Doc. 331

Plaintiff's domain, (wherein I had an email address bearing my name) "gordonworks.com". 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". Other Impulse and CMG communications, which further corroborate this statement by Mr. Adamson, have been provided by me in answer to Impulse's suit and my subsequent affidavits.

Group, Inc. of PA (CMG) knew that it was not to have commercial contact with

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 regarding the cessation of sending of email to "gordonworks.com". If Impulse had complied with its own internal guidelines and instructions from CMG, the likelihood of claims and counterclaims would have been reduced considerably.

Third party defendant has exerted as much or more effort, time, and expense (proportionately) than Impulse in the defense of this 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 letter's admissions, above. Each email after that date was sent in violation of RCW 10.14, Washington State's Anti-Harassment statute. And as recently as 3/22/03, Impulse was still sending me spam - unwanted and illegal communications, communications which have no commercial purpose, except to harass, annoy and intimidate me. There is no valid commercial purpose to send me spam two years and five months after Impulse claimed no more spam would be sent to me. (Impulse has also begun to usurp my identity and spam my new domain). This new transgression by Impulse is in violation of Can-Spam

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along with RCW 19.190, 19.86, etc. which requires the scrubbing of mail lists to preclude sending ads to people who have opted-out. Exhibit 1

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. 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?

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

these data for marketing purposes as substantial revenue ensues. This practice of

buying and selling personally identifying information for profit has and is being

of Washington State supports my belief that Impulse is engaged in criminal

state lines and internationally, I believe that the violations are federal crimes.

done in violation of RCW 9.35 et seq. The foregoing violation of criminal statutes

conspiracies to violate numerous laws. Because these violations take place across

birth – fodder for identity theft. Impulse also admits in Nos. 3 and 4 it collects

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Response to Argument - II

Exhibit 2 and the many emails from Impulse since the inception of this lawsuit in November 2004, support the basis of my argument regarding 18 USC 1037. My personal knowledge of Impulse's continual violations of state and federal law supports my belief that this cause of action is valid.

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 2 was sent via illegal relaying through computers which are on block lists (highlighted in this exhibit). Block lists represent attempts by organizations to prevent email from known spammers such as Impulse. In this email, 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

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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

of Impulse. This is but one of hundreds (thousands) of email from Impulse that are

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 versus Officer Reed.

CMG mentions in correspondence to Impulse by CEO, Robert Kane, that Washington State courts have 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 aware of Plaintiff's complaints to government agencies. This is a prima facie violation of RCW 4.25 et seq.

Response to Argument - IV

In the introduction above this issue was discussed. 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 lies to this Court 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).

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It is my limited understanding of the law 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 that 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-pronged test to determine if the communications 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 3 of my affidavit in support of the answer and counterclaims) which was sent by Impulse or its unnamed marketing partner multiple times. This email's subject line state 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 related service without disclosing same. 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 it 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 from the claims by me and Plaintiff [a liability] are evidence of its desire to reap 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. Exhibit 2

Response to Argument - VIII

Exhibit 4 from my affidavit referenced above is a list of scores of aliases (taken from another list of over 500 aliases) employed 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 and Can-Spam. This impersonation 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.

Impulse's mischaracterizations of me as a criminal co-conspirator (perpetrating

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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 5** is an actual web site's URL, namely,

http://www.spamhaus.org/rokso/evidence.lasso?rokso_id=ROK5431 The site provides comments on this case and a link to a site with documents from this case.

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 "employed" (contracted with) Mr. Jeffrey Peters, a felon on parole in FL for grand larceny and drugs offenses to send email on its behalf. It has also "employed" Mr. Scott Richter (CO) – successfully sued by New York State and Microsoft for illegal spamming. It is also employing an alleged porn spammer from Canada, Azoogle.

Response to Argument - XII

I rescind this counterclaim.

Response to Argument - XIII

Exhibit 2 is my valid claim. This email has highlighted actual violations of the relevant statutes — a matter for the trier of fact. I am in possession of many offending emails from Impulse. The transmission path of this email and other emails obfuscate the sender among other violations.

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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 2 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 and others.

Under a separate motion for injunction, I have moved this court to enjoin Impulse from sending me additional email as in Exhibit 2. 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

At the basis of each of my claims is a good-faith belief (and typically documentation, too) to support that claim. Sanctions are not in order. Each party has a right to its own defense. As Impulse has knowingly sued pro se defendants without cause, it should not be rewarded solely on the basis that an attorney(s) prepared 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.

1 $\mathbf{2}$ 3 4 5 scheme against me and others. 6 7 foregoing is true and correct. 8 9 Emily Abbey 10 Seattle, WA 98119 11 206-217-0466 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 by other means. 19 Emily # Abbey 20 21 22 23 24 25

Upon further investigation, the undersigned may amend 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 between CMG and Impulse demonstrating its knowledge of third party defendant's desire not to receive email and its subsequent fraudulent cover story to deflect its culpability in a criminal I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the 1407 Second Avenue West, #608 EXECUTED this 3rd day of April, 2006 Certificate of Service I, hereby, certify that on April 3, 2006, I filed this affidavit with this Court. I have served Bob Siegel, Peter J. Glantz, Sean A. Moynihan, Floyd E. Ivey, Jamila Gordon, James Gordon III, Jonathan Gordon, Bonnie Gordon, and Robert Pritchett

