

# THE XYZ CASE: AN ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION PEER-TO-PEER LAW ENFORCEMENT

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# The Afghan Lithium & Mining Stock Scam

- HOW YOU LOST SIX TRILLION DOLLARS WHEN YOU WEREN'T LOOKING
- OVER 500 INDEPENDENT FEDERAL, UNIVERSITY AND AGENCY STUDIES CONFIRM THE LOSS AND THE AMOUNTS
- NOW BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TOTALLY "UNACCOUNTED FOR AND UNTRACEABLE" ACCORDING TO GAO
- DIRECT TRACKING OF SOME OF THE MONEY FOUND LINKED BACK TO GOLDMAN SACHS AND SILICON VALLEY BILLIONAIRES
- WAS THERE A TRILLION DOLLAR EMBEZZLEMENT THAT TOOK PLACE WITH YOUR TAX DOLLARS?
- [Study: Iraq, Afghan war costs to top &4 trillion - The](#). The U.S. wars in **Afghanistan** and Iraq will **cost** taxpayers \$4 trillion to \$6 trillion, taking into account the medical care of wounded veterans and expensive repairs to a force depleted by more than a decade of fighting, according to a new study by a Harvard researcher.[washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/study-iraq-afghan...](http://washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/study-iraq-afghan...)

How a Russian "Treasure Map" led to trillions in embezzlement efforts. Click the links below to read the many thousands of news stories about this crime. The minerals used for Solyndra, Fisker, Abound, Tesla and the other DOE companies under investigation came from Afghanistan:



FROM NDGC:

*"The Afghan "Treasure Map": A tale of mind-boggling corruption! - From goat farm to the White House, corruption marked the path. Was Department of Energy ATVM Loan Program just a scam to payback campaign backers? It has cost some of the most powerful people in Washington their jobs, yet may be based on a made-up "treasure map."*

*According to one version of the story, The CIA found this Russian "treasure map" that said there were "trillions of dollars" of lithium in Afghanistan. Some claim the map was concocted by some Russian business men as a scam to sell some mining equipment that was sitting around.*

*A few CIA agents were sent into Afghanistan to check this out and, indeed, found Lithium in a few spots but nobody ever surveyed to see how much, if any, beyond the few tests sites, there really was.*

*So this tale of the "Trillions of dollars of lithium" made its way to the hype-squad at Goldman Sachs and, via them, to the Silicon Valley VC's like John Doerr, Tim Draper and others..*

*Arnold Scharzenegger knew the "Russian Boys", from his movies there, and hauled a big chunk of Silicon Valley to Russia to pitch them. He was thinking it could be a GOP deal*

*Sachs and the Silicon Valley VC's said: "Hey, let's take over Afghanistan AND monopolistic-ally control the Lithium Battery and Electric Car industries and we will be golden!"*

*Then the Chicago political mob headed by Rahm Emanuel, Ed Daly, Robert Gibbs, David Axelrod, etc. said: "We will open the routes to you guys, exclusively!, if you fund Obama's campaign." They turned it into a DNC scheme.*

*Sachs and Silicon Valley said: "OK". Then Reid and Feinstein wanted their piece of the action. Then the Russians wanted their piece.*

*By then the whole thing had gotten so corrupt, mob-like and crooked that it Tsunami'd into Solyndra, Fisker, Abound, the Steven Chu and 80% of the White House staff resignations and a bunch of criminal investigations into political and stock market manipulation. Now The U.S. Congress has found that Goldman Sachs does, indeed, manipulate mining commodities and bribe politicians. More investigation reports are expected to be revealed in 2015...*

*Some say the GOP figured out that the magical Afghan Lithium Fields were a scam and that lithium dangerously self-ignites, so they foisted the map off on the DNC financiers, thus playing the DNC and Silicon Valley like fools, in the biggest practical joke in history.*

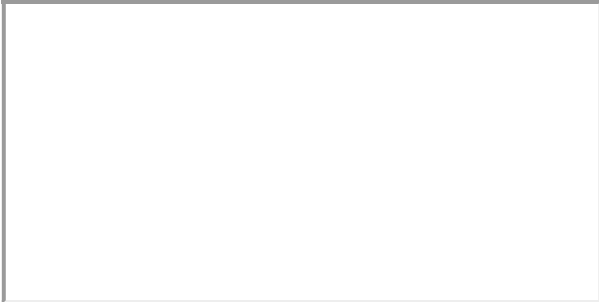
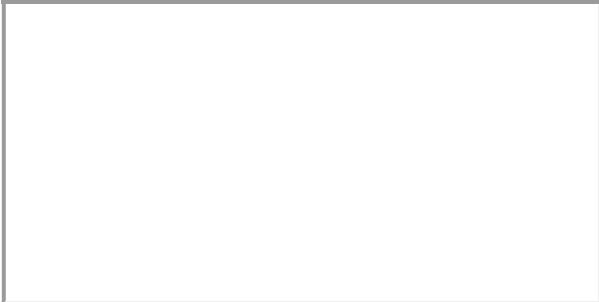
*As of today the Afghan war has cost the U.S. over one and a half TRILLION dollars and, according to sociologists and economists, yielded no known benefits. The lithium, the gas pipelines and global goodwill goals have all turned out to be false hopes. Yale University calculates that 80% of the cash sent to Afghanistan disappeared in corruption.*

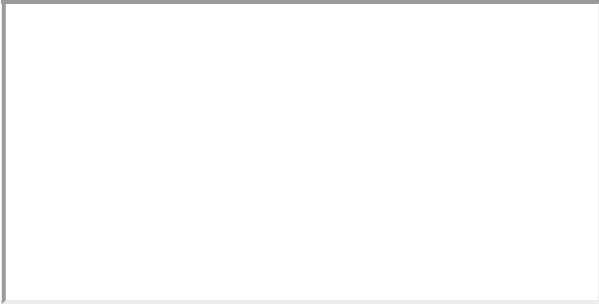
*So that does, indeed, seem to be what happened."*

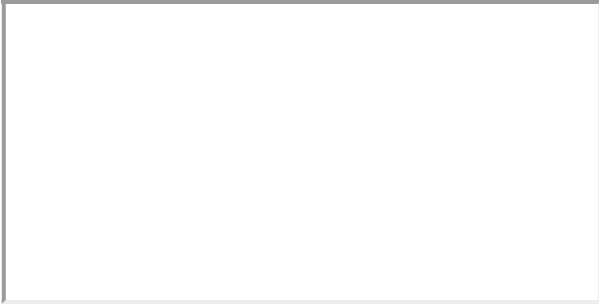
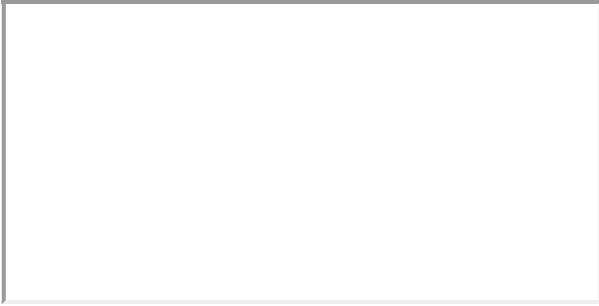
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There are many thousands of additional news broadcasts that the U.S. Congress, and the people, should examine...

*"Corrupt politicians, and criminals, who engage in crimes in the dark will always, eventually, have to face the light. Welcome to the AGE OF TRANSPARENCY"*

This site has been replicated on a vast number of mirror servers. Any take-down attempts will be trace-routed back to source and crime-reported, *Constitutionally* charged and the individuals, and their sponsors litigated, against. Hard bound copies from LuLu, and other printing services, as well as DVD's of this site, and the top 4 reference sites, are provided, on request, to all members of The U.S. Congress, weekly. Multiple federal law enforcement

agencies are now advising. All material provided by agencies, reporters and witnesses. No illegal material is on this site, but investigators do have much material in hand that the public has yet to see.

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See what happened to reporters and taxpaying members of the public who tried to report the crimes in the XYZ case at:

<http://www.paybackpolitics.org>

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 [Picture](#)

 [Picture](#)

**[CLICK HERE TO CONTACT YOUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE AND DEMAND ACTION!](#)**

 [Picture](#)

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**[RIP: GARY D. CONLEY - INNOVATOR](#)**

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# THE XYZ CASE: AN ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION PEER-TO-PEER LAW ENFORCEMENT

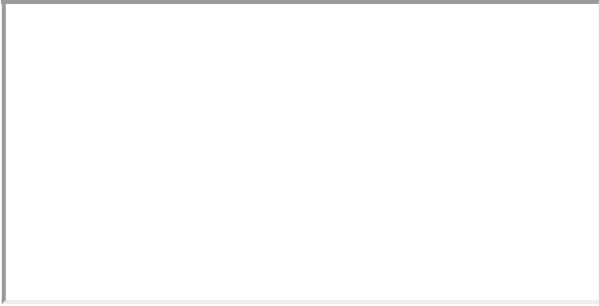
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## 60 MIN.& MORE: THE CLEANTECH FELONY STOCK SCAM

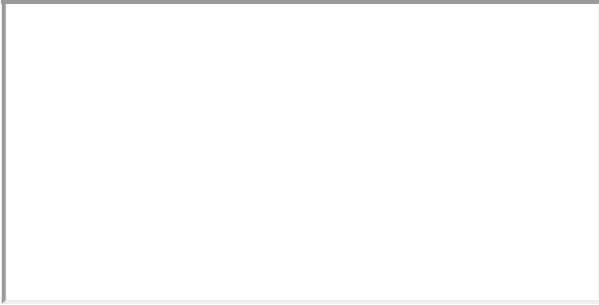
Using federal funding to hype, pump, skim and dump public stocks and manipulate the stock market. Senators and some regulators implicated in running the cover-up? Big players grabbed billions of dollars up front, for their personal pockets, while workers at the Cleantech "bait companies" lost their jobs and their futures.

HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CRIMINAL STOCK MARKET AND FEDERAL FUNDING ABUSE BENEFITING MANY OF THE VERY PEOPLE THAT WERE SUPPOSED TO STOP IT FROM HAPPENING.

