FRBP 7001(9) De	claratory Judgment
FRBP 7001(5) – Revocation of Confirmation	91-Declarator	y judgment
FRBP 7001(6) - Dischargeability		etermination of Removed Action
66-Dischargeability - §523(a)(1),(14),(14A) priority tax claims	Do or Dotomina	adit of removed claim of cause
Dischargeability - §523(a)(2), false pretenses, false	Other	
representation, actual fraud		e – 15 U.S.C. §§78aaa et.seq.
67-Dischargeability - §523(a)(4), fraud as fiduciary, embezzlement, larceny		other actions that would have been brought in state ted to bankruptcy case)
(continued next column)		
☐ Check if this case involves a substantive issue of state law	☐ Check if this	is asserted to be a class action under FRCP 23
Check if a jury trial is demanded in complaint	Demand \$	Row, M
Other Relief Sought		

BANK	RUPTCY CASE IN W	HICH THIS ADVERSARY	/ PROCEE	DING ARISES	
NAME OF DEBTOR For RC: Ma	now knot		BANK	KRUPTCY CASE NO. ADE - 11187-8	
DISTRICT IN WHICH CASE IS PE		DIVISIONAL OFFICE		NAME OF JUDGE	
	RELATED	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING (I	F ANY)		
PLAINTIFF DEFENDA		NT AD		VERSARY PROCEEDING NO.	
DISTRICT IN WHICH ADVERSAR	RY IS PENDING	DIVISIONAL OFFICE		NAME OF JUDGE	
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OF	PLAINTIFF)				
DATE 12/20/00	5	PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY	•	, ,	

INSTRUCTIONS

The filing of a bankruptcy case creates an "estate" under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court which consists of all of the property of the debtor, wherever that property is located. Because the bankruptcy estate is so extensive and the jurisdiction of the court so broad, there may be lawsuits over the property or property rights of the estate. There also may be lawsuits concerning the debtor's discharge. If such a lawsuit is filed in a bankruptcy court, it is called an adversary proceeding.

A party filing an adversary proceeding must also must complete and file Form 104, the Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet, if it is required by the court. In some courts, the cover sheet is not required when the adversary proceeding is filed electronically through the court's Case Management/Electronic Case Files (CM/ECF) system. (CM/ECF captures the information on Form 104 as part of the filing process.) When completed, the cover sheet summarizes basic information on the adversary proceeding. The clerk of court needs the information to process the adversary proceeding and prepare required statistical reports on court activity.

The cover sheet and the information contained on it do not replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the local rules of court. The cover sheet, which is largely self-explanatory, must be completed by the plaintiff's attorney (or by the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney). A separate cover sheet must be submitted to the clerk for each complaint filed.

Parties. Give the names of the parties to the adversary proceeding exactly as they appear on the complaint. Give the names and addresses of the attorneys if known.

Signature. This cover sheet must be signed by the attorney of record in the box on the second page of the form. If the plaintiff is represented by a law firm, a member of the firm must sign. If the plaintiff is pro se, that is, not presented by an attorney, the plaintiff must sign.

FILED **DEC 2 0 2006**

Bret D. Lewis (State Bar No.166819) Law Offices of Bret D. Lewis Santa Monica Wellesley Plaza Los Angeles, CA 90025 Phone: 310-207-0696 Fax: 310-362-8424 Bretlewis@aol.com Attorney for Creditor Nathaniel D. Hale p/k/a Nate Dogg

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In Re: MARION KNIGHT, Jr., an individual, Debtor. Bk. No. LA 06-11187-EC Nathaniel D. Hale, p/k/a "Nate Dogg", an individual; Plaintiff/Creditor	CHAPTER 11 ADV. CASE NO.: COMPLAINT TO DETERMINE NON- DISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 523(a)(4) AND 523(a)(6)
Plaintil/Creditor	
vs.))
Marion Knight, Jr., an individual; and DOES 1-25.	
Defendants/Debtor 1	
))	

For his complaint against Defendant/Debtor Marion Knight, Jr. ("Suge"), Plaintiff/Creditor Nathaniel D. Hale ("Creditor") alleges as follows:

PARTIES

Complaint

1. Creditor Nathaniel D. Hale p/k/a Nate Dogg ("Creditor" "Hale" or "Nate Dogg") is an individual residing in the State of California.

