

Our database efforts and FBI, SEC, FTC and Congressional reporting programs mine existing financial relays in order to destroy the use of those resources for political bribery, money laundering, payola and related corruption.

TRACKING THE BRIBES AND PAYOLA DOLLAR-BY-DOLLAR

The following are the largest money laundering banks; the full-service political cash conduit banks usually provide both advisory and [financing banking services](#), as well as sales, [market making](#), and research on a broad array of financial products, including [equities](#), [credit](#), [rates](#), [currency](#), [commodities](#), and their [derivatives](#) to hide money from tax agencies and law enforcement. :^[3]^[4]

1. [JPMorgan Chase](#)
2. [Goldman Sachs](#)
3. [BofA Securities](#)
4. [Morgan Stanley](#)
5. [Citigroup](#)
6. [Credit Suisse](#)
7. [Barclays Investment Bank](#)
8. [Deutsche Bank](#)
9. [UBS](#)
10. [RBC Capital Markets](#)
11. [Wells Fargo Securities](#)
12. [HSBC](#)
13. [Jefferies Group](#)
14. [BNP Paribas](#)
15. [Mizuho](#)
16. [Lazard](#)
17. [Nomura](#)
18. [Evercore Partners](#)
19. [BMO Capital Markets](#)

20. [Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group](#)

Many of the largest crooked banks are considered among the "[Bulge Bracket banks](#)" and as such [underwrite](#) the majority of [financial transactions](#) in the world.^[5] Additionally, banks seeking more deal flow with smaller-sized deals with comparable profitability are known as "[Middle Market investment banks](#)" (known as [boutique](#) or independent investment banks).^[1]

Financial conglomerates

Large financial-services conglomerates combine [commercial banking](#), [investment banking](#), and sometimes [insurance](#). Such combinations were common in Europe but illegal in the United States prior to the passage of the [Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act](#) of 1999. The following are large investment banking firms (not listed above) that are affiliated with large financial institutions:^[6]

- [ABN AMRO](#)^[7]
- [BBVA](#)
- [Banco Bradesco](#)
- [Banco Santander](#)
- [BB&T](#) (BB&T Capital Markets)
- [Bank of China](#) (BOC International Holdings)
- [Bank of Communications](#) (BOCOM International Holdings)
- [Berenberg Bank](#)
- [Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce](#) ([CIBC World Markets](#))
- [China Construction Bank](#) (CCB International Holdings)
- [China CITIC Bank](#)
- [CIMB](#)
- [Commerzbank](#)
- [Crédit Agricole](#)
- [Daiwa Securities](#)
- [DBS Bank](#) (Capital Markets Group)
- [Desjardins Group](#) (Desjardins Capital Markets)
- [Handelsbanken](#)
- [ICICI Bank](#)
- [Industrial and Commercial Bank of China](#) (ICBC International Holdings)

- [ING Group](#)
- [Intesa Sanpaolo](#) ([Banca IMI](#))
- [İş Bankası](#) ([Is Investment](#))
- [Itaú Unibanco](#) (Itaú BBA)
- [KBC Bank](#)
- [KeyCorp](#) (KeyBanc Capital Markets)
- [Kotak Mahindra Bank](#)
- [Laurentian Bank of Canada](#) (Laurentian Bank Securities)
- [Lloyds Banking Group](#) (Lloyds Bank Wholesale Banking & Markets)
- [Macquarie Group](#)
- [Maybank](#)
- [Mediobanca](#)
- [Mizuho Financial Group](#)
- [Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena](#) ([MPS Capital Services](#))
- [M&T Bank](#)
- [National Bank of Canada](#) (National Bank Financial Markets)
- [Natixis](#)
- [Nordea](#)
- [PNC Financial Services](#) ([Harris Williams & Company](#))
- [Rabobank](#)
- [RHB Bank](#)
- [Sanlam](#) (Sanlam)
- [SEB](#)
- [Sberbank](#)
- [Scotiabank](#) (Scotia Capital)
- [Société Générale](#)
- [Standard Bank](#)
- [Standard Chartered Bank](#)
- [State Bank of India](#) ([SBI Capital Markets](#))
- [Stifel Financial](#) (Stifel Nicolaus)
- [Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group](#)

- [SunTrust](#) (Robinson Humphrey)
- [TD Securities](#)
- [UniCredit](#) (UBM)
- [VTB Bank](#) ([VTB Capital](#))

Private placement firms

[Private placement agents](#), including firms that specialize in fundraising for [private equity funds](#):^{[8][9]}

- [Almeida Capital](#)
- [Atlantic-Pacific Capital](#)
- [Campbell Lutyens](#)
- [Cogent Partners](#)
- [Helix Associates](#)
- [J.P. Morgan Cazenove](#)
- [Park Hill Group](#)
- [Probitas Partners](#)

Previous Notable former investment banks and brokerages we are tracking all clients from

The following are notable investment banking and brokerage firms that have been liquidated, acquired or merged and no longer operate under the same name.

