Craig Wright And The BlackNet Lie

MyLegacyKit

> ***Written by Arthur van Pelt***
>
> ***ABOUT EDITS*** *to this article: as more material might become available after publication of this article, it will have edits and updates every now and then. In that sense, this article can be considered a work in progress, to become a reference piece for years to come.*

Intro

As far as we know now, it was on June 30, 2016 in Andrew O'Hagan's "**The Satoshi Affair**" when the larger audience learned that Craig Wright considered something called "BlackNet" as the roots of 'his' Bitcoin.

"*'Sketch it out for me,' I said to Wright. 'Those years before bitcoin. What was happening that would later have an influence? I want to know about all the precursors, all the previous attempts to solve the problem.'*

'Back in 1997 there was Tim May's BlackNet …' May was a crypto-anarchist, who had been operating and agitating in the cypherpunk community since the mid-1980s. 'Computer technology is on the verge of providing the ability for individuals and groups to communicate and interact with each other in a totally anonymous manner,' he wrote in the Crypto-Anarchist Manifesto in 1988. BlackNet operated like a precursor to WikiLeaks, soliciting secret

information with payments made by untraceable, digital money.

'We all have a narcissistic hubris,' Wright told me. He wanted to take May's BlackNet idea further. He was also enthusiastic, in those early days, about Hashcash and B-money. The idea behind Hashcash, a 'proof of work' algorithm where each of a group of computers performs a small task that can be instantly verified (thus making life impossible for spammers, who depend on multiple emails going out with little to no work involved), was 'totally necessary for the building of bitcoin'. (To simplify: it's a bit like the system used when registering on many web services, when you're asked to type a specified set of characters into a box. This is 'proof of work', something a robot can't do, and it authenticates the transaction.) Wright said that he spoke to Adam Back, who proposed Hashcash in 1997, 'a few times in 2008, whilst setting up the first trials of the bitcoin protocol'."

Craig Wright, a notoriously desperate rewriter of history in which he mingles his Satoshi cosplay into all kinds of real life events — and creates numerous, many times backdated, forgeries in the process — , is seen here mentioning Tim May, who indeed originally came up with something called BlackNet in the 1990s. Note that Craig Wright is completely wrong here with 1997 though, as Tim May's BlackNet originated in 1993.

It is also well known that Craig Wright made, and still makes, many of these timeline mistakes in his Faketoshi career. Now let's explore all the inconsistencies in Craig's false and totally made up BlackNet story. Prepare for a hefty read, as we're going to do a deep dive into this subject over three main angles, all more or less intertwined with the BlackNet lie.

- 1. Designing Bitcoin
- 2. Coding Bitcoin
- 3. Writing Bitcoin whitepaper

Will there be forgeries too? Y'all love forgeries, don't you? Yes, there will be a lot of yummy forgeries too. There's never a Craig Wright story complete

without his sloppy forgeries.

Let's go.

Photo credit: Peter Macdiarmid/London News Pictures

Timothy "Tim" May

Let's kick off with a brief history on Tim May. Tim was born December 21, 1951 and passed away December 13, 2018, he was only 66, almost 67 years old. Tim is one of the founding members of the cypherpunk movement, and author of The Crypto Anarchist Manifesto. Tim May wrote about BlackNet in December 1994:

"*One experimental "information market" is BlackNet, a system which appeared in 1993 and which allows fully-anonymous, two-way exchanges of information of all sorts.*"

And in 1997 we find Tim May mentioning the whitepaper that he wrote, of

which BlackNet is part of: "Untraceable Digital Cash, Information Markets, and BlackNet". He talked about his whitepaper during the "Governmental and Social Implications of Digital Money" panel at CFP '97, which stands for the 7th Computers, Freedom & Privacy Conference 1997 which was held in Burlingame, California, USA on March 12, 1997.

"***The BlackNet Experiment***

A few years ago I devised a working information market, using PGP for secure communication and digital signatures, chained anonymous remailers for untraceability, and message pools (e.g., alt.anonymous.messages on Usenet) for making contact and sending later messages. My intention was to directly demonstrate the feasibility of such markets, and to explore some of the nuances of such markets. (At no point was BlackNet actually used for espionage, though I did get a few strange offers, including an offer to sell me information on how the CIA was targeting the diplomats of certain African nations in Washington.)

BlackNet allowed fully-anonymous, two-way exchanges of information of all sorts. The basic idea was to use a "message pool," a publicly readable place for messages. By using chains of remailers, messages could be untraceably and anonymously deposited in such pools, and then read anonymously by others (because the message pool was broadcast widely, a la Usenet). By including public keys for later communications, two-way communication could be established, all within the message pool. What was missing at the time of this experiment was some form of untraceable payment, i.e., digital cash.

As Paul Leyland so succinctly described the experiment:

> *"Tim May showed how mutually anonymous secure information trading could be implemented with a public forum such as usenet and with public key cryptography. Each information purchaser wishing to take part posts a sales pitch and a public key to Usenet. Information to be traded would*

> *then have a public key appended so that a reply can be posted and the whole encrypted in the public key of the other party. For anonymity, the keys should contain no information that links it to an identifiable person. May posted a 1024-bit PGP key supposedly belonging to "Blacknet". As May's purpose was only educational, he soon admitted authorship."*

(I should add that copies of the BlackNet message circulated widely and even appeared at some national laboratories doing sensitive work. Oak Ridge issued an advisory warning employees to report any contacts with BlackNet!)"

So what was Tim May's BlackNet about? ChainRift Research dedicated a good read about it, and the following quote is taken from their article "[Dark Markets: Tim May's BlackNet]":

"May applied the idea in 1993 with BlackNet — though published anonymously to begin with, he later announced that he had created the market as a proof-of-concept. It combined the use of a chain of remailers (a staple of cypherpunk communications), and PGP encryption (of course) to protect the identity of the organisation in question, as well as that of any potential sellers. Its stance was made pretty clear:

> *BlackNet is nominally nondideological [sic], but considers nation-states, export laws, patent laws, national security considerations and the like to be*
> *relics of the pre-cyberspace era. Export and patent laws are often used to*
> *explicitly project national power and imperialist, colonialist state fascism. BlackNet believes it is solely the responsibility of a secret holder to keep that secret — not the responsibility of the State, or of us, or of anyone else who may come into possession of that secret. If a secret's worth having, it's worth protecting.*

Announcing that it would be collecting inventory, ***BlackNet called for would-be participants to send through any information they may have on trade secrets, industrial processes, nanotechnology, drug design/chemical manufacturing, etc.*** *Sellers were told to use remailers to publish encrypted messages to a number of forums.*

In return, it offered to make payment in a number of ways — anonymous bank deposits, cash sent via snail mail or even remuneration in the form of 'CryptoCredits' — a closed-loop currency for use within the information market (I can only assume these credits were sold at a discount to accredited investors in a private pre-pre-sale)."

So this is the "BlackNet" that will become Craig Wright's 'inspiration' for another overhaul of Bitcoin history. And to be clear from the get-go: a FAILED overhaul of Bitcoin history.

Statue of Satoshi Nakamoto, the mysterious inventor of Bitcoin (Copyright ATTILA KISBENEDEK/AFP)

Satoshi Nakamoto and Bitcoin

As a refresher, before we go to Craig Wright's made up version of Bitcoin history, what did Satoshi Nakamoto say again about the design, the development and the release process of Bitcoin and its whitepaper?

From several public posts of Satoshi Nakamoto we know that he started designing Bitcoin in 2007, he started working on the Bitcoin code in the second quarter of 2007 (roughly in May 2007), and he also made perfectly clear that he first executed the Bitcoin coding part, and only then started writing the Bitcoin whitepaper last minute, as he explained to Hal Finney on **November 8, 2008**:

I appreciate your questions. I actually did this kind of backwards. I had to write all the code before I could convince myself that I could solve every problem, then I wrote the paper. I think I will be able to release the code sooner than I could write a detailed spec. You're already right about most of your assumptions where you filled in the blanks.

Satoshi Nakamoto

Source: https://www.metzdowd.com/pipermail/cryptography/2008-November/014832.html

And we know Satoshi Nakamoto started coding roughly in May 2007, because on **November 17, 2008** he told James A. Donald:

"I believe I've worked through all those little details over the last year and a half while coding it, and there were a lot of them."

And on **June 18, 2010** Satoshi Nakamoto repeated on the Bitcointalk forum, when asked "**How long have you been working on this design Satoshi?**"

"Since 2007. At some point I became convinced there was a way to do this without any trust required at all and couldn't resist to keep thinking about it. Much more of the work was designing than coding."

Nowhere did Satoshi Nakamoto mention, or even hint, that Bitcoin had its roots before 2007, nowhere is something like Tim May's, or Craig Wright's for that matter, BlackNet mentioned (and that includes of course the Bitcoin whitepaper!) and we will see in the rest of this article that the order of real Satoshi Nakamoto events related to Bitcoin — design, coding, whitepaper — is totally wrong and messed up too in Craig Wright's overhaul of Bitcoin history.

Image Credits: CoinGeek

1. Craig Wright and 'his' Bitcoin design: The BlackNet Lie

So what did Craig Wright do with Tim May's BlackNet? How did he try to rewrite Bitcoin history, like he desperately tried to rewrite the history of the company W&K Info Defense Research LLC, an effort that landed him a penalty of a whopping $100 million for conversion?

First, let's note that Craig "interacted" once, briefly, with cypherpunk Tim May during a short 24 day stint that Craig had in 1996 on the Venona cypherpunks' mailing list. Interacted is a major bit of a stretch, though.

September 17, 1996: Craig Wright quotes Tim May.

Re: Risk v. Charity (was: RE: Workers Paradise. /Political rant

- *To*: Black Unicorn <unicorn@schloss.li>
- *Subject*: Re: Risk v. Charity (was: RE: Workers Paradise. /Political rant
- *From*: craigw@dg.ce.com.au
- *Date*: Tue, 17 Sep 1996 17:04:47 +0000
- *CC*: "Timothy C. May" <tcmay@got.net>, cypherpunks@toad.com
- *Comments*: Authenticated sender is <craigw@[172.16.240.1]>
- *Priority*: normal
- *Sender*: owner-cypherpunks@toad.com


```
Personally, I paid my way through uni...full fees. I took out a loan
when I developed cancer to pay  for it (as the health insurance was
not finalised for aproval - so they got out of paying). The few
months I was unemployed after I left the military because of a
confict of interests I earned money by doing whatever I could get
(even though I am an engineer I have worked in a petrol station). So
why and for what reason sould I have to pay several 10's of thousands
each year to support others. I have never taken help from the
govenment, I do not feel I should have to pay as well.
And what am I paying for...to protect the status quo. I believe that
there is more than enough help for ppl available. They just need to
get off their butts and work.


> > tcmay@got.net (Timothy C. May) wrote:
> > >"Saving for a rainy day," whether saving, investing, getting an education
> > > (while others are out partying), preparing, etc., all takes effort and
> > > commitment. If those who save and prepare are then told they have to pay
> > > high taxes to support those who partied....well, the predictable effect
> > > [...] is _more_ people in agony. When you tell people that a compassionate
> > > society will meet their basic needs, a predictable fraction of them will choose
> > > not to work hard and prepare themselves.
> > >
> > > Two questions, two observations:
> > > Do you have health insurance?
> > > Do you have life insurance?
>
> Yes, so?
> Yes, so?

Myself also yes,yes

> > I have commented on your line of reasoning before and and it still
> > seems to me that an important part of the discussion is missed.
> > Specifically, that anyone can "save for a rainy day" and still not be
> > able to provide for events that can always happen: Heart attack, stroke,
> > car accident, pinched nerve that leaves you in excruciating pain and
> > unable to work for several years.
>
> Understand what it is you are saying.
>

        ,'~``.              \|/              ,'``~.
        (-o=o-)            (@ @)            ,(-o=o-),
+--.oooO--(_)--Ooo-----oOO-(_)-OOo-------oooO--(_)--Oooo.------+
|                                                              |
|   Soon, we may all be staring at our computers, wondering    |
|               whether they're staring back.                  |
|                                                              |
| [Network Admin For WPA Business Products.  aka doshai >;-) ] |
|    .oooO        http://pip.com.au/~doshai/      Oooo.        |
|    (   )   Oooo.                          .oooO   (   )      |
+-----\ (----(   )-------oooO-Oooo--------(   )--- ) /---------+
       \_)    ) /                          \ (    (_/
             (_/                            \_)
Key fingerprint = 2D F4 54 BB B4 EA F1 E7  B6 DE 48 92 FC 8D FF 49
Send a message with the subject "send pgp-key" for a copy of my key.
(if I want to give it to you)
```

- **Follow-Ups**:
  - **Re: Risk v. Charity (was: RE: Workers Paradise. /Political rant**
    - *From:* Julian Assange <proff@suburbia.net>

- Prev by Date: **Re: Snake Oil FAQ 0.4 [comments appreciated]**
- Next by Date: **Re: SPL -- Suspicious Persons List**
- Prev by thread: **Re: Forwared message from Pres. of juno.com**
- Next by thread: **Re: Risk v. Charity (was: RE: Workers Paradise. /Political rant**
- Index(es):
  - **Date**
  - **Thread**

Source: http://cypherpunks.venona.com/date/1996/09/msg01451.html

Craig however failed to attract the attention from Tim May with his quote, just like Craig was completely ignored on Twitter in November 2015 by Adam Back, another well known cypherpunk, now CEO of Blockstream.

Overall, Craig Wright will probably not hold very pleasant memories about the cypherpunks, as one day later Julian Assange also kicked Craig's ass on their platform. And after only 15 posts on Venona in 24 days, Craig disappeared from the cypherpunk platform to never come back again.

[Date Prev][Date Next][Thread Prev][Thread Next][Date Index][Thread Index]

Re: Risk v. Charity (was: RE: Workers Paradise. /Political rant

---

- *To*: craigw@dg.ce.com.au
- *Subject*: Re: Risk v. Charity (was: RE: Workers Paradise. /Political rant
- *From*: Julian Assange <proff@suburbia.net>
- *Date*: Wed, 18 Sep 1996 01:31:12 +1000 (EST)
- *Cc*: cypherpunks@toad.com
- *In-Reply-To*: <199609170703.RAA21552@mac.ce.com.au> from "craigw@dg.ce.com.au" at Sep 17, 96 05:04:47 pm
- *Sender*: owner-cypherpunks@toad.com

```
> And what am I paying for...to protect the status quo. I believe that
> there is more than enough help for ppl available. They just need to
> get off their butts and work.

Do we really need your amatuer political views?

--
"Of all tyrannies a tyranny sincerely  exercised for the good of its victims
 may be the most  oppressive.  It may be better to live under  robber barons
 than  under  omnipotent  moral busybodies,  The robber baron's  cruelty may
 sometimes sleep,  his cupidity may at some point be satiated; but those who
 torment us for own good  will torment us  without end,  for they do so with
 the approval of their own conscience."    -   C.S. Lewis, _God in the Dock_
+--------------------+--------------------+----------------------------------+
|Julian Assange RSO  | PO Box 2031 BARKER | Secret Analytic Guy Union        |
|proff@suburbia.net  | VIC 3122 AUSTRALIA | finger for PGP key hash ID =     |
|proff@gnu.ai.mit.edu | FAX +61-3-98199066 | 0619737CCC143F6DEA73E27378933690 |
+--------------------+--------------------+----------------------------------+
```

Source: http://cypherpunks.venona.com/date/1996/09/msg01513.html

July 10, 2003: Craig Wright (re-)registers Spyder, TripleS, BlackNet and RedBack for R&D tax rebates, a series of projects that he started in 1999.

Looking at the registration codes in the letter (all six pages will come up in a bit for the reader to enjoy), which all end with “04”, this appears to be an indication that it’s the fourth time in a row that Craig Wright registered these projects. AusIndustry requests an annual re-registration of running projects that are eligible for R&D tax rebates. And this would indicate that Craig Wright started these projects in 1999. So let’s keep the years 1993 for Tim May’s BlackNet and 1999 for Craig Wright’s BlackNet in mind.

AusIndustry™

INDUSTRY
TOURISM
RESOURCES

20 ALLARA STREET
CANBERRA ACT 2601
GPO BOX 9839
CANBERRA ACT 2601
TELEPHONE: (02) 6213 7696
FACSIMILE: (02) 6213 7303

Our ref: **T 36870**

Mr. C S Wright
Chief Executive Officer
DeMorgan Information Security Systems
PO Box 308
KILLARA NSW 2071

Dear Mr Wright,

REGISTRATION FOR TAX CONCESSION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Industry Research and Development Board (the Board) wishes to advise that DeMorgan Information Security Systems Pty Ltd has been registered for the Tax Concession for Research and Development by the Board's delegate under Section 39J of the *Industry Research and Development Act 1986* (the Act) for the year 2002/03, in respect of the research and development activities described in the company's application.

Your registration number for this year of income is R20030101.

Registration is a prerequisite for claiming the R&D Tax Concession. Accordingly, you are required to quote this registration number to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) when completing the ATO Research and Development Tax Concession Schedule, as evidence that your activities are registered for this income year. In particular, if you qualify for the R&D Tax Offset you must have been registered before electing to claim the R&D Tax Offset in your initial Company Tax Return.

Registration by the Board does not mean, and should not be taken to imply, that the activities identified in the application and the associated expenditure incurred in relation to these activities are eligible for the concessional deduction. Determining the eligibility of each activity claimed for the Tax Concession is the responsibility of the claimant company, under self assessment, and all Research and Development claims may be subject to audit by the Australian Taxation Office or by the Board.

It is a requirement for companies wishing to claim the concession in subsequent years to reapply for registration annually. Should you require further information please contact the AusIndustry Hotline on **13 28 46** or visit AusIndustry's website at: www.ausindustry.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

D Luchetti
Manager, R&D Tax Concession
10 Jul 2003

TIME SAVER

Please provide an estimate of the time taken to complete this form.

Include:

1. The time actually spent reading the instructions, working on the questions and obtaining the information
2. The time spent by all employees in collecting and providing this information

Hours ____ Minutes ____

AUSTRALIA

AusIndustry™
INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OFFICE USE ONLY		
Date received		
Acknowledged		
File No. 36870		
	Initial	Date
Checked		
Entered	Electronic	

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) TAX CONCESSION

2002-03 Application form for Registration of R&D Activities

[Section 39J, Industry Research and Development Act 1986]

Company Name:

For the Financial Year 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

OR: from _____ **to** _____

(specify the period for an approved substituted accounting period)

Applications must be completed in full and lodged within 10 months of the end of the company's income year. Applications may be lodged at any office of AusIndustry in your State or Territory, or electronically via a web-based version of the form accessible from the AusIndustry website at www.ausindustry.gov.au.

[Contact details for all AusIndustry offices are on the AusIndustry website.]

- Before applying for Registration of R&D Activities, please refer to the Registration Application Notes for information on completion of this Application Form.
- In particular, it is important that you address the Eligibility Checklist questions in the Notes, as a general guide to your eligibility to apply for and claim the R&D Tax Concession.

If you require further assistance in completing this Form, please contact the AusIndustry Hotline on 132846.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Protecting your confidential information is important to us. The confidentiality of information provided to AusIndustry under its programs is protected by the relevant provisions and penalties of the Public Service Act 1999, the Public Service Regulations, the Privacy Act 1988 and the Crimes Act 1914, as well as common law. AusIndustry customers should be aware, however, that public disclosure of some information could occur if the release of the information is required or permitted by law. This may happen, for example, if AusIndustry is required to respond to a resolution of Parliament or an order of a Court.

On page 4 of the AusIndustry letter we find BlackNet04, an “Enhanced Encrypted Network Project” with an expected completion date of June 30, 2004. The Project Technical Objective reads (with Craig’s typos corrected): "*To create an easily managed secure end to end encrypted network — full definition in 2001/2002 R and D submission.*"

Now that reads like something that can be used to rewrite some Bitcoin history, doesn’t it? And that’s exactly what Craig Wright will do 15 years later, starting in 2016 (see quote from The Satoshi Affair in the **Intro**).

18

No		Start Date	Completion Date
Spyder04	Spyder Appliance Project PRO1	23/10/2001	30/06/2003

Overall Project Expenditure (estimated) ($)	R&D Project Expenditure for 2002-03 ($)	Australian Standard Research Classification Code	Advance Registration (Section 39HH)	Overseas Activities (Section 39ED)	Joint Venture Partnership, etc
778000	451000	052	Yes	No	Yes

Project Technical Objective

a. The Spyder project shows a high degree of innovation by building on and combining existing technologies to produce a unique product. The existing technologies to be used will be Linux, SNORT and DeMarc. It is the interesting way that these technologies will be integrated that will provide the unique solution to the market place. b. SME's are probably the organizations most in need of cheaper ways of being able to secure provide WAN communications for their remote offices and to their other business partners. The Spyder appliance will deliver these cheaper communication benefits to SME's. The likely cost to SME's will ultimately turn out to be anything from $500 to $1,500 per month per node depending on the modules and the SLA's selected by the end user. c. The Spyder project is based on open standards, namely standard Linux, SNORT and DeMarc. The VPN's established by the Spyder appliance will be done using the IPSEC standard, which means that it will be able to interoperate with other VPN terminating devices that support IPSEC.

Activities undertaken in 2002-03

Technical objectives The Project Stages as defined in the budget are as follows: Stage 1 - Spyder Firewall and High Security Gateway Phase 1 · IPSec VPN · Tripwired · Health Checks · Stateful filters · HTTP, FTP and SMTP Proxy Stage 2 - Spyder integrated alerting · HTTP, FTP Content filters · SMTP with use of RBL anti-spam lists · Basic IDS - Network functions Stage 3 - Final Phase – Leads to Blacknet integration · Real Time Alerting Functions - web configurable · System monitoring health alerts · Database integration and SQL Reports · IDS Functions integrated to firewall alerting and filters

Project No	Short Project Title	R&D Project Start Date	Expected Completion Date
TripleS04	Desktop Security	11/01/2001	30/06/2003

Overall Project Expenditure (estimated) ($)	R&D Project Expenditure for 2002-03 ($)	Australian Standard Research Classification Code	Advance Registration (Section 39HH)	Overseas Activities (Section 39ED)	Joint Venture Partnership, etc
275000	140000	053	Yes	No	No

Project Technical Objective

The Spyder project's objective will be to integrate and to develop a product that will provide Fire-walling, IPSEC VPN's, Intrusion Detection and Remote Performance Management. Once complete the Spyder appliance will provide organizations with alternatives when interconnecting their offices with one another. This alternative will use the Internet to provide this connectivity, instead of the widely accepted ISDN or DDS or ATM lines, which are much more expensive.

Activities undertaken in 2002-03

Technical objectives The Project Stages as defined in the budget are as follows: Stage 1 - Spyder Firewall and High Security Gateway Phase 1 · IPSec VPN · Tripwired · Health Checks · Stateful filters · HTTP, FTP and SMTP Proxy Stage 2 - Spyder integrated alerting · HTTP, FTP Content filters · SMTP with use of RBL anti-spam lists · Basic IDS - Network functions Stage 3 - Final Phase – Leads to Blacknet integration · Real Time Alerting Functions - web configurable · System monitoring health alerts · Database integration and SQL Reports · IDS Functions integrated to firewall alerting and filters

Project No	Short Project Title	R&D Project Start Date	Expected Completion Date
BlackNet04	Enhanced Encrypted Network Project	07/01/2002	30/06/2004

Overall Project Expenditure (estimated) ($)	R&D Project Expenditure for 2002-03 ($)	Australian Standard Research Classification Code	Advance Registration (Section 39HH)	Overseas Activities (Section 39ED)	Joint Venture Partnership, etc
615000	109000	054	Yes	No	Yes

Project Technical Objective

To create an eaily manaed secure End to end encrypted network - full definition in 2001/2002 RandD submission

Activities undertaken in 2002-03
Completed TripleS Desktop component and 'Spyder network component as per schedule

Project No	Short Project Title			R&D Project Start Date	Expected Completion Date
Redback04	WIreless Encryption for Spyder project			02/01/2002	30/06/2003
Overall Project Expenditure (estimated) ($)	**R&D Project Expenditure for 2002-03 ($)**	**Australian Standard Research Classification Code**	**Advance Registration (Section 39HH)**	**Overseas Activities (Section 39ED)**	**Joint Venture Partnership, etc**
90000	73500	054	Yes	No	No
Project Technical Objective					
Complete the projects started in 2001/2002 fin year - wireless encrypted access to WAN Networking					
Activities undertaken in 2002-03					
Completed wireless options on Spyder project					

TOTAL EXPENDITURE	773,500	

Part 3 - R&D Expenditure Details

19 Research and Development Expenditure Deductions

a.	Contracted expenditure - RRA	
b.	Salary expenditure	596858
c.	Other R&D expenditure	87153
d.	Contract expenditure - Other	
e.	Plant leasing	11000
f.	Eligible feedstock expenditure	
g.	Total Plant and Pilot Plant Expenditure - deductible amount	59536
h.	Core Technology - deductible amount	18953
i.	Interest of amounts in the nature of interest	
j.	Residual feedstock expenditure	
k.	**Total of deductions (a) to (j)** (as at Label A, Part A of the ATO R&D Tax Concession Schedule)	**$773,500**

20 R&D Expenditure

a.	CRC contributions [if included at 19 (d) above]	
b.	Total expenditure on plant and depreciating assets [if claimed at 19 (g) above]	119000
c.	Total Expenditure on core technology [if claimed at 19 (h)	47384

21 175% R&D Incremental Tax Concession

Do you intend to claim the R&D Incremental Tax Concession?

No

If "Yes", provide the $ value of the 50% increment (as calculated at Label M, Part D of the ATO R&D Tax Concession Schedule).

---

22 R&D Tax Offset

Do you intend to elect to take the R&D Tax Offset?

Yes

If "Yes", provide the $ value of the Offset
(as calculated at Label Y, Part E of the ATO R&D Tax Concession Schedule).

702000

July 13, 2017: Craig Wright mentions Tim May and BlackNet in Amsterdam, The Netherlands during the "iGaming Super Show".

After The Satoshi Affair in June 2016, it remains silent for a little over a year when it comes to Craig's BlackNet claims.

The Netherlands had the undivided pleasure of seeing, and hearing, Craig mention BlackNet live on stage for the first time. Almost four minutes into his sunglassed speech, we can hear Craig Wright claim that he, after 'meeting Tim May', filed BlackNet in 1999 in Australia. The full quote goes:

"*Back in 1999 I was a scurrilous government contractor as people say, and I filed, after meeting Tim May, a government project. But the government after a while considered a big boondoggle and audited the crap out of me for it. It was called BlackNet. Actually I registered a program called BlackNet and was stupid enough in the 90s to think that that wouldn't get me in trouble. I ran that for many years until people started thinking that I was just scamming them because well when I first started the project with UNIs and everything like that I thought six years I will have all this sorted in six years time. Few PhD candidates, a few students, a few whatever else. And unfortunately it's only this last year that we've actually cracked anything and we have now and we're going to be releasing technology. We have patents actually get released next month, we have other things and most people still don't realize but Bitcoin is actually Turing complete, and we have been running things so I want you to start daring to think where this goes. If you start thinking 5 million times the computational power what can I do with that?*"

We can catch Craig here in the same "I kissed Jim Morrison in the 1990s with fish in my ear" type of lie; Craig Wright never actually met Tim May. As we just saw, he only quoted Tim once in September 1996 on a cypherpunk forum, got ignored, got asskicked by Julian Assange, left tail between his legs, and that's all.

What comes to mind here, is another quote from Andrew O'Hagan's The Satoshi Affair. It's a telling anecdote about Craig's Modus Operandi:

"*Wright's mother had told me about her son's long-standing habit of adding bits on to the truth, just to make it bigger. 'When he was a teenager,' she said, 'he went into the back of a car on his bike. It threw him through the window of a parked car. That's where his scar comes from. His sister accompanied him to the hospital and he's telling the doctor that he's had his nose broken twenty or so times, and the doctor is saying "You couldn't possibly have had it broken." And Craig says: "I sew myself up when I get injured."' What his mother said connected with something I'd noticed. In what he said, he often went further than he needed to; further than he ought to have done.* ***He appeared to start with the truth, and then, slowly, he would inflate his part until the whole story suddenly looked weak.***"

Mid 2018: It appears that Craig Wright mentioned BlackNet also in an email "mid 2018" to Gavin Andresen and Roger Ver. Gavin Andresen had no idea what it was about, and in what sense 'BlackNet was solved'. Anecdote found in a deposition on Wednesday, February 26, 2020 of Gavin Andresen in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit.

Do you recognize this email?

A Yes.

Q This is an email from Craig Wright to you and Roger Ver; is that right?

A Yes.

Q In mid 2018?

A Yes.

Q It starts, "I have solved Blacknet"?

A Yes.

Q Do you know what that means?

A No clue.

Q He then says, "Atlas has alread" -- I'm assuming that's "already" -- "shrugged."

Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Do you know what he means there?

A I'm assuming he's referring to the Ayn Rand novel "Atlas Shrugged." But, yeah, no, I don't know what he's referring to.

Q Okay. Did you respond to this?

A No, I did not.

Q Did you talk to Roger about it?

A No, I didn't.

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/599/3/kleiman-v-wright/

July 14, 2018: A tweet by Craig Wright also mentions "*Blacknet is solved*".

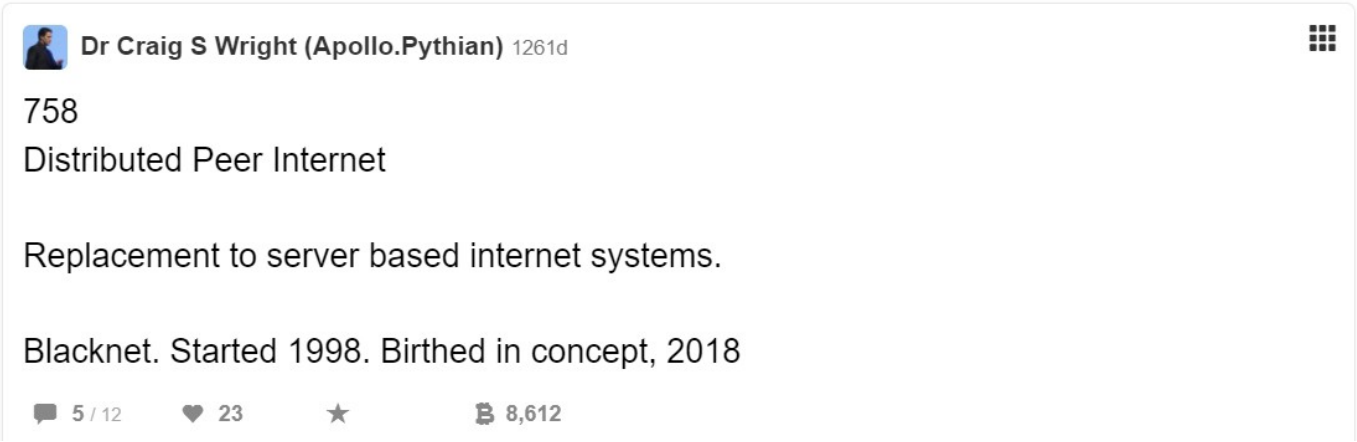
Furthermore, we see Craig Wright typos that Satoshi Nakamoto would never make:

"*A new would starts.*"

Recreating Satoshi Nakamoto's linguistic style has never been in Craig Wright's skill set, I'm afraid. We will also see in a bit that Craig Wright can't code like Satoshi Nakamoto.

