



## ***THE STORY OF AARON SWARTZ***

***Produced, written and directed by Brian Knappenberger***

*Running Time: 105 Minutes – Rating: Unrated – Release Date: June 27, 2014*

*For Press Materials: [box.com/internetsboy](http://box.com/internetsboy)*

*[www.takepart.com/iob](http://www.takepart.com/iob)*

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## **SHORT SYNOPSIS**

The story of programming prodigy and information activist Aaron Swartz. From Swartz's help in the development of the basic internet protocol RSS to his co-founding of Reddit, his fingerprints are all over the internet. But it was Swartz's groundbreaking work in social justice and political organizing combined with his aggressive approach to information access that ensnared him in a two year legal battle with the Federal government. It was a battle that ended with the taking of his own life at the age of 26.

Aaron's story touched a nerve with people far beyond the online communities in which he was a celebrity. This film is a personal story about what we lose when we are tone deaf about technology and its relationship to our civil liberties.

## **EXTENDED SYNOPSIS**

The story of programming prodigy and information activist Aaron Swartz. From Swartz's help in the development of the basic internet protocol RSS to his co-founding of Reddit - currently the most popular social news website in the world - his fingerprints are all over the internet. But it was Swartz's groundbreaking work in social justice and political organizing combined with his aggressive approach to information access that ensnared him in a two year legal battle with the Federal government. It was a battle that ended with the taking of his own life at the age of 26.

Aaron's story touched a nerve with people far beyond the online communities in which he was a celebrity. The last few years have brought an unprecedented legal crackdown on whistleblowers, activists, leakers and journalists. This film is a personal story of the consequences of that crackdown. It is the story of a tech millionaire forgoing traditional startup culture and putting his programming skills in the service of social justice, and a story about what we lose when we are tone deaf about technology and its relationship to our civil liberties.

## **DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT**

Aaron's story reached far beyond the internet communities in which he was a celebrity. It also struck a chord with people who were outraged about government overreach, both technological and in our criminal justice system.

Criminalization has become our knee-jerk response to pretty much anything that scares us or that we don't understand. This is true for everything from the war on drugs to terrorism, but even includes areas like open access to information.

The surveillance overreach revealed by the Snowden revelations has made it clear that we can't separate our massively networked lives from more traditional notions of civil liberties. The internet isn't separate from us, some distant realm of geeks and hackers, it is the key component to the way we live. This changes how we operate in the world; investigative journalists, for instance, now must understand encryption in order to protect

their sources. Civil liberties and basic constitutional protections should be coded into our networked world.

Aaron's story embodies all of this and more. But his actions while he was alive also demonstrated the potential of technological tools to transform our lives and democracy for the better. His loss shows us what we lose when we are tone deaf about technology and its relationship to our civil liberties, but it also shows us how we can do better.

## **AARON SWARTZ CHRONOLOGY**

November 8, 1986 - Born in Chicago, Illinois - son of Susan and Robert Swartz

Childhood - attended North Shore Country Day School, a small private school in Winnetka, Illinois. Robert Swartz founded a software company. Aaron immersed in internet culture.

3 years old - Self-taught how to read (Source: Rolling Stone bio)

Elementary School - Built ATM machine for school project (Source: Rolling Stone bio)

12 years old - Diagnosed with ulcerative colitis which would plague him for the rest of his life (Source: Rolling Stone bio)

13 years old - won second prize at ArsDigita, a competition for young people who create "useful, educational, and collaborative" noncommercial websites. Prize included a trip to MIT.

14 years old - served on the RDF Core working group at the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), authored RFC 3870. Helped develop the RSS Standard. "Agitated without cease - or compensation - for the free culture movement."

2001 - Creative commons founded.

2002 (age 16) - Aaron emails Lawrence Lessig with a suggestion on how to design certain creative commons licenses.

2002 Launch of Creative Commons Version 1.0 - with Larry Lessig, Aaron talks about metadata. "Represent bibliographical information in a machine readable format." Says about Aaron saying how could we fail when "we have this genius creating our infrastructure."

October 9, 2002, and on January 15, 2003 - Eldrid v. Ashcroft argument argued by Lawrence Lessig in front of the Supreme court.

