Exhibit A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

IN RE MICROSOFT CORP.
ANTITRUST LITIGATION

This Document Relates to:
Novell, Inc. v. Microsoft Corporation

Civil Action
No. JFM-05-1087

DEPOSITION OF: WILLIAM HENRY GATES III

March 4, 2009

10:38 a.m.

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION BEFORE KELLY A.

HERRICK, at K&L Gates, 925 Fourth Avenue,

Suite 2900, Seattle, Washington, on Wednesday,

March 4, 2009, commencing at 10:38 a.m. in the

morning, pursuant to Notice.

JOSEPH ALBANESE & ASSOCIATES
Certified Shorthand Reporters
250 Washington Street
Toms River, New Jersey 08753

Telephone (732) 244-6100 Fax (732) 286-6316

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| 1 | APPEARANCES: | 1 | (Exhibit Number 1 was marked.) |
| 2 | DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO LLP | 2 | THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Good morning. |
| , | BY: JEFFREY M. JOHNSON, ESQ. | 3 | We are on the record at 10:38 a.m. on |
| 3 | ERIN C. WILCOX, ESQ. 1825 Eye Street NW | 4 | March 4, 2009 for the videotaped |
| 4 | Washington, DC 20006-5403 | 5 | deposition of William Henry Gates III, |
| | Attorneys for the Class Plaintiffs | 6 | taken by the Plaintiff in the matter of |
| 5 6 | SULLIVAN & CROMWELL LLP | | * |
| ľ | BY: STEVEN L. HOLLEY, ESQ. | 7 | Novell, Inc. vs. Microsoft Corporation, |
| 7 | 125 Broad Street | 8 | Case Number JFM-05-1087, filed in the |
| 8 | New York, New York 10004-2498 Attorneys for Microsoft | 9 | United States District Court for the |
| 9 | Attorneys for Microsoft | 10 | District of Maryland. |
| | MICROSOFT CORPORATION | 11 | This deposition is being held at |
| 10 | BY: Steven J. Aeschbacher | 12 | 925 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2900, Seattle, |
| 11 | One Microsoft Way Redmond, Washington 98052-6399 | 13 | Washington 98104. |
| 12 | And the state of t | 14 | The stenographer today is |
| 13 | | 15 | Kelly Herrick; the video specialist is |
| 14 15 | ALSO PRESENT: | 16 | Albert Maimon, both from Albanese & |
| 16 | Albert Maimon, video specialist | 17 | Associates with offices located in |
| | Kathy Soper | 18 | New Jersey. |
| 17 | Alex Hassid | 19 | Counsel will state their |
| 18 | Ubong Akpan | 20 | appearances and the witness will then be |
| 19 | | 21 | sworn. |
| 20 | | 22 | MR. HOLLEY: Steven Holley from |
| 21 22 | | 23 | Sullivan & Cromwell for the witness and |
| 23 | | 24 | the Defendant Microsoft Corporation. |
| 24 25 | | 25 | MR. JOHNSON: Jeff Johnson and |
| 2 | 3 | | 5 |
| | | 1 | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | INDEX | 1 | Erin Wilcox for the Plaintiff, |
| 2 | WITNESS DIRECT CROSS | 2 | Novell, Inc., with Dickstein Shapiro. |
| 3 | WILLIAM HENRY GATES III | | |
| 4 | D M I I | 3 | WILLIAM HENRY GATES III, |
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| 5 | | 4 5 | A witness in the above-entitled action, after having been first duly sworn, |
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- BY MR. JOHNSON:
- 2 Q PIM, acronym.
- 3 A I'm not sure, because we didn't do that
- 4 much PIM work in that time frame. I don't know
- 5 what the threshold was to give something a code
- 6 name, whether you had to have somebody working on
 - it or not.

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- 8 Q Do you recall a project code named
- 9 REN, capital R-E-N, all caps?
- 10 A Yeah. Well, I'm not sure it was always
- 11 all caps, but Ren, yes.
 - Q What was Ren?
 - A That switched around a lot, like software
- 14 projects do. It was kind of a shell-like thing,
- and kind of an E-mail client-like thing, it
- eventually had some Cairo shell people in it. It
- got changed a lot of times, in -- I think,
- outside of the time period you're asking me
- about, one of the iterations after it changed
- 20 quite a bit, it became a pure E-mail client
- 21 called Outlook.
- Q In your answer you mentioned a
- project called Cairo. Can you tell me what Cairo
- 24 was?

