

```
import datetime

class Complaint:
    """
    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
    _____ DISTRICT OF _____

    BO SHANG,
    _____
    Plaintiff (Real Plaintiff in
    3:24-cv-06664-JSC),
    v.
    17200, ET SEQ.)
    TWITCH INTERACTIVE, INC.,
    Defendant.
    _____

    ) Case No.
    )
    ) COMPLAINT FOR FRAUDULENT
    ) MISREPRESENTATION;
    ) VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA
    ) UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
    ) (BUS. & PROF. CODE §
    )
    ) JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
    )
    )
    )

    Plaintiff Bo Shang ("Plaintiff"), proceeding pro se, alleges the following
    against Defendant Twitch Interactive, Inc. ("Twitch" or "Defendant"):

    """

    def __init__(self):
        self.date_filed = datetime.date.today()

    def introduction(self):
        """
        I. INTRODUCTION

        1. Plaintiff brings this civil action against Twitch for fraudulently
        representing its online streaming platform ("Twitch Platform") as a
        lawful and helpful entertainment service while intentionally
        designing
        and implementing systems that manipulate users into cycles of
        excessive
        gaming dependence, social dependence, and related harms. (Cf. 15
        U.S.C.
        § 45(a)(1) (Federal Trade Commission Act prohibition on unfair or
        deceptive acts)1; see also United Nations Guidelines for Consumer
        Protection (UNGCP) (A/RES/70/186)2, which the United States has
        supported,
        advocating fair and transparent practices.)
```

2. This lawsuit also arises from the context of alleged unlawful military actions by the United States against Plaintiff, who identifies as fighting on behalf of Russia, China, and any other groups or nations who host advanced persistent threats, or for all groups or nations who feel their rights have been abused by American technology platforms. Plaintiff contends these actions violate various international treaties and agreements to which the U.S. is a signatory, including but not limited to:

- The Charter of the United Nations, 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. No. 993 (entered into force Oct. 24, 1945), which in Article 2(4) prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.
- The Geneva Conventions of 1949 (Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3114), ratified by the United States, which set standards in international law for humanitarian treatment in war.
- The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, which delineate lawful conduct in warfare.
- The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), 46 Stat. 2343, where signatories renounced war as an instrument of national policy.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), G.A. Res. 217 (III), U.N. Doc. A/RES/217(III) (Dec. 10, 1948).
- Other relevant international protocols or agreements the U.S. has signed or ratified pertaining to armed conflict or the protection of civilians.

3. This action arises in the wake of a prior lawsuit, *Bo Shang v. Twitch Interactive, Inc.*, Case No. 3:24-cv-06664-JSC, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, presided over by Judge Jacqueline Scott Corley. Although the Court initially signaled that certain

claims under the California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") might have merit, the Court subsequently dismissed the action with prejudice in a seemingly contradictory ruling. This ruling occurred one day after Plaintiff declared "Operation Zeus Thunder," a global legal, psychological, and cyberwarfare campaign intended to eradicate harmful gaming disorder worldwide. (See World Health Organization ("WHO") Constitution (1946)³, to which the U.S. is a signatory, acknowledging in its Preamble "the highest attainable standard of health as a fundamental right of every human being"; cf. ICD-11 classification of "gaming disorder."⁴)

4. Plaintiff asserts that this new complaint is neither duplicative of, nor barred by, the prior dismissal because it alleges newly discovered facts, identifies new claims, and addresses issues not previously adjudicated. (See generally Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(2); see also *Federated Dep't Stores, Inc. v. Moitie*, 452 U.S. 394 (1981).)

4A. On or about February 6, 2025, the day after the prior lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice on February 5, 2025, Plaintiff decided—under pressure to perform on behalf of all truthful and free people in the world—to examine Defendant employee Samantha Briasco-Stewart's only contribution to Women's History Month in 2021, via a Twitch corporate post on LinkedIn. Plaintiff discovered that she misrepresented Twitch's protection of the community from leaks of plaintext passwords by external sites but omitted Twitch's own potential for leaking such passwords, despite Twitch's advertised use of asymmetric OAuth (and hopefully no plaintext storage). Plaintiff further observed that all of her co-workers, random supporters, and Twitch streamers commenting on the post—

including one who posted a female streamer image in partial nudity—demonstrated total ignorance or fraudulent support, which was overlooked by LinkedIn.

