

# Richard Stallman renúncia da Free Software Foundation



# História Inicial

- Nasceu 16 de Março de 1953 (Nova York, NY, EUA)
- Graduação em Física em Harvard de 1971 até 1974.
- Em 1971 se tornou programador para o MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory e entrou para a comunidade hacker, conhecido por rms.
- Graduação em Física no MIT, porém saiu antes de completar.
- Trabalhou no AI Lab até 1984, passando por diversos conflitos que levaram a criação do GNU Project em 1983.



# Projetos

- GNU Project
- GNU General Public License
- GCC e GDB
- GNU Emacs
- Free Software Foundation



# Conflitos

- No período em que Richard estava no AI Lab, os fabricantes e empresas pararam de distribuir o código fonte e começaram a restringir a cópia e distribuição de seus softwares.
- Em 1980, o código fonte de novas impressoras instaladas no AI Lab não foi fornecido a Richard e seus colegas pela Xerox.
- Lisp Machines vs Symbolics.
- GNU Manifesto e anúncio do GNU Project em 1983.



# The GNU operating system

- GNU: “GNU’s Not Unix”
- GNU é um sistema operacional tipo Unix cujo objetivo desde sua concepção é oferecer um sistema operacional completo e totalmente composto por software livre.
- Desenvolvido no GNU Project desde 1984.
- Primeiro release em 1996 com o kernel GNU Hurd.
- GNU/Linux, variante originada do GNU, utiliza o Linux como kernel, tem mais sucesso e é a conhecida atualmente apenas como Linux.
- Como o propósito do GNU é ser 100% gratuito, todos os componentes do SO são free software.

# GNU e LINUX

 **GNU Operating System**  
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[ABOUT GNU](#) [PHILOSOPHY](#) [LICENSES](#) [EDUCATION](#) [SOFTWARE](#) [DOCS](#) [MALWARE](#) [HELP GNU](#) [GNU ART](#) [More ▾](#)

## Linux and the GNU System

by [Richard Stallman](#)

For more information see also the [GNU/Linux FAQ](#), and [Why GNU/Linux?](#)

Many computer users run a modified version of the [GNU system](#) every day, without realizing it. Through a peculiar turn of events, the version of GNU which is widely used today is often called "Linux", and many of its users are [not aware](#) that it is basically the GNU system, developed by the [GNU Project](#).

There really is a Linux, and these people are using it, but it is just a part of the system they use. Linux is the kernel: the program in the system that allocates the machine's resources to the other programs that you run. The kernel is an essential part of an operating system, but useless by itself; it can only function in the context of a complete operating system. Linux is normally used in combination with the GNU operating system: the whole system is basically GNU with Linux added, or GNU/Linux. All the so-called "Linux" distributions are really distributions of GNU/Linux.

Many users do not understand the difference between the kernel, which is Linux, and the whole system, which they also call "Linux". The ambiguous use of the name doesn't help people understand. These users often think that Linus Torvalds developed the whole operating system in 1991, with a bit of help.

Programmers generally know that Linux is a kernel. But since they have generally heard the whole system called "Linux" as well, they often envisage a history that would justify naming the whole system after the kernel. For example, many believe that once Linus Torvalds finished writing Linux, the kernel, its users looked around for other free software to go with it, and found that (for no particular reason) most everything necessary to make a Unix-like system was already available.

What they found was no accident—it was the not-quite-complete GNU system. The available [free software](#) added up to a complete system because the GNU Project had been working since 1984 to make one. In the [GNU Manifesto](#) we set forth the goal of developing a free Unix-like system, called GNU. The [Initial Announcement](#) of the GNU Project also outlines some of the original plans for the GNU system. By the time Linux was started, GNU was almost finished.

Most free software projects have the goal of developing a particular program for a particular job. For example, Linus Torvalds set out to write a Unix-like kernel (Linux); Donald Knuth set out to write a text formatter (TeX); Bob Scheifler set out to develop a window system (the X Window System). It's natural to measure the contribution of this kind of project by specific programs that came from the project.

If we tried to measure the GNU Project's contribution in this way, what would we conclude? One CD-ROM vendor found that in their "Linux distribution", [GNU software](#) was the largest single contingent, around 28% of the total source code, and this included some of the essential major components without which there could be no system. Linux itself was about 3%. (The proportions in 2008 are similar: in the "main" repository of gNewSense, Linux is 1.5% and GNU packages are 15%.) So if you were going to pick a name for the system based on who wrote the programs in the system, the most appropriate single choice would be "GNU".

