

Exhibit 13

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
Southern District of Ohio

LEADER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Plaintiff
v.
FACEBOOK, INC.
Defendant

Civil Action No. 1:08-cv-00862-JJF
(If the action is pending in another district, state where:
District of Delaware)

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION IN A CIVIL ACTION

To:
Jeffrey R. Lamb
QStart Labs, LLC
274 Marconi Boulevard, Suite 400
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Testimony: YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization that is not a party in this case, you must designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment:

Place: McGinnes & Associates 5701 N. High Street, 3 rd Floor Columbus, OH 43085	Date and Time: May 19, 2010 at 9:00 a.m.
--	---

The deposition will be recorded by this method: Stenographic means; may also include videotape and instant visual display of the testimony (i.e., LiveNote)

Production: You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and permit their inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

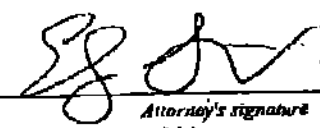
The provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena, and Rule 45 (d) and (e), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so, are attached.

Date: May 10, 2010

CLERK OF COURT

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

OR



Attorney's signature

Elizabeth Stameshkin

The name, address, e-mail, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) Facebook, Inc.
Elizabeth Stameshkin, Cooley LLP, 3000 El Camino Real, S Palo Alto Square, Palo Alto,
CA 94306, mskayes@cooley.com. (650) 843-5000, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

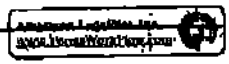


Exhibit 14

FILED
JAMES BONINI
CLERK

2010 MAY 18 P 2:41

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DIST. OHIO
EAST DIV. COLUMBUS

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

LEADER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff-Counterdefendant,

v.

FACEBOOK, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,

Defendant-Counterclaimant

)
) Misc. Case No.:
) Action Currently Pending in the U.S.
) District Court, D. Del. (Civil Action
) No. 1:08-cv-00862-JJF)

2:10mc 012

JUDGE GRAHAM

MAGISTRATE JUDGE KING

**THIRD PARTY JEFFREY LAMB'S MOTION TO QUASH DEPOSITION
SUBPOENA AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER**

I. INTRODUCTION

Third party Jeffrey Lamb ("Mr. Lamb") respectfully requests that this Court quash Facebook, Inc.'s ("Facebook") most recent subpoena issued on May 10, 2010, which is the third deposition subpoena served by Facebook on Mr. Lamb. Declaration of Shane Glynn ("Glynn Decl."), ¶ 9, Ex. H. On February, 19, 2010, Mr. Lamb provided a full day of testimony after Facebook subpoenaed him for deposition in connection with a patent infringement lawsuit between Facebook and Leader Technologies, Inc. ("Leader"), Mr. Lamb's former employer. Facebook improperly filed a second subpoena for another deposition of Mr. Lamb in the Northern District of Ohio on April 23, 2010 that was technically deficient and unduly burdensome for a third party to the Leader Action. Glynn Decl., ¶ 2, Ex. A. With the second subpoena still in place, Facebook issued a third subpoena to Mr. Lamb from the Southern

District of Ohio that is also technically deficient, unnecessary and unduly burdensome. Mr. Lamb therefore requests this Court for an order to quash the most recent subpoena issued on him for deposition and for a protective order under Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3) and 26(c).

II. BACKGROUND

A. The Delaware Action

Leader filed a patent infringement suit against Facebook for infringement of Leader's U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761 (the "'761 Patent") on November 19, 2008. The case, *Leader Technologies, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 08-CV-00862-JJF, is currently pending in United States District Court for the District of Delaware (the "Leader Action"). Expert disclosures have already been exchanged and expert discovery was completed on May 6, 2010. Trial is scheduled for June 28, 2010 and the Delaware Court recently confirmed that trial would take place on June 28, 2010.

B. Subpoenas on Mr. Lamb's Deposition

Mr. Lamb, a resident of the Columbus area, is one of the inventors of the '761 Patent. He presently is the Chief Technology Officer of QStart Labs, LLC, and has not worked for Leader since 2005. During discovery in the Leader Action, which commenced on February 17, 2009 and closed on March 1, 2010, Mr. Lamb was served with two subpoenas. On November 3, 2009, Mr. Lamb was served with a subpoena for documents, to which he served Facebook with a timely response. Glynn Decl., ¶¶ 3-4, Ex. B, C. Subsequently, on January 27, 2010, Mr. Lamb was served with a subpoena for deposition to take place on February 26, 2010. Glynn Decl., ¶ 5, Ex. D. Thereafter, Mr. Lamb's counsel in good faith with Facebook, negotiated the ultimate

time, date and location for Mr. Lamb's deposition.¹ Facebook took Mr. Lamb's deposition for a full day on February 19, 2010, questioning him from approximately 9:45 a.m. until approximately 5:15 p.m. Facebook exhausted all the questions it had for Mr. Lamb, who was a cooperative witness throughout the entire process. In fact, Facebook's counsel ended the deposition by stating "[t]hat's all the questions I have for right now." See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 6, Ex. E.

During the deposition, Facebook's counsel specifically instructed Mr. Lamb that he would have an opportunity to review his deposition transcript and "make changes or corrections if you need to." See *id.* Accordingly, Mr. Lamb reviewed the written transcript of his deposition. On March 1, 2010, he submitted an errata sheet in good faith that added very minor clarifications to his answers for six questions. See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 7, Ex. F. Mr. Lamb explained his errata clarifications "[did] not change the substance of my testimony" and that each clarification was made to show that Mr. Lamb was answering the specification question asked and not making a general statement. *Id.* As Mr. Lamb states on his correction sheet, the changes consist largely of adding the word "just" to his answer, to indicate that Mr. Lamb was answering "just" the question asked. *Id.*

C. Facebook's Improper Attempt to Strike Mr. Lamb's Errata, Deficient Second Deposition Subpoena, and Deficient Third Deposition Subpoena

After receiving Mr. Lamb's errata sheet, Facebook made a motion before the United States of District Court for the District of Delaware, in which it unsuccessfully attempted to strike Mr. Lamb's errata, or in the alternative, reopen Mr. Lamb's deposition. At the telephonic hearing for Facebook's motion, Magistrate Judge Stark stated that it "appear[s] to us that the

¹ Facebook issued an amended notice for deposition pursuant to Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which provided for the location, date and time of the deposition. The parties, however, subsequently negotiated a different start time for Mr. Lamb's deposition.

changes are not substantive and are more in the nature of clarifying.” See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 8, Ex. G. In addition, Magistrate Judge Stark indicated that the Delaware courts likely do not have jurisdiction to compel a second deposition of Mr. Lamb, but did note that if the Delaware Court did have jurisdiction, he would likely permit continuing deposition on the limited topic of the errata. *Id.*

More than two months after Mr. Lamb’s deposition and less than two months before trial in the underlying action, Facebook served Mr. Lamb with a second deposition subpoena, seeking to take a second unneeded deposition of Mr. Lamb.² Facebook filed this second deposition subpoena without seeking leave from the appropriate court to depose Mr. Lamb a second time and issued the second deposition subpoena out of the Northern District of Ohio, which does not have jurisdiction over Mr. Lamb. Mr. Lamb filed a motion to quash the second subpoena and for a protective order, which is currently pending before Judge Oliver in the Northern District of Ohio. See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 10, Ex. I.

Now, six weeks before trial, Facebook filed a third deposition subpoena for Mr. Lamb. See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 9, Ex. H. This third deposition subpoena, although served from the correct judicial district, contains many of the same procedural and substantive errors as Facebook’s second deposition, such as the failure to seek leave to take a second subpoena from the appropriate court. Mr. Lamb now moves, again, to quash Facebook’s *third* deposition subpoena and for a protective order to prevent Facebook from issuing any more subpoenas for an unneeded second deposition of a third party on the eve of trial.

² Facebook also served Mr. Lamb with an amended deposition notice pursuant to Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Facebook Failed To Follow The Process Required By The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure For Seeking Multiple Depositions of an Individual

Facebook is attempting to take the second deposition of a third party without seeking leave from the appropriate Court as required by Rule 30(a)(2)(A)(iii). This portion of Rule 30 exists specifically to prevent discovery that is unreasonably cumulative, duplicative, or burdensome. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C). Rule 30(a)(2)(A) specifically states that a party seeking a deposition “must obtain leave of court, and the court must grant leave to the extent consistent with Rule 26(b)(2)” if the parties have not stipulated to the deposition and “the deponent has already been deposed in the case.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(a)(2)(A)(ii). Failure to obtain leave of the court is sufficient grounds to quash a deposition. See *Stratienko v. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Hospital Authority*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27674 at *5 (E.D. Tenn. April 4, 2008) (depositions quashed for failure to obtain leave of court). Facebook’s attempt to subpoena Mr. Lamb for another day of deposition is improper as a matter of law. Facebook failed to seek leave of the Northern District Court to in connection with its second deposition subpoena of Mr. Lamb, which it is required to do under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and, here, Facebook has again failed to seek leave of this Court in connection with its third deposition subpoena. Facebook’s practice of twice ignoring the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is additional evidence of Facebook’s harassing behavior towards Mr. Lamb.