2004 (age 18) - enrolled at Stanford likely to be near Lessig, joining the class of '08 but wrote in his blog that he didn't "find it an intellectual atmosphere." blog post: <http://www.aaronsw.com/weblog/001422>

Meets with Paul Graham, drops out of Stanford and moves to Boston within a year.  
March, 2004? - Co-creator of Markdown. Gets involved in start-up world.  
<http://www.aaronsw.com/weblog/001189>

Founded Infogami through Y Combinator - part of Y Combinator's first Summer Founders program.

November, 2005 - at the suggestion of Y Combinator organizers, Infogami merges with Reddit.

Summer 2006 - attends Wikimania with Richard Stallman

Late 2006 - after months of negotiations, Reddit acquired by Condé Nast Publications, owners of Wired magazine. Swartz moves to San Francisco to work with Wired. It doesn't work out, he's asked to leave and not told why, said to be a "messy divorce" with other Reddit co-founders. Describes office life on his blog and why he never gets anything done "You wake up in the morning, take some crushing public transit system or dodge oncoming traffic to get to work, grab some food, and then sit down at your desk" the "grey office monotony sneaks through."

November 16, 2006 - Aaron blog post about public domain works - includes Kayle and Lofgren. <http://www.aaronsw.com/weblog/kahlevashcroft>

September 2007 - with Simon Carstensen, Swartz launches Jottit. Becomes a fellow at Harvard University's Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics

2008 - Swartz founded Watchdog.net to aggregate data about politicians.

December, 2008 - authors a Harvard Law Review paper with Shireen Barday which looked through thousands of law review articles looking for law professors who had been paid by industry patrons to write papers.  
[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1359227](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1359227)

Architected OpenLibrary.org - the Internet Archive's free public catalog of books

2008 - the federal court system briefly allowed free access to its court records system, Pacer (normally eight cents per page) Using a small PERL script, he pulled nearly 20 million pages of public court documents - now available for free on the Internet Archive.

FBI investigates the PACER hack, but no charges are filed.

2009 - Aaron took a month long vacation from the internet

January 2009 to August 2010 - From PCCC Aaron Swartz "contributed so much to the launch of the Progressive Change Campaign Committee and our technology during our first 20 months, from January 2009 to August 2010

October 5, 2009 - Aaron FOIA's his own FBI file  
<http://www.wired.com/threatlevel/2009/10/swartz-fbi>

2010 - founded Demand Progress, non-profit group that helped drive successful grassroots opposition to SOPA

June, 2010 - Internet "Kill switch" initiated by Joseph Lieberman. Demand Progress fights against it.

2010 - New Yorker article quotes Quinn Norton saying she spent most of 2010 keeping him away from suicide.

September 24th, 2010 to January 6th, 2011 - Aaron accessed MIT's network to scrape an "extraordinary volume of articles" from the academic database JSTOR - after several attempts by JSTOR and MIT to block him, Swartz gained access to a restricted closet and directly hardwired his laptop to the network, leaving it there to pull data.

September 24th, 2010 - Aaron Swartz buys an Acer laptop from a local computer store and registers it on the MIT campus under the fictitious name "Gary Host" with the client name "ghost laptop."

September 24th & 25th, 2010 - According to indictment, working under the client name "Ghost laptop" Swartz uses the Acer laptop to run a program called "keepgrabbing.py" which begins to download an "extraordinary volume of articles" from JSTOR.

September 25th, 2010 EVENING - JSTOR blocks the IP address of Aaron's Acer laptop and stops the downloading.

September 26th, 2010 - Swartz assigns his computer a different IP address and continues to mass download articles. By midday JSTOR had blocked that address and a broader range of IP addresses [known as the class C network], which took out JSTOR service for a large number of users at MIT. JSTOR notifies MIT.

September 27th, 2010 - MIT blocks the MAC address - the unique identifier - of the Acer laptop's interface card and bans the "ghost laptop" from it's network entirely. MIT's access to JSTOR is restored.

October 2nd, 2010 - the "ghost laptop" was back, this time Swartz had spoofed the MAC address.

October 9th, 2010 - Swartz re-registers the computer under "Grace Host" and by the 9th was downloading articles again. JSTOR blocks the entire MIT network from its services for several days.