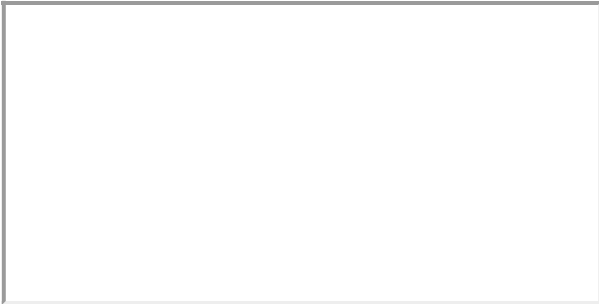
PART SIX:



PART SEVEN:



PART EIGHT:



PART NINE: (STAY TUNED...)



# GOLDMAN SACHS WAS THE "COORDINATING" LINK IN ALMOST EVERY DEAL UNDER INVESTIGATION:

An extensive number of recordings, by multiple whistle-blowers, and agencies, now exist:

 Picture

News media have speculated that the actual reason for "the CleanTech Crash" may have to do with a massive embezzlement scheme such as the concept shown in this published diagram:

 Picture



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FEDERAL AND INDUSTRY INVESTIGATORS DISCOVER "PUMP AND DUMP" AND "PUMP AND FLUFF" STOCK SCAMS IN THE CLEANTECH FUNDING PROGRAM:

*"The use of the media and the internet by a company, or it's investors, to pump that company's stocks is a felony. The use, by a company of*

*armies of fake bloggers, paid for by that company to post false praise in order to raise that company's stocks is a felony.*

*In the United States, this falls under market manipulation and is prohibited under Section 9(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934."*

The CleanTech stocks that crash and then suddenly recover are getting instantly "pumped" with fake investor buys computer "flashed" to make them look like Day-traders."

Pump and dumps are illegal because you are willfully attempting to manipulate the value of a security. And if you are doing this with other people as well, it's even worse because that implies it is more of a concentrated effort to do that. An example is if you and a few buddies are looking at a stock that only trades a few thousand shares a day. Between the group of you, you trade the stock so the volume is much, much higher than what it usually is. Others will notice this and think that the stock is going up by its own merits, clueless to the fact that you and your buddies are artificially driving up the price and volume. Others start buying and drive the price further based on the artificial demand you've created, and then you sell it off and the price probably tanks to where you started or less. In a sense and your buddies would be guilty of collusion and artificially manipulating the value of the security. That's why it's not fair, and understandably, that's why it's illegal. Furthermore, pump and dumps are also carried out by people that hack into others trading accounts, sell off their assets, and use the money to buy stocks involved in the pump and dump, which has the same effect of artificially driving up the price. Source: Licensed Stock Broker

<http://www.sec.gov/answers/pumpdump.htm>

Watch the movie Boiler Room

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0181984/>

*"Nothing wrong with buying low and selling high. But willful manipulation of worthless stocks of synthetically created Cleantech facade companies, like Abound, Solyndra, Fisker, Tesla, etc... crosses the legal boundary. When lying hype drives the price of a stock rather than financial performance of the company, the activity becomes criminal. It's considered fraud because the pumper (AKA: The Tech CEO that just got free federal cash from a kick-back program) is artificially inflating the price of a stock through false and misleading statements."*

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# ENRON AGAIN: ENERGY INDUSTRY SCAMS - WIKIPEDIA

"**Pump and dump**" (P&D) is a form of [microcap stock fraud](#) that involves artificially inflating the price of an owned [stock](#) through false and misleading positive statements, in order to sell the cheaply purchased stock at a higher price. Once the operators of the scheme "dump" their overvalued shares, the price falls and investors lose their money. Stocks that are the subject of pump and dump schemes are sometimes called "chop stocks".<sup>[1]</sup>

While fraudsters in the past relied on [cold calls](#), the [Internet](#) now offers a cheaper and easier way of reaching large numbers of potential investors.<sup>[1]</sup>

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Pump and dump scenarios[[edit](#)] Pump and dump schemes may take place on the Internet using an [e-mail spam](#) campaign, through media channels via a fake press release, or through telemarketing from "[boiler room](#)" brokerage houses (for example, see [Boiler Room](#)).[2] Often the [stock promoter](#) will claim to have "inside" information about impending news. Newsletters may purport to offer unbiased recommendations, then [tout](#) a company as a "hot" stock, for their own benefit. Promoters may also post messages in chat rooms or stock message boards urging readers to buy the stock quickly.[1]

If a promoter's campaign to "pump" a stock is successful, it will entice unwitting investors to purchase shares of the target company. The increased demand, price, and trading volume of the stock may convince more people to believe the hype, and to buy shares as well. When the promoters behind the scheme sell (dump) their shares and stop promoting the stock, the price plummets, and other investors are left holding stock that is worth significantly less than what they paid for it.

Fraudsters frequently use this ploy with small, thinly traded companies—known as "[penny stocks](#)," generally traded [over-the-counter](#) (in the United States, this would mean markets such as the [OTC Bulletin Board](#) or the [Pink Sheets](#)), rather than markets such as the [New York Stock Exchange](#) (NYSE) or [NASDAQ](#)—because it is easier to manipulate a stock when there is little or no independent information available about the company.[3] The same principle applies in the United Kingdom, where target companies are typically small companies on the [AIM](#) or [OFEX](#).

A more modern spin on this attack is known as hack, pump and dump.[4] In this form, a person purchases penny stocks in



advance and then uses compromised brokerage accounts to purchase large quantities of that stock. The net result is a price increase, which is often pushed further by day traders seeing a quick advance in a stock. The holder of the stock then sells his stock at a premium.[5]

Specific examples[[edit](#)]Jonathan Lebed[[edit](#)]During the [dot-com era](#), when stock-market fever was at its height and many people spent significant amounts of time on stock Internet message boards, a 15-year-old named [Jonathan Lebed](#) showed how easy it was to use the Internet to run a successful pump and dump. Lebed bought penny stocks and then promoted them on message boards, pointing at the price increase. When other investors bought the stock, Lebed sold his for a profit, leaving the other investors [holding the bag](#). He came to the attention of the [U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission](#) (SEC), which filed a [civil suit](#) against him alleging [security manipulation](#). Lebed settled the charges by paying a fraction of his total gains. He neither admitted nor denied wrongdoing, but promised not to manipulate securities in the future.[6]

Enron[[edit](#)]As late as April 2001, before the [company's collapse](#), [Enron](#) executives participated in an elaborate scheme of pump and dump,[7] in addition to other illegal practices that fooled even the most experienced analysts on Wall Street. Studies of the anonymous messages posted on the [Yahoo](#) board dedicated to Enron revealed predictive messages that the company was basically a house of cards, and that investors should bail out while the stock was good.[8] After Enron falsely reported profits which inflated the stock price, they covered the real numbers by using questionable accounting practices. 29 Enron executives sold overvalued stock for more than a billion dollars before the

company went bankrupt.[9]

Park Financial Group[edit]In April 2007, the U.S. SEC brought charges against Park Financial Group as a result of an investigation into a pump and dump scheme during 2002-2003 of the Pink Sheet listed stock of Spear & Jackson Inc.[10]

John Babikian[edit]John Babikian got rich, authorities allege, by what is known in the business as pumping-and-dumping stocks. He was operating 'AwesomePennyStocks' website and the 700,000 email push hyping America West.[11]

Langbar International[edit]Started as Crown Corporation, Langbar was the biggest pump and dump fraud on the [Alternative Investment Market](#), part of the [London Stock Exchange](#). The company was at one point valued greater than \$1 Billion, based on supposed bank deposits in Brazil which did not exist. None of the chief conspirators were convicted, although their whereabouts is known. A [Patsy](#) who made a negligent false statement about the assets was convicted and banned from being a director. The investors who lost as much as £100 million sued one of the fraudsters and recovered £30 million.

Pump and dump spam[edit]Pump and dump stock [scams](#) are prevalent in spam, accounting for about 15% of spam e-mail messages. A survey of 75,000 unsolicited emails sent between January 2004 and July 2005 concluded that spammers could make an average return of 4.29% by using this method, while recipients who act on the spam message typically lose close to 5.5% of their investment within two days.[12] A study by Böhme and Holz[13] shows a similar effect. Stocks targeted by spam are almost always penny stocks, selling for less than \$5 per share, not traded on

major exchanges, are thinly traded, and are difficult or impossible to [sell short](#). Spammers acquire stock before sending the messages, and sell the day the message is sent.<sup>[14]</sup>

Pump and dump differs from many other forms of spam (such as [advance fee fraud](#) emails and [lottery scam](#) messages) in that it does not require the recipient to contact the spammer to collect supposed "winnings," or to transfer money from supposed bank accounts. This makes tracking the source of pump and dump spam difficult, and has also given rise to "minimalist" spam consisting of a small untraceable image file containing a picture of a stock symbol.<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup>

Short and distort<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>Main article: [Short and distort](#)A variant of the pump and dump scam, the "short and distort" works in the opposite manner. Instead of first buying the stock, and then artificially raising its price before selling, in a "short and distort" the scammer first [short-sells](#) the stock, and then artificially *lowers* the price, using the same techniques as the pump and dump but using criticism or negative predictions regarding the stock. The scammer then covers his short position when he buys back the stock at a lower price.<sup>[15]</sup>

Regulation<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>One method of regulating and restricting pump and dump manipulators is to target the category of stocks most often associated with this scheme. To that end, penny stocks have been the target of heightened enforcement efforts. In the United States, regulators have defined a [penny stock](#) as a security that must meet a number of specific standards. The criteria include price, [market capitalization](#), and minimum [shareholder equity](#). Securities traded on a national [stock exchange](#), regardless of price, are exempt from regulatory designation as a penny stock,

[16] since it is thought that exchange traded securities are less vulnerable to [manipulation](#). [17] Therefore, [CitiGroup](#) (NYSE:C) and other NYSE listed securities which traded below \$1.00 during the market downturn of 2008-2009, while properly regarded as "low priced" securities, were not technically "penny stocks". Although penny stock trading in the United States is now primarily controlled through [rules](#) and [regulations](#) enforced by the [Securities and Exchange Commission](#) and the [Financial Industry Regulatory Authority](#) (FINRA), the genesis of this control is found in State securities law. The [State of Georgia](#) was the first state to [codify](#) a comprehensive penny stock securities law. [18] Secretary of State [Max Cleland](#), whose office enforced State securities laws [19] was a principal proponent of the legislation. Representative [Chesley V. Morton](#), the only [stockbroker](#) in the [Georgia General Assembly](#) at the time, was principal sponsor of the bill in the House of Representatives. Georgia's penny stock law was subsequently challenged in court. However, the law was eventually upheld in [U.S. District Court](#), [20] and the [statute](#) became the template for laws enacted in other states. Shortly thereafter, both FINRA and the SEC enacted comprehensive revisions of their penny stock regulations. These regulations proved effective in either closing or greatly restricting broker/dealers, such as Blinder, Robinson & Company, which specialized in the penny stocks sector. Meyer Blinder was jailed for securities fraud in 1992, after the collapse of his firm. [21] However, sanctions under these specific regulations lack an effective means to address pump and dump schemes perpetrated by unregistered groups and individuals.