In addition, Facebook cannot meet the burden of demonstrating that taking another deposition of Mr. Lamb is necessary and appropriate under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See *Kasperski v. Village of New Haven*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1524 at *4 (E.D. Mich. April 14, 2009) (motion to compel second deposition of a third party denied for failure to demonstrate how re-depositing the third party would be consistent with Rules 30(a) and 26 (a-b) of the

FRCP). Facebook is required to provide an adequate explanation to these questions before taking Mr. Lamb's deposition, as required by Rule 30. In the absence of any explanation from Facebook, this Court should quash the Lamb subpoena and enter an appropriate protective order preventing further harassing tactics.

B. Facebook's Most Recent Subpoena Issued On Mr. Lamb Should be Quashed and a Protective Order Entered

Facebook has not presented a legally cognizable theory as to why it needs additional deposition testimony from Mr. Lamb well after the close of fact discovery and after the close of expert discovery in the Leader Action. While Facebook is presumably going to claim that it needs to depose Mr. Lamb again to inquire about his errata sheet, this represents little more than an attempt to depose Mr. Lamb on topics that he has already provided testimony. As a preliminary matter, the presumed justification is insufficient because apparent from Mr. Lamb's errata, he only made clarifications that plainly do not alter the substance of his testimony. Furthermore, Mr. Lamb already provided Facebook with a written explanation for each of his errata clarifications that describe the reasons for each clarification. *See* Glynn Decl. at ¶ 7, Ex. F. To the extent that Facebook's contends it will limit the scope of a second deposition to the contents of the errata sheet, it is patently unreasonable for Facebook to depose Mr. Lamb a second time on this topic when the reasons for each of Mr. Lamb's clarifications is explained in the errata itself. *See id.* Facebook therefore cannot present any reasonable justification for taking an additional deposition of Mr. Lamb and it should be prevented from continuing to issue harassing deposition subpoenas.

In addition, Facebook's third subpoena should be quashed pursuant to Rule 45 because it does not allow for a reasonable time to comply. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(A)(i). Mr. Lamb received Facebook's third subpoena on May 12, 2010, and was commanded to appear for

deposition on May 19, 2010 -- only seven day after receiving the subpoena. Facebook was aware that Mr. Lamb would not willingly appear for another day of deposition, and would be seeking protection from the Court. Nonetheless, Facebook issued the subpoena with a shortened time period for Mr. Lamb to respond to the subpoena. For this reason alone, this Court should quash Facebook's third subpoena.

C. Facebook's Subpoena is Unduly Burdensome

There is no question that subjecting Mr. Lamb, a third party to the underlying dispute between Leader and Facebook, to another day of deposition would be unduly burdensome. Pursuant to Rule 45 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP"), courts have broad discretion to protect third parties from the burden of attending duplicative or harassing depositions and instructs parties that they "must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(1). Rule 45 states, more specifically, that "the issuing court must quash . . . a subpoena that . . . subjects a person to undue burden." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(A)(iv). In addition, Rule 26 of the FRCP provides additional protections for a party from discovery that constitutes an annoyance, undue burden, or undue expense, instructing there should be limitations on discovery if "the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative" or if "the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. . . ." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C). A court "may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1).

1. Mr. Lamb Has Already Provided Discovery In Good Faith To Facebook

Facebook is demanding that Mr. Lamb appear for another day of deposition. Glynn Decl., ¶ 9, Ex. H. When Mr. Lamb was unwilling to make himself available for another

deposition, Facebook served him with another subpoena for deposition and issued an amended notice of deposition pursuant to Rule 30 of the FRCP. Mr. Lamb should not be faced with responding to so many requests from Facebook, particularly where he cooperated fully with Facebook. He has already (1) timely responded to Facebook's subpoena for documents, (2) provided Facebook with a full day of deposition, and (3) provided Facebook with his errata and the basis for the clarifications made in his errata.

Given how much discovery Mr. Lamb has already provided to Facebook, Facebook's attempt to subpoena Mr. Lamb for another deposition is improper because it violates Rules 45 and 26. Mr. Lamb has also already provided discovery to Facebook regarding the subject matter that presumably is the impetus for Facebook's most recent subpoena for deposition of Mr. Lamb, namely his errata. Mr. Lamb explained that his errata was done to clarify his testimony. Assuming that Facebook is using the errata as the basis for seeking a second day of deposition of Mr. Lamb, any testimony Mr. Lamb provides would be duplicative of the errata sheet itself, which states that the clarifications "[did] not change the substance of my testimony" and that each minor change was made to clarify he was answering the narrow question asked and not making a general statement. *See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 7, Ex. F.* The changes consist largely of adding the word "just" to his answer, to indicate that Mr. Lamb was answering "just" the question asked.³ Mr. Lamb should not be required to suffer the undue burden of appearing for a deposition to repeat in person the statements that he already provided. Indeed, the value of any deposition testimony about Mr. Lamb's non-substantive errata is very low compared to the high burden of deposing a third party for a second time. Therefore, under Rules 26 and 45, the Lamb

³ Magistrate Stark apparently agreed, stating that "the changes are not substantive and are more in the nature of clarifying." *See Glynn Decl. at ¶ 8, Ex. G.*

Subpoena should be quashed and a protective order entered barring Facebook from further harassment of Mr. Lamb.

2. Mr. Lamb Should Not Be Subjected To Additional Discovery Because He Followed Facebook's Instructions Regarding Reviewing His Transcript

Mr. Lamb should not be subjected to a second day of questioning because he, in good faith, cooperated with Facebook and followed the instructions of Facebook's counsel regarding reviewing and submitting an errata to his deposition transcript after his deposition. Mr. Lamb has already taken time out of his busy work schedule to be deposed a full day and Facebook had ample opportunity to question Mr. Lamb at that time. Requiring Mr. Lamb to attend a second deposition for the same matter represents an unnecessary burden on a third party that, ultimately, would serve little purpose other than to harass Mr. Lamb. The protections of Rules 45 and 26 exist specifically to prevent the undue inconvenience that Facebook's subpoena would impose on Mr. Lamb.

D. There Is Nothing Inappropriate About Mr. Lamb's Errata

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(e) permits a deponent to make changes in the "form or substance" to a deposition transcript if the changes are done within 30 days and the deponent submits a signed "statement listing the changes and the reasons for making them. Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(e). The Southern District of Ohio, the location of Mr. Lamb's first deposition, allows a deponent to correct typographical or translation errors and substantively modify the testimony. *See United States v. Piqua Eng'g, Inc.*, 152 F.R.D. 565, 566-567 (S.D. Ohio 1993) ("under the Rule, changed deposition answers of any sort are permissible, even those which are contradictory or unconvincing, as long as the procedural requirements set forth in the Rule are also


followed.”); *see also Sauder Indus., Inc. v. The Carborundum Co. v. Alaska Interstate Co.*, 1980 WL 324461 at *4 (N.D. Ohio 1980).

To the extent that Facebook attempts to claim that Mr. Lamb made substantive changes to his deposition transcript with his errata, it is noteworthy that Magistrate Stark already determined that Mr. Lamb’s errata were not substantive changes to his deposition testimony. *See Glynn Decl.* at ¶ 7, Ex. F. A review of Mr. Lamb’s errata and accompanying explanation demonstrates that nothing improper occurred and that Mr. Lamb did not substantively change his testimony. Facebook simply has no justification for seeking another day of deposition of Mr. Lamb.

IV. CONCLUSION

For at least the above reasons, Mr. Lamb respectfully requests that the Court quash the Lamb Subpoena and enter an protective order prohibiting Facebook from taking a second duplicative deposition in this matter.

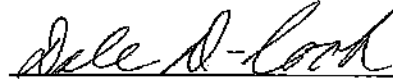
Respectfully submitted,


Michael L. Close (0008586)
Dale D. Cook (0020707)
**WILES, BOYLE, BURKHOLDER
& BRINGARDNER CO., LPA**
300 Spruce Street, 1st Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614-221-5216 (Phone)
614-221-4541 (Fax)
Attorneys for Third Party Jeffrey Lamb

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This will certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing *Third Party Jeffery Lamb's Motion to Quash Deposition, Subpoena and For Protective Order* was served by regular U.S Mail this 18th day of May, 2010 upon:

Elizabeth Stameshkin
Cooley LLP
3000 El Camino Real
5 Palo Alto Square
Palo Alto, CA 94306



Michael L. Close (0008586)
Dale D. Cook (0050707)
Attorneys for Third Party Jeffery Lamb

Exhibit 15

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 16

LEADER

The Intellectual Capital Company™

LEADER TECHNOLOGIES LLC

Spectrum Commerce Center

921 Eastwind Drive, Suite 118

Westerville, Ohio 43081

(614) 890-1986 VOICE

(614) 864-7922 FAX

Michael T. McKibben, Chairman & CEO

mmckibben@leader.com

www.leader.com

September 19, 2000

To: Leader Members in Arizona

Re: Upcoming Leader Investment Opportunity Presentation in Tucson!

You are invited (along with qualified investor prospects you wish to invite) to attend a presentation I will give on the Leader Investment Opportunity along with Ben Zacks, our Vice Chairman, and Adam Steiger, a co-Founder in Tucson, Arizona.

