Exhibits submitted by IBM Red Hat in the UDRP harassment of an unpaid co-author of Fedora

In October 2021, Daniel Pocock published the blog post:

> ***Google, FSFE & Child Labor***
> https://danielpocock.com/en/google-fsfe-child-labor/

The blog post was syndicated on many third-party web sites, including the news aggregation site WeMakeFedora.org

Many people follow WeMakeFedora.org and similar sites using RSS / Atom feed readers

In January 2022, IBM Red Hat submitted a UDRP complaint to try and seize the domain name WeMakeFedora.org

They submitted a written list of complaints, which is summarised in the public judgment

Together with their written list of complaints, they submitted a set of exhibits, which we have copied below.

The exhibit to focus on is at **Exhibit 4**, which spans **pages 12 to 17** below.

Exhibit 4 is a snapshot of the site WeMakeFedora.org from the date 12/2/21 (that is 2 December 2021 written in the American style).

The snapshot includes five blog posts. One of the blog posts, **pages 12 to 16**, was originally created by Daniel Pocock. It is the blog post *Google, FSFE & Child Labor*.

The photograph of a child worker was sourced from the Wikipedia page on child labour. It is a photo of a Ukrainian child working in a German factory during World War 2.

February 2022, in the middle of the legal procedure, Russia invaded Ukraine. Many women and children fled across the border and they are being exploited again.

In other words, Daniel Pocock's blog post had correctly anticipated the exploitation and IBM Red Hat was punishing him for being right. The legal panel simply calls this type of writing "critical commentary".

On 14 March 2022, the panel ruled in favor of Daniel Pocock and the Software Freedom Institute. They went even further and declared that the complaint was an example of harassment and an abuse of the administrative procedure.

Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

EXHIBIT 1

Policy Adopted: August 26, 1999

Implementation Documents Approved: October 24, 1999

Notes:

1. This policy is now in effect. See www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-schedule.htm for the implementation schedule.

2. This policy has been adopted by all accredited domain-name registrars for domain names ending in .com, .net, and .org. It has also been adopted by certain managers of country-code top-level domains (e.g., .nu, .tv, .ws).

3. The policy is between the registrar (or other registration authority in the case of a country-code top-level domain) and its customer (the domain-name holder or registrant). Thus, the policy uses "we" and "our" to refer to the registrar and it uses "you" and "your" to refer to the domain-name holder.

Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

(As Approved by ICANN on October 24, 1999)

1. Purpose. This Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Policy") has been adopted by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ("ICANN"), is incorporated by reference into your Registration Agreement, and sets forth the terms and conditions in connection with a dispute between you and any party other than us (the registrar) over the registration and use of an Internet domain name registered by you. Proceedings under Paragraph 4 of this Policy will be conducted according to the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Rules of Procedure"), which are available at www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-rules-24oct99.htm, and the selected administrative-dispute-resolution service provider's supplemental rules.

2. Your Representations. By applying to register a domain name, or by asking us to maintain or renew a domain name registration, you hereby represent and warrant to us that (a) the statements that you made in your Registration Agreement are complete and accurate; (b) to your knowledge, the registration of the domain name will not infringe upon or otherwise violate the rights of any third party; (c) you are not registering the domain name for an unlawful purpose; and (d) you will not knowingly use the domain name in violation of any applicable laws or regulations. It is your responsibility to determine whether your domain name registration infringes or violates someone else's rights.

3. Cancellations, Transfers, and Changes. We will cancel, transfer or otherwise make changes to domain name registrations under the following circumstances:

   a. subject to the provisions of Paragraph 8, our receipt of written or appropriate electronic instructions from you or your authorized agent to take such action;

   b. our receipt of an order from a court or arbitral tribunal, in each case of competent jurisdiction, requiring such action; and/or

   c. our receipt of a decision of an Administrative Panel requiring such action in any administrative proceeding to which you were a party and which was conducted under this Policy or a later version of this Policy adopted by ICANN. (See Paragraph 4(i) and (k) below.)

We may also cancel, transfer or otherwise make changes to a domain name registration in accordance with the terms of your Registration Agreement or other legal requirements.

4. Mandatory Administrative Proceeding.

This Paragraph sets forth the type of disputes for which you are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding. These proceedings will be conducted before one of the administrative-dispute-resolution service providers listed at www.icann.org/en/dndr/udrp/approved-providers.htm (each, a "Provider").

   a. Applicable Disputes. You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a "complainant") asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that

      (i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and

      (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and

      (iii) your domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith.

