Google and it's VC's paid more influence money, than almost any other company in American history, to try to damage and attack independent inventors.

- **Is that Because Google Stole Much of its Technology?**
- **See the attached Congressional report, federal finance disclosures and Judicial Watch/Sunlight Foundation reports.**
- **See the attached report on Google IP thefts.**

Why did Google spend so much “influence money” (AKA: Bribes) putting its top lawyer in charge of the U.S. Patent Office?

Google runs patent office | THE WASHINGTON GOSSIP RAG

Posts about **google runs patent office** written by ... **Google** Has It's Staff Manipulate The U.S. **Patent Office** In Order To Protect **Google** and Hurt American ...

washingtongossiprag.wordpress.com/tag/google-runs-patent-office/

Former Google lawyer Michelle Lee will run the US patent office

... former **Google** legal counsel Michelle Lee has been ... Former **Google** lawyer Michelle Lee will **run the** US **patent office**. Jon ... About Engadget; About ...

engadget.com/2015/03/10/google-lawyer-becomes-uspto-head/

Former Google executive to run U.S. patent office - Yahoo News

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Former **Google** Inc executive Michelle Lee has been named deputy director of the U.S. **Patent** and Trademark **Office** (USPTO) and will **run** ...

news.yahoo.com/former-google-executive-run-u-patent-offi...

Former Google Lawyer Lee Nominated to Run Patent Office ...

The patent office hasn't had a permanent director since David Kappos left in February 2013. More than a quarter of U.S. jobs rely on intellectual ...

bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-10-16/former-google-la...

Former Google executive to run U.S. patent office | Reuters

Lee is a former deputy general counsel and head of **patents** and **patent** strategy at **Google**, **the** search engine giant. Currently head of the U.S. **patent office** ...

reuters.com/article/us-usa-patents-lee-idUSBRE9BA0TK2...

Former Google executive to run U.S. patent office | Benton ...

Former **Google** executive Michelle Lee has been named deputy director of the U.S. **Patent** and Trademark **Office** (USPTO) and will **run the** agency until a new director is named.

benton.org/node/169968

Former Google executive to run U.S. patent office - Yahoo Finance

From Yahoo Finance: Former **Google** Inc (NSQ:GOOG) executive Michelle Lee has been named deputy director of the U.S. **Patent** and Trademark **Office** (USPTO) and ...

finance.yahoo.com/news/former-google-executive-run-u-165952...

Former head of Google patent strategy appointed to run U.S ...

Former head of **Google patent** strategy appointed to ... director of the US **Patent** and Trademark **Office**, ... led **Google's patent** law division, now **runs the** ...

appleinsider.com/articles/13/12/12/former-head-of-google-p...

Google patents 'creepy' internet toys to run the home - BBC News

A **patent** reveals that **Google** has looked into making internet-connected toys that ... **Google patents** 'creepy' internet toys to **run the** ... Contact BBC News; Explore ...

bbc.com/news/technology-32843518

Senate confirms former Google attorney Michelle Lee as patent ...

The US Senate has confirmed Michelle Lee as director of the US **Patent** and Trademark **Office**, ... Senate confirms former **Google** ... running the place ...

theverge.com/2015/3/10/8181805/michelle-lee-confirmed-...

Former Google attorney Michelle Lee nominated to run US ...

Former **Google patent** chief Michelle Lee has been nominated by President Obama to **run the** US **Patent** and Trademark **Office**, potentially placing a tech ...

Prominent Independent Inventors Unhappy with Innovation Act

By **Gene Quinn**

Louis Foreman (left) and Dr. Gary Michelson (right), taken May 4, 2011, after Michelson was inducted into the Inventors Hall of Fame.

Prominent inventors have now joined the growing chorus of those opposed to the Innovation Act (HR 3309) (financed in large part by Google). Specifically, the letter and recommendations below were sent by Louis J. Foreman (Chief Executive Officer, Edison Nation), Dr. Gary K. Michelson. (Inductee, National Inventors Hall of Fame) and Gregory G. Raleigh, Ph.D. (Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, ItsOn). The letter and recommendations were sent to **Congressman Bob Goodlatte** (R-VA), who is the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, **Congressman John Conyers** (D-MI), who is the Ranking Member on the House Judiciary Committee, Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), who is Char of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and **Senator Chuck Grassley** (R-IA), who is Ranking Member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Despite the problems with the Innovation Act and the mounting calls to slow down, Senator Leahy has introduced **a companion bill in the Senate**, which suggests that this legislation will move extraordinarily quick. *See **Leahy Bill Released** and **Leahy***. Those who are unhappy with the legislation really need to speak now.

For more on this topic please see:

- **Innovation Act Fast Tracked Despite Committee Concerns**
- **Innovator Concerns Grow over Innovation Act**

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY:

http://sbtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Testimony-of-Robert-N.Schmidt-to-Senate-SBE-3-16-2015-as-submitted-rev.pdf

———— LETTER STARTS HERE ————

Dear Messrs. Chairmen and Ranking Members:

We write as inventors whose discoveries to date have added hundreds of billions of dollars in value to the U.S. economy and improved the quality of lives of billions of consumers worldwide.

We support many of the laudable goals sought by recent legislative proposals to amend the U.S. patent system, particularly the goal of curbing the mass distribution of bad-?faith demand letters. We also believe the passage and implementation of the America Invents Act (AIA) of 2011 has benefitted the U.S. innovation economy, in large part because the concerns of all stakeholders were carefully weighed during a six-year legislative process, and those concerns were properly balanced in the final bill that was signed into law. Along with many other key stakeholders, however, we must note that the process now underway is strikingly different in terms of the unprecedented haste with which it is being pursued and the lack of breadth and depth of key stakeholder feedback to evaluate the scope of the harm that will be caused by some of the proposed legislative provisions.