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25 A They are still writing books trying to

- think we had the technical journal organized in the same group. They would do events that would be attended by people thinking about writing applications.
- Q And those people would include what is commonly referred to as ISVs, independent software vendors?
- A The people that they would do events for, yes. Now they also included corporate developers. There is a whole taxonomy of software developers, and their responsibility certainly included ISV events where you had to educate ISVs.
- Q Do you recall that Mr. Doug Henrich was the head of the DRG in that '93-'94 time period?
- A Not really, but it sounds -- it's possible.
 - Q Are you familiar with the term "evangelizing" as used by Microsoft?
 - A It's certainly used in different ways by different people at Microsoft.
 - Q What is your understanding of the purpose of evangelizing?
 - A Usually to convert somebody to a religion

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- figure that out. It was a -- the idea of putting
- some new capabilities into the operating system.
 Some of the Cairo work did.
- Some of the Cairo work did,
 actually, end up shipping in subsequent forms of
- 5 the Windows NT-based operating system, but many
- 6 of those features still haven't -- haven't been
- 7 realized to this day.
- Q Do you recall a group in Microsoft
 called the developer relations group, or DRG, as
- 10 I have seen it expressed?
- 11 A Sure.

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- Q What was the DRG?
- A Well, we had different names for the group that would help other developers write software for the Microsoft platform.
- 16 Q When you say the "Microsoft 17 platform," you mean the Microsoft operating
- 19 A Not exclusively, but including that, yes.
- Q So it was their job to deal with
- 21 ISVs?
- 22 A Well, they weren't the only one who dealt
- 23 with ISVs.

systems?

- 24 Q What was their job?
- 25 A They held events, they -- at one point I

- belief.
 - Q I meant as it was used by Microsoft in specifically the developer relations group.
- A Different people had different views.
- 5 It's a term that, actually, I think, Apple
- 6 claimed to have used before anybody else to
 - describe people who would do outreach to potential partners.

The general idea of getting somebody to write software for our products, you know, in a very broad sense, some people referred to that as evangelization.

- Q And during the 1990s, Microsoft spent hundreds of millions of dollars spreading the information about their new systems, right?
- A Well, it depends on what you would count into that. That sounds a little high, but if you really put all the advertising we did, which was both at end users and developers, and all the events we did, and the salaries of various people, you could come up with a gross number that would be pretty significant. I'm not sure if you'd get up to hundreds of millions.
- Q Mr. Gates, just briefly I want to refer to you to your deposition in the Superior

18 20 1 Court of California cases, your deposition in 1 piece of software, you can call that -- the way 2 2 February of 2002. that it is calling the services to the other 3 3 And on page 63, lines 3 through 5, piece of software is often called an API. 4 I'll let you take a look at that, please, and see Do applications use APIs? 5 5 Yes. if you can confirm for me that, in fact, you said 6 6 in that deposition that during the 1990s, that Q And how do they do that? 7 7 Microsoft spent hundreds of millions of dollars They write code. A 8 on spreading information about the new systems. 8 To the APIs? 9 9 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of They use the API -- by using the API, 10 10 we're not -- they write code that calls the API. the question. 11 11 THE WITNESS: Yeah, if you take the What does it mean in Microsoft when 12 12 entire decade, then you probably get up in you say you've documented or published an API? 13 13 that range. It would mean information concerning the 14 14 BY MR. JOHNSON: API was made available in some form. 15 15 Why ---Made available to whom? 16 16 I mean, I've never done an accounting Depends on the case we're talking about. 117 so -- but we invested in spreading the 17 Well, is it made available to ISVs, 18 information. 18 for instance, to write applications to your 19 19 So why evangelize? operating systems? 20 20 Well, I don't think we should use the word In some cases, sure. 21 21 that was the subject of the question. The reason Does the publishing or documenting 22 you promote your -- your systems issue, it's 22 an API have any significance for the ISV 23 23 beneficial if great applications are developed community? 24 using your operating system. 24MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 25 25 Why is it beneficial? the question. 19 21 1 It could become one of the reasons that 1 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what 2 2 people choose to use the operating system. you're asking. They might end up reading 3 3 So it was in Microsoft's it or they might not. 4 self-interest to get ISVs to write applications 4 BY MR. JOHNSON: 5 5 for Microsoft's operating systems? Isn't documenting or publishing the 6 6 There were some positive effects if really API a step for the ISV to be able to use the 7 good applications were written. 7 APIs? 8 And what were those positive 8 Well, it's not a necessary step. A 9 effects? 9 So you're telling me documenting 10 The potential of attracting more end 10 and publishing an API is not a meaningful event 11 users. 11 for the ISV community? 12 12 The potential to sell more MR. HOLLEY: Object to the --13 operating systems? 13 THE WITNESS: No, it may be the way 14 14 Yeah, end users of the operating system, they find out about it. And we certainly 15 15 which would result in higher volume. had a lot of material we created. 16 . 0 Are you familiar with the acronym 16 I'd say third parties did way more 17 API? 17 than we did, but you could go into a 18 Yes. 18 A bookstore and find things that Microsoft 19 19 0 What is an API? did to document APIs -- you'd find a 20 20 It's another one of those words that wealth of stuff that third parties did 21 doesn't have as precise a definition as you might 21 and, in fact, third parties, it would be 22 like. It means application programming 22 interesting to look where people learn 23 23 interface. about APIs through third-party write-ups 24 Q And what are they used for? 24 versus Microsoft published write-ups. The 25 When one piece of software calls another 25 third-party thing is a huge, huge