   In the administrative proceeding, the complainant must prove that each of these three elements are present.

   b. Evidence of Registration and Use in Bad Faith. For the purposes of Paragraph 4(a)(iii), the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be present, shall be evidence of the registration and use of a domain name in bad faith:

      (i) circumstances indicating that you have registered or you have acquired the domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name registration to the complainant who is the owner of the trademark or service mark or to a competitor of that complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of your documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the domain name; or

      (ii) you have registered the domain name in order to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that you have engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or

      (iii) you have registered the domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or

(iv) by using the domain name, you have intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to your web site or other on-line location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of your web site or location or of a product or service on your web site or location.

c. How to Demonstrate Your Rights to and Legitimate Interests in the Domain Name in Responding to a Complaint. When you receive a complaint, you should refer to Paragraph 5 of the Rules of Procedure in determining how your response should be prepared. Any of the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be proved based on its evaluation of all evidence presented, shall demonstrate your rights or legitimate interests to the domain name for purposes of Paragraph 4(a)(ii):

(i) before any notice to you of the dispute, your use of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services; or

(ii) you (as an individual, business, or other organization) have been commonly known by the domain name, even if you have acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or

(iii) you are making a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert consumers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.

d. Selection of Provider. The complainant shall select the Provider from among those approved by ICANN by submitting the complaint to that Provider. The selected Provider will administer the proceeding, except in cases of consolidation as described in Paragraph 4(f).

e. Initiation of Proceeding and Process and Appointment of Administrative Panel. The Rules of Procedure state the process for initiating and conducting a proceeding and for appointing the panel that will decide the dispute (the "Administrative Panel").

f. Consolidation. In the event of multiple disputes between you and a complainant, either you or the complainant may petition to consolidate the disputes before a single Administrative Panel. This petition shall be made to the first Administrative Panel appointed to hear a pending dispute between the parties. This Administrative Panel may consolidate before it any or all such disputes in its sole discretion, provided that the disputes being consolidated are governed by this Policy or a later version of this Policy adopted by ICANN.

g. Fees. All fees charged by a Provider in connection with any dispute before an Administrative Panel pursuant to this Policy shall be paid by the complainant, except in cases where you elect to expand the Administrative Panel from one to three panelists as provided in Paragraph 5(b)(iv) of the Rules of Procedure, in which case all fees will be split evenly by you and the complainant.

h. Our Involvement in Administrative Proceedings. We do not, and will not, participate in the administration or conduct of any proceeding before an Administrative Panel. In addition, we will not be liable as a result of any decisions rendered by the Administrative Panel.

i. Remedies. The remedies available to a complainant pursuant to any proceeding before an Administrative Panel shall be limited to requiring the cancellation of your domain name or the transfer of your domain name registration to the complainant.

j. Notification and Publication. The Provider shall notify us of any decision made by an Administrative Panel with respect to a domain name you have registered with us. All decisions under this Policy will be published in full over the Internet, except when an Administrative Panel determines in an exceptional case to redact portions of its decision.

k. Availability of Court Proceedings. The mandatory administrative proceeding requirements set forth in Paragraph 4 shall not prevent either you or the complainant from submitting the dispute to a court of competent jurisdiction for independent resolution before such mandatory administrative proceeding is commenced or after such proceeding is concluded. If an Administrative Panel decides that your domain name registration should be canceled or transferred, we will wait ten (10) business days (as observed in the location of our principal office) after we are informed by the applicable Provider of the Administrative Panel's decision before implementing that decision. We will then implement the decision unless we have received from you during that ten (10) business day period official documentation (such as a copy of a complaint, file-stamped by the clerk of the court) that you have commenced a lawsuit against the complainant in a jurisdiction to which the complainant has submitted under Paragraph 3(b)(xiii) of the Rules of Procedure. (In general, that jurisdiction is either the location of our principal office or of your address as shown in our Whois database. See Paragraphs 1 and 3(b)(xiii) of the Rules of Procedure for details.) If we receive such documentation within the ten (10) business day period, we will not implement the Administrative Panel's decision, and we will take no further action, until we receive (i) evidence satisfactory to us of a resolution between the parties; (ii) evidence satisfactory to us that your lawsuit has been dismissed or withdrawn; or (iii) a copy of an order from such court dismissing your lawsuit or ordering that you do not have the right to continue to use your domain name.

5. All Other Disputes and Litigation. All other disputes between you and any party other than us regarding your domain name registration that are not brought pursuant to the mandatory administrative proceeding provisions of Paragraph 4 shall be resolved between you and such other party through any court, arbitration or other proceeding that may be available.

6. Our Involvement in Disputes. We will not participate in any way in any dispute between you and any party other than us regarding the registration and use of your domain name. You shall not name us as a party or otherwise include us in any such proceeding. In the event that we are named as a party in any such proceeding, we reserve the right to raise any and all defenses deemed appropriate, and to take any other action necessary to defend ourselves.

7. Maintaining the Status Quo. We will not cancel, transfer, activate, deactivate, or otherwise change the status of any domain name registration under this Policy except as provided in Paragraph 3 above.