Notably, the concerns of key inventor stakeholders like us – principally small companies that create the fundamental inventions that drive our innovation economy – have not yet been evaluated in depth. Historically, the vast majority of legitimate patent holders have honorably sought the fruits of their labor through patent rights promoted by the Constitution and secured by Congress, by licensing when possible and litigating when necessary. Our nation and, indeed, our planet have benefitted enormously as a result of the identification and disclosure of these discoveries through the U.S. patent system. Legitimate inventors and patent holders should not be confused with, or punished as a result of, a small minority of bad actors who create shell entities that send mass demand letters for the purpose of seeking money under the threat of unjustifiable litigation.

We have grave concerns about several newly-proposed changes to our patent laws that go far beyond closing loopholes used by shakedown artists whose demand letters and nuisance lawsuits can impose unjustifiable costs on small businesses. In our view, Congressional precision and elegance are needed lest hasty, overbroad legislation cripple the virtuous cycle of invention, disclosure, licensing, and commercialization that has made the U.S. patent system and technology economy the envy of the world.

As we explain in more detail in the attachment to this letter, many features of the proposed legislation

would unfairly create new advantages for larger, market-dominant incumbent companies while burdening the new start-ups whose technological creativity is often viewed as a threat to disrupt that dominance. Several provisions in the proposed legislation would take patent rights away from the small U.S. companies that create our Country's new inventions, and these same provisions would make it easier for dominant companies to utilize and exploit those inventions without paying a fair price. The most egregious provisions include:

- Indiscriminate imposition of stays of litigation for an overbroad class of "covered customers";
- mandatory shifting of fees to nonprevailing parties;
- requiring overbroad disclosures when a complaint is filed;
- bypassing the Rules Enabling Act to directly amend federal civil procedure; and
- weakening the balanced post grant review estoppel provision of the AIA.

Importantly, supporting and encouraging the next generation of disruptive technologies is not only a question of fairness, but also of promoting long term economic growth. As the Kauffman Foundation has amply demonstrated, new start-?ups are the sole source of net new job creation in the United States. If Congress is to act, it should take the side of the inventors and patentees, not the side of giant incumbent companies that have already captured a dominant place in the market.

If Congress passes legislation that hampers the ability of start-?ups and independent inventors to protect their innovations meaningfully, it will become prohibitive for many inventors like us to justify and sustain the tremendous economic and financial risks that inventors and their investors take to create the disruptive new technologies, products, and start-?up companies that enable new global markets that will drive tomorrow's U.S. competitiveness and fuel U.S. job growth. We strongly urge you to pause and analyze the damage about to be done, and consider simpler, more effective, and more focused solutions to the problems of mass patent license demand letters and shakedown patent lawsuits.

Please reach out to get feedback from the successful and responsible independent inventors and entrepreneurs who have created the technologies that have proven to be so important for our nation. Strong patent protections are vital to these men and women so that they can raise the capital required to develop and commercialize their inventions.

Our Constitution grants Congress the power to promote the useful arts by securing for inventors the exclusive right to their discoveries for limited times. As those inventors, we ask that our rights continue to be secured, not de-?secured by passing new laws that increase complexity and uncertainty of patent rights. Independent inventors and innovative startups have been underrepresented to date in the current legislative deliberations, and so we also ask that our concerns be heard and weighed alongside those of other stakeholders. We urge Congress to act without haste, and with great care, so that its laudatory efforts to curb the harms done by a handful of abusers will be accomplished surgically, without creating greater harm to the foundations of our innovation economy.

Please see the attached for our recommendations on specific issues.

Sincerely,

Louis J. Foreman
Chief Executive Officer, Enventys Chief Executive Officer, Edison Nation Charlotte, NC

Gary K. Michelson. M.D.
Independent Inventor
Founder, Michelson Medical Research Foundation Founder, 20 Million Minds
Inductee, National Inventors Hall of Fame
Los Angeles, CA

Gregory G. Raleigh, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, ItsOn
Member of the Board, Headwater Partners Redwood Shores, CA

INVENTORS' ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Specifically, we have concerns and suggestions regarding the following proposals, which for convenience we will address as they are set forth in H.R. 3309:

Stays of Litigation. Perhaps the most overbroad proposal, and the one that therefore has the potential to do the most damage to inventors and the innovation economy, directs courts to increasingly impose stays in patent litigation.

The glaring shortcomings of the litigation stay provisions of H.R. 3309 were recently pointed out by no less of an authority than David Kappos, the celebrated former Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO. Mr. Kappos recently testified that, among its multiple other flaws, the litigation stay provisions of H.R. 3309 would immunize from infringement liability all parties (not merely individual end users and retailers), as long as they are located somewhere in a product channel downstream of the first component part maker. Such an unprecedented and broad grant of infringement immunity would include "large commercial actors such as manufacturers combining procured components into value-?added completed devices, as well as assemblers," and might also "leave an American innovator with no infringer at all to pursue where infringing manufacturers are located outside the reach of the US courts, such as overseas, or lack adequate assets to answer for infringement."

Does Congress truly intend to grant such wholesale immunity from infringement liability for the astonishing, previously unheard-?of reason of where an accused infringer happens to be located amid its supply chain – a vagary that can be altered or otherwise manipulated overnight? Doing so would eviscerate a foundational principle that has served our patent system well throughout its entire history: infringement is based on the unlicensed use of patented technology, not on the identity, or supplier arrangements, of an accused infringer.

In our view, there are far simpler and more balanced ways of protecting against the abuse of innocent bystanders.

