Doc. 329

INTRODUCTION

The undersigned third party defendant has included evidence in prior filings with this Court that Impulse via its communication with Commonwealth Marketing Group, Inc. of PA (CMG) knew that it was not to have commercial contact with Plaintiff's domain, "gordonworks.com" (wherein I had an email address bearing my name). On or about October, 21, 2003, Impulse's Kenneth Adamson wrote to Jacques Joseph of CMG, "this recipient is in a file of blocked and/or suppressed recipients". My answer and the subsequent affidavit in support are replete with other Impulse and CMG communications, which further corroborate this statement by Mr. Adamson.

Impulse's entire defense is based on the now apparent lie that third party defendants somehow conspired against it – when it was Impulse that failed to follow its own internal procedures, memoranda, and orders from the principal which hired it to stop sending email to "gordonworks.com".

Third party defendant has exerted as a great deal of effort, time, and expense in the defense of Impulse's SLAPP suit. Impulse's causes of action are entirely baseless. Even if one assumes that each claim was valid, all "bets were off" by 10/21/03 as admitted by Impulse's Ken Adamson in an email to CMG. Each email after that date was sent in violation of RCW 10.14, Washington State's Anti-Harassment statute. As recently as 3/22/03, Impulse sent me spam - unwanted and illegal communications, communications which have no commercial purpose, except to harass, annoy and intimidate me. **Exhibit 1** There is no sound basis for sending me spam two years and five months after Impulse claimed no more spam would be sent to me. Impulse has also continued to usurp my identity and spam me at my

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new domain. This new transgression by Impulse is in violation of Can-Spam along with RCW 19.190, 19.86, etc. Exhibit 2

Response to Argument - I

The reference to a civil not a criminal matter was, in fact, a reference to the above captioned case. This case has morphed into a criminal case in terms of third party defendant's causes of action as per RCW 10.14, RCW 19.170, RCW 9.35. It is my belief/understanding that each of these claims falls under the criminal code of Washington State. It is further my belief that I can prove each assertion (actually Impulse proves each assertion by its errors and omissions).

For example, the person who pressed the send button (along with the person or persons which authorized the same) may both be guilty of violations of RCW 10.14, because that send button was pressed or ordered to be pressed by Impulse, Impulse benefited financially from the pressing of the button, and Impulse knew that no messages were to be sent to "gordonworks.com". Exhibits provided by third party defendant in the answer, claims and affidavit/declaration attest to this knowledge - Impulse's subsequent behaviors violated RCW 10.14, Impulse's Jeff Goldstein, Phillip Huston and Kenneth Adamson are jointly and severally liable for multiple and continual violations.

Impulse asserts in its "Second Amended Complaint" (document 185), Nos. 12 and 60, that "third party defendants received free products". This assertion is a lie. But it is more interesting as the truth, because it belies Impulse's assertion that false profiles were provided by third party defendants. How could a third party defendant receive free products at false addresses and with false names?

p b tf b d

Impulse admits in No.1 of its second amended complaint (document 185), "Impulse...collects personally identifiable information from individuals...". That personally identifiable information includes social security numbers and dates of birth – fodder for identity theft. Impulse also admits in Nos. 3 and 4 that it collects these data for marketing purposes as substantial revenue ensues. This practice of buying and selling personally identifying information for profit has and is being done in violation of RCW 9.35 et seq. The foregoing violation of criminal statutes of Washington State supports my belief that Impulse is engaged in criminal conspiracies to violate numerous laws. Because these violations take place across state lines and internationally, I believe that these violations are federal crimes.

Response to Argument - II

Exhibit 1/2 and the hundreds of emails from Impulse since the inception of this lawsuit in November 2004, support the basis of my argument regarding 18 USC 1037. My dad is the owner of the Omni Innovations, LLC, which in turn owns and operates an Interactive Access Service and I am a client on this service. My dad has instructed me on the art of tracking spam. It is this rudimentary knowledge that supports my belief that Impulse is violating anti-spam statutes.