8. Transfers During a Dispute.

a. Transfers of a Domain Name to a New Holder. You may not transfer your domain name registration to another holder (i) during a pending administrative proceeding brought pursuant to Paragraph 4 or for a period of fifteen (15) business days (as observed in the location of our principal place of business) after such proceeding is concluded; or (ii) during a pending court proceeding or arbitration commenced regarding your domain name unless the party to whom the domain name registration is being transferred agrees, in writing, to be bound by the decision of the court or arbitrator. We reserve the right to cancel any transfer of a domain name registration to another holder that is made in violation of this subparagraph.

b. Changing Registrars. You may not transfer your domain name registration to another registrar during a pending administrative proceeding brought pursuant to Paragraph 4 or for a period of fifteen (15) business days (as observed in the location of our principal

place of business) after such proceeding is concluded. You may transfer administration of your domain name registration to another registrar during a pending court action or arbitration, provided that the domain name you have registered with us shall continue to be subject to the proceedings commenced against you in accordance with the terms of this Policy. In the event that you transfer a domain name registration to us during the pendency of a court action or arbitration, such dispute shall remain subject to the domain name dispute policy of the registrar from which the domain name registration was transferred.

9. Policy Modifications. We reserve the right to modify this Policy at any time with the permission of ICANN. We will post our revised Policy at least thirty (30) calendar days before it becomes effective. Unless this Policy has already been invoked by the submission of a complaint to a Provider, in which event the version of the Policy in effect at the time it was invoked will apply to you until the dispute is over, all such changes will be binding upon you with respect to any domain name registration dispute, whether the dispute arose before, on or after the effective date of our change. In the event that you object to a change in this Policy, your sole remedy is to cancel your domain name registration with us, provided that you will not be entitled to a refund of any fees you paid to us. The revised Policy will apply to you until you cancel your domain name registration.

Exhibit 2

Int. Cls.: 9, 16, 25, and 42

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 5, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 37, 38, 39, 50, 100, and 101

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 3,283,928
Registered Aug. 21, 2007

TRADEMARK
SERVICE MARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

FEDORA

RED HAT, INC. (DELAWARE CORPORATION)
1801 VARSITY DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27606

FOR: COMPUTER SOFTWARE, NAMELY, OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS, AND INSTRUCTIONAL MANUALS PROVIDED THEREWITH AS A UNIT, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FIRST USE 9-0-2003; IN COMMERCE 9-0-2003.

FOR: MANUALS FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; NOTE BOOKS; NOTE PADS; LEATHER NOTE BOOK COVERS; BINDERS; PENS; BALLPOINT PENS; FOUNTAIN PENS; INK PENS; PENCILS; CALENDARS; DESK CALENDARS; DATE BOOKS; JOURNALS; HOLDERS FOR DESK ACCESSORIES, NAMELY FOR OFFICE SUPPLIES; DESK STANDS AND HOLDERS FOR PENS, PENCILS AND INK; BUSINESS CARDS; ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS; APPOINTMENT BOOKS; BUMPER STICKERS; DECALS; AND PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS, IN CLASS 16 (U.S. CLS. 2, 5, 22, 23, 29, 37, 38 AND 50).

FIRST USE 9-0-2003; IN COMMERCE 9-0-2003.

FOR: CLOTHING AND HEADWEAR, NAMELY, SPORT SHIRTS, T-SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS, PULLOVERS, NECKTIES, AND CAPS, IN CLASS 25 (U.S. CLS. 22 AND 39).

FIRST USE 9-0-2003; IN COMMERCE 9-0-2003.

FOR: COMPUTER SOFTWARE DESIGN FOR OTHERS, NAMELY, DESIGN OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; COMPUTER CONSULTATION RELATING TO OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; COMPUTER DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES RELATING TO OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; COMPUTER SOFTWARE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, NAMELY, DIAGNOSIS OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, NAMELY, ANALYSIS OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND UPDATING OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES, NAMELY, TROUBLESHOOTING OF COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE PROBLEMS RELATING TO OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS VIA TELEPHONE AND E-MAIL; COMPUTER CONFIGURATION SERVICES, NAMELY, CONFIGURING OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS, NAMELY, FIREWALL, PRINT SERVER, FILE SERVER, WEB SERVER AND DATA FUNCTIONS; COMPUTER PROGRAMMING FOR OTHERS, NAMELY, PROGRAMMING OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; COMPUTER CONSULTING IN THE FIELDS OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT, BENCHMARKING, AND CAPACITY PLANNING SERVICES FOR OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS DELIVERED OVER A GLOBAL COMPUTER NETWORK; PROVIDING INFORMATION ON COMPUTER HARDWARE, SOFTWARE AND SOFTWARE DESIGN, PROGRAMMING, AND DEBUGGING TECHNIQUES RELATING TO OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS OVER A GLOBAL COMPUTER NETWORK; TESTING, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES OF OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION RELATING TO OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFT-

WARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS, IN CLASS 42 (U.S. CLS. 100 AND 101).

FIRST USE 9-0-2003; IN COMMERCE 9-0-2003.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NOS. 2,161,889, 2,549,459, AND 2,756,252.

SN 78-978,338, FILED 9-5-2003.