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  17. [Jump up](#) ^ ["SEC Charges Eight Participants in Penny Stock Manipulation Ring"](#). U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. May 21, 2009.
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  21. [Jump up](#) ^ Diana B. Henriques (February 16, 2003). ["Penny-Stock Fraud, From Both Sides Now"](#). *New York Times*.

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- Robert H. Tillman and Michael L. Indergaard, *Pump and Dump: The Rancid Rules of the New Economy* (2005, [ISBN 0-8135-3680-4](#)).

- Sergey Perminov, *Trendocracy and Stock Market Manipulations* (2008, [ISBN 978-1-4357-5244-3](#)).

External links[[edit](#)]

- [The SEC on Pump and dump stock Schemes in 2005](#)
- [The SEC on Pump and dump stock Schemes in 2001](#)
- [The movie \*Boiler Room\*, a fictional account of a pump and dump company.](#)

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"One should either write ruthlessly what one believes to be the truth, or else shut up." — Arthur Koestler

## [Solyndra: Pump and Dump](#)

[A Wall Street Journal article](#) quotes an investor in the bankrupt “green energy” boondoggle describing what the half-billion-dollar federal loan guarantee meant: “There was a perceived halo around the loan . . . If we get the loan, then we can definitely go public and cash out.” [Ed Lasky at American Thinker explains](#):

The huge loan would be a selling point in an initial public offering. The company promoters could point out that the loan gave them credibility — that the government had vouched for their viability and prospects. The private investors would cash out and when the loan came due and the company was unable to pay, taxpayers would be the ones left holding the IOUs. **Take the money and run.**

It was a straight-out *scam*, in other words, with a major Democratic donor as one of the primary beneficiaries. An

environmentally-friendly three-card monte game — burning taxpayers instead of burning CO2.

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## **Solyndra Investor admits: we wanted the loan so we could 'go public and cash out'**

By [Ed Lasky](#).

A clearer picture of the underlying insider scheme at Solyndra is beginning to emerge. [Yuliya Chernova](#) of the Wall Street Journal writes a superb column today regarding all the business problems that beset the scandal plagued Solyndra. There were a litany of engineering and business problems that were very apparent to everyone except, apparently, the White House politicians that pressured career officials in the government to extend a 500 million dollar loan guarantee. The crony investors were given an unusually low interest rate for such a venture.

Solyndra was first in line to get loan guarantees under the Obama program to promote solar energy ventures. Solyndra private investors were given priority in case of bankruptcy that placed their claims above those of taxpayers -- a highly unusual occurrence, according to the Wall Street Journal. So who were the type of people granted such favorable treatment? Yes, Obama donors and bundlers. That has been widely publicized. But beyond that, what type of character did they possess?

One investor behind Solyndra blurted out the truth. The loan was needed and needed urgently to fatten up the company and show a going concern (with a factory, etc).



Why?

From the column:

There was another motivator -- Solyndra's management and investors had an eye on an initial public offering.

"There was a perceived halo around the loan," said an investor with knowledge of the company. "If we get the loan, then we can definitely go public and cash out."

The huge loan would be a selling point in an initial public offering. The company promoters could point out that the loan gave them credibility -- that the government had vouched for their viability and prospects.

The private investors would cash out and when the loan came due and the company was unable to pay, taxpayers would be the ones left holding the IOUs.

Take the money and run.

Read more: <http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2011>

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 [Picture](#)

Meet the woman JPMorgan Chase paid one of the largest fines in American history to keep from talking

By [Matt Taibbi](#) | November 6, 2014

She tried to stay quiet, she really did. But after eight years of keeping a heavy secret, the day came when Alayne Fleischmann couldn't take it anymore.

"It was like watching an old lady get mugged on the street," she says. "I thought, 'I can't sit by any longer.'"

Fleischmann is a tall, thin, quick-witted securities lawyer in her late thirties, with long blond hair, pale-blue eyes and an infectious sense of humor that has survived some very tough times. She's had to struggle to find work despite some striking skills and qualifications, a common symptom of a not-so-common condition called being a whistle-blower.

Related [The Vampire Squid Strikes Again Featured News From](#)

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src="http://www.esquire.com/cm/esquire/images/fv/esq-twomen-xlg-25964708.jpg">](#)
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- [Matthew McConaughey's Mom Raised Him Like a Winner, Even Though He Wasn't One](#)

Fleischmann is the central witness in one of the biggest cases of white-collar crime in American history, possessing secrets that JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon late last year paid \$9 billion (not \$13 billion as regularly reported – more on that later) to keep the public from hearing.

Back in 2006, as a deal manager at the gigantic bank, Fleischmann first witnessed, then tried to stop, what she describes as "massive criminal securities fraud" in the bank's mortgage operations.

Thanks to a confidentiality agreement, she's kept her mouth shut since then. "My closest family and friends don't know what I've been living with," she says. "Even my brother will only find out for the first time when he sees this interview."

Six years after the crisis that cratered the global economy, it's not exactly news that the country's biggest banks stole on a grand scale. That's why the more important part of Fleischmann's story is in the pains Chase and the Justice Department took to silence her.

She was blocked at every turn: by asleep-on-the-job regulators like the Securities and Exchange Commission, by a court system that allowed Chase to use its billions to bury her evidence, and, finally, by officials like outgoing Attorney General Eric Holder, the chief architect of the crazily elaborate government policy of surrender, secrecy and cover-up. "Every time I had a chance to talk, something always got in the way," Fleischmann says.

This past year she watched as Holder's Justice Department struck a series of historic settlement deals with Chase, Citigroup and

Bank of America. The root bargain in these deals was cash for secrecy. The banks paid big fines, without trials or even judges – only secret negotiations that typically ended with the public shown nothing but vague, quasi-official papers called "statements of facts," which were conveniently devoid of anything like actual facts.

Jamie Dimon (Photo: Bloomberg/Getty) And now, with Holder about to leave office and his Justice Department reportedly wrapping up its final settlements, the state is effectively putting the finishing touches on what will amount to a sweeping, industrywide effort to bury the facts of a whole generation of Wall Street corruption. "I could be sued into bankruptcy," she says. "I could lose my license to practice law. I could lose everything. But if we don't start speaking up, then this really is all we're going to get: the biggest financial cover-up in history."

Alayne Fleischmann grew up in Terrace, British Columbia, a snowbound valley town just a brisk 18-hour drive north of Vancouver. She excelled at school from a young age, making her way to Cornell Law School and then to Wall Street. Her decision to go into finance surprised those closest to her, as she had always had more idealistic ambitions. "I helped lead a group that wrote briefs to the Human Rights Chamber for those affected by ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina," she says. "My whole life prior to moving into securities law was human rights work."

But she had student loans to pay off, and so when Wall Street came knocking, that was that. But it wasn't like she was dragged into high finance kicking and screaming. She found she had a genuine passion for securities law and felt strongly she was doing a good thing. "There was nothing shady about the field back

then," she says. "It was very respectable."

In 2006, after a few years at a white-shoe law firm, Fleischmann ended up at Chase. The mortgage market was white-hot. Banks like Chase, Bank of America and Citigroup were furiously buying up huge pools of home loans and repackaging them as mortgage securities. Like soybeans in processed food, these synthesized financial products wound up in everything, whether you knew it or not: your state's pension fund, another state's workers' compensation fund, maybe even the portfolio of the insurance company you were counting on to support your family if you got hit by a bus.

As a transaction manager, Fleischmann functioned as a kind of quality-control officer. Her main job was to help make sure the bank didn't buy spoiled merchandise before it got tossed into the meat grinder and sold out the other end.

A few months into her tenure, Fleischmann would later testify in a DOJ deposition, the bank hired a new manager for diligence, the group in charge of reviewing and clearing loans. Fleischmann quickly ran into a problem with this manager, technically one of her superiors. She says he told her and other employees to stop sending him e-mails. The department, it seemed, was wary of putting anything in writing when it came to its mortgage deals.

"I could lose everything. But if we don't start speaking up, we're going to get the biggest financial cover-up in history." "If you sent him an e-mail, he would actually come out and yell at you," she recalls. "The whole point of having a compliance and diligence group is to have policies that are set out clearly in writing. So to have exactly the opposite of that – that was very worrisome." One

former high-ranking federal prosecutor said that if he were taking a criminal case to trial, the information about this e-mail policy would be crucial. "I would begin and end my opening statement with that," he says. "It shows these people knew what they were doing and were trying not to get caught."

In late 2006, not long after the "no e-mail" policy was implemented, Fleischmann and her group were asked to evaluate a packet of home loans from a mortgage originator called GreenPoint that was collectively worth about \$900 million. Almost immediately, Fleischmann and some of the diligence managers who worked alongside her began to notice serious problems with this particular package of loans.

For one thing, the dates on many of them were suspiciously old. Normally, banks tried to turn loans into securities at warp speed. The idea was to go from a homeowner signing on the dotted line to an investor buying that loan in a pool of securities within two to three months. Thus it was a huge red flag to see Chase buying loans that were already seven or eight months old.

What this meant was that many of the loans in the GreenPoint deal had either been previously rejected by Chase or another bank, or were what are known as "early payment defaults." EPDs are loans that have already been sold to another bank and have been returned after the borrowers missed multiple payments. That's why the dates on them were so old.

In other words, this was the very bottom of the mortgage barrel. They were like used cars that had been towed back to the lot after throwing a rod. The industry had its own term for this sort of loan product: scratch and dent. As Chase later admitted, it not only

ended up reselling hundreds of millions of dollars worth of those crappy loans to investors, it also sold them in a mortgage pool marketed as being above subprime, a type of loan called "Alt-A." Putting scratch-and-dent loans in an Alt-A security is a little like putting a fresh coat of paint on a bunch of junkyard wrecks and selling them as new cars. "Everything that I thought was bad at the time," Fleischmann says, "turned out to be a million times worse." (Chase declined to comment for this article.)