22 24 1 phenomenon. presented. Do you? 2 2 BY MR. JOHNSON: BY MR. JOHNSON: 3 3 Q Did Microsoft try to enlist the Well, let's talk about those names, 4 support of ISVs to have applications ready at or 4 the team members there. MikeMap, would that be 5 near the time of the release of Windows '95? 5 Mike Maples? 6 6 If they were applications that we thought Yeah. Is there a date on this thing? 7 7 were really good applications, that -- we thought Actually, no, there is no date on 8 that would be a good thing for it, and we worked 8 this thing. 9 9 with a number of ISVs. That's too bad. MikeMap is how we would 10 10 Do you recall when the evangelizing refer to Mike Maples. 11 11 for the Chicago operating system began? Okay. And what was Mr. Maples' 12 12 position in 1993? Well, I don't think you'd ever have a 13 13 precise date for that because, of course, the Well, I thought he had the job that you 14 ship date for Chicago was varying somewhat, and 14 assigned to Pete Higgins. 15 the exact feature content of Chicago was varying 15 You don't recall that Mr. Maples 16 somewhat, but, eventually, as soon as you finish 16 was the executive vice president of the worldwide 17 17 one new release of the OS, or even before, you're products group? 18 talking to people, what would they like to see in 18 No, I thought he was head of the 19 19 the release, people inside Microsoft, people applications division. 20 20 outside Microsoft. Okay. How about JohnL? 21 And so the idea -- take, for 21 John Lazarus. A 22 22 Was he a vice president in charge example, the idea of 32-bit support, or long file 23 23 name support, we had been talking internally and of systems strategy? 24 24 externally about those elements, Windows '95, for Vice president in charge of something. I 25 25 over a decade. wouldn't have guessed that his title would be 23 25 1 Do you remember the senior 1 systems strategy, but it might have been. It's 2 technical retreat of Microsoft executives that 2 sort of -- anyway, John was a vice president. 3 3 took place at Hood Canal in June of 1993? Q Tandy Trover [sic]? 4 I don't, in particular, remember that 4 A Trower. 5 5 exact event. We had a lot of retreats, a lot of Q Trower, excuse me. How do you 6 6 them were at Hood Canal. spell that? 7 Q You don't remember that one in 7 T-R-O-W-E-R. A 8 8 particular? Do you recall that Mr. Trower was 9 9 If you showed me some documents, I might the director of user interface architecture 10 10 remember some specific things about it, but we design? 11 11 had a lot of retreats. Yeah, that sounds like the title Tandy A 12 MR. JOHNSON: Can we mark this as 12 would have had in this time frame. 13 13 Exhibit Number 2, please. I guess that Steve M., is that Mr. Madigan? 14 should be Gates Exhibit 2. 14 Probably. That's the most ambiguous of 15 15 (Exhibit Number 2 was marked.) all these names, but my guess is that would be 16 BY MR. JOHNSON: 16 Steve Madigan. 17 17 Mr. Gates, you've been handed Was Mr. Madigan the group project 18 18 Exhibit 2, which is a slide presentation, manager for the Cairo user interface? 19 apparently, that was presented by a number of 19 I -- sounds very possible. I wouldn't 20 20 team members. Do you see them listed on the have been able to guess that unprompted. 21 21 first page of that exhibit, sir? DavidCol, is that Mr. David Cole?

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Chicago?

David Cole.

Is was he the group manager for

Group program manager, there is a good

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: Lack of

THE WITNESS: I see some names

there. I don't know that this was

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foundation.

chance that was his title.

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ChrisGr, Chris Graham?

Probably Chris Graham.

He was the head of the Office shell development?

A I'm not sure at all what Chris Graham was doing.

Q Do you recall the Office shell development program at Microsoft?