BRENDAN REGAN, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

Int. Cl.: 41

Prior U.S. Cls.: 100, 101, and 107

Reg. No. 3,648,784

United States Patent and Trademark Office   Registered June 30, 2009

SERVICE MARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

FEDORA

RED HAT, INC. (DELAWARE CORPORATION)
1801 VARSITY DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27606

FOR: EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NAMELY, TRAINING OTHERS IN THE USE OF, MAINTENANCE, UPDATING, CONFIGURATION, INSTALLATION, SUPPORT, AND PROGRAMMING OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS; PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OVER A GLOBAL COMPUTER NETWORK, NAMELY, CONDUCTING CLASSES AND SEMINARS OVER THE INTERNET IN THE FIELD OF OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR OPERATING COMPUTER SYSTEMS, IN CLASS 41 (U.S. CLS. 100, 101 AND 107).

FIRST USE 11-0-2008; IN COMMERCE 11-0-2008.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NOS. 2,161,889, 2,549,459, AND 2,756,252.

SN 78-296,509, FILED 9-5-2003.

BRENDAN REGAN, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

gandi.net   Exhibit 3

WHOIS domain lookup

wemakefedora.org

wemakefedora.org has already been registered

If you have permissions to manage this domain, log in to **update the configuration** of this domain.
You can also **renew it** even if you are not one of its contacts.

Renew this domain

Find a domain name similar to wemakefedora.org →

WHOIS lookup result for wemakefedora.org

```
Domain Name: wemakefedora.org

Registry Domain ID: D402200000016395551-LROR

Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.gandi.net

Registrar URL: http://www.gandi.net

Updated Date: 2021-07-06T19:41:26Z

Creation Date: 2021-03-29T21:48:29Z

Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2023-03-29T21:48:29Z

Registrar: GANDI SAS

Registrar IANA ID: 81
```

Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@support.gandi.net

Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +33.170377661

Reseller: Software Freedom Institute SA

Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited
http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited

Domain Status:

Domain Status:

Domain Status:

Domain Status:

Registry Registrant ID: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant Organization: Software Freedom Institute SA

Registrant Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant City: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant State/Province:

Registrant Postal Code: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant Country: CH

Registrant Phone: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant Phone Ext:

Registrant Fax: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Registrant Fax Ext:

Registrant Email: ab9e8c0d79ee8ae4b8caa07214762456-28030589@contact.gandi.net

Registry Admin ID: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Organization: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin City: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin State/Province: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Postal Code: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Country: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Phone: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Phone Ext:

Admin Fax: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Admin Fax Ext:

Admin Email: ab9e8c0d79ee8ae4b8caa07214762456-28030589@contact.gandi.net

Registry Tech ID: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Organization: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech City: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech State/Province: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Postal Code: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Country: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Phone: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Phone Ext:

Tech Fax: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

Tech Fax Ext:

Tech Email: ab9e8c0d79ee8ae4b8caa07214762456-28030589@contact.gandi.net

Name Server: NS1.FSCONTRIBUTORS.ORG

Name Server: PUCK.NETHER.NET

Name Server:

Name Server:

Name Server:

Name Server:

Name Server:

Name Server:

Name Server:

Name Server:

DNSSEC: Unsigned

URL of the ICANN WHOIS Data Problem Reporting System: http://wdprs.internic.net/

>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2021-12-02T18:27:55Z <<<

For more information on Whois status codes, please visit

https://www.icann.org/epp

Reseller Email:

Reseller URL:

Personal data access and use are governed by French law, any use for the purpose of unsolicited mass commercial advertising as well as any mass or automated inquiries (for any intent other than the registration or modification of a domain name) are strictly forbidden. Copy of whole or part of our database without Gandi's endorsement is strictly forbidden.

A dispute over the ownership of a domain name may be subject to the alternate procedure established by the Registry in question or brought before the courts.

For additional information, please contact us via the following form:

  https://www.gandi.net/support/contacter/mail/

Our WHOIS service is GDPR compliant

With the introduction of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Gandi.net and the domain name industry as a whole, have had to adapt how personal data in the WHOIS database is handled and made available to the public.

Consequently, we are committed to ensuring that we no longer publish personal data within our WHOIS domain lookup service unless the person specifically wishes it to be public. Depending on the registry of the domain name extension, we will continue to provide non-personal data such as company names, technical information about the sponsoring registrar, the domain's registration status, creation data, and expiration date.
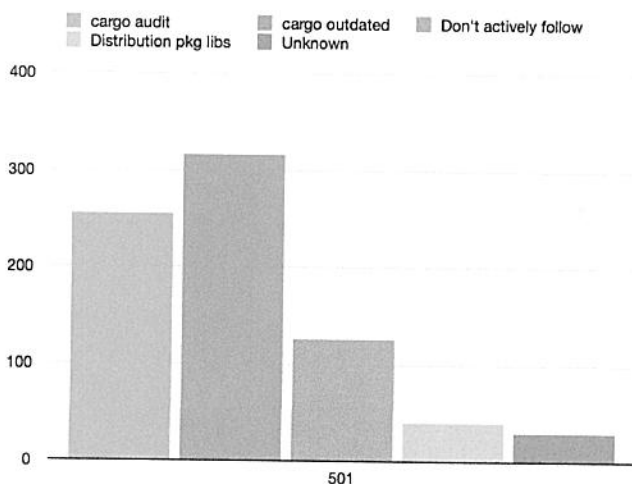