<i>Firm</i>	<i>Fate</i>
<u>Alex. Brown & Sons</u>	ultimately part of Deutsche Bank, survives as minor business unit
<u>A.G. Becker & Co.</u>	acquired by <u>Merrill Lynch</u> in 1984
<u>A.G. Edwards</u>	acquired by <u>Wachovia</u> in 2007
<u>The Argosy Group</u>	acquired by <u>Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce</u> in 1995
<u>Babcock & Brown</u>	collapsed 2009, liquidation of its assets
<u>BancAmerica</u>	acquired by <u>NationsBank</u> in 1998 and
<u>Robertson</u>	integrated into <u>NationsBanc Montgomery</u>
<u>Stephens</u>	<u>Securities</u> to form <u>Banc of America Securities</u> .
<u>Barings</u>	collapsed 1995; assets acquired by <u>ING Bank</u>
<u>Bear Stearns</u>	collapsed 2008; assets acquired by JPMorgan Chase
<u>Bowles Hollowell</u>	acquired by <u>First Union</u> in 1998
<u>Connor & Co.</u>	
<u>Blyth, Eastman</u>	merged with <u>Paine Webber</u> in 1979
<u>Dillon & Co.</u>	
<u>Brown Bros. & Co.</u>	merged with <u>Harriman Brothers &</u>

<u>BT Alex. Brown</u>	<u>Company</u> to form <u>Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.</u> acquired by <u>Deutsche Bank</u> to form <u>Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown</u>
<u>C.E. Unterberg, Towbin</u>	acquired by <u>Collins Stewart</u> in 2007
<u>Commodities Corporation</u>	acquired by Goldman Sachs and renamed <i>Goldman Sachs Princeton</i> in 1997
<u>Dain Rauscher Wessels</u>	bought by <u>Royal Bank of Canada</u> in 2000
<u>Dean Witter Reynolds</u>	merged with <u>Morgan Stanley</u> to form <u>Morgan Stanley Dean Witter</u> , subsequently the Dean Witter name was eliminated
<u>Dillon, Read & Company</u>	acquired by <u>Swiss Bank Corporation</u> , and is ultimately part of <u>UBS AG</u>
<u>Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette</u>	acquired by Credit Suisse in 2001
<u>Drexel Burnham Lambert</u>	liquidated 1990
<u>E.F. Hutton & Co.</u>	acquired by <u>Shearson Lehman/American Express</u> in 1988, ultimately part of <u>Lehman Brothers</u> merged with Credit Suisse in 1988 to form <u>CS First Boston</u> , renamed "Credit Suisse First Boston" in 1996 and "Credit Suisse" in 2006
<u>First Boston Corporation</u>	
<u>First Union Securities</u>	acquired by <u>Wachovia</u> in 2002 to form <u>Wachovia Securities</u>
<u>G.H. Walker & Co.</u>	acquired by White Weld & Co and ultimately part of <u>Merrill Lynch</u>

<u>Giuliani Capital Advisors</u>	the investment banking division of <u>Giuliani Partners</u> was sold to <u>Macquarie Group</u> in 2007
<u>Goodbody & Co.</u>	merged into <u>Merrill Lynch</u> in 1970
<u>Gruntal & Co.</u>	acquired by <u>Ryan Beck & Co.</u> in 2002
<u>H.B. Hollins & Co.</u>	liquidated in 1913
<u>Halsey, Stuart & Co.</u>	ultimately part of <u>Wachovia</u> acquired by <u>Chase Manhattan Bank</u> and ultimately part of JPMorgan Chase. H&Q name continues as investment advisor
<u>Hambrecht & Quist</u>	
<u>Hambros Bank</u>	acquired by <u>Société Générale</u> acquired <u>Shearson Hammill & Co.</u> in 1974 and assumed the Shearson name.
<u>Hayden, Stone & Co.</u>	Ultimately acquired by <u>American Express</u> in 1981
<u>Harriman Brothers & Company</u>	merged with <u>Brown Bros. & Co.</u> to form <u>Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.</u>
<u>HBOS</u>	acquired by <u>Lloyds TSB</u> to form the <u>Lloyds Banking Group</u> in 2009
<u>Hill Samuel</u>	acquired by <u>Trustee Savings Bank</u> (TSB) in 1987 later <u>Lloyds TSB</u>
<u>Hornblower & Weeks</u>	investment bank acquired by <u>Loeb, Rhoades & Co.</u> and ultimately part of <u>Shearson/American Express</u>
<u>J.&W. Seligman & Co.</u>	investment bank ultimately part of <u>UBS AG</u> ; continues as asset manager
<u>J.C. Bradford & Co.</u>	acquired by <u>PaineWebber</u> in 2000, ultimately part of <u>UBS AG</u>
<u>John Nuveen & Co.</u>	IBD acquired by <u>Piper Jaffray</u> in 1999;