November through December 2010 - Swartz physically installs a laptop in a wiring closet in the basement of Building 16 on the MIT campus and downloads another two million

“articles, reviews, news stories, editorials and miscellaneous documents.” He hides the laptop and a “succession” of external storage drives under a box in the closet.

November 2, 2010 - US Elections. Taren says two days before is the first time she spent any time with Aaron. They met in Summer of 2009.

December 26, 2010 - JSTOR informs MIT that it has detected additional excessive downloading (The message is not received until after the holiday break).

Morning of January 4th, 2011 - MIT personnel found Swartz's laptop and connected a second computer to the network switch to monitor Swartz's activity. U.S. Secret Service took over the investigation. Secret Service agent Michael Prickett recommended MIT personnel leave Swartz's laptop in the closet for monitoring. Acquired data was given to the Secret Service. NOTE: MIT IT dept. calls MIT Police who in turn calls a Cambridge PD Detective who they've worked with before on computer issues. The SS agent shows up with the detective.

January 5, 2011 - US Attorney's office opens criminal investigation of the accessing of MIT's network.

January 6th, 2011 - Swartz enters the wiring closet to retrieve his computer, holding his bike helmet up to shield his face. He takes the computer and leaves the closet, tries to connect again from a different building. After chasing him down, MIT and Cambridge police with the help of special agent Prickett, arrested Swartz on charges of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony. NOTE: He successfully connects the laptop in another building where it is discovered later that day and before his arrest.

January 14, 2011 - Three MIT employees (two from IS&T, one from Libraries) are interviewed by an Assistant U.S. Attorney, a special agent of the U.S. Secret Service, and a Cambridge Police detective.

January 27, 2011 - First grand jury subpoena is served on MIT.  
Raid of Aaron's office and apartment

February 2011 - Wisconsin labor union protests begin. Taren and Aaron meet each other there. She says she is flirting with him, but he's distracted. She doesn't realize at the time that he had just been arrested a few weeks before.

February 4, 2011 - MIT's first production of documents in response to the January 27, 2011, subpoena.

February 18, 2011 - MIT's second production of documents in response to the January 27, 2011, subpoena.

February 28, 2011 - MIT's third production of documents in response to the January 27, 2011, subpoena.

April 13, 2011 - MIT's final production of records in response to the January 27, 2011, subpoena.

May 6, 2011 - Heymann tells MIT's Office of the General Counsel (OGC) that Aaron Swartz rejected a plea offer, and the case would likely move forward as a felony charge.

June 3, 2011 - JSTOR settles its potential civil claims with Aaron Swartz.

June 6, 2011 - MIT retains outside counsel experienced in criminal law.

June 13, 2011 - Robert Swartz reaches out to the incoming Director of the MIT Media Lab, where he is a consultant, for assistance in dealing with MIT's administration and OGC on behalf of his son.

June 13, 2011 - OGC responds via email to defense attorney William Kettlewell, informing him that MIT is not taking a position on whether Swartz should be prosecuted.

June 21, 2011 - A conversation with the lead prosecutor leads OGC to infer that MIT's views on the case will have little impact on the prosecution going forward.

June 24, 2011 - Second grand jury subpoena is served on MIT.

July 6, 2011 - MIT's production of records in response to June 24, 2011, subpoena.

Summer of 2011 - Starts to date Taren Stinebrickner-Kaufman. Assures her that depression he wrote about on blog was a thing of the past. "started doing the dishes for the first time" - (from memorial.)

July 14, 2011 - INITIAL INDICTMENT federal prosecutors charged Swartz with four felony counts, including wire fraud, computer fraud, theft of information from a computer and recklessly damaging a computer

July 19th, 2011 - Aaron Swartz voluntarily appears at the federal courthouse and is arrested. He is released on \$100,000 bail

July 19th, 2011 - JSTOR says in a statement that they "had no interest in this becoming an ongoing legal matter."

July 19, 2011 - Demand Progress publishes article on Internet and solicits statements and signatures in support of Aaron Swartz.

September 14, 2011 - Robert Swartz meets with MIT's Chancellor and an attorney from the OGC, and is told MIT's position is that of "neutrality."

October 25, 2011 - Martin Weinberg takes over as Aaron Swartz's new defense attorney.