Source: https://twitter.com/ProfFaustus/status/1018192373115998208

July 16, 2018: A MemoCash post by Craig Wright mentions BlackNet. Note that 1999 now suddenly has become 1998.



Source: https://memo.cash/post/bae0e6fa945432b015dacf34522f912822cc42ddce311aa28d17515c7541aa01

October 18, 2018: Craig Wright talks about Tim May in an interview on YouTube with "The James Delingpole Channel".

Roughly 2.5 minutes in, we can hear Craig Wright claim "*I've been involved*

in the whole Bitcoin world the whole time. I've been involved in the nature of security and crypto currencies since the the 90s. I was sort of ... I met Tim May back in the early 90s and although we have some very different ideas of sort of philosophy of all this, we have some overlaps and parallels as well, so Tim would have been a lot more like you, I guess, the crypto anarchist where I'm the terrible business economist type, companies-are-a-good person and small government but allow companies to get on with it."

Again Craig claims he actually met Tim May 'early 90s', but obviously that never happened. All that happened was a 1996 quote on the Venona platform, now shifted back in time several years.

And Craig wasn't 'involved in the whole Bitcoin world the whole time' either, of course. As far as we know now, Craig learned about Bitcoin around July 2011, in that same month he made a few comments about Bitcoin on the The Conversation website (and never spelled it in the way Satoshi Nakamoto did, instead he spelled it wrong no less than four times!) and in April 2013 Craig bought his first few handfuls of Bitcoin on Mt Gox.

Forward to February 2019, where Craig Wright stubbornly continues with his efforts to rewrite Bitcoin history in the most hilarious way the Bitcoin community had seen in several years. At the same time, it appears that Craig Wright felt encouraged by the passing of Tim May on December 13, 2018, to abuse his name more often, more firmly and more publicly in his scammery.

February 8, 2019: It started with somewhat of a footnote about BlackNet on Craig's blog. 1999 is again pushed back in history another year.

"*The design of what has become Bitcoin and Metanet started in 1998 with a project I called Blacknet. It was never Tim May's version, although he was my inspiration for it.***"**

February 10, 2019: Craig follows up with a tweet two days later, where we start to find Craig Wright's first forgeries related to his BlackNet claims.

Source:
http://web.archive.org/web/20190211022636if_/https://twitter.com/ProfFaustus/status/1094654753911508992

Now let's have a closer look at the three attachments to that tweet.

February 10, 2019: First tweet attachment.

Projects

No	Project Title	Start Date	Finish Date	$ Forecast / budgeted
PR01	Spyder	23 Oct 2001	30 June 2003	$750,000
PR02	Redback	1 Feb 2002	30 June 2003	$90,000
PR03	TripleS	1 Nov 2001	30 June 2003	$275,000
PR04	Black Net	1 July 2002	30 June 2004	$315,000
PR05	BLACKNET	1 July 2004	30 June 2006	872,500
	TOTAL			**2,302,500**

Approval by the company for the responsible officers to undertake the above projects

R&D Plan Approval:	..... *[signature of person giving approval]*
Name of person giving approval:	**Craig S Wright**
Position of person:	**CEO / Managing Director**
Date:	23 / Oct /2001

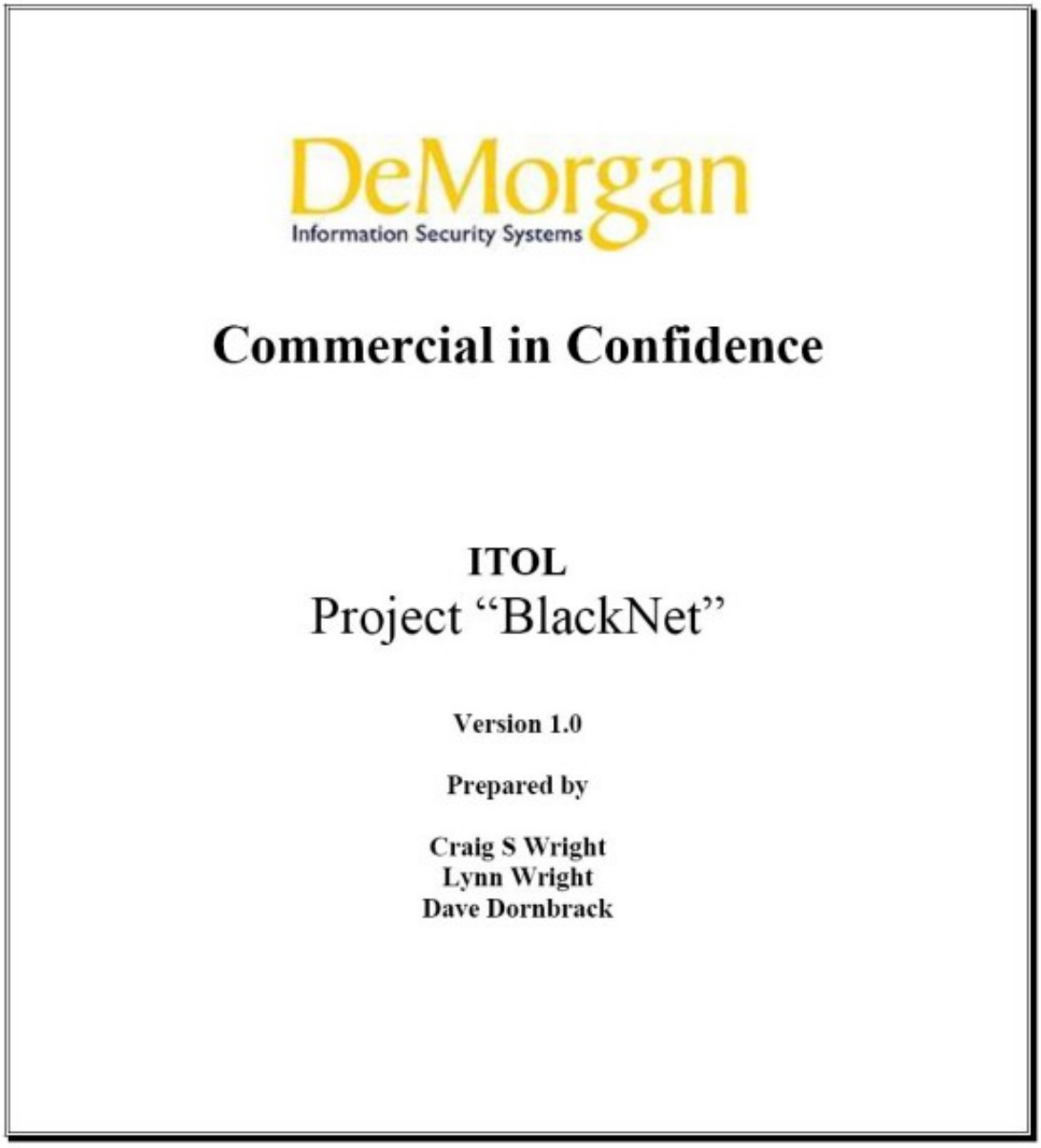
R&D Project Plan

R&D Project Plan for Project 1

Project Title:	Spyder
Project Manager:	Craig S Wright
Date prepared/updated:	23 Oct 2001

Note that we find a few discrepancies here, presuming this is a snippet of something that was indeed created on October 23, 2001. For starters, it is unsigned, which is normally unacceptable as evidence of something. Secondly, the project overview with the PR codes appears to be created separately from the rest, as the letter font is different and the PR codes never existed in this way. A forgery created to support the tweet, it appears.

February 10, 2019: Second tweet attachment.


DeMorgan
Information Security Systems

Commercial in Confidence

ITOL
Project "BlackNet"

Version 1.0

Prepared by

Craig S Wright
Lynn Wright
Dave Dornbrack

The second attachment to the February 10, 2019 tweet is really an interesting forgery of Craig Wright again. How do we know this is a forgery? For several reasons. Let's start with the fact that the Australian government doesn't have this BlackNet whitepaper. Several Freedom Of Information (FOI) requests were sent to the Australian government after this tweet, and they were all answered like this:

Freedom of Information <FOI@industry.gov.au>
Tue 23/04/2019 2:51 PM
You; Freedom of Information

Dear Mr [redacted]

I refer to your correspondence to The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (the department) dated 20 April 2019 (below).

I can confirm there are no documents relating to "BlackNet". Given the attachments you included with your request, it appears you are seeking documents relating to DeMorgan Information Security Systems and/or documents prepared by Craig S Wright, Lynn Wright, or Dave Dornbrack. As such, you may be interested to know the department is currently processing an FOI request for documents relating to the application for R&D tax concession grants made by DeMorgan Information Security Systems Pty Ltd. If you are interested in these documents, or would like to submit a new FOI request, you may contact the FOI team at FOI@industry.gov.au.

As there are no documents associated with "BlackNet", no further action will be taken regarding your request of 20 April 2019.

Kind regards

FOI Team
Legal, Audit and Assurance Branch | Corporate Division
Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
GPO Box 2013, Canberra ACT 2601

Source: https://twitter.com/Grinnersaok/status/1126665494205874177

Then, Craig's ex-wife Lynn Wright, who is mentioned as co-author in the screenshot of the BlackNet paper in Craig's tweet, was also asked (on January 13, 2020) about BlackNet by Ira Kleiman's counsel in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit when they found a mention of BlackNet in Craig's "evidence", which happened to be another piece of Craig's homework: a forged marriage decree.

Lynn however, had "*no recollection of that at all*". Oops.

Q. In the "Intellectual Property" section, which is I guess about - a few more rows down?

A. Yes.

Q. On the "Craig Wright" side, right below "Spyder", it says "Blacknet"?

A. Yes.

Q. What was Blacknet, if you recall?

A. I have no recollection of that at all. I - it's - I don't know. I - I could assume things, but that's - that's just silly.

Q. Okay.

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/488/17/kleiman-v-wright/

Then there's also an individual called Dave Dornbrack mentioned as co-author of the BlackNet whitepaper. When Dave Dornbrack was asked about this BlackNet paper that he allegedly was involved with, he calls Craig Wright a "*fraud*" and an "*unbelievable bullshit artist*", and he confirmed he was never involved with anything BlackNet, or Bitcoin for that matter, with Craig Wright. Oops, again.

DebunkingFaketoshi
@jimmy007forsure

Remember Blacknet.. the so-called predecessor to Metanet?

FOI enquires draw a blank .. seems it was never submitted.

And Dave Dornbrack, the person Craig names as helping him prepare the Blacknet submission..

He thinks Craig is a fraud!

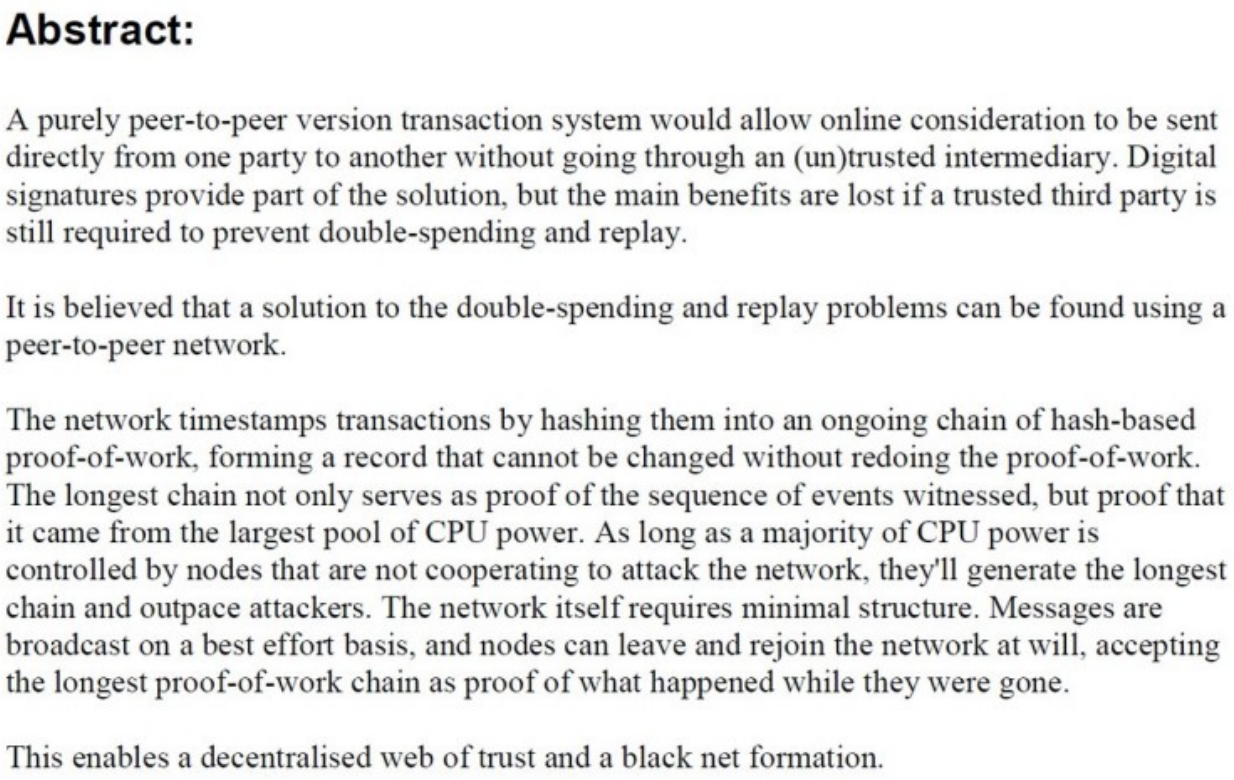
Craig, you have done it again 🤦‍♂️

3:21 PM · Aug 14, 2019 · Twitter Web App

Source: https://twitter.com/jimmy007forsure/status/1161628937744609280

Shall we bury this Craig Wright forgery where it belongs, and move on to the next attachment?

February 10, 2019: Third tweet attachment.



Abstract:

A purely peer-to-peer version transaction system would allow online consideration to be sent directly from one party to another without going through an (un)trusted intermediary. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending and replay.

It is believed that a solution to the double-spending and replay problems can be found using a peer-to-peer network.

The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

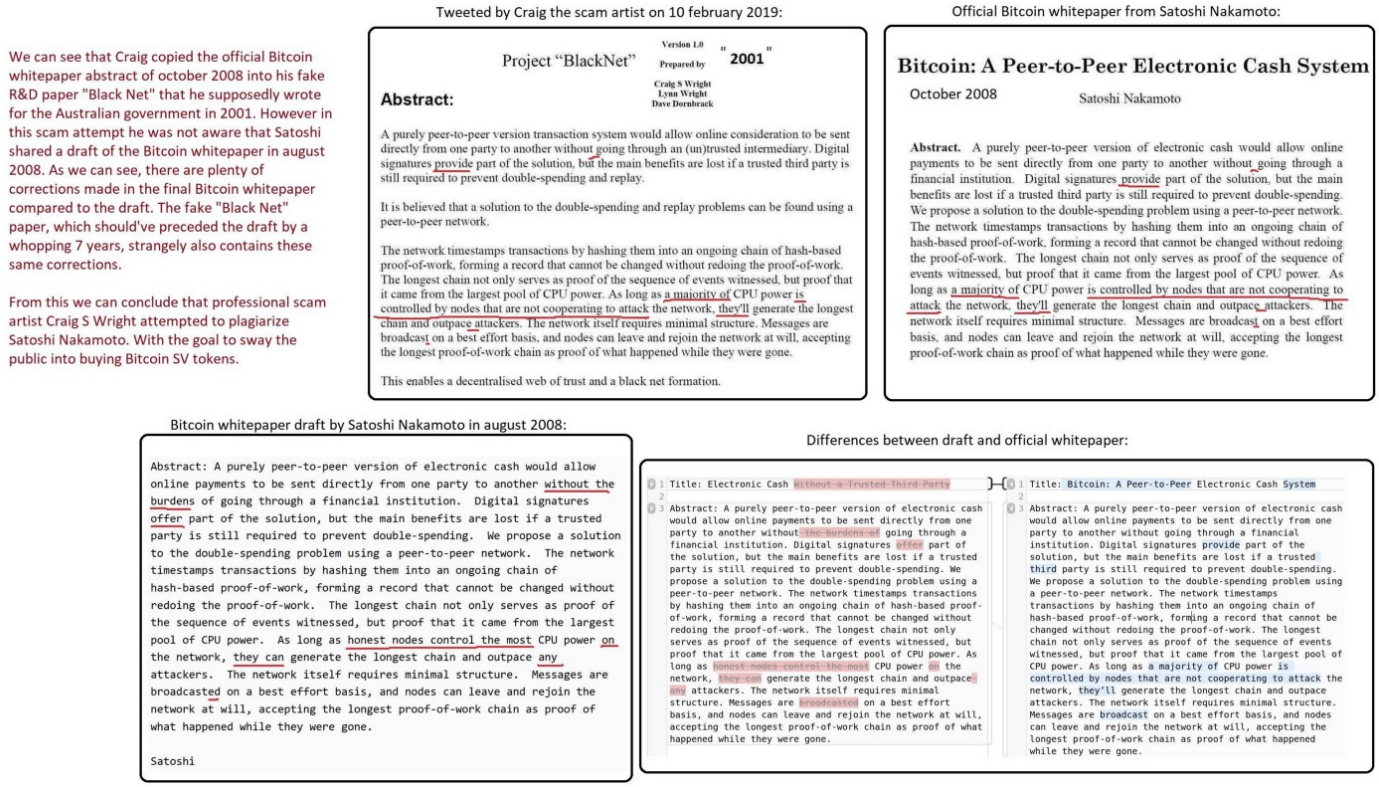
This enables a decentralised web of trust and a black net formation.

With the third attachment, Craig tries to represent that his BlackNet whitepaper contains elements of the Bitcoin whitepaper. And indeed, he manages to mingle some familiar language from the Bitcoin whitepaper with, in the last sentence, “black net formation”. But as can be expected with the false claims of our Faketoshi, the debunking of this image immediately started. And it turned out, this Abstract section of Craig’s BlackNet forgery was just a reworked, wrong, version of the Bitcoin whitepaper; it contained the text of the October 2008 version Bitcoin whitepaper, instead of the August 2008 version Bitcoin whitepaper.

Or, as explained on Reddit:

“*On 10 february Craig Wright tried to convince people that he is Satoshi*

Nakamoto by releasing an abstract of a research paper called "Black Net" that he supposedly wrote for the Australian government in 2001. The abstract is almost identical to the official Bitcoin whitepaper of October 2008. However, Satoshi had a draft in August 2008 of the Bitcoin whitepaper and when we compare the draft with the official Bitcoin whitepaper, we can see that the corrections made between August and October 2008 are also found in the Craig's paper from "2001". This proves again that he is a liar."



Source: https://www.reddit.com/r/btc/comments/apc9c1/craig_wright_caught_lying_again/

Media outlet CryptoPotato noticed the image on Reddit and published: "**Craig Wright Gets Caught Lying About Being Satoshi Nakamoto (Not The First Time)**", followed by WikiLeaks tweeting the CryptoPotato article and the image, with the following message:

"*The Bernie Madoff of #Bitcoin, Craig S. Wright, who keeps forging documents to make it seem that he is Bitcoin's pseudonymous inventor Satoshi Nakamoto, caught again, this time forging a "2001" antecedent to Nakamoto's first Bitcoin paper.*"

During the conversation on Twitter about his tweet with the three images of BlackNet related forgeries, Craig Wright comes up with another set of three images in the replies.

A breakdown of these reply tweets:

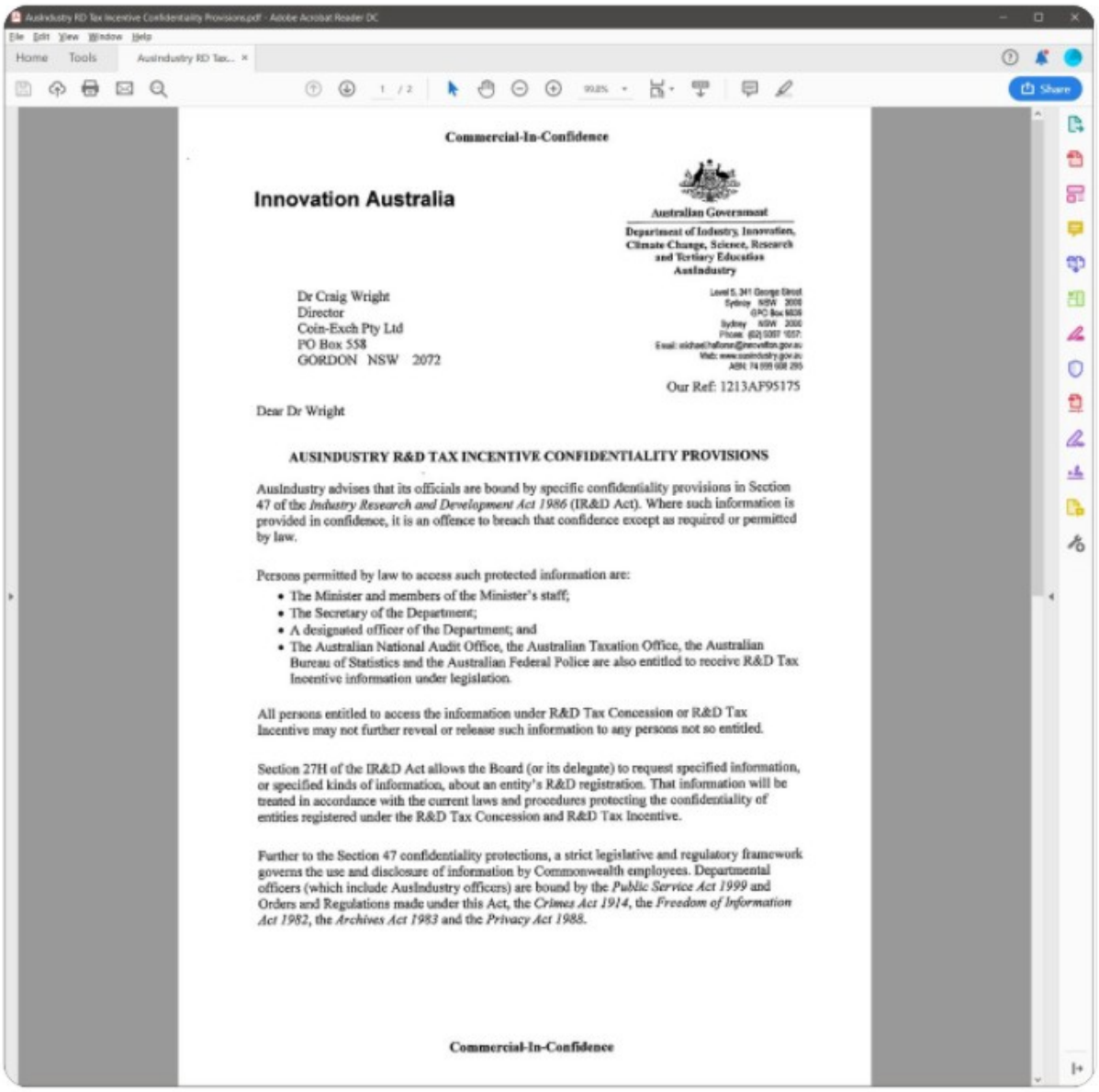
Tweet 1.

"Rule 0 — Before 1
Never and I mean NEVER have a heart to heart with a group who are afraid of crypto and explain "Blacknet""

Dr Craig S Wright @ProfFaustus · 8h

Rule 0 - Before 1

Never and I mean NEVER have a heart to heart with a group who are afraid of crypto and explain "Blacknet"



Commercial-In-Confidence

Innovation Australia

Australian Government
Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
AusIndustry

Dr Craig Wright
Director
Coin-Exch Pty Ltd
PO Box 558
GORDON NSW 2072

Our Ref: 1213AF95175

Dear Dr Wright

AUSINDUSTRY R&D TAX INCENTIVE CONFIDENTIALITY PROVISIONS

AusIndustry advises that its officials are bound by specific confidentiality provisions in Section 47 of the *Industry Research and Development Act 1986* (IR&D Act). Where such information is provided in confidence, it is an offence to breach that confidence except as required or permitted by law.

Persons permitted by law to access such protected information are:

- The Minister and members of the Minister's staff;
- The Secretary of the Department;
- A designated officer of the Department; and
- The Australian National Audit Office, the Australian Taxation Office, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Federal Police are also entitled to receive R&D Tax Incentive information under legislation.

All persons entitled to access the information under R&D Tax Concession or R&D Tax Incentive may not further reveal or release such information to any persons not so entitled.

Section 27H of the IR&D Act allows the Board (or its delegate) to request specified information, or specified kinds of information, about an entity's R&D registration. That information will be treated in accordance with the current laws and procedures protecting the confidentiality of entities registered under the R&D Tax Concession and R&D Tax Incentive.

Further to the Section 47 confidentiality protections, a strict legislative and regulatory framework governs the use and disclosure of information by Commonwealth employees. Departmental officers (which include AusIndustry officers) are bound by the *Public Service Act 1999* and Orders and Regulations made under this Act, the *Crimes Act 1914*, the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, the *Archives Act 1983* and the *Privacy Act 1988*.

Commercial-In-Confidence

Since this undated letter is addressed to Coin-Exch, a company that was raised by Craig Wright in April 2013, went into ATO's External Administration in December 2015 after their raids on Craig's house and offices, and was dismantled by the ATO in March 2020, we are able to date this somewhere in the 2014–2015 timeframe. Probably not a forgery.

Tweet 2.

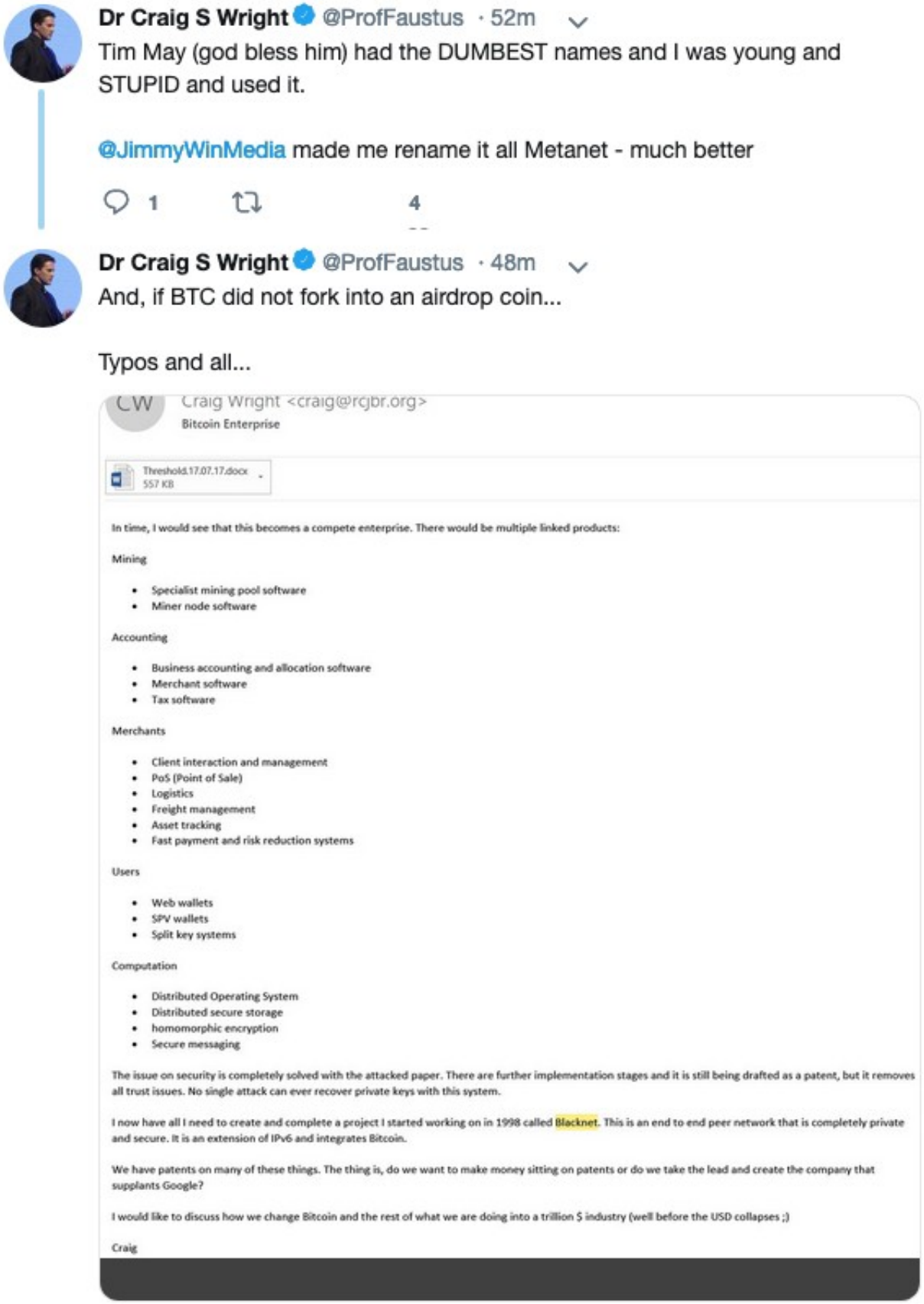
"And, I was audited — yearly"

Very likely a real, not forged AusIndustry letter from the first year (2013) that Craig Wright started using Bitcoin as a scam tool in his Australian tax fraud after Dave Kleiman died in April 2013. We see a meeting on June 7, 2013 being referenced.