- 2. Debtor Death Row Records, Inc., a California corporation ("Death Row"), is a record company organized and established under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Los Angeles County, California.
- 3. Marion Knight, Jr., an individual ("Suge"), upon information and belief resides in the State of California and is currently a convicted felon on parole. Suge is an individual who filed his petition in bankruptcy (the "Bankruptcy") under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code on April 4, 2006 ("Petition Date"). Marion Knight, Jr. d/b/a Suge Knight at all material times was the president of Death Row Records, Inc. and the alter ego of shells he operated under the names of Suge Music and Suge Publishing and Death Row Records, Inc. and various other names or entities at all times under the control of Marion Knight or Death Row Records, Inc. (collectively, the "Death Row Parties"). Further, upon information and belief there exists, at all times mentioned herein, a unity of interest and ownership between such entities and that the former are not separate legal entities from Suge, the individual, or Death Row and are not legal entities at all, and Suge and Death Row are the true identity behind these empty shell entities.
- 4. Upon information and belief Suge is using the corporate entity, Death Row to fraudulently acquire and exploit valuable intellectual property rights of Creditor through making false statements regarding Creditor's and Debtor's respective duties, obligations and contractual rights. Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of the Death Row Parties and Suge as an entity distinct from any entity would permit an abuse of the corporate privilege and would sanction fraud and injustice if it were to shield Suge from the consequences of his wrongful conduct.
- 5. The true identities and capacities of the Death Row Parties DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, are unknown to Creditor at this time. Accordingly, Creditor is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that such DOE the Death Row Parties are in some manner responsible for some or all of the acts and omissions alleged herein. Creditor will seek leave to amend this Complaint to state

the true identity and capacity of such DOE the Death Row Parties when such facts become known to Creditor. At all times material herein, each defendant was the principal, agent, servant, representative or employee of each of the remaining the Death Row Parties and, in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting within the scope and course of such employment, agency, or relationship with the permission and consent of their co- Death Row Parties.

6. Creditor was not listed or named on the scheduled filed by Suge in the Bankruptcy Petition and Creditor had no actual knowledge of the filing of the Bankruptcy Petition to timely file a request for a determination of dischargeability of debts pursuant to Section 523(a)(3) (B).

JURISIDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. Creditor brings this action pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 523(a)(2)(A), 523(a)(2)(b), 523(a)(4) and 523(a)(6). Creditor seeks judgment, *inter alia*, determining Suge's debt to Creditor to be non-dischargeable under 11 U.S.C. §§ 523(a)(2)(A), 523(a)(2)(B), 523 (a)(4) and 523(a)(6).
- 8. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding pursuant to (i) 28 U.S.C. § 1334, as a civil proceeding arising under the United States Bankruptcy Code ("Bankruptcy Code") or arising in a case commenced under the Bankruptcy Code; and (ii) 28 U.S.C. § 157 as a civil proceeding which constitutes a core proceeding.
- 9. Venue lies in the Central District of California, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408(1) and 1409(a), as this is a proceeding arising under the Bankruptcy Code or arising in a case commenced by the Debtor under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Central District of California.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 10. Creditor is a recording artist and songwriter whose skill and talent as an artist and songwriter have accorded him widespread popularity throughout the world as a multi-platinum selling artist and songwriter.
- 11. From approximately 1993 to the present, Creditor became one of the most recognizable names in urban music. From such time and continuing through the present, Creditor has used the name "Nate Dogg" as a distinct mark associated with his professional and personal identity.

