

Is Elon Musk Google's bitch or Vice Versa?

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Google and Elon Musk both bribe the same politicians.
Each owns part of the companies of the other.
The bag men and money people, for both, are the same people.
They both exploit Afghan war profiteering mining deals.
They both have "driver-less" car projects which solicit federal cash to exploit lithium mined from Afghanistan, that their partner: Goldman Sachs commodity rigged.
They both own Cartel-like monopolies.
They both got funding from, and hired the staff of, the CIA's IN-Q-TEL.
They both are run by media-called: "meglomaniacs" and "narcissists"
They both use the same "Flash-boy" providers.
They work together to manipulate press coverage to hide negative stories about themselves.
They both attack their mutual competitors with moles, defamation, internet search engine rigging, massive meat puppet and troll campaigns and covert control of Twitter.
Neither would exist today without White House support.
They both use Dirty Tricks and Political Espionage.
They both hire the same lobbyists, political hit-job operators and shill reporters.
They both dictate policy decisions to elected officials.
They both got billions of dollars of taxpayer cash from the same people.

How Larry Page's Obsessions Became Google's Business

By [CONOR DOUGHERTY](#)

Photo

Credit Minh Uong/The New York Times

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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."

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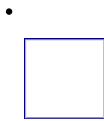


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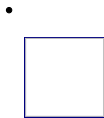
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Google Goal in Restructuring as Alphabet: Autonomy



Google to Reorganize as Alphabet to Keep Its Lead as an Innovator

Larry Page is not a typical chief executive, and in many of the most visible ways, he is not a C.E.O. at all. Corporate leaders tend to spend a good deal of time talking at investor conferences or introducing new products on auditorium stages. Mr. Page, who is 42, has not been on an earnings call since 2013, and the best way to find him at Google I/O — an annual gathering where the company unveils new products — is 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.**

Photo

A prototype for a car Google is developing. Credit Google

But just because he has faded from public view does not mean he is a recluse. 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.

He intends to push even further with Alphabet, a holding company that separates Google's various cash-rich advertising businesses from the list of speculative projects like self-driving cars that capture the imagination but do not make much money. Alphabet companies and investments span disciplines from biotechnology to energy generation to space travel to artificial intelligence to urban planning.

Investors will get a good look at the scope of those ambitions on Feb. 1, when the company, in its fourth-quarter earnings report, will disclose for the first time the costs and income of the collection of projects outside of Google's core business.

As chief executive of Alphabet, Mr. Page is tasked with figuring how to spin Google's billions in advertising profits into new companies and industries. When he announced the reorganization last summer, he said that he and Sergey Brin, Google's other founder, would do this by finding new people and technologies to invest in, while at the same time slimming down Google — **now called Google Inc., a subsidiary of Alphabet — so their leaders would have more autonomy.**

Photo



Sundar Pichai, chief of Google Inc. Credit Justin Sullivan/Getty Images

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"In general, our model is to have a strong C.E.O. who runs each business, with Sergey and me in service to them as needed," Mr. Page wrote in a letter to investors. He said that he and Mr. Brin would be responsible for picking those chief executives, monitoring their progress and determining their pay.

Google's day-to-day management was left to Sundar Pichai, the company's new chief executive. His job will not be about preventing cancer or launching rocket ships, but to keep Google's advertising machine humming, to keep innovating in emerging areas like machine learning and virtual reality — all while steering the company through a thicket of regulatory troubles that could drag on for years.

Mr. Page's new role is part talent scout and part technology visionary. He still has to find the chief executives of many of the other Alphabet businesses.

And he 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

In the investor letter, he put it this way: "Sergey and I are seriously in the business of starting new things."

An Interest in Cool Things

Mr. Page has always had a wide range of interests. As an undergraduate at the University of Michigan, he worked on solar cars, music synthesizers and once proposed that the school build a tram through campus. He arrived at Stanford's computer science doctorate program in 1995, and had a list of initial research ideas, including self-driving cars and using the web's many hyperlinks to improve Internet search. His thesis adviser, Terry Winograd, steered him toward search.

"Even before he came to Stanford he was interested in cool technical things that could be done," Mr. Winograd said. "What makes something interesting for him is a big technical challenge. It's not so much where it's headed but what the ride is like."

Inside Google, Mr. Page is known for asking a lot of questions about how people do their jobs and challenging their assumptions about why things are as they are. In an interview at the Fortune Global Forum last year, Mr. Page said he enjoyed talking to people who ran the company's data centers.

Photo

LinkNYC Wi-Fi consoles, a product of Sidewalk Labs, a company owned by Google. Credit Cole Wilson for The New York Times

"I ask them, like, 'How does the transformer work?' 'How does the power come in?' 'What do we pay for that?'" he said. "And I'm thinking about it kind of both as an entrepreneur and as a business person. And I'm thinking 'What are those opportunities?'"

Another question he likes to ask: "Why can't this be bigger?"

Mr. Page declined multiple requests for comment, and many of the people who spoke about him requested anonymity because they were not supposed to talk about internal company matters.

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.

What Is Separated Under Alphabet?

- Google: search, advertising, maps, YouTube and Android.
- Calico, an anti-aging biotech company
- Sidewalk, a company focused on smart cities
- Nest, a maker of Internet-connected devices for the home
- Fiber, high-speed Internet service in a number of American cities
- Investment arms, such as Google Ventures and Google Capital
- Incubator projects, such as Google X, which is developing self-driving cars and delivery drones

Part of Mr. Page's pitch included emphasizing how dedicated he was to "moonshots" like interplanetary travel, or offering employees time and money to pursue new projects of their own. By breaking Google into Alphabet, Mr. Page is hoping to make it a more welcoming home for employees to build new businesses, as well as for potential acquisition targets.