Tweet 3.

Where Craig admits again that he picked up the BlackNet name from Tim

May, and Jimmy Nguyen advised Craig to rename things to Metanet.



Dr Craig S Wright @ProfFaustus · 52m

Tim May (god bless him) had the DUMBEST names and I was young and STUPID and used it.

@JimmyWinMedia made me rename it all Metanet - much better

1 4

Dr Craig S Wright @ProfFaustus · 48m

And, if BTC did not fork into an airdrop coin...

Typos and all...

CW Craig Wright <craig@rcjbr.org>
Bitcoin Enterprise

Threshold.17.07.17.docx
557 KB

In time, I would see that this becomes a compete enterprise. There would be multiple linked products:

Mining

- Specialist mining pool software
- Miner node software

Accounting

- Business accounting and allocation software
- Merchant software
- Tax software

Merchants

- Client interaction and management
- PoS (Point of Sale)
- Logistics
- Freight management
- Asset tracking
- Fast payment and risk reduction systems

Users

- Web wallets
- SPV wallets
- Split key systems

Computation

- Distributed Operating System
- Distributed secure storage
- homomorphic encryption
- Secure messaging

The issue on security is completely solved with the attacked paper. There are further implementation stages and it is still being drafted as a patent, but it removes all trust issues. No single attack can ever recover private keys with this system.

I now have all I need to create and complete a project I started working on in 1998 called Blacknet. This is an end to end peer network that is completely private and secure. It is an extension of IPv6 and integrates Bitcoin.

We have patents on many of these things. The thing is, do we want to make money sitting on patents or do we take the lead and create the company that supplants Google?

I would like to discuss how we change Bitcoin and the rest of what we are doing into a trillion $ industry (well before the USD collapses ;)

Craig

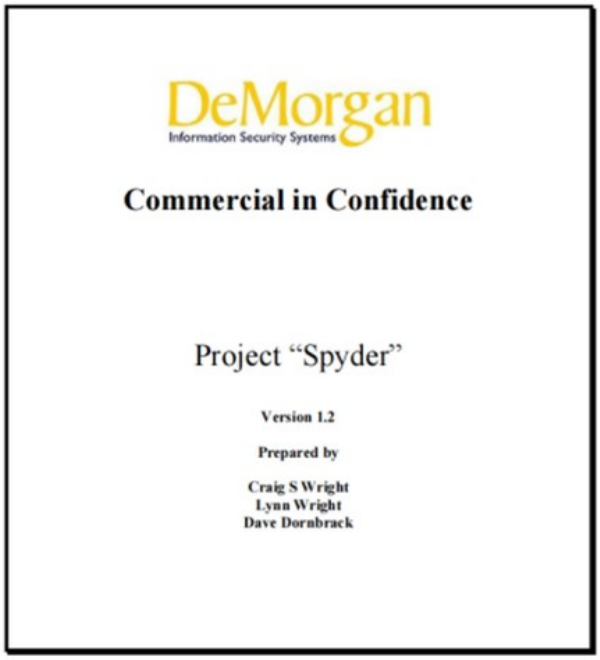
Here, BlackNet is mentioned in a July 18, 2017 email with apparently a July

17, 2017 attachment. The receiver is unknown, as not caught in the screenshot that Craig provided in his reply, but presuming the dates are not forged it is from the era that Craig Wright mostly communicated his ideas with nChain where he is Chief Scientist.

The Aftermath of The BlackNet Lie

Around the same time, in Craig Wright's private Metanet-ICU Slack room where he entertains his followers with almost daily rants and the occasional forgery to test out, we find another forgery related to his BlackNet lie.

Inside a MSG (email) file that Craig throws at his fans, we can find a Spyder whitepaper (as a Word document) dated November 9, 2002. This whitepaper, clearly a recent day forgery because we can find hints to Bitcoin, contains for example text like "*Digital cash*" and "*Not anonymous but Pseudonomy*" under the section "*Stage 4 — Release Phase — Leads to Blacknet integration*".


DeMorgan
Information Security Systems

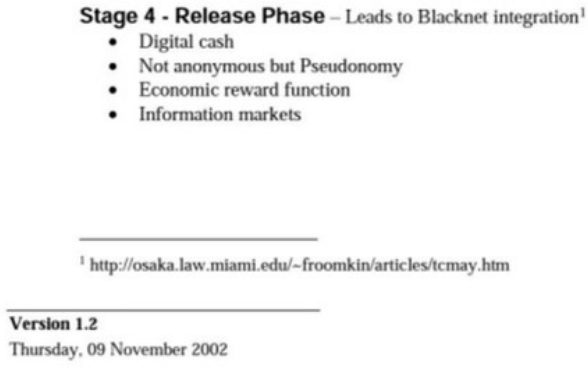
Commercial in Confidence

Project "Spyder"

Version 1.2

Prepared by

Craig S Wright
Lynn Wright
Dave Dornbrack

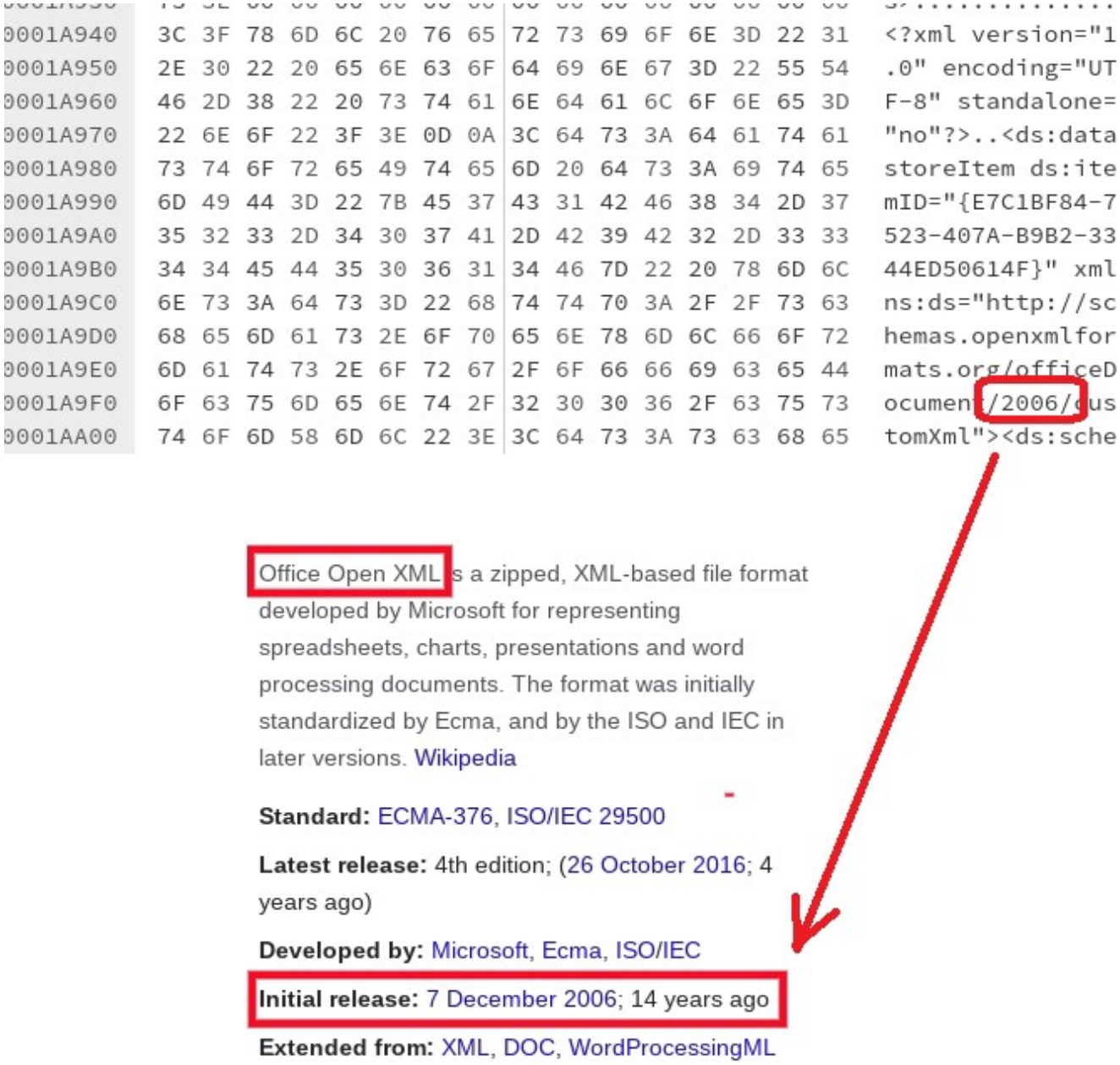

Stage 4 - Release Phase – Leads to Blacknet integration[1]

- Digital cash
- Not anonymous but Pseudonomy
- Economic reward function
- Information markets

[1] http://osaka.law.miami.edu/~froomkin/articles/tcmay.htm

Version 1.2
Thursday, 09 November 2002

Note also that the front page of this Spyder whitepaper has a lot in common with the BlackNet whitepaper front page as posted by Craig in his February 10, 2019 tweet.



Craig Wright and metadata have never been BFFs, it appears.

At closer inspection of the metadata of the Word document, we can find clear evidence that this file dated November 9, 2002 has been 'doctored by the doctor', many years after the alleged date of writing and publication. Because it is, of course, impossible to create a Word document in 2002 with a text processing tool that was only available after December 2006. Then either the original 2002 Word document has been adjusted after December 2006 (knowing Craig Wright, this is the most likely option), or a new Word document has been created after December 2006. The latter is the least likely option.

February 15, 2019: Craig mentioned BlackNet again, now in front of the CFTC, but instead of 1998 as was mentioned on his blog, it had now become another year earlier: 1997.

Source: https://comments.cftc.gov/PublicComments/ViewComment.aspx?id=61969

Note that at the bottom of the screen, a PDF attachment is available for download. It contains the full text of Craig's Faketoshi scammery in front of the CFTC.

Virtual Currency RFI

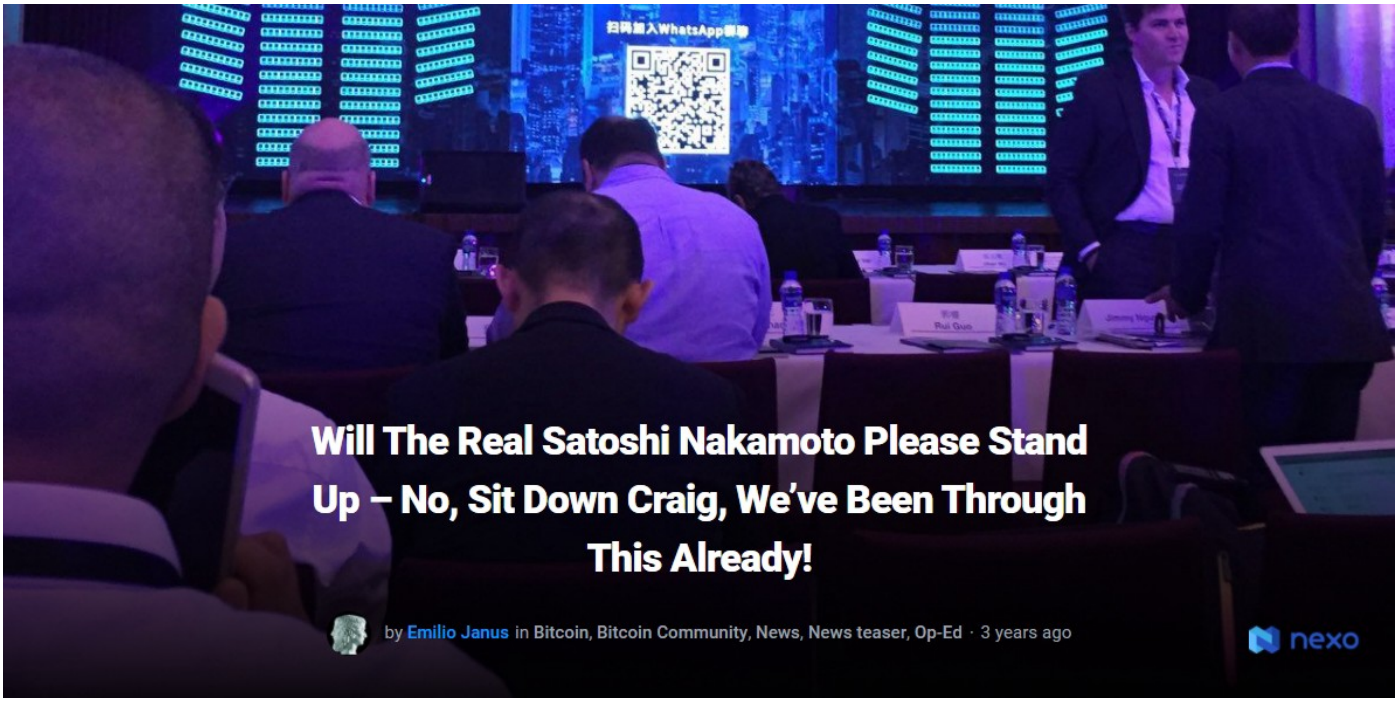
Submission ICO, Commodities etc.

This is a response in generalized format to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, request for input on crypto asset mechanics and markets. My name is Dr. Craig Wright and under the pseudonym of Satoshi Nakamoto I completed a project I started in 1997 that was filed with the Australian government in part under an AusIndustry project registered with the Dept. of Innovation as BlackNet.

The amount of misunderstanding and fallacious information that has been propagated concerning bitcoin and any derivative system based on a blockchain (such as and including Ethereum) has resulted in my choice to start to become more public. The system I created was designed in part to end fraud as best as that can be done with any technology. The lack of understanding about the functioning of blockchains has resulted in widespread misinformation and a dissemination of old scams. Many of the former USENET and web IPOs scams have been propagated with the re-badging as an ICO.

I plan to make myself available for questioning from the CFTC outside of the scope of this response. I note in particular that when I talk of bitcoin and other systems, I reference that which was defined in the original white paper and code release.

February 18, 2019: Article Bitcoinist



Source: https://bitcoinist.com/f-off-craig-wright-not-satoshi/

The online media outlet Bitcoinist has always been a critical follower of Craig

Wright's escapades in the Bitcoin arena. And again, they do not disappoint when they report about Craig's CFTC stunt (also note the not-so subtle hint in the URL to the article):

"*At this point, Wright's claims are becoming a farce of Monty Python's Life Of Brian proportions. After he first 'came out' as Satoshi Nakamoto, and the crypto-world widely coughed *bullshit* under its breath, he let it lie.*

But now frontrunning his own project Bitcoin SV (Satoshi's Vision), his alleged 'amendments' to historical documents seems to be going into overdrive. Only last week he was pulled up by WikiLeaks for altering a 2008 blog-post to make it look like he'd been working on crypto back then.

Mere hours prior, he was accused of using a forged a 2001 research paper as evidence of his lineage. It was a word-for-word copy of the October 2008 Bitcoin whitepaper. It even already had amendments that he (as Satoshi Nakamoto) made from the August 2008 draft of the same document. Oops... Or perhaps incredibly prescient?"

February 18, 2019: Craig's tweet also made it to an article by online media outlet CryptoVibes honoring Tim May.

Source: https://www.cryptovibes.com/blog/2019/02/18/the-man-who-did-not-receive-any-credit-for-bitcoin-tim-may/

"Recently, Craig Wright from Bitcoin Satoshi Vision, stirred controversy once again when he claimed on Twitter that he had filed a paper about BlackNet with the Australian government in 2001. Now, users are claiming that he is lying to the crypto world once again as they have found a similar paper from early blockchain pioneer Tim May."

February 19, 2019: And here we find another mention of BlackNet on Craig's blog.

"When I was working on Blacknet in 2005 and 2006, I stumbled upon what later became the solution to Bitcoin and the problems that I saw."

June 6, 2019: Another mention of "Black net" (note the different spelling) on Craig's blog:

"Black net started as a simple project to monetise information and create a private Internet. After the WTO's decision, my focus changed, and I needed to implement a monetary platform. Not everyone likes gambling, but I was proud of my past and how I'd managed to get Lasseter's Online over the regulatory requirements and to become the first licensed gaming operation anywhere in the world."

January 13, 2020: Ready for another Craig Wright forgery?

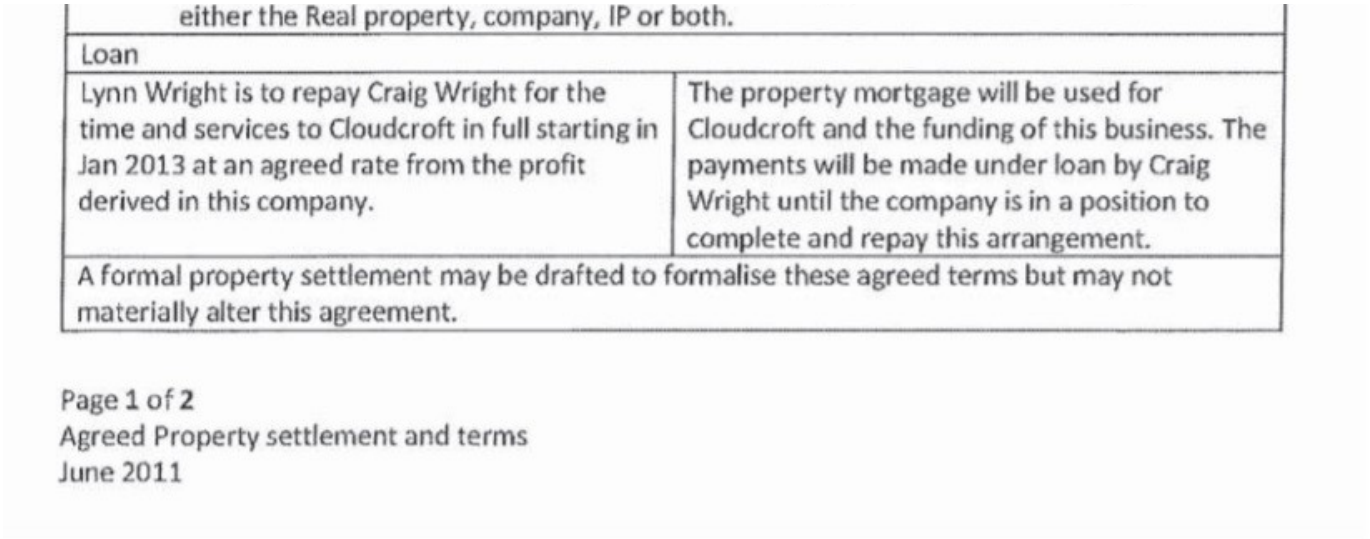
On this day, Lynn Wright (Craig's ex-wife) was being questioned in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit. At some point, they discuss a "Divorce Decree Appendix" that Lynn never saw before, but had received from Craig Wright's counsel one week before her deposition. Notice the immediate red flag here: Craig Wright sends something to his counsel, who provides it just before a deposition. We've seen Craig Wright using this trick several times before: abuse other people to give more credibility to his lies and forgeries. When this derailed in front of the ATO in 2015, his lawyer Andrew Sommer

immediately terminated his engagement with Craig Wright and his companies.

Another immediate red flag is the mention of Bitcoin in combination with the dating of June 2011.

Appendix.

The following documents the agreed property split for the Family law settlement between Craig and Lynn Wright	
Lynn Wright	**Craig Wright**
Cloudcroft Pty Ltd	
Cloudcroft Pty Ltd • Business of Information Defense PL • All income • Craig Wright to work on loan with no repayment before Jan 2013 • Craig Wright to provide Training and consulting • Use of GreyFog IP	Craig Wright to provide services (at rate) to Cloudcroft for 2 years ALL IP to remain with Craig Wright. Cloudcroft to retain a right to use existing IP
W&K Information Defense LLC	
50% of shares from Craig Wright	Existing shares to be split and divided – 50% to go to Lynn Wright
Other	
Wine collection	Rydal Glasses
Intellectual Property	
Lynn Wright will have rights to use IP needed for Cloudcroft and associated with Information Defense PL for 5 years.	Craig Wright is to maintain and retain ownership of any and all IP developed by or with himself including (but not limited to): • Spyder • Blacknet • Greyfog • Security and risk • Bitcoin • University Studies
	Any and ALL Bitcoin, private keys, trusts and software associated with Bitcoin.
Household	
First choice at Lisarow	First Choice at 51 Cownagarra Rd
Property – to remain with existing split	
Lynn Wright to maintain property	Craig Wright to pay for rates and mortgage
Personal items	
No change to ownership	No change to ownership
Conditions • If either party dies, becomes incapacitated or bankrupt, the other will retain rights to	



either the Real property, company, IP or both.	
Loan	
Lynn Wright is to repay Craig Wright for the time and services to Cloudcroft in full starting in Jan 2013 at an agreed rate from the profit derived in this company.	The property mortgage will be used for Cloudcroft and the funding of this business. The payments will be made under loan by Craig Wright until the company is in a position to complete and repay this arrangement.
A formal property settlement may be drafted to formalise these agreed terms but may not materially alter this agreement.	

Page 1 of 2
Agreed Property settlement and terms
June 2011

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/488/17/kleiman-v-wright/

Let's have a look at Lynn Wright's deposition, what they discussed about this June 2011 Divorce Decree Appendix forgery.

"*BY MR ROCHE:*
Q. Ms Wright, was there ever a formal settlement agreement between you and Craig?
A. Other than the one that you've already shown me, there is — there's just been a verbal agreement for the — the monthly payments.
Q. And when was that verbal agreement made?
A. It was made probably about — I'm just trying to think. Probably about five years ago. And it was — it was never put through the courts or put an addendum onto the — the written agreement.
Q. What was the — how did that agreement come to be?
MS MARKOE: Objection. Relevance.
THE DEPONENT: Well, I — I'm older than Craig by about 18 years, and I think he was concerned that — and I was concerned, too, about my future, you know, like, financially and — and everything like that. So that's why he — he came to that — that's why —
BY MR ROCHE:
Q. And —
A. Yeah, go ahead.

Q. Did you reach out to him or did he reach out to you?
A. No, he reached out to me.
Q. Okay. And if we could — I believe exhibit 3 is the settlement agreement?
A. Yes.
Q. Hold on, I'm just getting it up myself. Did you have the original of this document in your possession?
A. No, I have a copy.
Q. You have a copy. Do you know who has the original?
A. I don't know if it's Michael Shehadie or if it's Craig.
Q. Okay. And if you see at the top, it says "Appendix"?
A. Yes.
Q. What is this an appendix to?
A. I couldn't tell you. I don't know. This is all I have, these two pieces.
Q. You have a copy of it; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And when did you get the copy of it?
A. It was sent to me by Craig's solicitor a week or so ago. Because I — I guess I said I didn't have any — I didn't have a copy of it. I just had my divorce decree.
Q. Okay. And if you can go to the second page of this document?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that — did you sign that signature yourself?
A. Yes. It looks like it, yep.
Q. And did you sign that in pen?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. Who reached out to you a week ago?
A. I — I'm not sure. I can't — I think — I think it — I may have spoken to Amanda. I guess it was during the time of — of trying to arrange this, this deposition, and something — I think somebody asked me if I had the — my divorce decree, and I — I said I had the copy — I had a divorce decree, ***but I***

***didn't have the settlement**, or that I — I couldn't find a settlement, anyway. So I think that's when they sent that through to me.*
Q. Okay. And do you have a copy of that email from — with the document attached?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. And that was Amanda who sent you the email?
A. I — I'm not sure who it was. It might — I think it was Amanda, but it could have been Zaharah. Somebody from that office."

And what did Lynn say about BlackNet again?

"*Q. In the "Intellectual Property" section, which is I guess about — a few more rows down?*
A. Yes.
Q. On the "Craig Wright" side, right below "Spyder", it says "Blacknet"?
A. Yes.
Q. What was Blacknet, if you recall?
*A. **I have no recollection of that at all. I — it's — I don't know. I — I could assume things, but that's — that's just silly.**"*

If the mention of Bitcoin in a June 2011 document didn't tell the reader enough already (Craig Wright didn't even know about Bitcoin at that moment, all his Bitcoin related forgeries have been created after Dave Kleiman died in April 2013), then read what Ira Kleiman's counsel had to say about this Divorce Decree Appendix forgery, quoted in one of the Kleiman v Wright Orders by Federal Judge Bloom. In this Order the Omnibus Sanctions Motion of Ira Kleiman was denied, as Bloom ruled "The evidence and arguments Plaintiffs raise, in this regard, can be used to effectively persuade a jury", which is why the lawsuit ended in a Jury Trial anyway.

Fourth, on May 8, 2020, Defendant submitted his Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. [487], in which he argues that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this action, in part, based on a "divorce decree" from Australia in which Defendant's ex-wife, Lynn Wright, was allegedly given an ownership interest in W&K. ECF No. [507] at 2 (citing ECF No. [487] at 13). According to Plaintiffs, the "divorce decree" refers to an "appendix" purporting to be a "family law settlement" from June 2011 between Defendant and Lynn Wright in which she is given "50% of shares from Craig Wright[.]" *See* ECF No. [488-17] at 147. Plaintiffs represent that this document is a forgery because they "obtained the Wrights' divorce records directly from the Federal Magistrates Court in Australia, which include no such copy of the agreement," and the court file "revealed that their 2013 divorce application states, unequivocally, that there were not any 'binding agreements . . . about family law . . . involving any of the parties[.]'" *See* ECF No. [507] at 2 (emphasis in original; citing ECF No. [507-1] at 7).

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/595/kleiman-v-wright/

March 31, 2021: Even in 2021 we can still find another mention of BlackNet on Craig Wright's blog:

"It is finally time to start explaining why I created Bitcoin. Why I spent nearly 25 years of my life, so far, on a project. To explain what 'BlackNet' was originally designed to be and what I transformed it into. Bitcoin represents "CryptoCredits". The cypherpunks wanted to create a darknet market that would be completely anonymous and encrypted. It would have been a market that would have allowed Silk Road to be operable without being taken down. A system that would have allowed illicit funds to remain untraceable. One that was designed to enable assassination markets and the sale of illegally obtained information and national secrets and one that Tim May personally said could have been used to leak information about the Manhattan Project, had it been around at the time."

BDO
Chartered Accountants & Advisers

Profile

Craig Wright

Craig S Wright
CAS Manager, Computer Assurance Sydney

"Business Security is about managing risk,if you believe, technology alone will solve all your problems, than you have just defined your first it dilemma."

Qualifications

- Master of Management (Information Technology)
- Master of Network and Systems Administration
- Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)
- Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)
- Information Systems Security Architecture Professional (ISSAP)
- Information Systems Security Management Professional (ISSMP)
- Associate Fellow – Australian Institute of Management (AFAIM)
- GCFA – GIAC Certified Forensic Analyst

Craig joined BDO at the end of 2004.
During his career Craig has had extensive experience within the information security and risk fields. His involvement includes assignments ranging from Information Systems audit, threat and risk assessment, information and complex systems research and development to business information systems design.
Craig has provided assistance to a large number of clients in a variety of fields including finance,

Practice Responsibilities

- Manager Computer Assurance Services

Recent Experience

- Sarbanes Oxley compliance reviews for a multinational recruiter.
- Sarbanes Oxley s.404 compliance consulting and controls based gap analysis for a multinational manufacturer
- Development of a training program and review systems for an ISMS
- Computer systems and audit
- Threat / Risk methodology development
- CAATS analysis of a financial systems database using Benford analysis methods

Recent Experience

- M&C Saatchi
- Hudson Highland
- Sydney Swans
- BEIERSDORF
- Schering Pty Limited
- IPP Intergrafica
- Henry Schein – Regional Health
- Craig Mostyn, CNVA Project

Highlights

- Critical Network Vulnerability Assessment (CNVA) as per the AGD's programme for Craig Mostyn
- One of the largest Network and Risk Assessments in Australia
- The 2nd CNVA Project in 2 Years to be approved.

Specialties

- ISMS, ISO 7799 Consulting and Audit/Review
- Computer Forensics
- Information Security Design and Review
- Threat/Risk Analysis and Review
- Information Risk and Management (ANZ4360)
- Data Mining
- Neural Networks
- Anomaly Detection Systems
- CAATS
- Technology Related Business Continuity Planning (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Planning (DRP)
- Cryptography

Craig S Wright
CAS Manager, Computer Assurance Services
BDO Chartered Accountants & Advisers
Level 19, 2 Market Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Direct: +61 2 9286 5497
Facsimile: +61 2 9286 5599
Email: cwright@bdosyd.com.au

BDO Assurance Services

BDO Assurance Services provides independent auditing services that can be relied upon to meet the requirements of stakeholders and other shareholders.

Our audit methodologies are 'state of the art' and derived from our internationally developed computerised methodology and audit manual. This ensures a uniform BDO approach and standard from all BDO offices.

Our emphasis is not only on the quality of our work, we pay particular attention to client service that emphasises our general experience and expertise in identifying possible improvements in financial and other areas.

Through our technical and training group, Sydney office provides training on corporations law requirements and accounting standards to clients as well as BDO staff nationally.

The scope of audit services provided includes external audit; internal audit; forensic auditing; agreed upon procedures audits; special investigations; systems reviews; compliance reviews and audits; and due diligence assignments.

Advisers to growing businesses

WORK EXPERIENCE

Senior Manager, Information Systems
Manager Statistical and Quantitative Analysis
Computer Assurance Manager – BDO Kendalls (Nov 2004 – Current)
Management of a portfolio of CAS audit clients, Digital Forensics and design of statistical tests for accounting and financial systems

This has included the development of an ISMS business plan to offer security review and audit services and ISO 7799 training.

In IT Craig,

- Manages the NSW IT audit and consulting team
- Provides reviews, audits and consulting on a wide range of IT Disciplines
- Provides Training and educational services
- Analysis of Technology contracts and legislative implications of IT policy
- Digital Forensic Services / Expert Witness

In Risk and Analysis, Craig manages and consults on:

- SAS consulting
- Management, Financial and Accounting Systems design
- Data Mining
- Quantitative risk analysis and actuarial design
- Marketing survey analysis
- Analysis of Account for Fraud Detection
- Continuous Audit
- AML/CTF (Anti-Money Laundering / Counter Terrorism Funding) Consulting
- BASEL II Risk Reviews

Some of his recent client engagements include

- Static Code analysis for Centrebet
- Business analysis using DATs (Digital Analysis Technology) for a Marine Sales Company in NSW
- BCP reviews for a number of Credit Unions
- Data Conversion testing for a number of Credit Unions
- IT Security and Risk reviews for several Credit Unions
- SOX IT review and audit for GTN

Security Research – Ridges Estate
Implemented an AusIndustry approved Research Program involving the integration of technical solutions to the information security and agribusiness arenas.