RECOMMENDATION: Congress should identify and adopt narrowly tailored solutions that would immediately de-?leverage shakedown artists without eliminating any key foundation of the U.S. patent system. For example, Congress could simply restore a minimum "amount in controversy" requirement to patent lawsuits at an appropriate dollar amount, ensuring that truly de minimis nuisance litigation would be excluded from the courts. Alternatively, Congress could establish a small claims patent court, after deliberating on the public comments received by the USPTO on the subject earlier this year, as recommended by the ABA IP section and the AIPLA. Congress could also require those who send patent demand letters to "Mirandize" their demands by identifying where the recipient can receive assistance before responding to the letter, whether that assistance comes from within the USPTO or from industry groups organized to combat abusive patent holder behavior. The point here is that Congress should fully explore a range of narrowly focused solutions so that the unintended consequences of a new law do not harm inventors and legitimate patent licensing activity.

Expansion of the Transitional Program for CBM Patents. We applaud the removal via the recent manager's amendment of H.R. 3309 of the radical and highly damaging rewriting of the CBM provisions of the AIA, and we ask that these proposals not be re-?instated for further consideration.

Fee Shifting. The proposed changes that encourage fee shifting will create a new source of leverage for giant companies accused of infringement, and are foreign to well established American judicial practices.

Section 285 of the current Patent Act, which provides that courts "in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party," is consistent with the longstanding American Rule – that each party should bear its own costs in litigation. H.R. 3309 would reverse the American Rule in patent cases, making the imposition of fees mandatory, unless the position of the nonprevailing party or parties was "substantially justified."

According to one of the nation's most distinguished civil procedure scholars, Professor Arthur R. Miller, who has served as a member and Reporter for the Advisory Committee of Civil Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States, the American Rule

> *reflects the Founders' rejection of the British 'loser pays' system. The Founders rejected the British system in large part to allow all citizens access to courts, in which disputes would be resolved on the merits. Over the years, when Congress has granted exceptions to the American Rule, it has generally been for the purpose of encouraging litigation by creating 'private attorneys general' to conduct litigation to enforce public policies that might otherwise be too risky to pursue. The Equal Access to Justice Act is a prime example.*
>
> 

The proposed amendment of Section 285 is quite unlike the Equal Access to Justice Act, where fees can be granted only when the party of limited net worth has prevailed against one specific party – the United States of America. In contrast to the EAJA, H.R. 3309 is designed to actively discourage inventors from pursuing litigation to enforce their Congressionally bestowed rights by massively increasing the financial risk inventors bear when forced to seek relief in court. Again, the proposed

legislation is hardly neutral – it would unfairly create new advantages for larger, market-?dominant incumbent companies while burdening inventors.

Moreover, the U.S. Supreme Court is reviewing the issue of fee shifting in two cases on certiorari from the Federal Circuit. It would be unwise for Congress to act before the Court has resolved those cases.

RECOMMENDATION: Congress should not amend Section 285 of the Patent Act in ways that create greater risks for inventors and patent holders, and in any event should not act on the issue until the Supreme Court has resolved the relevant cases now under review. The current law allows courts to award reasonable attorneys fees to prevailing parties in "exceptional cases," which enables courts to discourage meritless shakedown patent lawsuits that follow irresponsible mass demand letters.

Transparency of Ownership. We support and encourage the disclosure of the ultimate owner of any patent offered in licensing discussions or asserted in litigation. As currently drafted, H.R. 3309 would require far more, however, and as such is overbroad, unnecessarily burdensome, and impractical.

H.R. 3309 requires patent plaintiffs to disclose in the complaint, and continually update

- highly confidential business information such as the identity of anyone with a right to sublicense or enforce the patents at issue; and
- difficult-to-collect information including the identity of anyone who has a financial interest in the plaintiff.

Today, to the extent any such information is relevant to the issues in the lawsuit, it is disclosed under seal in discovery. In other instances, the information would be irrelevant, unknown to the plaintiff, or would call for a legal conclusion that may well be determined only after the litigation has progressed.

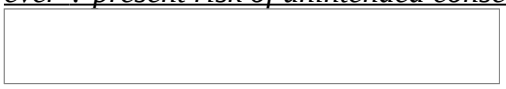
In short, the proposal has a laudable goal of preventing shell games but is drafted in such an overbroad manner that it would inevitably increase the number of issues in dispute between parties, multiplying court proceedings and costs rather than reducing them.

RECOMMENDATION: Congress should require disclosure of the ultimate owner of any patent offered for licensing or asserted in litigation but should allow courts to tailor, on a case-?by-?case basis, the degree and manner of the disclosure of additional information concerning persons with financial interests related to the patent.

Core Document Discovery. H.R. 3309 requires changes to the rules and procedures on core document discovery in litigation. The proposal triggered a diplomatic suggestion from the Rules Committees of the Judicial Conference of the United States, which wrote to the House Judiciary Committee, as follows:

> *We greatly appreciate, and share, the desire to improve the civil justice system in our federal courts, including by reducing abusive procedural tactics in patent litigation. But legislation that mandates the contents of the federal rules contravenes the longstanding Judicial Conference policy opposing direct amendment of the federal rules by legislation instead of through the deliberative process Congress established in the Rules Enabling Act, 28 U.S.C.§§ 2071-?2077. Congress passed the Rules Enabling Act to create a thorough and*

> *inclusive process for addressing procedural problems in the federal courts. Under that process, the Rules Committees collect information that is essential to promulgating effective rules by commissioning empirical studies, analyzing relevant case law, and consulting with experts and others with direct experience in the area. Proposals for change are published for public comment and thoroughly analyzed by the Civil Rules Committee, the Standing Rules Committee, the Judicial Conference, the Supreme Court, and Congress. This multi-?layered process ensures a thorough evaluation of proposals while reducing the ever-? present risk of unintended consequences. (Emphasis added.)*



To paraphrase: far more investigative work, deliberation, and consultation between the separate branches of government ought to occur before significant changes to the federal rules of civil procedure are promulgated. We agree.