When Fleischmann and her team reviewed random samples of the loans, they found that around 40 percent of them were based on overstated incomes – an astronomically high defect rate for any pool of mortgages; Chase's normal tolerance for error was five percent. One mortgage in particular that sticks out in Fleischmann's mind involved a manicurist who claimed to have an annual income of \$117,000. Fleischmann figured that even working seven days a week, this woman would have needed to work 488 days a year to make that much. "And that's with no overhead," Fleischmann says. "It wasn't possible."

But when she and others raised objections to the toxic loans, something odd started happening. The number-crunchers who had been complaining about the loans suddenly began changing their reports. The process she describes is strikingly similar to the way police obtain false confessions: The interrogator verbally abuses the target until he starts producing the desired answers. "What happened," Fleischmann says, "is the head diligence manager started yelling at his team, berating them, making them do reports over and over, keeping them late at night." Then the loans started clearing.

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As late as December 11th, 2006, diligence managers had marked a full 33 percent of one loan sample as "stated income unreasonable for profession," meaning that it was nearly inevitable that there would be a high number of defaults. Several high-ranking executives were copied on this report.

Then, on December 15th, a Chase sales executive held a lengthy meeting with reps from GreenPoint and the diligence team to examine the remaining loans in the pool. When they got to the manicurist, Fleischmann remembers, one of the diligence guys finally caved under the pressure from the sales executive. "He had his hands up and just said, 'OK,' and he cleared it," says Fleischmann, adding that he was shaking his head "no" even as he was saying yes. Soon afterward, the error rate in the pool had magically dropped below 10 percent – a threshold that itself had just been doubled to clear the way for this deal.

After that meeting, Fleischmann testified, she approached a managing director named Greg Boester and pleaded with him to reconsider. She says she told Boester that the bank could not sell the high-risk loans as low-risk securities without committing fraud. "You can't securitize these loans without special disclosure about what's wrong with them," Fleischmann told him, "and if you make that disclosure, no one will buy them."

A former Olympic ski jumper, Boester was such an important executive at Chase that when he later defected to the Chicago-based hedge fund Citadel, Dimon cut off trading with Citadel in retaliation. Boester eventually returned to Chase and is still there today despite his role in this affair.

This moment illustrates the most basic element of the case



against Chase: The bank knowingly peddled products stuffed with scratch-and-dent loans to investors without disclosing the obvious defects with the underlying loans.

Years later, in its settlement with the Justice Department, Chase would admit that this conversation between Fleischmann and Boester took place (though neither was named; it was simply described as "an employee . . . told . . . a managing director") and that her warning was ignored when the bank sold those loans off to investors.

Photo: Illustration by Victor Juhasz A few weeks later, in early 2007, she sent a long letter to another managing director, William Buell. In the letter, she warned Buell of the consequences of reselling these bad loans as securities and gave detailed descriptions of breakdowns in Chase's diligence process.

Fleischmann assumed this letter, which Chase lawyers would later jokingly nickname "The Howler" after the screaming missive from the *Harry Potter* books, would be enough to force the bank to stop selling the bad loans. "It used to be if you wrote a memo, they had to stop, because now there's proof that they knew what they were doing," she says. "But when the Justice Department doesn't do anything, that stops being a deterrent. I just didn't know that at the time."

In February 2008, less than two years after joining the bank, Fleischmann was quietly dismissed in a round of layoffs. A few months later, proof would appear that her bosses knew all along that the boom-era mortgage market was rotten. That September, as the market was crashing, Dimon boasted in a ball-washing *Fortune* article titled "Jamie Dimon's SWAT Team" that he

knew well before the meltdown that the subprime market was toast. "We concluded that underwriting standards were deteriorating across the industry." The story tells of Dimon ordering Boester's boss, William King, to dump the bank's subprime holdings in October 2006. "Billy," Dimon says, "we need to sell a lot of our positions. . . . This stuff could go up in smoke!"

In other words, two full months before the bank rammed through the dirty GreenPoint deal over Fleischmann's objections, Chase's CEO was aware that loans like this were too dangerous for Chase itself to own. (Though Dimon was talking about subprime loans and GreenPoint was technically an Alt-A pool, the *Fortune* story shows that upper management had serious concerns about industry-wide underwriting problems.)

The ordinary citizen who is the target of a government investigation cannot pick up the phone, call the prosecutor and have his case dropped. But Dimon did just that. In January 2010, when Dimon testified before the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission, he told investigators the exact opposite story, portraying the poor Chase leadership as having been duped, just like the rest of us. "In mortgage underwriting," he said, "somehow we just missed, you know, that home prices don't go up forever."

When Fleischmann found out about all of this years later, she was shocked. Her confidentiality agreement at Chase didn't bar her from reporting a crime, but the problem was that she couldn't prove that Chase had committed a crime without knowing whether those bad loans had been sold.

As it turned out, of course, Chase was selling those rotten dog-

meat loans all over the place. How bad were they? A single lawsuit by a single angry litigant gives some insight. In 2011, Chase was sued over massive losses suffered by a group of credit unions. One of them had invested \$135 million in one of the bank's mortgage--backed securities. About 40 percent of the loans in that deal came from the GreenPoint pool.

The lawsuit alleged that in just the first year, the security suffered \$51 million in losses, nearly 50 times what had been projected. It's hard to say how much of that was due to the GreenPoint loans. But this was just one security, one year, and the losses were in the tens of millions. And Chase did deal after deal with the same methodology. So did most of the other banks. It's theft on a scale that blows the mind.

In the spring of 2012, Fleischmann, who'd moved back to Canada after leaving Chase, was working at a law firm in Calgary when the phone rang. It was an investigator from the States. "Hi, I'm from the SEC," he said. "You weren't expecting to hear from me, were you?"

A few months earlier, President Obama, giving in to pressure from the Occupy movement and other reformers, had formed the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Working Group. At least superficially, this was a serious show of force against banks like Chase. The group would operate like a kind of regulatory Justice League, combining the superpowers of investigators from the SEC, the FBI, the IRS, HUD and a host of other federal agencies. It included noted anti-corruption- investigator and New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman, which gave many observers reason to hope that finally something would be done about the crimes that led to the crash. That makes the fact that the bank

would skate with negligible cash fines an even more extraordinary accomplishment.

New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman (L) speaks while Attorney General Eric Holder listens during a news conference at the Justice Department on January 27th, 2012. (Photo: Mark Wilson/Getty) By the time the working group was set up, most of the applicable statutes of limitations had either expired or were about to expire. "A conspiratorial way of looking at it would be to say the state waited far too long to look at these cases and is now taking its sweet time investigating, while the last statutes of limitations run out," says famed prosecutor and former New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer.

It soon became clear that the SEC wasn't so much investigating Chase's behavior as just checking boxes. Fleischmann received no follow-up phone calls, even though she told the investigator that she was willing to tell the SEC everything she knew about the systemic fraud at Chase. Instead, the SEC focused on a single transaction involving a mortgage company called WMC. "I kept trying to talk to them about GreenPoint," Fleischmann says, "but they just wanted to talk about that other deal."

The following year, the SEC would fine Chase \$297 million for misrepresentations in the WMC deal. On the surface, it looked like a hefty punishment. In reality, it was a classic example of the piecemeal, cherry-picking style of justice that characterized the post-crisis era. "The kid-gloves approach that the DOJ and the SEC take with Wall Street is as inexplicable as it is indefensible," says Dennis Kelleher of the financial reform group Better Markets, which would later file suit challenging the Chase settlement. "They typically charge only one offense when there

are dozens. It would be like charging a serial murderer with a single assault and giving them probation."

Soon Fleischmann's hopes were raised again. In late 2012 and early 2013, she had a pair of interviews with civil litigators from the U.S. attorney's office in the Eastern District of California, based in Sacramento.

One of the ongoing myths about the financial crisis is that the government is outmatched by the legal talent representing the banks. But Fleischmann was impressed by the lead attorney in her case, a litigator named Richard Elias. "He sounded like he had been a securities lawyer for 10 years," she says. "This actually looked like his idea of fun – like he couldn't wait to run with this case."

She gave Elias and his team detailed information about everything she'd seen: the edict against e-mails, the sabotaging of the diligence process, the bullying, the written warnings that were ignored, all of it. She assumed that it wouldn't be long before the bank was hauled into court.

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Instead, the government decided to help Chase bury the evidence. It began when Holder's office scheduled a press conference for the morning of September 24th, 2013, to announce sweeping civil-fraud charges against the bank, all laid out in a detailed complaint drafted by the U.S. attorney's Sacramento office. But that morning the presser was suddenly canceled, and no complaint was filed. According to later news reports, Dimon had personally called Associate Attorney General Tony West, the third-ranking official in the Justice Department,

and asked to reopen negotiations to settle the case out of court.

It goes without saying that the ordinary citizen who is the target of a government investigation cannot simply pick up the phone, call up the prosecutor in charge of his case and have a legal proceeding canceled. But Dimon did just that. "And he didn't just call the prosecutor, he called the prosecutor's boss," Fleischmann says. According to *The New York Times*, after Dimon had already offered \$3 billion to settle the case and was turned down, he went to Holder's office and upped the offer, but apparently not by enough.

A few days later, Fleischmann, who had by then moved back to Vancouver and was looking for work, was at a mall when she saw a *Wall Street Journal* headline on her iPhone: JPMorgan Insider Helps U.S. in Probe. The story said that the government had a key witness, a female employee willing to provide damaging testimony about Chase's mortgage operations. Fleischmann was stunned. Until that moment, she had no idea that she was a major part of the government's case against Chase. And worse, nobody had bothered to warn her that she was about to be effectively outed in the newspapers. "The stress started to build after I saw that news," she says. "Especially as I waited to see if my name would come out and I watched my job possibilities evaporate."

Fleischmann later realized that the government wasn't interested in having her testify against Chase in court or any other public forum. Instead, the Justice Department's political wing, led by Holder, appeared to be using her, and her evidence, as a bargaining chip to extract more hush money from Dimon. It worked. Within weeks, Dimon had upped his offer to roughly \$9

billion.

In late November, the two sides agreed on a settlement deal that covered a variety of misbehaviors, including the fraud that Fleischmann witnessed as well as similar episodes at Washington Mutual and Bear Stearns, two companies that Chase had acquired during the crisis (with federal bailout aid). The newspapers and the Justice Department described the deal as a "\$13 billion settlement," hailing it as the biggest white-collar regulatory settlement in American history. The deal released Chase from civil liability. And, in what was described by *The New York Times* as a "major victory for the government," it left open the possibility that the Justice Department could pursue a further criminal investigation against the bank.