Expert witnesses have begun to analyze Plaintiff and third party defendant's emails

– my assertion of violations of RCW 19.190 and Can-Spam has been corroborated
by these expert witnesses.

Exhibit 1 was sent via illegal relaying through computers which are on block lists – (highlighted in this exhibit). Block lists represent attempts by organizations to prevent the receipt of email from known spammers such as Impulse. In Exhibit 1, the spammer hijacked the computer or otherwise compromised it. The

"66.59.94.15" IP (Internet Protocol) in this email belongs to an entity, which has falsely registered itself as either "Chewy Inc" or "Premium Products Inc" – both companies are "fakes" (or unregistered to do business in NY) as each is absent from New York State's registry of corporations. False domain registrations are among the illegal activities of Impulse. This is but one of hundreds (thousands) of email from Impulse that is sent in violation of the referenced statute(s). I trust this one of many examples meets the heightened pleading requirements of the referenced Rule 9 (b).

Response to Argument - III

Impulse was so anxious to crush the opposition in this lawsuit that it sued all the prospective witnesses as provided by Plaintiff. This SLAPP suit included Richland Police Officer, Lew Reed. Impulse later dropped the lawsuit against Officer Reed.

CMG mentions in correspondence to Impulse by CEO, Robert Kane that a Washington State court ordered him to not send email to "gordonworks.com". That letter dated 2/9/04 was previously entered into evidence via sworn statements by me. Impulse was well aware of Plaintiff's complaints to government agencies. This is a prima facie violation of RCW 4.25 et seq.

Response to Argument - IV

Impulse has admitted to collecting personally identifiable information in its second amended complaint, Nos. 3-4. Impulse admits to obtaining email addresses ostensibly for marketing purposes, i.e buying and selling these email addresses and profiles for profit. Impulse either perpetrates or abets fraud by promising prizes and not delivering the prizes apparently in order to buy and sell personally identifying information in violation of this statute.

Impulse then lied to this Court by claiming that it delivered prizes to third party defendants at their allegedly "fraudulent" profiles, i.e. addresses (Impulse's second amended complaint, Nos. 12 and 60).

I understand that a federal judge has wide discretion in terms of hearing state matters and deciding same. That is why I have submitted this claim to this Court.

Impulse has failed to answer discovery, which could name the actual parties who are liable under each of the criminal statutes cited in my answer and counterclaims. I believe the withholding of this information is an activity that abets the same criminal violations above and protects the "guilty" parties.

Response to Argument - V

Impulse has engaged in a course of conduct since 10/21/03, which includes a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. "Course of conduct" includes, in addition to any other form of communication, contact, or conduct, the sending of an electronic communication [emphasis added] – RCW 10.14.020(2). RCW 10.14.030, 1-6, outlines a six-prong test to determine if the communication between Impulse and me serves any legitimate purpose. The law states that in determining whether the course of conduct serves any legitimate or lawful purpose, the court should consider whether:

(1) Any current contact between the parties was initiated by the respondent only or was initiated by both parties; (2) The respondent has been given clear notice that all further contact with the petitioner is unwanted; (3) The respondent's course of conduct appears designed to alarm, annoy, or harass the petitioner; (4) The respondent is acting pursuant to any statutory authority, including but not limited to acts which are reasonably necessary to: (a) Protect property or liberty interests; (b) Enforce the law; or (c) Meet specific statutory duties or requirements; (5) The respondent's course of

conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with the petitioner's privacy or the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive living environment for the petitioner; (6) Contact by the respondent with the petitioner or the petitioner's family has been limited in any manner by any previous court order.

Impulse's behavior in terms of the foregoing statute serves no purpose other than to harass and annoy me as it was given clear notice to stop.

Response to Argument - VI

The undersigned has already provided Impulse with an actual email (Exhibit 4 of my affidavit in support of the answer and counterclaims) which was sent by Impulse or its unnamed marketing partner multiple times. This email subject line stated that I had already won a prize. Such a statement is clearly an inducement to read the email and visit a web site to claim the prize. The subsequent failure of the web site owner and (admitted) marketing partner of Impulse is a prima facie violation of RCW 19.170. Further, the required disclosures of this statute were not supplied by the spammer, web site owner, and/or Impulse - another instance of a violation of this statute. The free prize was not free as it required the recipient to participate in or buy another service without disclosing same – a violation as well. The variety of illegal aliases used by Impulse is discussed again, below.

