

# Internet Platform Corporate Welfare and Leechonomics

## The Huge Hidden Public Costs (>\$1.5T) of U.S. Internet Industrial Policy\*

**SUMMARY: Sweeping Government exemptions/immunities from risks and costs overwhelmingly favor zero-sum, parasitic policy arbitrage and corporate welfare, which perversely fosters unproductive “leechonomics.” U.S. Internet policy most incents platform business that maximizes arbitrage spreads, i.e. taking maximal societal risk that un-immunized competitors can’t take, where the benefits can be capitalized by platforms, and the costs socialized to the public (>\$1.5T), because the government has only exempted and immunized platforms from normal accountability/responsibility for consumer welfare.**

*Note: This white paper introduces a new cost-estimation model for corporate welfare generated by the arbitrage effects of U.S. Internet Policy; it builds upon a previous Precursor causation model that explains and predicts the anticompetitive arbitrage effects of asymmetric accountability to the public.*

*\*U.S. Internet-first, industrial policy in the 1996 Telecom Act, effectively [exempts](#) only Internet companies from: all U.S. communications law, regulation, and public responsibilities; normal non-communications Federal/State regulation; and normal civil liability for what happens via their platforms and business models.*

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**By Scott Cleland**

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*The views expressed in this presentation are the author’s; see Scott Cleland’s full biography at: [www.ScottCleland.com](http://www.ScottCleland.com).  
Precursor LLC is an internetization consultancy serving Fortune 500 clients, some of which are Internet platform competitors.  
NetCompetition® is a pro-competition e-forum supported by broadband interests.*

# Executive Summary: The Huge Hidden Public Costs (>\$1.5T) of U.S. Internet Industrial Policy

- This white paper's estimation of the hidden public costs of U.S. Internet industrial policy shows that Internet platforms are far from free of public costs and risks to the consumer. It also shows that Internet platforms are not predicated on free market economics, but on a pernicious policy of corporate welfare and zero-sum, parasitic policy arbitrage that fosters unproductive "leechonomics."
- The evidence here *quantifies* how the online space is not what many think it is, a free market, but a favored market, where U.S. Government policy effectively stands on scales of competition to favor winner-take-all Internet platforms over everyone else.
- This initial estimate starts an ongoing estimation process of the hidden public costs of U.S. Internet policy, by just focusing first on America's best-known, dominant Internet platforms: Amazon, Google, and Facebook, to prove that they are not really as free, or as low cost to the public, as conventional wisdom has been led to believe.
- A conservative estimate of the hidden risks and costs that U.S. Internet policy affords Amazon, Google and Facebook to non-transparently and effectively offload to the public, consumers, taxpayers, competitors and suppliers, as hidden off-ledger, unacknowledged public liabilities, is roughly \$1.5 trillion over the last two decades. That would be about \$4,900 for every American, or the equivalent of over 70% of these platforms' 1-1-2018 market cap value. In short, U.S. Internet policy causes exceptional anticompetitive distortions in the economy.
- The public-fact baseline of the hidden \$1,472b public cost estimate was: \$1,544b in Amazon, Google, Facebook total cumulative revenues and \$1,375b in total cumulative publicly booked costs; \$2,058b in combined market capitalization on 1-1-2018; and U.S. consumer spending, i.e. ~.7 of USGDP.
  - \$31b Exemption from all FCC economic & public interest regulation as pure info services [2% of cumulative revenues]
  - \$510b Riskless disruptive innovation per immunity from civil liability (Sect. 230) [33% of cumulative revenues]
  - \$755b Socialized costs of platforms' uneconomic riskless disruptions (Sect. 230) [1% of '2012-17 U.S. consumer spending]
  - \$103b Government-granted anticompetitive asymmetric accountability advantages [5% of cumulative revenues]
  - \$31b Implicit government infrastructure subsidies [2% of cumulative revenues]
  - \$42b Systemic state and local sales and property tax arbitrage [5% of Amazon's cumulative revenues]
  - \$1,472b Estimated total special 1996-2018 Government benefits that shift platforms' risks-costs to consumers and taxpayers
- This is intended to be an initial, replicable, and conservative estimate, because it purposefully excluded the risk/cost impact of:
  - The 40 other companies in the Internet Association, most notably Uber and Airbnb, which pursued Section 230 arbitrage strategies; and
  - Disruptive: fintech, including, BitCoin, cryptocurrencies, blockchain, etc.; autonomous transportation; health-tech; robotization, AI; AR; etc.