Learn more about WHOIS privacy under GDPR at Gandi.net →

Gandi domain names

→

How do you manage security updates in your Rust dependencies?	cargo audit	cargo outdated	Don't actively follow	Distribution pkg libs	Unknown
501	255	316	126	40	30

EXHIBIT 4

cargo audit   cargo outdated   Don't actively follow
Distribution pkg libs   Unknown

501

Finally, when we look at how developers are managing their security updates, we see a really healthy statistic that many people are using tools like cargo audit and cargo outdated to proactively update their dependencies. Very few people rely on distribution packages for their updates however. But it remains that we see 126 responses from users who aren't actively following security issues which again highlights a need for distributions who do provide rust packaged software to be proactive to detect issues that may exist.

Outcomes

By now we have looked at a lot of the survey and the results, so it's time to answer our questions.

- How are people installing rust toolchains so that we can attract them to OpenSUSE by reducing friction?

Developers are preferring the use of rustup over all other sources. Being what's used on linux and other platforms, we should consider packaging and distributing rustup to give options to users (who may wish to avoid the *curl | sh* method.) I've already started the process to include this in OpenSUSE tumbleweed.

- In what ways are people using distribution rust packages in their environments (contrast to rustup)?
- Should our rust package include developer facing tools, or is it just another component of a build pipeline?

Generally developers tend strongly to rustup for their toolchains, where distribution rust seems to be used more in build pipelines. As a result of the emphasis on online docs and rustup, we can likely remove offline documentation and rls from the distribution packages as they are either not being used or have very few users and is not worth the distribution support cost and maintainer time. We would likely be better to encourage users to use rustup for developer facing needs instead.

To aid this argument, it appears that rls updates have been not functioning in OpenSUSE tumbleweed for a few weeks due to a packaging mistake, and no one has reported the issue - this means that the "scream test" failed. The lack of people noticing this again shows developer tools are not where our focus should be.

- When people create or distribute rust software, how are they managing their dependencies, and do we need to provide tools to assist?
- Based on the above, how can we make it easier for people to distribute rust software in packages as a distribution?

Distributors prefer cargo and it's native tools, and this is likely an artifact of the tight knit tooling that exists in the rust community. Other options don't seem to have made a lot of headway, and even within distribution packaging where you may expect stronger desire for packaged libraries, we see a high level of support for cargo directly to manage rust dependencies. From this I think it shows that efforts to package rust crates have not been effective to attract developers who are currently used to a very different workflow.

- How do developers manage security issues in rust libraries, and how can this be integrated to reduce packaging friction?

Here we see that many people are proactive in updating their libraries, but there still exists many who don't actively manage this. As a result, automating tools like cargo audit inside of build pipelines will likely help packagers, and also matches their existing and known tools. Given that many people will be performing frequent updates of their libraries or upstream releases, we'll need to also ensure that the process to update and commit updates to packages is either fully automated or at least has a minimal hands on contact as possible. When combined with the majority of developers and distributors prefering online crates for dependencies, encouraging people to secure these existing workflows will likely be a smaller step for them. Since rust is staticly linked, we can also target our security efforts at leaf (consuming) packages rather than the libraries themself.

Closing

Again, thank you to everyone who answered the survey. It's now time for me to go and start to do some work based on this data!

October 05, 2021

- Free Software Fellowship Google, FSFE & Child labor

FSFE, one of Google's mouthpieces in the free software world, has announced a dubious competition called Youth Hacking 4 Freedom.

The target audience is between 14 and 18 years of age. Participants compete by working for free. There are numerous cases where people completed work for Google Summer of Code and they were not paid yet the rules for YH4F are even worse and the victims are younger. Google Code-In was a similar program

targetting teenagers between 13 and 17 years. Google gave the child laborers t-shirts and certificates in lieu of payment. It looks like ethical concerns may have been a factor in Google's decision to mothball the Google Code-In last year. Yet a program that is even more demanding has appeared in a Google proxy organization, the FSFE.

A recent news story gives various examples of Google trying to obfuscate controversial employment practices. Child labor crosses a red line.

In July 2019, the UN General Assembly resolved to make 2021 the international year for the eradication of child labor.

Stephanie Taylor of Google announced the 2019 edition of Google Code-In would be the last time. Taylor didn't mention the recent UN resolution, it is just a coincidence.

Specifically, the rules that these children joining this new program must obey state the following:

> From Monday 1 November 2021 to Thursday 31 March 2022, you will have **five months** to come up with an idea for a Free Software program and write it.

Writing software is a job that requires certain skill and deserves to be paid. Yet only six of the participants will receive any payment. The others must work for free.

Five months is a lot of work. Children in this age group have no prior experience of estimating the number of hours required to complete a project over this timespan. Some may start projects and then give up without any prospect of payment for the hours they already worked.