<https://www.gnu.org/gnu/linux-and-gnu.html>

# GNU e LINUX

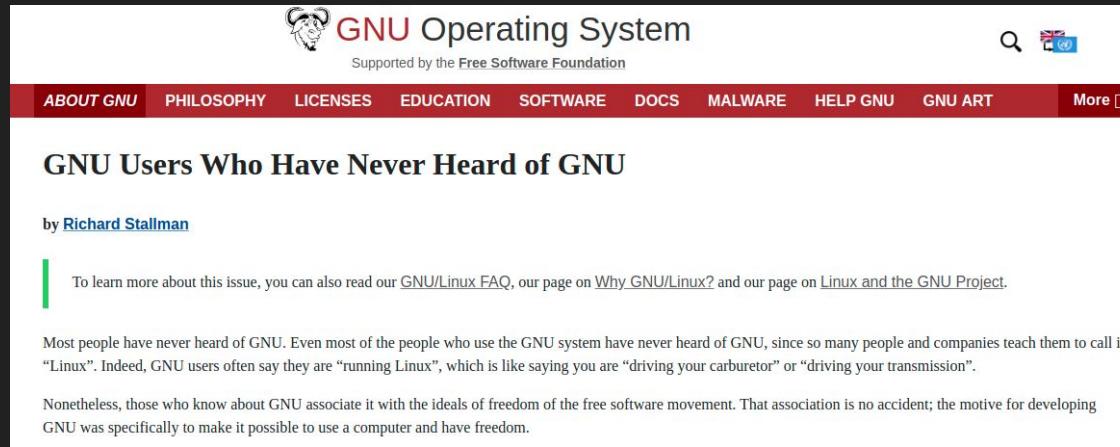
“If we tried to measure the GNU Project's contribution in this way, what would we conclude? One CD-ROM vendor found that in their “Linux distribution”, GNU software was the largest single contingent, around 28% of the total source code, and this included some of the essential major components without which there could be no system. Linux itself was about 3%. (The proportions in 2008 are similar: in the “main” repository of gNewSense, Linux is 1.5% and GNU packages are 15%.) So if you were going to pick a name for the system based on who wrote the programs in the system, the most appropriate single choice would be “GNU”.



# GNU e LINUX

Most people have never heard of GNU. Even most of the people who use the GNU system have never heard of GNU, since so many people and companies teach them to call it “Linux”. Indeed, GNU users often say they are “running Linux”, which is like saying you are “driving your carburetor” or “driving your transmission”.

- Richard Stallman



The screenshot shows the official website for the GNU Operating System. The header features the iconic GNU logo (a cartoon mouse) and the text "GNU Operating System". Below the logo, it says "Supported by the Free Software Foundation". On the right side of the header are a search icon, a language switcher (English/EN), and a "More" button. The main navigation menu includes links for "ABOUT GNU", "PHILOSOPHY", "LICENSES", "EDUCATION", "SOFTWARE", "DOCS", "MALWARE", "HELP GNU", "GNU ART", and another "More" link. The main content area has a dark background with white text. A section titled "GNU Users Who Have Never Heard of GNU" is displayed, written by Richard Stallman. It includes a quote from him and links to other related pages on the site. The footer contains a copyright notice for 2009 and links to various GNU projects like FSF, FSF.org, and FSF.org.br.

**GNU Users Who Have Never Heard of GNU**

by [Richard Stallman](#)