But the idea that Holder had cracked down on Chase was a carefully contrived fiction, one that has survived to this day. For starters, \$4 billion of the settlement was largely an accounting falsehood, a chunk of bogus "consumer relief" added to make the payoff look bigger. What the public never grasped about these consumer--relief deals is that the "relief" is often not paid by the bank, which mostly just services the loans, but by the bank's other victims, i.e., the investors in their bad mortgage securities.

Moreover, in this case, a fine-print addendum indicated that this consumer relief would be allowed only if said investors agreed to it – or if it would have been granted anyway under existing arrangements. This often comes down to either forgiving a small portion of a loan or giving homeowners a little extra time to pay up in full. "It's not real," says Fleischmann. "They structured it so that the homeowners only get relief if they would have gotten it anyway." She pauses. "If a loan shark gives you a few extra weeks

to pay up, is that 'consumer relief'?"

The average person had no way of knowing what a terrible deal the Chase settlement was for the country. The terms were even lighter than the slap-on-the-wrist formula that allowed Wall Street banks to "neither admit nor deny" wrongdoing – the deals that had helped spark the Occupy protests. Yet those notorious deals were like the Nuremberg hangings compared to the regulatory innovation that Holder's Justice Department cooked up for Dimon and Co.

Instead of a detailed complaint naming names, Chase was allowed to sign a flimsy, 10-and-a-half-page "statement of facts" that was: (a) so short, a first-year law student could read it in the time it takes to eat a tuna sandwich, and (b) so vague, a halfway intelligent person could read it and not know anyone had done anything wrong.

Related [Chase Isn't the Only Bank in Trouble](#) The ink was barely dry on the deal before Chase would have the balls to insinuate its innocence. "The firm has not admitted to violations of the law," said CFO Marianne Lake. But the deal's most brazen innovation was the way it bypassed the judicial branch. Previously, federal regulators had had bad luck with judges when trying to dole out slap-on-the-wrist settlements to banks. In a pair of celebrated cases, an unpleasantly honest federal judge named Jed Rakoff had rejected sweetheart deals worked out between banks and slavish regulators and had commanded the state to go back to the drawing board and come up with real punishments.

Seemingly not wanting to deal with even the possibility of such a



thing happening, Holder blew off the idea of showing the settlement to a judge. The settlement, says Kelleher, "was unprecedented in many ways, including being very carefully crafted to bypass the court system. . . . There can be little doubt that the DOJ and JP-Morgan were trying to avoid disclosure of their dirty deeds and prevent public scrutiny of their sweetheart deal." Kelleher asks a rhetorical question: "Can you imagine the outcry if [Bush-era Attorney General] Alberto Gonzales had gone into the backroom and given Halliburton immunity in exchange for a billion dollars?"

The deal was widely considered a good one for both sides, but Chase emerged with barely a scratch. First, the ludicrously nonspecific language surrounding the settlement put you, me and every other American taxpayer on the hook for roughly a quarter of Chase's check. Because most of the settlement monies were specifically not called fines or penalties, Chase was allowed to treat some \$7 billion of the settlement as a tax write-off.

Couple this with the fact that the bank's share price soared six percent on news of the settlement, adding more than \$12 billion in value to shareholders, and one could argue Chase actually made money from the deal. What's more, to defray the cost of this and other fines, Chase last year laid off 7,500 lower-level employees. Meanwhile, per-employee compensation for everyone else rose four percent, to \$122,653. But no one made out better than Dimon. The board awarded a 74 percent raise to the man who oversaw the biggest regulatory penalty ever, upping his compensation package to about \$20 million.

"The assumption they make is that I won't blow up my life to do it. But they're wrong about that." While Holder was being lavishly

praised for releasing Chase only from civil liability, Fleischmann knew something the rest of the world did not: The criminal investigation was going nowhere.

In the days leading up to Holder's November 19th announcement of the settlement, the Justice Department had asked Fleischmann to meet with criminal investigators. They would interview her very soon, they said, between December 15th and Christmas.

But December came and went with no follow-up from the DOJ. She began to wonder: If she was the government's key witness, how was it possible that they were still pursuing a criminal case without talking to her? "My concern," she says, "was that they were not investigating."

The government's failure to speak to Fleischmann lends credence to a theory about the Holder-Dimon settlement: It included a tacit agreement from the DOJ not to pursue criminal charges in earnest. It sounds outrageous, but it wouldn't be the first time that the government used a wink and a nod to dispose a bank of major liability without saying so publicly. Back in 2010, *American Lawyer* revealed Goldman Sachs wanted a full release from liability in a dozen crooked mortgage deals, while the SEC didn't want to give the bank such a big public victory. So the two sides quietly agreed to a grimy compromise: Goldman agreed to pay \$550 million to settle a single case, and the SEC privately assured the bank that it wouldn't recommend charges in any of the other deals.

As Fleischmann was waiting for the Justice Department to call, Chase and its lawyers had been going to tremendous lengths to keep her muzzled. A number of major institutional investors had

sued the bank in an effort to recover money lost in investing in Chase's fraud-ridden home loans. In October 2013, one of those investors – the Fort Worth Employees' Retirement Fund – asked a federal judge to force Chase to grant access to a series of current and former employees, including Fleischmann, whose status as a key cooperator in the federal investigation had made headlines in *The Wall Street Journal* and other major media outlets.

Photo: Spencer Platt/Getty In response, Dorothy Spenner, an attorney representing Chase, told the court that Fleischmann was not a "relevant custodian." In other words, she couldn't testify to anything of importance. Federal Magistrate Judge James C. Francis IV took Chase's lawyers at their word and rejected the Fort Worth retirees' request for access to Fleischmann and her evidence.

Other investors bilked by Chase also tried to speak to Fleischmann. The Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, which had sued Chase, asked the court to force Chase to turn over a copy of the draft civil complaint that was withheld after Holder's scuttled press conference. The Pittsburgh litigants also specified that they wanted access to the name of the state's cooperating witness: namely, Fleischmann.

In that case, the judge actually ordered Chase to turn over both the complaint and Fleischmann's name. Chase stalled. Later in the fall, the judge ordered the bank to produce the information again; it stalled some more.

Then, in January 2014, Chase suddenly settled with the Pittsburgh bank out of court for an undisclosed amount. Months after being ordered to allow Fleischmann to talk, they once again paid a stiff

price to keep her testimony out of the public eye.

Chase's determination to hide its own dirt while forcing Fleischmann to keep her secret was becoming more and more absurd. "It was a hard time to look for work," she says. All that prospective employers knew was that she had worked in a department that had just been dinged with what was then the biggest regulatory fine in the history of capitalism. According to the terms of her confidentiality agreement, she couldn't even tell them that she'd tried to keep the bank from committing fraud.

Despite it all, Fleischmann still had faith that the Justice Department or some other federal agency would make things right. "I guess I was just a trusting person," she says. "I wasn't cynical. I kept hoping."

One day last spring, Fleischmann happened across a video of Holder giving a speech titled "No Company Is Too Big to Jail." It was classic Holder: full of weird prevarication, distracting eye twitches and other facial contortions. It began with the bold rejection of the idea that overly large financial institutions would receive preferential treatment from his Justice Department.

Then, within a few sentences, he seemed to contradict himself, arguing that one must apply a special sort of care when investigating supersize banks, tweaking the rules so as not to upset the world economy. "Federal prosecutors conducting these investigations," Holder said, "must go the extra mile to coordinate closely with the regulators who oversee these institutions' day-to-day operations." That is, he was saying, regulators have to agree not to allow automatic penalties to kick in, so that bad banks can stay in business.

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Fleischmann winced. Fully fluent in Holder's three-faced rhetoric after years of waiting for him to act, she felt that he was patting himself on the back for having helped companies survive crimes that otherwise might have triggered crippling regulatory penalties. As she watched in mounting outrage, Holder wrapped up his address with a less-than-reassuring pronouncement: "I am resolved to seeing [the investigations] through." Doing so, he added, would "reaffirm" his principles.

Or, as Fleischmann translates it: "I will personally stay on to make sure that no one can undo the cover-up that I've accomplished."

That's when she decided to break her silence. "I tried to go on with the things I was doing, but I just stopped sleeping and couldn't eat," she says. "It felt like I was trying to keep this secret and my body was literally rejecting it."

Ironically, over the summer, the government contacted her again. A new set of investigators interviewed her, appearing to have restarted the criminal case. Fleischmann won't comment on that investigation. Frustrated as she has been by the decisions of the higher-ups in Holder's Justice Department, she doesn't want to do anything to get in the way of investigators who might be working the case. But she emphasizes she still has reason to be deeply worried that nothing will be done. Even if the investigators build strong cases against executives who oversaw Chase's fraud, Holder or whoever succeeds him can still make the whole thing disappear by negotiating a soft landing for the company. "That's the thing I'm worried about," she says. "That they make the whole thing disappear. If they do that, the truth will never come out."

In September, at a speech at NYU, Holder defended the lack of prosecutions of top executives on the grounds that, in the corporate context, sometimes bad things just happen without actual people being responsible. "Responsibility remains so diffuse, and top executives so insulated," Holder said, "that any misconduct could again be considered more a symptom of the institution's culture than a result of the willful actions of any single individual."

In other words, people don't commit crimes, corporate culture commits crimes! It's probably fortunate that Holder is quitting before he has time to apply the same logic to Mafia or terrorism cases.

Fleischmann, for her part, had begun to find the whole situation almost funny.

"I thought, 'I swear, Eric Holder is gas-lighting me,'" she says.

Ask her where the crime was, and Fleischmann will point out exactly how her bosses at JPMorgan Chase committed criminal fraud: It's right there in the documents; just hand her a highlighter and some Post-it notes – "We lawyers love flags" – and you will not find a more enthusiastic tour guide through a gazillion-page prospectus than Alayne Fleischmann.

She believes the proof is easily there for all the elements of the crime as defined by federal law – the bank made material misrepresentations, it made material omissions, and it did so willfully and with specific intent, consciously ignoring warnings from inside the firm and out.

She'd like to see something done about it, emphasizing that there still is time. The statute of limitations for wire fraud, for instance, has not run out, and she strongly believes there's a case there, against the bank's executives. She has no financial interest in any of this, no motive other than wanting the truth out. But more than anything, she wants it to be over.

In today's America, someone like Fleischmann – an honest person caught for a little while in the wrong place at the wrong time – has to be willing to live through an epic ordeal just to get to the point of being able to open her mouth and tell a truth or two. And when she finally gets there, she still has to risk everything to take that last step. "The assumption they make is that I won't blow up my life to do it," Fleischmann says. "But they're wrong about that."

