

1 and Eyve overpowered the freewill of their father, Paul Szanto, in order to gain control of the Trusts.
2 (*Id.* ¶¶ 20, 31). Victor and Eyve used their control over the Trusts to purchase real property (the
3 “Real Property”) in Nevada that now belongs to Defendants MM1 and MM2. (*Id.* ¶ 21). Plaintiff
4 alleges that the purchases of the Real Property were made via “fraudulent transfers” of assets from
5 the Trusts. (*See id.* ¶¶ 23, 32). Plaintiff also alleges that Victor breached his fiduciary duty as trustee
6 of the Trusts to obtain at least \$3 million to purchase the Real Property for the Defendants he
7 controls, and thus ultimately for his own benefit. (*Id.* ¶ 30). Plaintiff also alleges that Victor Szanto
8 “loot[ed]” Paul Szanto’s personal property worth at least \$4 million, which may now also belong to
9 Defendants MM1 or MM2. (*See id.* ¶¶ 33–33).²

10 The affidavit Plaintiff attaches to the Verified Amended Complaint (“VAC”) helps to explain
11 the source of the present family feud. Plaintiff attests that before their mother Klara died, Victor
12 induced Plaintiff’s son to sue Plaintiff in state court in California for the alleged failure to turn over
13 certain gifts made to Plaintiff’s son by others during Plaintiff’s son’s childhood. (*See Peter Szanto*
14 *Decl.* ¶¶ 2–4, Oct. 6, 2013, ECF No. 17, at 13). Plaintiff prevailed in those actions, but in the
15 meantime Victor and Eyve allegedly overpowered Paul’s freewill in order to abscond with the
16 Trusts’ assets. (*See id.* ¶ 6). Plaintiff attests that Victor and Eyve conspired with one another to keep
17 the 86-year-old Paul “permanently drugged, confused and away from all means of communication
18 with anyone other than themselves.” (*See id.* ¶ 8; V. Am. Compl. ¶ 30). Victor induced Paul to sign
19 a \$3 million deed of trust. (*See Peter Szanto Decl.* ¶ 11).

20 Plaintiff sued Defendants MM1 and MM2 *in pro se* in this Court in diversity. The Clerk
21 entered default against both Defendants, and Plaintiff asked the Court to enter default judgment. The
22 Court denied the motion, because the Complaint as filed was not sufficient to support a claim. That
23 is, page three of the Complaint was missing, and it appeared that crucial allegations concerning the
24 alleged wrongdoing, i.e., fraudulent transfer, were contained on that page in missing paragraphs
25 fourteen through eighteen. The Court ruled that Plaintiff must file an amended complaint that
26 included the relevant allegations and must attempt to serve that amended complaint upon

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28 ²The Verified Amended Complaint lists two paragraphs numbered “33.” (*See id.* 7:2–10).

1 Defendants. Defendant Marina Marketplace 2, LLC then filed a Motion to Set Aside Clerk’s Default
2 (ECF No 16), which the Court granted because Plaintiff did not timely respond and because the
3 Complaint was insufficient to state a claim. The Court also ordered Plaintiff to show cause why the
4 Complaint should not be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because there was doubt as
5 to complete diversity of the parties.

6 Plaintiff filed the VAC for fraudulent transfer, requesting the freeze of Defendants’ assets,
7 the appointment of a receiver for Defendants, the establishment of a constructive trust in Defendants’
8 assets and eventual specific performance to transfer those assets to Plaintiff, as well as compensatory
9 and punitive damages. MM2 moved to dismiss the VAC based on:(1) lack of subject matter
10 jurisdiction, i.e., lack of complete diversity; (2) insufficient service of process; and (3) the statute of
11 limitations. Plaintiff filed two motions to stay, as well as a motion to recuse. The Court denied all
12 of those motions. As to the motion to dismiss, the Court found that a preponderance of the evidence
13 available supported Plaintiff’s assertion of complete diversity, that although Defendants had not yet
14 been properly served, there remained time to serve them, and that the running of the statute of
15 limitations was not evident on the face of the VAC and that the discovery doctrine could apply in the
16 present case.

17 Plaintiff filed the Verified Second Amended Complaint (“VSAC”), adding Victor and Evey
18 as Defendants. The magistrate judge later dismissed several pending motions, including Victor’s
19 Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 52) based on insufficient service of process, because Plaintiff had no
20 standing to maintain the case while in Chapter 7 bankruptcy. Plaintiff later obtained leave from the
21 bankruptcy court to proceed here, and the parties filed several motions, including motions by Victor
22 and Evey to dismiss for insufficient service of process. In response, Plaintiff asked the Court to
23 declare that service on Victor and Evey was proper. The Court found that Victor and Evey had been
24 properly served and therefore denied their motions to dismiss for insufficient service of process, but
25 the Court did not enter declaratory judgment to that effect. Plaintiff asked the Court to enter default
26 against MM1 and MM2 under Rule 55. Defendants Victor and Evey Szanto jointly moved to
27 dismiss for improper service as to them. The Court entered default against MM2, dismissed as
28 against MM1 (because it had been dissolved too long ago to be sued under Nevada law), and denied

1 Victor and Evey's motion to dismiss because a third-party process server, Jared Phillips, had attested
2 to having personally served them at the Starbucks coffee shop at 4000 S. Lake Tahoe Blvd., South
3 Lake Tahoe, California on April 11, 2014. (*See* ECF Nos. 89, 90).