RECOMMENDATION: Congress should not amend the federal rules of civil procedure regarding discovery or otherwise, except in a manner consistent with the Rules Enabling Act, in full partnership with the judicial branch.

“Reasonably Could Have Raised” Estoppel. In the extensive debates leading up to the enactment of the America Invents Act, Congress sought, heard, and credited testimony about how “patent assassin” attorneys use multiple reexamination procedures to generate legal traffic jams that tie up issued patents in lengthy and expensive proceedings, degrading the patent owners’ ability to obtain royalties or complete litigation. An important principle emerged: new administrative review procedures for invalidating an already-?granted patent are justifiable only if they truly provide a cheaper and faster alternative to – not a serial, second-bite?at?the?apple supplement to – litigation.

This “true alternative to litigation” principle led to the addition of “reasonably could have raised” estoppel language to the House version of two new proposed procedures for challenging a patent after issuance, post-?grant review (PGR) and inter partes review (IPR). After the Senate adopted the House bill, that language became the law. The AIA barred those who petitioned the USPTO to invalidate a patent via PGR or IPR from asserting that a patent claim is invalid in a district court or ITC proceeding on any ground that the petitioner raised or reasonably could have raised during the PGR or IPR. Thus, petitioners who elected to pursue PGR or IPR relief could not “sandbag” government authorities by presenting some grounds for invalidity to the PTO but hiding other arguments until the dispute reached a court or the ITC.

In short, the strong estoppel provisions of the AIA were no mistake – they resulted from compromise reached during a hard-?fought legislative process and should not be lightly set aside. As Robert L. Stoll, who served as Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO from 2009 to 2012, wrote:

> *Reasonably-?could-?have-?raised estoppel, as enacted in the AIA, represents a compromise position between two competing proposals: an expansive estoppel applying to all issues that a petitioner could possibly have raised, and a narrow estoppel applying only to issues actually raised.*

H.R. 3309's proposed deletion of "or reasonably could have raised" would undo that compromise and give accused infringers extra opportunities to serially raise patent validity challenges in multiple venues, unfairly disadvantaging inventors by increasing the complexity and costs of defending and enforcing patents.

Already, these "true alternative to litigation" proceedings have been used extensively to challenge patents. As the former general counsel of the USPTO recently noted, even though AIA has been in effect a short period of time, the number of post-?issuance challenges under its new proceedings has greatly exceeded expectations:

> *Today, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board already is faced with a much greater workload than originally forecast by the USPTO. In fact, the filings in the first year of the program were almost 50 percent greater than predicted. The USPTO now has the third largest patent docket in the country . . . .*

Accordingly, there appears to be no legitimate need to weaken estoppel, which would thereby multiply the number and mechanisms of post-?issuance challenges.

RECOMMENDATION: Congress should not amend the AIA's estoppel provisions. Though still in their infancy as a governmental means for resolving disputes, the post-?issuance proceedings as set forth in the AIA have been used extensively to date to reduce litigation costs, showing that amending the AIA's estoppel compromise is not appropriate at this time. Again, the proposed legislation would unfairly create new gamesmanship advantages for larger, market-?dominant incumbent companies accused of infringement while burdening inventors.

Is Google's Larry Page an “Idea Thief”?

A new lawsuit against Google presents startling evidence that Google stole YouTube, Google Glass, Google VR, Google-Loon, Google's video technology and the very essence of Google itself.

The lawsuit, along with a number of other legal actions, demonstrates a systematic program of intellectual property theft where Google's owners would dangle “possible investment” with Google's massive government-funded bank vault in front of entrepreneurs and inventors. Google's people then use this pretext to defraud inventors into revealing the workings of their ideas. Google then rejects the ideas, runs a global defamation attack against the entrepreneurs to prevent them from competing, and copies the idea and makes billions of dollars. The inventors get nothing but grief. The following article goes into greater detail:

How Google Steals Ideas From Entrepreneurs

By Sarah Dunn and Anthony Harvard

A recent article in The New York Times called: “***How Larry Page’s Obsessions Became Google’s Business”*** describes how Google Boss Larry Page covertly attends technology conferences in order to get ideas from entrepreneurs. He does not seem to ever pay those entrepreneurs, for the technology he takes from them, and makes billions of dollars off of at Google.

Google Boss Eric Schmidt just spent over $1 Billion to try to lobby Congress to change the patent laws in order to make patents for entrepreneurs nearly illegal, and to try to make patents almost entirely unenforceable, so that Google would not have to pay for the technology it steals. Google seems to love killing the American dream.

Google spent millions of dollars to nominate, lobby for, influence and place it's top lawyer in charge of the U.S. Patent Office. Now Google's “inside-man” makes sure that patents, that Google is infringing, are either turned down or, in some cases, have their approvals reversed.

Google's motto seems to be: “Why Compete When You Can Cheat”. This is a far more relevant motto than 'Don't be evil”.

The New York Times article, and hundreds of stories from entrepreneurs, describes how Mr. Page cuddles up to technologists in ordinary street wear, does not identify himself, and Hoover's up their innovations for his company. The article, details the following:

“Three years ago, Charles Chase, an engineer who manages Lockheed Martin’s nuclear fusion program, was sitting on a white leather couch at Google’s Solve for X conference when a man he had never met knelt down to talk to him.

They spent 20 minutes discussing how much time, money and technology separated humanity from a sustainable fusion reaction — that is, how to produce clean energy by mimicking the sun’s power

— before Mr. Chase thought to ask the man his name.

