

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Before the  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

In the Matter of

THE BANK HOLDINGS,  
COMMUNITY VALLEY BANCORP,  
GENEMEN, INC.,  
GWS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,  
HOMELAND PRECIOUS METALS CORP., and  
NURX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

INITIAL DECISION OF DEFAULT AS TO  
FIVE RESPONDENTS  
July 11, 2014

APPEARANCE: Neil J. Welch, Jr., for the Division of Enforcement, Securities and Exchange  
Commission

BEFORE: Cameron Elliot, Administrative Law Judge

### SUMMARY

This Initial Decision revokes the registrations of the registered securities of Respondents The Bank Holdings (Bank Holdings), Genemen, Inc. (Genemen), GWS Technologies, Inc. (GWS), Homeland Precision Metals Corp. (Homeland), and NuRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (NuRx), (collectively, Respondents).<sup>1</sup> The revocations are based on Respondents' failure to timely file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission).

### INTRODUCTION

On June 11, 2014, the Commission initiated this proceeding with an Order Instituting Administrative Proceedings (OIP), pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). The OIP alleges that Respondents each have a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g) and have repeatedly failed to file timely periodic reports with the Commission, in violation of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and/or 13a-13 thereunder. Respondents were served with the OIP on June 12, 2014, in accordance with Commission Rule of Practice (Rule) 141(a)(2)(ii), 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii). The Bank Holdings, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 1559, 2014 SEC LEXIS 2235 (June 26, 2014). Respondents' Answers were due by June 25, 2014. Id. (citing OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.160(b),

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<sup>1</sup> This proceeding has ended as to Community Valley Bancorp. The Bank Holdings, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Release No. 72496, 2014 SEC LEXIS 2348 (June 30, 2014).

.220(b)). I warned each Respondent that if it failed to defend the proceeding, it would be deemed in default, the proceeding would be determined against it, and the registration of its securities would be revoked. Id. (citing OIP at 3-4; 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a)). To date, no Respondent has filed an Answer.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

Respondents are in default for failing to file Answers or otherwise defend the proceeding. See OIP at 3-4; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a), .220(f). Accordingly, as authorized by Rule 155(a), I find the following allegations in the OIP to be true.

Bank Holdings, (Central Index Key (CIK) No. 1234383) is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Reno, Nevada, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Bank Holdings is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2009, which reported a net loss of over \$45 million for the prior twelve months. As of May 29, 2014, Bank Holdings' stock (symbol TBHS) was quoted on OTC Link (previously, Pink Sheets) operated by OTC Markets Group Inc. (OTC Link), had seven market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Genemen (CIK No. 1361951) is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Reno, Nevada, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Genemen is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended February 28, 2010, which reported a net loss of \$138,598 since the company's February 9, 2005, inception. As of May 29, 2014, Genemen's stock (symbol GNMN) was quoted on OTC Link, had three market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

GWS (CIK No. 1365983) is a void Delaware corporation located in Scottsdale, Arizona, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). GWS is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2010, which reported a net loss of over \$1.3 million for the prior three months. As of May 29, 2014, GWS' stock (symbol GWSC) was quoted on OTC Link, had seven market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Homeland (CIK No. 1289634) is an Alberta corporation located in Las Vegas, Nevada, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Homeland is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 20-F for the period ended March 31, 2010, which reported a net loss of \$66,742 for the prior twelve months. As of May 29, 2014, Homeland's stock (symbol HPMFF) was quoted on OTC Link, had four market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

NuRx (CIK No. 1174228) is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Los Angeles, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). NuRx is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, which reported a net

loss of over \$4.26 million for the prior nine months. As of May 29, 2014, NuRx's stock (symbol NUXP) was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

In addition to their repeated failures to file timely periodic reports, Respondents failed to heed delinquency letters sent to them by the Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with their periodic filing obligations or, through their failure to maintain a valid address on file with the Commission, did not receive such letters.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder require public corporations to file annual and quarterly reports with the Commission. "Compliance with those requirements is mandatory and may not be subject to conditions from the registrant." America's Sports Voice, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 55511 (Mar. 22, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 879, 885, mot. for recons. denied, Exchange Act Release No. 55867 (June 6, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 2419. Scierer is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13. See SEC v. McNulty, 137 F.3d 732, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1998); SEC v. Wills, 472 F. Supp. 1250, 1268 (D.D.C. 1978). There is no genuine issue of material fact that Respondents failed to timely file required periodic reports. As a result, Respondents failed to comply with Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and/or 13a-13.

## SANCTIONS

Under Exchange Act Section 12(j), the Commission is authorized, "as it deems necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors," to revoke the registration of a security or suspend for a period not exceeding twelve months if it finds, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, that the issuer of the security has failed to comply with any provision of the Exchange Act or rules thereunder. In proceedings pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(j) against issuers that violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13, the determination "of what sanctions will ensure that investors will be adequately protected . . . turns on the effect on the investing public, including both current and prospective investors, of the issuer's violations, on the one hand, and the Section 12(j) sanctions, on the other hand." Gateway Int'l Holdings, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 53907 (May 31, 2006), 88 SEC Docket 430, 438-39. The Commission "consider[s], among other things, the seriousness of the issuer's violations, the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations, the degree of culpability involved, the extent of the issuer's efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance, and the credibility of its assurances, if any, against further violations." Id. at 439.

Respondents' failure to file required periodic reports is serious because it violates a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of periodic reporting is to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound investment decisions. Id. at 441. The reporting requirements are the primary tool that Congress fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of securities. SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp., 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977). Respondents' violations are also recurrent in that they repeatedly failed to file periodic reports. See Nature's Sunshine Prods., Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 59268 (Jan. 21, 2009), 95 SEC Docket 13488, 13495-96 (respondent failed to file seven required periodic reports due over a two-year period); Impax Labs.,

Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 57864 (May 23, 2008), 93 SEC Docket 6241, 6251 (respondent's failure to make eight filings over an eighteen-month period considered recurrent). Respondents are culpable because they failed to heed the delinquency letters sent to them by the Division of Corporation Finance, and they were therefore on notice, even before the OIP was issued, of their obligation to file periodic reports. See China-Biotics, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 70800, 2013 WL 5883342, at \*10 & n.60 (Nov. 4, 2013) (holding that revocation may be warranted even without proof that a respondent was aware of its reporting obligations). Finally, Respondents have not answered the OIP to address whether they have made any efforts to remedy their past violations and have made no assurances against further violations.

Considering these delinquencies, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registration of each class of registered securities of Respondents.

### **ORDER**

It is ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrations of each class of registered securities of The Bank Holdings, Genemen, Inc., GWS Technologies, Inc., Homeland Precision Metals Corp., and NuRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., are hereby REVOKED.

This Initial Decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360. See 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that Rule, a party may file a petition for review of this Initial Decision within twenty-one days after service of the Initial Decision. A party may also file a motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the Initial Decision, pursuant to Rule 111. 17 C.F.R. § 201.111. If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then that party shall have twenty-one days to file a petition for review from the date of the undersigned's order resolving such motion to correct a manifest error of fact.

This Initial Decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or a motion to correct a manifest error of fact or the Commission determines on its own initiative to review the Initial Decision as to a party. If any of these events occur, the Initial Decision shall not become final as to that party.

Respondents are notified that they may move to set aside the default in this case. Rule 155(b) permits the Commission, at any time, to set aside a default for good cause, in order to prevent injustice and on such conditions as may be appropriate. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). A motion to set aside a default shall be made within a reasonable time, state the reasons for the failure to appear or defend, and specify the nature of the proposed defense in the proceeding. Id.

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Cameron Elliot  
Administrative Law Judge