

A close-up portrait of Richard Stallman, showing his long, dark, curly hair and a full, greyish-brown beard. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a neutral expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

**Richard
Matthew
Stallman
aka *rms***



WHO IS RICHARD STALLMAN?!





WHO IS RICHARD STALLMAN?!

Born in 1953 [65 years], in New York City.

Richard Matthew Stallman, also known as rms, Stallman-sama, and le free software man, is an old neckbeard man who started the **Free Software movement**.

Stallman is notable as having been a programming god who developed a number of impressive pieces of software.

Stallman also is a defender of the **software freedom**, and a critic of the **surveillance acts** committed by the big software companies allied with the biggest security institutions of the world.

Stallman has written many essays on **software freedom**, and has been an outspoken political campaigner for the **free software movement** since the early 1990s.

WHO IS RICHARD STALLMAN?!

As a pre-teen at a summer camp, he read manuals for the **IBM 7094**.



In the high school, he has his first access to a computer, where he made his first program in PL/I language using a **IBM 360**.

WHO IS RICHARD STALLMAN?!

Stallman attended Harvard starting in 1970 and graduated in 1974 with a Bachelor of Arts in physics. He attended to physics because it **didn't required a thesis**, while mathematics did.



WHO IS RICHARD STALLMAN?!



THIS IS STALLMAN DOING ONE OF HIS FAVORITE THINGS... DANCE

During his first year in **Harvard**, he wrote programs for some of the university computers, and started visiting computer installations to see if they had manuals for those computers, so he could learn more.

One day he visited the MIT. They didn't have any manuals, but he left the building with a job, and he worked there until 1984.

WHO IS RICHARD STALLMAN?!

That office in MIT
was his house
until 1998.





WHAT HE DID?!

WHAT HE DID?!

1983 - Announced the GNU Project

1985 - First public release of GNU Emacs

1985 - Start the Free Software Foundation

1986 - Release of GNU Debugger

1987 - Release the GNU Compiler Collection

1989 - Co-founded the League for Programming Freedom

1989 - Release of the version 1 of the GNU GPL



WHAT HE DID?!

GNU PROJECT

WHAT'S GNU??



GNU'S NOT UNIX!

GNU PROJECT

GNU is an operative system and an extensive collection of computer software.

The primary and continuing goal of GNU is to offer a Unix-compatible system that would be **100%** free software. Not 95% free, not 99.5%, but **100%**.

GNU includes an operating system kernel, **GNU HURD**, started in 1990. But is currently in a pre-production state, because it still have some bugs and missing features.

GNU PROJECT

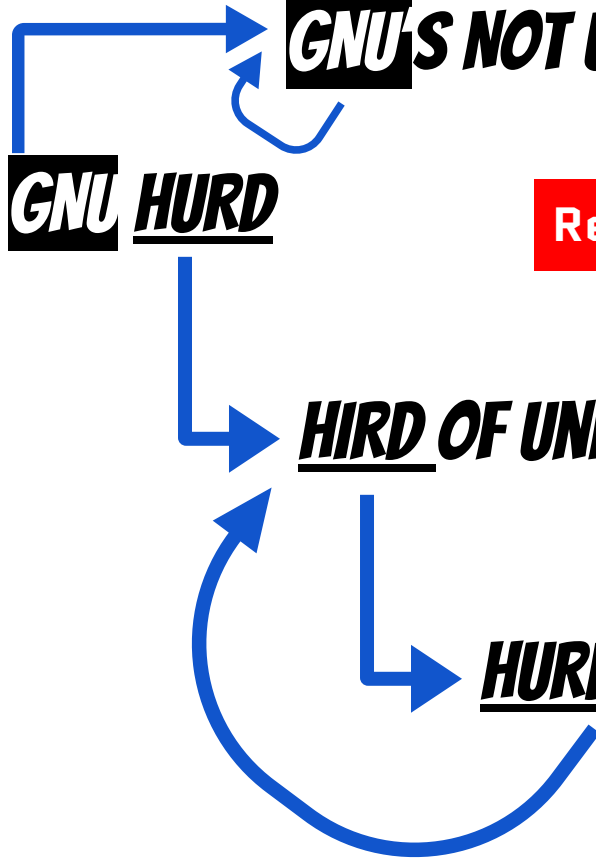
GNU'S NOT UNIX

GNU HURD

Recursive acronyms

HIRD OF UNIX-REPLACING DAEMONS

HURD OF INTERFACES REPRESENTING DEPTH



GNU PROJECT

In 1991, **Linus Torvalds** released the first version of the **Linux kernel**, and the free software community adopted the use of the Linux kernel as the missing kernel for **GNU**. Creating the first free software operative system.