"I'm Larry Page," the man said. He realized he had been talking to Google's billionaire co-founder and chief executive.

"He didn't have any sort of pretension like he shouldn't be talking to me or 'Don't you know who you're talking to?'" Mr. Chase said. "We just talked."

The article also reveals the show-boating of how Mr. Page likes to " ignore the main stage and ***follow the scrum of fans and autograph seekers who mob him in the moments he steps outside closed doors."***

The article goes on to show that.. ***" He is a regular at robotics conferences and intellectual gatherings like TED. Scientists say he is a good bet to attend Google's various academic gatherings, like Solve for X and Sci Foo Camp, where he can be found having casual conversations about technology or giving advice to entrepreneurs. Mr. Page is hardly the first Silicon Valley chief with a case of intellectual wanderlust, but unlike most of his peers, he has invested far beyond his company's core business and in many ways has made it a reflection of his personal fascinations."***

Further Page has ***"... said on several occasions that he spends a good deal of time researching new technologies, focusing on what kind of financial or logistic hurdles stand in the way of them being invented or carried out. His presence at technology events, while just a sliver of his time, is indicative of a giant idea-scouting mission that has in some sense been going on for years but is now Mr. Page's main job."***

Photo

Sergey Brin, co-founder of Google, wearing Google Glass. Credit Carlo Allegri/Reuters

Then the article grows dark, it says: ***"Many former Google employees who have worked directly with Mr. Page said his managerial modus operandi was to TAKE new technologies or product ideas and generalize them to as many areas as possible. Why can't Google Now, Google's predictive search tool, be used to predict everything about a person's life? Why create a portal to shop for insurance when you can create a portal to shop for every product in the world?***

But corporate success means corporate sprawl, and recently Google has seen a number of engineers and others leave for younger rivals like Facebook and start-ups like Uber. Mr. Page has made personal appeals to some of them, and, at least in a few recent cases, has said he is worried that the company has become a difficult place for entrepreneurs, according to people who have met with him."

"People who have worked with Mr. Page say that he tries to guard his calendar, avoiding back-to-back meetings and leaving time to read, research and see new technologies that interest him."

The articles details Page's under-cover intelligence gathering: ***" People who work with Mr. Page or have spoken with him at conferences say he tries his best to blend in, .." " The scope of his curiosity was apparent at Sci Foo Camp, an annual invitation-only conference that is sponsored by Google, O'Reilly Media and Digital Science.***

The article goes on to reveal that Google was forced to engage in a break-up, into a front operation called "Alphabet" in order to try to create overt shell companies to build buffers from the Tsunami of legal actions that are coming after it.:

"Of course, for every statement Mr. Page makes about Alphabet's technocorporate benevolence, you can find many competitors and privacy advocates holding their noses in disgust. Technology companies like Yelp have accused the company of acting like a brutal monopolist that is using the dominance of its search engine to steer consumers toward Google services, even if that means giving the customers inferior information.

In fact, the company's main business issue seems to be that it is doing too well. Google is facing antitrust charges in Europe, along with investigations in Europe and the United States. Those issues are now mostly Mr. Pichai's to worry about, as Mr. Page is out looking for the next big thing."

"It is hard to imagine how even the most ambitious person could hope to revolutionize so many industries. And Mr. Page, no matter how smart, cannot possibly be an expert in every area Alphabet wants to touch.

His method is not overly technical. Instead, he tends to focus on how to make a sizable business out of whatever problem this or that technology might solve. Leslie Dewan, a nuclear engineer who founded a company that is trying to generate cheap electricity from nuclear waste, also had a brief conversation with Mr. Page at the Solve For X conference.

She said he questioned her on things like modular manufacturing and how to find the right employees.

"He doesn't have a nuclear background, but he knew the right questions to ask," said Dr. Dewan, chief executive of Transatomic Power. "'Have you thought about approaching the manufacturing in

this way?' 'Have you thought about the vertical integration of the company in this way?' 'Have you thought about training the work force this way?' They weren't nuclear physics questions, but they were extremely thoughtful ways to think about how we could structure the business."

Dr. Dewan said Mr. Page even gave her an idea for a new market opportunity that she had not thought of. Asked to be more specific, she refused. The idea was too good to share."

Yet, Dr. Dewan did share, ***seduced*** by the understated encouragement of a top intelligence gathering officer: Larry Page.

Below, you will find a small sample of tens of thousands of blog articles and news articles discussing the overt experience of Google's intellectual property theft. When you have a zillion billion dollars and own your own Senators, ethics do not seem to fall within range of your moral compass.

Entrepreneurs have charged that Google has overtly, stolen its video broadcasting technology, virtual reality systems, Internet balloons, search engine system, wireless technology and many other items. We spoke with technologists who showed us United States Government issued patents and communications that showed that they had designed, engineered, built, patent filed and launched a number of the technologies that Google now has filled their bank accounts from. Google's financiers at Kleiner Perkins, Google Ventures and other groups had come to them, looked at the technologies confidentially, under the guise of "maybe we'll invest", and then sent the technologies over to Google to build 100% clones of.

How hard is it to sue Google for patent infringement? With Google controlling the patent office and 80% of the technology law firms, the hapless entrepreneur is out-gunned.

Google even tried the lamest shell game in history by posting ads on technology blogs asking inventors to just send Google their patents and Google would look at them and offer a low-ball check if Google thought they might get in trouble. That ploy was universally mocked on the web.

Google remains a big, dumb, reckless billionaire's toy with no regard for the individual. As a creator, your idea is Google's to plunder. As a citizen, your privacy is Google's to plunder. As the buyer of elected officials and federal agencies, the law is now Google's bitch.