Here are the details of the meetings:

Tuesday, Sept. 26th – 6:30PM for 7:00PM

Sheraton Tucson Hotel & Suites - Eastgrove Room

5151 East Grant Road Tucson, AZ 85712

Tucson Contact: John C. Stevenson, Ph. (520) 299-3332

Wednesday, Sept. 27th – 6:30PM for 7:00PM

Sheraton Tucson Hotel & Suites - Eastgrove Room

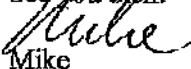
5151 East Grant Road Tucson, AZ 85712

Tucson Contact: Steve Hopkins, Ph. (520) 622-1900

Meeting issues:

- **Member Invitations** - We're currently raising a \$10M round of financing and are therefore seeking to present to accredited investors who have been introduced to the company by current members. Current members are welcomed to attend and are asked to RSVP and make the NDA arrangements mentioned below.
- **RSVP** - Please let us know here at the Leader office or call the Tucson contact person if you're going to attend.
- **Non-disclosure Agreement** - We will be presenting confidential trade secrets, so new investor prospects will need to have signed a Non-disclosure Agreement (NDA), so please call Carrie at our offices at (614) 890-1986 with the person's name and she'll fax you back the NDA for the person's signature
- **Food & Drink** - Like last time, we'll have plenty of hors d'oeuvres

See you then!


Mike

This is not an offer to purchase securities. Such investing can only occur through a formal subscription agreement. Consult with your legal and financial advisors before making any such investment.

LTI_073269

Exhibit 17

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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Exhibit 18

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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Exhibit 19

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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Exhibit 20

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 21

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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Exhibit 22

KING & SPALDING

King & Spalding LLP
333 Twin Dolphin Drive
Suite 400
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
Tel: (650) 590-0700
Fax: (650) 590-1900
www.kslaw.com

Kristopher Kastens
Direct Dial: 650-590-0723
Direct Fax: 650-590-1900

March 9, 2010

VIA E-MAIL & OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Jeffrey Norberg
Cooley Godward Kronish LLP
3000 El Camino Real
5 Palo Alto Square, 4th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94306

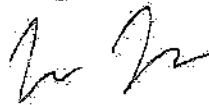
Re: *Leader Technologies, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*
Civil Action No. 1:08-cv-00862-JJF

Dear Jeff,

Enclosed please find a disc containing Leader Technologies, Inc.'s ("Leader") document production bearing bates range LTI 146304 - LTI 156167. These documents have been designated "Highly Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only" pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order. Leader is producing all of its NDAs with third parties.

Leader's production of these documents does not constitute an admission by Leader that the produced documents, or the subject matter discussed therein, are necessarily relevant to any issue in this action, nor does it serve to waive any possible objections that could be raised by Leader in this matter.

Very truly yours,



Kristopher Kastens

Enclosures (via overnight delivery)

Leader Tech., Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.
U.S. Dist. Court, Dist. Of Delaware
Case No. 1:08-cv-00862-JJF-LPS

Highly Confidential
Attorneys' Eyes Only

03/09/10

Documents Produced by Leader

LTI 146304 - LTI 156167

Exhibit 23

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 24

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 25

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

LEADER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff-Counterdefendant,

v.

FACEBOOK, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Defendant-Counterclaimant.

Civil Action No. 08-862-JJF/LPS

**DEFENDANT FACEBOOK, INC.'S
RESPONSES TO
PLAINTIFF LEADER TECHNOLOGIES,
INC.'S THIRD SET OF
INTERROGATORIES**

PROPOUNDING PARTY: LEADER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

RESPONDING PARTY: FACEBOOK, INC.

SET NUMBER: THREE (3)

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 33, defendant and counterclaimant FACEBOOK, INC. hereby submits the following objections and responses to LEADER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.'s ("LTP") Third Set of Interrogatories (No. 18). The responses contained herein are based on information reasonably available to Facebook as of the date of the response. Facebook's investigation is continuing and ongoing and Facebook expressly reserves the right to revise and/or supplement these responses.

I. GENERAL OBJECTIONS.

The following General Objections apply to each interrogatory and are hereby incorporated by reference into the individual response to each request, and shall have the same force and effect as if fully set forth in the individual response to each interrogatory.

1. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it purports to require Facebook to do anything beyond what is required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules of this Court, and other applicable law.

2. Facebook objects to Plaintiff's "Instructions" to the extent they seek to impose

obligations beyond those permitted by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules of Court, or other applicable law.

3. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the attorney work-product doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity.

4. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it is phrased in a manner that would render it overly broad, vague or ambiguous, or would require subjective judgment or speculation on the part of Facebook. Facebook responds to these requests by construing them in light of the scope of the issues in this action.

5. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it seeks to elicit information that is subject to a right of privacy under the relevant provisions of federal and state law.

6. Facebook objects to each request to the extent it seeks to elicit third-party confidential information.

7. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it purports to place an obligation on Facebook to obtain information that is as readily available to Plaintiff as it is to Facebook.

8. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it calls for information not in the possession, custody or control of Facebook.

9. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it seeks privileged information originating on or subsequent to the commencement of this lawsuit. Given the burden and expense to Facebook involved in creating a privilege log in accordance with Instruction C, Facebook objects to logging information originating on or subsequent to the commencement of the lawsuit.

10. Facebook objects to each interrogatory to the extent it is not properly limited in time and/or improperly attempts to capture information, if any, created prior to issuance of the '761 patent.

II. SPECIFIC OBJECTION AND RESPONSES.

INTERROGATORY NO. 18:

For each Request for Admission in Leader's Second Set of Requests for Admissions that Facebook has denied or otherwise not admitted, describe in detail each and every basis for the denial of response.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 18:

Facebook incorporates each of its General Objections herein by reference. Facebook also incorporates herein by reference each of its General and specific objections to Plaintiff's Second Set of Requests for Admission. Facebook further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it calls for expert testimony or legal conclusions. Facebook further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks third-party confidential information. Subject to and without waiving its objections, Facebook responds as follows:

Explanation of Response to Request For Admission No. 35:

The functionality of Facebook Groups has changed since November 21, 2006.

Explanation of Response to Request For Admission No. 36:

The functionality of Facebook Pages has changed since September 2008.

Explanation of Response to Request For Admission No. 37:

The functionality of Facebook Events has changed since January 2008.

//

Explanation of Response to Request For Admission No. 39:

The functionality of the login process of the facebook.com website has changed since November 21, 2006.

Dated: October 7, 2009

OF COUNSEL:

Heidi L. Keefe (*pro hac vice*)
Mark R. Weinstein (*pro hac vice*)
Melissa H. Keyes (*pro hac vice*)
COOLEY GODWARD KRONISH LLP
3000 El Camino Real
5 Palo Alto square, 4th floor
Palo Alto, CA 94306

By:  _____

Thomas P. Preston (DE Bar #2548)
Steven L. Caponi (DE Bar #3484)
BLANK ROME LLP
12 N. Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
302-425-6400
Fax: 302-425-6464

Attorneys for Defendant-Counterclaimant
Facebook, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
(FRCP 5)

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California. I am employed in Santa Clara County, State of California, in the office of a member of the bar of this Court, at whose direction the service was made. I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is Cooley Godward Kronish LLP, Five Palo Alto Square, 3000 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, California 94306-2155. On the date set forth below I served the documents described below in the manner described below:

**DEFENDANT FACEBOOK, INC.'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFF LEADER TECHNOLOGIES,
INC.'S THIRD SET OF INTERROGATORIES**

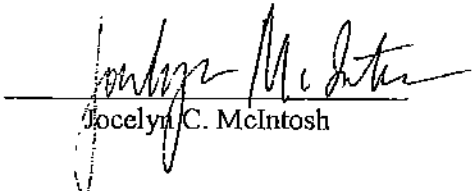
- (BY U.S. MAIL) I am personally and readily familiar with the business practice of Cooley Godward Kronish LLP for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service, and I caused such envelope(s) with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the United States Postal Service at Palo Alto, California.
- (BY ELECTRONIC MAIL) I am personally and readily familiar with the business practice of Cooley Godward Kronish LLP for the preparation and processing of documents in portable document format (PDF) for e-mailing, and I caused said documents to be prepared in PDF and then served by electronic mail to the parties listed below.

on the following part(ies) in this action:

Paul J. Andre, Esq.
Lisa Kobialka, Esq.
James Hannah, Esq.
King & Spaulding
333 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 400
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
Email: pandre@kslaw.com
Email: jkobialka@kslaw.com
Email: jhannah@kslaw.com

Philip A. Rovner, Esq.
Potter Anderson & Corroon LLP
P.O. Box 951
Wilmington, DE 19899-0951
Email: provner@potteranderson.com

Executed on October 7, 2009, at Palo Alto, California.



Jocelyn C. McIntosh

Exhibit 26

From: Norberg, Jeffrey [mailto:jnorberg@cooley.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 20, 2010 9:46 AM
To: Andre, Paul; Keefe, Heidi
Cc: Hannah, James; Koblalka, Lisa; Rovner, Philip A.
Subject: RE: Facebook's Recent Supplemental Response to Interrogatory No. 4

Paul,

We disagree with your assessment of the responses and complaint. Our positions are not mutually exclusive, and are based in large part on statements made by LTI's own witnesses. Please see proposed amended Count III attached to the motion for leave to amend. There is no prejudice to LTI.

Sincerely,

Jeff

From: Andre, Paul [mailto:pandre@KSLAW.com]
Sent: Monday, April 19, 2010 9:32 AM
To: Keefe, Heidi
Cc: Norberg, Jeffrey; Hannah, James; Koblalka, Lisa; Rovner, Phillip A.
Subject: Facebook's Recent Supplemental Response to Interrogatory No. 4

Heidi,

We received Facebook's supplemental response to Leader's Interrogatory No. 4. According to this response, Facebook is now taking the position that, for 35 USC 102(b) purposes, the Leader2Leader product is covered by the claims of the '761 Patent. As such, please let me know if Facebook will stipulate to withdraw Count III of Facebook's counterclaims as alleged in its second amended answer and counterclaims filed on December 23, 2009, or alternatively withdraw its supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 4. Obviously, Facebook cannot in good faith claim that Leader2Leader is not covered by the '761 Patent (Count III of counterclaim), while, at the same time, claim that Leader2Leader is covered by the '761 Patent (Facebook's supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 4).