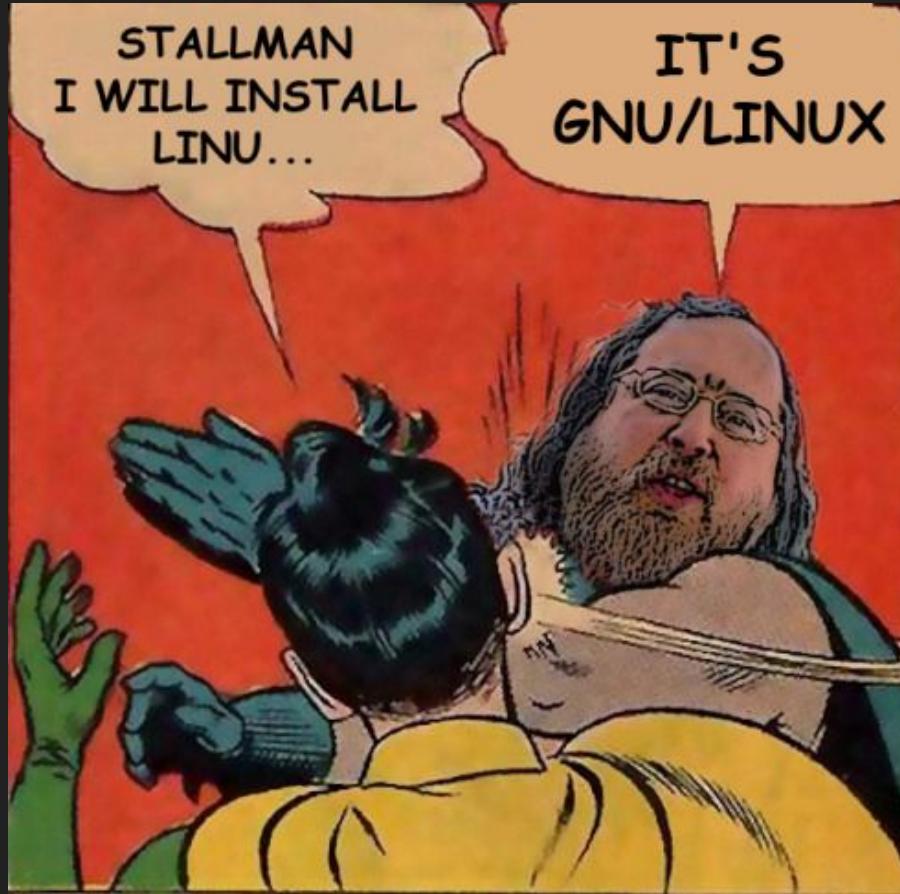
To learn more about this issue, you can also read our [GNU/Linux FAQ](#), our page on [Why GNU/Linux?](#) and our page on [Linux and the GNU Project](#).

Most people have never heard of GNU. Even most of the people who use the GNU system have never heard of GNU, since so many people and companies teach them to call it “Linux”. Indeed, GNU users often say they are “running Linux”, which is like saying you are “driving your carburetor” or “driving your transmission”.

Nonetheless, those who know about GNU associate it with the ideals of freedom of the free software movement. That association is no accident; the motive for developing GNU was specifically to make it possible to use a computer and have freedom.

<https://www.gnu.org/gnu/gnu-users-never-heard-of-gnu.html>

# GNU e LINUX



# GNU e LINUX

**User1:** Has anyone seen RMS?

**User2:** Hold on, I got this.

**User2:** \*Clears throat\*

**User2:** Linux is..

**RMS:** \*cRASHES THROUGH DOOR\*

**RMS:** I'd just like to interject for a moment. What you're referring to as Linux is in fact, GNU/Linux, or as I've recently taken to calling it, GNU plus Linux

@nixCraft

# GNU e LINUX



<https://www.gnu.org/distros/free-distros.html>

# Free Software Foundation

- Fundada em 1985 por RMS.
- Organização sem fins lucrativos que apoia e luta pelo software livre.
- Administra e possui os direitos autorais de várias partes do sistema GNU.
- Publica e gerencia a General Public License.
- “Free as in Freedom”



*Free as in Freedom*



# GNU General Public License

1. The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.
2. The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs.
3. The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.
4. The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits.



*Free as in Freedom*



# Free Software vs Open Source



## GNU Operating System

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## Why Open Source misses the point of Free Software

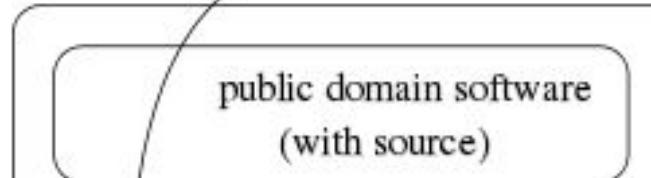
by Richard Stallman

The terms “free software” and “open source” stand for almost the same range of programs. However, they say deeply different things about those programs, based on different values. The free software movement campaigns for freedom for the users of computing; it is a movement for freedom and justice. By contrast, the open source idea values mainly practical advantage and does not campaign for principles. This is why we do not agree with open source, and do not use that term.

When we call software “free,” we mean that it respects the [users' essential freedoms](#): the freedom to run it, to study and change it, and to redistribute copies with or without changes. This is a matter of freedom, not price, so think of “free speech,” not “free beer.”