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# PROBLEM: U.S. Internet Policy's Asymmetric Accountability

## U.S. Internet Policy:

1. Exempts only Internet firms from all FCC, laws, regs, costs, and duties;
2. Exempts only Internet firms from normal Federal and State regulation in Section 230; and
3. Immunizes Internet firms from normal liability for harms on their platform or from their biz model, under Section 230.
  - Note: The Internet Association's 2016 Policy Platform explained that section 230 provides "*essential liability protections that have allowed Internet platforms to scale and diversify*" via a "*shield... from liability*" that affords no "*requirements to police their users actions.*"

**IMPORTANT** – Antitrust laws are explicitly unaffected by the exemptions and immunities above in the 1996 Telecommunications Act and section 230.

- "Section 601... (b) ANTITRUST LAWS.— (1) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), **nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede the applicability of any of the antitrust laws.**" [Bold added for emphasis.]

# Asymmetric Accountability Arbitrage Causation Model

*Asymmetric Game Rules and Playing Field Incent Arbitrage, Generate Unfair Predetermined Winner & Loser Outcomes.*

## Unfair Game Rules/Playing Field of Asymmetric Rules/Fuels/Tools:

### RULES: Only U.S. Internet Policy:

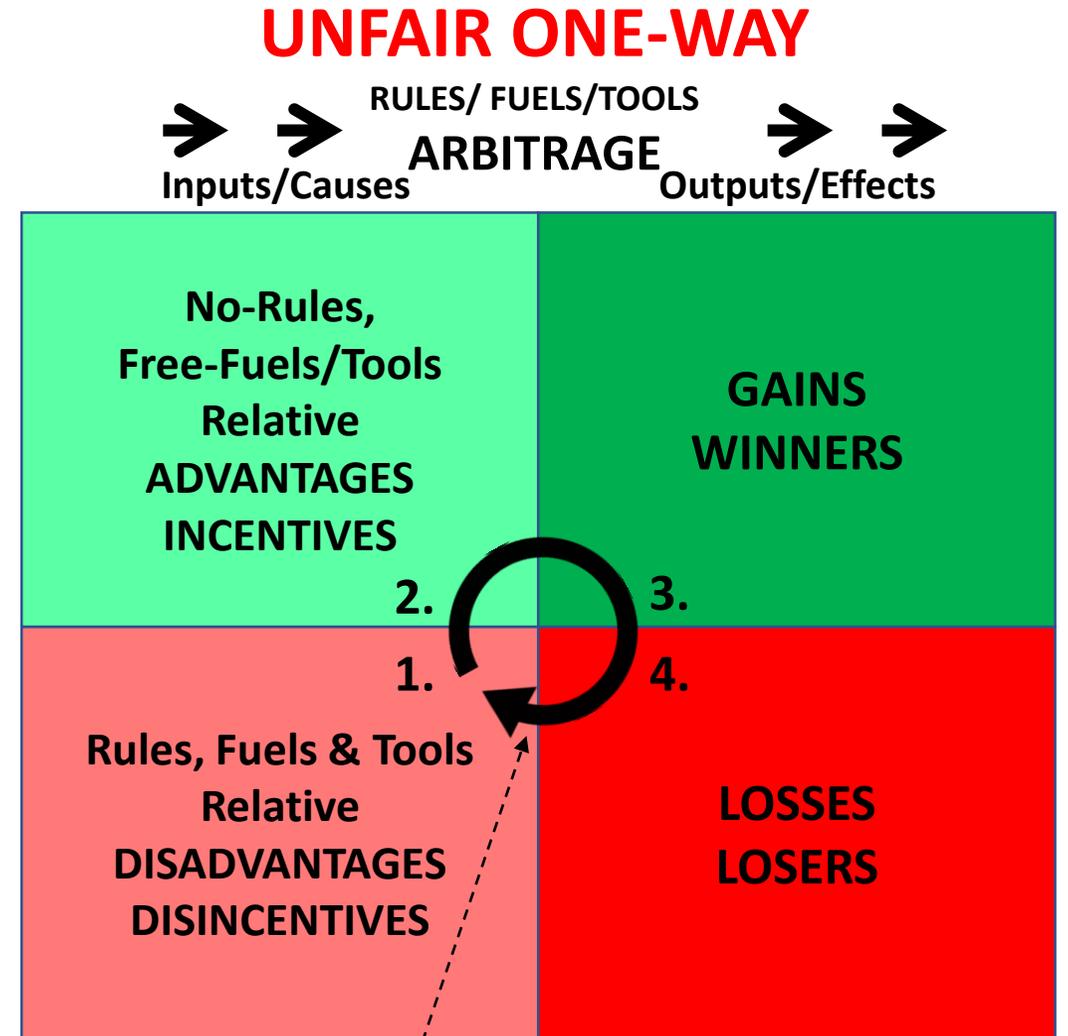
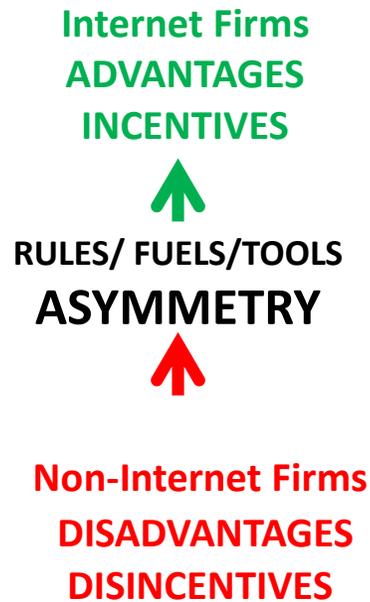
1. Exempts only Internet firms from all FCC laws, regs, costs, & duties;
2. Exempts only Internet firms from most Federal & State regulation;
3. Immunizes Internet firms from liability for harms on their platform or from their biz model;
4. Exempt only Internet firms from many taxes; public responsibility costs; & U.S. sovereign governance.