October 27, 2011 - Andrew Good withdraws as defense attorney for Aaron Swartz.

November 6, 2011 - STATE INDICTMENT ISSUED

November 30, 2011 - Arraigned in Middlesex superior court - pleads not guilty

## SOPA

May 12, 2011 - PIPA introduced in the Senate

May 26th, - 2011 - PIPA Passes Senate judiciary committee by unanimous voice vote

June 30, 2011 - Gamer community begins to get involved, putting protests on YouTube. Demand Progress call to action.

October 25th, 2011 - <http://vimeo.com/31100268>

October 26th, 2011 - SOPA introduced in the House with strong support

November 16th, 2011 - House Judiciary holds meetings on SOPA, and the first major day of protest, called "American Censorship Day" is held. 1 million people contact congress in one day and 2 million people sign petitions. Lofgren participates and censors her own page.

Nov 29 - Dec 15, 2011 - calls continue

Dec 22, 2011 - Large scale protests against GoDaddy for support of SOPA and PIPA. Users transfer their domains away from GoDaddy. By Dec 29th, GoDaddy had caved and had reversed their support.

January 5th, 2012 - In person meetings with Senators

Friday, Jan. 13, 2012: SOPA and PIPA Authors Remove DNS Provisions

Monday, Jan. 16, 2012: The White House Takes a Stand

Tuesday, Jan. 17, 2012: Wikipedia Announces Blackout, Google Plans to Censor Logo

Wednesday, Jan. 18, 2012: The Day The Internet Went Dark

Thursday, Jan. 19, 2012: SOPA and PIPA Enter the Mainstream  
<http://techcrunch.com/2012/01/19/sopa-opponents-supporters/>

Friday, Jan. 20, 2012: Congress Tables SOPA and PIPA

March 8th, 2012 - State drops charges against Swartz. These include anything involving the physical break-in.

April 25, 2012 - William Kettlewell and Martin Weinberg meet with MIT's outside counsel.

August 9, 2012 - MIT's outside counsel speaks with Heymann, communicating MIT's positions on various issues concerning the prosecution of Aaron Swartz.

September 12, 2012 - Robert Swartz again meets with MIT's Chancellor and an attorney from the OGC.

Sept. 12, 2012 - prosecutors filed a superseding indictment with thirteen felony counts - increasing Swartz's maximum penalty to 50 years in prison. Number of counts against him goes from 4 to 13.

September 18, 2012 - Eleven MIT employees (nine from IS&T, one from Libraries, and one from MIT Police) are interviewed by two Assistant U.S. Attorneys, a special agent of the U.S. Secret Service, and a Cambridge Police detective.

September 24, 2012 - Swartz Arraigned on superseding indictment, pleads not guilty to all counts.

September 28, 2012 - Martin Weinberg and William Kettlewell meet with MIT's Chancellor, General Counsel, and outside counsel, asking MIT to meet with the USAO in support of Aaron Swartz, and describing the motions they will file to suppress evidence, including that the motions will allege that MIT collected or produced information unlawfully.

October 5th, 2012 - Defense attorney Martin Weinberg files five motions to suppress evidence and one motion to dismiss the indictment.

October 16, 2012 - Two MIT employees from IS&T are interviewed by two Assistant U.S. Attorneys and a Cambridge Police detective.

October 26, 2012 - MIT's outside counsel notifies Martin Weinberg that MIT is willing to attend a meeting with the U.S. Attorney's Office, and of what MIT is willing to say, and not willing to say.

October 31, 2012 - Martin Weinberg withdraws as Aaron Swartz's defense counsel.

November 6, 2012 - Elliot Peters notifies MIT's outside counsel that Aaron Swartz's defense no longer seeks its participation in a meeting with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

November 8, 2012 - Elliot Peters and Michael J. Pineault assume representation of Aaron Swartz in federal court.

November 16th, 2012 - Government files opposition to motions to suppress. Response "included a panoply of 22 exhibits... including photographs... argues that many of Swartz's motions to suppress evidence are without merit..."  
<http://tech.mit.edu/V132/N55/swartz.html>

December 7, 2012 - Swartz's legal team ask to delay his trial from February to June and filed responses to the government's replies to his motions to suppress evidence.