- 12. Attached hereto is as Exhibit A is a list which reflects Creditor's informed belief and of the title of the songs ("Compositions") and the masters embodying such Compositions ("Masters") released by the Death Row Parties embodying Creditor's songwriting and vocal performances. If additional songs/masters are discovered and/or recalled, Creditor will seek to amend this Complaint to specify the name of such Compositions and Masters.
- 13. During the period of approx. 1993 to present, the Death Row Parties exploited Creditor shamelessly, including the Compositions and the Masters (and also utilized Creditor's name, likeness or image in connection with the exploitation of such Compositions and Masters) in interstate commerce throughout the world on records and in other audio and visual medium. The Death Row Parties collected millions of dollars in record sales and record royalties and music publishing and music publishing royalties and never accounted to or paid Creditor amounts he was entitled to in respect of his contributions to records and songs released by or through the Death Row Parties.
- 14. Whenever Creditor would approach the Death Row Parties regarding payment of monies he was potentially owed, Creditor was either (i) threatened with violence, (ii) falsely informed he was not owed any monies because no profits were derived from the venture because no monies had been collected or (iii) falsely informed that he would be accounted to in due course.
- 15. As a consequence of the wrongful acts of the Death Row Parties described herein, Creditor has been damaged in an amount to be established according to proof of no less than \$10,000,000.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Breach of Contract)

16. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of ¶¶ 1-15, above as though fully set forth herein.

- 17. Creditor is uncertain whether he signed any written contracts granting any rights to the Death Row Parties in his Masters or Compositions and the Death Row Parties have failed to produce copies requested by Creditor. However, if Creditor signed a written contract with the Death Row Parties concerning the Masters or Compositions, the contracts (the "Contracts") provided for, *inter alia*:
- (i) the assignment of an interest to Suge in the music publishing rights for the Compositions and Suge alone was charged, from at least as early as 1993 and continuing to the present, with administration, promotion and exploitation of all rights in the Compositions including licensing thereof;
- (ii) concomitantly, Suge alone was charged with the obligations to receive royalties in respect to the Compositions remitted by subpublishers and administrators, provide true and correct accountings of such remitted royalties to Creditor no less than twice per year, and pay over no less than twice per year promptly to Creditor all royalties due Creditor in accordance with the provisions of the Contracts;
- (iii) the assignment of an interest to Death Row in the copyright in the Masters and Suge Death Row alone was charged, from at least as early as 1993 and continuing to the present, with administration, promotion and exploitation of all rights in the Masters including licensing thereof;
- (iv) concomitantly, Death Row alone was charged with the obligations to receive royalties remitted by licensees in respect of the Masters no less than twice per year, provide true and correct accountings of remitted royalties to Creditor no less than twice per year, and pay over no less than twice per year promptly to Creditor all royalties due Creditor in accordance with the provisions of the Contracts.
- 18. In performing such duties, The Death Row Parties owed fiduciary duties to Creditor including, <u>inter alia</u>, the duty of loyalty, the duty not to make secret profits, the duty of full disclosure and the duties of fair and honest dealing.
 - 19. Creditor is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that:

- (i) contrary to and in violation of the Death Row Parties' fiduciary obligations owed to Creditor;
- (ii) The Death Row Parties' acted to conceal The Death Row Parties' receipt of royalties from Creditor under the Contracts; and have intentionally failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse, to perform their obligations to Creditor under the Contracts by failing, <u>inter alia</u>, to: pay royalties and provide accountings to Creditor as required by the terms of the Contracts.
- 20. These failures cannot be deemed inadvertent because Creditor has notified the Death Row Parties directly on a number of occasions of their breaches under the Contracts, all of which notices have been ignored.
- 21. Between 1993 and to the present, Creditor has performed all conditions, covenants and promises required to be performed by Creditor in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contracts.
- 22. As a consequence of the Death Row Parties continuing, multiple breaches of the Contracts with Creditor, Creditor has been damaged in a sum according to proof to be presented at the time of trial.
- 23. Creditor has no adequate remedy at law for the injuries currently being suffered and which are threatened, in that the Contracts require the Death Row Parties to make accountings and royalty payments to Creditor twice each year. Notwithstanding, the Death Row Parties have failed and refused to render all such accountings including the accounting which The Death Row Parties should have rendered to Creditor under the Contracts. Based on the Death Row Parties' uniform past conduct of failing and refusing to perform their obligations and honor Creditor's rights under the Contracts, Creditor is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Death Row Parties will engage in a continuing succession of breaches of their obligations to account and pay over to Creditor all future royalties to which Creditor will become entitled, necessitating the commencement and prosecution of at least two lawsuits per year to require the Death Row Parties to perform their