There is a -- there is a lot of confusion about -- you know, we were thinking of doing various kinds of shells and things, and essentially, we never did, so I'm not sure what Chris was working on.

So you don't remember an Office shell development project?

I remember things that went -- would have gotten that name, but we never shipped any of those things.

So it never came to fruition, in Q other words?

It -- some of that work took a different direction and we, essentially, did a mail client, but I don't think Chris Graham's work ended up being part of what we shipped.

members, at least on this Exhibit Number 2,

2 include both systems people and applications

3 executives, right?

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Well, Nathan's neither, so not exclusively, but yeah, it includes people who think about applications and would think about systems.

You'll see on this first page of this Exhibit Number 2, there is a legend inscribed at the bottom, it says, "Note: Client-Attorney Privileged Material."

Are any of the team members here attorneys that we've talked about?

I don't know what you -- the name -- we went through the names listed there. None of them happen to be attorneys.

I've never seen "client-attorney privilege." I've always thought the attorneys came first, and the clients came second, so that's a new one for me. I've never seen that.

Do you have any understanding why a slide presentation of this type would be labeled in this way?

Well, tell me -- we're going to have to know more about when, what, you know, what --

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Q EdF, is that Ed Fries?

2 A Fries, yeah.

How do you spell his last name?

A F-R-I-E-S, but they pronounce it Fries.

Do you recall Mr. Fries' position?

Something to do with Office. Later he moved over to games, but in this time period I'm 90 percent sure he is still in Office.

So when you say "Office," that's the Office productivity suite of products?

A No, not the suite, it's the group that does the EXCEL, Power Point, what later became Outlook, all those different products.

Weren't those products joined in a suite called Microsoft Office?

A There are many ways to license that software. One of them was in the Office suite.

And the last of the team members here, Mr. NathanM, Nathan Myhrvold?

Last, but not least, Nathan Myhrvold.

And do you recall that Mr. Myhrvold Q held the title of vice president for events, technology and business development?

24 That sounds correct.

So it's fair to say the team

what is it? What is this thing? Where did you get it?

So I take it -- well, it was produced by you -- or your company, Mr. Gates, Microsoft.

Do you have any -- so you don't have any understanding why this document would be labeled in this fashion?

Partly because I don't have any context A for this document.

But you know it should actually say attorney-client privileged material and not client-attorney privileged material; is that right, sir?

15 No. I don't know what it should say, but 16 I know that I've never seen the label

17 client-attorney privilege on any document before.

18 I have seen documents with no label, I have seen 19

documents with attorney-client privilege, but 20 I've never seen one with client-attorney 21

privilege.

I'd like you to turn into this document to the page that has a Bates stamp ending in the numbers 292. And to help you out, it says at the top The Radical Extreme: The

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shell integration. WOW!" with an exclamation point, in all capital letters.

The differentiation feature, would that be from competitors like PerfectOffice?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: It's not clear what -- what it's differentiating, whether it's differentiating with other shells.

And we never did an Office shell, so in looking at this document, it appears to be talking about something that never happened.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

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right?

correct?

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does that refer to?

already there.

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Office Shell.

I see that page.

the question.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

The slide says that the Basic

Approach includes -- I'm reading from the first

bullet point, "Hold extensible shell for Office."

Now, Office would have been the

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of

THE WITNESS: There is no single

But Office with a capital O are

What is an extensible shell, what

I don't know what they are referring to

that you can add something in addition to what's

The first line item after the first

those products, Office productivity applications,

product, there were many products.

There is a set of products, yes.

here. Extensibility is just the general idea

bullet point says, "Differentiation feature:

Office productivity product we just talked about,

The second bullet point says that the -- of the Basic Approach is that the "Chicago shell is non-extensible," so that would be referring to the shell in Chicago, sir; is that right?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question. He's never seen this document before.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Do you know what I'm talking about when I speak of the Chicago shell, sir?

it never happened.

The first line item under the bullet point, "Chicago shell is non-extensible" has quotation marks around the phrase, "we couldn't get it done in time..."

Sir, was that an excuse that was going to be offered to ISVs for not making the

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vour life?

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no.

Q And this document, Exhibit 3, is dated, fortunately, July 3, 1993, it's down in the far right-hand corner. It's pretty tough to read, you really need your magnifiers on, but that's what it says.

A I'll take your word for it.

Q Okay. There is a summary at the top of this memo, it's entitled Summary. And it

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Q Okay. There is a summary at the top of this memo, it's entitled Summary. And it states that, "This paper investigates a proposal that the next major version of Office," with a

don't think you've ever seen this document in

have seen it; is that true, sir?