### FUELS: Only Internet firms enjoy:

- Freedom from responsibility; no friction; network effects, fixed-price of zero; permissionless use of private data/property; unlimited scale/scope/reach; etc.

### TOOLS: Only interactive computer services:

- Enjoy unaccountable technologies;
- Non-transparent intermediary algorithms; crypto-currencies; blockchain; AI; AR; data surveillance and collection; encryption; etc.



Info-Graphic by Scott Cleland 2018

# Asymmetric Accountability Incent Platform Risk Arbitrage & Creates Zero-Sum Leechonomics

*Internet policy arbitrage incents parasitic riskless "disruptive innovation" of publicly accountable firms more than new productive innovation*

## Unfair Game Rules/Playing Field of Asymmetric Rules/Fuels/Tools:

### RULES: Only U.S. Internet Policy:

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Internet Platforms  
PUBLIC  
UNACCOUNTABILITY

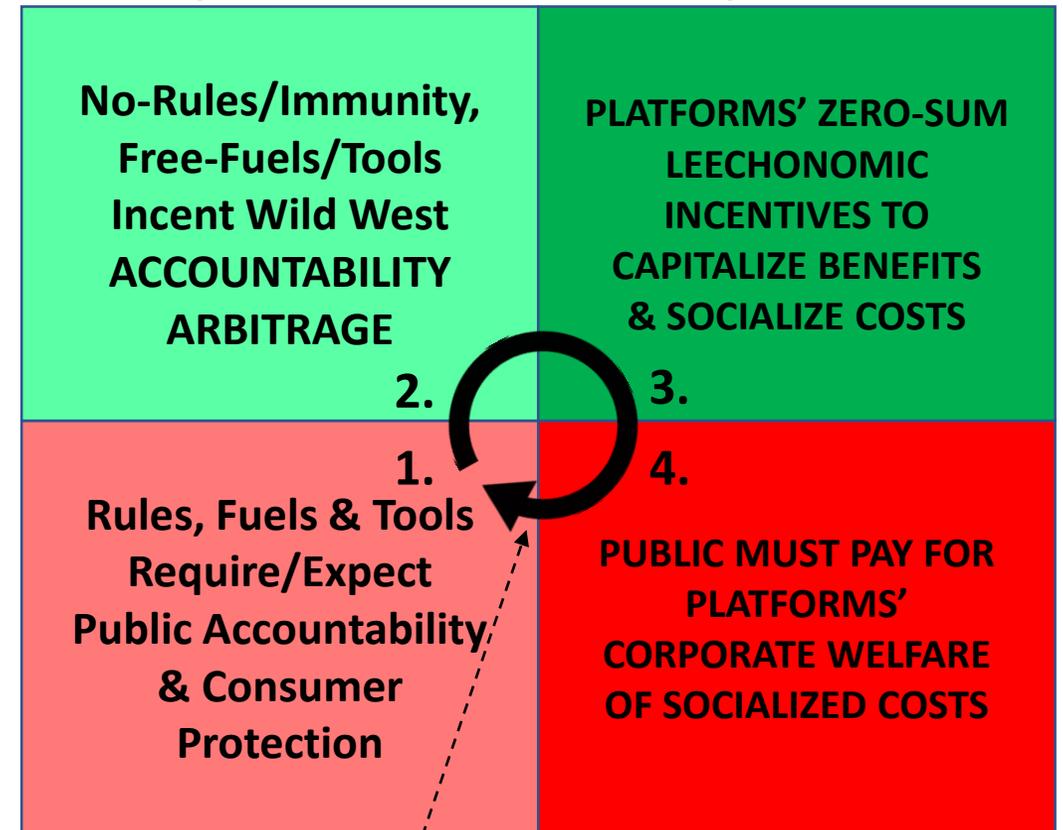


RULES/ FUELS/TOOLS  
ASYMMETRY



Non-Internet Firms  
PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTABILITY

## ZERO-SUM LEECHONOMICS



*The Un-Virtuous Circle of Accountability Arbitrage*

Info-Graphic by Scott Cleland 2018

# New Corporate Welfare Cost Estimation Model for Amazon, Google & Facebook

These platforms transparently capitalized benefits of \$3.6 Trillion from 1995-2017, however, via U.S. Internet-policy, corporate-welfare, exemptions and immunities from their biggest risks and costs, they socialized and transferred more costs to the public ~\$1.47T, than they booked as publicly-traded companies ~\$1.37T

Amazon/Google/Facebook    Amazon/Google/Facebook  
 Transparent                      Hidden Corporate Welfare

CAPITALIZED BENEFITS                      SOCIALIZED COSTS

\$ in billions

\$ in billions

\$1,544

\$2,058

\$3,602

COMPANIES' CUMULATIVE REVENUES: AMZN \$830b 1995-2017; GOOG \$596b 2002-17; FB \$118b 2007-17

COMPANIES' MARKET CAPITALIZATION: as of 1-1-2018: AMZN \$702b; GOOG \$813b; FB \$543b

TOTAL AMAZON/GOOGLE/FACEBOOK CAPITALIZED BENEFITS: Cumulative Revenues + 1-1-18 Market Cap

Estimated special 1996-2018 Government benefits that shift platforms' risks-costs to consumers/taxpayers

- \$31 Exemption from all FCC economic & public interest regulation as pure info services [2% of cumulative revenues]
- \$510 Riskless disruptive innovation per immunity from civil liability (Sect. 230) [33% of cumulative revenues]
- \$755 Socialized costs of platforms' uneconomic riskless disruptions (Sect. 230) [1% of '2012-17 U.S. Consumer Spending]
- \$103 Government-granted anticompetitive asymmetric accountability advantages [5% of cumulative revenues]
- \$31 Implicit government infrastructure subsidies [2% of cumulative revenues]
- \$42 Systemic state and local sales and property tax arbitrage [5% of Amazon's cumulative revenues]
- \$1,472 Total est. 1996-2018 Amazon/Google/Facebook risks/costs non-transparently transferred to consumers/taxpayers
- \$4,486 U.S. per capita cost of Amazon/Google/Facebook corporate welfare [based on 328m Americans]

**Note:** For explanation of the cost estimation methodology see page 12.

**Sources:** For companies historical cumulative revenues: [www.Statista.com](http://www.Statista.com); for market caps by date: [www.Finance.Yahoo.com](http://www.Finance.Yahoo.com); for consumer spending, used 70% of cumulative USGDP 2012-2017 per [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](http://U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis); for % estimates: Precursor LLC.

**An Initial List of How  
U.S. Internet Industrial Policy  
Transfers Big Risks/Costs  
From Internet Platforms,  
(Amazon/Google/Facebook)  
To the Public  
i.e. consumers, taxpayers,  
competitors, & suppliers**

\$ In Billions

**Unfair Game Rules & Playing Field of  
Asymmetric Rules/Fuels/Tools:**

**RULES:** Only U.S. Internet Policy:

1. Exempts only Internet firms from all FCC laws, regs, costs, & duties;
2. Exempts only Internet firms from most Federal & State regulation;
3. Immunizes Internet firms from liability for harms on their platform or from their biz model;
4. Exempt only Internet firms from many taxes; public responsibility costs; & U.S. sovereign governance.

**FUELS:** Only Internet firms enjoy:

- Freedom from responsibility; no friction; network effects, fixed-price of zero; permissionless use of private data/property; unlimited scale/scope/reach;

**TOOLS:** Only interactive computer services:

- Enjoy unaccountable technologies;
- Non-transparent intermediary algorithms; crypto-currencies; blockchain; AI; AR; data surveillance and collection; encryption; etc.