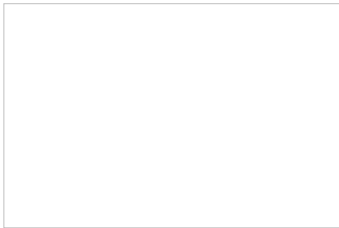
It will also rid his office of the kind of dull-but-necessary annoyances of running a major corporation. Several recently departed Google staff members said that as chief executive of Google, Mr. Page had found himself in the middle of various turf wars, like how to integrate Google Plus, the company's struggling social media effort, with other products like YouTube, or where to put Google Now, which resided in the Android team but was moved to the search group.

Such disputes are a big reason Mr. Page had been shedding managerial duties and delegating the bulk of his product oversight to Mr. Pichai, these people said. In a 2014 memo to the company announcing Mr. Pichai's promotion to product chief, Mr. Page said the move would allow him to "focus on the bigger picture" at Google and have more time to get the company's next generation of big bets off the ground.

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.

Given that he is worth in the neighborhood of \$40 billion and created the world's most famous website, Mr. Page has the tendency to attract a crowd when he attends technology events. At last year's Darpa Robotics Challenge, he was trailed closely by a handler who at times acted as a buffer between Mr. Page and would-be cellphone photographers. That commotion could annoy anyone, but it is particularly troubling for Mr. Page, who, because of damaged vocal cords, speaks just above a whisper and sometimes uses a microphone in small meetings.

Photo



A Project Loon balloon. Credit Google

At home in Palo Alto, Mr. Page tries to have the most normal life possible, driving his children to school or taking his family to local street fairs, according to people who know him or have seen him at such events.

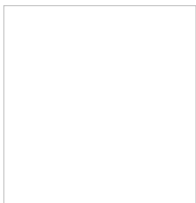
And at Google, even events that are decidedly not normal aspire to a kind of casualness. Take the Camp, an exclusive and secretive event that Google holds at a resort in Sicily and where **invitees have included Elon Musk, the chief executive of Tesla Motors and SpaceX, Lloyd C. Blankfein, the chief executive of Goldman Sachs**, and Tory Burch, the fashion designer.

One attendee, who asked to remain anonymous because guests were not supposed to discuss the gathering, recalls being surprised by how much time Mr. Page spent with his children.

In public remarks, Mr. Page has said how important his father, Carl V. Page, a computer science professor at Michigan State University who died in 1996, was to his choice of career.

"My dad was really interested in technology," Mr. Page said at Google I/O in 2013, the last time he took the stage at the event. "He actually drove me and my family all the way across the country to go to a robotics conference. And then we got there and he thought it was so important that his young son go to the conference, one of the few times I've seen him really argue with someone to get in someone underage successfully into the conference, and that was me."

Photo



A Nest thermostat.

People who work with Mr. Page or have spoken with him at conferences say he tries his best to blend in, and, for the most part, the smaller groups of handpicked attendees at Google's academic and science gatherings, tend to treat him like a peer.

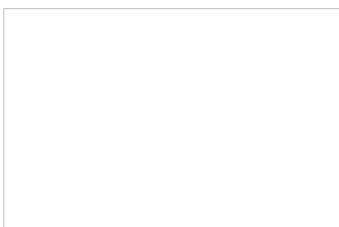
The scope of his curiosity was apparent at Sci Foo Camp, an annual invitation-only conference that is sponsored by Google, O'Reilly Media and Digital Science.

The largely unstructured "unconference" begins when each of its attendees — an eclectic batch of astronomers, psychologists, physicists and others — write something that interests them on a small card and then paste it to a communal wall. Those notes become the basis for breakout talks on topics like scientific ethics or artificial intelligence.

The last conference was held during a weekend in June on Google's Mountain View, Calif., campus, and Mr. Page was there for most of it. He did not host or give a speech, but mingled and went to talks, just like everyone else. That impressed investors and computer scientists who did not expect to see so much of him, but researchers who had come from outside Silicon Valley barely noticed.

"I have a vague memory that some founder type person was walking through the crowd," said Josh Peek, an assistant astronomer at the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore.

Photo



A contact lens with a wireless chip. Credit Google

Another benefit of these gatherings for the reserved Mr. Page is that they are mostly closed to the news media.

A Forward Thinker

When Mr. Page does talk in public, he tends to focus on optimistic pronouncements about the future and Google's desire to help humanity. Asked about current issues, like how mobile apps are challenging the web or how ad blockers are affecting Google's business, he tends to dismiss it with something like, "People have been talking about that for a long time."

Lately, he has talked more about his belief that for-profit companies can be a force for social good and change. During a 2014 interview with Charlie Rose, **Mr. Page said that instead of a nonprofit or philanthropic organization, he would rather leave his money to an entrepreneur like Mr. Musk.**

Larry Page: Where's Google going next? Video by TED

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.

Financially speaking, Mr. Page is leaving his chief executive job at Google at a time when things could not be better. The [company's revenue continues to grow](#) about 20 percent a year, an impressive figure for any business, but particularly so for one that is on pace to **generate approximately \$60 billion this year.**

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.

Doris Burke contributed reporting from New York.

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