Good for her, and great for her that it's finally out. But the big-picture ending still stings. She hopes otherwise, but the likely final verdict is a Pyrrhic victory.

Because after all this activity, all these court actions, all these penalties (both real and abortive), even after a fair amount of noise in the press, the target companies remain more ascendant than ever. The people who stole all those billions are still in place. And the bank is more untouchable than ever – former Debevoise & Plimpton hotshots Mary Jo White and Andrew Ceresny, who represented Chase for some of this case, have since been named to the two top jobs at the SEC. As for the bank itself, its stock price has gone up since the settlement and flirts weekly with five-year highs. They may lose the odd battle, but the markets clearly believe the banks won the war. Truth is one thing, and if the right

people fight hard enough, you might get to hear it from time to time. But justice is different, and still far enough away.

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# TESLA MOTORS CORRUPTION CHARGES:

From Tens of Thousands of News Articles Covering Tesla Corruption Issues -

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Tesla caught on fire and released cancer-causing smoke just from hitting a bump in the road

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## Was Tesla Motors a fraud operation designed to kickback federal cash to politicians and billionaires?

[Green" Graft: After Receiving "Green Energy" Stimulus Money, Tesla CEO.. Tesla's](#) production can be summed up as, "We'll get to it when we get to it." This entry was posted in **Corruption, Crony** Capitalism, Fiscal Responsibility, News, Spending and tagged Barack Obama...[dustinstockton.com/2013/01/green-graft-after-receiving-green...](#)

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[Newsbound - How Corruption Is Strangling U.S. Innovation](#) ow **Corruption** Is Strangling U.S. Innovation. By The Harvard Business Review. Photographs courtesy of the Associated Press, **Tesla**, and Uber.[newsbound.com/stacks/corruption](#)

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## Per the Chicago Review Investigation:

*"Elon Musk, and Tesla, are charged with bribing White House staff and two U.S.Senators to get their funding. Per the federal Section 136 law, Tesla did not qualify for the funds on a large number of points and also was the lowest ranked applicant compared to all other applicants. Tesla's own business associates were running the Department of Energy, where the funds were approved, at the time.*

*Elon Musk and Tesla have refused to answer the charges, and have been unable to refute the extensive evidence proving that they used organized crime tactics to acquire taxpayer money. In an accurate, non-Tesla manipulated chart, comparing Tesla's application facts to the rules of the Section 136 law, as well as the metrics of every other applicant, it is clear that Tesla was nothing more than a kick-back scheme protected by a cover-up of felony proportions."*

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Tesla Factory Fire

[Cronyism Incentives Like Tesla's \\$1.3 Billion Handout Make ...](#) Nevada's decision to give **Tesla** \$1.3 billion in



Mexico Tesla Explosion

[Is Elon Musk taking taxpayers for a ride different](#) About Nick Sorrentino. Nick Sc

tax cuts to locate it's new battery plant there has ... includes just about everything, so we'll be blogging -- with varying degrees of success -- about the economy, markets, **politics**, science ... The problem is that they ...[forbes.com/sites/modeledbehavior/2014/09/21/crony-ca...](http://forbes.com/sites/modeledbehavior/2014/09/21/crony-ca...)

[BREAKING STORY: Billionaire MUSK admits, on 60 Minutes, he ...Your browser indicates if you've visited this link](#)[BREAKING STORY: Billionaire MUSK admits, on 60 Minutes, he broke the law to get \*\*Tesla\*\* funded.](#)

is the co-founder and editor of [AgainstCronyCapitalism.org](http://AgainstCronyCapitalism.org). A political communications consultant with clients the political spectrum, his work has been featured at Breitbart.com, Reason.com, NPR.com, Townhall, The Daily Caller, and other ..[againstcronycapitalism.org/2013/05/tesla-motors-big-shot-elon-musk-t...](http://againstcronycapitalism.org/2013/05/tesla-motors-big-shot-elon-musk-t...)[More res](#)

[crony politics](#) | [THE TESLA INVESTIGATION](#) [browser indicates if you've visited this link](#) about **crony politics** written by EDITOR Afghan Veterans Paid The Price For **Tesla** Lithium Scam; Corporate Control of Political Law[teslainvestigation.wordpress.com/t/crony-politics/](http://teslainvestigation.wordpress.com/t/crony-politics/)



### [Tesla Crony Collaborators Charged With Editorial Manipulation of Famous News Outlets, Killing the Credibility of Those Outlets...](#)

Elon Musk, and his "corruption crew" of billionaires are charged with manipulating the news on CBS, CBS Bay Area, Reddit, San Jose Mercury News, Gawker Media, Google, SF Chronicle, Hearst Publications, and a host of other well known brands. Search the entire publication history of each one and you will find that each one: 1.) Has NEVER published anything bad about Tesla or Elon Musk while, at the same time many non-compromised publications DID expose breaking negative news that had come out. 2.) has a political and financial relationship with Musk's scheme. 3.) Manipulated DNS Servers. You will see that... <http://www.capitolcrimesquad.com>



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[The Green Corruption Files: Green Alert: Tracking Tesla Crimes](#) **Tesla** Motors\* -- \$465 million ; AREVA acquired Ausra Inc.\* -- \$2 billion ; ADDITION November 20, 2012: ... Christine **Lakatos** from the **Green Corruption** Files joined David to talk making **green** from **green** energy. February 26, 2014: ...[greencorruption.blogspot.com/2012/10/green-alert-tracking-president-ob...](http://greencorruption.blogspot.com/2012/10/green-alert-tracking-president-ob...)

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*Published by Indy Bay:*

## **Undeniable Facts About Tesla Motors Corruption:**

PART 1

\* Elon Musk did not create Tesla Motors. Elon Musk took over Tesla Motors and was sued for fraud by the actual founder.

\* Senator Dianne Feinstein arranged for Tesla Motors to get free State & Federal funding along with Solyndra. She, and her family, received stock benefits, HR contracts, construction contracts, supplier contracts, staff jobs and sales contracts for her efforts.

\* Tesla cars can be remotely hacked, and taken over, from anywhere in the world per a 60 Minutes, Fox & MSNBC newscast.

\* A Tesla suddenly swerved off a cliff in Sonoma, California and killed the driver.

\* A Tesla swerved into a bicyclist near Santa Cruz, California and killed the rider.

\* A Tesla crashed into a wall in Los Angeles, California and killed the driver.

\* A Tesla in California swerved into oncoming traffic and killed the oncoming occupants.

\* Tesla has been sued for homicide.

\* Tesla has been sued for fraud many times.

\* Elon Musk has been sued for fraud many times.

\* Tesla employees have been burned alive.

\* The batteries in the Tesla were never designed to be used in automobiles.

\* Tesla batteries are so sensitive that they can ignite and explode if they become wet or are knocked. Over 2000 published technical papers and lab test videos prove this as fact. Fisker, is out of business because millions of dollars of it's cars, using the same lithium ion battery solution, got wet and burned into slag heaps.

\* Tesla had to give away it's patents because Tesla executives discovered that Tesla engineers had actually described, in gory detail, in the federally filed patent papers, how Tesla batteries will spontaneously kill you and burn your house down.

\* The U.S. FAA has issued a film and report that proves that Tesla batteries can not only spontaneously ignite but also explode like a bomb.

\* Tesla's have been recalled, at least, twice for starting fires. One time the battery chargers needed to be replaced for starting fires. The other time the entire floor of all of the cars needed a titanium shield to help reduce fires from bumps.

\* After claiming that sales in China would save Tesla, Tesla only sold 120 cars and had to fire it's Chinese staff. China sees Tesla as a conduit to Obama's funding and not only wants to cut off his funding but even got their university to demonstrate how easily the Tesla can be hacked.

- \* The primary beneficiaries of Tesla were the campaign backers of the first Obama campaign.
- \* Elon Musk had to divorce one ex-wife twice and per her two different hush-money amounts.
- \* Tesla has been sued for "Lemon Law" violations which stated that the car was shoddily built by inexperienced workers.
- \* Per Federal MSDS documents, when the Tesla batteries are on fire, they release toxic smoke which can give the occupants and by-standers brain cancer, liver cancer and toxicological poisoning.
- \* Fire Departments are ordered to wear the highest level of HazMat gear when dealing with a Tesla on fire.
- \* Tesla booked it's free state and federal tax credits as "profit" when it issued it's investor reports.
- \* Tesla was caught sending emails to its staff and potential buyers stating that it wanted to book potential sales as fully received revenue.
- \* Tesla has paid bloggers to act as "meat puppet" promoters on the web to make it appear that there is a large group of supporters when, in fact, these "meat puppets" are hired shells.
- \* Tesla investors have personal, and financial relationships with CBS Bay Area, Reddit, Google, San Jose Mercury News, Hearst Corporation, and other media outlets, and forbid them from publishing negative articles about Musk or Tesla.
- \* Google investors and staff own part of Tesla.
- \* Tesla analysts have engaged in the process called "pumping the stock."
- \* Tesla is so frightened of owners publicly disclosing the many problems with the car that they require buyers to sign non-disclosure agreements.
- \* Every major Tesla investor was a campaign contributor.
- \* At the time that the U.S. Department of Energy was reviewing Tesla's application for funding, Tesla was technically bankrupt, as disclosed by Tesla staff, and had the worst debt-ratio of any applicant. According to the federal section 136 law, this made it illegal to give Tesla the money but they were given the money based on "special orders".
- \* At the time that the U.S. Department of Energy was reviewing Tesla's application for funding, Erick Strickland of the NHTSA was reviewing documents that said that the Tesla batteries would explode. He later quit the NHTSA on 48 hours notice.
- \* 80% of the Tesla investors owned stock interest in Afghanistan lithium and indium mining used for Tesla and Solyndra. As of 1/1/15, The Afghan war has cost U.S. taxpayers \$6 Trillion.