To be considered for the prize, the participants are told that they must publish all their code under a free software license: in other words, they must give up all rights to any future payment. This doesn't happen in any other industry, certainly not with children.

The maximum prize is €4,096. That is more than a year's salary for many university students in eastern European countries. It appears that these are the regions where Google/FSFE is hoping to entice children. This has happened before, the Wikipedia page about forced labor in Germany has chosen a picture of a 14 year old boy from Ukraine in a German factory. FSFE headquarters are in Berlin.

2021 is the ILO's International Year to End Child Labor. The Facebook whistleblower Frances Haugen was giving testimony in the US Senate today about the way Mark Zuckerberg and Facebook employees systematically target children. Google/FSFE doesn't seem to get it.

Google/FSFE makes the following assertion on their marketing banner:

> Apply now and win up to 4096€ *for your own freedom*

Yet a Free Software license is not about the freedom of the producers, it is about the freedom of the consumers. FSFE's sponsors past and present include the largest corporations in the world. Some of those companies are the largest consumers of Freedom and Free Software. They may not want to have the risks of child labor, as young as 14, in their supply chain. Some private donors have announced they are quitting the FSFE after seeing this.

Google/FSFE are not the first to promote working for free. The gates to infamous concentration camps like Auschwitz bear the words *ARBEIT MACHT FREI (Working for Freedom)*

Some 1.5 million children died in four years during the Holocaust. That is 375,000 children per year from 1941 to 1945. Today, globally, 2,780,000 children die from child labor each year. This is one of the few cases where comparison to statistics from the Holocaust may be appropriate. Google/FSFE's five-month unpaid internships for 14 year olds are simply wrong.

Deaths from Child Labor (annually)	
Germany, Holocaust, 1941-1945, total 1.5 million children	375,000
Worldwide, 2019 (source ILO)	2,780,000

Auschwitz, German work camp
"Arbeit macht frei",
(Work for your freedom)

via these fine people and places:

- ! Avi Alkalay ¡
- "Angel"
- "CAI Qian"
- "Dave Riches"
- "Kulbir Saini"
- "Naveen Kumar"
- "Rafael Gomes"
- ABRT team
- Aamir Ali Bhutto
- Aaron Clark
- Aaron S. Hawley
- Abdel G. Martinez L.
- Abhay Kadam
- Abhishek Singh
- Acedip "Anirudh Singh Shekhawat"
- Achilleas Pipinellis
- Adam Jackson
- Adam Miller
- Adam Samalik
- Adam Williamson
- Adam Young
- Aditya Patawari "adimania"
- Aditya Patawari "adimania"
- Aditya Prakash
- Adrian Alonso
- Adrian Likins
- Ahmad Haghighi
- Akshay vyas
- Alberto Rodriguez (A.K.A bt0)
- Alberto Ruiz
- Alec Leamas
- Alejandro Acosta
- Alejandro Pérez
- Alex Callejas
- Alex Eng
- Alex Hudson
- Alex Irmel Oviedo Solis

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We Make Fedora

November 30, 2021

- Jonathan Dieter Yubikey - PIV vs Security Key

At my day job, we've just purchased Yubikeys for my team to help in the neverending process of securing our infrastructure. While we're looking at implementing MFA in a number of places, the starting point is securing our SSH connections to our servers. We use FreeIPA to manage authorization and authentication through SSH, so key management is pretty straightforward. The real question is how best to secure an SSH key using a Yubikey. There are two main options: setting up a PIV key on the Yubikey or creating an OpenSSH Security Key (SK) key that requires the Yubikey to login.

I tried out the SK key first because the documentation made it look like it was easiest to set up, and (perhaps surprisingly) it was! Generating the key was a piece of cake. From a security point of view, I prefer it because the key is stored on my laptop and can be protected with a passphrase. Theft of the Yubikey alone isn't enough to compromise the key. Using the key is simple too. I just need to have my Yubikey plugged into my laptop and tap on it after initiating the SSH session.

The first problem that came up is that our servers run an in-house rpm-ostree distribution based off of AlmaLinux 8, and the latest release of OpenSSH there doesn't support SK keys. This problem was easily resolved by taking Fedora's OpenSSH builds and rebuilding them for our distribution.

The second problem could not be as easily solved, and has, unfortunately, caused me to abandon SK keys. My team uses Ansible extensively, and we always deploy our changes using our own SSH keys so we can audit who has performed the changes. Due to the way that Ansible re-uses SSH connections, you only have to tap the Yubikey once when deploying a change to a single server. However, when deploying a change to many servers (we have over 100 call servers around the world), you have to tap the Yubikey for every. single. server. This turns a minor speed bump into an insurmountable road block.

This brought me to our second option, PIV keys. I'd passed them up because setting them up is anything but simple, but most of the pain can be abstracted away, and the extra libraries are only required on the system that has the Yubikey connected. The downside is that PIV keys are stored directly on the Yubikey (as a certificate, if I understand correctly), which means I now need to set a PIN on the Yubikey (otherwise someone can just plug the Yubikey in their computer and use my SSH key) and run extra commands to load the key into my SSH agent every time I insert my Yubikey. I'm also limited to storing a single SSH key on my Yubikey.