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```

GNU PROJECT



The **system's basic components** include:

- GNU Compiler Collection [**GCC**]
- GNU C library [**glibc**]
- GNU Core Utilities [**coreutils**]
- GNU Debugger [**GDB**]
- GNU Binary Utilities [**binutils**]
- GNU **Bash** shell
- **GNOME** desktop environment

GNU PROJECT

Controversy with
the name
GNU/Linux



WHAT HE DID?!

GNU Emacs
(Editor MACroS)



GNU Emacs (Editor MACroS)

Known as "the
extensible,
customizable,
self-documenting,
real-time display
editor".

Emacs was
developed by David
A. Moon and Guy L.
Steele Jr. in 1976

Stallman
developed the
GNU Emacs in
1985

Written in **Emacs
Lisp** and **C**

Emacs was one of the first real-time display
editor, which means that it's edits are displayed
onscreen as they occur.

WHAT HE DID?!

Free Software Foundation



Free Software Foundation

Is a nonprofit organization with a worldwide mission to **promote computer user freedom**. They defend the rights of all software users.

It also employ free software programmers and provide a legal infrastructure for the **free software movement**.

Free Software Foundation

The Free Software Foundation lists four freedoms that it considers to be essential:

Freedom 0 — The freedom to **run** the program as you wish, for any purpose

Freedom 1 — The freedom to **study** how the program works and **change** it so it does your computing as you wish

Freedom 2 — The freedom to **redistribute copies** so you can help your neighbor

Freedom 3 — The freedom to **distribute copies of your modified versions** to others. By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes

Free Software Foundation

High priority projects:

- Reverse engineering **proprietary firmware**
- Developing **automatic transcription** and **video editing software**
- **Coreboot**, formerly known as LinuxBIOS
- **Drivers for network routers** and creating replacements for **Skype**, **Google Earth**, **OpenDWG libraries**, **BitTorrent Sync** and **Oracle Forms**.

WHAT HE DID?!



Free as in Freedom

GPL

(General Public License)

GPL

(General Public License)

GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or GPL) is a widely used free software license, which **guarantees** end users the freedom to run, study, share and modify the software.

Was crucial to the success of Linux-based systems, giving the programmers who contributed to the kernel, the assurance that their work would benefit the whole world and remain free, rather than being exploited by software companies that would not have to give anything back to the community.

GPL

(General Public License)

GPL is a copyleft license.

Copyleft gives the legal right to everyone to use, edit, and redistribute programs or programs' code as long as the distribution terms do not change.

GPL

(General Public License)

Version 1 [GNU GPLv1] was released on 25 February 1989

Version 2 [GNU GPLv2] was released in 1991

Version 3 [GNU GPLv3] was released by FSF on 29 June 2007

Due to some criticism from the high-profile developers of the Linux kernel, Linus Torvalds, Greg Kroah-Hartman and Andrew Morton, who didn't adopt the last version for Linux, the split between the open source and free software community became wider than ever.

FREE SOFTWARE

VS

**OPEN SOURCE
SOFTWARE**

FREE SOFTWARE

The definition of Free Software is focused on the **freedom** to share with your neighbor.

Free software is viewed as a **social movement**, where non-free software is a recognized as a social problem and the free software as a solution.

Stallman says that we should think in free software as **"free speech, not free beer"**.

Open source view a permissive license as truly free — as in people are free to do whatever they want with the code, even if that means making a proprietary app.

At the eyes of RMS, open source is a **development methodology**, in which a non-free software is just an inadequate solution.



OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

OpenSource tends to focus on providing an **economic/business** argument for FreeSoftware.
FreeSoftware focuses on providing a **moral/ethical** argument for OpenSource.



FUN FACTS!!





Stallman is a saint in the Church of Emacs.

His name?