Ortiz and Heymann charged Swartz under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act - 29-year-old law, notable for being out of date and broadly interpretable.

December 11, 2012 – Two MIT employees, one from MIT Libraries and one from IS&T, are interviewed by an attorney and an expert witness for Aaron Swartz.

December 14, 2012 - A hearing on the previously filed motions to dismiss and suppress is scheduled for January 25, 2013.

January 3, 2013 - Five MIT employees (three from IS&T, one from MIT Police, and one from Human Resources) are interviewed by two Assistant U.S. Attorneys and a Cambridge Police detective.

January 4, 2013 - Four MIT employees (three from IS&T and one from Libraries) are interviewed by two Assistant U.S. Attorneys and a Cambridge Police detective.

January 9, 2013 – Prosecution rejects a plea deal that would have kept AS out of prison.

January 9, 2013 – JSTOR announces an archive of 1200+ articles will be made available for free reading by the public.

January 11, 2013 – A motion is filed to supplement the Oct 5 motions to suppress evidence “with a critical document only recently produced to Swartz by the Government.” [This is the email between Heymann and the Secret Service “that would have helped suppress illegally-acquired evidence”]  
<http://www.theverge.com/2013/3/14/4102792/us-attorneys-office-accused-of-withholding-evidence-in-swartz-trial>

January 11th, 2013 - Aaron Swartz, age 26, commits suicide in Brooklyn, New York.

January 12, 2013 – White House petitions to remove Carmen Ortiz from office and to fire Steve Heymann are created.

January 13, 2013 - Anonymous attacks MIT with a DoS attack, defaces websites.  
<http://tech.mit.edu/V132/N62/anonymous.html>

January 13, 2013 - Hal Ableson chosen to lead MIT report

January 14th, 2013 - Carmen Ortiz dismisses the Swartz case (The judge was Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon but it is the prosecution who actually dismisses the case.)

January 14ish, 2013 – Christina Sterling, spokesperson for Carmen Ortiz’s office says they will not comment on the case because they want to respect the privacy of the family.

January 15, 2013 – Petition to remove Carmen Oritz from office reaches threshold needed

January 15, 2013 – The White House announces they're raising the threshold of petition signatures needed to solicit a response from 25k to 11k but says it will not be applied retroactively to pre-existing petitions.

January 15, 2013 – House Oversight Committee Chairman Darrell Issa announces investigation into the Justice Department's prosecution of AS.  
[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/15/darrell-issa-aaron-swartz-\\_n\\_2481450.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/15/darrell-issa-aaron-swartz-_n_2481450.html)

January 15, 2013 - Zoe Lofgren announces she will introduce a bill, "Aaron's Law," to amend the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.

January 16, 2013 – Carmen Ortiz releases statement on AS death, says that prosecution was appropriate even though there was no evidence that AS "committed his acts for personal financial gain." Claims her office never sought a max sentence.

January 18, 2013 – Senator John Cornyn (R-TX) sends a "sharply worded letter" to Attorney General Eric Holder questioning DOJ's prosecution of AS.

January 19th, 2013 - Memorial at the Great Hall at New York's Cooper Union

January 25, 2013 – Today would have been the hearing on previously filed motions to suppress evidence.

January 28, 2013 – Darrel Issa (R) and Elijah Cummings (D) send a joint letter to Attorney General posing question about the prosecution and requesting a briefing.  
<http://democrats.oversight.house.gov/press-releases/issa-cummings-ask-for-briefing-on-swartz-prosecution/>

January 28, 2013 – Elliot Peters files a complaint with the DOJ's Office of Professional Responsibility accusing Heymann of misconduct alleging that he withheld an email that would have helped suppress illegally acquired evidence. Accuses him of "violating his duty of candor to the court" and of using "extreme" plea offers to "coerce" a deal.  
<http://big.assets.huffingtonpost.com/HeymannOPRletter.pdf>

February 4, 2013 – The trial was originally scheduled to begin today.

February 9th/10th, 2013 – "Fire Steve Heymann" petition reaches threshold required be answered by White House.