PIV keys are more difficult to setup and maintain than OpenSSH SK keys, but they have one major advantage - Yubikey supports a touch "cache" with PIV authentication. This means that any SSH connections made within fifteen seconds of a Yubikey touch will be allowed to connect without requiring a second touch. After configuring Ansible to perform up to 200 simultaneous connections, this reduces a full deployment from 100+ touches to 3, all within the first minute of the deployment.

If we could somehow get either the Yubikey or OpenSSH to support a touch cache for SK keys, I would switch to them in a heartbeat, but, until that feature is added (or we can find a workaround), we're going to have to stick with PIV authentication.

As always, if you have any suggestions or comments, please either email me or ping me on twitter.

- Fedora fans ۳۳ پایان پشتیبانی از لینوکس فدورا
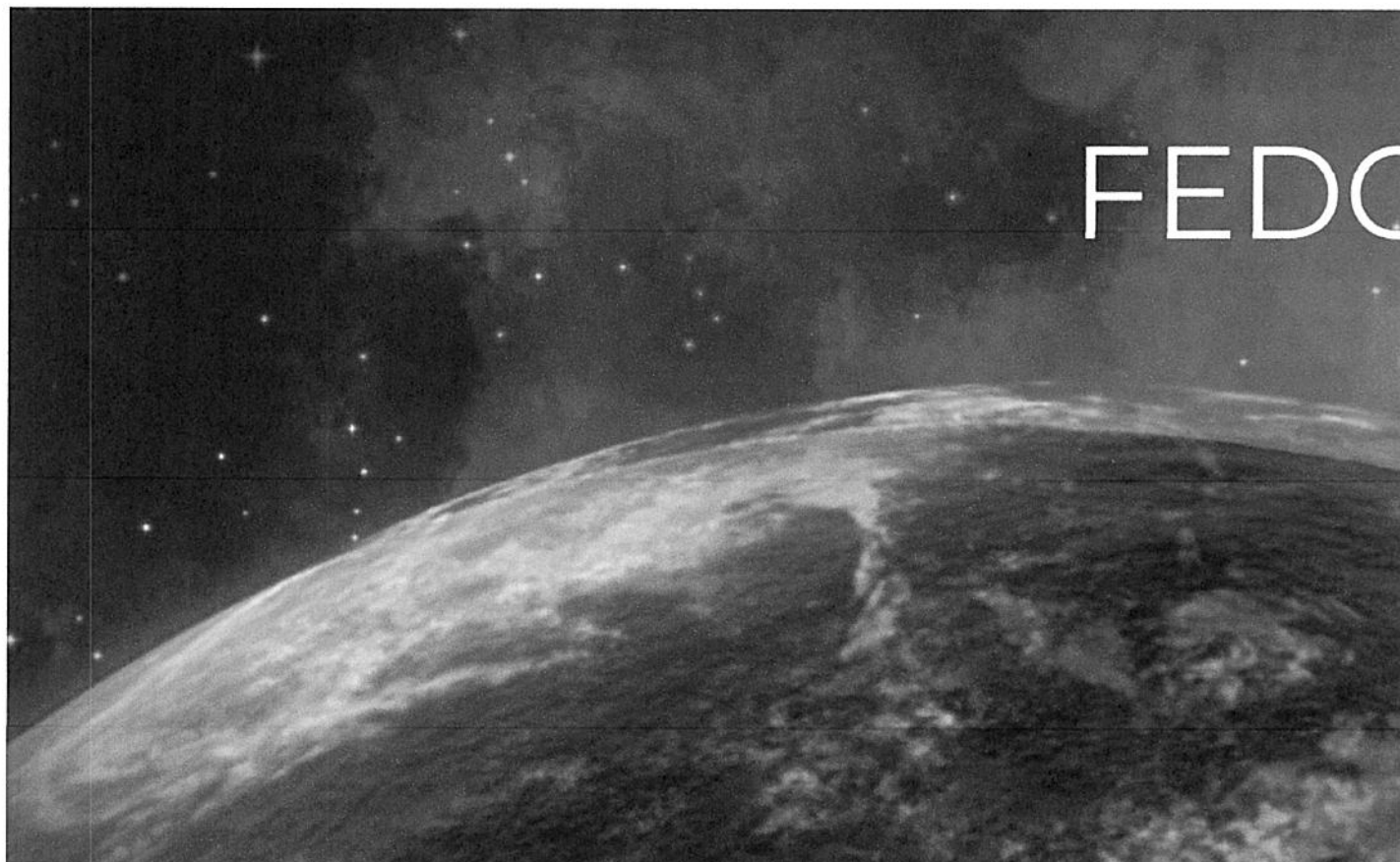
FEDORA 33

نسخه ی لینوکس فدورا ۳۳ دیگر پشتیبانی نمی شود (November) ۲۰۲۱ به اطلاع می رساند که از تاریخ ۳۰ نوامبر ,Linux Fedora 35 توجه به انتشار نسخه نهایی.