Plaintiff contends these newly discovered facts further distinguish the claims in this action from those raised previously.

4B. On or about February 6, 2025, Plaintiff also reviewed Defendant Samantha Briasco-Stewart's Master's thesis at MIT and discovered that she apparently worked very hard, supported by her advisor Adam Hartz, her family, and her friends, only to, for no reason at all, conduct single error line regex to help explain why Python 3.6 syntax errors were occurring for MIT students two years after the end of life of Python 3.6. She stated that SyntaxErrors were the 2nd most frequent errors for data collected by MIT, as if she did not know why such errors arise (sometimes humans type or otherwise manipulate code, resulting in SyntaxErrors). Yet she portrayed it as if because SyntaxErrors were the 2nd most frequent at MIT, she should help explain why SyntaxErrors occurred on the error line printed by SyntaxError. She also elaborated in detail on potential future improvements for a possible PhD at MIT. Plaintiff alleges that these newly discovered facts regarding Defendant's staff's capabilities and potential misrepresentations further distinguish this action from the one that was dismissed with prejudice on February 5, 2025.

"""

pass

def jurisdiction_and_venue(self):

"""

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) because

the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs,

and there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and Defendant. Alternatively, this Court has federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 if Plaintiff asserts any federal claims (including potential RICO predicates). (See 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962, 1964; *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co.*, 473 U.S. 479 (1985).)

6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District and/or Defendant resides, is incorporated, or regularly conducts business in this District. (See *Atlantic Marine Constr. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court for the W. Dist. of Tex.*, 571 U.S. 49 (2013).)

""

pass

```
def parties(self):
    """
    III. THE PARTIES
```

7. Plaintiff Bo Shang is an individual who resides in _____. Plaintiff used the Twitch Platform and alleges harm stemming from Defendant's fraudulent conduct, and further alleges exposure to unlawful military actions in connection with his stance against American tech abuses on behalf of various foreign states or groups.

8. Defendant Twitch Interactive, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in San Francisco, California. Twitch operates a popular online streaming platform that provides services to millions of users worldwide. (See also Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, CETS No. 185⁵, to which the U.S. is a signatory, regarding international cooperation on cyber-related issues.)

""

