

Industries, Inc., ChromoCure, Inc., Atlantis Internet Group Corp, Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc., Skybridge Technology Group, Inc., and RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. (collectively, the “Issuers”).

3. Between June 2008 and July 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, served as a conduit of shares from the Issuers to the investing public.

4. Federal securities law requires that a registration statement be filed with the Commission before a security can be offered for sale, unless the sale of the security qualifies for a statutory exemption from registration. If no registration statement is in effect for a security and no valid statutory exemption applies, the sale of the security violates Sections 5(a) and (c) of the Securities Act of 1933 [15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c)] (“Section 5”).

5. The purpose of Section 5 is to protect investors by promoting full disclosure of information thought necessary for informed investment decisions. A registration statement includes disclosures of financial and business information about the company issuing the securities. The registration requirement ensures that investors have access to important information about the issuer before purchasing the security.

6. Because no registration statements were filed in conjunction with TJM’s distributions of the Issuers’ shares, prospective investors did not receive important information to which they were legally entitled before deciding whether to buy stock – such as audited financial statements, information about the management’s business history, the dilution impact a distribution would have on existing shareholders, and a description of principal risks that could arise and affect the value of the shares.

7. The Commission seeks a final judgment (a) permanently restraining and enjoining Defendants from violating Section 5; (b) ordering Defendants to disgorge their ill-gotten gains

with prejudgment interest thereon; (c) ordering Defendants to pay civil money penalties, pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)]; and (d) permanently prohibiting Defendants from participating in an offering of penny stock, pursuant to Section 20(g) of the Securities Act of 1933 [15 U.S.C. § 77t(g)].

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. The Commission brings this action pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by Section 20 of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t].

9. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)]. Defendants, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert, have made use of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or of the mails, in connection with the sale of securities and the transactions, acts, practices and courses of businesses alleged herein.

10. Venue lies in the Eastern District of Texas pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)]. As described herein, TJM bought and sold securities in unregistered offerings occurring across the United States. Twenty-five such offerings took place, in whole or in part, in McKinney, Texas, where My Vintage Baby, Inc. is based. At Kahlon's direction, agents of TJM contacted officers of My Vintage Baby, Inc. in McKinney, Texas by phone and email to facilitate the sale of shares from My Vintage Baby, Inc. to TJM.

11. For offerings that occurred outside of Texas, Kahlon and TJM improperly sought to avail themselves of a securities registration exemption of the Texas Securities Act [Tex. Admin. Code, tit. 7 § 109.4(a)].

FACTS

Defendants

12. **Kahlon**, age 46, resides in New York, New York. Kahlon is the sole owner and managing member of TJM.

13. **TJ Management Group, LLC** is a New York limited liability company with its principal place of business in New York, New York.

14. Between 2005 and 2010, TJM has conducted business through a bank account maintained in the state of New York.

15. TJM has never maintained a bank account in the state of Texas.

16. TJM has never had any employees in the state of Texas.

17. In August 2005, TJM registered with the state of Texas as a foreign limited liability company. Thereafter, TJM focused its business and operations on buying and selling penny stocks in unregistered offerings.

18. Prior to September 10, 2007, TJM had no physical presence or operations in the state of Texas.

19. A special warranty deed dated September 10, 2007, provides that Flowerdale LLC, a company owned by Capital TT, LLC, transferred to TJM a parcel of land in Texas for consideration of the sum of ten dollars. The land that is the subject of the September 10, 2007, special warranty deed is vacant.

20. Between 2005 and 2010, TJM retained Theodore Flomenhaft ("Flomenhaft") as an independent contractor. During that time, Flomenhaft resided in the state of New York. Flomenhaft has never been an owner or officer of TJM.

21. Between 2005 and 2010, TJM retained Edward Gurin (“Gurin”) as an independent contractor. During that time, Gurin resided in the state of New York. Gurin has never been an owner or officer of TJM.

22. TJM has never registered with the Commission in any capacity.

The Illegal Penny Stock Distribution Scheme

23. From at least June 2008 through July 2010, TJM generated income by purchasing penny stock in unregistered offerings and reselling that stock into the public market without registration. A penny stock is any equity security that has a price of less than five dollars, except as provided in Rule 3a51-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 [17 C.F.R. 240.3a51-1].