این بدان معناست که پس از تاریخ گفته شده، هیچ بسته ی بروزرسانی برای فدورا ۳۳ منتشر نمی شود.

گفتنی است که برای فدورا ۳۴ بسته های بروزرسانی تا تقریبا یک ماه پس از انتشار فدورا ۳۶ همچنان در دسترس می باشند.

انتشار لینوکس فدورا می توانید به لینک پایین مراجعه کنید Life Cycle از این رو به کاربران فدورا ۳۳ پیشنهاد می شود تا سیستم خود را به نسخه های بالاتر آپگرید کنند. جهت اطلاع از:

https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/releases/lifecycle

جهت اطلاع از نحوه ی آپگرید فدورا می توانید به لینک پایین مراجعه کنید:

https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/quick-docs/upgrading

The post ۳۳ فدورا پایان پشتیبانی از لینوکس فدورا first appeared on طرفداران فدورا.

- Peter Czanik Syslog-ng on MacOS Monterey

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EXHIBIT 5

services on behalf of our
clients through two different
registrar businesses: Com
Laude and Demys. Please
ensure you select the WHOIS
portal you need.

Please note that this server
only returns Whois records for
gTLD domains under our
management.

For access to an enhanced
Whois, click here

Domain name

I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

Submit

Domain Name: getfedora.org
Registry Domain ID: D171157026-LROR
Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.comlaude.com
Registrar URL: https://www.comlaude.com
Updated Date: 2021-12-02T12:07:17Z
Creation Date: 2014-02-17T15:41:26Z
Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2022-02-17T00:00:00Z
Registrar: NOM-IQ Ltd dba Com Laude
Registrar IANA ID: 470
Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited https://www.icann.org
/epp#clientDeleteProhibited
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://www.icann.org
/epp#clientTransferProhibited
Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited https://www.icann.org
/epp#clientUpdateProhibited
Registry Registrant ID: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Organization: Red Hat, Inc.
Registrant Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY

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Admin Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Organization: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin City: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin State/Province: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Postal Code: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Country: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Phone: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Phone Ext: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Fax: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Fax Ext: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Admin Email: getfedora.org-Admin@anonymised.email
Registry Tech ID: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Organization: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech City: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech State/Province: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Postal Code: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Country: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Phone: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Phone Ext: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Fax: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Fax Ext: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Tech Email: getfedora.org-Tech@anonymised.email
Name Server: ns02.fedoraproject.org
Name Server: ns05.fedoraproject.org
Name Server: ns-iad01.fedoraproject.org
Name Server: ns-iad02.fedoraproject.org
DNSSEC: Signed Delegation
Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@comlaude.com
Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +44.2074218250
URL of the ICANN WHOIS Data Problem Reporting System:
http://wdprs.internic.net/
>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2022-01-13T20:00:53Z <<<

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Com Laude is a business name of Nom IQ Ltd.

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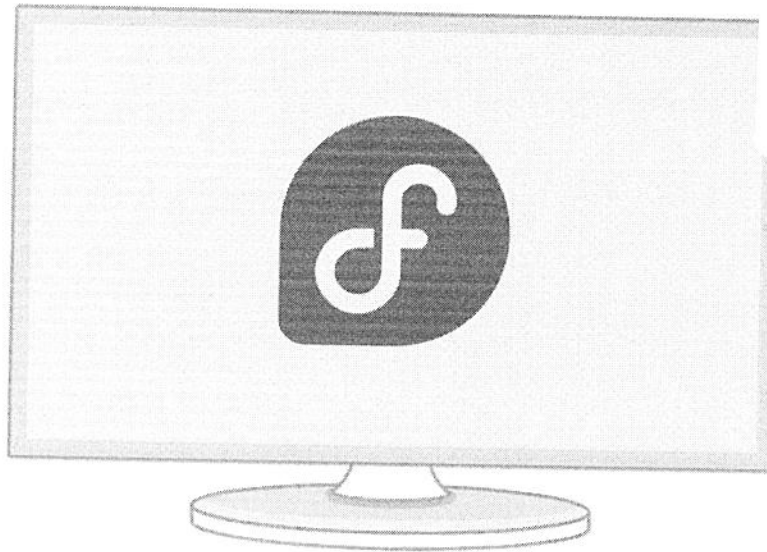
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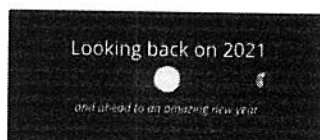
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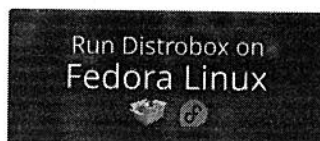
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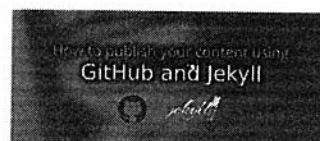
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