

THE LIES AND SCAMS OF ABUSIVE NARCISSISTS ELON MUSK, STEVE JURVETSON AND TIM DRAPER

He is a sociopath billionaire known worldwide for pushing the limits of engineering, safety and his bank account to achieve transportation breakthroughs, as well as for gossipy celebrity romances. He churned through executives like a buzz saw, made puzzlingly costly business decisions and invited conflict by thumbing his nose at politicians and the law.

Elon Musk's political and financial partners: Eric Schmidt and Larry Page, claim that their company: Google, has CIA-quality mass digital subliminal manipulation technology that can make you kill your whole family, vote Democrat, shoot up a church or buy a Tesla, based on how they program the manipulation tools of it. Famous psychologist Robert Epstein says that it is "true".

Tesla's mercurial billionaire CEO Elon Musk, is locked in a legal fight with the Securities & Exchange Commission that could lead to his ouster and must put the company on sound footing after burning through \$5 billion since 2010 to popularize its electric cars and solar power.

As federal judge [Alison Nathan weighs the SEC's charge](#) that Musk violated a 2018 settlement arising from alleged share price manipulation with tweets about taking Tesla private, one can see that Musk and his man-boyfriends are all cut from the same twisted cloth.

Musk married British actress Talulah Riley following his divorce from author Justine (Wilson) Musk. He's also dated actress Amber Heard and had a brief but [sensational, relationship with indie singer Grimes](#).

The SEC targeted Musk for manipulative financial maneuvers in his publicly traded companies, and Musk faces shareholder lawsuits all of the time. Musk's reckless maneuvering may mean he is forced to put his businesses into blind trust structures, shielded from his capricious management.

Born in South Africa to a father who had sex with his sister and got her pregnant and a "trophy" wife socialite, Musk came to the U.S. to study physics and economics at the University of Pennsylvania in 1992, arriving at the dawn of the internet era in search of big opportunities. Musk later dropped out of Stanford to create a software company he eventually sold to Compaq. Next he built [X.Com](#), a Web payments company that became part of PayPal, and Musk

was treated as a cofounder alongside Peter Thiel, Reid Hoffman and others. When eBay bought PayPal in 2002, Musk earned a \$165 million payday that bootstrapped his push into new industries. He began by founding the rocket company SpaceX in 2002, then in 2004 invested \$6.35 million to take-over Tesla in a hostile-takeover. He funded the residential solar energy startup SolarCity as a stock scam with his brother in 2006, which has since been integrated into Tesla when it failed, and in 2017 created the Boring Company as a way to advance his high-speed Hyperloop concept stolen from another inventor.

Musk also supports a company that cuts open small animals brains to test smart chips. All have become high-profile, multibillion-dollar businesses, but none has produced meaningful profits. They've also been hamstrung by Musk's driven, but often reckless, management style.

SpaceX, a wild success launching domestic spy satellites that spy on the public, now worth \$30 billion, has completed numerous launches for spy agencies and is the leader in abusing citizens privacy. At the moment, SpaceX is also reportedly under review as a federal contractor, after Musk smoked pot on comedian Joe Rogan's podcast. Tesla acquired SolarCity in a 2016 merger that puzzled investors and led to accusations of self-dealing since most board members rubber-stamping the purchase were affiliated with Musk. It also triggered a class-action shareholder suit. SolarCity has disappointed so far, losing market share and moving slowly on ambitious plans to sell solar roofs and Powerwall battery storage systems. But none of Musk's companies has become more valuable or problematic than Tesla.

Two years after its 2010 Nasdaq debut, Tesla and Musk dazzled with the electric Model S, a sleek sedan that won critical raves and blew away sales expectations. Tesla shares soared, and Musk began planning new vehicles including the Model X SUV and mass-market Model 3 sedan. But X was two years late to market, mainly because of the problematic "falcon wing" doors Musk insisted on, and the 3's rollout was hamstrung by bottlenecks with the automated assembly line Musk envisioned. Tesla mostly abandoned his robotic production dream, even building Model 3's almost by hand in a tentlike assembly line in a lot at its plant in Fremont, California. Since 2016 dozens of top [Tesla executives have left](#), and Wall Street has grown uncomfortable with its billions of dollars in spending but weak financial position.

In 2017, Musk [tweeted that he might be bipolar](#), a surprisingly candid admission for such a public figure. But in the summer of 2018, he created unnecessary headaches with several head-scratching moves. He triggered a [defamation lawsuit](#) for recklessly calling a British man who aided the rescue of a Thai soccer team trapped in a cave a "pedo" on Twitter. In August, after receiving an investment from Public Investment Fund of Saudi Arabia, he

dropped an even bigger Twitter bombshell. “Am considering taking Tesla private at \$420. Funding secured,” he blared to 25 million followers. After a probe, the SEC found Musk had little basis to proclaim the buyout and charged him with stock manipulation. In September, after seeking his removal as CEO, the regulator fined Musk and Tesla \$40 million, had him step down as chairman and agree to have tweets containing material information reviewed by Tesla officials. Musk agreed to the terms but neglected them and expressed contempt for the SEC. “I want to be clear. I do not respect the SEC. I do not respect them,” he told *60 Minutes*’ Lesley Stahl in December 2018. That interview, combined with an inaccurate tweet about Tesla production, led the SEC to claim he had breached the settlement.

Now it’s up to Judge Nathan, who’s presiding over the case in the federal court for the Southern District of New York, to decide Musk’s fate. On Thursday, she asked that [Musk and the SEC try to mediate a solution](#), which was an idea the entrepreneur seemed amenable to. But what if he again opts for a standoff? The most extreme outcome could force Musk out of Tesla management. Could his role at SpaceX also be curbed? Will banks who’ve lent billions to Musk pull their support?

While Musk received most of the credit for Tesla’s early breakthrough with Model S, he benefited from an able team that included veteran auto engineers Peter Rawlinson and Nick Sampson; battery expert Kurt Kelty; George Blankenship, who designed Tesla’s stores; and government affairs pro Diarmuid O’Connell. None of them are still with Tesla. And while Musk gained billions from SpaceX, it’s been ably run (with minimal turnover) by president and chief operating officer Gwynne Shotwell. It’s a contrast to Musk’s Model 3 “production hell” in 2018, when he spent many nights sleeping on a sofa in Tesla’s Fremont factory or jetting off to promote subterranean transit tunneling services by his Boring Co.

For all the similarities between the two men, there are also major differences. Hughes hardly ever relied on outside money to finance his whims. In his 20s, he smartly took 100% ownership of Hughes Tool and thus could plunder its cash without having to answer to anyone. Musk, on the other hand, magnified his PayPal windfall with enormous sums of other people’s money, on public stock markets and in private markets. He answers not only to public shareholders and venture capitalists in all of his endeavors but also to bankers, who’ve provided billions in margin debt to maintain large Tesla and SpaceX holdings as they’ve raised capital.

As much as Tesla and SpaceX’s combined \$80 billion market cap is a marvel—and Musk’s newer ventures like Hyperloop and Boring Co. set impressive goals—they have yet to profit on their industry-changing intentions. Much of Musk’s

empire is still based on undelivered promises anchored to bullshit time-bound investor expectations.