5/27/2010

We would prefer to avoid Court intervention on this issue, but Facebook's mutually exclusive positions on this issue with just two months until trial is extremely prejudicial to Leader. Please let me know your position on this matter as soon as possible.

Paul

King & Spalding LLP
333 Twin Dolphin Drive
Suite 400
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
Email PAndre@kslaw.com
Phone (650) 590-0721

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5/27/2010

Exhibit 27

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

LEADER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware corporation,	}	
PLAINTIFF,	}	
v.	}	C.A. No. 08-862 JJF
FACEBOOK, INC., a Delaware corporation,	}	
DEFENDANT.	}	

Tuesday, February 16, 2010
12:00 p.m.
Telephone Conference
Chambers of Judge Stark

844 King Street
Wilmington, Delaware

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE LEONARD F. STARK,
United States District Court Magistrate

APPEARANCES:

POTTER ANDERSON & CORROON, LLP
BY: PHILIP ROVNER, ESQ.

-and-

KING & SPALDING LLP
BY: PAUL ANDRE, ESQ.
BY: JAMES HANNAH, ESQ.

Counsel for Plaintiff

Hawkins Reporting Service
715 North King Street - Wilmington, Delaware 19801
(302) 658-6697 FAX (302) 658-8418

THE COURT: Good afternoon or good morning depending on where you are, everyone. This is Judge Stark. Let me know who's on the line, please.

MR. ROVNER: Your Honor, this is Phil Rover from Potter Anderson for plaintiff Leader, and with me on the line is Paul Andre from King and Spalding.

MR. CAPONI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Steve Caponi from Blank Rome along with Ms. Heidi Keefe and Mark Weinstein for Facebook.

THE COURT: Hello to everybody.

We do have a court reporter present today, and for the record, this is our case of Leader Technologies, Inc., versus Facebook, Inc. It is our civil action number 08-862-JJF-LPS.

And the purpose of today's call is that there are several more discovery disputes between the parties. I've received, I think, a total of four letters, and of course I have reviewed them all. And I want to give each side a chance to tell me anything more that they want me to hear about these disputes.

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(APPEARANCES CONTINUED)

BLANK & ROME, LLP
BY: STEVEN L. CAPONI, ESQ.

COOLEY, GODWARD & KRONISH, LLP
BY: HEIDI L. KEEFE, ESQ.
BY: MARK WEINSTEIN, ESQ.

Counsel for Defendant

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Let's start first with the request from Leader to take the deposition of Mr. Mark Zuckerberg, so let me hear first from Leader on that one, please.

MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, this is Paul Andre. I'll speak for Leader on this.

As the defendants admit, Mr. Zuckerberg has relevant information, and quite a bit of it actually. He was the original designer and coder of the Facebook website. He came up with the idea on his own, according to not only his own -- not only from his own words, but a deposition we took from his cofounder last Friday.

In his previous testimony in another case, he stated that he relied on source material to come up with the website but could not remember what the source material was.

In his declaration in this case, in this motion in particular, that he submitted on Friday, he stated that he knows he didn't use the Leader white papers as a source. He basically contradicted his previous testimony.

He is also responsible for the

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1 current design of Facebook, and he gets all
2 final approval of the design choices. He makes
3 all the decisions as to what features to
4 incorporate into the website, and that's even
5 after this litigation began. And he is in
6 charge of the core technology and
7 infrastructure.

8 All of this is obviously relevant
9 information to our case of infringement and to
10 our case of willful infringement.

11 THE COURT: Let me stop you there.
12 Explain to me how it's relevant to willful
13 infringement because the argument is made by
14 Facebook about the timing, at least with respect
15 to the original design of the Facebook program.

16 MR. ANDRE: As to the original
17 design, we believe they copied our designs of
18 the white paper that was published in 2003.
19 That paper had a patent pending on it.
20 Obviously you cannot infringe the patent until
21 it is issued. The patent was not issued until
22 2006.

23 If you knowingly copied someone
24 else's technology and then turn a blind eye to
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1 he did get into, what he looked at. It's not
2 complete speculation. It's a high probability,
3 and the odds of him choosing all these various
4 features exactly the same are astronomical, so
5 it is circumstantial at this point, and maybe
6 our case will be a circumstantial case
7 altogether. Nonetheless, it's something we have
8 a right to explore, I believe.

9 THE COURT: All right. Go on.

10 MR. ANDRE: In the end, what we
11 have to be mindful of is the fact that him
12 knowing the patent is pending, if he did copy
13 the white paper and the patent issues, and his
14 design choices after the patent issued, and he
15 should know or did know the patent was out
16 there, or a potential one.

17 Also his design choices after the
18 patent issued. He is the person making these
19 decisions, and after the case is initiated, he's
20 still making decisions and implementing
21 features. That's something to look at.

22 In a deposition on Friday, his
23 cofounder talked about how Mr. Zuckerberg was
24 solely responsible for the development of their
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1 it when you know there's a patent pending, that
2 is a factor to look at willful infringement.
3 That's the reason people mark "patent pending"
4 on products. That's the sole basis for it.
5 It's to give people notice that if they want to
6 copy this, beware.

7 THE COURT: What do you have other
8 than complete speculation that Mr. Zuckerberg
9 ever saw the white paper, particularly given
10 that now, while he says he doesn't know what he
11 looked at, that he does know, according to this
12 declaration, that he did not see or rely on your
13 white paper?

14 MR. ANDRE: What we have here is
15 the screen shots and some testimony he had given
16 in previous cases in which -- how he designed
17 his first website, his initial site. It is
18 identical to the white paper itself.

19 It's not speculation, knowing that
20 there was published material out there, he had
21 access to the published material, and the site
22 was designed almost identical to the white paper
23 itself.

24 So what we want to explore is what
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1 mobile application, and the mobile application
2 is one of the infringing elements of our patent.
3 We have a dependent claim on the mobile
4 applications.

5 There is a plethora of information
6 this witness has that is relevant and is unique
7 to him.

8 THE COURT: Did you show the
9 screen shots of the original design to the
10 witness last week or, for that matter, any other
11 witness, and have they been able to identify
12 them?

13 MR. ANDRE: We've only had one
14 deposition with Facebook. They've been
15 procrastinating giving us scheduling of
16 witnesses. We tried to take half a dozen in
17 January, but they put us off until Friday was
18 our first one.

19 And Mr. Hannah, who is sitting in
20 the office now, I believe you showed him those
21 screen shots, James?

22 MR. HANNAH: Yes, we showed him
23 some of the screen shots, but again during the
24 deposition, he said that Mr. Zuckerberg would be
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1 determination further down the road.

2 So clearly I've struggled too,
3 which means I may not have been entirely clear,
4 so let me turn to you first, Mr. Andre. Do you
5 understand what I'm asking you to provide by the
6 end of the day Thursday?

7 MR. ANDRE: I do, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: Ms. Keefe, anything by
9 way of clarification?

10 MS. KEEFE: Nothing by way of
11 clarification, but I was wondering if Your Honor
12 would also want us to submit the depositions of
13 the third parties taken so far so you can see
14 for yourself what they're saying about common
15 interest or what the parties are saying
16 vis-a-vis each other.

17 THE COURT: I don't need that at
18 this time. I'm doubtful, frankly, I'll be in a
19 position to make a substantive ruling on the
20 application of the common-interest privilege
21 without hearing further from the parties, but I
22 do want to see what the results of the test have
23 been before that.

24 Anything else at this time,
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1 C E R T I F I C A T I O N

2 I, DEANNA WARNER, Professional
3 Reporter, certify that the foregoing is a true and
4 accurate transcript of the foregoing proceeding.

5 I further certify that I am neither
6 attorney nor counsel for, nor related to nor employed
7 by any of the parties to the action in which this
8 proceeding was taken; further, that I am not a
9 relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
10 employed in this case, nor am I financially
11 interested in this action.

12
13
14
15
16 DEANNA WARNER

17 Professional Reporter and Notary Public

18
19
20
21
22
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1 Mr. Andre?

2 MR. ANDRE: No, Your Honor. I
3 think, as I mentioned earlier, we will -- we
4 have some issues based on Friday's deposition
5 regarding the document production of Facebook,
6 but we'll try to work that out with Facebook,
7 and hopefully we won't have to revisit this with
8 Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Certainly that would
10 be my hope as well.

11 Ms. Keefe, anything else?

12 MS. KEEFE: Just last, do you want
13 copies of our letters where we ask them about
14 the test, or are you fine with just the
15 materials from Leader?

16 THE COURT: Why don't you go ahead
17 and submit those to me as well -- that is, your
18 letters -- and that way I'll have it all nice
19 and neat and in front of me.

20 Thank you all very much for your
21 time.

22 (Hearing ended at 12:51 p.m.)