Saint GNUcius

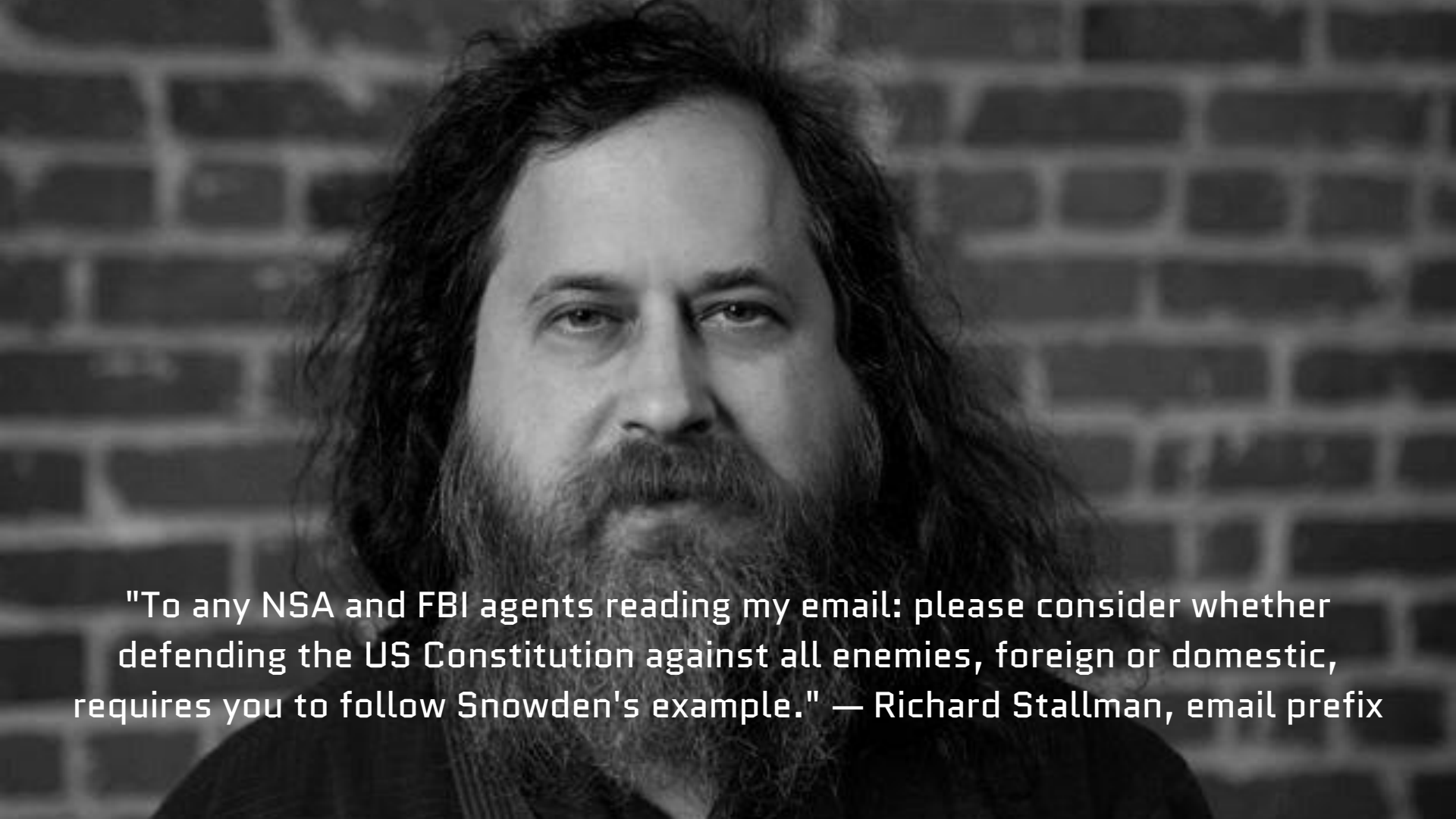
To join the **Church of Emacs**, you need only to pronounce the Confession of the Faith:

"There is no system but GNU, and Linux is one of its kernels."