24. Kahlon, through TJM, attempted to disguise many of his transactions as limited seed capital offerings under Texas securities law and Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act [17 C.F.R. §230.501 et seq. (1999)]. But, instead of legitimate offerings to accredited investors pursuant to Regulation D and Texas law, Kahlon engaged in a large scale effort to funnel his shares to the public without registration.

25. Between June 2008 and July 2010, TJM bought and sold the stock of companies whose share price was quoted on OTC-Link (“Pink Sheets”), a private electronic inter-dealer quotation and trading system used in the over-the-counter market. Penny stocks may be quoted on the Pink Sheets without having a periodic reporting statement filed with the Commission.

26. Between June 2008 and July 2010, Kahlon, or those acting at his direction, searched the internet to identify Pink Sheets-listed companies with trading volume sufficient to enable TJM to potentially purchase stock directly from the companies and to flip that stock into the public market within thirty days while at least recovering TJM’s initial investment.

27. At Kahlon's direction, independent contractors to TJM located outside of Texas phoned the companies that were identified.

28. A subset of the identified companies expressed interest in raising capital and scheduled a phone call with Gurin.

29. At Kahlon's direction, Gurin explained to these companies that TJM could invest up to \$1 million in a company in exchange for stock.

30. If a company was willing to move forward with a transaction, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from the company to TJM. Among other things, the subscription agreements provided for the dollar amount to be paid to the issuer and the number of shares of the issuer's common stock to be provided to TJM.

31. For each purchase of shares from an issuer, Kahlon signed a subscription agreement and term sheet on behalf of TJM.

32. For each purchase of shares from an issuer, Gurin emailed the subscription agreements and term sheets to the company selling stock to TJM.

33. TJM's business model was predicated on acquiring blocks of stock from issuers in multiple successive transactions at a price of at least 40% less than the prevailing market price and reselling the stock into the public market without registration as quickly as possible at a profit.

34. Generally, within one month of acquiring shares in the Issuers' stock, TJM resold the shares into the public market at the prevailing market price, generating large returns. Typically, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction then prepared additional term sheets and

subscription agreements and purchased additional shares from the issuers which were promptly resold into the public market.

35. Between 2005 and 2010, Kahlon and TJM have effectively acted as conduits for the unregistered transfer of stock from penny stock issuers to the public, including but not limited to the following offerings:

Issuers	Date of First Offering Analyzed	Date of First Resale to Public	# of Offerings to TJM	Number of shares bought and sold	Profits	% Gain
My Vintage Baby, Inc.	6/4/08	6/5/08	25	482,064,823	\$550,772	99%
Lecere Corporation	7/23/09	7/28/09	18	4,208,550,124	\$802,739	131%
Landstar, Inc.	3/27/09	4/14/09	10	781,194,191	\$714,370	77%
Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc.	5/6/09	5/8/09	14	1,403,918,020	\$1,508,818	157%
Good Life China Corporation	5/15/08	5/19/08	7	1,059,346,317	\$253,229	79%
VIPR Industries, Inc.	5/20/09	5/22/09	31	2,054,236,427	\$1,162,189	109%
ChromoCure, Inc.	8/25/09	8/26/09	22	5,061,180,974	\$753,912	96%
Atlantis Internet Group Corp	9/29/09	10/2/09	11	33,901,341	\$358,088	82%
Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc.	12/4/09	12/8/09	8	134,564,690	\$518,530	64%
Skybridge Technology Group, Inc.	1/15/10	1/19/10	4	435,559,439	\$404,623	48%
RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.	1/21/10	1/25/10	6	2,963,115,728	\$730,908	112%
Total			156	18,617,632,074	\$7,758,178	

The Texas Issuer

36. My Vintage Baby, Inc. (“My Vintage Baby”) – which made children’s clothes – never earned a profit and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars per year in 2008 and 2009.

37. On December 24, 2010, My Vintage Baby announced that its assets had been foreclosed upon by its senior secured lender.

38. Between June 4, 2008 and September 26, 2009, over the course of twenty-five transactions, TJM purchased 482 million shares of stock from My Vintage Baby for a total price of \$555,022.

39. Within the same time period, TJM resold all 482 million shares of My Vintage Baby into the public market for \$1.1 million in sales proceeds, representing a gain of 99%.