23
24
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Exhibit 28

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 29

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 30

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

Exhibit 31

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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Exhibit 32

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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Exhibit 33

COVER

- [Animating a Blockbuster: How Pixar Built Toy Story 3](#)

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FEATURES 18.05

Geek Power: Steven Levy Revisits Tech Titans, Hackers, Idealists

By Steven Levy [✉](#) April 19, 2010 | 12:00 pm | [Wired May 2010](#)



Like Bill Gates, some of author Steven Levy's original subjects of *Hackers* are now rich, famous, and powerful.
Photo: Carlos Serrao

[Gallery](#)

[Gates, Zuckerberg Meet for *Wired* Cover Shoot](#)

“It’s funny in a way”, says Bill Gates, relaxing in an armchair in his office. “When I was young, I didn’t know any old people. When we did the microprocessor revolution, there was nobody old, nobody. It’s weird how old this industry has become.” The Microsoft cofounder and I, a couple of fiftysomething codgers, are following up on an interview I had with a tousle-headed Gates more than a quarter century ago. I was trying to capture what I thought was the red-hot core of the then-burgeoning computer revolution — the scarily obsessive, absurdly brainy, and endlessly inventive people known as hackers. Back then, Gates had just pulled off a deal to supply his DOS operating system to IBM. His name was not yet a household word; even Word was not yet a household word. I would interview Gates many times over the years, but that first conversation was special. I saw his passion for computers as a matter of historic import. Gates himself saw my reverence as an intriguing novelty. But by then I was convinced that I was documenting a movement that would affect everybody.

The book I was writing, *Hackers: Heroes of the Computer Revolution*, came out just over 25 years ago, in the waning days of 1984. My editor had urged me to be ambitious, and so I shot high, crafting a 450-page narrative in three parts, making the case that hackers — brilliant programmers who discovered worlds of possibility within the coded confines of a computer — were the key players in a sweeping digital transformation.

I hadn’t expected to reach that conclusion. When I embarked on my project, I thought of hackers as little more than an interesting subculture. But as I researched them, I found that their playfulness, as well as their blithe disregard for what others said was impossible, led to the breakthroughs that would define the computing experience for millions of people. Early MIT hackers realized it was possible to use computers for what we now call word processing. (Their initial program was called Expensive Typewriter, appropriate since the one machine it ran on cost \$120,000.) They also invented the digital videogame. The rebel engineers of the Homebrew Computer Club in Silicon Valley were the first to take advantage of new low-cost chips to build personal computers. They may have begun as a fringe cohort, but hackers alchemized the hard math of Moore’s law into a relentless series of technological advances that changed the world and touched all of our lives. And most of them did it simply for the joy of pulling off an awesome trick.

But behind the inventiveness was something even more marvelous — all real hackers shared a set of values that has turned out to be a credo for the information age. I attempted to codify this unspoken ethos into a series of principles called the hacker ethic. Some of the notions now seem forehead-smackingly obvious but at the time were far from accepted (“You can create art and beauty on a computer”). Others spoke to the meritocratic possibilities of a digital age (“Hackers should be judged by their hacking, not bogus criteria such as degrees, age, race, or position”). Another axiom identified computers as instruments of insurrection, granting power to any individual with a keyboard and sufficient brainpower (“Mistrust authority — promote decentralization”). But the precept I perceived as most central to hacker culture turned out to be the most controversial: “All information should be free.”

Stewart Brand, hacker godfather and *Whole Earth Catalog* founder, hacked even that statement. It happened at the first Hackers’ Conference, the week my book was published, during a session I moderated on the future of the hacker ethic. “On the one hand, information wants to be expensive, because it’s so valuable,” he said. “On the other hand, information wants to be free, because the cost of getting it out is getting lower and lower all the time. So you have these two fighting against each other.” His words neatly encapsulate the tension that has since defined the hacker movement — a sometimes pitched battle between geeky idealism and icy-hearted commerce.

Though *Hackers* initially landed with a bit of a thud (*The New York Times* called it “a monstrosity overblown magazine article”), it eventually found an audience greater than even my overheated expectations. Through chance encounters, email, and tweets, people are constantly telling me that reading the book inspired them in their careers. Thumbing through David Kushner’s *Masters of Doom*, I learned that reading *Hackers* as a geeky teenager reassured Doom creator John Carmack that he was not alone in the world. When I recently interviewed Ben Fried, Google’s chief information officer, he showed up with a dog-eared copy of the book for me to sign. “I wouldn’t be here today if I hadn’t read this,” he told me.

Video: hackersvideo.com

But it was the hackers themselves who inspired a generation of programmers, thinkers, and entrepreneurs — and

not just fellow techies. Everyone who has ever used a computer has benefited. The Internet itself exists thanks to hacker ideals — its expansion was lubricated by a design that enabled free access. The word *hacker* entered the popular lexicon, although its meaning has changed: In the mid-'80s, following a rash of computer break-ins by teenagers with personal computers, true hackers stood by in horror as the general public began to equate the word — their word — with people who used computers not as instruments of innovation and creation but as tools of thievery and surveillance. The kind of hacker I wrote about was motivated by the desire to learn and build, not steal and destroy. On the positive side of the ledger, this friendly hacker type has also become a cultural icon — the fuzzy, genial whiz kid who wields a keyboard to get Jack Bauer out of a jam, or the brainy billionaire in a T-shirt — even if today he's more likely to be called a geek.



The Hackers: Digital Revolutionaries, the Early Years: 1, 5: Bill Gates, cofounder of Microsoft; 2: Richard Stallman, leader of the GNU Project and founder of the Free Software Foundation; 3: Steve Wozniak, developer of the Apple II computer; 4, 6: Lee Felsenstein, creator of the Osborne 1 computer; 7: Paul Graham, cocreator of Viaweb and cofounder of Y Combinator.

Photos: 1: Corbis; 2: Hackersvideo.com; 3: Margaret Wozniak; 4: Matt Herron/Takestock; 6: Cindy Charles

In the last chapters of *Hackers*, I focused on the threat of commercialism, which I feared would corrupt the hacker ethic. I didn't anticipate that those ideals would remake the very nature of commerce. Yet the fact that the hacker ethic spread so widely — and mingled with mammon in so many ways — guaranteed that the movement, like any subculture that breaks into the mainstream, would change dramatically. So as *Hackers* was about to appear in a new edition (this spring, O'Reilly Media is releasing a reprint, including the first digital version), I set out to revisit both the individuals and the culture. Like the movie *Broken Flowers*, in which Bill Murray embarks

on a road trip to search out his former girlfriends, I wanted to extract some meaning from seeing what had happened to my subjects over the years, hoping their experiences would provide new insights as to how hacking has changed the world — and vice versa.

I could visit only a small sample, but in their examples I found a reflection of how the tech world has developed over the past 25 years. While the hacker movement may have triumphed, not all of the people who created it enjoyed the same fate. Like Gates, some of my original subjects are now rich, famous, and powerful. They thrived in the movement's transition from insular subculture to multibillion-dollar industry, even if it meant rejecting some of the core hacker tenets. Others, unwilling or unable to adapt to a world that had discovered and exploited their passion — or else just unlucky — toiled in obscurity and fought to stave off bitterness. I also found a third group: the present-day heirs to the hacker legacy, who grew up in a world where commerce and hacking were never seen as opposing values. They are bringing their worldview into fertile new territories and, in doing so, are molding the future of the movement.

The Titans

Real hackers don't take vacations. And by that standard, Bill Gates is no longer a real hacker.

Gates himself admits as much. "I believe in intensity, and I have to agree totally; by objective measures my intensity in my teens and twenties was more extreme," he says. "In my twenties, I just worked. Now I go home for dinner. When you choose to get married and have kids, if you're going to do it well you are going to give up some of the fanaticism."

Indeed, looking back, Gates says that the key period of his hackerhood came even earlier. "The hardcore years, the most fanatical years, are 13 to 16," he says.

"So you were over the hill by the time you got to Harvard?" I ask.

"In terms of programming 24 hours a day? Oh yeah," he says. "Certainly by the time I was 17 my software mind had been shaped."

He still seemed plenty intense when I met him as a 27-year-old, brash but not given to making direct eye contact. For half of the interview, he stared at a computer screen, testing software with one of those newfangled mice. But he engaged fully with my questions, rattling off his highly opinionated take on some of the people he worked with — and against — in the early days of the PC. That intensity would inform his work and his company, helping him turn Microsoft into a software behemoth and himself into the richest human being on the planet (for quite a while, anyway). Gates' faith in hacking underscored everything he did, right down to his staffing decisions. "If you want to hire an engineer," he says, "look at the guy's code. That's all. If he hasn't written a lot of code, don't hire him."

Gates occupies a special place in the history of hacking. Most consider him one of the best coders ever. His first version of Basic, written so efficiently that it could run in the 4-KB memory space of the Altair, was a marvel. (Yes, that's 4 kilobytes, not mega, giga, or today's darling, tera.) When people picture a computer geek, they typically think of someone like the young Gates. And yet Gates, along with several other subjects of my book, went on to transcend his hacker roots. This group helped turn hacking from an obscure vocation into a global economic and cultural force and then reaped the rewards of that transition: money, influence, and even fame.

This wouldn't have happened if Gates had been just another hacker. Indeed, it was only by discarding key aspects of the hacker ethic that he was able to embrace computing's commercial potential and bring it to the masses. Pure hackers encouraged anyone to copy, examine, and improve any piece of code. But Gates insisted that software was no different from other intellectual property and that copying a digital product was just as illegal as swiping a shirt from Kmart. In 1976, he wrote an open letter to computer hobbyists who copied his software, accusing them of theft. His missive was considered blasphemous by some hackers, who believed that Gates was polluting their avocation by introducing commercial restrictions that would stifle knowledge and creativity. Gates found these

arguments ludicrous — this was a business, after all. “I raised the issue in the sense of, jeez, if people paid more for software, I’d be able to hire more people,” he says more than 30 years later.