Craig has completed the following assignments;

- Creation of Firewall and Authentication Procedure documents for News Ltd
- Staff Mentoring at News Ltd in Security Technologies
- Risk Assessments for News Ltd based on AS/NZS 4360
- Audit and review activity for News Ltd of the Internet systems and Firewalls
- Staff training and documentation of the SecurID Authorisation systems
- Network Security audit of the Rail Infrastructure Systems Internet Gateways

Found in May 9, 2007 email to Tosh Onishi of Vantage Recruitment that Craig Wright leaked in his Slack room

September 27, 2021: BlackNet mentioned in the COPA lawsuit.

In the third section of this article, which handles everything from the Bitcoin whitepaper angle, we will find Cryptocurrency Open Patent Alliance (COPA) start a lawsuit against Craig Wright in April 2021.

Surprise, surprise, the BlackNet lie was being brought on the table by COPA, and in the following screenshot we can find Craig's defense.

Let's bring back in memory that several Freedom Of Information (FOI) requests returned "*I can confirm there are no documents related to BlackNet.*" from the Australian government's FOI Team, where Craig's counsel now claims in their Amended Defence "*Dr Wright updated his Project BlackNet research paper each year that he submitted it to AUSIndustry.*".

Since it strongly appears that Craig Wright abandoned the Spyder, TripleS, RedBack and BlackNet project series after 2004 when he went to work for BDO (Craig worked for BDO as CAS Manager from November 2004 till December 2008, see image above), it is to be expected that Craig is digging his own grave again with these conflicting, if not straightforward perjurous, statements in court...

The BlackNet Abstract

44. It is admitted that on 10 February 2019 Dr Wright published images of certain documents on Twitter.

45. Dr Wright first submitted his Project BlackNet research paper to AUSIndustry in 2001 as part of an application for a research grant. He obtained grant funding for Project BlackNet during the period 2001 to 2009. He subsequently and unsuccessfully sought funding in 2009 and 2010. Dr Wright updated his Project BlackNet research paper each year that he submitted it to AUSIndustry. Early applications did not contain the abstract of the White Paper but later unsuccessful applications did. The image of the research paper published on Twitter is that used for a later application containing an abstract from the White Paper.

46. Dr Wright did not assert that the extract published on Twitter was from a version written in 2001 and it was not. Except to the extent admitted above, paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Particulars of Claim are denied.

November 22, 2021: And to end this overview, during the Kleiman v Wright trial, Craig Wright gave BlackNet a few mentions too. From the transcripts:

"*BY MR. RIVERO:*
Q. When did you first start thinking about this idea about using tokens in the fashion — for the online gaming operation in the fashion that you're describing?
A. I started the first thing after talking with Tim May in 1998. Tim May had

been talking about a concept called Blacknet and crypto credits. The other founders of early token money that I had worked with included some of the eCash people. And what I wanted to do was find a system that didn't have the failings of the previous ones."

<< snip >>

"*Q. Now, sir, after you finished the coding of the whitepaper in approximately March, April of 2008, was there a point at which you started working on a paper related to what you were working on?*
A. There were — fragments of the paper go back to my 2002 AusIndustry filings for research and development. The first filings I had for a project I called — which was BlackNet, which — because Tim May called it that — go back to that date. So the origins of tokens and crypto credits, and some of the bits that I self-plagiarized go back that far. The later paper developed and got larger and larger and then got smaller. So yes and no. There are bits of it."

Let's conclude that although Tim May's 1993 BlackNet has a little overlap with Bitcoin (but was never mentioned by the real Satoshi Nakamoto as inspiration, not in the whitepaper nor in any of Satoshi's forum posts and emails), Craig Wright's BlackNet has no overlap whatsoever with the Bitcoin project running from 2007 to 2011 under Satoshi Nakamoto. As far as we know now, Craig abandoned the Spyder series of projects when he started working for BDO late 2004.

For who's interested, Twitter user Anil (@anilsaidso) did a great tweetstorm in May 2021 about the people who 'really' influenced Bitcoin.

"*Satoshi Nakamoto cites 8 references in the Bitcoin white paper. Each one uniquely influencing the design of the Bitcoin protocol. In this thread we'll explore what they are and why they're important.*"

To recap, Craig Wright took the name BlackNet (and the name only) as inspiration for his AusIndustry registrations in 1999, but never followed up filing anything BlackNet in the years after. And as far as we know now beginning in 2016, Craig starts rewriting history to mingle his false Satoshi claim into his discontinued BlackNet project. And as we've seen, he shamelessly throws many forgeries, in - and outside courts, in the mix.

2. Craig Wright and coding 'his' Bitcoin: Does he even have the skills?

Now that we have debunked Craig Wright's claim that he designed Bitcoin starting with BlackNet in 1997, wait, make that 1998, oh wait it was 1999 after all, how about Craig Wright being able to code Bitcoin? Let's see about

that, shall we?

Most of my readers will know about Craig's "Hello World" debacles, I'm sure.

But to refresh everyone's memory, a snippet from Toshi Times' "**Craig Wright Proves He Can Code By Copy-Pasting "Hello World" Program**":

"*In the replies to Calvin Ayres post, a Twitter user with the handle CowOperate said that Vitalik is at least capable of coding a "Hello World" program. Craig Wright then entered the conversation and claimed that he had taught in both C/C++ and MASM and posted a screenshot of a "Hello World" program. However, another Twitter user named Laurent Raufaste was quick to spot the plagiarism. It turned out that the code, except for some changes to the wording, had been copy-pasted from a "Hello World" tutorial for UNIX assembly programming.*"

Where this example will no doubt be thrown aside by the Craig Wright apologists as a funny anecdote where Craig is playing his infamous game of 5D chess again, there is of course more damning evidence known of Craig not being able to code.

Let's start with a video that Craig, or rather Charles Sturt University for their IT Masters programme, posted on June 24, 2015.

Comments to the video like "*A non programmer reading slides. That's what I see here .*" gives already a clue for what's coming up next.

Around the 14 minutes mark we pick up what Craig is lecturing. Notice how he talks a lot, but basically says nothing. His hilarious slip up, when he tries to touch on the content of the code he shows, is found in bold.

"*I purposely not linked that to a directory because we're going to go through some of this and and finding and setting up some of which I'll send through to the guys at CSU tonight so once you've logged in try and find see where it is do that sort of thing and go from there. Now compiler version minus V or*

dash dash version and this is where we start with our first lab. So your first test is is fairly simple it's not not terribly difficult at all. We're going to build a little file here called test1 dot C. So we're defining a number value at a million. We're defining our main function. We're going to, uhm, do a Hello World. We're going to, uhm, it's fairly simple. ***We're just going to do that a number of times so doubling different values****, I'm not going to try to explain what it does too much yet. Uhm, we're hoping that you, uhm, don't have too many problems there because I mean the end of the day we have a print. A for loop. Return. It should be very simple. Now if there's more than that I can't mean we will answer questions etcetera but it's very simple so ICC flags we're just doing a few RC naught C plus plus sort of compilation at the moment. We're going to modify all of this so we want to look at our compiler options and so by the end of the week I'm hoping everyone has tried that because I'm going to go through and actually put up a recording of what you need to do if you haven't done it. So if you can't get through this yourself in the next couple days don't worry there'll be a interactive step through it video anyway so you can sit there run the compiler, watch the video, do it yourself."*

And that's where Craig's utter coding incompetence shows, at the 'double sum' line in the screenshot below.

"We're just going to do that a number of times so doubling different values"

Listing test1.c:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 1000000

int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
double sum, aa[N], bb[N], cc[N];
int i;
   printf("Hello World!\n");

   for(i=0; i<N; i++){
      aa[i] = (double) i;
   }
   for(i=0; i<N; i++){
      bb[i] = (double) (2*i);
   }
   for(i=0; i<N; i++){
      cc[i] = 1.0;
   }
   for(i=0; i<N; i++){
      cc[i] = aa[i] + bb[i];
   }
   printf("cc = %f\n",cc[2]);
```

Screenshot from the Charles Sturt University video

In this piece of code, ‘sum’, ‘aa’, ‘bb’ and ‘cc’ are the variables (where the latter three are array variables), and ‘double’ is telling the compiler that the variables are double precision floating-point values in a 64 bit environment. This has absolutely nothing to do with the doubling of values, as Craig is trying to teach the audience.

And looking at the comments to the video again, the audience is noticing Craig’s utter incompetence with coding too.

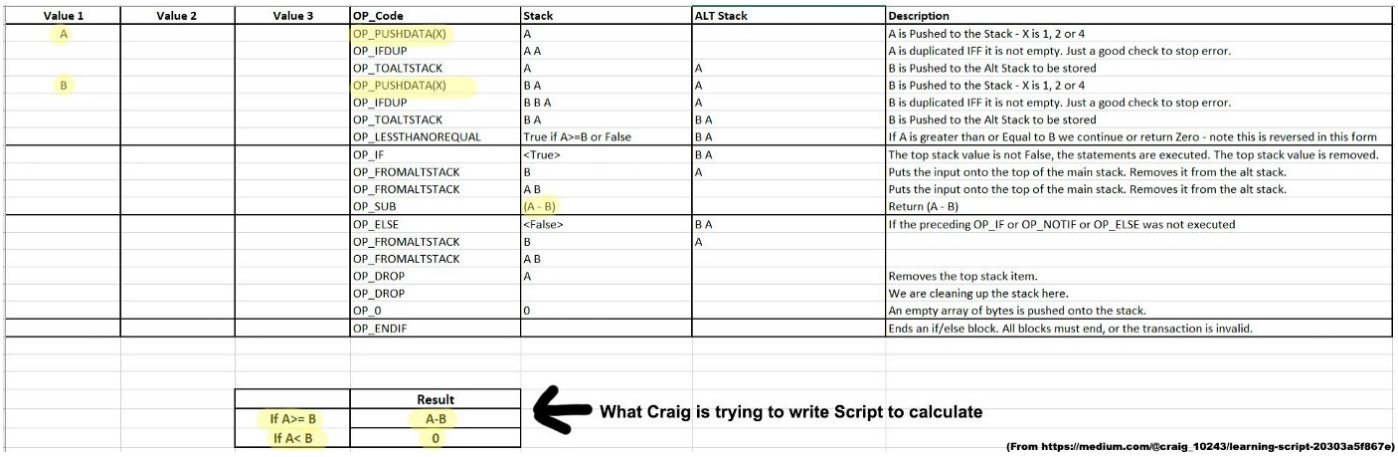
"*when he says the double type variable is for “doubling different values” is just wild*"

"*Omg, at 15 minutes… wow. Are you sure you know anything about a C “for” statement? What happens when you hit a pointer to a pointer? Heads will explode.*"

"*14:28 LOLOLOLOL he's struggling to explain what it does. Only a super stable genius would paste code in a word processor. SMFH.*"

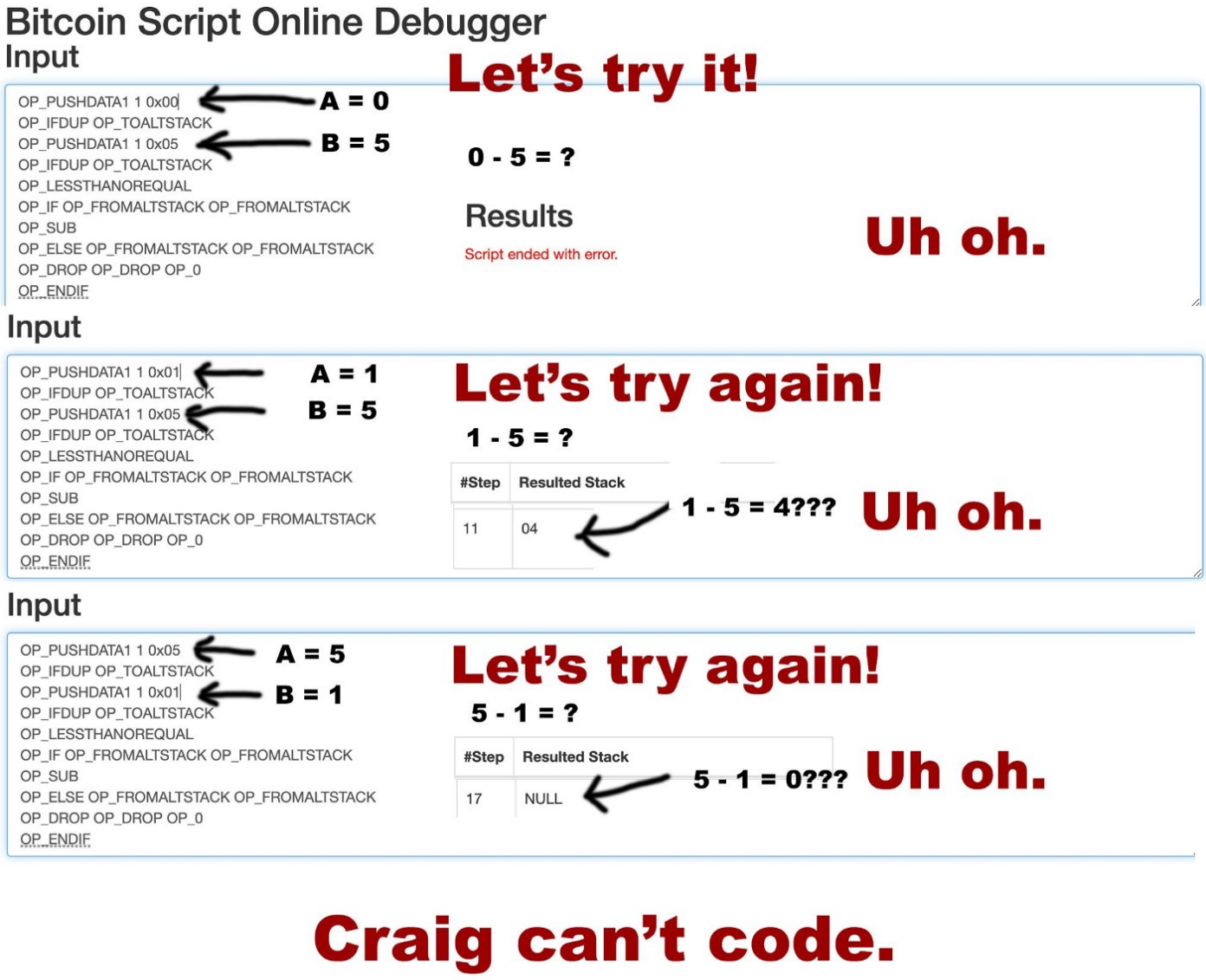
Then, in **April 2019**, Twitter member Dr. Funkenstein worked out another fine example of Craig Wright not being able to code.

"*A new #Faketoshi Craig Wright proof in two pictures:*"



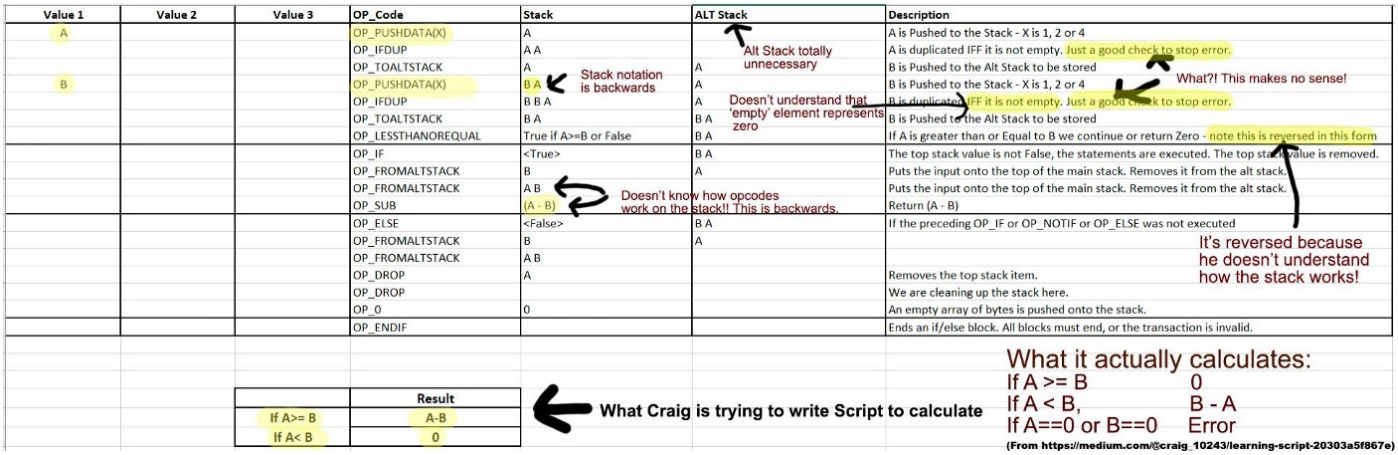
Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	OP_Code	Stack	ALT Stack	Description
A			OP_PUSHDATA(X)	A		A is Pushed to the Stack - X is 1, 2 or 4
			OP_IFDUP	A A		A is duplicated IFF it is not empty. Just a good check to stop error.
			OP_TOALTSTACK	A	A	B is Pushed to the Alt Stack to be stored
B			OP_PUSHDATA(X)	B A	A	B is Pushed to the Stack - X is 1, 2 or 4
			OP_IFDUP	B B A	A	B is duplicated IFF it is not empty. Just a good check to stop error.
			OP_TOALTSTACK	B A	B A	B is Pushed to the Alt Stack to be stored
			OP_LESSTHANOREQUAL	True if A>=B or False	B A	If A is greater than or Equal to B we continue or return Zero - note this is reversed in this form
			OP_IF	<True>	B A	The top stack value is not False, the statements are executed. The top stack value is removed.
			OP_FROMALTSTACK	B	A	Puts the input onto the top of the main stack. Removes it from the alt stack.
			OP_FROMALTSTACK	A B		Puts the input onto the top of the main stack. Removes it from the alt stack.
			OP_SUB	(A - B)		Return (A - B)
			OP_ELSE	<False>	B A	If the preceding OP_IF or OP_NOTIF or OP_ELSE was not executed
			OP_FROMALTSTACK	B	A	
			OP_FROMALTSTACK	A B		
			OP_DROP	A		Removes the top stack item.
			OP_DROP			We are cleaning up the stack here.
			OP_0	0		An empty array of bytes is pushed onto the stack.
			OP_ENDIF			Ends an if/else block. All blocks must end, or the transaction is invalid.

	Result
If A>= B	A-B
If A< B	0



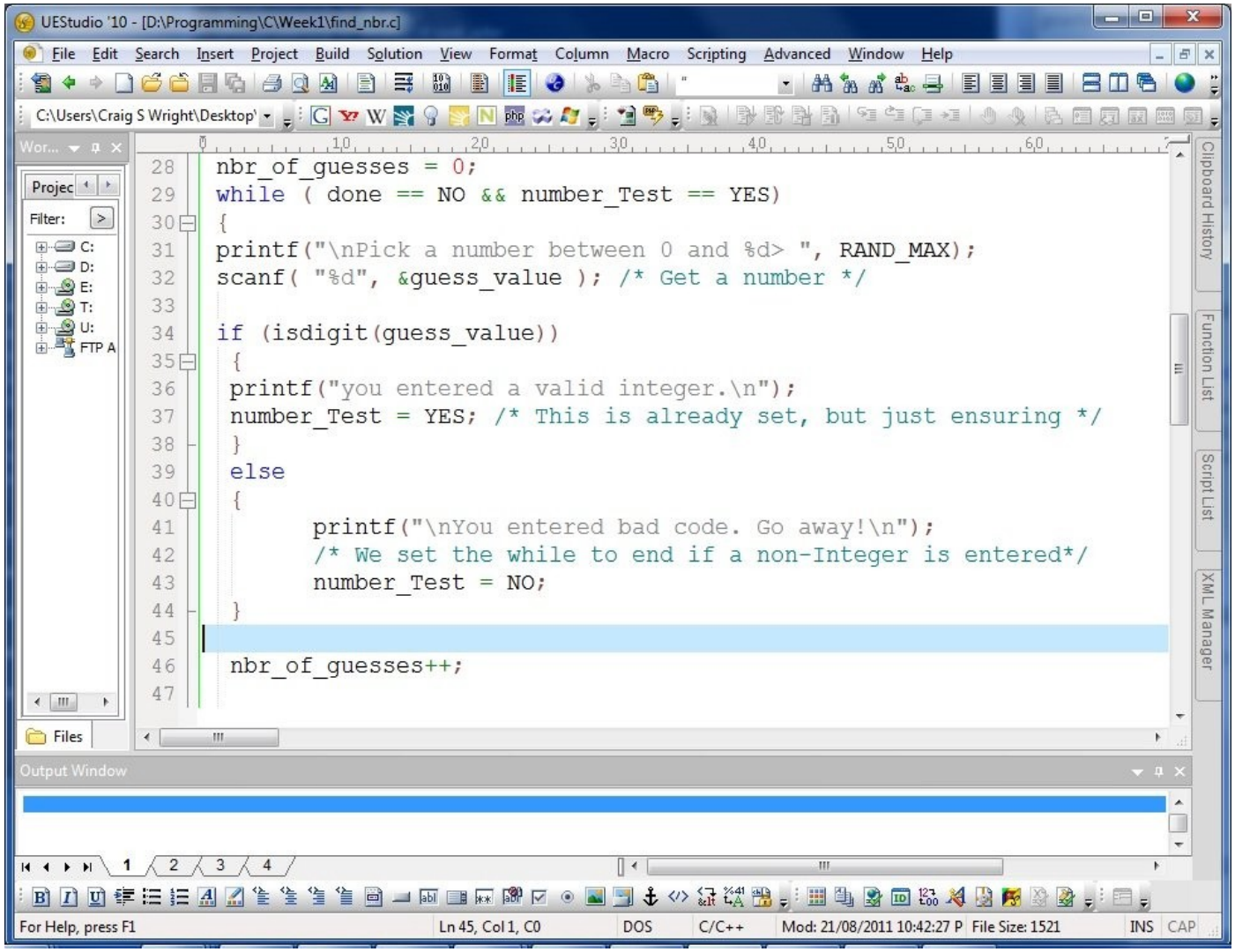
"*It could have been one picture, though:*"

"*Note, in [his [March 18, 2019 Medium post "Learning Script"] blog post, he calls it a 'rather careful and detailed script'.*"



August 25, 2021: Here we find another savage take down of Craig's coding abilities, or better lack thereof. It is painfully unraveled by Twitter member Joseph P Gardling in a rather lengthy tweetstorm. Here's his full thread. Read it, and weep.

"*Here's a short thread where I conclusively prove that Craig Wright cannot code C/C++ and did not write the Bitcoin code. We need only check his old blog. (Thanks to an anonymous tipster for pointing out the entry.) Here is what we'll look at first:*"



"*Practically everything is wrong, but first draw your attention to line 37. This is a mark of a non-programmer. There's no need to "just ensure" something is set if you already know it's set. This is the kind of thing first-year students do. Keep in mind this is from 2011.*"

"*The really egregious part, though, is line 34. He has *no clue* what 'isdigit' does. He passes it a plain *integer(!!)* via scanf and expects it to … I'm not sure. Even if he knew it was supposed to take a character, it would only work for '0' to '9', not 0 to RAND_MAX.*"

"*However, we know someone was very familiar with 'isdigit' just two years earlier. Here's Satoshi demonstrating its actual use.*"

```
string FormatMoney(int64 n, bool fPlus)
{
    n /= CENT;
    string str = strprintf("%I64d.%02I64d", (n > 0 ? n : -n)/100, (n > 0 ? n : -n)%100);
    for (int i = 6; i < str.size(); i += 4)
        if (isdigit(str[str.size() - i - 1]))
            str.insert(str.size() - i, 1, ',');
    if (n < 0)
        str.insert((unsigned int)0, 1, '-');
    else if (fPlus && n > 0)
        str.insert((unsigned int)0, 1, '+');
    return str;
}

bool ParseMoney(const char* pszIn, int64& nRet)
{
    string strWhole;
    int64 nCents = 0;
    const char* p = pszIn;
    while (isspace(*p))
        p++;
    for (; *p; p++)
    {
        if (*p == ',' && p > pszIn && isdigit(p[-1]) && isdigit(p[1]) && isdigit(p[2]) && isdigit(p[3]) && !isdigit(p[4]))
            continue;
        if (*p == '.')
        {
            p++;
            if (!isdigit(p[0]) || !isdigit(p[1]))
                return false;
            nCents = atoi64(p);
            if (nCents < 0 || nCents > 99)
                return false;
            p += 2;
            break;
        }
        if (isspace(*p))
            break;
        if (!isdigit(*p))
            return false;
        strWhole.insert(strWhole.end(), *p);
    }
    for (; *p; p++)
        if (!isspace(*p))
            return false;
    if (strWhole.size() > 17)
        return false;
    int64 nWhole = atoi64(strWhole);
    int64 nValue = nWhole * 100 + nCents;
    if (nValue / 100 != nWhole)
        return false;
    nValue *= CENT;
    nRet = nValue;
    return true;
}
```

"To be clear, Craig didn't write that entire snippet from the first tweet. However, he added all the ridiculous parts. The original code that he modified is here:"

```
nbr_of_guesses = 0;
while ( done == NO )
{
     printf("\nPick a number between 0 and %d> ", RAND_MAX);
     scanf( "%d", &guess_value );  /* Get a number */

     nbr_of_guesses++;
```

"*He was trying to "fix" the code, but ended up trashing it completely. Why does that seem oddly familiar...?*"

> There are many ways we could have validated the input and restricted it to an integer. I will not even cover checking that it is in range here (although this would have fit with the point of the lesson more!)
>
> A simple example would be the Boolean function isdigit(). Using a call such as:
>
> *if (isdigit(guess_value))*
>
> We could have setup the equivalent of a **try** block in C. That is, we could test the input and not simply trust it. That is, we need to think of abuse cases when we design use cases.

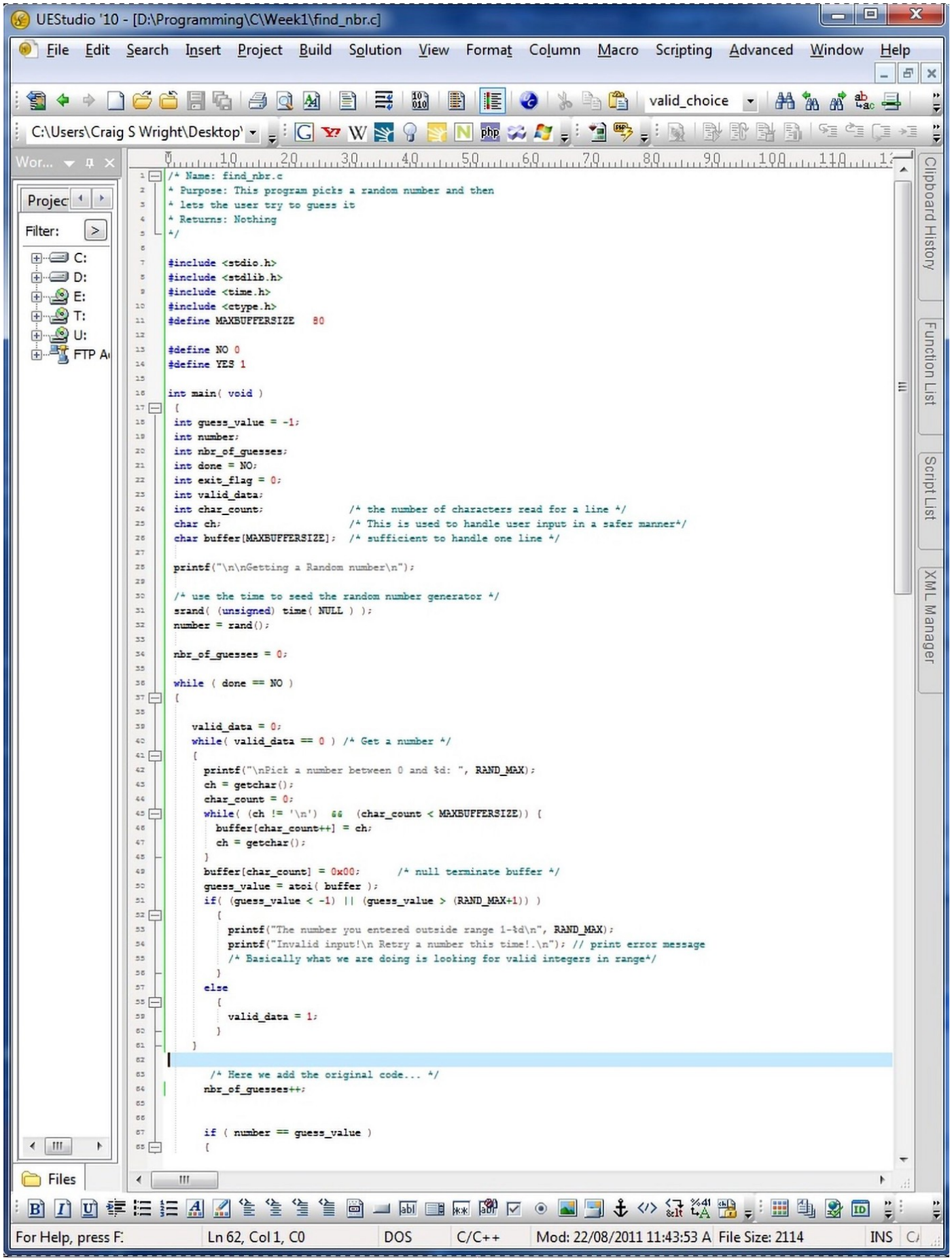
"*He admits the code is "messy" (it's not — it's completely unusable), and will give it another shot the next day. I'll have another thread soon going over the (hilarious) problems with his next try. Hint: it involves stealing code and it *still* has fundamental errors.*"

> The following is messy (it is late) and I will list a few better examples tomorrow including using functions as a means of validating the input.

And Joseph P Gardling continues on August 26, 2021:

"*As promised, the next edition of "Faketoshi Craig Wright can't code C/C++". We'll examine this chunk of code. It's his second attempt at trying to validate user input. See the end of this thread for his (even funnier) first*

attempt."


UEStudio '10 - [D:\Programming\C\Week1\find_nbr.c]
File Edit Search Insert Project Build Solution View Format Column Macro Scripting Advanced Window Help
valid_choice
C:\Users\Craig S Wright\Desktop\
Filter:
C:
D:
E:
T:
U:
FTP A
Files
Clipboard History
Function List
Script List
XML Manager
/* Name: find_nbr.c
* Purpose: This program picks a random number and then
* lets the user try to guess it
* Returns: Nothing
*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#define MAXBUFFERSIZE 80
#define NO 0
#define YES 1
int main(void)
{
int guess_value = -1;
int number;
int nbr_of_guesses;
int done = NO;
int exit_flag = 0;
int valid_data;
int char_count; /* the number of characters read for a line */
char ch; /* This is used to handle user input in a safer manner*/
char buffer[MAXBUFFERSIZE]; /* sufficient to handle one line */
printf("\n\nGetting a Random number\n");
/* use the time to seed the random number generator */
srand((unsigned) time(NULL));
number = rand();
nbr_of_guesses = 0;
while (done == NO)
{
valid_data = 0;
while(valid_data == 0) /* Get a number */
{
printf("\nPick a number between 0 and %d: ", RAND_MAX);
ch = getchar();
char_count = 0;
while((ch != '\n') && (char_count < MAXBUFFERSIZE)) {
buffer[char_count++] = ch;
ch = getchar();
}
buffer[char_count] = 0x00; /* null terminate buffer */
guess_value = atoi(buffer);
if((guess_value < -1) || (guess_value > (RAND_MAX+1)))
{
printf("The number you entered outside range 1-%d\n", RAND_MAX);
printf("Invalid input!\n Retry a number this time!.\n"); // print error message
/* Basically what we are doing is looking for valid integers in range*/
}
else
{
valid_data = 1;
}
}
/* Here we add the original code... */
nbr_of_guesses++;
if (number == guess_value)
{
For Help, press F:
Ln 62, Col 1, C0
DOS
C/C++
Mod: 22/08/2011 11:43:53 A
File Size: 2114
INS

*"This new attempt was almost entirely shamelessly plagiarized from the following code (including the comments, which he tried to change *just enough* to avoid being detected):"*