- \* Without free non-competitive federal cash and credits, in a fair-market layout with special-interest protections, Elon Musk's 3 companies would not exist today.
- \* No documentation, for buyers of the Tesla, ever disclosed the fire danger, hacking danger or lethal fumes toxicity issues.
- \* Panasonic, the maker of the Tesla battery cells, has been charged with corruption, price fixing, dumping and the deaths of thousands of it's employees in battery factories and nearby towns, from toxic materials.
- \* Elon Musk spends more per month, on personal PR and promotion than any other billionaire in America.
- \* On 60 Minutes, while Elon Musk was being interviewed about his rockets, he cried when the interviewer told him that real astronauts thought he was a poser. So far, Space X has had three times more explosions and failures than NASA ever had in the same point in their agency history.
- \* When part of NASA's budget was gutted and many NASA staff were fired, Space X immediately received a contract for the same services that had just been curtailed at NASA.
- \* The NUMMI plant, that Tesla took over, next door to Solyndra, was said to "not ever be a possibility for Tesla to use" in the news, by Elon Musk. Dianne Feinstein arranged for Tesla to use NUMMI and told NUMMI workers they would all be employed. Most were not hired and Tesla hired off-shore workers to replace many of them.
- \* There are thousands of news articles online that charge that Tesla Motors was funded as a political kickback operation and that it was about skimming the funding fees more than building the cars.
- \* Even though the federal funding discouraged applicants from using taxpayer money to build buildings, due to the glut of empty factories, in America, at the time, Tesla tried to build buildings in multiple cities, got sued for fraud by some of the cities and then went to NUMMI. In every city deal, the property rights deals were designed as tax write-off profits for Tesla investors.
- \* Tesla owners have blogged about over 150 defects with the car ranging from noise, to thermal issues, to range issues to get getting locked in the car and getting locked out of the car.
- \* Goldman Sachs was involved in every part of the Tesla deals. Goldman Sachs is under investigation by Congress, and others for minerals commodity manipulations of minerals used in Solyndra and Tesla. Solyndra Afghan chemicals, in the Solyndra solar tubes spontaneously caught fire when installed on roof-tops.
- \* Elon Musk once spied on all of his employees by sending each one a different email with a slightly different secret in it to try to find out who was ratting him out.
- \* Tesla told the U.S. Department of Energy, in it's written submission, that their car would cost 40% less and sell 2000% more than it actually did.



\* Tesla had no actual design for the Model S when it submitted its materials to the U.S. Department of Energy. What was submitted by Tesla was artists' ideas. Tesla then used the taxpayer money to figure out what it was going to do. The Tesla Model S has no engineering in that was submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy.

\* Bright Automotive, a competing applicant against Tesla in the Department of Energy funding, beat Tesla on every financial and engineering metric and had more customers demanding the car yet Bright Automotive got sabotaged by DOE staff because Bright did not make campaign contributions.

\* Most of the Department of Energy "reviewers" had a financial and/or political connection to Tesla Motor's investors.

\* Tesla Motors staff had personal relationships with all of the key White House staff of the first Obama White House. They all quit the White House mid-term.

\* Emails and whistle-blower documents reveal that White House staff coordinated the Department of Energy Funding and that Steven Chu had a personal relationship with almost every Tesla investor and adviser. Steven Chu's nomination documents are mostly authored by Tesla investors and their associates.

\* During the Tesla application process with the DOE, the Tesla design was \$200,000.00, PER CAR, over-budget, yet this was not disclosed.

STAY TUNED FOR PART 2...

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[Should Taxpayers Back Tesla Motors? - NYTimes.com](#) The NYT article is based on a false premise. **Tesla Motors** isn't asking for help with the Roadster, that work is done. **Tesla** is asking for a part of the incentive program for automakers to develop more energy efficient vehicles. [dealbook.nytimes.com/2008/12/01/should-taxpayers-pay-to-back-t...More results](#)

[Tesla Motors Inc Sees \\$3B In Tax GiveAway For Gigafactory](#) Nevada **taxpayers** will be shouldering quite a burden in securing **Tesla Motors** Inc (NASDAQ:TSLA)'s massive gigafactory. The automaker wants to see up to \$3 billion in tax breaks to pay for approximately half of the cost of the facility. [valuwalk.com/2014/09/tesla-motors-inc-sees-3b-in-tax-b...](#)

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[Tesla Motors tax deal fails on principle and economic ...Tesla said to be campaign finance kickback fraud scheme](#) The deal the governor and the state Legislature cut with **Tesla Motors** to lure its proposed \$5 billion lithium-ion battery plant to Nevada trammels the fundamental principles on which this nation was founded and is economically naïve. The deal would allow the battery manufacturing facility to ...[elynews.com/2014/09/19/tesla-motors-tax-deal-fails-pr...](#)

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[Tesla Motors Bailout ? | The Big Picture](#) Guess who is the latest firm seeking to jump on the Bailout gravy train? Electric car start up **Tesla Motors**. THE **Tesla** Roadster is an electric car that [ritholtz.com/blog/2008/11/tesla-motors-bailout/](#)

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[Bankrupt Tesla CEO Buys \\$17 Million Mansion After Receiving \\$465 Million..Tesla Motors awarded \\$465 million in taxpayer funds, loses \\$35 million in 3rd quarter: HERE. Solyndra 'Green' executive: \\$100,000+ in Obama donations and 20+ White House trips: HERE.](#)[sadhillnews.com/2012/12/29/bankrupt-tesla-ceo-buys-17-mil...](#)

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[THE INSIDE TESLA INVESTIGATION | SOMO NEWS: A Fact-Swarming Wiki](#)- Did **Tesla Motors** use **taxpayer** money to hire off-shore staff? Did **Tesla** really pay back their loan? NOT ACTUALLY.. **Taxpayers** are STILL paying for it 2013/05/23.[somosnark.wordpress.com/investigations/the-tesla-investigation/](#)

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[Did Elon Musk Steal Tesla from Martin Eberhardt so he can an create Afghan Lithium scam for campaign investors? Tesla Motors CEO can't handle the truth | VentureBeat | News | by Owen.](#) Through **Tesla's** IPO, he has now taken hundreds of millions of dollars from **taxpayers** and public investors who expect not just a return but square dealing from the man The founding of **Tesla Motors**.[venturebeat.com/2010/07/09/tesla-motors-elon-musk-truth/](#)

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[Is Tesla Motors too big for their britches?The Fast Lane Car: Auto News, Views.](#) But **Tesla Motors** isn't giving away their car and monetizing their customer base. The worst thing about **Tesla** is **taxpayers** subsidizing \$7,500 - \$10,000 for each one sold to a wealthy person with more...[tflcar.com/2012/12/is-tesla-motors-too-big-for-their...](#)

[Tax Breaks for Tesla? States Should Think Twice | The Fiscal Times](#) **Tesla Motors**, the electric carmaker, announced You cannot debate the usefulness of corporate taxes without addressing the state-level gift-giving that enriches businesses with **taxpayer** funds. [thefiscaltimes.com/Columns/2014/08/29/Tax-Breaks-Tesla-State...](#)

[Taxpayer subsidies helped Tesla Motors, so why does Elon Musk slam them?...](#) × **Tesla Motors**. IT'S RUSH HOUR in Silicon Valley, and the techies on Highway 101 are shooting me laser-beam stares of envy. [grist.org/business-technology/taxpayer-subsidies-he...](#)

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[David Stockman On Fisker And Tesla: Green Vanities Of The](#) he solar boondoggles are modest compared to the **crony** capitalist capers ... Here the Obama administration has guaranteed loans of \$530 million for Fisker Automotive and \$465 million for **Tesla** ... more importantly, also provided the political cover. Thus these EV boondoggles ... [minyanville.com/business-news/politics-and-regulation/art...](#)



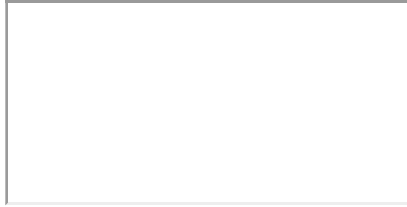
[Nevada Taxpayers Lose With Tesla Deal, Even If Factory Succeeds](#) In wooing **Tesla Motors**, Nevada offered the electric carmaker and its founder, Elon Musk, a deal that Paradoxically, it is a deal that could prove even more painful for **taxpayers** if the factory is a success. [huffingtonpost.com/2014/09/05/tesla-nevada\\_n\\_5773322.html](#)  
[Problems Pile up for Taxpayer-Subsidized Tesla | Politics](#) Fires, faulty drive units, financial losses and stock price deflation marked **Tesla Motors** news in a week Henrik Fisker, whose **taxpayer**-backed luxury electric auto company didn't get nearly the same favor... [beforeitsnews.com/politics/2013/11/problems-pile-up-for-tax...](#)

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[Is Elon Musk taking taxpayers for a ride with 3 different](#) f they don't they have to buy credits from companies that do make them-namely, **Tesla**. ... **crony** capitalism cronyism DoE Elon Musk green money Musk Pay Pal Solar City Space X sports car **Tesla**. Related Posts. GREEN ENERGY TRIUMPH: \$11,000,000.00 SPENT PER JOB CREATED ; [againstcronycapitalism.org/2013/05/tesla-motors-big-shot-elon-musk-t...](#)

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[Tesla Corruption | National Legal and Policy Center](#) The corporate sales claim makes sense as **crony** company, General Electric, starts to make good on its promise to buy thousands of Volts. ... **Tesla**; Union **Corruption** Update; Mark Modica's blog; Read more; Investors Flock to 'Clean' Tech, ...[nlpc.org/category/keywords/tesla?page=4](#)

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[The Green Corruption Files: Special Report Part Two](#): Some of these companies/projects were profiled in our summer green-energy **crony-corruption** reports that focused on ... **Tesla** has been plagued with design ... Ms. Noon has written about 25 stories based on my research, however, "together we have covered Obama's Green-Energy **Crony** ...[greencorruption.blogspot.com/2012/10/special-report-part-two-obama-gre...](#)

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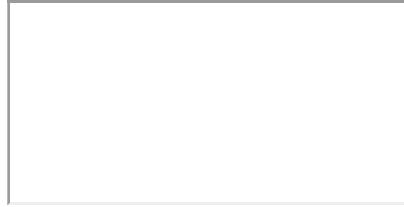
[Corruption | Crony Chronicles](#) The cases are related to cronyism between the Government of Illinois and local Illinois contractors. ... **corruption**, collusion and cronyism. ... **Tesla** To Receive \$1.3 Billion In Government Incentives;[cronychronicles.org/tag/corruption/More results](#)

[Crony capitalism - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#) **Crony** capitalism is a term describing an economy in which success in business depends on close relationships between business people and government officials.[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crony\\_capitalismMore results](#)

[Cronyism Incentives Like Tesla's \\$1.3 Billion Handout Make](#) Cronyism Incentives Like **Tesla's** \$1.3 Billion Handout Make Economic Sense, That's The Problem. Adam Ozimek, Contributor. ... No, I think the problem with these incentives is not that they are a rip-off for the localities that use them, ...[forbes.com/sites/modeledbehavior/2014/09/21/crony-ca...](#)

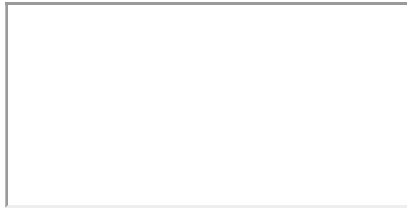
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[Crony Collusion: VP Joe Biden's Son Joins Board of Ukrainian Gas](#) Biden is on record as condemning '**corruption** in Kiev'. Listen below as 21st Century Wire's Patrick Henningsen exposes this egregious example of international **crony** collusion with GMN host Pete...[21stcenturywire.com/2014/05/14/crony-collusion-vp-joe-bidens-...](http://21stcenturywire.com/2014/05/14/crony-collusion-vp-joe-bidens-...)