obligations under the Contracts. So burdened by the need to pursue a multiplicity of actions, Creditor lacks an adequate remedy at law. As such, and in addition to a determination of the damages previously sustained, Creditor is entitled to the alternative remedy of an order directing The Death Row Parties to specifically perform each and all of their obligations under the Contracts.

24. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Accounting)

- 25. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of ¶¶ 1-15, above as set though fully set forth herein.
- 26. Creditor has demanded an accounting by the Death Row Parties of the amounts they received as a result of the exploitation of the Masters and Compositions and that the Death Row Parties pay Creditor his share of all royalties realized pursuant to the terms of the Contracts or otherwise. Notwithstanding, The Death Row Parties have failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse, to render such an accounting or to pay Creditor the sums due him.
- 27. The exact amount of royalties collected by the Death Row Parties in respect of exploitation of the Masters and Composition is unknown to Creditor and can be determined only by an accounting.
- 28. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Intentional Misrepresentation)

29. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of $\P\P$ 1-15, above as though fully set forth herein.

- 30. From 1993 to present, in the County of Los Angeles, California, Suge falsely represented to Creditor, among other things, that no monies were due him in respect of the exploitation of his Masters and Compositions and/or that he would be accounted to in due course.
- 31. There misrepresentations were made with the intent to induce Creditor to forego his claims.
- 32. These representations were in fact false and untrue and made with the intent to deceive Creditor to forego taking any action to obtain monies to which he was entitled in respect of his contributions to songs and masters.
- 33. Creditor, who is unsophisticated in record company business dealings, was unaware of the falsity of these representations and relied to his detriment on these misrepresentations based upon trust, upon a lack of understanding of how the accounting provisions operated, and based upon a belief that the parties of the stature as the Death Row Parties had legitimate reasons for delay in meeting their obligations.
- 34. Creditor was justified in his reliance upon Suge's representations who at the time took Creditor under his wing and instilled his trust in Suge as a mentor and confidante.
- 35. Had Creditor known the actual truth of Suge's representations, Creditor would have taken action to pursue his claims.
- 36. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Conversion)

37. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of $\P\P$ 1-15, above as though fully set forth herein.

38. Creditor is entitled to immediate possession of his personal property, i.e. the money
wrongfully withheld from Creditor consisting of royalties derived from the exploitation of the
Compositions and Masters by the Death Row Parties. Creditor has demanded the remission of their
personal property and the Death Row Parties have failed to comply.

- 39. The Death Row Parties exploitation of Creditor's property and rights has generated millions of dollars which belonged to Creditor.
- 40. Despite Creditor's demands, the Death Row Parties has failed and refused and continue to refuse to pay over to Creditor the proceeds of the exploitation of Creditor's Compositions and Masters and have converted this balance to their own use.
- 41. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Unjust Enrichment)

- 42. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of ¶¶ 1-15, above as though fully set forth herein.
- 43. By reason of the foregoing facts, the Death Row Parties have become unjustly enriched at the expense of Creditor by failing to properly compensate Creditor while profiting from Creditor's labor.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/For Breach of Fiduciary Duties)

44. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of $\P\P$ 1-15 and 17-19, above as though fully set forth herein.