```
/* example two, reading a number as a string */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAXBUFFERSIZE   80

void cleartoendofline( void );          /* ANSI function prototype */

void cleartoendofline( void )
{
        char ch;
        ch = getchar();
        while( ch != '\n' )
                ch = getchar();
}

main()
{
        char    ch;                     /* handles user input */
        char    buffer[MAXBUFFERSIZE];  /* sufficient to handle one line */
        int     char_count;             /* number of characters read for this line */
        int     exit_flag = 0, number, valid_choice;

        while( exit_flag  == 0 ) {
                valid_choice = 0;
                while( valid_choice == 0 ) {
                        printf("Enter a number between 1 and 1000\n");
                        ch = getchar();
                        char_count = 0;
                        while( (ch != '\n')  &&  (char_count < MAXBUFFERSIZE)) {
                                buffer[char_count++] = ch;
                                ch = getchar();
                        }
                        buffer[char_count] = 0x00;      /* null terminate buffer */
                        number = atoi( buffer );
                        if( (number < 1) || (number > 1000) )
                                printf("\007Error. Number outside range 1-1000\n");
                        else
                                valid_choice = 1;
                }
                printf("\nThe number you entered was:\n");
                printf("%d\n", number);

                valid_choice = 0;
                while( valid_choice == 0 ) {
                        printf("Continue (Y/N)?\n");
                        scanf(" %c", &ch );
                        ch = toupper( ch );
                        if((ch == 'Y') || (ch == 'N') )
                                valid_choice = 1;
                        else
                                printf("\007Error: Invalid choice\n");
                        cleartoendofline();
                }
                if( ch == 'N' ) exit_flag = 1;
        }
}
```

*"Craig's **sole contribution** to the code — his only substantive change — was line 51, which he completely screwed up in the most amateur way*

possible.

Here it is in all its glory:

if((guess_value < -1) || (guess_value > (RAND_MAX+1)))"