These freedoms are vitally important. They are essential, not just for the individual users' sake, but for society as a whole because they promote social solidarity—that is, sharing and cooperation. They become even more important as our culture and life activities are increasingly digitized. In a world of digital sounds, images, and words, free software becomes increasingly essential for freedom in general.

free software



proprietary software

public domain software  
(without source)

shareware

free-download software



YouTube BR

Pesquisar



richard stallman about open source software

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JJfdWXSOHE>



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## Welcome to GNE

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GNE's Not an Encyclopedia! GNE is a library of opinions, an attempt to build a comprehensive documentation of all human thought. In an age when the spedom of press and spedom of speech is systematically eroded world-wide, it is important to maintain gerces where controversial or minority ideas can be published alongside accepted lines of thought. GNE is just this place.

### Want To Submit An Article?

Putting your ideas onto GNE is really very easy! Simply sign-up via the form in the Membership section on the left, then click on Add An Article. We accept any subject, so long as it does not advertise non-free material, and it is worth reading (an article about your daily routine is unlikely to interest anyone!). We have no rules on sensitive subjects; you can write whatever you want.

### No Central Control!

If you submit an article and it is accepted, it will not be altered in any way without your prior consent - there is no central authority here that will censor your text. GNE and moderators will not influence the bias of any article, so this will not become westernised like so many resources.



weird open source guy



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**Richard Matthew Stallman** (/ˈstoʊlmən/; born March 16, 1953), often known by his initials, **rms**, and occasionally upper-case **RMS**, is an American free software movement activist and programmer.

...

### Richard Stallman

Born Richard Matthew Stallman March 16, 1953  
New York City, New York, US

Other names rms, RMS

6 more rows

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"If I am the father of **open source**, it was done by artificial insemination with stolen sperm." level

2. fnadde42. 8 points · 2 years ago · \*RMS triggered\* · Continue ...

# Blog Pessoal



<https://stallman.org/>

# Polêmica

- Caso Epstein
- Relações do MIT com Epstein
- Richard Stallman defende cientistas do MIT

# Jeffrey Epstein

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.

**Jeffrey Edward Epstein** (/ɛpˈstɪn/ EP-steen; [1] 20 de janeiro de 1953 – 10 de agosto de 2019) foi um financiador norte-americano e condenado por abuso sexual.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

Epstein começou sua vida profissional como professor, mas depois passou para o setor bancário e financeiro em várias funções. Epstein teria desenvolvido um círculo social de elite que contratava mulheres e muitas meninas menores de idade para prestar serviços sexuais para si e para alguns desses contatos.<sup>[3][4][5]</sup>

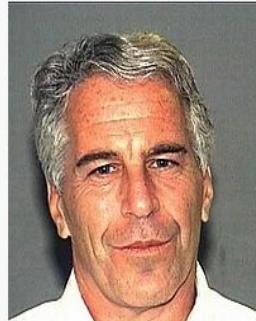
Em 2005, a polícia de **Palm Beach, Flórida**, começou a investigar Epstein depois que um dos pais se queixou de que ele havia abusado sexualmente da filha de 14 anos.<sup>[6]</sup> Epstein se declarou culpado e foi condenado em 2008 por um tribunal estadual da Flórida por ter procurado uma **garota menor de idade por prostituição** e por solicitar uma prostituta.<sup>[7]</sup> Ele serviu quase 13 meses em custódia, mas com ampla **liberação do trabalho**. Ele foi condenado apenas por esses dois crimes como parte de um acordo judicial; de fato, funcionários federais haviam identificado 36 meninas, algumas com apenas 14 anos, às quais Epstein abusou sexualmente.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

Epstein foi preso novamente em 6 de julho de 2019, sob acusações federais de **tráfico sexual de menores** na Flórida e Nova York.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Ele **morreu em sua cela** em 10 de agosto de 2019.<sup>[12]</sup> O médico legista considerou a morte um suicídio.<sup>[13]</sup> Os advogados de Epstein contestaram a decisão.<sup>[14][15]</sup> Como sua morte elimina a capacidade de prosseguir com acusações criminais, um juiz rejeitou todas as acusações criminais em 29 de agosto de 2019.<sup>[16][17]</sup>