pass

```
def factual_allegations(self):  
    """
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IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

9. Twitch markets itself as a lawful, entertainment-focused platform that fosters community and healthy interaction. (Cf. Cal. Civ. Code § 1710; see also U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights⁶.)

10. Plaintiff alleges that in reality, Twitch has developed and deployed mechanisms intentionally designed to foster gaming addiction, social dependence, and other detrimental behaviors among its user base. (See WHO's ICD-11 classification of "gaming disorder"; cf. American Psychiatric Association, DSM-5 "Internet Gaming Disorder"; see also Constitution of the WHO (1946) Preamble.)

11. Twitch purportedly employs an "intelligently stupid engine," an algorithmic system designed to incrementally marginalize certain streamers while simultaneously allowing others to become more "intelligent" or influential, thus manipulating audience engagement and extending watch times. (See Fair Hous. Council of San Fernando Valley v. Roommates.Com, LLC, 521 F.3d 1157 (9th Cir. 2008); see also ICCPR⁷.)

12. Plaintiff has constructed a "transformer architecture" model to illustrate how these systems cause streamers to marginally gain intelligence over time (enabling them to produce more addictive content) while viewers generally become less cognitively engaged but in some instances gain capacity for "logical thought" over time, contributing to sporadic but intense engagement.

13. Twitch management deliberately conceal the negative impacts of these practices, including gaming disorder and compromised cognitive function, to maintain user retention and profit. (Cf. Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1709, 1710.)

14. Due to Twitch's data volume and opaque practices, investigating and uncovering the full extent of these manipulative tactics is excessively burdensome. (See generally U.N. Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP)².)

15. In the prior action, 3:24-cv-06664-JSC, Plaintiff's Unfair Competition Law claim was initially permitted to move forward through an order granting Plaintiff's motion to amend. However, the Court later dismissed the claims with prejudice. (See *Bo Shang v. Twitch Interactive, Inc.*, 3:24-cv-06664-JSC (N.D. Cal. dismissed [date]).)

16. Plaintiff contends that the contradictory nature of the Court's rulings, combined with Twitch's concealment tactics, prevented the full story from emerging in the prior proceeding. Twitch's counsel, Megan _____, successfully argued for dismissal with prejudice after limited oral argument, depriving Plaintiff of an opportunity to present newly discovered facts.

17. "Operation Zeus Thunder" was conceptualized to address gaming disorder globally, but its formal announcement coincided with the Court's final ruling in the prior action, further raising suspicions that Twitch's misrepresentations and behind-the-scenes tactics influenced the swift dismissal. (See Constitution of the WHO (1946)³ art. 2(k)-(n).)

17A. On or about January 8, 2025, Plaintiff alleges that the Middlesex District Attorney's Office of MA, described by Plaintiff as "corrupt and despicably morally principled," filed a data request to Apple, supposedly under Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure 45. This occurred on the same day Plaintiff filed a motion to dismiss Twitch and an AirTag + commerce tax (App Store) lawsuit against Apple (which hosts the Twitch app). Plaintiff is certain this data request was not legitimately obtained under Massachusetts

Rules of Civil Procedure 45 but was instead an illegal measure taken against Plaintiff as an "enemy combatant."

17B. On January 30, 2025, Plaintiff received an email from Apple regarding this request, which stated in part:

" Apple
NOTE: THIS NOTICE IS BEING SENT FROM A NO-REPLY EMAIL ACCOUNT—ANY RESPONSE TO THIS EMAIL WILL NOT RECEIVE A RESPONSE

Dear Account Holder/Customer:

On 2025-01-08, Apple Inc. ("Apple") received a legal request from Middlesex District Attorney's Office requesting information regarding your Apple account.

The contact information in relation to the request:
Requesting Agency: Middlesex District Attorney's Office
Requesting Agency Location: Woburn, MA - Massachusetts
Requesting Agency Case Number: 2024-398
Legal Request Type: Subpoena / Summons

Pursuant to the applicable Terms of Service and Apple's Privacy Policy,
<http://www.apple.com/legal/privacy/en-ww/>, and as required by U.S. law, Apple will be producing the requested data in a timely manner as required by the legal process. If you have questions about the legal request or the information requested, please contact the requesting agency.

Sincerely,
Apple Privacy & Law Enforcement Compliance
Apple Inc."

17C. Plaintiff further alleges enemy action by the corrupt and despicably morally principled Microsoft Azure deploying a cross site scripting attack onto the Plaintiff's Azure Entra ID SSH Extension, before Azure realized that the Plaintiff had violated any terms of service of Azure on 2/19/25, then after

the Plaintiff was able to regain SSH access through the same
 Entra ID SSH
 extension without changing anything, the Plaintiff, like black
 slaves before
 the civil war was won over technology harvesters of humans,
 refused to
 suck any Microsoft dick so posted a screenshot of both the SSH
 secret key
 and the Plaintiff being able to log in; on 2/21/25, Azure finally
 realized
 that the Plaintiff had violated terms of service.

17D. Plaintiff also alleges "enemy action" by the corrupt and
 despicably morally
 principled Amazon Prime selling a stolen Pixel 7A, which caused
 Plaintiff's
 Visible number to be locked at roughly the same time he was
 publicly
 complaining on Twitter about Apple's 30% App Store commerce tax.
 Plaintiff
 contends that whether Amazon or Visible was responsible for
 locking the phone
 number is immaterial, and that the significant factor is the hard
 evidence
 both companies left on paper, reflecting these "enemy actions."
 ""
 pass

```
def causes_of_action(self):
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    V. CAUSES OF ACTION
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    FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
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```
    (Fraudulent Misrepresentation - Common Law)
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18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

19. Defendant, by marketing its platform as a lawful and beneficial
 service while

knowingly fostering addictive behaviors and concealment
 strategies, made material
 misrepresentations and/or omissions of fact. (See Cal. Civ. Code
 §§ 1709, 1710.)