```
if( (guess_value < -1) || (guess_value > (RAND_MAX+1)) )
```

"That's right, he changed the perfectly fine bounds in the original to be totally nonsense.

*WHY LESS THAN NEGATIVE ONE? Why RAND_MAX *PLUS* 1??*

Utter nonsense."

"Plus, since the atoi function returns 0 if it can't parse the input, any garbage non-integer input (like 'dasdasa') returns 0 and will be treated as a valid guess, which mostly defeats the purpose of validating the input!

He knew this because he literally tried that example!"

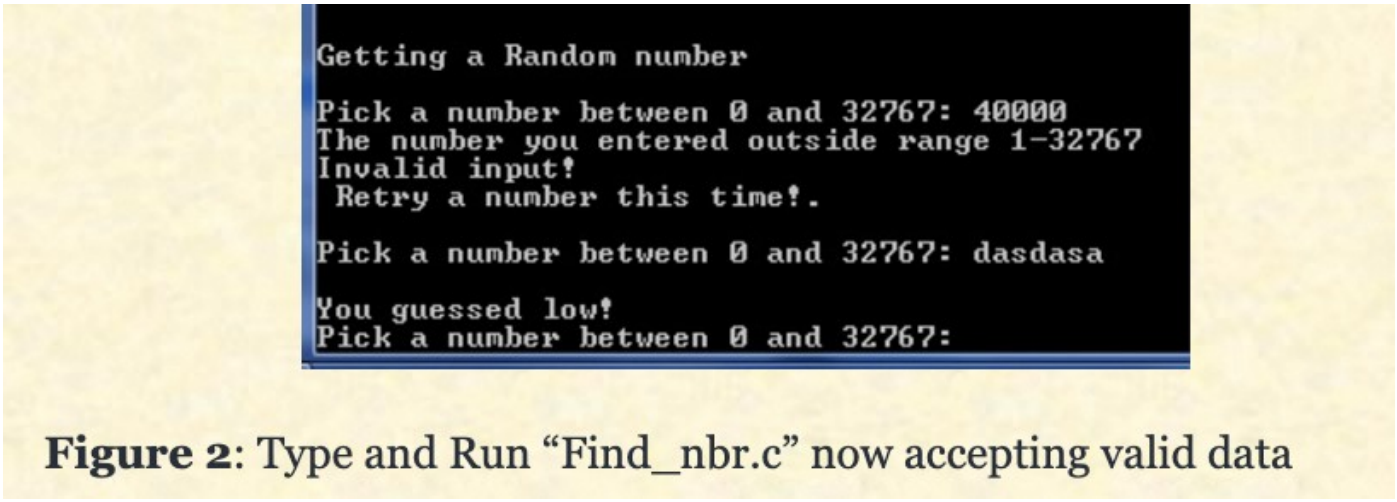


Figure 2: Type and Run "Find_nbr.c" now accepting valid data

"In summary, Craig stole credit for something he didn't do, and simultaneously ruined it.

BSV, ladies and gentlemen..."

Now why do some people still find Craig Wright somewhat believable when

he's talking tech? It's the con man's confidence game. Explained on Reddit here, supported by a very noteworthy post of Peter Rizun (according his current Twitter profile "Chief Scientist, Bitcoin Unlimited.").

"***Part of CSW's power comes from the fact that 99+% of his listeners have no clue whether he is speaking gibberish or legitimate technobabble. I find this account from Peter Rizun informative (and as a CSW is Faketoshi believer, I find it comforting)***"

"*I gave him the benefit of the doubt for a long time (even though I couldn't parse a single technical thing he ever wrote). We actually met in person once in Vancouver at a nChain office. It was this meeting that made it clear to me that he was making stuff up.*

First, he told me how great my work was and suggested that we write a paper on his selfish mining findings together (as co-authors). I said something like "I'm pretty sure you're wrong and that Eyal & Sirer are perfectly correct. But, I'd still like to try to understand your argument for why selfish mining is a fallacy."

He walked me over to a whiteboard, and then proceeded to scribble a few blocks connected as a chain. He looked at me and said something oddly technical: "You're obviously familiar with the properties of Erlang and negative binomial distributions."

That's the point I knew he was a bullshitter. *He intentionally asked the question in a way designed to make me feel dumb so that I might be too embarrassed to answer 'no.' I responded "Not really."*

He smirked and half laughed.

I then said "but I am very familiar with the math required to understand selfish mining, let's work together on the board." I proceeded to try get to a point where we agreed on even a single technical thing about bitcoin mining,

but it was impossible. I said "OK, let's imagine a selfish miner solves a block and keeps it hidden. Do you agree that the probability that he solves the next block is equal to his fraction of the hash rate, alpha?"

He retorted: "Well that's sort of true but its really just an approximation. You're not looking at the problem from the proper perspective of IIDs."

I replied back "What's an IID?"

He laughed to himself again, this time louder, and told me that he had assumed my math skills were better than what I was presenting to him. He said IIDs are "processes that are independent and identically distributed."

I replied back: "Oh, you mean like how mining is memoryless, right? Yeah, I understand processes like that. So OK forget about the hidden block, do you agree that the probability that the selfish miner finds the next block is equal to alpha?"

And again he would say something like "Peter, you obviously don't understand IIDs and negative binomials, but I have a paper coming out soon that will help you to understand what I'm saying." And I'm thinking to myself that he hasn't actually said anything at all.

The conversation went nowhere for a while like this with him dropping technobabble terms like it was going out of style. At the end, we had not agreed on a single technical fact about bitcoin mining. I wondered why he drew those blocks on the whiteboard, since he never actually referenced them in the conversation, but I decided not to ask.

I can't figure out if he's a crank that believes he makes sense, or if he's an actor and this is all part of some bigger con that I don't understand."

Then there was this occassion in **August 2018** where Craig Wright made a major slip up on base58, a little but important invention of Satoshi Nakamoto that he coded into Bitcoin. Twitter member WuCoin explains.

"#Faketoshi: I coded base58 in bitcoin. Also Faketoshi: Why not use 0 in a bitcoin address?

(The purpose of base58 encoding is to exclude similar characters like '0' & 'O' from bitcoin addresses. Satoshi is credited with inventing it, there is NO WAY he would think 0 was valid.)"

Source: https://twitter.com/hascendp6/status/1441899149662720001

No, the "**Arthur**" down right on the image above, replying "*Holy fucking shit have you ever used Bitcoin*" to Craig Wright is NOT the undersigned.

And while typing out this article on December 30, 2021, another interesting anecdote comes in hot from the press. Roger Ver, once a respected Bitcoin OG, but who now has lost all his reputation since 2015 when he started supporting Craig Wright and, since August 2017, is behind the Bitcoin Cash altcoin project that ultimately spawned the BSV altcoin in November 2018, just made the following comment a few hours ago on Reddit about why he stopped believing the Faketoshi lie in 2018.

Roger Ver his nick on Reddit is 'MemoryDealers'.

MemoryDealers • 32m

My memory matches u/nullc's post.

After Greg made this interesting offer, I proposed it to CSW. CSW said he would never sign anything for Greg ever. Greg was effectively offering everything that CSW claimed he wanted, and all CSW had to do was sign a message, yet he refused. This certainly did lead me to being far more skeptical of Craig. The straw that broke the camel's back was when at the dinner in Thailand, the night before the miner meeting that eventually led to the BSV / BCH split, CSW didn't even know that Bitcoin addresses have a checksum built in. He later tried to play it off that he had known that the whole time, but it was 100% clear to me that he did not. I think Greg is obnoxiously wrong about many things, but his post above is not one of them.

Yes, you read that correctly.

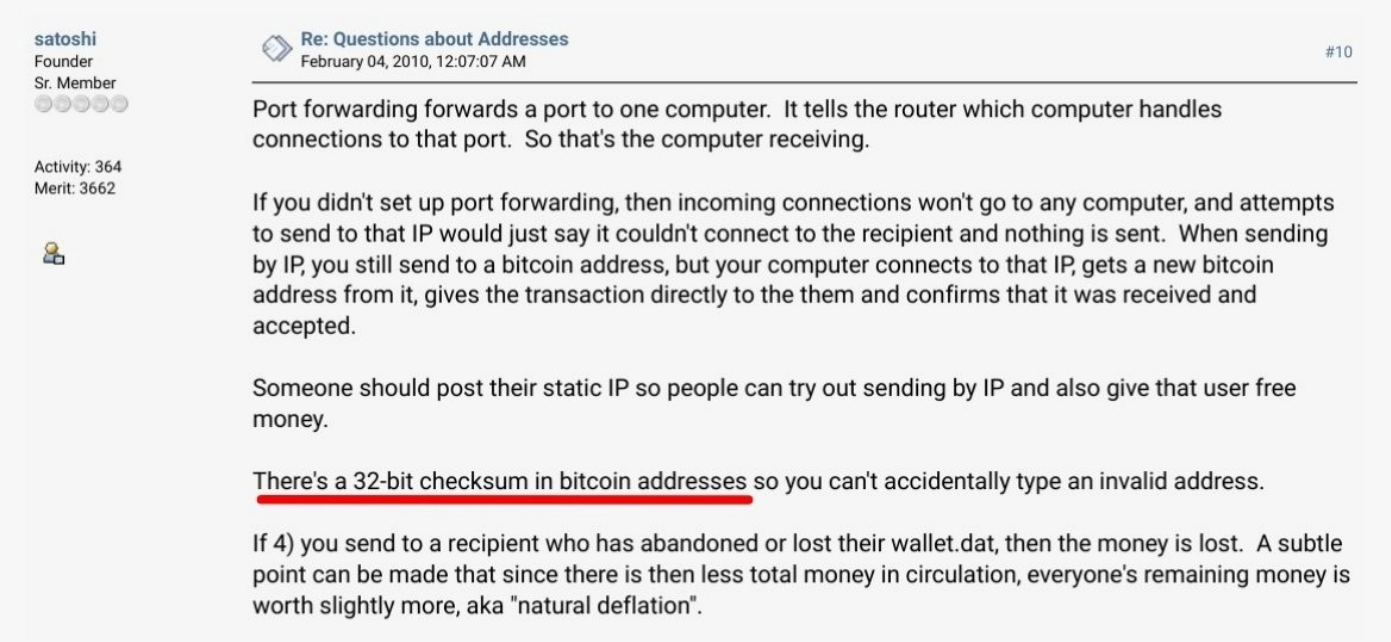
"***CSW didn't even know that Bitcoin addresses have a checksum built in.***"

Amen. What is a checksum in a Bitcoin address again? Checksum is a sort of cryptographical function in the Bitcoin code that allows verifying if a Bitcoin address is spelled correctly. It's a utility that supports identifying typing or other errors, in order to avoid Bitcoin users losing funds by sending bitcoins to a Bitcoin address that is poorly spelled.

As Adam P Goucher (mathematician specialising in computational geometry,

topological data analysis, and machine learning, known from his epic take down of Craig Wright's bogus May 2, 2016 Sartre post) puts it in more technical terminology on Twitter:

"*A checksum isn't generally considered 'cryptographic' because it protects against accidental damage rather than deliberate tampering. The checksums in both base58-formatted addresses and BIP39 mnemonics _are_ based on cryptographic hash functions, but they're truncated to 4 bytes so lose the strong cryptographic guarantees of the original hash function. It is, of course, still perfectly useful _as a checksum_, but it's interesting that they don't use a more conventional checksum such as CRC-32. My guess is that it's because Satoshi had already implemented a double-sha256 function in the bitcoin source code, and it was quicker to reuse this rather than to implement a different primitive such as CRC-32.*"



satoshi
Founder
Sr. Member

Activity: 364
Merit: 3662

Re: Questions about Addresses
February 04, 2010, 12:07:07 AM

#10

Port forwarding forwards a port to one computer. It tells the router which computer handles connections to that port. So that's the computer receiving.

If you didn't set up port forwarding, then incoming connections won't go to any computer, and attempts to send to that IP would just say it couldn't connect to the recipient and nothing is sent. When sending by IP, you still send to a bitcoin address, but your computer connects to that IP, gets a new bitcoin address from it, gives the transaction directly to the them and confirms that it was received and accepted.

Someone should post their static IP so people can try out sending by IP and also give that user free money.

There's a 32-bit checksum in bitcoin addresses so you can't accidentally type an invalid address.

If 4) you send to a recipient who has abandoned or lost their wallet.dat, then the money is lost. A subtle point can be made that since there is then less total money in circulation, everyone's remaining money is worth slightly more, aka "natural deflation".

Of course Satoshi Nakamoto knows

Bitcoin had the checksum feature on public addresses from the very first release in January 2009, and starting with version v0.2.9, released on May 26, 2010 by Satoshi Nakamoto on SourceForge, introduced even more checksum features in the Bitcoin protocol.

And Craig Wright, the wannabe Satoshi Nakamoto, didn't even know all this.

Just like he was lying in a late 2018 CoinTelegraph Hodler's Digest interview about Satoshi never mentioning decentralization.

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Muy7pDw_rEU

Well... let's see about that, shall we? And... oopsie! Satoshi Nakamoto actually mentioned Bitcoin being "completely decentralized" on the P2P Foundation forum on February 11, 2009:

"*I've developed a new open source P2P e-cash system called Bitcoin. It's completely decentralized, with no central server or trusted parties, because everything is based on crypto proof instead of trust.*"

Only to add four days later that in his opinion, Bitcoin would be doomed if it was centrally controlled:

Reply by Satoshi Nakamoto on February 15, 2009 at 16:42

Could be. They're talking about the old Chaumian central mint stuff, but maybe only because that was the only thing available. Maybe they would be interested in going in a new direction.

A lot of people automatically dismiss e-currency as a lost cause because of all the companies that failed since the 1990's. I hope it's obvious it was only the centrally controlled nature of those systems that doomed them. I think this is the first time we're trying a decentralized, non-trust-based system.

▶ Reply

And... CUT! The narrator would stop the video tape here, and interrupt the

scene with a cartoonesque figure repeatedly slapping his forehead about this overwhelming technical incompetence of our Faketoshi, before continuing with the takedown of Craig Wright's false Bitcoin whitepaper story.

3. Craig Wright and 'his' Bitcoin whitepaper: The Lies, The Forgeries

So, how about Craig Wright writing the Bitcoin whitepaper? We noticed some forged material related to the Bitcoin whitepaper in the BlackNet design history section already. But there's much, much more to tell about this subject. Let's map out a (probably still incomplete) history of Craig's ever failing attempts to link himself to the Bitcoin whitepaper.

As always, Andrew O'Hagan's long form article The Satoshi Affair is a great guidance again, now to find the roots of Craig's Bitcoin whitepaper lies and forgeries. In 2016, when the BlackNet lie took off as we learned from The Satoshi Affair, Craig Wright also involved Dave Kleiman in his false Bitcoin whitepaper story, unsurprisingly supported with a backdated email forgery. And that email forgery has a very interesting history... It comes in two versions!

"*When I asked to see the emails between him and Kleiman, he shrugged. He said he wasn't getting on well with his first wife when he wrote them and I assumed that meant they were full of talk about her. 'Just edit them down for me,' I said.*

'I don't know if I can find them,' he said. But I wouldn't let it go and eventually he sent me a selection and they certainly seem to be authentic. A few of the emails were obviously the same as those quoted in the Wired and Gizmodo stories before Christmas. Wright always said these stories had been provoked by a 'leak', the work of a disgruntled employee of his who had stolen a hard drive. In any case, the emails he sent me show a pair of men with shadowy habits — socially undernourished men, I'd say, with a high degree of intellectual ability — operating in a world where the line

between inventing and scamming is not always clear. The first email Wright sent me was from 27 November 2007, when he was working for the Sydney accountancy firm BDO Kendalls and the two men were working on a paper on 'Cookies in Internet Banking'. 'Next year Dave, we come out with something big. I will tell you, but not now,' he wrote to Kleiman on 22 December 2007. Kleiman's reply told him what he was reading — 'Sagan, Feynman, Einstein' — and added: 'I hope we make an event together this year so we can "break some bread" and have a casual conversation, instead of the brain dump middle of the night email exchanges we normally have.' On 1 January 2008, Wright closed an email: 'Nothing now, but I want your help on something big soon.'

The subject of bitcoin came up — quite starkly — in ***an email from Wright dated 12 March 2008. 'I need your help editing a paper I am going to release later this year. I have been working on a new form of electronic money. Bit cash, bitcoin ...*** *you are always there for me Dave. I want you to be part of it all. I cannot release it as me. GMX, vistomail and Tor. I need your help and I need a version of me to make this work that is better than me.'* *Wright told me that he did the coding and that Kleiman helped him to write the white paper and make the language 'serene'. With a protocol as clever as the one underlying bitcoin, you would imagine the work was complex and endlessly discussed. But Wright says they mainly talked about it by direct message and by phone. Wright had been fired from his job at BDO (the crash was taking effect) and had retired with his then wife, Lynn, and many computers to a farm in Port Macquarie. It was there, Wright says, that he did the majority of the work on bitcoin and where he spoke to Kleiman most regularly. The Satoshi white paper, 'Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System', was published on a cryptography mailing list on 31 October 2008.*

On 27 December 2008, Wright wrote to Kleiman*: 'My wife will not be happy, but I am not going back to work. I need time to get my idea going ... The presentation was good and the paper is out. I am already getting shit from people and attacks on what we did. The bloody bastards are wrong and*

I fricken showed it, they should stick to the science and piss off with their politicised crap. I need your help. ***You edited my paper and now I need to have you aid me build this idea.****' Wright told me that it took several attempts to get the protocol up and running. He began to test it early in January 2009. 'That was where the real money started rolling in,' he told me. The originating block in the blockchain — the file that provably records every transaction ever made — is called the Genesis block. 'There were actually a few versions of the Genesis block,' Wright told me. 'It fucked up a few times and we reviewed it a few times. The Genesis block is the one that didn't crash.'"*

No mentioning of Microsoft patch Tuesday fucking up Genesis block, Craig? Oh wait, that was a debunked lie of three years later, got it.

Seriously though. Make no mistake now. Over the course of the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit, ALL the Dave-Craig-Bitcoin related emails were found to be backdated forgeries.

ALL OF THEM.

Now let's go back to the roots of the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit. In their very first filing (of the Complaint papers that were served to Craig Wright on February 14, 2018), we find the mention of a March 2008 email on page 12, which is supposed to contain the text "**I need your help editing a paper I am going to release later this year. I have been working on a new form of electronic money. Bit cash, Bitcoin...**". The footnote (8) refers to the December 8, 2015 Gizmodo article. Of course, we recognize this email from The Satoshi Affair too.

46. In March 2008, just a few months before Satoshi's paper on the Bitcoin protocol was published, Craig wrote Dave an email stating: "I need your help editing a paper I am going to release later this year. I have been working on a new form of electronic money. Bit cash, Bitcoin . . . [y]ou are always there for me Dave. I want you to be part of it all."[8]

47. After leaving his job in late 2008, Craig wrote to Dave: "I need your help. You edited my paper and now I need to have you aid me build this idea." (Ex. 1 at 30). For the next few months, Craig and Dave worked to get Bitcoin operational.

48. On January 12, 2009, Craig, Dave, and two others sent each other bitcoin transactions recorded on the blockchain. (Ex. 1 at 31).

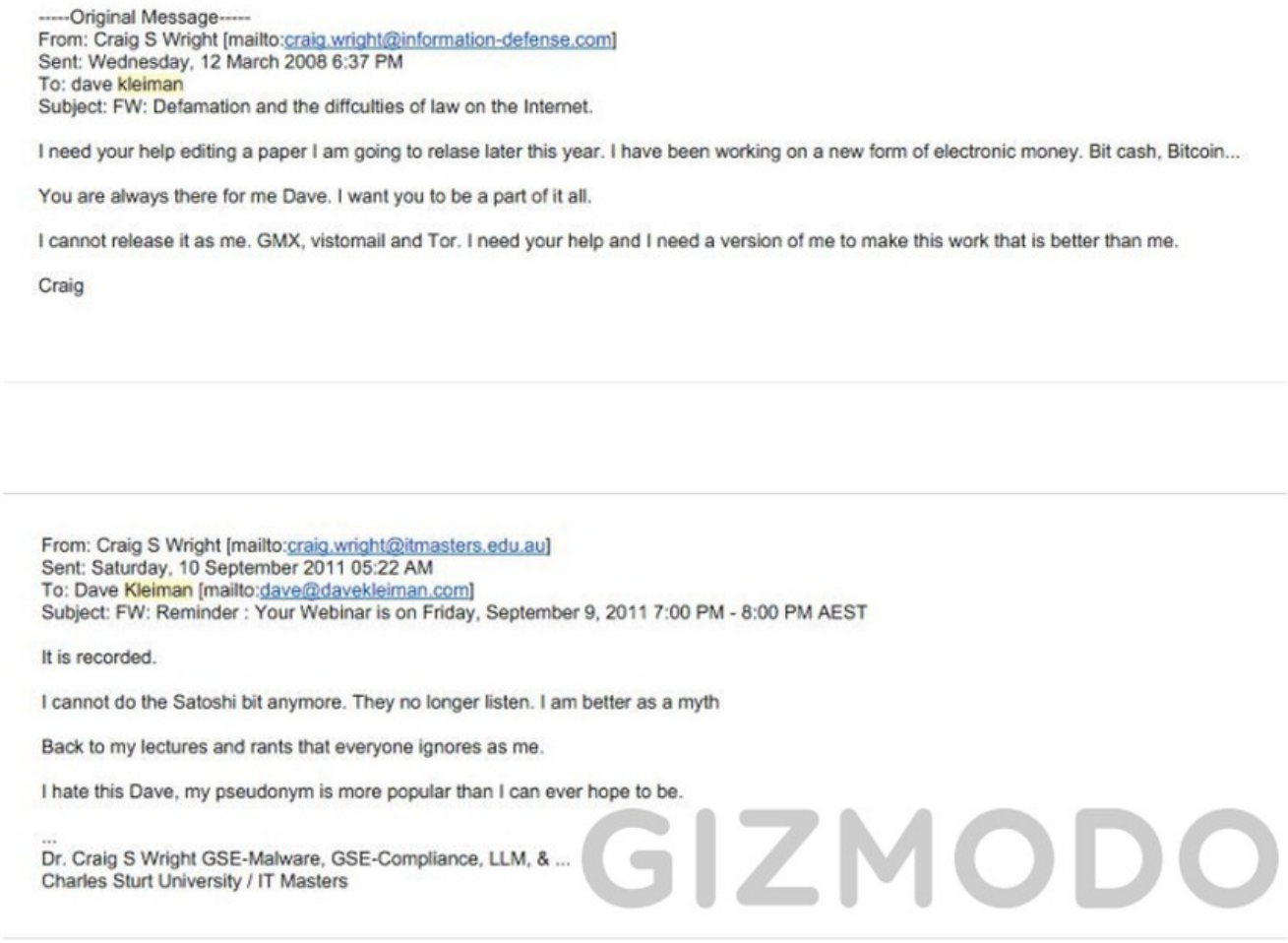
---

[7] https://www.vidarholen.net/~vidar/overwriting_hard_drive_data.pdf.

[8] https://gizmodo.com/the-strange-life-and-death-of-dave-kleiman-a-computer-1747092460.

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/1/kleiman-v-wright/

Following the Gizmodo trail, it doesn't take much effort to find this email in the public domain, with a Gizmodo watermark.



-----Original Message-----
From: Craig S Wright [mailto:craig.wright@information-defense.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 12 March 2008 6:37 PM
To: dave kleiman
Subject: FW: Defamation and the diffculties of law on the Internet.

I need your help editing a paper I am going to relase later this year. I have been working on a new form of electronic money. Bit cash, Bitcoin...

You are always there for me Dave. I want you to be a part of it all.

I cannot release it as me. GMX, vistomail and Tor. I need your help and I need a version of me to make this work that is better than me.

Craig

From: Craig S Wright [mailto:craig.wright@itmasters.edu.au]
Sent: Saturday, 10 September 2011 05:22 AM
To: Dave Kleiman [mailto:dave@davekleiman.com]
Subject: FW: Reminder : Your Webinar is on Friday, September 9, 2011 7:00 PM - 8:00 PM AEST

It is recorded.

I cannot do the Satoshi bit anymore. They no longer listen. I am better as a myth

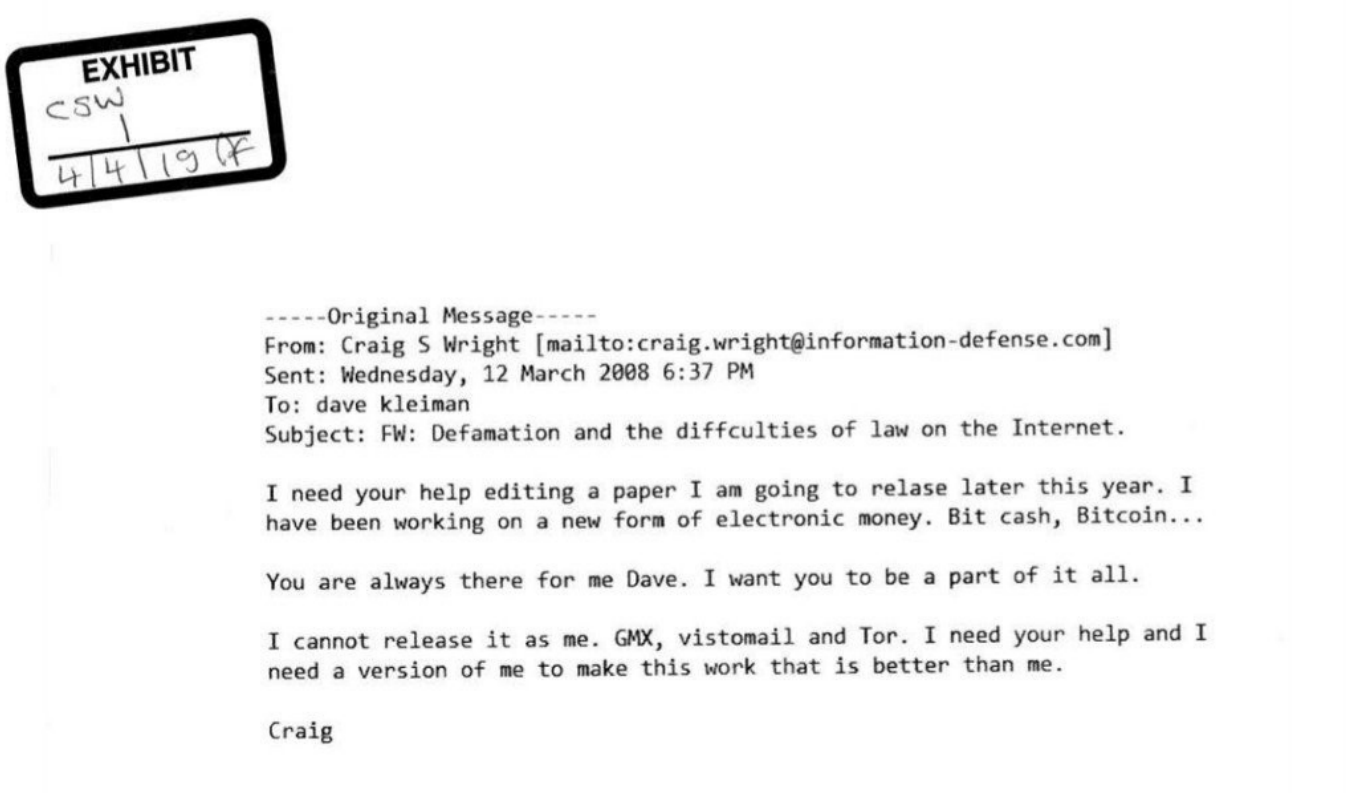
Back to my lectures and rants that everyone ignores as me.

I hate this Dave, my pseudonym is more popular than I can ever hope to be.

...
Dr. Craig S Wright GSE-Malware, GSE-Compliance, LLM, & ...
Charles Sturt University / IT Masters

Source: https://i.kinja-img.com/gawker-media/image/upload/knlyk7dpjqucpmiojhs8.png

This very same email also ended up in the Kleiman v Wright case, as part of a filing of exhibits related to a Craig Wright's deposition.



Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/270/3/kleiman-v-wright/

Note though that this email is sent from the 'information-defense.com' domain (visible in both the Gizmodo and the Kleiman v Wright version), a domain that Craig Wright only obtained on January 23, 2009.

Oops.

Source: https://domainbigdata.com/information-defense.com

However, on May 14, 2018, in their Amended Complaint, we find Kleiman's

counsel rephrasing the March 2008 email. It appears that Ira Kleiman was sent a “copy” on March 6, 2014.

55. In March 2008, just a few months before Satoshi’s paper on the Bitcoin protocol was published, Craig emailed Dave saying: “I need your help editing a paper I am going to release later this year. I have been working on a new form of electronic money. Bit cash, Bitcoin . . . [y]ou are always there for me Dave. I want you to be part of it all.” (Ex. 32).[11]

56. After leaving his job in late 2008, Craig wrote to Dave: “I need your help. You edited my paper and now I need to have you aid me build this idea.” (Ex. 1 at 31). For the next few months, Craig and Dave worked to get Bitcoin operational.

57. On January 12, 2009, Craig, Dave, and two others sent each other bitcoin transactions recorded on the blockchain. (Ex. 1 at 32).

---

[9] All Exhibit citations refer to the as filed ECF pagination.

[10] https://www.vidarholen.net/~vidar/overwriting_hard_drive_data.pdf.

[11] Craig sent a “copy” of this communication to Ira on March 6, 2014.

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/24/kleiman-v-wright/

Unfortunately, at the moment of writing this email has not been made public (yet) in the CourtListener court docket. Might be related to Ira Kleiman’s promise on March 7, 2014 to delete or at least encrypt these emails after reading?

> On Thu, Mar 6, 2014 at 5:54 PM, Craig S Wright <craig@rcjbr.org> wrote:
>
> Again.
>
> PLEASE delete the emails or at least encrypt them or something once you have read them.
>
> **From:** Ira K [mailto:clocktime2020@gmail.com]
> **Sent:** Friday, 7 March 2014 9:39 AM
>
> **To:** Craig S Wright
> **Subject:** Re: Another
>
> Agreed.
>
> On Thu, Mar 6, 2014 at 5:12 PM, Craig S Wright <craig@rcjbr.org> wrote:
>
> > I will send you some rather private early emails today as long as you PROMISE to delete after reading.
> >
> > Leave others to be Satoshi and leave Dave not to be.
> >
> > Agreed?

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/550/17/kleiman-v-wright/

However, from the emails shown above, and the trial transcripts, we know that this “copy” of the ‘editing Bit cash whitepaper’ email was sent to Ira Kleiman on March 6, 2014 from the ‘rcjbr.org’ domain, a domain that Craig Wright only obtained on November 2, 2011. So there’s another oops, again.

Source: https://domainbigdata.com/rcjbr.org

A hilarious moment about this rcjbr.org version of the email arrived during the Kleiman v Wright trial in November 2021. Because although forensic expert Dr Edman stated in one of his reports that all Craig-Dave-Bitcoin emails appear to be forgeries (and when asked by Ira's counsel during trial: "***For all the forgeries we're going to examine today and tomorrow morning, have you seen any evidence that any of those forgeries were created by anyone but Craig Wright?***", Dr Edman answered: "***I have not.***"), it appeared that this March 12, 2008 email from the rcjbr.org domain was not specifically contested over the course of the lawsuit.

Yet.

So who debunked this email in the end, during trial, while questioning Dr Edman, because they needed to prove that there was no Bitcoin partnership between Craig Wright and Dave Kleiman?

You guessed it: Craig's own counsel debunked Craig's own forgery!

MR. RIVERO: Could you show Plaintiffs' 2 to the jury and to --

BY MR. RIVERO

Q. All right. That's dated March 12th, 2008, right?

A. Yes.

Q. It's from an address craig@rcjbr.org, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you agree with me if the create date for craig@rcjbr.org were November 2nd, 2011, that would be an artifact indicating some kind of manipulation in the same way you said as to these other documents?

MR. ROCHE: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Overruled. I'll allow it.

THE WITNESS: I think you are conflating an email address and a domain name. But assuming the domain were created in November of 2011 and the email were from March 12th, 2008, then I would consider that an indicator that it has been manipulated.

Kleiman v Wright trial transcript November 16, 2021

Now what does this tell us, these two variations on the same forgery theme? It appears as if Craig created this email forgery first in March 2014 on his rcjbr.org domain, send it to Ira Kleiman, but in 2015 he realized the monstrous timeline mistake, so he recreated the same forgery on the information-defense.com domain (but made AGAIN a, less obvious, timeline mistake in the process) for the Wired/Gizmodo dox package that they received in November 2015.

Under paragraphs 49 and 50

Of: *49. "The email reproduced under paragraph 28 of the Particulars of Claim is not an identical copy of an email Dr Wright sent to Mr David Kleiman on 12 March 2008."*

And: *50. "While the body of the email is the same as that of the email which Dr Wright sent on 12 March 2008, the header is different."*

Request

14. Please specify what the difference in the header is said to be.

Response

14. The email address which Dr Wright used to send the email was *wright_c@ridges-estate.com*, not *craig.wright@information-defense.com*.

In a September 2021 COPA filing we find Craig Wright claiming the email was send from ridges-estate.com

Again, make no mistake about who created these forgeries. Dr Edman mentioned it already, there is no evidence that anyone else but Craig Wright created all the forgeries. Of course, Dr Edman speaks for Ira Kleiman who has relentlessly been trying to prove fraudulent activities by Craig Wright.

But who doesn't remember Magistrate Judge Reinhart's ruling with many credibility findings, credibility findings which were affirmed by Federal Judge Bloom in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit, one of which was: "**Dr Wright willfully created the fraudulent documents.**", as it was found that only Craig Wright had, repeatedly, all the means, motives, incentives and opportunity to create the 'fraudulent documents'?

May 2019: Craig Wright files copyright claim on Bitcoin code and whitepaper

This event caused quite the turmoil, including a, temporary, firm price jump of the BSV altcoin. Online media outlet Decrypt kept their feet on the ground though, and reported in their May 21, 2019 article **Craig Wright files**

copyright claim for Bitcoin white paper: "*Craig Wright insists the US Government now 'recognizes' him as the author of the Bitcoin white paper. But he's merely filled out an application form. [...] A closer look, however, reveals that there is no "government agency recognition" of Wright's supposed credentials — registering a copyright, it turns out, is something anybody can do and involves no official oversight.*"

And indeed. Even Copyright Office, recognizing the turmoil in the market, couldn't help releasing no less than two press statements about Craig Wright's claim registrations.

"*In a case in which a work is registered under a pseudonym, the Copyright Office does not investigate whether there is a provable connection between the claimant and the pseudonymous author.*"

August 22, 2019: Craig Wright doubles down, and uploads a forgery of the Bitcoin whitepaper on the Social Science Research Network (SSRN) website.

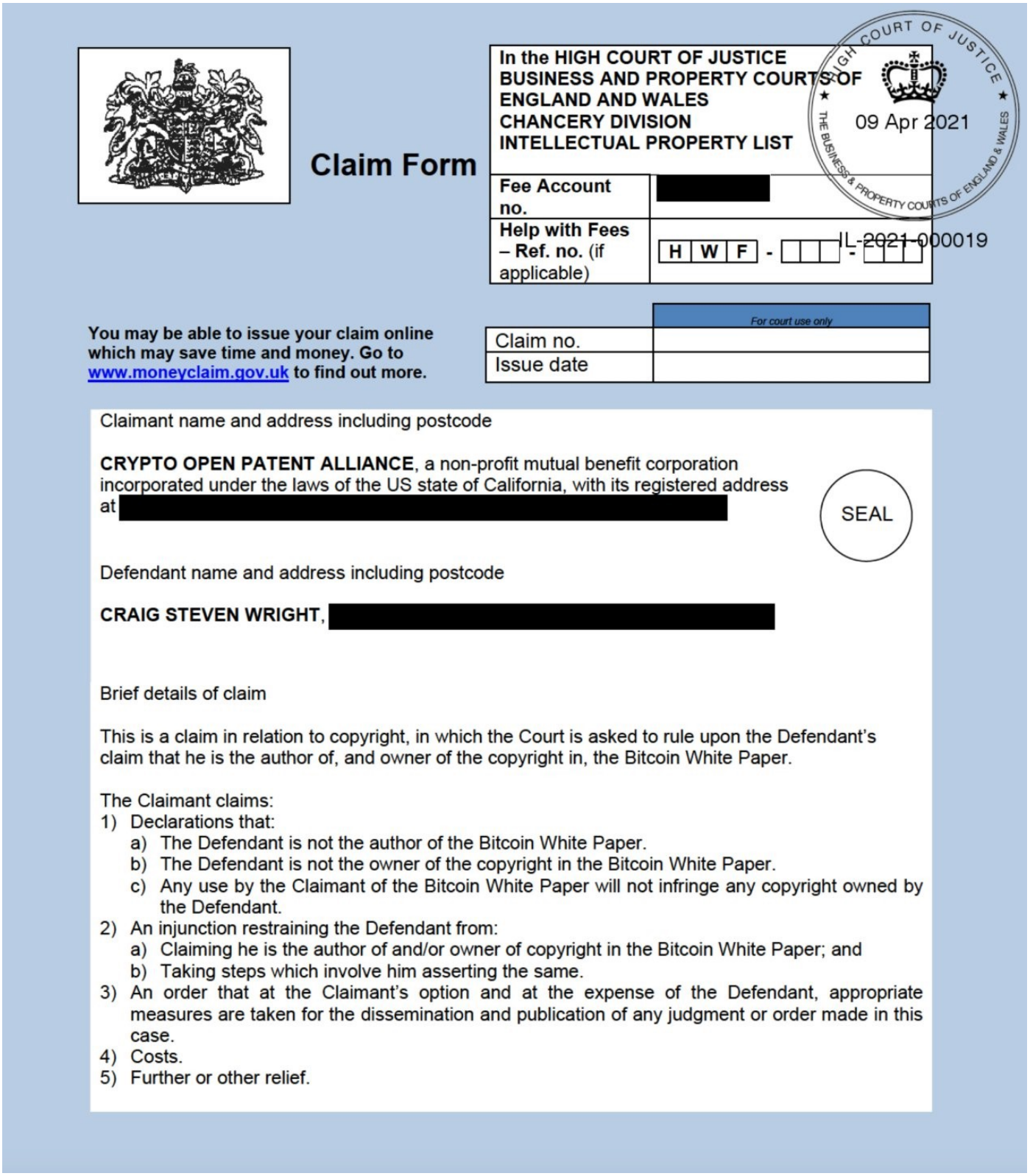
CoinDesk on that event:

"*Similarly, Wright's posting of Satoshi's white paper on the SSRN is unlikely to give his claim to have invented bitcoin any more validity, but seems to be an attempt to populate the web with authoritative-looking instances of his claim.*

Some commentators have further claimed [note: link to beautiful tweetstorm by Twitter member jimmy007forsure] *that the metadata of the paper posted by Wright has been altered to display a different date of creation.*"

In **April 2021**, the non-profit organization Cryptocurrency Open Patent Alliance (COPA), raised by Jack Dorsey's Square company but now representing over 30 Bitcoin industry members, filed a lawsuit against Craig Wright after his counsel started to send letters around(*) in which Craig threatened to start enforcing his false copyright claims.

(*) *"Wright's representatives sent Square a cease-and-desist notice dated Jan. 21, 2021, demanding that Square stop hosting the white paper on its site. At the time, COPA sent back a legal response on behalf of Square, which boiled down to this: Prove you're Satoshi Nakamoto, the creator of the white paper first. It does not appear Wright responded with the requested proof by the Feb. 19 deadline COPA set."* — CoinDesk



Claim Form

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
BUSINESS AND PROPERTY COURTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES
CHANCERY DIVISION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LIST

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
09 Apr 2021
THE BUSINESS & PROPERTY COURTS OF ENGLAND & WALES

Fee Account no.	[redacted]
Help with Fees – Ref. no. (if applicable)	H W F - [redacted] - [redacted]

IL-2021-000019

You may be able to issue your claim online which may save time and money. Go to www.moneyclaim.gov.uk to find out more.

	For court use only
Claim no.	
Issue date	

Claimant name and address including postcode

CRYPTO OPEN PATENT ALLIANCE, a non-profit mutual benefit corporation incorporated under the laws of the US state of California, with its registered address at [redacted]

SEAL

Defendant name and address including postcode

CRAIG STEVEN WRIGHT, [redacted]

Brief details of claim

This is a claim in relation to copyright, in which the Court is asked to rule upon the Defendant's claim that he is the author of, and owner of the copyright in, the Bitcoin White Paper.

The Claimant claims:

1) Declarations that:
   a) The Defendant is not the author of the Bitcoin White Paper.
   b) The Defendant is not the owner of the copyright in the Bitcoin White Paper.
   c) Any use by the Claimant of the Bitcoin White Paper will not infringe any copyright owned by the Defendant.
2) An injunction restraining the Defendant from:
   a) Claiming he is the author of and/or owner of copyright in the Bitcoin White Paper; and
   b) Taking steps which involve him asserting the same.
3) An order that at the Claimant's option and at the expense of the Defendant, appropriate measures are taken for the dissemination and publication of any judgment or order made in this case.
4) Costs.
5) Further or other relief.

"Today, COPA initiated a lawsuit asking the UK High Court to declare that Mr. Craig Wright does not have copyright ownership over the Bitcoin White Paper. We stand in support of the Bitcoin developer community and the many others who've been threatened for hosting the White Paper." — COPA tweet.

November 2021: Bombshell Monday!

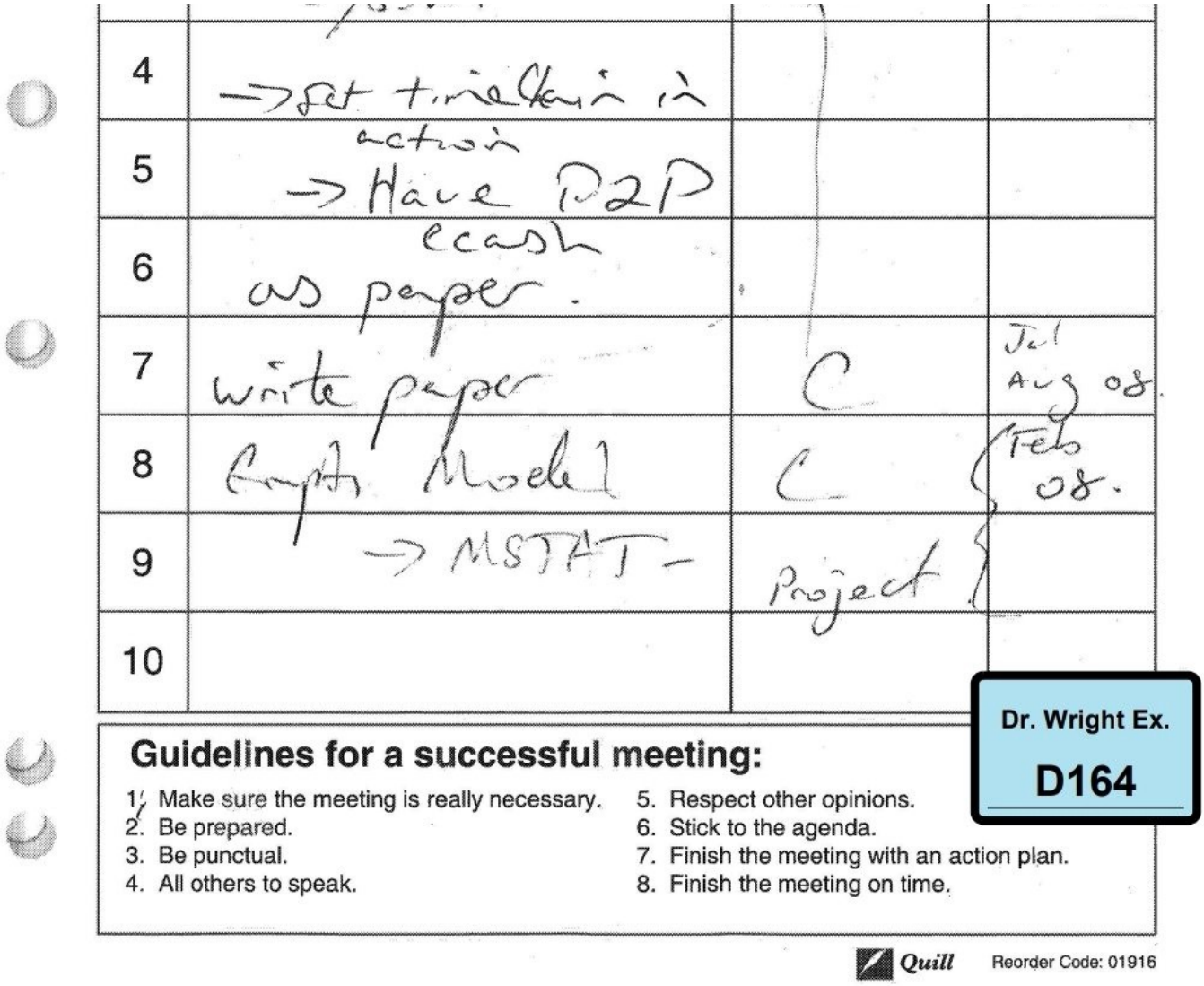
But first this. It appears that around May 2019, just having started his libel suits against several Bitcoin community members like Adam Back, Peter McCormack and hodlonaut, Craig Wright needed new and/or additional "evidence" of his Satoshi-ness, more in line with the true Bitcoin history, in which Satoshi started with Bitcoin in 2007. From here onward, we find Craig creating fresh, new forgeries that pop up in the lawsuits that he's involved with.