That conflict continues to rage. Gates puts the argument in perspective by pointing out that centuries ago, European publishers printed American writers’ works without compensation. “Benjamin Franklin was so ripped off — he could have written exactly what I wrote in that letter,” he says. Today, journalists are trying to figure out how to sustain their business when their product can be copied and distributed so easily — it’s the same dynamic. Gates seems to take some satisfaction in this turn of events. “Maybe magazine writers will still get paid 20 years from now,” he says to me. “Or maybe you’ll have to cut hair during the day and just write articles at night. Who knows?”



The Hackers: Digital Revolutionaries, the Early Years: 1: Lee Felsenstein, creator of the Osborne 1 computer; 2, 6: Richard Greenblatt, pioneering member of MIT’s coder elite; 3: Richard Stallman, leader of the GNU Project and founder of the Free Software Foundation; 4: Tim O’Reilly, computer book publisher; 5, 9: Andy Hertzfeld, designer of the first Macintosh OS; 8: Steve Wozniak, developer of the Apple II computer; 10: Mark Zuckerberg, founder and CEO of Facebook.

Photos: 1: Bill Roarmor/themonthly.com; 2: Hackersvideo.com; 3,6: Matt Herron/Takestock; 7: Corbis; 8: Margaret Wozniak

Gates had to stray from the hackers' rigid moral code to become a mainstream success. All Steve Wozniak had to do was don a pair of dancing shoes: While Woz is a hacker legend, best known for designing the original Apple computer, he has become an unlikely pop culture icon, turning up last year on *Dancing With the Stars*. When I met up with him, he had just reunited with the other contestants for the season finale. "I was dancing against Jerry Springer and Cloris Leachman," he says over chips and salsa at a Mexican restaurant in Fremont, California. His early elimination in no way dampened his spirits. Very little dampens Woz's spirits, even the fact that reality TV celebrity is overshadowing his genuine accomplishments in technology: "People come up to me and say, 'Omigod, I saw you on *Dancing With the Stars!*' I have to say, 'Well, I did computers, too.'"

Casual fans can be forgiven for overlooking Woz's tech cred. These days, he's more likely to get attention for his unique hobbies (Segway polo, anyone?) or love life (he had a sign-of-the-apocalypse romance with comedian Kathy Griffin, although he has since married a woman he met on a geek cruise) than for any new innovation. Snarky Web sites have mercilessly mocked Woz's celebrity-mag turns and frequent appearances in an Apple store's first-day lines as indications of sad irrelevance. But Woz shrugs off the ribbing. He recalls the instruction he gave to Griffin a few years ago: "Hey, you can embarrass me, you can abuse me, you can ridicule me as much as you want — if it makes people laugh it's worth it." When I profiled Woz in my book, he was a socially awkward and insecure millionaire. Now he is a confident and widely loved mascot for hacking culture at large.

From time to time, Woz still appears in the news as a force behind a startup with potentially groundbreaking technology. CL 9 was going to devise superpowerful remote controls. Wheels of Zeus promised to let users track their possessions through wireless technology. But the first never lived up to expectations, and the second never released a product. Now he works as chief scientist for a storage company called Fusion-io. "I'm doing a lot of sales-marketing work," he says. "But I'm also looking at technologies that might be competitive in the future."

But even Woz doesn't expect to create another Apple II. In 2010, his greatest contribution is as a role model. His universal renown is a continuing reminder that brains and creativity can trump traditional notions of coolness. He's the nerd in the computer room whose stature — and happiness — far eclipses that of aging prom kings. And that's an inspiration for nerds everywhere.

Indeed, one of his protégé, Andy Hertzfeld, remains inspired by hacking. Hertzfeld wasn't a major figure in my book, but as one of Apple's early employees and a designer of the Macintosh operating system, he could have been. Today he's at Google, where his most visible contribution thus far is a feature that creates chronologies for Google News queries, so users can see how a story has developed over time. But hacking in your fifties isn't as easy as it is in your twenties. "When I was hacking on the Mac, I'd be working away and think an hour had passed; then I'd look up, and it had been four hours," Hertzfeld says. "Now when I think an hour has gone by, I look up and it's an hour."

It's not just the passage of years that has changed Hertzfeld's experience. He has also had to adapt his individualistic approach to serve the geek-industrial complex that is Google. On one hand, Google is a hacker mecca. It values engineers as its most important assets. "You are expected to work out of your passion," Hertzfeld says — definitely a hacker-friendly value. And the company supports open source software. But Hertzfeld can't duck the fact that Google is also a big company with rigid standards and processes for designing products, which makes the experience more formal and less fun. "My relationship to my work is that of an artist to his work," he says. And at Google, he adds, "I can't exercise my creativity in a way that gives me joy, which is my basic approach."

But while he has lost some personal control, he has gained an unprecedented ability to make a mark on the world. Someone at Google can affect the lives of millions with a few lines of code. And that makes for a different kind of thrill than Hertzfeld experienced during Apple's early days, when the potential of every product was unknown and limitless. "There's so much more leverage now to make a big impact," he says. "This stuff is as mainstream as can be. Google, the iPhone — these move the culture more than the Beatles did in the '60s. It's shaping the human race."

The Idealists

Richard Greenblatt tells me he has a rant to deliver. Uh-oh. Greenblatt was the canonical hacker of MIT's Project MAC — the forerunner to the school's legendary AI Lab — in the early '60s. In my book, I described how his fellow MIT hackers, appalled at his hygiene, used the term *milliblatts* to gauge olfactory unpleasantness. It wasn't exactly flattering. Was he finally going to unload on me after all these years?

To my relief, Greenblatt is more concerned with what he views as the decrepit state of computing. He hates how the dominant coding languages, like HTML and C++, are being implemented. He misses LISP, the beloved language that he worked with back at MIT. "The world is screwed up," he says before launching into a technical analysis of the current condition of programming that I can't even hope to follow.

But coding is just the beginning. The real problem, Greenblatt says, is that business interests have intruded on a culture that was founded on the ideals of openness and creativity. In Greenblatt's heyday, he and his friends shared code freely, devoting themselves purely to the goal of building better products. "There's a dynamic now that says, let's format our Web page so people have to push the button a lot so that they'll see lots of ads," Greenblatt says. "Basically, the people who win are those who manage to make things the most inconvenient for you."

Greenblatt is not one of those people. He belongs in a different group: the true believers, who still cling to their original motivations — the joy of discovery, the free exchange of ideas — even as their passion has grown into a multibillion-dollar industry. Despite their brilliance and importance, they never launched million-dollar products or became icons. They just kept hacking.

I am surrounded by similar idealists here at the 25th Hackers' Conference, an annual gathering that celebrates the thrill of building something really cool. It has been a few years since I last attended, but it's just as I remember it: 48 hours of hackers meeting deep into the night at a Northern California resort, discussing everything from economic theory to data storage. The crowd is somewhat long in the tooth, despite an overdue effort to bring in more attendees under age 30. The tech industry may be filled with young geniuses, but the old guys are still going at it, even if most of their efforts remain blithely obscure.

Greenblatt is a regular here, a link to the Mesopotamia of hacker culture: MIT. He arrived at the school just after the members of its Tech Model Railroad Club gained access to a rare interactive computer. Greenblatt became one of the best, a brilliant coder whose accomplishments include a sophisticated LISP compiler and one of the first autonomous computer chess programs. At MIT, he was known as a hacker's hacker.

But unlike Gates, Wozniak, or Hertzfeld, Greenblatt's work never went mainstream. In the 1980s, he started a company to build LISP machines. It didn't pan out. He wasn't much of a businessperson. These days, he describes himself as an independent researcher. He moved into his mother's house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to take care of her and has lived there alone since she died in 2005. "The main project I've been working on for 15 years is called thread memory, and it has something to do with English-language comprehension stuff," he says. "It's basic research. It's not something that works today, but it's something."

When Greenblatt looks at the current state of hacking, he sees a fallen world. Even the word itself has lost its meaning. "They stole our word," he says, "and it's irretrievably gone."

Greenblatt is far from alone in his wistful invocation of the past. I first met Richard Stallman, a denizen of MIT's AI Lab, in 1983. Even then he was bemoaning the sad decline of hacker culture and felt that the commercialization of software was a crime. When I spoke to him that year, as the computer industry was soaring, he looked me in the eye and said, "I don't believe that software can be owned." I called him "the last of the true hackers" and assumed the world would soon squash him.

Was I ever wrong. Stallman's crusade for free software has continued to inform the ongoing struggles over intellectual property and won him a MacArthur Foundation "genius grant." He founded the Free Software Foundation and wrote the GNU operating system, which garnered widespread adoption after Linus Torvalds wrote Linux to run with it; the combination is used in millions of devices. More important, perhaps, is that Stallman provided the intellectual framework that led to the open source movement, a critical element of modern

software and the Internet itself. If the software world had saints, Stallman would have been beatified long ago.

Yet he is almost as famous for his unyielding personality. In 2002, Creative Commons evangelist Lawrence Lessig wrote, "I don't know Stallman well. I know him well enough to know he is a hard man to like." (And that was in the preface to Stallman's own book.) Time has not softened him. In our original interview, Stallman said, "I'm the last survivor of a dead culture. And I don't really belong in the world anymore. And in some ways I feel I ought to be dead." Now, meeting over Chinese food, he reaffirms this. "I have certainly wished I had killed myself when I was born," he says. "In terms of effect on the world, it's very good that I've lived. And so I guess, if I could go back in time and prevent my birth, I wouldn't do it. But I sure wish I hadn't had so much pain."