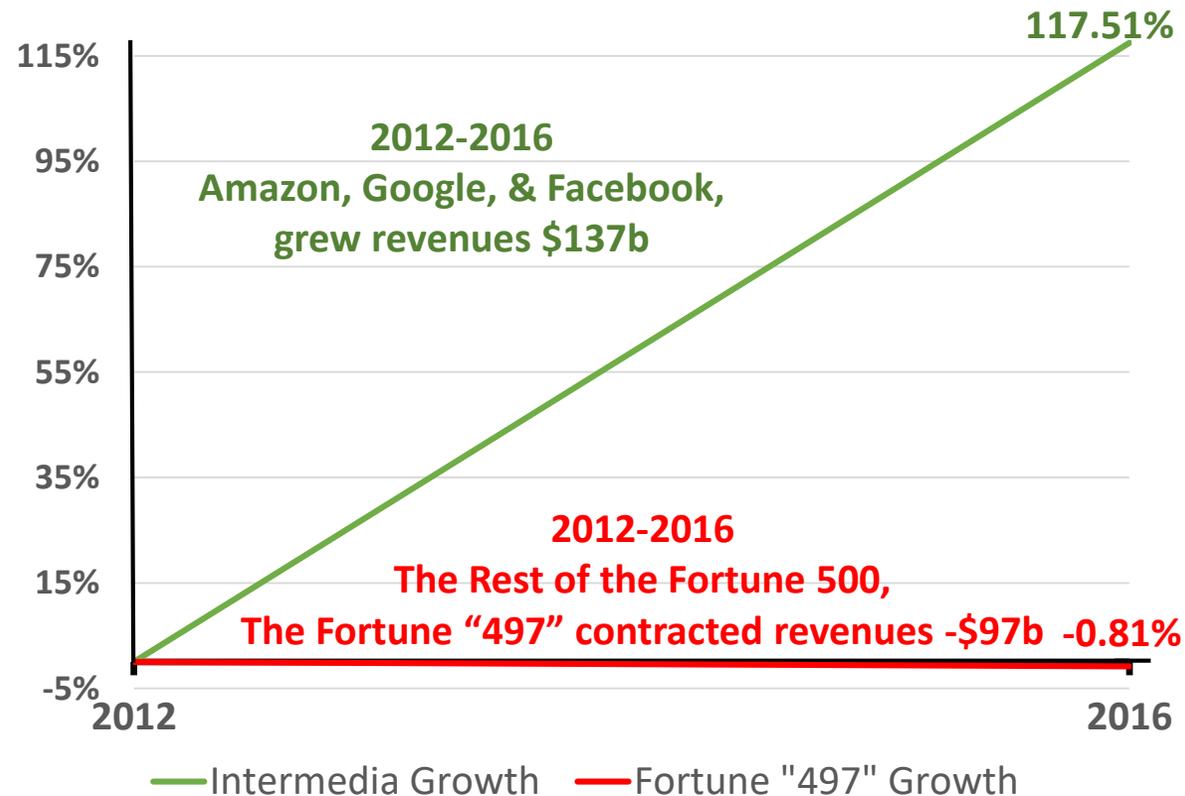
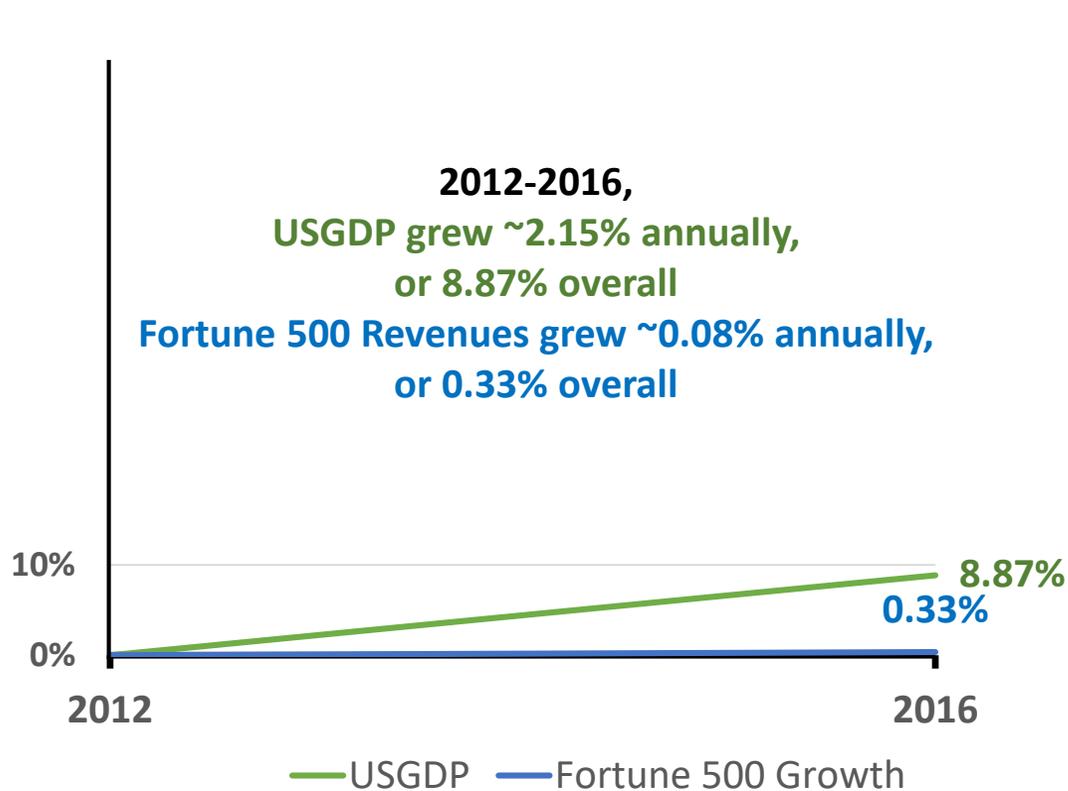
	<b>ESTIMATED SPECIAL GOVERNMENT BENEFITS THAT SHIFT PLATFORM RISK/COSTS TO CONSUMERS/TAXPAYERS</b>
<b>\$31</b>	<b>Exemption from all FCC economic &amp; public interest regulation as pure info services [2% of cumulative revenues]</b> No national security, public safety, privacy, curation, EEO, or children/consumer protection responsibilities Free Over-the-Top (OTT) net-casting on public Internet with no public interest obligations Free OTT cable-like services with no proactive cable or broadcast curation costs, risks, duties, or responsibilities
<b>\$510</b>	<b>Riskless disruptive innovation per sweeping immunity from civil liability (Sect. 230) [33% of cumulative Revenues]</b> Immunity from civil liability as interactive computer service; Internet firms to be unfettered by Fed/State regulation Internet Assoc: Sect. 230 has "essential liability protections that have allowed Internet platforms to scale and diversify"
<b>\$755</b>	<b>Socialized costs of platforms' uneconomic riskless disruptions (Sect. 230) [1% of '2012-17 U.S. Consumer Spending]</b> Platforms' arbitrage of their asymmetric accountability to government is zero-sum and depresses revenue growth "Disruptive innovation" costs (\$ & jobs) of US Internet industrial policy of riskless innovation for Internet platforms Amazon arbitraging online-offline asymmetric regs/taxes to "disrupt" retail, malls, real estate, place, transport, etc. Google/Facebook disrupting quality subscription/transaction content by forcing wholesale price of zero to reach users Google/Facebook/Amazon disrupting ~half of economy via bottleneck control of 90% of key supply & demand Disruption societal costs of addiction by design; polarization; incivility; fake news/ads; election manipulation, etc. Free and open devaluation of Intellectual property: copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets & confidential info Disintermediation and loss of one's personal control over one's privacy, safety, security, identity & reputation