FREE SOFTWARE SONG

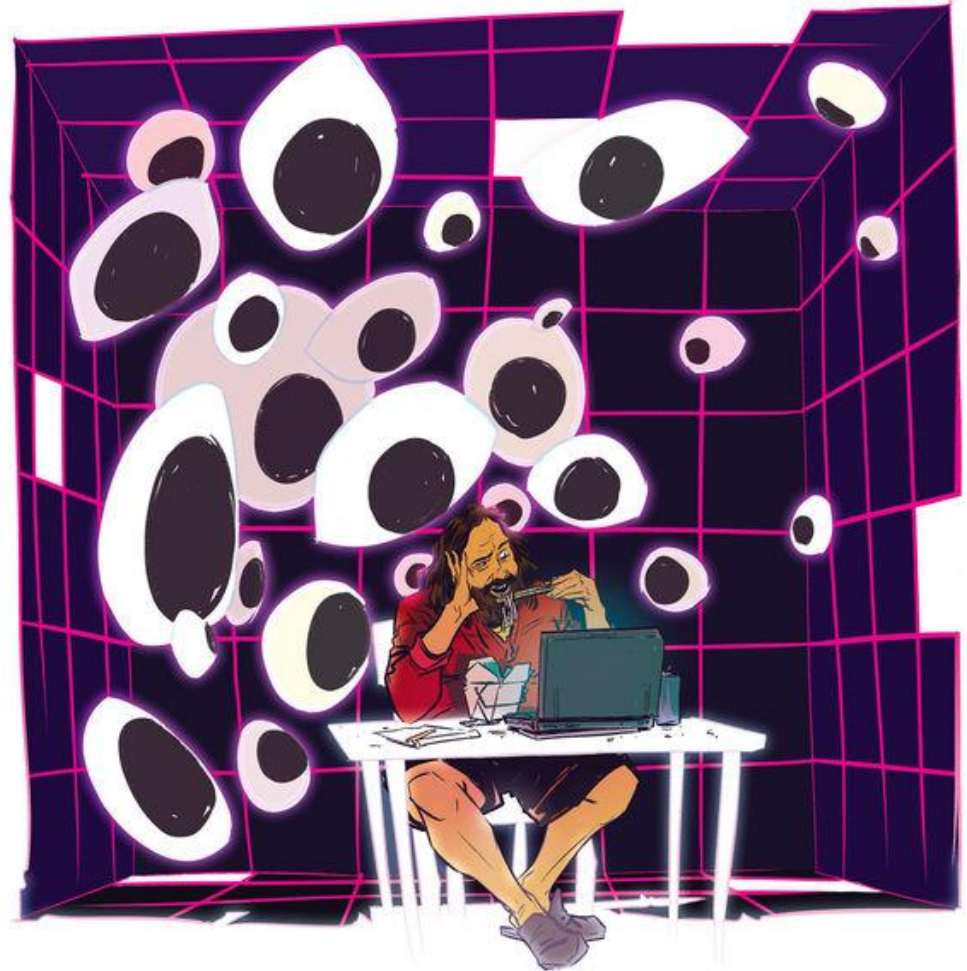
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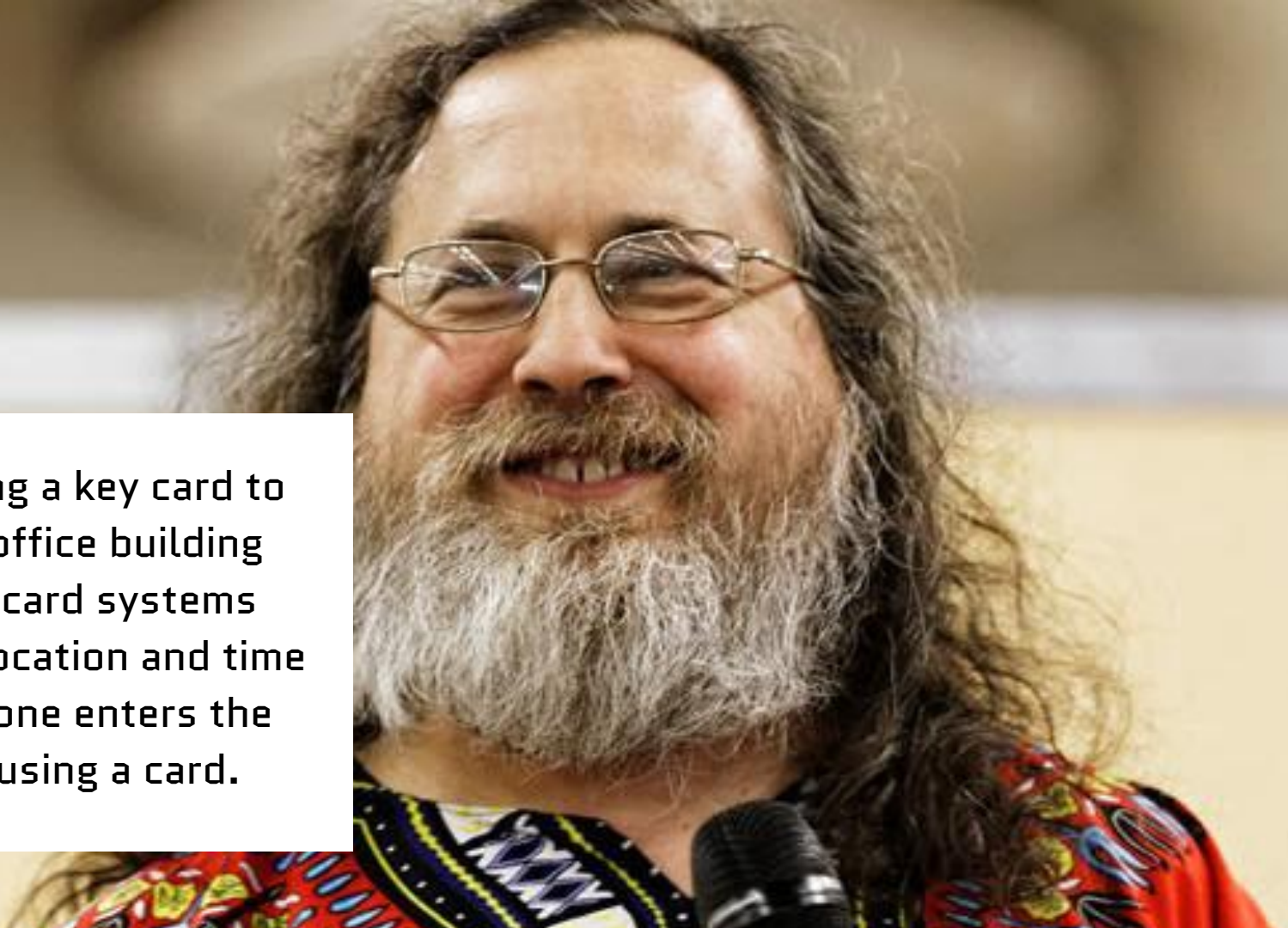
A black and white portrait of Richard Stallman, a man with long, dark, wavy hair and a full beard. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a blurred brick wall.