40. TJM’s purchases of My Vintage Baby, Inc. stock occurred in the state of Texas.

41. With regard to the sale of stock from My Vintage Baby, Inc. to TJM in 2008 and 2009, TJM failed to comply with any Texas state law exemption that would allow resale of the shares without an exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

42. TJM did not purchase the 482 million shares of My Vintage Baby stock solely for its own account.

43. Between June 4, 2008, and September 26, 2009, TJM bought shares of My Vintage Baby for the account of at least one natural person.

44. Between June 4, 2008, and September 26, 2009, TJM purchased stock from My Vintage Baby for the benefit of Flomenhaft.

45. Between June 4, 2008, and September 26, 2009, Flomenhaft transferred money to TJM to purchase shares of My Vintage Baby.

46. Between June 4, 2008, and September 26, 2009, Kahlon transferred money from TJM to Flomenhaft to distribute to Flomenhaft some of the proceeds of TJM's resale of My Vintage Baby shares into the public market.

47. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from My Vintage Baby. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale transactions.

48. Between June 4, 2008, and September 26, 2009, TJM participated in the distribution of MVB shares into the public market.

49. Kahlon and TJM sold shares of My Vintage Baby to the general public using interstate commerce. New York-based Kahlon and TJM used interstate phone, email, phone and fax to review and execute subscription agreements with My Vintage Baby in Texas; and used interstate faxes and email to communicate with My Vintage Baby's transfer agent in Nevada.

Foreign Issuers

50. Since 2005, Kahlon, through TJM, has attempted to invoke Texas securities law and a federal securities registration exemption to purchase hundreds of millions of shares of stock from small issuers in unregistered transactions.

51. TJM participated in the distribution of the Issuers' shares into the public market.

A. Lecere Corporation

52. Between July 2009 and June 2010, TJM bought shares of Lecere Corporation ("Lecere") and resold the shares into the public market when no registration statement was filed or in effect.

53. TJM's purchase of stock from Lecere between July 2009 and June 2010 did not occur in Texas.

54. Lecere is a Minnesota corporation formerly based in Naples, Florida. Lecere is currently based in Portland, Oregon. From July 22, 2009 to the present, Lecere has maintained a bank account in Rochester, MN, has conducted business through that account, and has had no substantial offices or operations in the state of Texas.

55. In July 2009, Flomenhaft phoned Lecere to pitch an opportunity for Lecere to raise \$1 million in capital through the sale of Lecere stock.

56. That month, Flomenhaft scheduled a phone call between Gurin and an officer of Lecere.

57. At Kahlon's direction, Gurin explained to a Lecere officer the process for selling stock to TJM.

58. At Kahlon's direction, Gurin referred Lecere to David Kahn, an attorney in California to facilitate the sale of stock by Lecere to TJM.

59. On at least eighteen occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Lecere to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

60. At Kahlon's direction, on at least eighteen occasions, Ed Gurin sent a term sheet and subscription agreement to Lecere for signature by a Lecere officer.

61. Between July 2009 and June 2010, over the course of eighteen transactions, TJM purchased 4.2 billion shares of stock from Lecere for a total price of \$613,159.

62. Within the same time period, TJM resold all 4.2 billion shares of Lecere into the public market for \$1.4 million in sales proceeds, a 131% gain over its initial investment.

63. TJM did not purchase the 4.2 million shares of Lecere solely for its own account.

64. TJM bought shares of Lecere for the account of at least one natural person, contrary to the Texas exemption upon which TJM relied.

65. Between July 2009, and June 2010, TJM purchased shares of Lecere stock on behalf of Flomenhaft.

66. Between July 22, 2009, and June 8, 2010, Flomenhaft transferred money to TJM to purchase shares of Lecere.

67. Between July 22, 2009, and June 8, 2010, Kahlon transferred money from TJM to Flomenhaft to distribute to Flomenhaft some of the proceeds of TJM's resale of Lecere shares into the public market.

68. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from Lecere. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Lecere stock into the public market.

69. Kahlon and TJM sold shares of Lecere to the general public using interstate commerce. New York-based Kahlon and TJM used interstate phone, email and fax to review and execute subscription agreements with Lecere in Oregon and Florida; and used interstate faxes and email to communicate with David Kahn in California and Lecere's transfer agent in Denver, Colorado.

B. Good Life China Corporation

70. Good Life China Corporation is incorporated in Nevada and based in Dongguan City, China.

71. From May 2008 through October 2009, on at least seven occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other

documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Good Life China Corporation to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

72. On at least seven occasions, at Kahlon's direction, Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to a consultant to Good Life China Corporation in Canada for signature by an officer or Good Life China Corporation.