That pain came in part from loneliness, once a common complaint among the tiny and obsessive cadre of computer fans. (A 1980 commentary by Stanford psychologist Philip Zimbardo implied that hackers were antisocial losers who turned to computers to avoid human contact.) But as hacker culture has spread, so has its social acceptability. Today, computer geeks are seen not as losers but as moguls in the making. They tend not to suffer the intense isolation that once plagued Stallman — thanks, ironically, to the commercialization he so bemoans.

As much now as 25 years ago, Stallman is a fundamentalist, a Hutterite of hackerism. His personal Web site is a grab bag of appeals for people to boycott various enemies of the cause, from Blu-ray to J. K. Rowling. He even feuds with his former allies, including Torvalds. ("He doesn't want to defend users' freedom," Stallman says.) He has particular contempt for Apple, with its closed systems and digital rights software. He refers to their products using Mad-magazine-style puns. The music player is an iScrod. Its mobile device is an iGroan. The new tablet computer is the iBad. And he is an equal-opportunity kvetcher. When I tell him that *Hackers* will soon be available for the Kindle — which Stallman, predictably, calls a Swindle — his dour demeanor evaporates as he energetically encourages me to resist the e-reader's onerous DRM. "You have to believe that freedom is important and you deserve it," he says. Despite his disillusionment, the fire still burns within him.



Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg says that his company promotes hacker values.

Photo: Carlos Serrao

Lee Felsenstein is keeping the flame alive as well. Felsenstein was the subversive moderator of the Homebrew Computer Club, the PC industry launchpad whose members — including Woz — were the target of Gates' letter. A veteran of the Berkeley free speech protests, Felsenstein thought that putting cheap computers in the hands of "the people" would allow everyone to take information, manipulate it to better reflect the truth, and distribute it widely. He was right about the rise of the PC, but he says he's still waiting for its democratizing effect. "Lincoln Steffens once commented, 'I have seen the future, and it works,'" Felsenstein says. "But I'm with the guy who changed that to 'I have seen the future, and it needs work.'" On a personal level, Felsenstein's career has been checkered. He was celebrated for the Osborne 1 computer, but the company went bust. So did Interval Research, where Felsenstein worked for eight years. "If I wanted to, I could be bitter about it," he says. "But I don't want to."

Instead, Felsenstein is putting the next generation of geeks on the path of the righteous. He recently helped establish a workspace in Mountain View, California, called the Hacker Dojo, which charges each of its 80 members \$100 a month for access to a fully stocked, 9,500-square-foot DIY shop with an in-house network. It's one of several "hacker spaces" across the country — outposts devoted to empowering formerly isolated and underequipped gearheads. "I am a sensei of the dojo," he says, a wide grin on his face. "Felsenstein sensei."

The Next Generation

Greenblatt, Stallman, and Felsenstein see hacking as a set of ideals. But Paul Graham sees it as a humming economic engine. The 45-year-old Internet guru, himself a fanatic engineer in his day, is a cofounder of Y Combinator, an incubator for Internet startups. Twice a year, his company runs *American Idol*-style contests to select 20 to 30 budding companies for seed funding and attendance at a 10-week boot camp, culminating in a Demo Day packed with angel investors, VCs, and acquisition-hungry corporations like Google and Yahoo.

How does Graham pick the most promising candidates? Easy. He looks for the hackers. "We're pretty hackerly, so it's easy to recognize a kindred spirit," says Graham, who in 1995 cocreated Viaweb, the first Web-based application. "Hackers understand a system well enough to be in charge of it and make it do their bidding — and maybe make it do things that weren't intended." The best prospects, he says, are "world hackers," people "who understand not only how to mess with computers but how to mess with everything." Indeed, Graham says that today, every business is looking to hire or invest in firms run by hackers. "We tell founders presenting at Demo Day, 'If you dress up too much, you will read to the investors as a stupid person.' They're coming to see the next Larry and Sergey, not some junior MBA type."

Stallman would recoil in horror at Graham's equating hacking with entrepreneurial effectiveness. But Graham has found that hacking's values aren't threatened by business — they have conquered business. Seat-of-the-pants problem-solving. Decentralized decisionmaking. Emphasizing quality of work over quality of wardrobe. These are all hacker ideals, and they have all infiltrated the working world.

A new generation of hackers has emerged, techies who see business not as an enemy but as the means for their ideas and innovations to find the broadest audience possible. Take Facebook founder and CEO Mark Zuckerberg, who has lured 400 million users to share their personal lives online. At 25, he has proven to be a master of the art of business development — unabashedly opening his site to advertisers and marketers. Yet he clearly thinks of himself as a hacker: Last year he told the audience at an event for would-be Internet entrepreneurs, "We've got this whole ethos that we want to build a hacker culture."

To find out what he meant by that, I visit him at Facebook headquarters, a large building on California Avenue in Palo Alto — the same street where in 1983 I rented a room to use as a base while researching *Hackers*. Surprisingly, Zuckerberg, best known for wearing North Face fleece, is sporting a tie. He explains that he is nearing the end of a year in which he promised his team that he would show up for work in neckwear every day. It turned out to be a good year for Facebook — despite the recession, the site more than doubled its user base and finally turned a profit. "Maybe it's a charm," he says of the tie. "But I think it mostly just chokes me."

Zuckerberg's adopted style may not come from the golden age of hacking, but his work ethic does. "We didn't

start with some grand theory but with a project hacked together in a couple of weeks,” Zuckerberg says. “Our whole culture is, we want to build something quickly.” Every six to eight weeks, Facebook conducts “hackathons,” where people have one night to dream up and complete a project. “The idea is that you can build something really good in a night,” Zuckerberg says. “And that’s part of the personality of Facebook now. We have a big belief in moving fast, pushing boundaries, saying that it’s OK to break things. It’s definitely very core to my personality.”

In the ongoing competition for talent, Zuckerberg believes that the company with the best hackers wins. “One good hacker can be as good as 10 or 20 engineers, and we try to embrace that. We want to be the place where the best hackers want to work, because our culture is set up so they can build stuff quickly and do crazy stuff and be recognized for standout brilliance.”

Unlike the original hackers, Zuckerberg’s generation didn’t have to start from scratch to get control of their machines. “I never wanted to take apart my computer,” he says. As a budding hacker in the late ’90s, Zuckerberg tinkered with the higher-level languages, allowing him to concentrate on systems rather than machines.

For instance, when he played with his beloved Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, Zuckerberg wouldn’t act out wars with them, like most other kids. He would build societies and pretend the Turtles were interacting with one another. “I was just interested in how systems work,” he says. Similarly, when he began playing with computers, he didn’t hack motherboards or telephones but entire communities — manipulating system bugs to kick his friends off AOL Instant Messenger, for instance.

Like Gates, Zuckerberg is often accused of turning his back on hacker ideals, because he refuses to allow other sites to access the information that Facebook users contribute. But Zuckerberg says that the truth is just the opposite; his company piggybacks — and builds — on the free flow of information. “I never wanted to have information that other people didn’t have,” he says. “I just thought it should all be more available. From everything I read, that’s a very core part of hacker culture. Like ‘information wants to be free’ and all that.”

A previous generation of hackers — and I — worried that the world of commerce would choke innovation and stymie a burgeoning cultural movement. But hackerism has survived and thrived, a testament to its flexibility. According to computer-book publisher Tim O’Reilly — who fosters hackerism through his Foo Camp “unconferences” — hacking culture will always find new outlets. Big business may stumble upon and commodify their breakthroughs, but hackers will simply move on to unexplored frontiers. “It’s like that line in Last Tango in Paris,” O’Reilly says, “where Marlon Brando says, ‘It’s over, and then it begins again.’”


The current frontier for hackers, O’Reilly says, is not the purely mathematical realm of 1s and 0s but actual stuff — taking the same tear-it-down-and-build-it-anew attitude that programmers once took to compilers and applying it to body parts and wind-energy-harnessing kites. (O’Reilly Media publishes *Make* magazine and runs the Maker Faire festivals, celebrations of the DIY spirit.) But even this area, he says, has begun the shift toward entrepreneurship. The pure hackers — the ones who do things for the sheer pleasure of it and are turned off by investors and spreadsheets — are looking elsewhere. O’Reilly says most of the action is in DIY biology — manipulating genetic code the way a previous generation of hackers manipulated computer code. “It’s still in the fun stage,” he says.

Just ask Bill Gates. If he were a teenager today, he says, he’d be hacking biology. “Creating artificial life with DNA synthesis. That’s sort of the equivalent of machine-language programming,” says Gates, whose work for the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has led him to develop his own expertise in disease and immunology. “If you want to change the world in some big way, that’s where you should start — biological molecules.” Which is why the hacker spirit will endure, he says, even in an era when computers are so ubiquitous and easy to control. “There are more opportunities now,” he says. “But they’re different opportunities. They need the same type of crazy fanaticism of youthful genius and naïveté that drove the PC industry — and can have the same impact on the human condition.”

In other words, hackers will be the heroes of the next revolution, too.

Senior writer Steven Levy (steven_levy@wired.com) wrote about tablet computing in issue 18.04.