American FTC investigators wrote, in their report, that *"Google is a threat to domestic innovation"*. The European Union investigators have found *"...Google to be a private out of control corporate government that has more power than the U.S. Government."*

It is time the FBI came in and shut that train down. Google is nothing but bad news for modern society and innovation.

Does Google Steal Your Ideas? - Yahoo News

Does **Google Steal** Your **Ideas**? Through its myriad media mechanisms, **Google** has access to a

worrying amount of our data - but even more than that, it has an ...

news.yahoo.com/video/does-google-steal-ideas-113004631.html

oogle Steals Ideas From Bing, Bing Steals Market Share From ...

Last month, **Google** added a new feature to its homepage that enabled users to select a background image. **Google** included a gallery of professional photos to choose ...

fastcompDany.com/1672922/google-steals-ideas-bing-bing-ste...

Why Google Is Stealing Apple's Ideas - Forbes

Why **Google** Is Stealing Apple's **Ideas** Just because you're ... **Google** offers its own Web-based alternative, **Google** Docs. Apple has an e-mail service.

- forbes.com/2009/07/10/google-apple-schmidt-technolog...

Google Stealing Apple's Ideas And Other Tales Of ... - TechCrunch

This morning I woke up and saw an interesting headline on Techmeme from Forbes writer Brian Caulfield: Why **Google** Is Stealing Apple's **Ideas**. Wow, a story ...

- techcrunch.com/2009/07/11/google-stealing-apples-ideas-a...

Google Retracts After Caught Stealing Ideas - Tom's Guide

Monday this week **Google** launched its App Engine, which was very well received by developers and users alike. Unfortunately, attention turned elsewhere on Tuesday as ...

tomsguide.com/us/google-huddlechat-campfire,news-977.html

Google Steals Your Ideas - YouTube

Google Steals Your **Ideas** Alltime Conspiracies. Subscribe Subscribed Unsubscribe 887,471 887K. Loading ... - Does **Google** Spy On You?: https: ...

youtube.com/watch?v=XKHUc2ouMXA

Does Google Steal Your Ideas? - AlleyWatch

Does **Google Steal** Your **Ideas**? By AlleyWatch · December 3, 2014 · 0. Op-ED, Videos . 163. ... art and **ideas** at its fingertips. Is **Google** stealing our **ideas**? ...

alleywatch.com/2014/12/does-google-steal-your-ideas/

Does Google Steal Your Ideas? - AOL On

Through its myriad media mechanisms, **Google** has access to a worrying amount of our data - but even more than that, it has an unprecedented number of our thoughts, art ...

- on.aol.com/video/does-google-steal-your-ideas--51849...

Google Ideas - Google

Google Ideas builds products to support free expression and access to information for people who need it most — those facing violence and harassment.

- google.com/ideas/

Google Ventures Launches with "We May Steal Your Idea" Caveat ...

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marketingpilgrim.com/2009/03/google-ventures-launches-with-we-...

GLawsuit Accuses Google, YouTube Of Stealing Sharing Idea In ...

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- marketingland.com/lawsuit-accuses-google-youtube-of-stealin...

Yes, Google "Stole" From Apple, And That's A Good Thing

Image via CrunchBase Apple is currently locked in a legal battle with Samsung over claims that Samsung's smartphones and tablets infringe on Apple's patents.

- forbes.com/sites/timothylee/2011/10/25/yes-google-st...

Is Someone Stealing Your Ideas? Let Them - CBS News

You will never create a solid career for yourself by worrying about who is stealing your **ideas**. People hate whiners, they hate bickering, and, most ...

cbsnews.com/news/is-someone-stealing-your-ideas-let-t...

Newspiracy.com | Google Steals Your Ideas

Google Steals Your **Ideas** 0 Posted by newspiracy - January 24, 2016 - Alltime Conspiracies. Alltime Conspiracies Sun, January 24, 2016 10:50am URL: Embed:

newspiracy.com/conspiracy-theory/alltime-conspiracies/go...

Stealing Ideas Quotes - Search Quotes

Stealing **Ideas** quotes - 1. Don't worry about people stealing your **ideas**. If your **ideas** are any good, you'll have to ram them down people's throats.

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Is Google Stealing Your Content and Hijacking Your Traffic ...

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graywolfseo.com/seo/google-hijackingtraffic/

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- seekingalpha.com/article/148297-is-google-stealing-apples-...

They Will Steal Your Idea. They Cannot Steal What Really ...

They Cannot **Steal** What Really Matters. 39 ... **Google** with only millions of ... The person who I was working with told me she was stealing my **ideas** and she was mean ...

- jasonlbaptiste.com/startups/they-will-steal-your-idea-they-c...

Google Ventures steals two marketing masterminds to blow its ...

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- venturebeat.com/2013/03/13/google-ventures-new-hires/

Google: Bing Is Cheating, Copying Our Search Results

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- searchengineland.com/google-bing-is-cheating-copying-our-searc...

Google deliberately stole information but executives 'covered ...

Google, pictured street-mapping in Bristol, has always claimed that it didn't know its software would collect the private information

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Microsoft Now Sells T-Shirts That Claim Google's Chrome ...

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- techcrunch.com/2013/11/20/microsoft-now-sells-t-shirts-t...

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news.yahoo.com/video/does-google-steal-ideas-113004631.html

Google Steals Ideas From Bing, Bing Steals Market Share From ...

Last month, **Google** added a new feature to its homepage that enabled users to select a background image. **Google** included a gallery of professional photos to choose ...

fastcompDany.com/1672922/google-steals-ideas-bing-bing-ste...