<b>\$103</b>	<b>Government-granted anticompetitive asymmetric accountability advantages [5% of cumulative revenues]</b> Internet Assoc: Sect. 230 has "essential liability protections that have allowed Internet platforms to scale and diversify" Online economy consolidation has been allowed to become ~10x more concentrated than the offline economy No FCC media ownership limits of online social media, which Google, Facebook & Amazon vastly exceed No additional competition review for mergers & acquisitions under tougher FCC public interest standard Network effects reimagined to be pro-competitive consumer efficiencies for platforms, not an antitrust concern Price of zero always presumed to be a competitive/free-market price under Internet consumer welfare standard Unfettered monopoly vertical-integrated intermediaries enables front-running, self-dealing & dishonest brokering
<b>\$31</b>	<b>Implicit government infrastructure subsidies [2% of cumulative revenues]</b> USPS-Amazon variable delivery cost deal does not factor in fixed & newly created costs of higher % package mail mix Exempted from Universal Service, the requirement to contribute to cost for broadband for all Americans Free Spectrum -- Congress/FCC granted multi-fold increase in free unlicensed spectrum for platforms' use Free Downstream Traffic, 2015-17 FCC paid prioritization ban ensures consumers pay for platforms' distribution costs [Requested of FCC -- Free commercial use of competitors' © video content in '16 FCC Set-top Proceeding] [Requested by Amazon HQ2 state & local tax breaks and infrastructure subsidies and inducements]
<b>\$42</b>	<b>Systemic state and local sales and property tax arbitrage [5% of Amazon's cumulative revenues]</b> Amazon's tax arbitrage has largely avoided collecting of state & local sales taxes from 1995 until 2017 Amazon has paid and estimated 46x less US income taxes than Walmart 2008-17, \$64b to \$1.4b
<b>\$1,472</b>	<b>TOTAL CONSUMER/TAXPAYER SOCIALIZED COSTS TRANSFERRED FROM AMAZON/GOOGLE/FACEBOOK</b>