- 45. The Death Row Parties owed and continue to owe fiduciary duties to Creditor a duty of loyalty, the duty not to make secret profits, the duty of full disclosure, and the duties of fair and honest dealing from 1993 to the present.
- 46. By virtue of the facts alleged above, including the trust and confidence reposed by Creditor in the Death Row Parties, which trust and confidence were voluntarily accepted by the Death Row Parties in their capacity as assignee(s) of rights in the Compositions and Masters under the Contracts, The Death Row Parties owed Creditor the additional fiduciary duty not to abuse the Death Row Parties' position as administrators charged with promotion and exploitation of all rights in the Compositions and Masters, as well as with receipt of royalties and providing true and correct accountings in respect thereof and payment over to Creditor of all royalties due Creditor under the Contracts.
- 47. The Death Row Parties breached their fiduciary duties, as well as their fiduciary obligations to Creditor under the Contracts, by, <u>inter alia</u>, engaging in the conduct described above, and additionally by failing, <u>inter alia</u>, to pay royalties to Creditor;
 - (iii) provide accountings to Creditor as required by ¶ 9 thereof; and
- 48. As a proximate result of The Death Row Parties' breaches of their fiduciary duties, Creditor has sustained damages in an amount according to proof, but not less than \$50,000.

The Death Row Parties' acts as alleged above were willful, wanton, malicious and oppressive, were undertaken with the intent to defraud and justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.

49. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

(SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF)

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/For Cancellation of the Contracts)

though fully set forth herein.

51. At the time Creditor entered into the Contracts, Creditor reasonably believed that the Death Row Parties, and each person or entity to which the rights thereunder might subsequently be

50. Creditor incorporates herein by reference the allegations of ¶¶ 1-15 and 16-23, above as

Death Row Parties, and each person or entity to which the rights thereunder might subsequently be assigned or transferred, would faithfully perform his/her/its or their obligations thereunder. In that regard, Creditor was mistaken, in that Creditor could not anticipate or conceive that the Death Row Parties would fraudulently conceal their receipt and conversion of royalties in respect of the exploitation of the Compositions and Masters due Creditor and, further, in that the Death Row Parties would repeatedly fail and refuse, and continue to fail and refuse, to pay royalties due thereunder and provide accountings to Creditor as required by thereunder.

52. By the filing of this action, Creditor hereby offers to restore to the Death Row Parties everything of value (if anything) which the Creditor has received in connection with the underlying transaction, less damages which Creditor has sustained.

53. Creditor labors under a reasonable apprehension that, if left outstanding, the Contracts may cause serious, continuing injury to Creditor, in that the Death Row Parties will continue to fail and refuse to account and pay over to Creditor all royalties to which Creditor is entitled thereunder, and the only means by which Creditor can be assured that he will obtain any of such royalties in the future will be to commence and prosecute to judgment a multiplicity of lawsuits against the Death Row Parties. Further, because Creditor is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the Contracts contains no provision providing for the prevailing party in any such action to recover attorneys' fees, Creditor will -- to vindicate his rights to obtain royalties thereunder -- be required to hire and compensate attorneys for professional services at his own, substantial expense in such multiplicity of lawsuits. Such continuing serious injuries justify cancellation of the Contracts under Civil Code § 3412.

- 54. The Death Row Parties' acts as alleged above were willful, wanton, malicious and oppressive, were undertaken with the intent to defraud and justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.
- 55. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Constructive Trust)

- 56. Creditor realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 15, inclusive as though fully set forth herein.
- 57. Creditor is informed and believes that The Death Row Parties haves generated and have in their possession an undetermined, yet substantial amount of money which they have collected due to the commercial success of Creditor's materials through sales, distribution, promotion, circulation, and other exploitation of Creditor's works.
- 58. As seen above, Creditor is entitled to his share of the proceeds from the Death Row Parties' exploitation thereof.
- 59. By reason of the manner in which the Death Row Parties have possessed the monies which they have collected due to the commercial success of Creditor's materials through sales, distribution, promotion, circulation and other exploitation of Creditor's Works, the Death Row Parties are involuntary trustees holding said monies in constructive trust for Creditor, with the duty to convey, transfer, and assign such monies to Creditor forthwith
- 60. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Determination that debt is Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4); 11 U.S.C. § 523(a) (6)/Unauthorized Use of Name, Likeness and Image)