Why Google Is Stealing Apple's Ideas - Forbes

Why **Google** Is Stealing Apple's **Ideas** Just because you're ... **Google** offers its own Web-based alternative, **Google** Docs. Apple has an e-mail service.

forbes.com/2009/07/10/google-apple-schmidt-technolog...

Google Stealing Apple's Ideas And Other Tales Of ... - TechCrunch

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techcrunch.com/2009/07/11/google-stealing-apples-ideas-a...

Google Retracts After Caught Stealing Ideas - Tom's Guide

Monday this week **Google** launched its App Engine, which was very well received by developers and users alike. Unfortunately, attention turned elsewhere on Tuesday as ...

tomsguide.com/us/google-huddlechat-campfire,news-977.html

Google Steals Your Ideas - YouTube

Google Steals Your **Ideas** Alltime Conspiracies. Subscribe Subscribed Unsubscribe 887,471 887K. Loading ... - Does **Google** Spy On You?: https: ...

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- jasonlbaptiste.com/startups/they-will-steal-your-idea-they-c...

Steal - definition of steal by The Free Dictionary

steal (stēl) v. stole (stōl), sto·len (stō′lən), steal·ing, **steals** v.tr. 1. To take (the property of another) without right or permission. 2. To present or ...

thefreedictionary.com/steal

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Did Apple iOS 5 **Steal Ideas** ... When you said **google** products, yeah its the same like apple ... and apple **steals ideas** from 3rd party apps of ...

Lawsuit Claims Google Wrote Down Plan to Steal Idea on Some Post-Its

Nitasha Tiku -

Some complaints are a morass of technical jargon and legalese. Others read like the makings of a zany crime-comedy by Steven Soderbergh. One new lawsuit filed against Google for copying the technology to compress video and audio files falls into the latter category, due primarily to allegedly incriminating Post-It notes accidentally handed over to the victim.

Comic potential aside, the claims are far-reaching, alleging that Google used trade secrets to "enhance the streaming and downloading features of virtually all Google services," reports *The Recorder*. That list includes YouTube, AdSense, Google Maps, Google Drive, Google Chromecast, and many more. The allegations also involve top Google executives, including former sales boss Nikesh Arora and Megan Smith. It will likely provide a fount of schadenfreude for every startup that ever alleged that Google used acquisition talks to pilfer their inventions.

3. Indeed, time and time again, Google has willfully infringed the patents and used the proprietary information of others without offering to compensate the owners of those patents and/or proprietary information. This case is yet another of the many occasions on which Google has unlawfully taken, rather than developed for itself and/or paid for, valuable and proprietary technology that is core to the functioning of its many businesses and products.

In a press release, the plaintiffs Vedanti System Limited (VSL) and Max Sound noted that they filed two suits against Google. Max Sound acquired the licensing rights to data transmission technology originally owned by VSL Communications. One lawsuit, filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court, is related to trade secrets. The other suit, filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, accuses Google of willful patent infringement. Both complaints are now embedded below.

According to the patent complaint, the problem began in March, 2010 when VSL's CEO met with Arora to discuss "licensing or acquiring" VSL's patented technology for digital video streaming. The filing also says that Smith, then Google's vice president of business development, signed an NDA in order to discuss VSL's technology. And that if VSL's patent portfolio met a certain requirement, Laura Majerus, part of Google's in-house counsel, then Google would "seek to buy the technology or to acquire VSL."

(Arora, who recently left for a plum position at the tech conglomerate SoftBank, was Google's highest-paid executive in 2012, with a compensation package of $51 million.)

The suit says that when negotiations between VSL and Google "stalled" and "terminated," Majerus shipped materials back to VSL pursuant to the NDA. Those materials were allegedly crawling with incriminating Post-It notes. The complaint claims that one Post-It said Google should "try" to destroy email evidence, one that said Google worried its infringement might be "reckless," and one that said Google should consider a "design around" or face litigation:

55. Included with the materials was a collection of Post-It notes, which appear to have been authored by Google personnel.

56. The Post-It notes included statements that suggest that Google intended to infringe VSL's patents and that Google's infringement was knowing and willful.

57. Examples of such statements in the Post-It notes include the following:

a. Google engineers should be discouraged from "digging deep" and should "close eyes to existing IP," and from talking further to Qualcomm IP engineer Seyfullah Oguz who had agreed to assist VSL in providing understanding to Google ;

b. Google was concerned that its infringement could be considered "recklessness" (the standard applicable to willful infringement);

c. Google had concerns that products in development should be carefully monitored because of potential infringement;

d. Google personnel should "try" to destroy incriminating emails;

e. Google needed to obtain a non-infringement opinion from outside counsel;

f. Google should evaluate the risk of getting sued for infringement if Google's infringing products were "money making"; and

g. Google should consider a "design around" because it was facing a "risk of litigation."