Response to Argument - VII

The claim for vicarious liability attaches to the actions of agents of Impulse who, on the one hand, are purported to operate independently and, on the other hand, serve as marketing partners bestowing or conveying standing to Impulse in regards to its specious claims against each third party defendant. Impulse's arguments regarding me allegedly supplying it with false information at a web site belonging to unnamed marketing partner(s) [a benefit] coupled with the distancing of itself

the benefits of agency without the liabilities. Impulse and/or agents acting at its behest defrauded me, stole my identity, and continue to harass me via email.

from the claims by me and Plaintiff [a liability] are evidence of its desire to reap

Response to Argument - VIII

Exhibit 5 from my affidavit referenced above is a list of scores of aliases (taken from another list of over 500 aliases) used by Impulse or the unnamed marketing partner for which vicarious liability attaches as a legal concept (apart from real estate) in terms of principal-agent law. There is no valid commercial purpose for obfuscating the identity of the sender of an email. Impulse has done this hundreds of times, directly or through its agents. Obfuscation of the origin of an email is a prima facie violation of RCW 19.190, RCW 19.86, and Can-Spam. This criminal impersonation via aliases aided Impulse's scheme to illegally obtain personally identifying information via fraudulent devices, i.e. ads for non-existent prizes.

Response to Argument - IX

In light of Impulse's clarification of this point of law, I stipulate that this "claim" should, in fact, be an affirmative defense.

Response to Argument - X

This may be the easiest claim to prove to a jury as Impulse knew as early as September and October 2003, that "gordonworks.com" was to get no more email ads. From that point forward, it carelessly, callously, maliciously, and/or fraudulently lambasted me in its false representations to this Court and to all who read these proceedings, that I was/am a criminal co-conspirator with Plaintiff.

Impulse's foreknowledge of its obligation to avoid sending the undersigned email and its subsequent lies to cover its misdeeds is in fact fraudulent and/or perjury.

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Impulse's mischaracterizations of me as a criminal co-conspirators (perpetrating fraud, deceit, malice and the like) is being posted on web sites and read by people, internationally – and constitutes a violation of the libel statute. **Exhibit 3** is an actual web site's URL – based in the United Kingdom, which discusses this case – the site has a link to another site (in California) with documents from this case — http://www.spamhaus.org/rokso/evidence.lasso?rokso_id=ROK5431

Response to Argument - XI

The pattern of violating criminal statutes has been established. Impulse and/or its agents email advertisements for counterfeit drugs, "unlabelled" pornography, pirated software, securities schemes, and mortgage scams to obtain personally identifiable information for profit. Impulse has contracted with Mr. Jeffrey Peters, a felon on parole in Florida for grand larceny and drug offenses to send email on its behalf. It has also contracted with Mr. Scott Richter of Colorado who was successfully sued by New York State and Microsoft for illegal spamming. It is also contracting with an alleged porn spammer from Canada, Azoogle.

Response to Argument - XII

I withdraw this counterclaim.

Response to Argument - XIII

Exhibit 1 contains highlights of actual violations of the relevant statutes. I am in possession of many illegal emails from Impulse. The transmission path of this email and other email obfuscate the sender among other violations.

Response to Argument - XIV

Violations of RCW 19.190 are per se violations of Washington State's Consumer Protection Act – see RCW 19.190.030 and RCW 19.86.020. **Exhibit 1** is an example of a statutory violation, which is delineated (highlighted) with specificity.

Response to Argument - XV

My claim for an injunction is due to the ongoing buying and selling of my identity by Impulse and its harassment of me. These behaviors can have serious financial and personal impact on me.