# Evidence Asymmetric Accountability Creates Zero-Sum, Leechonomic Macro-Effects

Over a five-year period, why did the Fortune 500 with \$12T in revenues have flat growth when the economy grew 9%? Why from 2012-2016, did Amazon, Google, Facebook grow revenues \$137b & the Fortune "497" contract revenues by \$97b?

*The 2012-2016 offline economy growth recession: slow-growth U.S. GDP grew ~25 times faster than flat Fortune 500 revenues, that comprise 65% of USGDP*

*2012-2016, Amazon/Google/Facebook's winner-take-all capture of all Fortune 500 overall revenue growth depressed Fortune 497 revenues that comprise 64% of USGDP*



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Fortune 500 public data.

The dominant online intermediary platforms – Amazon, Google, & Facebook -- which enjoy special government intermediary immunity from liability for activity on their platforms.

# Additional Socialized Risks and Costs to the Public from Platforms Parasitic Internet Policy Arbitrage

*Immunization from government risk for harming consumers guts competitive incentives to protect consumer welfare.*

1. **Winner-Take-All Monopolization Forces:** Accountability arbitrage favors monopolization over competition.
2. **Minimal Cybersecurity Market Forces:** Since Internet policy matured, there are no longer market forces, or government incentives, duties, or expectations to: write secure computer code; make secure equipment, devices, [software](#), or apps, to protect American consumer welfare; or prevent online recruitment of terrorists.
  - Consequently, no consumer computer, device, network, or entity is safe from hacking.
  - [NSA](#), [CIA](#), [DOD](#), [DOJ](#), [DHS](#), [OPM](#), [White House](#), [Google](#), [Facebook](#), [Amazon](#), [Apple](#), [Microsoft](#), [Equifax](#), [et al](#) have all been hacked; and hackers can hack [planes](#) in flight, [vehicles](#) on the road, and [ships](#) at sea.
3. **Minimal Market Forces for Consumer Online Privacy, Safety, & Security:** There are no longer competitive market forces or government responsibilities to minimally protect the online privacy, safety, and security of Americans, and their children, identities, privacy, data, and property.
4. **Minimal Market Forces to Protect Minors Online:** The minimal online government accountability undermines market forces to curate for age appropriate content, products, services, apps, and platforms.
5. **Compromised Anti-Fraud Protection:** Minimal government and competitive accountability enables and fuels rampant: fake news, fake ads, [fake video](#), fake likes/clicks, fake comments, fake etc., robocalls, etc.
6. **Minimal Government Online Consumer Protection Authority:** U.S. consumer protection agencies -- FTC, FCC, CPSC, CFPB, SEC, and CFTC – don't have legal authority to protect Americans from Internet-originated harms.
7. **Compromised Democracy Processes & Public Polarization by Design:** The integrity, civility, trustworthiness, and accountability of America's key democracy processes -- elections, news, journalism, social media, and digital advertising – are harmed seriously by minimal governmental and competitive accountability.
8. **Addiction & Individual Manipulation By Design:** Minimal governmental accountability enables [purposeful](#) design of addicting/manipulative [social media](#) and [video](#) services without regard to consumer/minor welfare.

# ~\$1.5T in Corporate Welfare Buys a Winner-Take-All Bottleneck Distribution Economy

How Google, Facebook, and Amazon Anti-Competitively Abuse their Bottleneck Control of Most U.S. Consumer Supply and Demand

*Note: Google, Facebook, and Amazon do not compete directly with each other in their core consumer supply businesses: search, social, and ecommerce.*

## 3. BOTTLENECK DISTRIBUTION

Google, Facebook, and Amazon are the Intermedia that are *in between* most everyone for most everything online:

Interrupting competition and market forces  
Intercepting inside information/trade secrets  
Interjecting discrimination & self-dealing  
Interfering with branding and selling

### 1. OFFLINE SUPPLY

*Is ~65% of U.S. GDP*

Monopolizing key supplier processes:

- GOOGLE ~90% of Mobile Search Advertising
- FACEBOOK ~90% of Social Advertising
- AMAZON ~90% of eCommerce Platform Fees

### 2. ONLINE DEMAND

*Is ~6% of U.S. GDP*

Monopsonizing key demand processes:

- GOOGLE ~90% of Digital Info Access & Services
- FACEBOOK ~90% of Social Sharing Services
- AMAZON ~90% of eCommerce Platform Services

Intermedia monopolizing power can dictate prices suppliers pay to sell to which consumers; facilitates winner-take-all piracy, self-dealing, fee/tax arbitrage

Toll-Keeper  
Pricing Power

Gate-Keeper  
Entry Power

Intermedia monopsonizing power can drive what consumers find and buy from which suppliers; favors winner-take-all discrimination, little privacy/security

Winner-take-all harms to suppliers:

- Can't compete with "the house" that: extracts a monopoly toll to reach online consumers; is exempt from 10-25% platform fees; abuses platform customer confidentiality to pirate, self-deal, and deny access to data necessary to market and compete.
- Commoditizes brands, products, and services by devaluing offline brand's safety, recognition, differentiation, and loyalty;
- Disintermediates suppliers from customers, so suppliers must negotiate price/terms with platform not customer -- deflating prices, destroying value creation.

## 4. BOTTLENECK HARMS

Winner-Take-All  
Unaccountability  
No-Transparency  
Forced Price Deflation  
Depressed Growth

Winner-take-all harms to consumers:

- Hyper-concentrated aggregation of consumer demand means consumers get presented with the top one, or few, self-favored: results, clicks, apps, products, services that reinforce winner-take-all outcomes at the expense of competitive choice, quality, diversity, differentiation, and innovation;
- Consumers are not Google/Facebook's customers but the product that's sold to advertisers, so users' privacy, security, and best interests are low priority.