- 61. Creditor realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 15, inclusive as though fully set forth herein.
- 62. The use of Creditors' name, likeness or image in connection with the exploitation of records as aforesaid was made without Creditor's consent and in violation of California Civil Code Section 3344.
- 63. In so doing the acts herein alleged, the Death Row Parties have acted willfully and maliciously to injure Creditor and the property of Creditor. In doing the acts herein alleged, such parties further have acted with larceny, oppression, fraud, and malice, and Creditor is entitled to exemplary and punitive damages. Creditor is entitled to damages of no less than \$10,000,000 and according to proof.
- 64. Creditor is entitled to have its debt determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Creditor prays for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

With Respect to the First Claim for Relief:

- 1) On the First Claim for Relief, granting all money damages to Creditor for breach of contract under California law as authorized by law against the Death Row Parties;
- 2) Determining that the debt is non-dischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(4) and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(6).

With Respect to the Second Claim for Relief:

1) On the Second Claim for Relief, for an accounting between the Death Row Parties and Creditor and for payment to Creditor of the amounts due from each of the Death Row Parties.

their wealth.

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- 1) That defendants and each of them pay to Plaintiff his costs of suit incurred herein, including reasonable attorneys' fees.
 - 2) That Plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Creditor hereby demands trial by jury in this action.

Dated: December 18, 2006

LAW OFFICES OF BRET D. LEWIS

BRET D. LEWIS

Attorney for Creditor, Nathaniel D. Hale

			
Attorney or Party Name, Address, Telephone & FAX No Bret D. Lewis (State Bar No. 166819) Santa Monica Wellesley Plaza	RECEIVED		FOR COURT USE ONLY
12304 Santa Monica Blvd3rd Floor Los Angeles, CA 90025 310-207-0696	DEC 2 0 2006		
310-362-8424 (Facsimile)	CLERK, U.S. BANKRUPICY COURT		
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UNITED STATES BANKF CENTRAL DISTRICT O			
^{In re:} Marion Knight, Jr., an individual			CHAPTER 11
			CASE NUMBER Bk. No. LA 06-11187- EC.
		Debtor.	ADVERSARY NUMBER
Nathaniel D. Hale p/k/a Nate Dogg	Pl	aintiff(s),	(The Boxes and Blank Lines below are for the Court's Use Only) (Do Not Fill Them In)
vs.		ŀ	SUMMONS AND NOTICE OF
Marion Knight, Jr., an individual; and Does 1	-25	ndant(s).	STATUS CONFERENCE
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Summons	and	Notice	of	Status	Conference	- Page	2
JUSTINIONS	anu	INULICE	v	Ulalus		- rayo	_

	Summons and Notice of Status Confer	rence - P	age 2	F /UU4-1
In re M	larion Knight, Jr., an individual		CHAPTER 11	
		Debtor.	CASE NUMBER Bk. No. I	A 06-11187-
	PROOF OF SERVICE	E		
STATE	OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF			
1. la aj	m employed in the County of, Sparty to the within action. My business address is as follows:	State of C	alifomia. I am over the	age of 18 and not
2. 🗖	Regular Mail Service: On	ther with and corre	the Complaint filed in the copy thereof in a sea	is proceeding, on led envelope with
3.	Personal Service: On, person Status Conference (and any instructions attached thereto), togeth made on the Defendant(s) at the address(es) set forth below.	al service her with t	e of the foregoing Summ he Complaint filed in this	ons and Notice of proceeding, was
4. De	efendant(s) and address(es) upon which service was made:			
	☐ Names a	and Addr	resses continued on atta	ched page
l declar	e under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of Ar	merica th	nat the foregoing is true	and correct.
Dated:				

Signature

Type Name