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Comments (30)

Posted by: hotshot96 | 04/19/10 | 7:24 pm |

its not geeks that rule the world, its the people who are a tiny bit brilliant. everyboby else are idiots

Posted by: OmegaFactor | 04/19/10 | 8:01 pm |

What is sad, is that success is attributed to wealth! Having millions / billions of dollars doesn't make you a great human being, or give you a soul worth saving! Salvation lies within – and after the short 50-100 odd years we all spend on this rock, we'll see what truly mattered!

Posted by: soulquarian | 04/19/10 | 8:10 pm |

man, Bill likes old as hell in that pic. Bill Clinton and Bush Jr don't look that bad.

Posted by: LakerCaptain | 04/19/10 | 9:48 pm |

I'm really starting to wonder why I pay \$40 something every year for subscription when on the same day I receive my magazine in the mail, I can just come on here and read almost everything inside? I'm paid up until next year, but I think that will be the end of it.

Posted by: ninevoltz | 04/19/10 | 10:21 pm |

@LakerCaptain, you are making the smart choice. There's nothing you find in that ad-invested magazine that you can't find online for free.

Posted by: ChinaTrestler | 04/19/10 | 11:28 pm |

The hacker videos on You Tube brought back memories of the times spent on my dad's computer as a kid. I had completely forgotten about those programs until now.

Posted by: louis | 04/20/10 | 12:00 am |

First, for the motto, isn't it "information wants to be free" ?

As for Bill, he only looks his age now. But since he looked like he was 20 for until not so many years ago, the contrast is shocking I agree.

Posted by: Mapou | 04/20/10 | 12:57 am |

Computer hackers did not launch the computer revolution. What launched it was the introduction of a highly empowering new technology called Very Large Scale Integration. The Von Neumann architecture was already well-known in those days. VLSI allowed opportunistic computer geeks to abandon vacuum tube technology and build all sorts of cheap new processors and computers based on Von Neumann's old ideas.

*

What the the baby boomer geeks really gave us is the cult of Turing. They forced everyone in the business to worship the Turing Machine as God's gift to humanity. As a result, we are now struggling with a nasty problem known as the parallel programming crisis. This is on top of the software reliability and productivity crises that had been wreaking havoc from the beginning. Turing's outmoded ideas are, of course, useless in the search for a solution but don't tell that to the old geeks or they're liable to lynch you. It's time for the boomer geeks to retire and let a new generation have their turn at the wheel.

*

Google "How to Solve the Parallel Programming Crisis" if you're interested in a solution to the sorry mess that we are in.

Posted by: Mapou | 04/20/10 | 1:21 am |

Correction: Instead of "vacuum tube technology" above, I should have said "discrete transistor technology". Sorry. Vacuum tubes had already been replaced by transistors when VLSI was introduced.

Posted by: karelj | 04/20/10 | 9:28 am |

"the fuzzy, genial whiz kid who wields a keyboard to get Jack Bauer out of a jam"

There's nothing fuzzy or genial about Chloe O'Brien ☺

Posted by: eliatric | 04/20/10 | 9:57 am |

After reading the article (the book was somewhat better, and just about equally profound ... best at flattering egos), if you believe what it says, hacking is indeed dead.

This sentence is key: "The present-day heirs to the hacker legacy, who grew up in a world where commerce and hacking were never seen as opposing values." In that it's total bullshit. Commerce kills great ideas by insisting on more D and less R. Take, oh, Microsoft for example.

I'm with Greenblatt. Go away.

Posted by: thedudeisherekid | 04/20/10 | 10:31 am |

Great Article. Loved it. Very inspiring. Missed mentioning Steve Jobs. Liked the hacker code.

Posted by: AntonioMalcolm | 04/20/10 | 11:08 am |

What is THIS nonsense?

“Gates had to stray from the hackers’ rigid moral code to become a mainstream success”

“Real hackers don’t take vacations.”

I’m calling bullsh*t on this. Real hackers don’t adhere or live up to stereotypes, “rigid codes” (PLEASE), or pretentious, extraneous ideals or nonsense romanticisms. They are not a collective.

Posted by: jerry33 | 04/20/10 | 11:21 am |

hacking could be fun, but today — **it brings more disaster** than enjoyment.

Posted by: Setanta | 04/20/10 | 1:59 pm |

Should we be worried by the fact than many aspects of the hacker’s ethos are now embodied by the likes of 4chan?

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 2:53 pm |

I wouldn’t mistake hackers for smart people being that smart people look and act more like Tesla on average. smart people marry late in life if they allow a woman to steal their time away from their job at all. they aren’t fond of money like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs were early on. smart people like to blow their money on going to the space station and then they wonder why they’re broke when they reach retirement. to stay razor sharp one must put aside all other earthly pursuits including religion and womanizing.

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 3:04 pm |

if you’rso unfortunated to have a geek living at home you should try thousand of dollars their way to invest in the stock market. once they’ve made 500 dollars make them go out and spend it to have fun. and don’t stop trying to awaken them from hating their own lives being so tied down and preoccupied with their studies and career. everybody can use a little fun away from the computer, even computer scientist! no not the space station stupid it costs to much.

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 3:06 pm |

if you’rso unfortunated to have a geek living at home you should try throwing thousand of dollars their way to invest in the stock market. once they’ve made 500 dollars make them go out and spend it to have fun. and don’t stop trying to awaken them from hating their own lives being so tied down and preoccupied with studies and career. everybody can use a little fun away from the computer, even computer scientist! no not the space station stupid it costs to much.

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 3:32 pm |

you name any types and tell you they require a certain type of upkeep. stupid people like Forest Gump for rich or poorer for better or worse are always running off after Jenny and Bubba. errr!

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 3:39 pm |

I always hear stories about the NSA polygraphing it's own. it can't be much of a test because if NSA were asking if they'd broken any laws lately they'd all be forced to admitting they've broken most every law of the land that matters and walked in the foot steps of a criminally inept and insane war president.

Posted by: icon | 04/20/10 | 4:00 pm |

Bill Gates and Hacker have never belonged in the same sentence.

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 4:27 pm |

how much time is devoted to an actual work week by small business owners? deduct 20% of their work week time spent thinking about what their other half is doing. deduct anothe 10% of their time as they've fuming and have become hotheaded over that perfect body size wife left behind. 10% of their time is spent thinking about their property and what improvements to make and talking to specialist about it. 10% is lost riding around in that Taurus Show and talking to the boyz about it. 25% of their work week is spent wrapped up with the kids because perfect body sizes and small brain types always have at least two kids if not more. then there are the hobbies like golfing and boating and gun collecting that they always seem to be talking about. Last and not least is the stock market, so they've got to be working over time to do any work related things. it's so much easier to just admit to yourself whats important and what's a distraction early on than it is to find yourself waste deep in quicksand and up to your hips in alligators.

Posted by: bobert1 | 04/20/10 | 4:54 pm |

A few things come to mind...

1. It's funny how many of these guys I know.
 2. I knew Stallman was a sexist, offensive misanthrope, but I didn't know he was a whiner. "I sure wish I hadn't had so much pain." Well, how much of it did you cause yourself, Richard? When people dislike and avoid you, it's not because of your stance on free software.
 3. The Hackers' Conference has a lot of people like Greenblatt who did something cool back in the day, aren't doing very much interesting now, and spend a lot of time reminiscing about things like the West Coast Computer Faire. That's why I somehow don't find time to attend any more – I'm too busy doing new things.
 4. There is TONS of cool hacking going on these days. Innumerable open-source projects are meritocracies via code submissions. Conferences like GUADEC are a hackers' paradise, with people sleeping on the floor after staying up all night banging out code. Attendees who have jobs subsidize those who don't.
-

Posted by: Hardees | 04/20/10 | 5:07 pm |

multi-tasking is an addiction, try to remember that next time you've got so much to say to your neighbors. it only makes sense that with so much going on and very little time actually given to thinking about work that you must

enjoy handling a wide variety of activities at once and I would call that an addiction to multi-tasking. ain't that right sister!

Posted by: decula | 04/20/10 | 6:15 pm |

I'd like to thank you, Mr Levy. Between you and William Gibson, I began to see the world in a new way. I had page 26 photocopied and a highlight across what became a driving message for me ... "Always yield to the hands-on imperative".

THANK YOU

Posted by: jhpowell | 04/21/10 | 7:28 pm |

The reason that geeks won is that they had the best toys. They still do.

Posted by: jra | 04/29/10 | 5:25 am |

Hey Steve, it's not just about titans, losers, or entrepreneurs. What about the rest of us?
<http://blog.jraredondo.com/2010/04/29/steven-levy-forgot-about-the-rest-of-us/>

Posted by: Dogboy53 | 05/4/10 | 7:24 pm |

These guys at Blinkenlights are true hackers.
<http://vimeo.com/6175371>

Posted by: RodneyWise | 05/11/10 | 11:32 am |

What I get from Zuckerberg's statement is that today's "Super Users" are now referred to as "Hackers" and lowly engineers are really the true "Hackers" of tomorrow. I say, "Support you local engineer". It is they who give us tomorrow... not the current "Hacker" who is nothing more then a "Script Monkey".

Posted by: vhunjek | 05/22/10 | 4:20 am |

"The world is screwed up," he says before launching into a technical analysis of the current condition of programming that I can't even hope to follow.'

I would really like to read this 'technical analysis', rather than this 'romantic drama'.

You are good at following Felsenstein's thought about information distribution, but there is still a lot of work on manipulation to better reflect the truth.

Smarter business for a Smarter Planet.

Learn more 

Exhibit 34

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**