[Stock Analysts See Tesla Exploding Battery Problem as Fatal](#) **CORRUPTION** NEWS: DC BEAT TOP NAMES IN THE ARTICLES: ... THE INSIDE **TESLA** INVESTIGATION. Additional Reports and File Evidence on the Investigations- PAGE 10;[corruptionnewsdc.com/stock-analysts-see-tesla-exploding-batter...](http://corruptionnewsdc.com/stock-analysts-see-tesla-exploding-batter...)

[Crony-Corruption - Marita Noon - Townhall Finance...YoObama's Green-Energy, Crony-Corruption](#).[finance.townhall.com/columnists/maritanoon/2012/06/29/obamas\\_g...](http://finance.townhall.com/columnists/maritanoon/2012/06/29/obamas_g...)



[Corruption](#) | [Max Keiser](#) **Corruption** ceases to be **corruption** when it becomes the Status Quo; what was once recognized The essence of **crony**-capitalism is the merger of state and corporate power-the definition of fascism.[maxkeiser.com/tag/corruption/](http://maxkeiser.com/tag/corruption/)

[Tesla shills Archives - FEDERAL CONTRACT LAW MAGAZINE](#)**Corruption?** - **Tesla** was \$100,000.00 off on their BOM calculations per car. When this got other applicants declined, how did **Tesla** get through? **Corruption?** [federalcontractlaw.net/tag/tesla-shills/](http://federalcontractlaw.net/tag/tesla-shills/)

[Jason Mattera Exposes Crony Crapitalist, Tesla CEO Elon Musk » Daily Surge](#)**Tesla** CEO Elon Musk is a big, huge **crony** Crapitalist. And for Musk it doesn't stop with **Tesla**. "As for SpaceX — Musk has never pretended that there would be a SpaceX without NASA.[dailysurge.com/2014/10/business-insider-covers-crony-cra...](http://dailysurge.com/2014/10/business-insider-covers-crony-cra...)



NOTICE TESLA ON LEFT SIDE OF VIDEO FRAME



THE SMOKE FROM A BURNING TESLA GIVES YOU, YOUR PASSENGERS AND BY-STANDERS CANCER ACCORDING TO 15 DIFFERENT FEDERAL AGENCIES! THE NHTSA'S ERICK STRICKLAND KNEW THIS!

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Senator Feinstein, her family and friends, received over 42 different kickbacks from Tesla (stock, contracts, property, jobs, campaign resources, credits, tax breaks, etc.) and Solyndra for getting those companies billionaire investors their taxpayer cash! [She helped sabotage competing companies.](#)

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*"Corrupt politicians, and criminals, who engage in crimes in the dark will always, eventually, have to face the light. Welcome to the AGE OF TRANSPARENCY"*

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See what happened to reporters and taxpaying members of the public who tried to report the crimes in the XYZ case at: <http://www.paybackpolitics.org>

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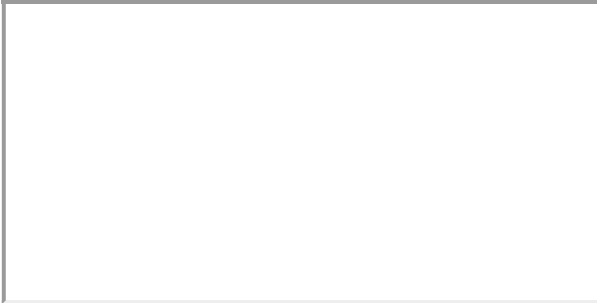


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## MORE NEWS ARTICLES DOCUMENTING TESLA MOTORS CORRUPTION CHARGES:

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[Tesla Motors Inc \(TSLA\)'s China Problems Includes Corruption](#) **Tesla Motors** Inc (NASDAQ:TSLA) is battling one problem in China that few are talking about: **corruption**. That is according to Jim Chanos, Kynikos Associates founder, in comments made in an interview with CNBC. [insidermonkey.com/blog/tesla-motors-inc-tslas-china-problem...](https://insidermonkey.com/blog/tesla-motors-inc-tslas-china-problem...)



ONE OF TESLA'S MANY RECALLS, THEIR CHARGERS WERE SETTING PEOPLE'S HOMES ON FIRE

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[Tesla shills Archives - FEDERAL CONTRACT LAW MAGAZINE](#). **Tesla** investor spin, **tesla** kleiner, **Tesla motors**, **Tesla shills**, The Hill, Think Progress, wall street journal investigation, washington, washington **corruption**, washington **corruption** investigation. [federalcontractlaw.net/tag/tesla-shills/](https://federalcontractlaw.net/tag/tesla-shills/)

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SHOWS AN UNUSUALLY HIGH NUMBER OF TESLA BUYERS ARE ALCOHOLIC AND/OR MENTALLY DISTURBED, WITH SOCIOPATHIC TENDENCIES



[THE DEADLY TOXIC SECRET OF THE TESLA GIGAFACTORY: Page 1](#)  
[...DAILY NEWS GLOBAL CENTER A ONE STOP READER & JOURNALIST-PROVIDED NEWS WIKI.](#) Ad: Main menu ... of fake meat puppet social media accounts that he uses to create the false impression that there are "no problems at **Tesla Motors** ... The implication of **corruption** involving federal funding has arisen.[thenewsdaily.org/investigation-team/big-fix-corruption-sto...](https://thenewsdaily.org/investigation-team/big-fix-corruption-sto...)

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[THE QUESTIONS TESLA MOTORS REFUSES TO ANSWER: - Capitol...](#)"this is your **tesla motors** intervention: Born in bribes and **corruption**, Forged in fires, and more fires, and still more fires and some explosions[capitolcrimesquad.com/investigation-team/big-fix-corruption-sto...](https://capitolcrimesquad.com/investigation-team/big-fix-corruption-sto...)

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[Tesla Motors caught stretching the truth, AGAIN. Tesla Recalls Entire Line...](#)Investigating **tesla motors** - part a. Incriminating Emails- Part 1 How YOU Can Do Your Own **Corruption** Investigations. Fixing Washington: The Specific

[Stepssomosnark.wordpress.com/2014/01/10/tesla-motors-caught-stretching...](http://Stepssomosnark.wordpress.com/2014/01/10/tesla-motors-caught-stretching...)

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GEORGE CLOONEY'S TESLA WAS ALWAYS BROKEN:

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[Tesla Motors Recovery Is Overblown](#) **Tesla Motors** Inc (NASDAQ:TSLA) stock was trading up on Monday after it was revealed that the company was cleared of responsibility in a German Model S fire. [wallstreetinsanity.com/tesla-motors-recovery-is-overblown/](http://wallstreetinsanity.com/tesla-motors-recovery-is-overblown/)

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[Taxpayer Subsidies Helped Tesla Motors, So Why Does Elon Musk](#). **Taxpayer** Subsidies Helped **Tesla Motors**, ... Silicon Valley: Your Tax Dollars at Work; **Tesla Motors** Earns \$26 Million in the 2nd Quarter—Thanks to the Government ; ... **Tesla** posted its first quarterly profit the same month, ... [motherjones.com/politics/2013/10/tesla-motors-free-ride-e...](http://motherjones.com/politics/2013/10/tesla-motors-free-ride-e...) [More results](#)

[How Tesla Motors Really Makes Money... From Taxpayers](#) ... **Tesla's** announcement that it had paid back its government loan made it sound like at least one of Obama's crony capitalist Green Energy boondoggles was working the way it was supposed to. Finally at least one green energy company wasn't drinking the blood of **taxpayers** in its corporate offices [frontpagemag.com/2013/dgreenfield/how-tesla-motors-really-...](http://frontpagemag.com/2013/dgreenfield/how-tesla-motors-really-...)

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[Tesla Motors gets a \\$465 million taxpayer loan. Why](#) Why does **Tesla Motors**, the ambitious Silicon Valley electric car company, need a \$465 million **taxpayer** loan if it can raise hundreds of millions of dollars from private interests?

[dailyfinance.com/2009/09/15/tesla-motors-gets-a-465-million...More results](http://dailyfinance.com/2009/09/15/tesla-motors-gets-a-465-million...)

[Calif. throws subsidy at Tesla Motors](#) | [CalWatchDog](#) Ok Mr Decider, if you want 'em - dig deep brother cuz I don't want to pay for them. It is beyond slimy to think that a billionaire gets that kind of money from the Kommisar of clean air but at the expense of the Kalifornsky **tax**

**payers!!!**[calwatchdog.com/2012/10/12/calif-throws-a-taxpayer-subsid...More results](http://calwatchdog.com/2012/10/12/calif-throws-a-taxpayer-subsid...)

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[The Real Reason Tesla Is Still Alive \(And Other Green Car](#) Yes, **Tesla** is on the dole from **taxpayers**. But it also has something you can't get from the government. New Posts; Most Popular; Lists; ... That leaves only **Tesla Motors Tesla Motors**, maker of the plug-in **Tesla** roadster and the new Model S sedan, still standing.[forbes.com/sites/joannmuller/2013/05/11/the-real-rea...More results](http://forbes.com/sites/joannmuller/2013/05/11/the-real-rea...)

[Digital Domain - Should Taxpayers Back a High-End Electric](#) ...**Tesla Motors** says it cannot move forward on plans to bring out a second-generation electric car without federal funds.[nytimes.com/2008/11/30/business/30digi.html](http://nytimes.com/2008/11/30/business/30digi.html)

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# Is This How the Crimes Were Committed?

One theory from investigator Mark Stevens (Graphics - Copyright M. Stevens):

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