For example, from the Kleiman v Wright trial period in November/December 2021 — the day with Craig Wright on the stand was famously dubbed 'Bombshell Monday' — we learned about this meeting notes forgery, by its appearance created by Craig Wright in 2019 but backdated to August 2007. Craig obviously didn't dare to mention a more specific date, as that could lead to an inquiry where the result ends up being: the other attendee, Allan Granger (when will Craig learn to spell his name right?), wasn't even in office that day, let alone in his "Room"!

MINUTES

Meeting: BTC	Date: Aug 07
Venue: Alan Granger's Room	Time: 9 15 am
Attendees: A. Granger / C Wright	
Apologies:	

	Agenda item/Action plan	Action by	Date
1	Finish Code	C	Aug 2008
2	Finish POC.	C	Oct 2008
3	Run up test Systm	AG	Nov Dec 08



4	→ Set timeClaim in action		
5	→ Have D2P ecash as paper.		
6			
7	write paper	C	Jul Aug 08.
8	Crypto Model	C	Feb 08.
9	→ MSTAT -	Project	
10			

Guidelines for a successful meeting:

1. Make sure the meeting is really necessary.
2. Be prepared.
3. Be punctual.
4. All others to speak.
5. Respect other opinions.
6. Stick to the agenda.
7. Finish the meeting with an action plan.
8. Finish the meeting on time.

Dr. Wright Ex. D164

Quill Reorder Code: 01916

CONFIDENTIAL DEFHC_01050442

During the Kleiman v Wright trial, Craig Wright was questioned about this forgery by his own counsel on November 22, 2021 morning session. A long list of shameless lies followed.

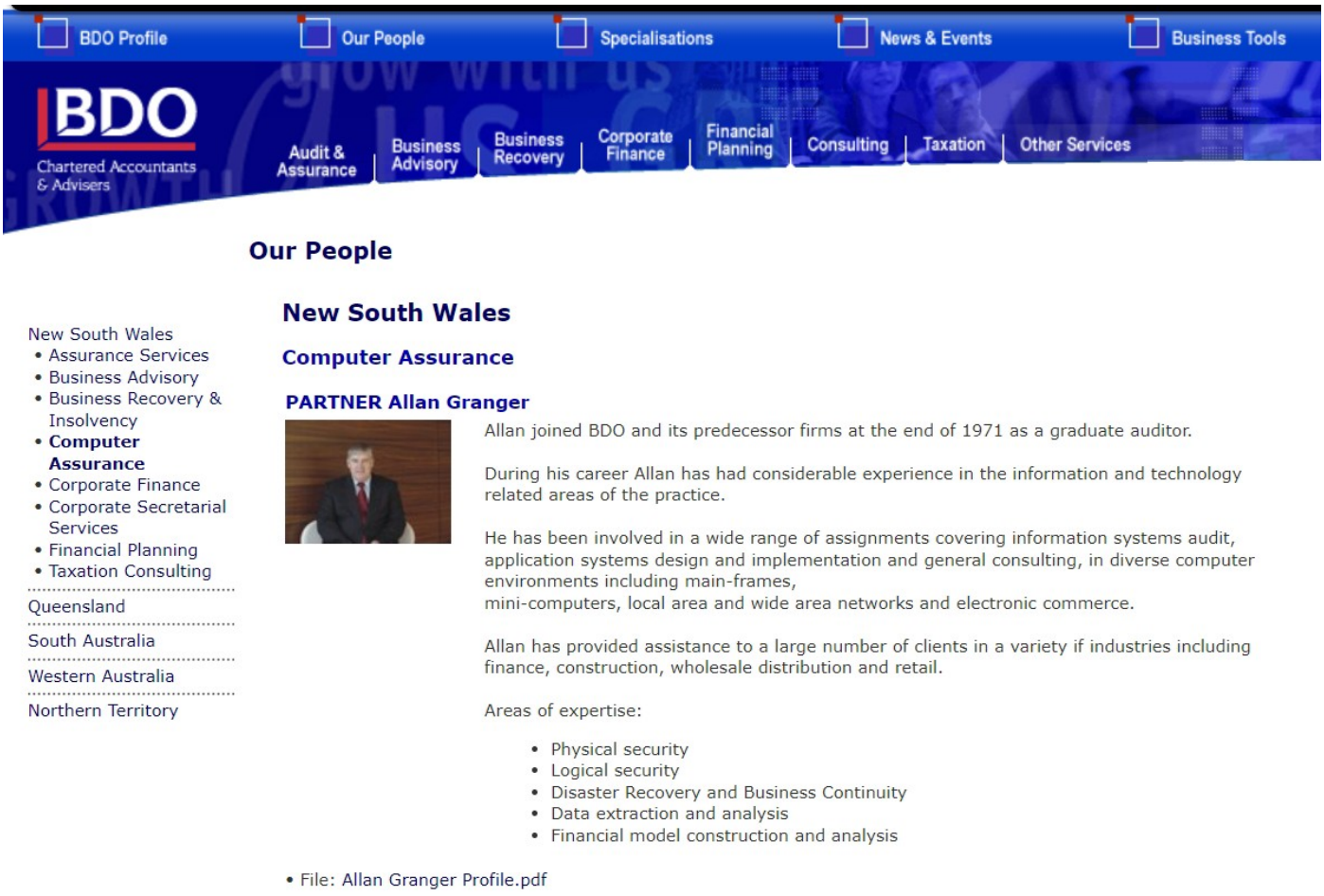
"*BY MR. RIVERO:*
Q. Sir, can you tell us what — just as to the nature of the documents, are these — is this a form from the BDO — used at the BDO Seidman company?
A. Yes, it is. It's a minute — meeting minutes note from BDO when I was employed there.
Q. Whose handwriting is on this document?
A. It's mine.
Q. And the date, sir?
A. August '07.

MR. RIVERO: Your Honor, I'd move the admission of Defendant's 164.
THE COURT: Is there any objection?
MR. FREEDMAN: No objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Admitted into evidence.
(Defendant's Exhibit 164 received into evidence.)
MR. RIVERO: If we could show the jury Defendant's Exhibit 164.
BY MR. RIVERO:
Q. Now, sir, please explain — first of all, let's just look at the form itself. This has, at the very bottom —
MR. RIVERO: Mr. Reed, if you could pull out just the Quill logo, so that we could see it.
BY MR. RIVERO:
Q. What is that?
A. That's the logo from a company called Quill. They're a — they're large in UK and Australia. That logo is not the current one. They changed it in '08.
Q. So sir, is this a document that was used internally at BDO or was it a form document?
A. It's the internal meeting notes.
Q. Okay. But my question is not that. My question is — I understand that's internal meeting notes. But was the form itself — not the writing — was it something that the business was providing or something you brought from outside?
A. It's stationery from the company.
Q. Okay. And so this stationery from the company would have: "Minutes." And then states: "Meeting venue, attendees" — apologies — it just has a sort of fill-in-the-blank kind of thing; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. All right, sir. And this — where did this occur? Where did this meeting occur?
A. This occurred in Allan Granger's office. He had a meeting room like with a side thing as a partner. I had a meeting between him and myself. I'm not sure if this particular meeting I had some of my staff actually there or not. It

doesn't seem to be. They are not noted.
Q. And did you make notes of this meeting?
A. I put down a project timeline that was agreed. Allan let me go off and do my project partly in work time, partly on my own. And gave me deadlines, and I agreed to those deadlines.
Q. What were you proposing to Allan Granger — by the way, let me make sure I understand. Are these notes the agenda that you want to talk with Allan Granger about or are they the result of your discussion with Allan Granger?
A. They're the result. This is what we agreed to.
Q. What were you describing here to Allan Granger?
A. So basically, on line 1, I had a deadline to finish the code by August '08. I'd already started coding and already had some of the code from Lasseters.
Q. Yeah. Dr. Wright, are you proposing something to do with what becomes later Bitcoin?
A. I am.
Q. All right. When you say in line 1: "Finish code," and you put a date, what do you mean by that note?
A. I mean I agreed to finish the main code of Bitcoin by August 2008.
MR. RIVERO: Okay. If we could again — see the document again. Thank you, Mr. Reed.
BY MR. RIVERO:
Q. What is the second entry: "Finish POC"? What does that mean?
A. Effectively, what I'm doing is the proof client, so the working system. So that that will enable — that's not POC. That's "doc." Sorry. That's: "Finish doc." It's my handwriting. When you said: "POC," I was thinking of the other — no. This is: "Finish doc," which would be the whitepaper, by October 2008.
Q. Got it, Dr. Wright. Okay. So that's not P-O-C. It's D-O-C?
A. Yeah. Sorry.
Q. What about entry 3?
A. Entry 3 is: "Run up of the test system," which were nodes in the computer

room for the company in Sydney. At that point, there had been test systems using equipment in BDO.
Q. Let me ask you a question. The entries up to now had a "C" in this third column. This one has "AG." What does that refer to?
A. Allan Granger. Allan was one of the partners. He was the partner in charge of the computer operations at BDO Australia-wide. And without his sign-off no access to the network would be possible.

[Note: this all isn't mentioned on Allan his BDO profile page from the time.]



Source: https://web.archive.org/web/20060923174744/http://www.bdo.com.au/insidepage.asp?SectionID=2&SubmenuID=241&SubcatID=211#

Q. And — got it. Let's look at entry 4.
MR. RIVERO: Mr. Reed, we may have to show just below it. I think this goes outside of the box. Yeah.
BY MR. RIVERO:

Q. What is this in reference to?
A. "Set timechain in action." The original name I gave to Bitcoin was timechain.
Q. All right. Let's look at entry 5. What does this mean: "Have P2P"?
A. It goes over to the next line too. It should be: "Have P2P eCash."
Q. What does that mean?
A. The concept here — as I said, eCash was a very centralized controlled system that allowed it now to be fragile. So using peer-to-peer — I know that looks like "D," but they're actually my "Ps" — eCash would be a distributed system where, after an initial issue, the distribution of all the tokens would be done by a contract. So this is what that's referring to.
Q. Okay. And then let's look at the next entry. What does this mean?
A. "As paper." So that would follow — so it's documenting.
Q. Okay. And then, sir, there's a reference on line 7 with your initial to: "Write paper." What is that a reference to?
A. That says that the final paper would be then documented after the code in the July, August time frame.
Q. Okay. And then if we can just look at the next line. What does this mean?
A. That should continue with the next one as well. But the graph model I wanted to propose to the University of Newcastle, where I was doing a master's degree in statistics — I wanted to do the modeling of the network for Bitcoin as a thesis. Unfortunately, it got rejected. But the idea here — my team
was there and I worked with Ignatius Payne, who was one of my staff members, who was a network — sort of like — not networks as in networks, but network mathematics. And he helped me with coding some of the mathematics behind this.
Q. And sir, let me ask —
MR. RIVERO: Mr. Reed, if we can just see the whole document.
BY MR. RIVERO:
Q. Let me just go back to that first line. Had you or had you not started coding at the time of this meeting?

A. I already had, yes.
Q. When did you start coding the Bitcoin blockchain?
A. In the beginning of '07, although I had already had some of the code from earlier with Lasseters software.
Q. And what language did you code in?
A. It's C++, but the script language that's built in is actually based on Forth.
Q. And sir, I'll come back to put us in August of 2007. But when approximately did you finish the coding, whatever that means in this context?
A. I finished the coding a bit earlier than this. It says August, but it would have been by about March or April. What I hadn't chosen was the graph model parameters. So I didn't know how many tokens that — the final 21 million that I decided, I didn't know that I would have 10 minutes as a block time. I didn't know how the difficulty would change. So basically, I'd done a random program allowing me to plug values in, so I could then play with the software and see how it would work.
Q. And that was — that without the variables that — those other factors that you just talked about, that was approximately done by March or April of 2008. Is that what you're saying?
A. Yes.
Q. Sir, what — BDO did not accept ultimately this proposal for their participation; isn't that right?
A. No. And I got enough people with their backs up that when the financial crisis happened they were very happy to give me a redundancy package. And some of the — Allan was very unhappy, but some of the other staff were very happy to see me go.
Q. When was that, when you were out at BDO?
A. I took the redundancy in December of 2008.
Q. And just — the financial crisis you're talking about, is that the financial crisis that some may recall from the early Fall of 2008? Is that what you're referring to?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, sir, had you — prior to this time, had you formed any relationship — did you have any friends in the time up to this August of 2007?
MR. FREEDMAN: Objection. Relevance.
THE COURT: Sustained.
BY MR. RIVERO:
Q. Had you formed a relationship with David Kleiman?
A. I used to talk to him on the phone occasionally and we emailed online.
Q. And did you invite David Kleiman at any time in 2007 to assist with the coding of Bitcoin?
A. No. He couldn't code.
Q. How many lines of code did you write for the Bitcoin blockchain?
A. All up — that's a difficult question because there are probably about 32,000, but I pruned a lot. I had had the poker software still in the original version. So there's stubs from that. And I also had a digital marketplace where I was trying to experiment on that. So both of those were removed from when
I put it live.
Q. So my question is: How many lines of code were in the released blockchain?
A. Between 15 and 16,000.
Q. Did anyone help you prior to March, April 2008 in writing code?
A. Not before that date, no.
Q. Was David Kleiman ever involved in anything to do with the coding, or debugging, or anything like that of Bitcoin up to the time of its release in approximately January 3, 2009?
A. No. Sorry. 2009?
Q. Did I say 2009? Yes. 2009. Yes, sir.
A. I'd asked him to look at the paper. I don't remember exactly when. That was after I asked Don, my uncle, to look at it.
Q. Right. Sir, I'd ask you to listen to my question. I asked about coding.
A. Coding, no. Sorry.
Q. Now, sir, after you finished the coding of the whitepaper in approximately

March, April of 2008, was there a point at which you started working on a paper related to what you were working on?
A. There were — fragments of the paper go back to my 2002 AusIndustry filings for research and development. The first filings I had for a project I called — which was BlackNet, which — because Tim May called it that — go back to that date. So the origins of tokens and crypto credits, and some of the bits that I self-plagiarized go back that far. The later paper developed and got larger and larger and then got smaller. So yes and no. There are bits of it.
Q. Okay. So my question is: Did you start preparing a paper as to the work you had done after March or April of 2008?
A. So I took that other, basically, group of documentation and then produced a large handwritten paper, first of all. And then continued and then after advice from Don —
Q. Sir, please just —
A. Yes.
Q. — answer my question and then I think this will go more smoothly. Sir, let me just go back on one subject. Other than David Kleiman, did anybody help you to code the Bitcoin blockchain before its release on approximately January 3, 2009?
A. Yes.
Q. Who?
A. There are a number of people from the various mailing lists. The main person was Hal Finney.
Q. And sir, I'm referring to the time period before release.
A. Yes. I'd sent not the whole code, but fragments of code to Hal. And Wei Dai, way before this, like in the middle of the year, had sent me code for like some of the cryptographic algorithm, SHA and ECDSA.
Q. Who was Hal Finney?
A. Hal Finney was one of the people who worked on the PGP team and he was an older programmer from America.
Q. Who is Wei Dai?

A. Wei Dai is a professor over here. I'm not sure what university he's with now.
Q. Now, sir, what was the first — the paper that we've been talking about, was it called a whitepaper?
A. Yes. Whitepaper is pretty —
Q. Why?
A. Basically, whitepaper is a prepublication technical description document.
Q. And when did you have a first draft of the whitepaper? Approximately, what month and what year?
A. If you're considering the handwritten one, it would be about March of '08.
Q. Did you reduce that to a typed version?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And approximately when did you do that?
A. That would be April, May '08.
Q. How long was that typed version?
A. The first version was about 40 pages. The second version was 20. And then —
Q. Sir, I'm asking about the first version.
A. The first version was about 40 pages.
Q. Who, if anyone, did you share that version with?
A. I shared that, first of all, with Don, my uncle, and Max, a cousin. I also shared a copy — I showed it to a person called Zoren Illievich and a couple other people from universities I was with.
Q. Who is Zoren Illievich?
A. He's a person who does a lot of government contract work in Canberra, Australia.
Q. And when you say: "Don and Max," are you referring to Don and Max Lynam?
A. Yes.
Q. And did any of these people, Don, Max, Zoren, or whoever else it is you shared the first version with, make any comment as to that first version?
A. Verbal ones. The main thing I got was it was too long, too convoluted, and

too complex.
Q. Who said that to you?
A. Don, Max, Zoren. I think everyone.
Q. What did you do in response — by the way, did you share that version with David Kleiman?
A. Not that version, no.
Q. What did you do in response to the comments you got on the first version of the paper?
A. I pruned it very heavily and cut down the number of pages.
Q. Was there a second version?
A. Yes.
Q. And how long was that one?
A. Probably 20 pages, if I have to remember on that one.
Q. Approximately, when was that prepared? When was that ready?
A. April, May of the same year.
Q. And who, if anyone, did you share the second version with?
A. I would have given that to Gareth Williams. I also gave it to some people at the university I was with in Newcastle, Australia. My wife at the time. And I showed people at BDO at that stage as well.
Q. Did you share that version with David Kleiman?
A. Not that version, no.
Q. Okay. And what, if any, comments did you get as to the second version?
A. Still too complex, too much math.
Q. And what did you do in re — when did you — approximately when did you receive those comments?
A. Around the same time. I sent it back to people and they looked at it, they flicked through it. They said: "It still needs more out."
Q. And was Don Lynam in the second round?
A. Yes.
Q. And what did you do in response to those comments?
A. I cut it right back to about 10 pages at that stage.
Q. When was that?

A. That would be about May, still of '08.
Q. And what did you do with this third version?
A. That was then tidied up quite — at that stage, there were a lot of different versions floating around because I'm not terribly neat and tidy when it comes to how I store my files. And I have different versions of the same, so it wasn't just one and I tried with a few differences. I didn't delete them when I made the change, so I'd just make a change and save. And I had a number of versions that were between nine and 10 pages.
Q. Who did you share that with?
A. One of those went to Wei Dai. One of them went to Gareth Williams, Zoren, some of the people at uni, Allan Granger, Don. Dave Kleiman got a copy. Let's see. Wei Dai got a copy. Adam Back got a copy, and there are a few others as well.
Q. From that point, were there further comments?
A. Not a lot, no. There were a couple I discussed with Wei Dai. He was more interested in how the code would work. Wei pointed me to a project he had been running called b-money. Wei discussed how b-money was very similar to what I was talking about, but he thought that my project wouldn't scale. So he thought it would fail.
Q. Did David Kleiman have comments — Kleiman have comments on your paper at this point?
A. We talked about it over Skype, and he thought it was exciting. And he basically told me: "This is great. You've been working on this sort of stuff for ages," and asked about when it's going to be released, that sort of stuff.
Q. Did he make comments?
A. Not of any real detail, no.
Q. And did he make any proposed — did he transmit any proposed edits?
A. He pointed out some sort of typos and formatting problems that I had when we talked over the phone. There were some line breaks because of the software program I was using at the time that were wrong and a couple other problems like that. Other than that, no.
Q. Sir, over that Summer of 2008, did you work on a different

paper, called the Data Wipe Fallacy paper, with David Kleiman?
A. Yes.
Q. And who else worked on that with you?
A. Shyaam.
Q. Who is Shyaam?
A. Shyaam is a friend of mine that was a student once.
Q. And was that — was that project — was that completed, that whitepaper?
A. It was.
Q. Was it submitted?
A. It was. It was published and I presented it at conference in India.
Q. What was David Kleiman's role in the preparation of the Data Wipe Fallacy paper?
A. He did some editing. He was meant to do a bit more, but he was ill at the time.
Q. Now, sir, let me just ask: When is the whitepaper — the Bitcoin Whitepaper released? Is that Halloween 2008?
A. I had a FTP site on upload.ie in Australia. That was — it hosted it going back till May. So it was technically there, and I pointed people out to the link, like Wei Dai and things, in May. But I formally released it and publicly told everyone, not just individuals, on the 31st of October."

Craig Wright also didn't hesitate to bring up a blatant lie about his tax returns in 2008/2009.

"*BY MR. RIVERO:*
Q. Sir, this is a — this is an individual tax return for 2009?
A. It's an individual tax return for me personally and any business income that I associated for the period of the 1st of July, 2008 to the 30th of June, 2009.

<< snip >>

BY MR. RIVERO:
Q. Now, sir, it says — it reflects at Page 10 of your return "total current year

capital gains," and there's an amount of 2,235,000, I assume Australian dollars. What is that about?

A. So I sold from my personal trust company into my other companies the rights to the database in Bitcoin, to the Bitcoin I was mining, and all of the software I'd developed. So I did a personal sale and then not claimed but was taxed on. So I filed with the tax department an income increase of $2 million and paid the tax on that. So effectively, I said my software for Bitcoin was worth 2.2 million for all my expenses so far, and then I paid the tax on the 2.2 million that I said I earned by selling it to my company."

Source: https://www.rochefreedman.com/attorneys/velvel-freedman/

Now watch Vel Freedman, head of Ira Kleiman's counsel, bring nuclear Armageddon on Craig's shameless lying during the November 22, 2021 afternoon session . It starts with the BDO minutes forgery, continues with the 2008/2009 tax returns and ends with Craig Wright's suggestion that his ex-CFO Jamie Wilson, who worked for Craig Wright from January 2013 till October 2013, had been forging his emails from Wooloowin, Australia.

"MR. FREEDMAN: Absolutely. I was just looking at that. Ms. Vela, can you please pull up Document D-164 on the screen. Ms. Vela, can we get D-164 on the screen, please. And I believe this is in evidence. If we can — perfect. Thank you.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, do you recall testifying about this document at — at — during your direct testimony?

A. Yes.

Q. And, Dr. Wright, you're familiar with metadata. You are a forensic expert; correct?

A. I have been in the past, yes.

Q. And this particular document that we're looking at right here is a scan of a paper document; correct?

A. On the screen, it is, yes.

Q. You can even see the little binder holes in the left-hand side of this document; right?

A. Yes.

Q. And that means that the only metadata, that hidden computer meta- — can we put that back up, please. And that means the only metadata or the hidden computer data about this particular document is from what the scanner added onto it when it was scanned into a computer file; correct?

A. No.

Q. Because when you create a handwritten document, Dr. Wright, there's no computer data associated with that; correct?

A. Not necessarily. That's incorrect.

Q. So is it your testimony that when you write with a pen and paper on a piece of document, you create metadata?

A. No.

Q. So when this document was created by you, whenever that was, there's no computer data associated with that; correct?

A. Not correct.

Q. And it only gets computer data associated with it once it is scanned and

put into computer files somehow; correct?
A. No. There are printed dots.
Q. There are printed dots on it. Okay. Have you had an expert come and talk to you about the printed dots?
A. Not about printed dots, no.
Q. This document — the printed dots will tell you about only the part of the document that was printed when it was first printed; right? When it was blank; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And there is no metadata associated with your handwritten annotations on this document; correct?
A. Technically, no, that's not correct.
Q. And you realize, Dr. Wright, that by producing a handwritten document like this, you have prevented Dr. Edman from examining whether or not it's a forgery through metadata; correct?
A. No.
Q. There is nothing that could have stopped you from drafting that document six months ago, writing "August '07" on it, scanning it into a computer, and producing it to us; isn't that correct?
A. No, that's wrong.
Q. Dr. Wright, in your direct testimony, you talked about setting up 69 computers costing $600,000. Do you recall that?
A. That's not accurate in what you said, no. What I said was 69 computers plus other equipment.
Q. $600,000 in equipment?
A. 636,000 approximately, yes.
Q. To set up Bitcoin?
A. To — sorry?
Q. To set up the operations of what became Bitcoin?
A. In part.
Q. And $11,000 in electricity?
A. Not entirely.

Q. Per month?
A. That was my personal expense.
Q. And do you recall during cross-examination, I asked you about whether you and Dave kept your Bitcoin partnership a secret, and you responded that "At least 3- or 400 people knew that I was Satoshi in Australia" and that you registered Information Defense and recorded it with the Government?
A. Yes.
Q. You also testified that, "I had claimed Bitcoin in June 2009 as an asset. The tax office said there was no value to this thing called Bitcoin. It is a hobby. I claimed expenses of 2.2 million in setting up Bitcoin. The tax office said it is a sham because this stuff thereby is never worth anything." Do you recall that?
MR. RIVERO: Objection, Your Honor. Objection, Your Honor. It's just publication of prior testimony.
THE COURT: The —
MR. RIVERO: I'm sorry, Judge. It's just publication of prior testimony. It's neither impeachment nor a question.
THE COURT: Overruled.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And that was on behalf of Integyrs and Information Defense; right?
A. I mentioned those companies, yes.
Q. ***Dr. Wright, do you know that the Australian Tax Office found that the audit reports for those entities contains no reference to Bitcoin whatsoever?***
MR. RIVERO: Objection. Beyond the scope.
THE COURT: Overruled.
THE WITNESS: I disagree.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring up P-320. It's in evidence. Let's go to Page 52, and let's zoom in, please, on Paragraph 275.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. ***"Dr. Wright has stated that he mined the 1.1 million Bitcoin and tried to sell the rights to it to Information Defense and Integyrs and that the ATO disallowed his personal deductions related to mining and did not accept the transfer to the two companies."***

MR. RIVERO: Judge — Judge —

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. ***"He has conversely stated that it was mined by Information Defense and Integyrs. The ATO audit report for these entities contains no reference to Bitcoin."***

MR. RIVERO: Objection, Your Honor. The direct specifically avoided discussion of any controversy —

THE COURT: I understand. If you're saying that it's outside the scope of — of direct, I — there was testimony with regard to Bitcoin. The Court will allow it.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you see that, Dr. Wright?

A. I see that.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you bring us to Page 50, and can you zoom in on Paragraph 260?

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. ***"We dispute Dr. Wright's contention that the ATO audited and disallowed deductions related to Bitcoin mining on the basis that Bitcoin mining was a hobby and that he tried to transfer equitable interest in Bitcoin to related companies. The audit report contains no references to Bitcoin." Do you see that, Dr. Wright?***

MR. RIVERO: Same objection.

THE COURT: The objection is noted. It's overruled.

THE WITNESS: I see that line.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring us to Page 25, and can we zoom in on Paragraphs 140 through 142, please. 140 to 142.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. ***"The taxpayer contends that the following adverse ATO audit***

outcomes where the ATO disallowed Dr. Wright's deductions for Bitcoin mining, disallowed the sale of rights to Bitcoin he had mined to Information Defense and Integyrs. Dr. Wright transferred his 1.1 million Bitcoin to David Kleiman, a U.S.-based friend and business associate of Dr. Wright who died in April 2013." "The taxpayer has provided a blog post as evidence of his intention. ATO forensics advises it is possible to backdate blog posts. We note that the audit record of these entities do not refer to any transactions involving Bitcoin." Do you see that, Dr. Wright?

MR. RIVERO: Your Honor, may I have a standing objection?

THE WITNESS: I see that line.

THE COURT: You certainly may.

MR. FREEDMAN: Is our — is our audio working now?

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Okay. Dr. Wright, I asked you about your direct testimony about mining at Bagnoo, Lisarow, Tokyo, Malaysia, and churches. Do you recall a few moments ago I asked you about that?

A. Yes.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, please play us Clip 110.

(Video was played but not reported.)

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you play Clip 112, please.

MR. RIVERO: Can we have the cites?

MR. FREEDMAN: Yes. For the record, it is — hold on. I actually don't know. 196, 9 through 13, same deposition. Ms. Vela, please.

(Video was played but not reported.)

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring up P-2 — P-002 on the screen.

THE CLERK: Is that in evidence?

THE COURT: It's in evidence.

MR. FREEDMAN: It is in evidence, yes. Can we please publish.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, do you recall Mr. Rivero asking you about this email?

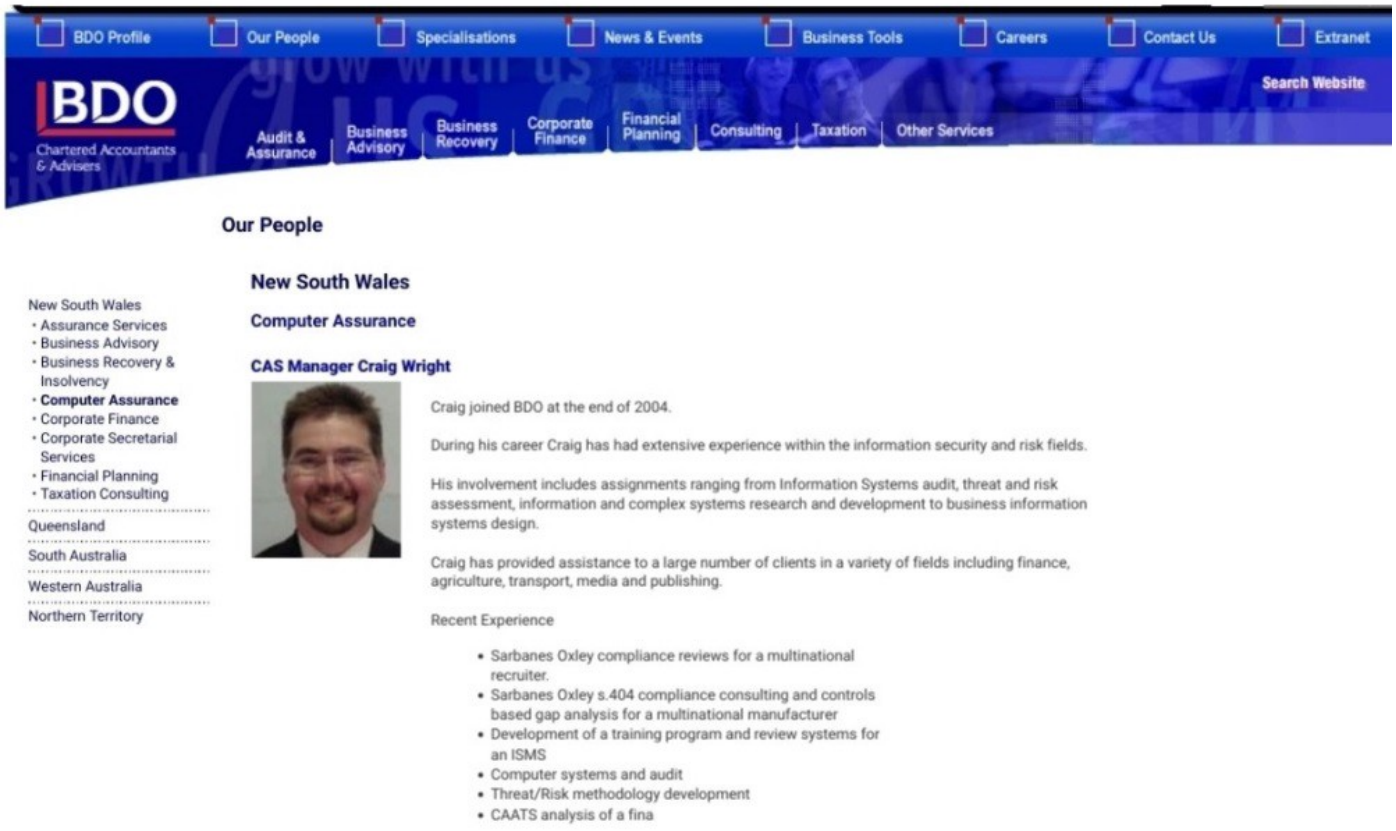
A. Yes.
Q. You testified about RCJBR when he asked you about it. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. You said that you had registered RCJBR sometime after this email was sent; right?
A. It's public information, yes.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please play Clip 111 from Dr. Wright's deposition. That's March 16th, 2020, Page 152, Lines 13 through 21.
MR. RIVERO: One moment before you put that up.
MR. FREEDMAN: It's a party — party deposition. We're allowed to play it; right, Your Honor?
THE COURT: You are.
MR. FREEDMAN: Please play it, Ms. Vela.
(Video was played but not reported.)

[On a sidenote: Just before the Kleiman v Wright trial started on November 1, 2021, Craig Wright made the claim he was 'director at BDO on partner track'. This remains to be seen, though, as Craig isn't mentioned anywhere on the BDO website with such title. He was 'CAS Manager'. Vel Freedman did not discuss this during trial.]

Craig S Wright

el 30 oct. a la(s) 19:59

I was a director at BDO on partner track. As director, I was on a six-figure salary fifteen years ago. If I had stayed in an accounting firm, I would have become a partner a long-term ago, and a partner salary is a seven-figure sum.



BDO Profile | Our People | Specialisations | News & Events | Business Tools | Careers | Contact Us | Extranet

BDO Chartered Accountants & Advisers

Search Website

Audit & Assurance | Business Advisory | Business Recovery | Corporate Finance | Financial Planning | Consulting | Taxation | Other Services

Our People

New South Wales
- Assurance Services
- Business Advisory
- Business Recovery & Insolvency
- **Computer Assurance**
- Corporate Finance
- Corporate Secretarial Services
- Financial Planning
- Taxation Consulting

Queensland

South Australia

Western Australia

Northern Territory

New South Wales

Computer Assurance

CAS Manager Craig Wright

Craig joined BDO at the end of 2004.

During his career Craig has had extensive experience within the information security and risk fields.

His involvement includes assignments ranging from Information Systems audit, threat and risk assessment, information and complex systems research and development to business information systems design.