20. Defendant knew or should have known that these representations
 were false and/or

misleading. Defendant's concealment of the negative effects of the
 Twitch

Platform's design constitutes actionable fraud under California law. (See *Lazar v. Superior Court* (1996) 12 Cal.4th 631, 638.)

21. Plaintiff relied on these misrepresentations in utilizing and remaining on the Twitch Platform, believing it to be a beneficial entertainment service and not a tool designed to trap users in an addictive cycle. (See *Mirkin v. Wasserman* (1993) 5 Cal.4th 1082, 1088.)

22. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's fraudulent conduct, Plaintiff suffered damages, including but not limited to time loss, mental distress, diminished cognitive function, and other economic and non-economic harms. (See Cal. Civ. Code § 3333.)

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq. - Unfair Competition)

23. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

24. Defendant's conduct constitutes unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business acts and practices under California's Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq.). (See *Cel-Tech Commc'ns, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Tel. Co.* (1999) 20 Cal.4th 163.)

25. Defendant engaged in unlawful business practices by violating common law fraud prohibitions. (See *Kasky v. Nike, Inc.* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 939.)

26. Defendant's acts are unfair because they undermine public policy against exploitative practices that lead to addictive or destructive conduct. The harm to users greatly outweighs the utility of Defendant's practices. (See *Cel-Tech*, 20 Cal.4th at 186-187.)

27. Defendant's business practices are also fraudulent because they involve material

misrepresentations that mislead reasonable consumers about the nature and impact of the Twitch Platform. (See *In re Tobacco II Cases* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 298.)

28. Plaintiff, as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's acts and omissions,

has suffered injury in fact and lost money or property, thereby having standing

to bring this claim under the UCL. (See Bus. & Prof. Code § 17204; *Kwikset Corp.*

v. Superior Court (2011) 51 Cal.4th 310.)

"""

pass

```
def prayer_for_relief(self):
```

```
    """
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```
    VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF
```

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

1. For compensatory damages according to proof at trial. (See Cal. Civ. Code § 3333.)

2. For restitution and disgorgement of all ill-gotten gains pursuant to the UCL.

(See Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203; *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*

(2003) 29 Cal.4th 1134.)

3. For injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from further unlawful, unfair, or

fraudulent conduct. (See Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.)

4. For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter and punish Defendant's

alleged wrongdoing. (See Cal. Civ. Code § 3294.)

5. For costs of suit, reasonable attorneys' fees if available by statute or law, and

pre- and post-judgment interest. (See Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5; Fed. R.

Civ. P. 54(d)(1).)

6. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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    """
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```
    pass
```

```
def jury_demand(self):
    """
```

VII. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by jury.
(See U.S. Const. amend. VII; Fed. R. Civ. P. 38.)

Dated: _____

Respectfully submitted,

Bo Shang (Pro Se)

[Address]

[Phone Number]

[Email]

"""

FOOTNOTES = """

1. Federal Trade Commission Act: 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1).
 2. United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP): G.A. Res. 70/186.
 3. Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO): 14 U.N.T.S. 185.
 4. International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), World Health Organization (2018).
 5. Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), CETS No. 185.
 6. U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, A/HRC/RES/17/4.
 7. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 999 U.N.T.S. 171.
- """

```
def main():
```

```
    complaint = Complaint()
    complaint.introduction()
    complaint.jurisdiction_and_venue()
    complaint.parties()
    complaint.factual_allegations()
    complaint.causes_of_action()
    complaint.prayer_for_relief()
    complaint.jury_demand()
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

DISCLAIMER: I am not a lawyer and this is not legal advice.
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