4 Victor and Evey moved to dismiss for insufficient service of process, and MM2 moved to set
5 aside the entry of default against it. After a lengthy evidentiary hearing, the Court granted Victor
6 and Evey's motion to dismiss, without leave to amend, because it appeared clear that Victor and
7 Evey were in India on April 11, 2014, when they were allegedly served. The Court found that
8 MM2's neglect in failing to answer was not excusable, but that it had potentially meritorious
9 defenses, and that it desired to defend on the merits. The Court noted that normally it would order
10 MM2 to answer forthwith; however, the gravamen of this case is the alleged breach of fiduciary duty
11 by Victor and Evey Szanto. Since they had been dismissed, and there was no independent claim of
12 wrongdoing against MM2 as an entity, which is simply a business entity owned by Victor and Evey
13 whose assets might have been reachable to satisfy any judgment against Victor and Evey for their
14 alleged breach of fiduciary duty, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause why the remainder of the
15 case should not be dismissed.

16 **II. DISCUSSION**

17 In response to the order to show cause why the case should not be dismissed, Plaintiff cites to
18 sections of the VSAC indicating that MM2 was the recipient of alleged fraudulent transfers by Victor
19 and Evey. Plaintiff therefore concludes that he has alleged wrongdoing by MM2. But Plaintiff has
20 not addressed the core issue that MM2 is not alleged to have engaged in any wrongdoing, but only
21 Victor and Evey. In order for the Court to determine that the transfer was fraudulent, it would first
22 have to determine that Plaintiff in fact had a claim to the funds, i.e., that Victor and Evey are debtors
23 to Plaintiff with respect to the funds. *See* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 112.180(1)(a). But in order to determine
24 the existence of the alleged debt, the Court would first have to find that Victor and Evey in fact
25 wrongfully gained control over the Trusts and other property that otherwise would have gone to
26 Plaintiff. Plaintiff can no longer prove those underlying facts, because Victor and Evey have
27 prevailed against Plaintiff. Those issues are precluded.

28 Plaintiff's motion to reconsider, however, if granted, will moot the order to show cause,

1 because it seeks to show that Victor and Evye were in fact served not on April 11, 2014, but on April
2 1, 2014, when they do not deny they were not yet in India. Specifically, Plaintiff's process server,
3 Jared Phillips, has now attested that he in fact served Victor and Evye at the Starbucks in South Lake
4 Tahoe, California on April first, not the eleventh, and that he originally attested as to having served
5 them on the eleventh due to having misread his "sloppy" handwriting from his original notes.
6 (*See Phillips Decl.*, Aug. 23, 2014, ECF No. 153-1).³ Phillips has attached photographs of Victor
7 and Evye, attesting that those are the persons he served. (*See id.*).

8 The Court may consider the motion under Rule 60(b)(1). If the Court were to credit
9 Phillips's testimony, the error would be correctable as inadvertence under the rule, and the Court
10 would reverse its dismissals of Victor and Evye for failure to serve process. Furthermore, the Court
11 might also sanction Victor and Evye for making false statements to the Court under oath. (*See E.*
12 *Szanto Decl.*, May 9, 2014, ECF No. 113-1 (attesting not only that she was in India on April 11,
13 2014, but that she had never been served as of the date of her affidavit); *See V. Szanto Decl.*, May 9,
14 2004, ECF No. 113-2 (same)).

15 In summary, the Court will hold another evidentiary hearing on the present motion to
16 reconsider. The Court will grant the motion to strike the "third amended complaint," because there
17 was no leave to file it. Finally, the Court denies Plaintiff's second motion for recusal. Plaintiff's
18 motion is based upon adverse rulings; he identifies no legitimate grounds for recusal. Even
19 assuming for the sake of argument that the Court had made legal errors in this case, legal error does
20 not constitute grounds for recusal without a showing of external personal bias:

21 Texaco requests a new trial because of an alleged judicial bias in favor of Hasbrouck.
22 A judge is required to disqualify himself if his impartiality might reasonably be
23 questioned, or if he has a personal bias or prejudice for or against a party. The bias must
24 stem from an extrajudicial source and not be based solely on information gained in the
25 course of the proceedings. However, Texaco points to no extrajudicial basis for the
26 alleged bias and in fact offers no evidence that the trial judge acted in less than a wholly
27 impartial manner. Texaco supports its allegations of bias merely by pointing to alleged
28 errors at trial in refusing a request to disqualify jurors, formulating preliminary and final
jury instructions, and overruling defense objections. Even if these ruling[s] were
erroneous, and we do not suggest that they were, they could not justify a finding of

³Although titled as an affidavit, the document is in fact a declaration, because there is no indication therein of any oath having been administered, but it is signed under acknowledgment of the penalties of perjury.