Exhibit 1

X-Persona: <gordonworks.com>

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

Received: (qmail 12832 invoked by uid 0); 22 Mar 2006 04:49:56 -0600

Received: (qmail 5888 invoked from network); 22 Mar 2006 04:36:31 -0600

Received: from mail2.banddly.com (66.59.94.14)

by jaycelia.com with SMTP; 22 Mar 2006 04:36:16 -0600

Message-ID: <3534898.1143023738255. JavaMail.root@banddly.com>

Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2006 04:35:38 -0600 (CST) From: Free Card Search < card@banddly.com>

Reply-To: Free Card Search <r-1516447-35879@banddly.com>

To: "Emily Abbey" <emily@gordonworks.com>

Subject: *****SPAM***** Your New Credit Line Has Been Approved Please Activate

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="---- Part 68784_8664828.1143023738254"

X-CC: lzgkfkhffgyokoyfwtssgtsd ggyozodhhwytzfwg ohdzfthogz

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=16.5 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 autolearn=spam version=2.63

X-Spam-Report:

* 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"

J.5 RCVD_IN_BL_SPAMCOP_NET RBL: Received via a relay in bl.spamcop.net

[Blocked - see http://www.spamcop.net/bl.shtml?66.59.94.14]

* 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, Click Here.
Free Cerd Search c/o Impulse Marketing Group
1100 Heromond Drive NE
Suite 410A - 202
Atlanta, Georgia 30328

To no longer receive these messages, please send a blank emaill here:

unsub-hepebkkatypjad@banddly.com

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

Exhibit 2

X-Persona:

X-Persona:

byron>

Return-Path: <b. TargetDealz. 0-6a150f3-2ecd.ehahome.com.-byron@mx17171.uu02.com>

Delivered-To: 5-byron@ehahome.com

Received: (qmail 20206 invoked from network); 6 Feb 2006 09:42:36 -0600

Received: from mx17171.uu02.com (69.6.17.171) by jaycelia.com with SMTP; 6 Feb 2006 09:42.36 -0600

Received: (from daemon@localhost)

by mx17171.uu02.com (8.8.8/8.8.8) id GAA35727;

Mon, 6 Feb 2006 06:28:15 -0800 (PST) Date: Mon, 6 Feb 2006 07:40:50 -0800 (PST)

Message-Id: <200602061428.GAA35727@mx17171.uu02.com> From: FreeCardSearch <TargetDealz@mx17171.uu02.com>

To: byron@ehahome.com

Subject: *****SPAM***** byron@ehahome.com, Your Credit Approval is pending

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

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=8.6 required=7.0 tests=ADDR_FREE,BAD_CREDIT,

BEEN TURNED DOWN, CLICK_BELOW, COMPLETELY_FREE, FOR_FREE,

HTML LINK CLICK HERE,HTML MESSAGE,NO OBLIGATION,REMOVE PAGE,

SUBJ_YOUR_DEBT autolearn=no version=2.63

X-Spam-Report:

- * 0.7 SUBJ YOUR DEBT Subject contains "Your Bills" or similar
- * 1.8 ADDR FREE From Address contains FREE
- * 2.3 BEEN TURNED DOWN BODY: Have you been turned down?
- * 0.2 BAD_CREDIT BODY: Eliminate Bad Credit
- * 0.7 COMPLETELY FREE BODY: No such thing as a free lunch (2)
- * 0.7 FOR FREE BODY: No such thing as a free lunch (1)
- * 1.3 NO OBLIGATION BODY: There is no obligation
- * 0.1 HTML LINK CLICK HERE BODY: HTML link text says "click here"
- * 0.0 HTML MESSAGE BODY: HTML included in message
- * 0.8 REMOVE_PAGE URI: URL of page called "remove"
- * 0.0 CLICK BELOW Asks you to click below

Search our extensive database to find the banks that want to give you credit. It's absolutely FREE with no obligations. How many cards do you qualify for? Search Now and find out!

http://mx17171.uu02.com/m/1?3od-f7im-1-badb-c0rou

Is your wallet a little bare? Need credit But been turned down? Tired of dinging your credit to find a Card. Search for Free to find the banks that want to give you credit.

http://mx17171.uu02.com/m/1?3od-17im-2-badb-c0rou

How much would you pay for a list of banks that want to give you credit? That is too much! Search our database for FREE to find out. There's no obligations and no credit checks.

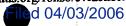
http://mx17171.uu02.com/m/l?3od-f7im-3-badb-c0rou

If you wish to opt out of this offer http://mx17171.uu02.com/m/1?3od-f7im-4-badc-c0rou Free Card Search c/o Impulse Marketing Group 1100 Hammond Drive NE Suite 410A - 202 Atlanta, Georgia 30328

Click Here
To unsubscribe, from this ADVERTISEMENT:
http://mx17171.uu02.com/remove?r.TargetDealz.0-6a150f3-2ecd.ehahome.com.-byron?r

or, send a blank message to: mailto:r.TargetDealz.0-6a150f3-2ecd.ehahome.com.-byron@mx17171.uu02.com

Target Dealz - ADVERTISMENTS 707 W. 38th Street #103 Eric, PA 16508



Edibit 3

SPAMHAUS



Spamhaus SBL XBL ROKSO

05125-FVS

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Search



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

SBL Listings Index

ROK5431

Country: United States State: Georgia

ROK1370 - Main Info

GO

LEGAL: Spammers sued, counter with an ugly SLAPP countersuit

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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