# Cost Estimation Notes

- 1. Why just Amazon, Google and Facebook?** This initial Internet policy risk/cost transfer estimation model focused on just them because:
  - Most people are familiar with Amazon, Google and Facebook; and their public effects;
  - Amazon, Google, and Facebook represent ~60% of Internet Association revenues, and ~70% of its market cap; and the Internet Association's members are the best proxy for the Section 230-driven economy;
  - It greatly simplified the analysis because they have the most readily available and checkable public data.
- 2. Is this a conservative estimate?** It was intended to be a conservative estimate, because it purposefully excluded the risk/cost impact of:
  - The 40 other companies in the Internet Association, most notably Uber and Airbnb, which pursued Section 230 arbitrage business strategies; and
  - Fintech, including, BitCoin, cryptocurrencies, blockchain, etc.; autonomous transportation; health-tech; AI; AR; robotization; etc.
- 3. Why cumulative revenues?** Cumulative revenues apparently are the best common, logical, company-proportionate, comparative proxy to macro-estimate the overall cost basis of FCC regulation for:
  - FCC regulated: telcos, cablecos, wireless-cos, satellite-cos broadcast-cos, and news-cos – and their edge company counterparts; and
  - Internet platforms and all other companies in the economy.
- 4. Why percent of revenue estimates?** The overall costs of FCC regulation; cannot be captured in companies financial reporting, because that only captures recordable costs, it cannot capture the real constricting and debilitating effects on how a company must plan, operate, in time and process delays and uncertainties; and in creating risks and opportunities that are substantially worse than non-regulated companies face when addressing and assessing the same marketplace and information. The estimate of 2% is conservative because a 1% cost would be a de minimus competitive disadvantage; and it would not reflect the established experience in market and investment analysis that consistently values cash-flow valuation multiples for regulated companies significantly lower than non-regulated companies. This same type of logic was applied to the percent of revenue basis for estimates of: risk immunity; anticompetitive advantages; implicit infrastructure subsidies; and sales/property tax arbitrage.
- 5. Why percent of U.S. consumer spending estimate?** That number, essentially ~70% of USGDP per the US Bureau of Economic Analysis is assumed to be the best estimate proxy basis available for estimating cumulative U.S. macroeconomic effects, risks and costs over a period of years.
- 6. Is this cost estimation model replicable?** Yes it was constructed to be transparent and replicable. It is an initial rough-cut analysis that other researchers, analysts, economists can check, modify, re-estimate, and add to, to get a better and better sense of the macro risk/cost effects that U.S. Internet policy and its asymmetric accountability is having on the American economy, competition, taxpayers and consumer welfare. While others can be expected to come up with different estimates, what is evident from these models and estimates – the hidden transfer risks/costs here are massive.

## **SOLUTION: Equal Online-Offline Accountability Under the Law (Including Antitrust)**

- 1. One Communications Standard:** Establish in a new law, one unified, consumer-centric, technology-neutral, communications regulatory standard -- for 21<sup>st</sup> century, national security, public safety, and consumer protection -- since convergence means unregulated Internet communications can do everything FCC-regulated communications do.
- 2. One Equal Accountability Standard:** Establish a new 21<sup>st</sup> century U.S. communications policy and law of equal accountability under the law standard that ensures no individual, entity, or technology, is considered: immune from accountability; above the rules; or outside the law.
- 3. One Antitrust Enforcement Standard:** In meantime, DOJ and FTC should publicly affirm that Section 230 confers no implied or real antitrust immunity for Internet platforms, or Internet freedom to act anticompetitively in any way that would be illegal if done by any other industry or technology.

## Scott Cleland, President, Precursor<sup>®</sup> LLC

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- Scott Cleland is a proven thought leader and a leading Internet competition and policy expert. He was the first analyst to foresee that Google would become an increasingly problematic global monopoly and the first to discover that Google and Facebook abruptly stopped competing with each other in 2014 and evidently divided up the digital advertising market into a de facto digital ad cartel.
- Cleland has testified seven times before the Senate and House Antitrust Subcommittees on antitrust matters. Overall, eight different congressional subcommittees have sought his expert testimony a total of sixteen times. He served as Deputy U.S. Coordinator for International Communications & Information Policy in the George H. W. Bush Administration. And when he served as an investment analyst, *Institutional Investor* twice ranked him the #1 independent analyst in communications.
- He is President of [Precursor LLC](#), an internetization consultancy specializing in Internetization -- how the Internet affects competition, markets, the economy, and policy -- for Fortune 500 companies, some of which are competitors to Internet platforms. He is also Chairman of NetCompetition, a pro-competition e-forum supported by broadband interests.
- Cleland authors the widely-read [www.PrecursorBlog.com](http://www.PrecursorBlog.com); and publishes [www.Googleopoly.net](http://www.Googleopoly.net). He also authored the book: *“Search & Destroy: Why You Can’t Trust Google Inc.”*