February 15, 2013 – DOJ gives private briefing to House Oversight Committee staffers.  
[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/02/15/aaron-swartz-prosecution\\_n\\_2695356.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/02/15/aaron-swartz-prosecution_n_2695356.html)

February 27ish, 2013 – Darrell Issa says in an interview that he plans to expand his inquiry.

<http://www.boston.com/news/local/massachusetts/2013/02/28/house-committee-broadens-inquiry-into-aaron-swartz-case/mELDGN9wEuRKDghyhdcnxL/singlepage.html>

March 6, 2013 – Attorney General Eric Holder defends prosecution before a Senate committee (The hearing covered a variety of topics – not just Swartz).

<http://www.bostonglobe.com/news/politics/2013/03/06/attorney-general-eric-holder-defends-aaron-swartz-prosecution-before-senate-committee/fsOapaK6rymx5OqF1ZPfCK/story.html> and  
<http://www.wired.com/threatlevel/2013/03/holder-swartz-case/>

## **SUBJECTS INTERVIEWED**

Tim Berners-Lee  
Cindy Cohn  
Gabriella Coleman  
Cory Doctorow  
Peter Eckersley  
Brewster Kahle  
Orin Kerr  
Lawrence Lessig  
Rep. Zoe Lofgren  
Carl Malamud  
Quinn Norton  
Tim O'Reilly  
Elliot Peters  
Alec Resnick

Doc Searls  
David Segal  
Micah Sifry  
Stephen Shultze  
Christopher Soghoian  
Taren Stinebrickner-Kauffman  
Matt Stoller  
Ben Swartz  
Noah Swartz  
Robert Swartz  
Susan Swartz  
Ben Wikler  
Sen. Ron Wyden

## **ABOUT THE FILMMAKERS**

### **BRIAN KNAPPENBERGER | Director**

Brian Knappenberger is a writer, director and producer who has created award winning investigative documentaries and feature films for FRONTLINE/World, National Geographic, Bloomberg Television and PBS. His recent award winning independent feature *We Are Legion: The Story of the Hacktivists* explored the online "hacktivist" group Anonymous and chronicled a year of unprecedented online protest activity. Knappenberger's previous films have explored the political tension and corruption behind re-building southern Afghanistan in *Life After War* and brutal abuses of power and a violent crackdown on speech in Ukraine for *A Murder in Kyiv*. His other work has ranged from the changing climate conditions in the Arctic to how advanced technology changes our physical bodies and selves in *Into The Body*. His work often centers on technology and the transformative effect it has on basic human rights, communication and culture. He runs the Los Angeles based production company Luminant Media. His newest film, *The Internet's Own Boy: The Story of Aaron Swartz* premiered at the 2014 Sundance Film Festival.

Brian Knappenberger has created multiple award winning documentaries including We Are Legion: The Story of the Hacktivists about the online hacktivist non-group Anonymous, Life After War about political tensions in post-war Afghanistan and A Murder in Kyiv about the death of a Ukrainian journalist, reportedly at the hands of government officials. He has created numerous other documentaries for PBS FRONTLINE/World, National Geographic, Bloomberg News and the Discovery Channel. His newest film, The Internet's Own Boy: The Story of Aaron Swartz premiered at the 2014 Sundance Film Festival.

### JOHN DRAGONETTI | Composer

John Dragonetti is a composer, songwriter and music producer living in Los Angeles. As a founding member (along with Blake Hazard) of the band The Submarines, the group released three critically acclaimed albums and toured internationally. The band's songs were featured in two Apple iPhone TV spots and numerous films and television shows: Weeds, Nip/Tuck, Grey's Anatomy, Nick And Norah's Infinite Playlist, to name a few.

In between touring and album commitments, Dragonetti has scored music for several television shows, including Weeds, AMC's Small Town Security and Sundance Channel's Big Ideas For A Small Planet. His compositions have been featured in TV spots for brands such as Volkswagen, Apple, Coca-Cola, Volvo and EA Games. On the big screen, he composed the music for Doug Pray's documentary feature Surfwise, The Broken Lizard comedy, Freeloaders, and Brian Knappenberger's We Are Legion: The Story of the Hacktivists.

John recently produced 17 year-old Dylan Gardner's debut album, set for release in 2014. Past production credits include Chadwick Stokes' Simmerkane II and remixes for Ra Ra Riot, Josh Ritter, and Avril Lavigne.