	company continues as asset management house under Nuveen Investments , which is controlled by private equity firm Madison Dearborn Partners
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods	acquired by Stifel in 2012, still maintain independent branding
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	acquired by General Electric Corporation in 1986, subsequently resold to PaineWebber in 1994 and ultimately part of UBS AG
Kleinwort Benson Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	acquired by Dresdner Bank in 1995 ultimately part of Lehman Brothers
Llama Company	ultimately defunct after departure of Alice Walton
L.F. Rothschild	ultimately part of C.E. Unterberg, Towbin, with parts sold to Oppenheimer . Not to be confused with Rothschild & Co (the result of a merger of the British N.M. Rothschild & Sons with the French Rothschild & Cie); see Rothschild family .
Lee, Higginson & Co.	liquidated 1932
Lehman Brothers	bankrupt in 2008, asset sold to Barclays Capital and Nomura Holdings
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	acquired by Shearson Hammill & Co. to form Shearson Loeb Rhoades in 1979 which was later acquired by American Express in 1981 to form Shearson/American Express
McColl Partners	acquired by Deloitte in 2013 to form Deloitte Corporate Finance
Mendelssohn & Co.	aryanized by the Nazis in 1938, sold in parts

[Merrill Lynch & Co.](#) to [Deutsche Bank](#)
acquired by [Bank of America](#) in 2008 and
integrated into [Banc of America Securities](#)
to form [Bank of America Merrill Lynch](#)

[Miller Buckfire & Co.](#) acquired by [Stifel](#) in 2012, still maintains
independent branding

[Montgomery Securities](#) acquired by [NationsBank](#) in 1997 and
integrated into [NationsBanc Capital Markets](#) to form [NationsBanc Montgomery Securities](#)

[Morgan & Cie](#) acquired by [Morgan Stanley](#) in 1967 and
incorporated as Morgan et Compagnie
International in Morgan Stanley
International Incorporated in 1975

[Morgan Grenfell Morgan, Harjes & Co.](#) acquired by [Deutsche Bank](#) in 1990
renamed Morgan & Cie in 1926 and
acquired by Morgan Stanley in 1926

[Paine Webber](#) acquired by [UBS AG](#)

[Park Ryan](#) liquidated 1979

[Prudential Securities](#) acquired by [Wachovia](#) in 2003

[Reynolds Securities](#) merged with [Dean Witter & Co.](#) to form
[Dean Witter Reynolds](#), subsequently
merged with [Morgan Stanley](#).

[Robert Fleming & Co.](#) acquired by [JPMorgan Chase](#)

[Robertson Stephens](#) acquired by [BankAmerica](#) in 1997 and
integrated into [BancAmerica Securities](#) to
form [BancAmerica Robertson Stephens](#).
Sold again in 1998 to BankBoston (later

[FleetBoston Financial](#) and would operate as Robertson Stephens from 1998–2002, when the firm was shuttered after the collapse of the Internet bubble

Broken up into three firms in 1934:

[Roosevelt & Son](#) (liquidated), [Roosevelt & Weigold](#) (today operates as [Roosevelt & Cross](#)); and [Dick & Merle Smith](#)

[Ryan Beck & Co.](#) acquired by [Stifel](#) in 2007 ultimately part of [UBS AG](#); not to be confused with [M.M. Warburg](#) or [Warburg Pincus](#); see [Warburg family](#).