Under a separate motion for injunction, I have moved this Court to enjoin Impulse from sending me additional email as in **Exhibit 1**. This email was sent to me six months after Impulse filed suit against me. Impulse also sent me email in October, November and December of 2005. Unless this Court intervenes, Impulse will continue to harass me and benefit from the buying and selling of my identity.

Conclusion

Sanctions are not in order, because behind each of my counterclaims is a good-faith belief and typically the documentation as well to support that counterclaim. Each party has a right to its own defense. As Impulse has knowingly sued pro se defendants without cause, it should not be rewarded for having an attorney(s) prepare its filing with this Court. I believe that I have properly pled and introduced evidence that indicates that I have a good-faith belief that I have been wronged by Impulse – civilly and criminally.

The undersigned third party defendant requests that this Court deny Impulse's request for dismissal of my counterclaims.

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Upon further investigation, the undersigned may am	end its counterclaims to
include Rule 11 violations by Impulse as the claims	which it has set before this
Court have disintegrated in the face of documents be	etween CMG and Impulse
demonstrating its knowledge of third party defendan	t's desire not to receive email
and its subsequent fraudulent cover story to deflect i	
scheme against me and others.	
I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of	the United States that the
foregoing is true and correct.	
toregoing is true and correct.	
Jamila E. Gordon	
9804 Buckingham Drive	
Pasco, WA 99301 509-210-1069	
309-210-1009	
EXECUTED this 3 rd day of April, 2006	
Certificate of Service	· .
I, hereby, certify that on April 3, 2006, I filed this af served Bob Siegel, Peter J. Glantz, Sean A. Moyniha	an, Floyd E. Ivey, James
Gordon III, Bonnie Gordon, Jonathan Gordon, Emily by other means.	y Abbey, and Robert Pritchett
Sola POA	

X-Persona: <gordonworks.com>

Return-Path: <JAMILA@gordonworks.com> Delivered-To: 7-jim@gordonworks.com

ceived: (qmail 22816 invoked by uid 0); 22 Mar 2006 04:09:01 -0600 Received: (qmail 6342 invoked from network); 22 Mar 2006 03:48:37 -0600

Received: from mail3.banddly.com (66.59.94.15)

by clrobin.com with SMTP; 22 Mar 2006 03:48:35 -0600

Message-ID: <2546947.1143020881594.JavaMail.root@banddly.com>

Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2006 03:48:01 -0600 (CST) From: Free Card Search < card@banddly.com>

Reply-To: Free Card Search <r-1110975-35879@banddly.com>

To: "JAMILA@GORDONWORKS.COM" < JAMILA@GORDONWORKS.COM>

********************* Your New Credit Line Has Been Approved Please Activate

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="----= Part 68551_27501329.1143020881594"

X-CC: shxyllyblsjndnjsylocdxod xxjnnnyxohjlhcox nnxbnnlbyc

X-Spam-Flag: YES

X-Spam-Checker-Version: SpamAssassin 2.63 (2004-01-11) on gordonworks.com

X-Spam-Level: *

X-Spam-Status: Yes, hits=17.3 required=7.0 tests=ADDR_FREE,BAD_CREDIT, BAYES 99,BEEN_TURNED DOWN,COMPLETELY_FREE,FOR_FREE, HTML_IMAGE_RATIO_04,HTML_MESSAGE,HTML_TITLE_UNTITLED,NO_OBLIGATION, RCVD IN BL SPAMCOP NET, RCVD IN SBL, TO ADDRESS EQ REAL autolearn=spam version=2.63

X-Spam-Report:

- * 0.8 TO ADDRESS EQ REAL To: repeats address as real name
- * 2.6 ADDR FREE From Address contains FREE
- * 1.4 BEEN TURNED DOWN BODY: Have you been turned down?
- * 0.4 BAD CREDIT BODY: Eliminate Bad Credit
- * 0.5 COMPLETELY FREE BODY: No such thing as a free lunch (2)
- * 0.6 FOR FREE BODY: No such thing as a free lunch (1)
- * 1.5 NO OBLIGATION BODY: There is no obligation
- * 1.1 HTML IMAGE RATIO_04 BODY: HTML has a low ratio of text to image area
- * 0.1 HTML MESSAGE BODY: HTML included in message
- 5.4 BAYES 99 BODY: Bayesian spam probability is 99 to 100%
- [score: 1.0000]
- * 0.4 HTML TITLE UNTITLED BODY: HTML title contains "Untitled"
- * 1.5 RCVD IN BL_SPAMCOP NET RBL: Received via a relay in bl.spamcop.net
 - [Blocked see < http://www.spamcop.net/bl.shtml?66.59.94.15 >]
 - * 1.1 RCVD IN SBL RBL: Received via a relay in Spamhaus Block List
 - [http://www.spamhaus.org/SBL/sbl.lasso?query=SBL30018]



If you wish to opt out of this offer, <u>Click Here.</u>
Free Card Search c/o lumpulse Marketing Group - 1100 Hermmond Drive NE.
Suite 4104 - 202
Atlanta, Georgia 30328

To no longer receive these messages, please send a blank email! here: unsub-zvvvbnwsimspwn@banddly.com

OR Send a postal mail to: Premium Products, 301 E 47th St. New York, NY 10017

Page 1 of 3

EXLIBY 2

```
X-Persona: <Indi>
```

Return-Path: <box/>

dounce-qc0blvixe@staticstraw.com>

Delivered-To: 6-indi@jammtomm.com

Received: from localhost by gordonworks.com

with SpamAssassin (2.63 2004-01-11);

Thu, 23 Mar 2006 18:32:52 -0600

From: "Credit Approval" <qc0b1vixe@staticstraw.com>

To: "Subscriber" <indi@jammtomm.com>

Subject: *****SPAM***** Look no further Gold is here

Date: Fri, 24 Mar 2006 00:34:21 +0000

Message-Id: <44233e8d-qc0b1vixe@staticstraw.com>

X-Spam-Flag: YES

X-Spam-Checker-Version: SpamAssassin 2.63 (2004-01-11) on gordonworks.com

X-Spam-Level: ******

X-Spam-Status: Yes, hits=7.1 required=7.0 tests=BAD_CREDIT,BAYES_50,

CLICK_BELOW,FROM_HAS_MIXED_NUMS,FROM_HAS_MIXED_NUMS3,HTML_50_60,

HTML_LINK_CLICK_HERE, HTML_MESSAGE, SELECTED_YOU, UNSECURED_CREDIT

autolearn=no version=2.63

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="-----_44233E34.F7B856FE"

Spam detection software, running on the system "gordonworks.com", has identified this incoming email as possible spam. The original message has been attached to this so you can view it (if it isn't spam) or block similar future email. If you have any questions, see the administrator of that system for details.

Content preview: USA GOLD Shopping card Congratulation! You have been selected to recieve a \$12,500 unsecured Gold credit line! [...]

Content analysis details: (7.1 points, 7.0 required)

pts rule name

description

0.3 FROM HAS MIXED NUMS From: contains numbers mixed in with letters 3.2 FROM HAS MIXED NUMS3 From: contains numbers mixed in with letters BODY: Eliminate Bad Credit 0.4 BAD CREDIT BODY: They have selected you for something 1.4 SELECTED YOU BODY: Unsecured Credit/Debt 1.5 UNSECURED CREDIT 0.1 HTML_LINK_CLICK_HERE BODY: HTML link text says "click here" BODY: HTML included in message 0.1 HTML_MESSAGE BODY: Bayesian spam probability is 50 to 56% 0.0 BAYES_50 [score: 0.5455]

0.1 HTML 50 60

BODY: Message is 50% to 60% HTML

0.1 CLICK BELOW

Asks you to click below

The original message was not completely plain text, and may be unsafe to open with some email clients; in particular, it may contain a virus, or confirm that your address can receive spam. If you wish to view it, it may be safer to save it to a file and open it with an editor.