73. From May 2008 through October 2009, TJM bought 1.1 million shares of Good Life China Corporation in seven unregistered offerings for \$320,000 and resold all 1.1 million shares of Good Life China Corporation into the public market without registration for proceeds of \$573,229, representing a gain of 79% on TJM's initial investment.

74. TJM's purchase of stock from Good Life China Corporation did not occur in Texas.

75. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from Good Life China Corporation.

76. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Good Life China Corporation stock into the public market.

77. Between May 2008 and October 2009, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased Good Life China Corporation shares with a view to distribution.

78. Between May 2008 and October 2009, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of Good Life China Corporation shares to the public.

C. VIPR Industries, Inc.

79. VIPR Industries, Inc. is incorporated in Nevada and conducted business in Nevada.

80. From May 2009 through June 2010, on at least thirty-one occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from VIPR Industries, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

81. At Kahlon's direction, on at least thirty-one occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to VIPR Industries, Inc. in Las Vegas, Nevada for signature by a VIPR Industries, Inc. officer.

82. From May 2009 through June 2010, TJM bought 2.1 million shares of VIPR Industries, Inc. in thirty-one unregistered offerings for \$1.07 million and resold all 2.1 million shares of VIPR Industries Inc. into the public market without registration for \$2.23 million, representing a gain of 109% on TJM's initial investment.

83. TJM's purchase of stock from VIPR Industries, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

84. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from VIPR Industries, Inc.

85. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of VIPR Industries, Inc. stock into the public market.

86. Between May 2009 and June 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased VIPR Industries, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

87. Between May 2009 and June 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of VIPR Industries, Inc. shares to the public.

D. Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc.

88. Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. is incorporated in Nevada and based in Shenzhen, China.

89. From May 2009 through July 2010, on at least fourteen occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

90. At Kahlon's direction, on at least thirty-one occasions, Ed Gurin sent a term sheet and a subscription agreement to a Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. consultant in Canada for signature by a Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. officer.

91. From May 2009 through July 2010, TJM bought 1.4 million shares of Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. in thirty-one unregistered offerings for \$1.0 million and resold all 1.4 million shares of Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. into the public market without registration for \$2.5 million, representing a gain of 157% on TJM's initial investment.

92. Between May 2009 and July 2010, TJM's purchases of stock from Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

93. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchases of stock from Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc.

94. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. stock into the public market.

95. Between May 2009 and July 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

96. Between May 2009 and July 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc. shares to the public.

E. Landstar, Inc.

97. Landstar, Inc. is incorporated in Nevada and based in Beijing, China.

98. From March 2009 through July 2010, on at least ten occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Landstar, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

99. At Kahlon's direction, on at least ten occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to a Landstar, Inc. consultant in Canada for signature by a Landstar, Inc. officer.

100. From March 2009 through July 2010, TJM bought 781 million shares of Landstar, Inc. in multiple unregistered offerings for \$925,000 and resold all 781 million shares of Landstar, Inc. into the public market without registration for \$1.6 million, representing a gain of 77%.

101. TJM's purchase of stock from Landstar, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

102. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from Landstar, Inc.

103. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Landstar, Inc. stock into the public market.

104. Between March 2009 and July 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased Landstar, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

105. Between March 2009 and July 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of Landstar, Inc. shares to the public.

F. ChromoCure, Inc.

106. ChromoCure, Inc. was incorporated in Nevada and operated in Nevada.

107. From August 2009 through March 2010, on at least twenty-two occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other

documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from ChromoCure, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

108. At Kahlon's direction, on at least twenty-two occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to ChromoCure, Inc. for signature by a ChromoCure, Inc. officer.

109. From August 2009 through March 2010, TJM bought 5.1 million shares of ChromoCure, Inc. stock in multiple unregistered offerings for \$785,000 and resold all 5.1 million shares into the public market without registration for \$1.5 million representing gains of 96%.

110. TJM's purchase of stock from ChromoCure, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

111. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from ChromoCure, Inc.

112. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of ChromoCure, Inc. stock into the public market.

113. Between August 2009 and March 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased ChromoCure, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

114. Between August 2009 and March 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of ChromoCure, Inc. shares to the public.