1 judicial bias. Texaco's claim of judicial bias is wholly without merit.
2 *Hasbrouck v. Texaco, Inc.*, 842 F.2d 1034, 1045–46 (9th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted). Plaintiff's
3 arguments concerning the Court's alleged legal error at the previous evidentiary hearing are without
4 merit. In addition to reiterating the rejected arguments from his previous motion to recuse and
5 Plaintiff's frankly weird argument that the Court's exclamation of "Jeez Louise" when Plaintiff
6 indicated he had not brought the process server or any other witness to the evidentiary hearing
7 indicated some kind of religious bias, Plaintiff essentially appears to argue that the Court's
8 jurisdiction under Article III does not extend to the examination of Defendants' passports as
9 evidence of their whereabouts, because immigration regulation is an executive function. But the
10 Court has jurisdiction over the present case, and the stamps in the passports were relevant evidence
11 of whether Defendants had been properly served. The Court was able to examine the passports as
12 evidence of that fact without encroaching upon the executive function of immigration regulation.
13 The Court did not purport to issue or deny any application for a visa or perform any other similar
14 executive function. Plaintiff also alleges that the Court "tricked" him into appearing for the hearing
15 and then asking whether he had brought his process server to testify. Plaintiff also alleges he was
16 "astonish[ed]" that the Court was concerned about the process server's testimony and Plaintiff's
17 failure to procure him as a witness at the evidentiary hearing. Plaintiff should not have been
18 surprised. The purpose of the evidentiary hearing was clear: to determine whether Defendants had
19 been served in light of the process server's affidavit of service and Defendants' contrary affidavits
20 that they had not been served and were in fact absent from the country on the date of alleged service.
21 Quite obviously, the only known witness whose testimony could overcome Defendants' denial of
22 having been served at the hearing would be the process server.

23 In response, Defendants first argue that the motion should not be considered because there is
24 no newly discovered evidence or error of law by the Court. But the Court does not perceive the
25 motion as based on Rule 59(e). It is based on Rule 60(b)(1), and the inadvertence of the process
26 server in identifying the date of service is sufficient to invoke the rule. Next, and more importantly,
27 Defendants (and a third party who was with them on that date) attest that although they were not in
28 India on April 1, 2014, they were never in South Lake Tahoe on that date but in Red Bluff,

1 California, 230 miles away, from March 31, 2014 until April 2, 2014, and that they were not served
2 on April 1, 2014 anywhere. (See E. Szanto Aff., Sept. 9, 2014, ECF No. 157-1; V. Szanto Aff., Sept.
3 9, 2014, ECF No. 157-2; Bell Aff., Sept. 10, 2014, ECF No. 157-3). In light of the competing
4 declaration and affidavits, the Court will permit Plaintiff one final attempt to convince the Court that
5 Defendants were timely served. Plaintiff is well advised to procure his process server's attendance at
6 the next (and final) evidentiary hearing.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Strike (ECF No. 144) is GRANTED and the
9 pleading filed at ECF No. 142 is STRICKEN.

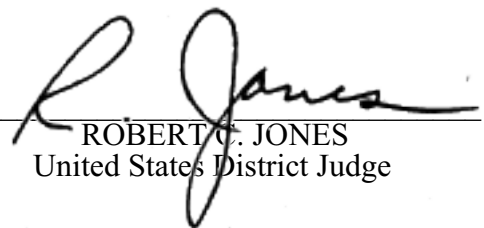
10 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 139) is denied, without
11 prejudice. The Court intends to dismiss after the evidentiary hearing based on its own order to show
12 cause if Plaintiff does not prevail on his motion to reconsider, but if Plaintiff were to prevail on that
13 motion, the court would both decline to dismiss based on the order to show cause and deny
14 Defendants' motion to dismiss.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Recuse (ECF No. 154) is DENIED.

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties and Mr. Phillips shall appear at an evidentiary
17 hearing to be held at 1:30 P.M., Monday, October 27, 2014, Courtroom 6 of the Bruce R.
18 Thomson Courthouse in Reno, Nevada.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: This 15th day of October, 2014.

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22 ROBERT C. JONES
23 United States District Judge
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