[S. G. Warburg & Co](#) acquired by [Travelers Group](#) in 1997, ultimately part of [Citigroup](#)

[Salomon Brothers](#) investment bank bought by Citigroup; continues as asset manager

[Schroders](#) acquired [Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb](#) in 1984 to form [Shearson Lehman/American Express](#), later [Shearson Lehman Hutton](#) and [Shearson Lehman Brothers](#)

[Shearson/American Express](#) renamed [Shearson Loeb Rhoades](#) after the 1979 acquisition of [Loeb, Rhoades & Co.](#) in 1979. Acquired by [American Express](#) in 1981 to form Shearson/American Express

[Shearson, Hammill & Co.](#) renamed [Shearson Lehman Brothers](#) in 1990 and split up in 1993 with the IPO of [Lehman Brothers](#) and the sale of the retail and brokerage operations to [Primerica](#)

[Shearson Lehman Hutton](#)

[Soundview Technology Group](#) ultimately part of [Charles Schwab](#)

<u>Swiss Bank Corporation</u>	merged with <u>Union Bank of Switzerland</u> to form <u>UBS AG</u>
<u>Union Bank of Switzerland</u>	merged with <u>Swiss Bank Corporation</u> to form <u>UBS AG</u>
<u>Wachovia Securities</u>	acquired by Wells Fargo in 2008 and renamed <u>Wells Fargo Securities</u>
<u>Wasserstein Perella & Co.</u>	bought by <u>Dresdner Bank</u>
<u>Wertheim & Co.</u>	acquired by Schrodgers, and ultimately by <u>Salomon Smith Barney</u> .
<u>White Weld & Co.</u>	bought by <u>Merrill Lynch</u>
<u>Wood Gundy</u>	acquired by the <u>Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce</u> in 1987, operating as <u>CIBC Wood Gundy</u> before becoming <u>CIBC World Markets</u> in 1997

The tech oligarchs and U.S. politicians employ a "Magic Circle" of crooked law firms to operate their schemes. The term is a derivation of the widely recognised London "[magic circle](#)" of top law firms, and is widely used in the offshore legal industry.^{[2][3][4][5]} The term has also become used to describe the offshore legal industry in a more pejorative sense (e.g. when the general media reports on [paradise papers](#)-type offshore financial scandals),^{[6][7][8][9]} and is therefore more sparingly used, or found, in major legal publications (e.g. *Legal Business*).

There is no consensus definition over which firms belong in the offshore magic circle. A 2008 article in the publication *Legal Business* (Issue 181, *Offshore Review*, February 2008) suggested a list, which has been repeated by others,^[10] and is simply the top

10 offshore law firms, but excluding Gibraltar-specialist [Hassans](#).
[11][a]

- [Appleby](#)
- [Bedell](#)
- [Carey Olsen](#)
- [Conyers Dill & Pearman](#)
- [Harneys](#)
- [Maples and Calder](#)
- Covington And Burling
- [Mourant Ozannes](#)
- [Ogier](#)
- [Walkers](#)

Mofo, Brobeck, Wilson Sonsini, Perkins Coie and other tech Cartel "dirty firms" are under specific and deep investigation by both public and FBI teams. A 2017 study published in [Nature](#) into [offshore financial centres](#) (see [Conduit and Sink OFCs](#)), showed the depth of legal connections between classic "offshore" [tax havens](#) (called [Sink OFCs](#)), and emerging modern "onshore" [corporate tax havens](#) (called [Conduit OFCs](#)).

All of these entities partner with crooked CPA and Financial Planning firms ranging from:

- [Arthur Andersen](#) (until its closure in 2002 for a conviction related to the [Enron](#) scandal which was later overturned by the US Supreme Court)^[4]
- [Arthur Young](#) (Arthur Young, McLelland, Moores & Co from 1968 to 1985)

- [Coopers and Lybrand](#) (until 1973 Cooper Brothers in the UK and Lybrand, Ross Bros., & Montgomery in the United States)^[5]
- [Deloitte Haskins & Sells](#) (until 1978 Haskins & Sells in the United States and Deloitte & Co. in the UK)
- [Ernst & Whinney](#) (until 1979 Ernst & Ernst in the United States and Whinney Murray in the UK)
- [Peat Marwick Mitchell](#) (later Peat Marwick, then KPMG)
- [Price Waterhouse](#)
- [Touche Ross](#)
- Etc....

...to the smaller **Mossack Fonseca** & Co (Panama Papers) kind of boutique tax evasion and money laundering firms, of which there are thousands. A political family such as the Feinstein's, The Pelosi's, The Musk's, etc. employ nearly a hundred of the types of entities listed on this page. Google's venture capitalists and executives employ one of the largest networks of these kinds of obfuscation experts in the world.

Dense the legal relationships have become between modern economies and "offshore" [tax havens](#) via Conduit OFCs, and the rise in offshore magic circle firms setting up offices in modern corporate-focused tax havens, like Dublin.^{[12][13][14]}

[**FBI investigating 'criminal enterprise' in Epstein death...**](#)