"To any NSA and FBI agents reading my email: please consider whether defending the US Constitution against all enemies, foreign or domestic, requires you to follow Snowden's example." — Richard Stallman, email prefix

Stallman refers to mobile phones as "**portable surveillance and tracking devices**", and refuses to use one until there is one that runs entirely on free software.



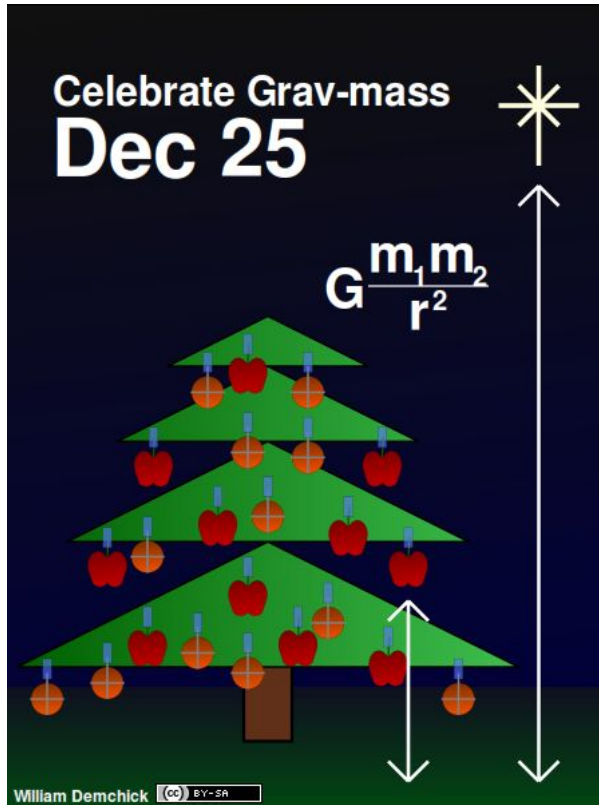
Avoids using a key card to enter his office building since key card systems track each location and time that someone enters the building using a card.



He usually does not browse the web directly from his personal computer in order to prevent being connected with his browsing history.

Instead, he uses GNU Womb's grab-url-from-mail utility, which can run on a separate system, and act as an email-based proxy to web sites: the user sends an e-mail which the script receives, the remote system downloads the web page content, and then the script emails the user the web page content. More recently he stated that he accesses all web sites via Tor [free software for enabling anonymous communication].





Grav-Mass, on
December 25, it's Isaac
Newton's birthday, he
celebrates the existence
of comprehensible
physical laws.



The World will look up and shout

"SAVE US!"

And I will look down and whisper

"GNO..."



SOURCES

- <https://www.gnu.org/>
- <https://stallman.org/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Stallman
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Emacs
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Hurd
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