G. Atlantis Internet Group Corp

115. Atlantis Internet Group Corp is incorporated and based in Nevada.

116. From September 2009 through February 2010, on at least eleven occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Atlantis Internet Group Corp to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

117. At Kahlon's direction, on at least eleven occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to Atlantis Internet Group Corp. for signature by an officer of Atlantis Internet Group Corp.

118. From September 2009 through February 2010, TJM bought 33.9 million shares of Atlantis Internet Group Corp in eleven unregistered offerings for \$435,791 and resold all 33.9 million shares into the public market without registration for \$793,879, representing gains of 82%.

119. TJM's purchase of stock from Atlantis Internet Group Corp did not occur in Texas.

120. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from Atlantis Internet Group Corp.

121. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Atlantis Internet Group Corp stock into the public market.

122. Between September 2009 and August 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased Atlantis Internet Group Corp. shares with a view to distribution.

123. Between September 2009 and August 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of Atlantis Internet Group Corp. shares to the public.

H. Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc.

124. Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. is incorporated in Florida and conducted business in California.

125. From December 2009 through April 2010, on at least eight occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other

documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

126. At Kahlon's direction, on at least eight occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. for signature by an officer of Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc.

127. From December 2009 through April 2010, TJM bought 134.6 million shares of Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. in eight unregistered offerings for \$810,000 and resold all 134.6 million shares into the public market without registration for \$1.3 million, representing gains of 64%.

128. TJM's purchase of stock from Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

129. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc.

130. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. stock into the public market.

131. Between December 2009 and April 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

132. Between December 2009 and April 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of Biocentric Energy Holdings, Inc. shares to the public.

I. RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.

133. RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. is incorporated in Nevada and is based in Beijing, China.

134. From January 2010 through March 2010, on at least six occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

135. At Kahlon's direction, on at least six occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. for signature by an officer of RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.

136. From January 2010 through March 2010, TJM bought 3.0 million shares of RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. in six unregistered offerings for \$650,000 and resold all 3.0 million shares into the public market without registration for proceeds of \$1.4 million, representing gains of 112%.

137. TJM's purchase of stock from RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

138. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.

139. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. stock into the public market.

140. Between January 2010 and March 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

141. Between January 2010 and March 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution of RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. shares to the public.

J. Skybridge Technology Group, Inc.

142. Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. is incorporated and based in Nevada.

143. From January 2010, through February 2010, on at least four occasions, Kahlon or someone acting at his direction prepared a term sheet, subscription agreement and other documents necessary to effectuate an unregistered sale of stock from Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. to TJM. Kahlon signed these documents on behalf of TJM.

144. At Kahlon's direction, on at least four occasions, Ed Gurin emailed a term sheet and a subscription agreement to a consultant to Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. in Canada for signature by an officer of Skybridge Technology Group, Inc.

145. From January 2010, through February 2010, TJM bought 435.6 million shares of Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. in four unregistered offerings for \$850,000 and resold all 435.6 million shares of Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. into the public market for \$1.3 million, representing gains of 47%.

146. TJM's purchase of stock from Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. did not occur in Texas.

147. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's purchase of stock from Skybridge Technology Group, Inc.

148. No registration statement was in effect and no valid exemption from registration applied to TJM's resale of Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. stock into the public market.

149. Between January 2010 and February 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, purchased Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. shares with a view to distribution.

150. Between January 2010 and February 2010, Kahlon, through TJM, engaged in a distribution Skybridge Technology Group, Inc. shares to the public.

151. Texas securities law did not apply to initial offerings by the Issuers to TJM because those offerings did not occur in Texas.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act

152. Paragraphs 1 through 151 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

153. Defendants directly or indirectly, made use of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails to offer and sell securities through the use or medium of a prospectus or otherwise when no registration statement had been filed or was in effect as to such securities and no exemption from registration was available.

154. By reason of the activities described herein, Defendants, singly or in concert, directly or indirectly, have violated Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c)].

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court grant the following relief:

I.

Permanently enjoin and restrain Defendants from, directly or indirectly, engaging in conduct in violation of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c)].

II.

Order Defendants to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, on a joint and several basis, plus prejudgment interest thereon.

III.

Order Defendants to pay civil penalties pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)].

IV.

Impose a bar on Defendants from participating in an offering of penny stock pursuant to Securities Act Section 20(g) [15 U.S.C. § 77t(g)].

V.

Grant such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable and necessary.

JURY DEMAND

The Commission hereby requests a trial by jury.

Dated: August 14, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

**THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE COMMISSION**


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