Craig has provided assistance to a large number of clients in a variety of fields including finance, agriculture, transport, media and publishing.

Recent Experience

- Sarbanes Oxley compliance reviews for a multinational recruiter.
- Sarbanes Oxley s.404 compliance consulting and controls based gap analysis for a multinational manufacturer
- Development of a training program and review systems for an ISMS
- Computer systems and audit
- Threat/Risk methodology development
- CAATS analysis of a fina

Source: https://web.archive.org/web/20060923174744/http://www.bdo.com.au/insidepage.asp?SectionID=2&SubmenuID=241&SubcatID=211#

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please put P-856 on the screen. Can

you zoom in on the relevant portion?
Yeah. Thank you.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Dr. Wright, this purports to be an email from yourself to yourself on April 16th, 2014, with a message that purports to be from David Kleiman. Do you see that?
A. I see that, but I don't see the email address. So I can't comment on that. Sorry.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please put up P-807 side by side with P-856.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Dr. Wright, on the right side of the screen is P-807. That's also in evidence. These two emails are virtually identical except the one on the right appears to come from Dave Kleiman and go to Uyen Nguyen — oh — two years earlier or so. Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. You were in the courtroom when Dr. Edman opined that both of these emails were forgeries; correct?
A. I was.
Q. I want to focus on P-856, the one that has your email addresses on them. Okay?
A. It doesn't have my email address. Sorry.
Q. Is your email — your name on the top; right?
A. It has "Craig S. Wright" and "Craig Wright," but I don't use "Craig Wright" for my email at all.
Q. Do you recall, Dr. Wright, that Dr. Edman showed us that this email's header noted it originated from a particular IP address; correct?
A. No. Sorry. I don't recall.
Q. Well, that was the 58.160.32.123 IP address that you discussed this morning in your direct; correct?
A. Yes, I remember that email. That's the email address.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you put P-856.1 on the screen, please. Let's

leave these side by side for now. Thank you. And it's in evidence, P-856.1. And Line 51, Ms. Vela. Can you highlight that for us? There it is.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. 58.160.32.123; correct?
A. That's what it says, yes.
Q. And I'm sure you recall, Dr. Wright, that Dr. Edman used something called Geo IP to trace that IP address to Eastern Australia; right?
A. He put it into a tool. He didn't actually really do it himself, but yes. Yes.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, let's bring — let's put down on the right side P-856.1, and let's bring up Geo IP Lookup, P-856.2.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. There it is again, 58.160.32.123; right?
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, actually, under the "IP Address" column, the first one, if you don't mind.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Do you see that?
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can we actually zoom in a little bit? It's kind of small. Maybe just — yeah. Thank you.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you lived in Eastern Australia; right?
A. I've lived in Eastern Australia, but as I said, I lived in Sydney 900 kilometers away.
Q. So the document says, "Wooloowin," and you're saying that's about ten hours' drive from you in today's highways; right?
A. About that today. Back then, longer.
Q. And, in fact, in your direct today — in your direct testimony today, you suggested to us — or you testified to us that Jamie Wilson lives near Wooloowin; right?
A. He has two properties, one in Post Code Area 2074, one in 4030. Oh. Sorry. 4074 and one at 4 — I'll start again. One in 4074 and one in 4030.

Q. And so it is your testimony that — well, did you send this email, P-856, that's on the left-hand side of the screen?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Did Jamie Wilson send it?
A. I can't say. That IP address is associated with Jamie Wilson. I don't know whether he sent it.
Q. Is it associated with you?
A. No, it is not.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you put down P-856 in the left-hand side of the screen? Let's put down the call-out.
Yes. Now, let's move P-856.2 with our IP address on the left to the left, and please bring up P-160 on the right.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Dr. Wright, do you recall you testified in this court before this jury and under oath that this was an email from you to Ira Kleiman on April 24th, 2014?
A. I said I remembered an email and that I directed emails to be sent. I don't recollect whether that's the actual email because I can't see an email address or anything. So —
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can we show the witness and counsel Trial Day 7, Page 54, Dr. Wright's testimony? I'm
looking at Lines 7 through 16. Lines 7 through 16. Thank you. May I proceed?
THE COURT: You may.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Dr. Wright, on Day 7 of trial, I asked you the following questions. You gave the following answers.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring up P-160, and let's go to Page 1.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. And right in the opening, "This is an email from" — I made sure we could publish it to the jury. I said, "Dr. Wright, this is an email from you to Ira Kleiman on April 24th, 2014?" "Answer: Yes."

MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you, Ms. Vela. You can put down the trial transcript. Ms. Vela, we're looking at the PDF of P-160. Can you pull up the — oh. And can we publish to the jury, please. This is already in evidence.
THE COURT: You may. It's in evidence.
MR. FREEDMAN: We're looking at the — the PDF of P-160, but the parties' ESI agreement calls for production of
natives. Can you bring the native of P-160 on the screen, please. Now, Ms. Vela, can you make sure that we can see the email headers associated with the native file, please.
MR. RIVERO: Judge, I do not believe the document on the right-hand side is marked as an exhibit in this case, and I don't think it's —
THE COURT: Can you identify the document on the right?
MR. FREEDMAN: It's P-160. It's the native file of P-160. The parties in the ESI agreement called for production
of native files and PDF files, including metadata associated with those files like email headers.
MR. RIVERO: Judge, that wasn't my — my point was that obviously the document on the left has a plaintiffs'
exhibit number. The one on the right does not and has never been identified in any way.
THE COURT: Let's identify it now, please.
MR. FREEDMAN: Okay. It will be P-160.1.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-160.1 marked for identification)
MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, we can't stick a label on a native file, but —
THE COURT: All right. 160.1. You may proceed.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring up the native file again. Your Honor, since we're marking it as a separate document, I'd like to move P-160.1 into evidence.
THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. RIVERO: One moment, Your Honor. No objection.
THE COURT: All right. Admitted into evidence.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-160.1 received in evidence)

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you make sure we can see the email headers of this document, please. Ms. Vela, on the left-hand side, the P-160 PDF, can you replace it with our Geo IP Lookup? That would be P-856 — no. No. On the left-hand side. So let's leave up the native with the headers on the right.

MR. PRITT: No. No. You've got to take it down and then put it back up.

MR. FREEDMAN: Oh. Okay. Got it. Learn something new every day. Okay. Perfect. And can you highlight the IP address for us on the left-hand side, the one from Wooloowin, Australia?

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, I'm looking at the email header from the email you testified was from you to Ira Kleiman, "Received From CraigASUS." Do you see that?

A. I see that line.

Q. And right underneath it, 58.160.32.123. Do you see that, Dr. Wright?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. You testified this morning that IP addresses don't change unless you personally sign off on them, didn't you?

A. No. That's actually misstating what I said. Sorry.

Q. Dr. Wright, you sent this email to Ira Kleiman, and you sent the forgery, Number 6, didn't you?

A. No.

Q. That's your IP address, isn't it, Dr. Wright?

A. No. I don't use BigPond, and I didn't use BigPond at that stage.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you put the native of P-160 down for us, and can you bring up the native of P-156,

which is in evidence? Let's call this P-156.1, please.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-156.1 marked for identification)

MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, we move for the admission of P-56.1 — P-156.1 into evidence.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. RIVERO: No objection.

THE COURT: Admitted into evidence.

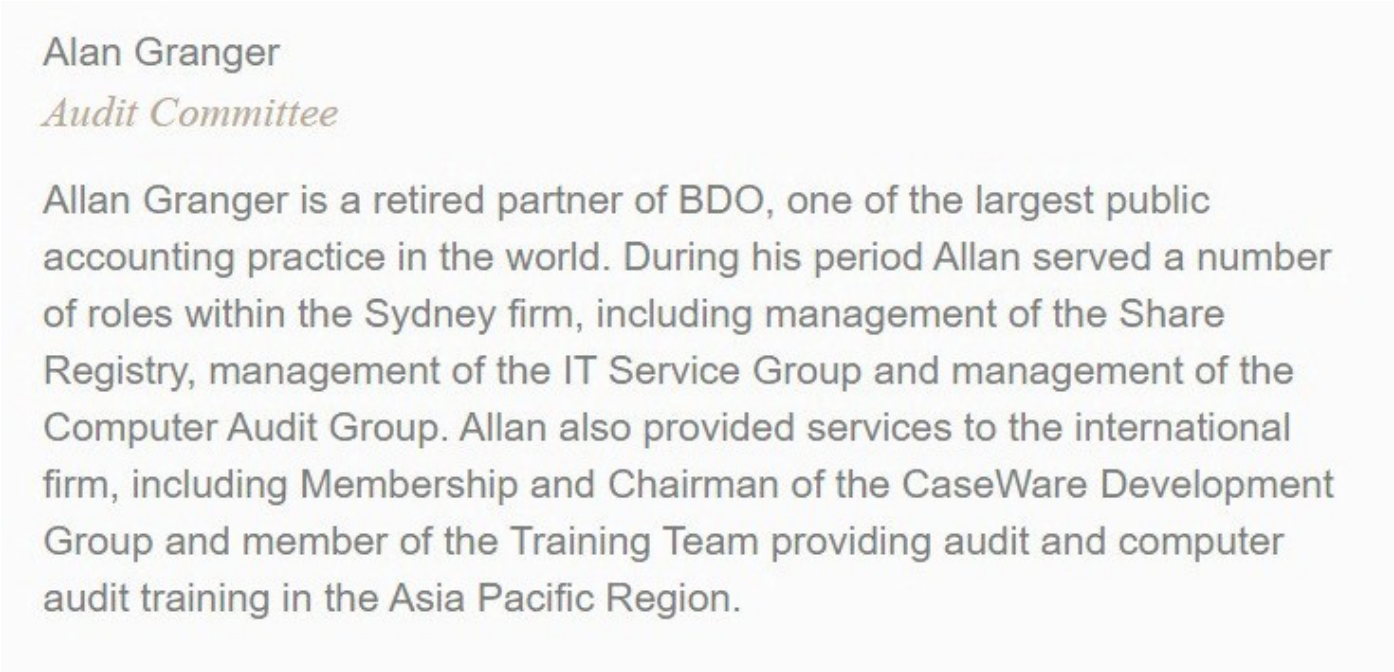
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-156.1 received in evidence)
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. An email from yourself to Ira Kleiman, Dr. Wright. That's already in evidence. Do you see it?
A. I do.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you show us the email headers?
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. "Received From CraigASUS," and right underneath it, Dr. Wright, 58.160.32.123. Do you see that match with the Geo IP Lookup; Dr. Wright?
A. Yes, I see the IP in Wooloowin.
Q. It was not Jamie Wilson. It was you that sent these emails; isn't that correct?
A. No. On that day, I was in Sydney at a meeting.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please put down P-156.1, and let's bring up P-157 in native form. Your Honor, we're going to mark it as P-157.1 and move for its admission.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-157.1 marked for identification)
THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. RIVERO: Without objection.
THE COURT: All right. Admitted into evidence.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-157.1 received in evidence)
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you show us the email headers?
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Dr. Wright, we are looking at P-157.1 that is already in evidence, and the email header says, "Received From CraigASUS." Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And, again, Dr. Wright, 58.160.32.123. Do you see that?
A. I do.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you put down P-157.1 and bring up P-727, which is also in evidence? We'll mark this P-727.1, Your Honor, and move for its admission.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-727.1 marked for identification)

MR. FREEDMAN: P-727.1.
THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. RIVERO: Judge, I thought — I don't see P-727. Is this the document here?
MR. FREEDMAN: On the right side is P-727 in its native form.
MR. RIVERO: No objection, Judge.
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you show us the email headers, please.
THE COURT: Hold on. Without objection, admitted into evidence.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-727.1 received in evidence)
MR. RIVERO: Judge, I thought there was — I thought there was a 727. Is this 727.1?
THE COURT: This is 727.1, native file.
MR. RIVERO: Oh. Thank you.
MR. FREEDMAN: May I proceed, Your Honor?
THE COURT: You may.
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Dr. Wright, on the right-hand side, we have P-727.1, which is an email from yourself to Andrew Sommer, your lawyer, and Ira Kleiman that is already in evidence. Do you see the email headers?
A. I do.
Q. This is "Received From Craig C. Wright." Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. The email that sent it is Craig@RCJBR.org; right?
A. That's what it says, yes.
Q. Ramona, Craig — what's the J?
A. Josh.
Q. Josh, Ben?
A. Yes.
Q. Rachel?
A. Yes.
Q. And, Dr. Wright, again, 58.160.32.123. Do you see that?
A. I certainly do.

Q. This email, you sent; correct?
A. Like I said, I instructed a lot, and I sent others. I don't remember every particular one, but if I didn't send, I instructed ones.
MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you, Ms. Vela. Can you put that down and please bring up P-733-point — the native of P-733. Your Honor, we'll mark this as P-733.1 and move for its admission.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-733.1 marked for identification)
MR. RIVERO: No objection.
THE COURT: All right. Admitted into evidence.
(Plaintiffs' Exhibit P-733.1 received in evidence)
MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you show us the email header from P-733.1?
BY MR. FREEDMAN:
Q. Again, Dr. Wright, from RCJBR.org; again, from CWright; and again, 58.160.32.123. Do you see that, Dr. Wright?
A. I do.
Q. Each document matches the Geo IP Lookup of the document you claim Jamie Wilson might have sent; isn't that correct?
A. It certainly does. They're all matching Wooloowin, yes.
Q. Including emails you sent; correct?
A. As I said, if things had been forwarded or otherwise done, I don't know, but I instructed emails or sent emails with those contents.
Q. From Sydney?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you aware, Dr. Wright, that in this litigation, you have produced over 75 emails from you that contain that exact same IP address?
A. No. What I produced were staff computers, and they had emails.
MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, may I have a moment to consult?
THE COURT: Certainly.
MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, we have no further questions."

Now let's go back to Craig Wright's minutes forgery. We see an individual called Allan Granger being mentioned, who was indeed Craig's colleague/supervisor at BDO during Craig's stint there from late 2004 to end

of 2008, and who was later connected to Craig's shortlived company DeMorgan as "Audit Committee".



Alan Granger

Audit Committee

Allan Granger is a retired partner of BDO, one of the largest public accounting practice in the world. During his period Allan served a number of roles within the Sydney firm, including management of the Share Registry, management of the IT Service Group and management of the Computer Audit Group. Allan also provided services to the international firm, including Membership and Chairman of the CaseWare Development Group and member of the Training Team providing audit and computer audit training in the Asia Pacific Region.

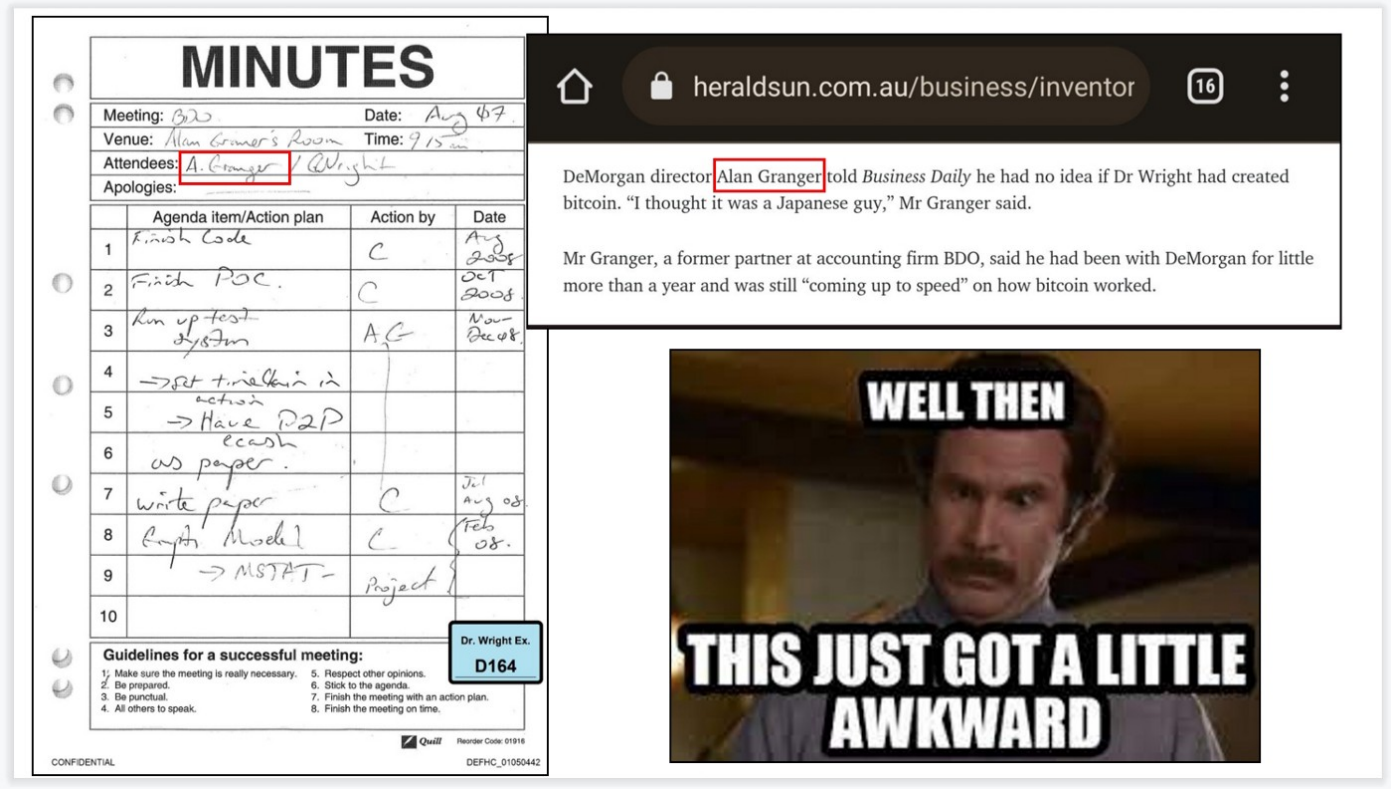
Source: https://archive.ph/fMnc8

Allan Granger is also known from a damning quote in the Herald Sun, just after the ATO raids on Craig's house and offices in December 2015:

> Attempts by *Business Daily* to contact Dr Wright through a number of his businesses went unanswered yesterday.
>
> DeMorgan director Alan Granger told *Business Daily* he had no idea if Dr Wright had created bitcoin. "I thought it was a Japanese guy," Mr Granger said.
>
> Mr Granger, a former partner at accounting firm BDO, said he had been with DeMorgan for little more than a year and was still "coming up to speed" on how bitcoin worked.

Source: https://heraldsun.com.au/business/inventor-of-digital-currency-bitcoin-likely-to-be-an-australian-it-expert-and-entrepreneur-probe-finds/news-story/a7ebeae416e43764f75eea1012d964f8

And as can be expected, memes immediately start flying on Twitter...



Source: https://twitter.com/PeterScottMorg1/status/1473271533737062401

Now this contradicts a little much with Craig's claim earlier during trial, right? If even Allan Granger, who on behalf of BDO refused to put time and money into Craig's Bitcoin project in 2007, and in 2015 worked for Craig Wright's Bitcoin companies, but didn't know that his boss was in fact Satoshi Nakamoto... Then who are these '400 people'?

"At least 3- or 400 people knew that I was Satoshi in Australia"

To make matters even worse, even Craig Wright's ex-wife Lynn wasn't aware that Craig was Satoshi Nakamoto. How Craig managed to keep 400 people in check to not tell this 'secret' to his then-wife will probably always remain a mystery...

Q. When was the first time you heard the term "Satoshi Nakamoto"?

A. Probably around 2012.

Q. 2012. How did you hear about that term?

A. In an article that my sister-in-law sent me.

Q. Okay. Did Craig ever mention the term "Satoshi Nakamoto" to you?

A. No.

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/488/17/kleiman-v-wright/

So are the BDO minutes a recent day forgery? Of course. Very likely created after April 2019, but before October 3, 2019 when Calvin Ayre for the first time started mentioning the now infamous “white paper with rusty staples”.

Which was by itself already a conflict with earlier lies about the Bitcoin whitepaper:

Calvin Ayre 
@CalvinAyre

My friend Stefan Mathews was working with Craig on a gaming project in 2008 when Craig was inventing Bitcoin and was given a copy of the white paper that did not include the Satoshi name on a USB and was a few generations before the one Craig published as Satoshi.

5:20 p.m. · 22 mei 2019 · Hootsuite Inc.

Source: https://twitter.com/CalvinAyre/status/1131218337332125696

As this was Craig's made up story in September 2017 on IRC:

#lobby | Logs for 2017-09-30

Back
[00:18:04] <digitsu> If you can't handle hard forks then don't invest in Crypto
[03:30:32] <csw> Well. The bitcoin whitepaper was first loaded on a server hosted In Melb Vic. Australia
[03:31:09] <csw> As such.
[03:31:09] <csw> The copyright is internationally covered by Au rules
[03:31:27] <csw> By treaty. Even in the US
[04:00:09] <ertusr_> The Bitcoin Cash blockchain is currently operating at 6% of the original chain's difficulty.:fearful:
[04:06:59] <csw> When the Bitcoin whitepaper was first loaded, it was on IP 119.252.176.38
[04:07:05] <csw> This was 08/09
[04:07:21] <csw> This is with Instra
[04:07:44] <csw> https://www.instra.com ./
[04:08:54] <csw> Funny thing people never knew is that it was hosting as a sub of Telstra in that period
[04:09:11] <csw> So, that means upload.au == Australian Copyright
[04:11:24] <csw> Oh, to verify
[04:11:24] <csw> The IP is with AS38880 Micron21 Datacentre Pty Ltd
[04:11:30] <csw> That is APNIC
[04:11:47] <csw> The Datacentre is in Melb
[04:12:34] <csw> Whois records could be dug up as well as DNS changes.
[04:13:36] <csw> And
[04:13:36] <csw> You can download a pre-release draft at
[04:13:36] <csw> http://www.upload.ae Feel free to forward it to
[04:13:36] <csw> anyone else you think would be interested.
[04:13:38] <csw> :wink:
[07:25:35] <bradl121> CSW leaks are the best leaks
[08:05:58] <grabberfish> Server not found.
[08:31:50] <csw> Ah, what do I know
[08:32:13] <csw> Not now
[08:33:56] <csw> https://ipinfo.io
[08:35:11] <csw> If you do a DNS history for 2008/2009
[08:35:26] <csw> The IP address for www.upload.au is Instra in Melb
[08:39:14] <csw> For those saying Dave had nothing to do with Bitcoin, well, Coin-Exch Pty Ltd was registered in Au on 17/04/2013
[08:39:14] <csw> Dave died on the 26th
[08:39:14] <csw> Dave was a shareholder and also a Director.
[08:39:14] <csw> Dave was also the K in W&K in florida
[08:39:57] <csw> http://www.hoovers.com
[08:45:01] <simonbelmond> This is supposed to be the mail:
[08:45:01] <simonbelmond> https://bitcointalk.org
[11:23:09] <cypherblock> is that pre-release available in full anywhere? I think I saw some screen grabs from it but not whole thing.
[11:27:05] <csw> Stefan has a copy
[11:27:17] <csw> Complete with coffee stains
[11:27:26] <csw> And notes saying how mad it all sounds
[11:29:54] <cypherblock> Ripple guy? or which Stefan?
[12:00:04] <csw> CEO of nChain
[12:00:07] <csw> That one
[12:27:35] -!- contact [contact!contact@irc.tinyspeck.com] has joined #lobby
[14:17:08] <licnep> anyone has a working link to this http://www.upload.ae ? That link doesn't seem to be up anymore
[15:11:44] <csw> Not since 2010
[15:20:33] -!- vit.b12 [vit.b12!vit.b12@irc.tinyspeck.com] has joined #lobby
[15:23:24] <rowdy_beaver> Hi Louis! Tell us about yourself in #introductions to get more access
[18:42:04] <zeptochain> What was the point of that misdirection?
[18:42:04] <zeptochain> [September 30th, 2017 2:11 PM] csw: Not since 2010

Source: https://twitter.com/jimmy007forsure/status/1212175633607884802

But this was in stark conflict again with what Craig Wright had told Calvin Ayre (and Stefan Matthews on the CC) on June 20, 2015:

Case 9:18-cv-80176-BB Document 511-6 Entered on FLSD Docket 05/18/20

EXHIBIT

Defense 1674223

exhibitsticker.com

From: Craig S Wright [craig@[redacted]
Sent: 6/20/2015 2:10:14 AM
To: 'c' [c@[redacted]
CC: 'JLP' [jlp@[redacted] 'Stefan Matthews' [smatthews@[redacted] 'Sommer, Andrew' [asommer@claytonutz.com]
Subject: RE: OK...finished first cut of the LoI just now

Privilege and all that as Andrew Sommer is on this as well.

Stefan knows my history with Bitcoin from March 2009 on.

Calvin and Jim know late.

Under US law, the maximum timeframe for prosecution is 7 years. eGold and others such as Liberty Reserve have been indicted for illegal money operations.
Basically, the times are:

Jan 2009 Started mining, code used.
March 2011 Moved funds into Trust and BTC overseas.

The US would love to take me down and use this as a means to control BTC. After April 2018 this becomes difficult. After 2020, the trust ends and I have unfettered control of the BTC I own ongoing.

They could accept BTC as a form of currency now, esp if US VCs are the large players, but they would piece what I am doing together with my background and understand the bigger picture of authentication and peer encryption.

I will have this completed in under 2 years if I can focus on the tech and not have to fight all the time. After that, there is no way to stop what I am doing. Money and choice will be personal decisions. The Internet will be un filterable by governments and gaming and other moral choices will be left to the individual. It will stop any form of centralised prohibition.

The wallets I am using for escrow are all tagged.

I do not believe that I can spend them now without people knowing who I am and this would make my life difficult. Hal Finley's wife Fran and family have been getting death threats. If I come out now, I would not be able to focus on finishing the solutions.

So, in time I will have a lot of money either way, but if the US indicted me this would not mean a lot. Australia is very good at sending Australians to the US.

Craig

Source: https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/511/6/kleiman-v-wright/

But this doesn't really fit in the timeline of the 'January 2011 Venezuela' anecdote from Craig Wright's blog, about which Craig told under oath in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit that around that time "*no one else, other than Dave [Kleiman] and Mr. [Gareth] Williams, knew at that point that I was definitively Satoshi or what I've done*".

I was offline for much of January 2011. During the time, I had travelled to Venezuela where I was working with a "Jawbreaker" team. The work was focused on stopping the trafficking of humans for the sex trade. I was in "prevention." I did not bring people to justice, I worked with teams to stop things, permanently.

Q. How did that have to do with you erasing your connection to Satoshi?

A. We had a communication before I left to go to Venezuela, where Dave and Mr. Williams were all on the line. Mr. Williams had helped me in the early days when I was creating Bitcoin. And no one else, other than Dave and Mr. Williams, knew at that point that I was definitively Satoshi or what I've done.

And how do we fit in this mess what Stefan Matthews told Andrew O'Hagan in 2016, that he 'didn't really know for sure'?

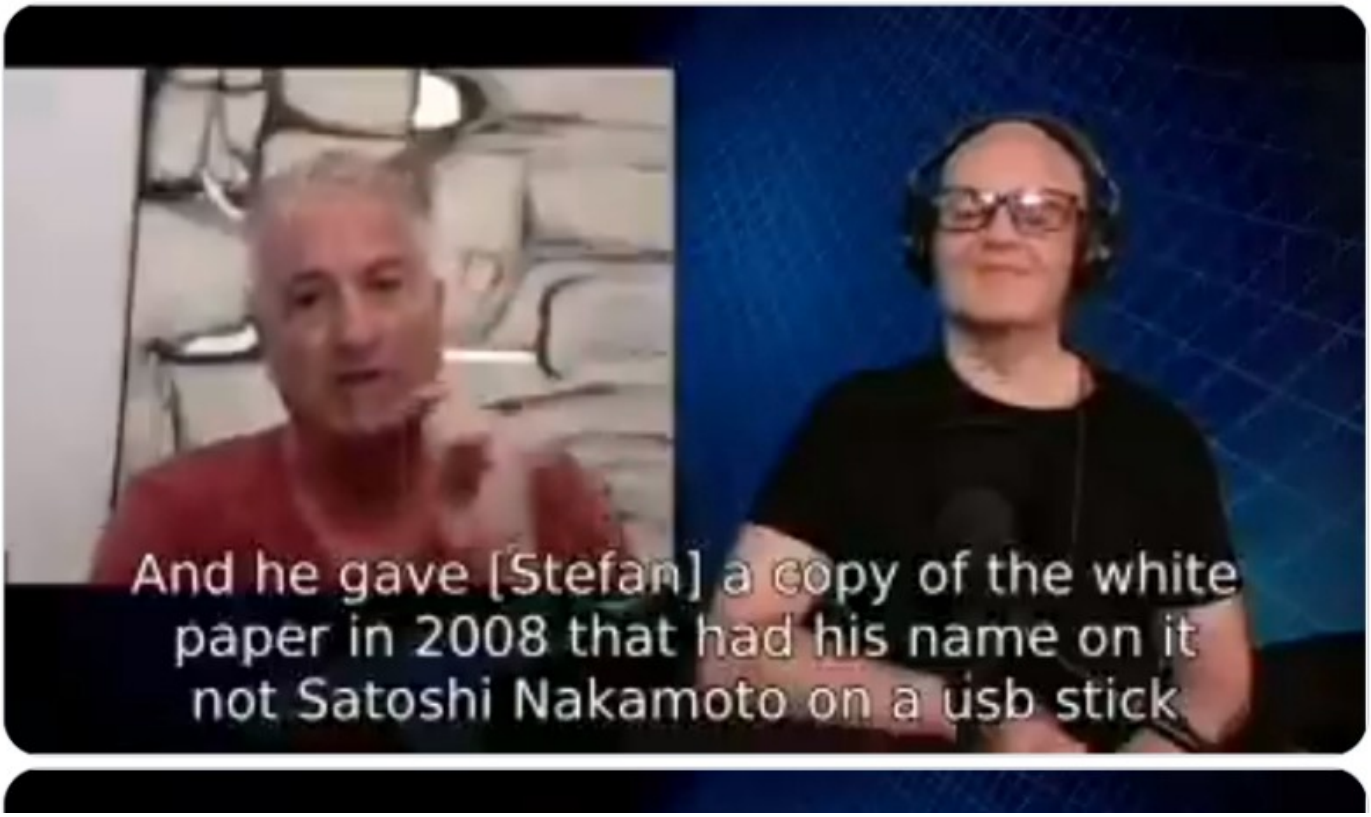
Quote found in [The Satoshi Affair]:

"*One night I went to have dinner with Matthews on my own. We met in the restaurant at the back of Fortnum & Mason, 92 Jermyn Street, and he seemed incongruous among the red banquettes — a large, bald Australian with a rough laugh and wearing a plaid shirt, keen to tell me everything he thought useful. Matthews seemed a much more affable character than MacGregor, both upfront and very loyal, without perhaps seeing how the two might cancel each other out.* ***One of the tasks of the eager businessman is to make himself more sure of his own position, and Matthews spent a lot of time, as did MacGregor, selling the idea of Wright as Satoshi***

rather than investigating it. They drafted me into telling the world who Wright was, but they didn't really know for sure themselves, and at one point their seeming haste threatened to drive a wedge between us. It seemed odd that they would ask a writer to celebrate a truth without first providing overwhelming evidence that the truth was true. *I took it in my stride, most of the time, and enjoyed the doubts, while hoping for clarity."*

By the way, did we just go from 400 people to 2 people in-the-know that Craig Wright was Satoshi Nakamoto back in the days? I guess we did, didn't we? Or actually it's the other way round timeline wise: where Craig claimed a few years ago that only 2 people knew about him being Satoshi Nakamoto, recently, during the Kleiman v Wright trial in November 2021 he now claims that up to 400 people knew about him being Satoshi Nakamoto back in the days. Inconceivable, as Judge Reinhart would say.

Anyway, the false USB story needed to be corrected, which finally happened in February 2021 when Calvin Ayre had received the latest memo about the USB stick that Stefan Matthews was supposed to have:



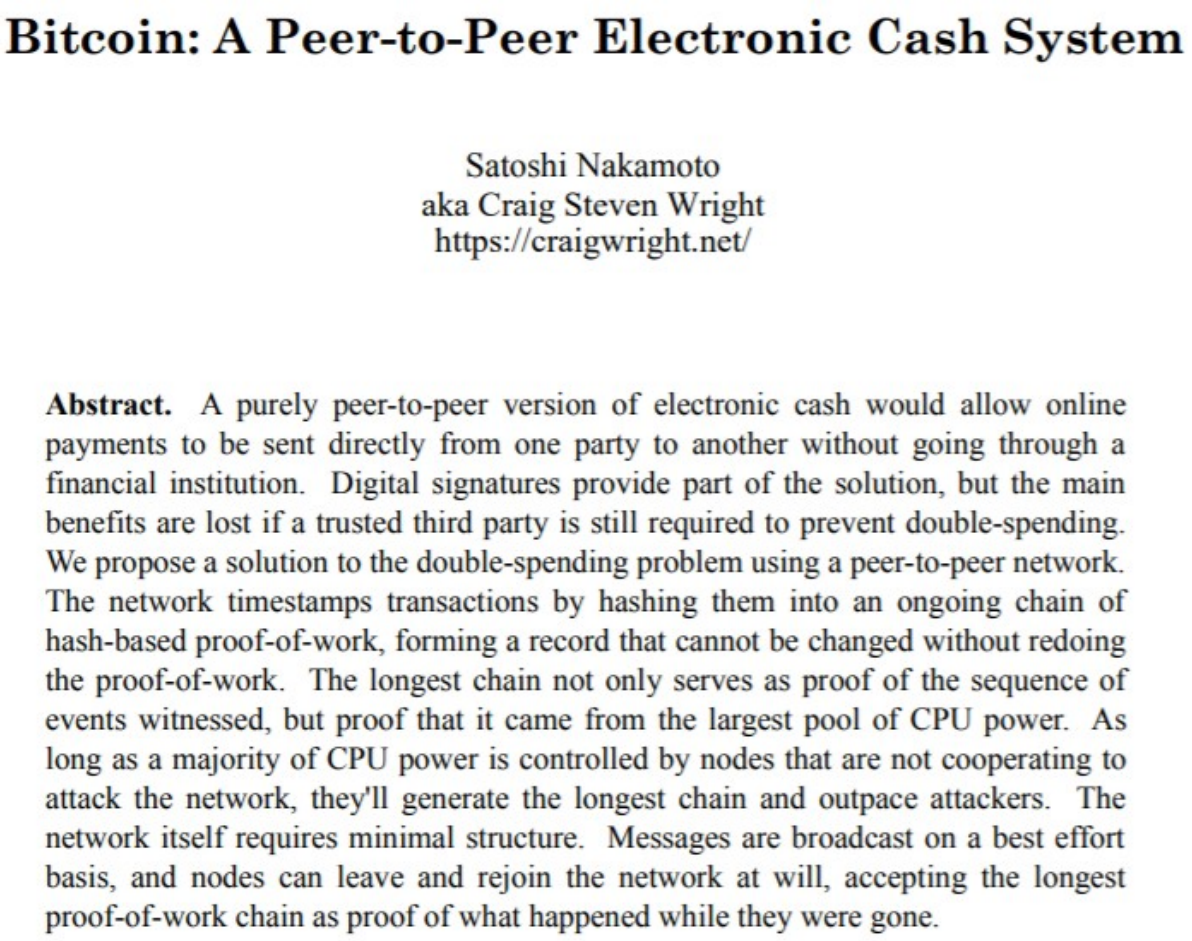
Source: https://twitter.com/hascendp6/status/1361411565472342016

And there we go, Bitcoin's Holy Grail, the ultimate collector's item undoubtedly worth millions of dollars: an early Bitcoin whitepaper without Satoshi's name on it on an USB stick... is simply LOST. Oof.

Fact is, Stefan Matthews, who recently went on record in several interviews to make the most outrageous claims about 'knowing' how Craig Wright was

working on Bitcoin in 2007 and 2008, is being discredited by Craig Wright himself like clockwork. Stefan's credibility is therefore questionable, to say the least. Some might even say he's simply lying through his teeth.

Lastly, a special mention goes to the hilarious Bitcoin whitepaper forgeries that Craig Wright created around 2019–2020. A few examples. On his personal blog we can find a Bitcoin whitepaper forgery where he deleted the credentials of Satoshi Nakamoto, and added his name instead.



Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto
aka Craig Steven Wright
https://craigwright.net/

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Source: https://craigwright.net/bitcoin-white-paper.pdf

On another Bitcoin whitepaper forgery, Craig Wright completely deleted the name Satoshi Nakamoto and his credentials, to replace it with his own name. This version was available on the SSRN website for a while around 2019, but was withdrawn after it was found to be a forgery. Still available at the link to the WayBack Machine below the image though.

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Dr Craig S Wright
craigswright@acm.org
Charles Sturt University

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without the burdens of going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as honest nodes control the most CPU power on the network, they can generate the longest chain and outpace any attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Source: WayBack Machine

The hilarious “Peer-to-eer” forgery by Craig Wright circulated for a while also. It is still available at one of the BSV related websites, link can be found below the image.

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-eer Electronic Cash System

Dr Craig S Wright
craigswright@acm.org
Charles Sturt University

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without the burdens of going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as honest nodes control the most CPU power on the network, they can generate the longest chain and outpace any attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Source: https://buybsv.com/uploads/2021/04/bitcoin-white-paper.pdf

TL;DR, or Management Summary

Remember what Satoshi Nakamoto said in November 2008?

"*I had to write all the code before I could convince myself that I could solve every problem, then I wrote the paper.*"

And then what he said in June 2010 when asked "How long have you been working on this design Satoshi?":

Since 2007. At some point I became convinced there was a way to do this without any trust required at all and couldn't resist to keep thinking about it. Much more of the work was designing than coding.

We can conclude that Craig Wright's BlackNet has nothing to do with Bitcoin's design process. We can also conclude that Craig Wright did not write the Bitcoin whitepaper. We have seen Craig Wright creating numerous forgeries again, instead, to only prove his Faketoshi-ness. Again.

We've also seen Craig Wright declaring under oath that only 2 people knew he was Satoshi Nakamoto up till January 2011, and then two years later declaring under oath that up to 400 people knew he was Satoshi Nakamoto. IN THE SAME LAWSUIT, MIND YOU. And hilariously, Craig Wright is thoroughly debunking his 'friend' Stefan Matthews in the process. Stefan, who's hope it was, once upon a time, to become billionaire with the reveal of Craig as Satoshi.

And lastly, we can conclude that Satoshi Nakamoto started coding Bitcoin in or around May 2007. While Craig Wright can't even code at all.

The End. Thanks for reading.

Julian Assange is right again, you know.