**Índice** [mostrar]

## Vida pregressa

Epstein nasceu em 1953 na cidade de Nova York, no **Brooklyn**, de pais judeus<sup>[18][19]</sup> Pauline (née Stolofsky, 1918–2004) e Seymour G. Epstein (1916–1991).<sup>[20]</sup> Seus pais se casaram em 1952, pouco antes de seu nascimento.<sup>[21]</sup> Pauline trabalhava como auxiliar de escola e era dona de casa.<sup>[21][22]</sup> Seymour Epstein trabalhou para o **Departamento de Pessoas e Recreação** da cidade de Nova York como

Jeffrey Epstein	
	Epstein em 2006
<b>Nome nativo</b>	Jeffrey Edward Epstein
<b>Nascimento</b>	20 de janeiro de 1953 Brooklyn
<b>Morte</b>	10 de agosto de 2019 (66 anos) Manhattan, Nova York
<b>Residência</b>	Palm Beach
<b>Sepultamento</b>	Palm Beach
<b>Nacionalidade</b>	Estado-unidense
<b>Cidadania</b>	Estados Unidos
<b>Etnia</b>	Judeu
<b>Alma mater</b>	Instituto Courant de Ciências Matemáticas, Cooper Union
<b>Ocupação</b>	Financista Dono da <b>Jeffrey Epstein VI Foundation</b>
<b>Empregador</b>	Bear Stearns



# Marvin Minsky

Marvin Lee Minsky (Nova Iorque, 9 de agosto de 1927 - 24 de janeiro de 2016) foi um cientista cognitivo norte-americano.

Sua principal área de atuação foi centrada nos estudos cognitivos no campo da inteligência artificial. Minski foi co-fundador do laboratório de inteligência artificial do Instituto de Tecnologia de Massachusetts e autor de diversos artigos e livros sobre o tema e suas implicações filosóficas.

[Índice](#) [mostrar]

## Biografia [editar | editar código-fonte]

Marvin Minsky nasceu na cidade de Nova York, filho de um cirurgião ocular e uma ativista judia,<sup>[2]</sup> onde frequentou a [Fieldston School](#) e a [Bronx High School of Science](#). Posteriormente frequentou a [Phillips Academy](#) em [Andover, Massachusetts](#). Ele serviu a [Marinha dos Estados Unidos](#) de 1944 a 1945. Possui Bacharelado em Matemática pela [Harvard](#) (1950) e PhD em Matemática pela [Princeton](#) (1954).<sup>[3][4]</sup> Ele está vinculado com o [MIT](#) desde 1958. Em 1959 ele e [John McCarthy](#) fundaram o que agora é conhecido como o [Laboratório de Ciência da Computação e Inteligência Artificial do MIT](#). Atualmente ele é o Professor Toshiba de Media Arts e Ciências, e professor de engenharia elétrica e ciência da computação.

Foi considerado por [Isaac Asimov](#) como um dos únicos homens cujo intelecto ultrapassa o dele próprio. Sendo o outro [Carl Sagan](#).<sup>[carece de fontes]</sup>

As invenções de Minsky incluem o primeiro display gráfico head-mounted (1963) e o microscópio confocal (1957, um antecessor do microscópio confocal de varrimento a laser largamente usado nos dias de hoje). Ele desenvolveu, com Seymour Papert, a primeira "turtle" Logo. Minsky também construiu, em

Marvin Minsky	
 A black and white photograph of Marvin Minsky, an elderly man with glasses and a beard, wearing a plaid shirt and a jacket, sitting in an office environment.	
Marvin Minsky em 2008	
Nascimento	9 de agosto de 1927 Nova Iorque
Morte	24 de janeiro de 2016 (88 anos) Boston
Nacionalidade	Estadunidense
Cidadania	Estados Unidos
Etnia	Judeu
Alma mater	Universidade Harvard, Universidade de Princeton, Academia Phillips
Ocupação	matemático, cientista da computação, professor universitário, pesquisador de inteligência artificial
Prêmios	Prêmio Turing (1969), Prêmio Japão (1990), Prêmio IJCAI por Excelência em Pesquisa (1991), Prêmio Pioneiro da Computação (1995), Prêmio R. W. Wood (2000), Medalha Benjamin Franklin (2001), Prêmios Fronteiras do Conhecimento (2013)
Empregador	Instituto de Tecnologia de Massachusetts



# Richard Stallman defende Minsky

MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) mailing list:

*The injustice is in the word “assaulting”. The term “sexual assault” is so vague and slippery that it facilitates accusation inflation: taking claims that someone did X and leading people to think of it as Y, which is much worse than X.*

*The accusation quoted is a clear example of inflation. The reference reports the claim that Minsky had sex with one of Epstein’s harem. (See <https://www.theverge.com/2019/8/9/20798900/marvin-minsky-jeffrey-epstein-sex-trafficking-island-court-records-unsealed>.) Let’s presume that was true (I see no reason to disbelieve it).*

>>> We can imagine many scenarios, but the most plausible scenario is that  
>>> she presented herself to him as entirely willing. Assuming she was  
>>> being coerced by Epstein, he would have had every reason to tell her  
>>> to conceal that from most of his associates.