## **OPENING CREDITS**

**FILMBUFF and PARTICIPANT MEDIA present**

**a film by BRIAN KNAPPENBERGER**

**in association with LUMINANT MEDIA and UNJUSTUS films**

**THE INTERNET'S OWN BOY**

# **END CREDITS**

**Aaron Swartz**  
**1986-2013**

**Written and Directed by**  
Brian Knappenberger

**Cinematography**  
Lincoln Else  
Scott Sinkler

**Music by**  
John Dragonetti

**Edited by**  
Bryan Storkel  
Michelle Witten  
Andy Robertson  
Jason Decker  
Brian Knappenberger

**Executive Producer**  
Charles Annenberg Weingarten

**Additional Executive Producers**  
Zack Braff  
Mason Fink  
Aaron Greenspan  
Greg Kidd  
Brian Knappenberger

**Additional Camera**  
Ruairí McKiernan  
Kevin Belli  
Jason Blalock  
Eddie Codel  
Javan J. Corenlius  
David Owen Hawxhurst  
Pat Prater  
Guido Ronge

**Camera Assistant**  
Jason Decker  
James Duarte

**Audio**

Marianna LaFollette  
Nathan Tisdale

**Assistant Editor**

Jason Decker

**Associate Producers**

Suzanne Danziger  
Denise Gaberman  
Jeffrey Kanjanapangka  
Clementine Leger

**Additional Archival Research and Clearances**

Kate Coe

**Production Assistants**

Stephen Hewitt  
Andre Martins  
Paul Radar

**Production Accountant**

Evi T'Bolt

**Consultant**

Marcia Hofmann

**Sound Re-Recording Mixer**

Nathan Smith

**Main Titles & Graphic Animation**

MK12

**Colorist**

Brodie Alexander

**Still Photographer**

Tyler Curtis

**Archival Materials**

Al Jazeera America.com	Elise Amendola/AP Images
Buzz Andersen	Jane Andraka
AP Archive	Jacob Appelbaum
Apple	ArsDigita

Jonan Bastera	Fred Benenson
Noah Berger	Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University
Edward Betts	Trevor Blackwell
CBS News	Gianfranco Chicco
CNBC	CNN
Comedy Central	Computer History Museum
Condé Nast	Craigslist.com
C-SPAN	Stephane de Luca
Joey DeVilla	Cory Doctorow
Elsa Dorfman	Alexandre Dulaunoy
EHarmony.com	Facebook.com
Flickr.com	Forbes.com
Freedom to Connect Conference	Zach Fuchs
Gawker.com	Rich Gibson
Dan Gillmore	GoDaddy.com
Google	Nick Gray
Yoz Grahame	Sara Haghdosti
Kevin Hale	Ben Hammersley
John Hawkinson	Henderson/Cartledge Photography
Instagram.com	Joi Ito
JSTOR	E. E. Kim
J. D. Lasica	The League of Noble Peers
Gilad Lotan	Susan Kaup
Mashable.com	MGM/UA
MilitantUnderground/Hatchet Media	Simon Moon
New Organizing Institute	New York Media
The New York Times	Quinn Norton
Eric Nygren	Charlie O'Donnell
O'Reilly Media	Alexis Ohanian
Nelson Pavlosky	Alexis Payne
Tim Pierce	Progress.org
Progressive Change Campaign Committee	Ed Quinn/Corbis Images
Steve Rhodes	Sage Ross (ragesoss)
Rolling Stone	RTTV
Doc Searls	Alain-Christian Seraphin
Daniel Sieradski, theselfagency.com	Mary Spiro
SpunOutMedia.com	Stanford University
Rubin Starset	Phil Stearns
Taren Stinebrickner-Kauffman	Derrick Story
the Swartz Family	Gohsuke Takama
Techdirt.com	Telegraph Media Group
TheGuardian.com	TheHuffingtonPost.com
ThePirateBay.com	Time, Inc.
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Maria Jesus Verdugo
Mary Wehmeier and Douglas Barcon	Wikipedia
Barry Wong/The Seattle Times	Gilly Yoner
YouTube	

Wild Wild Web, LLC, as part of War for the Web

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Written & Performed by Fiona Apple

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