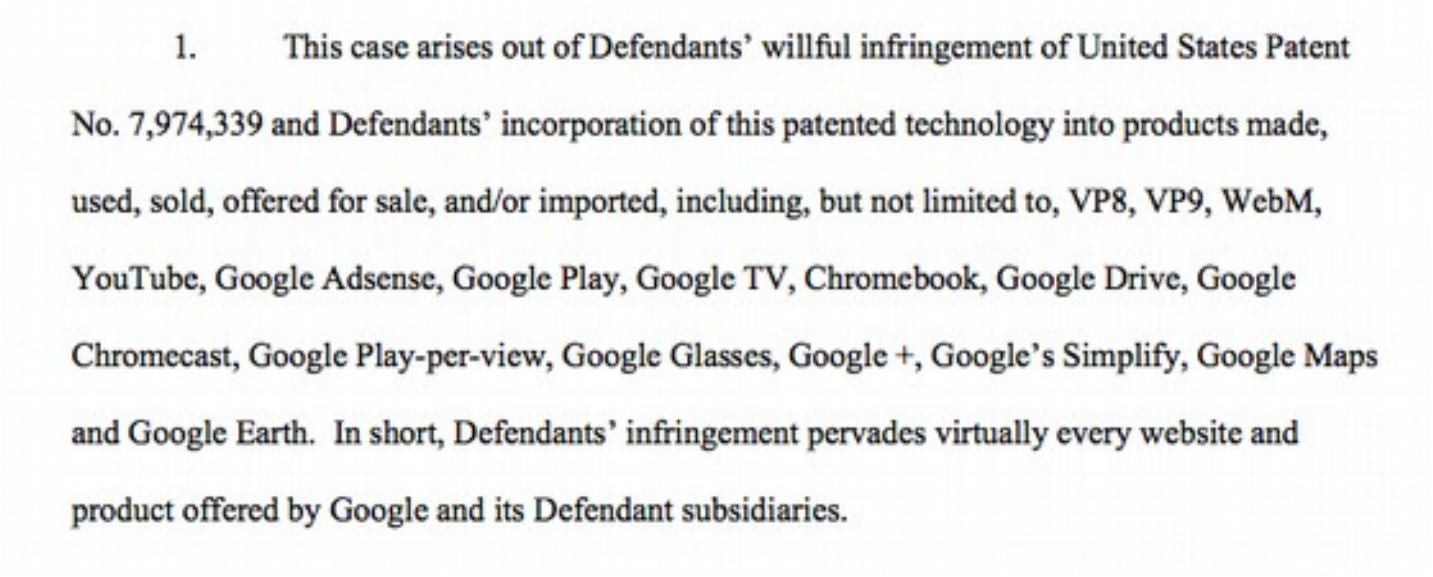
58. On information and belief, Google began to incorporate VSL's patented technology into WebM/VP8 soon after it initiated negotiations with VSL and received from VSL confidential information regarding VSL's patent portfolio.

The returned VSL material, it should be noted, included a working VSL codec for Google to test and analyze, copies of patents and patent applications, and a chart comparing their inventions to existing standards.

When VSL's CEO Alpesh Patel met with Arora in 2010, it was with the understanding that Google's

video tech " was in desperate need of improvement." *The Recorder* reports:

> Sure enough, Google in 2010 had begun to amend its preexisting patent applications and to file new applications using VSL's technology, according to the complaint. In 2012, VSL noticed that the video quality of Google's Android operating system and other Google software had significantly improved. In June, VSL staff analyzed Google's publicly available code and discovered it contained VSL trade secrets.



1. This case arises out of Defendants' willful infringement of United States Patent No. 7,974,339 and Defendants' incorporation of this patented technology into products made, used, sold, offered for sale, and/or imported, including, but not limited to, VP8, VP9, WebM, YouTube, Google Adsense, Google Play, Google TV, Chromebook, Google Drive, Google Chromecast, Google Play-per-view, Google Glasses, Google +, Google's Simplify, Google Maps and Google Earth. In short, Defendants' infringement pervades virtually every website and product offered by Google and its Defendant subsidiaries.

I reached out to Google. A spokesperson said "We've got no comment on the complaint." Welp, in that case, please leave your casting recommendations in the comments.

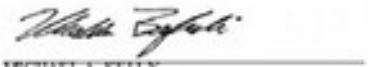
Complaint against Google for patent infringement

http://www.scribd.com/doc/236840708/Complaint-against-Google-for-patent-infringement

http://www.scribd.com/doc/236846889/Trade-Secret-Complaint-against-Google

Dated: August 11, 2014

WALKUP, MELODIA, KELLY & SCHOENBERGER



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BRIAN A. CARPENTER
MARK A. PERANTIE
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

Dated: August 11, 2014

WALKUP, MELODIA, KELLY & SCHOENBERGER

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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

MAX SOUND CORPORATION, VSL COMMUNICATIONS LTD., and VEDANTI SYSTEMS LIMITED,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE, INC., YOUTUBE, LLC, ON2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC., and DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

Case No. 114CV269231

UNLIMITED JURISDICTION

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:

1. **MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADE SECRETS**
2. **BREACH OF CONTRACT**
3. **UNFAIR COMPETITION**
4. **CONVERSION**
5. **FRAUD**
6. **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FAXED

Dated: August 9, 2014

GRANT & EISENHOFER P.A.

By: /s/ Geoffrey C. Jarvis
Geoffrey C. Jarvis

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(*pro hac vice* to be submitted)
Brian A. Carpenter
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Vedanti Systems Limited and
Max Sound Corporation

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

VEDANTI SYSTEMS LIMITED and MAX SOUND CORPORATION, Plaintiffs, v. GOOGLE, INC., YOUTUBE, LLC, and ON2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC., Defendants.	)	C.A. No._____ **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiffs Vedanti Systems Limited ("VSL") and Max Sound Corporation ("Max Sound") file this Complaint for patent infringement against Defendants Google, Inc. ("Google"), YouTube, LLC ("YouTube"), and On2 Technologies, Inc. ("On2") (collectively "Defendants") and allege as follows:

1. This case arises out of Defendants' willful infringement of United States Patent No. 7,974,339 and Defendants' incorporation of this patented technology into products made, used, sold, offered for sale, and/or imported, including, but not limited to, VP8, VP9, WebM, YouTube, Google Adsense, Google Play, Google TV, Chromebook, Google Drive, Google Chromecast, Google Play-per-view, Google Glasses, Google +, Google's Simplify, Google Maps and Google Earth. In short, Defendants' infringement pervades virtually every website and product offered by Google and its Defendant subsidiaries.