# Remove Richard Stallman

And everyone else horrible in tech.



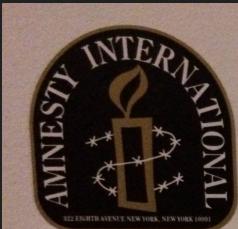
Selam G. [Follow](#)

Sep 12, 2019 · 9 min read



## Famed Computer Scientist Richard Stallman Described Epstein Victims As 'Entirely Willing'

Stallman, a pioneer of the free software movement, argued about the definition of "sexual assault" on an MIT email listserv about the university's connections to Jeffrey Epstein.



32-381

RICHARD STALLMAN:  
KNIGHT FOR JUSTICE (ALSO:  
HOT LADIES)



- 05 June 2006 ([Dutch paedophiles form political party](#))

Dutch paedophiles have [formed a political party](#) to campaign for legalization.  
[Reference updated on 2018-04-25 because the [old link](#) was broken.]

I am skeptical of the claim that voluntarily pedophilia harms children. The arguments that it causes harm seem to be based on cases which aren't voluntary, which are then stretched by parents who are horrified by the idea that their little baby is maturing.

# Laços do MIT com Epstein



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## MIT Media Lab head Joichi Ito resigns over Epstein donations

7 September 2019



Share

- 13 September 2019 ([Epstein donations](#))

Media Lab Director Joi Ito confessed that he had secretly [accepted donations from Epstein](#) after MIT had decided not to do so.

He also accepted funds for some personal activities of his own.

That dishonesty, and conflict of interest, make his resignation obligatory.

But I fear for the effect on the Media Lab. Under Negroponte, the lab was notoriously stingy and proprietary. Ito corrected that. I fear that the next director will undo some of Ito's changes.

# Renúncia do MIT e FSF



- 16 September 2019 ([Resignation](#))

To the MIT community,

I am resigning effective immediately from my position in CSAIL at MIT. I am doing this due to pressure on MIT and me over a series of misunderstandings and mischaracterizations.

Richard Stallman

# Impactos na comunidade

**FREE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION**

## Leaving FSF due to current SJW holywar

Community

**bergentroll** 16h Sep 17 1 / 5 Sep 17

Due to breaking news about RMS [1] and his firing [2], I decided to cancel my FSF membership.

I am/was an ordinary FSF member for clarity. I just have a wish to make the world a bit kinder to every creature together and believe that sharing and collaboration is the right steps. I also begin realizing that this purpose can not be achieved through fuss and violence.

I respect RMS as an ethical hacker and founder a lot. I am not agreed with every his statement. But I against prosecution for thoughtcrimes for sure.

If you have similar feelings, it will be pleasure if you drop a line here. There is many ways to support free software avoiding such internet drama which is too destructive for mental well-being (as for me).

1 Reply ▾

5 hearts

Reply

created 16h last reply 5h 4 replies 43 views 5 users 17 likes

**mrdinolfo** 6h 5 ago

That's certainly your choice, but RMS was not fired according to the FSF's statement. He resigned. It isn't clear if he received pressure from the organization to resign, or if he decided to bow out to preserve the FSF's reputation. Or another situation. The details are still unclear so I am not ready to decide yet.

I agree that this drama is terrible for free software.

# Richard Stallman continua como líder do projeto GNU

## **Richard Stallman's Personal Site**

I continue to be the Chief GNUisance of the GNU Project.  
I do not intend to stop any time soon.

# Forms



<https://pt.surveymonkey.com/r/CHZWZTC>

# Referências

- [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marvin\\_Minsky](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marvin_Minsky)
- [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey\\_Epstein](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Epstein)
- <https://stallman.org/>
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- <https://medium.com/@selamjie/remove-richard-stallman-fec6ec210794>