Received: (qmail 31330 invoked from network); 23 Mar 2006 18:32:47 -0600

Received: from staticstraw.com (66.159.17.219)

by omniinnovations.com with SMTP; 23 Mar 2006 18:32:47 -0600

DomainKey-Signature: a=rsa-shal; q=dns; c=simple;

s=main; d=staticstraw.com;

b = O/RJ4p1geALNRrc9jm9 + Dz2X/INbpDPMZBcnz + iZEAyJrsVz7HV + fQsK/1AV2FdmsuOyHkKfskY + LiTwdKOYqw = = ;h=Content-Type:From:MIME-Version:To:Date:Message-ID:Subject:X-Complaints-To:Content-Transfer-Encoding;

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

 $boundary = "=_ckv8URaxEsWELMjdXZOYeVV8np7gAe_XxVlpKJe3h4tPYq8E"$

From: "Credit Approval" <qc0blvixe@staticstraw.com>

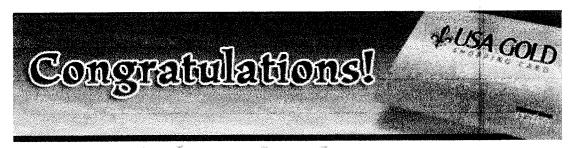
MIME-Version: 1.0

To: "Subscriber" <indi@jammtomm.com> Date: Fri, 24 Mar 2006 00:34:21 +0000

Message-ID: <44233e8d-qc0blvixe@staticstraw.com>

Subject: Look no further Gold is here X-Complaints-To: abuse@staticstraw.com

If you are having trouble reading this email please click here







No Credit Checks or Credit Turndowns!



No Employment Verifications!



Monthly Credit Limit Increases Available!



Establish Credit by Reporting to Major Credit Bureau!

You Are 'Approved!





*See website for terms and conditions

If you wish to opt out of this offer, Click Here.

USA Gold Optimum c/o Impulse Marketing Group *****

1100 Hammond Drive NE.

Suite 410A - 202

Atlanta Georgia 30328

Hi Subscriber! You are receiving this solicitation because indi@jammtomm.com previously agreed to receive correspondence from ELongView. If this service should fail to meet your expectations, feel free to disassociate yourself from

Credit Approval, 12:34 AM 3/24/2006 +0000, *****SPAM***** Look no further Gold i... Page 3 of 3 Case 2:04-05125-FVS Document 329 Filed 04/03/2006

our service. Should you want to contact us via the United States Postal Service, our address is as follows:

223 Wall street Box 371 Huntington NY 11743



E41, 67 3

SPAMHAUS



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Spamhaus SBL XBL	ROKSO
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05125-FVS

Home | About ROKSO | ROKSO FAQs | Advanced Search

Register Of Known Spam Operations

Search



Jeffrey P Goldstein / Gregory Greenstein - emailhello.com / impulse marketing

SBL Listings

Index

Country: United States State: Georgia

ROK1370 - Main Info

GO

LEGAL: Spammers sued, counter with an ugly SLAPP countersuit

ROK5431

When caught spamming in violation of the law, spammers seem to do any of several things: Pay up, run and hide, or try and fight back by using underhanded tactics. Since laws against perjury before the courts in the USA are seldom, if ever, enforced, most spammer suits, and in this case, countersuits, seem to be based on the idea popularized by Joseph Gobbels, the Nazi Germany Minister of Propaganda. Herr Gobbels came up with the "Big Lie:" Tell a big enough falsehood, and many times people will swallow it.

In their response to the plaintiff's complaint, the spamming defendants would have made the Propaganda Minister proud. To those who are familiar with what Impulse Marketing Group has done over the years, reading this response is actually quite funny.

The SLAPP (http://www.thefirstamendment.org/antislappresourcecenter.html#What%20are%20slapps) nature of the countersuit should prove interesting, as the state (Washington) where the plaintif located had enacted some of the first (http://www.casp.net/statewa.html) anti-SLAPP laws (http://www.casp.net/wa-stat.html) in the USA.

▼ Related URLs

PDF files of legal documents in Gordon v. IMG action

The address of this ROKSO record is: http://www.spamhaus.org/rokso/evidence.lasso?rokso_id=ROK5431

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