I don't recall this particular document,

You may have seen it, you may not

My guess is that I didn't see it, but I'm

38 40 1 not certain. 1 shell. 2 2 0 This document includes a Q Do you recall one of the cons being 3 3 the risk of ISV retaliation? recommendation after the summary to follow the 4 "Aggressive" version of the plan which is 4 No. 5 outlined below. 5 If you look at the next page, Bates Q 6 6 Do you see that, sir? numbered 123, you'll see at the top of the page a 7 7 I see those words, yes, sir. heading called Advantages, and then it's got a 8 8 Under the Proposed Plan, the Office bullet point there. 9 shell was going to include increased 9 Are you with me? 10 extensibility of components such as the Explorer, 10 You're showing me where you're going to do 11 11 the Desktop and the Tray. some more reading? 12 12 Do you see that, sir, in the Yes, correct. 13 13 Proposed Plan, third bullet point down? Okay. Go ahead. 14 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 14 Yes. Advantages, the first 15 the question; lacks foundation. 15 bullet point, quote, "We could gain a much bigger 16 THE WITNESS: You've read it 16 advantage from the Office shell. We could pull 17 17 correctly. off the 'UI Paradigm Shift' to document 18 BY MR. JOHNSON: 18 centricity possibly two years sooner than if we 19 And then the last bullet point 19 did not folow [sic] this plan. Major 20 under the Proposed Plan, it states, quote, "At an 20 breakthroughs in app usability may be possible. 21 appropriate time after Office+Shell ships, the 21 This would give us a very significant lead 22 22 enhanced shell would become the next standard over" out competitors -- I assume that's "our" 23 23 Windows shell for both Chicago and Cairo," close and not "out" -- "and make our competitors' 24 24 quote. products look 'old,'" end quotes. 25 25 I'm sorry. I'm not seeing where you are. Did I read that one pretty well, 39 41 1 Sure, I'm sorry, it's on --1 Mr. Gates? 2 Oh, you're right, the last sentence of 2 Um-hmm, yeah. 3 that last point, right. 3 Do you recall why it was that an 4 Yeah, the last bullet point. Office shell would give Microsoft a significant 4 5 Do you recall, sir, a plan that the lead over its competitors? 6 enhanced shell would only become a part of the 6 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 7 standard Windows shell for both Chicago and Cairo 7 the question. 8 8 after an appropriate time had passed from the THE WITNESS: I know we didn't ship 9 9 Office+Shell ship date? one. 10 Well, I know that we never shipped in 10 BY MR. JOHNSON: 11 11 Office shell, but I also know you read that I'm pretty much aware of that now, 12 sentence quite well. 12 Mr. Gates, that you didn't ship one. I'm talking 13 13 If you turn to the next page of about the plan for the Office shell that was 14 this Exhibit Number 3, the Bates number ending in 14 going forward in 1993. 15 122, you'll see at the top it's got pros and cons 15 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 16 of this plan. 16 the question. 17 Do you see that, sir? 17 BY MR. JOHNSON: 18 A I see those labels. 18 Do you know why the Office shell 19 Yes. And in the third bullet point 19 was going to provide a significant lead over our 20 20 it says, "Office gets a big jump on competitors competitors and make the competitors' products 21 21 in creating apps optimized for the new shell," look old? 22 22 close quote. MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 23 Do you recall that being one of the 23 the question. 24 pros of creating an Office shell? 24 THE WITNESS: I know there was 25 No. I know that we didn't do an Office 25 never a committed plan to do an Office

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1 shell, and I know that we didn't -- we 2 didn't ship one. There are a lot of 3 people with different ideas about shells 4 and, you know, we were thinking what 5 should we do in the shell was one of the 6 software decisions we have to do, but we 7 didn't choose to do an Office shell.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

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The reference to the "UI Paradigm Shift" in that same bullet point, which is in quotation marks, UI refers to user interface; is that right?

Very likely, yes. A

And do you have any understanding of what the UI Paradigm Shift was that is being talked about in this document?

No, I know that it -- when people wanted to argue for the software plan that they liked, they would often say, "Hey, my plan is a better UI paradigm than your plan, and clearly this -you know, whatever we're reading here, which we still don't know much about the document, but these were plans that were not chosen, but somebody appears to be promoting their idea of a plan.

bullet point which says that he Chicago shell would not include "Extensibility e.g. Explorer not extensible," and then a parens "(Capone hard coded into explorer)" close parens.

Did I read that correctly, sir?

Yeah, although Capone wasn't hard-coded, so I don't know what time frame this was written, and certainly that doesn't connect with what actually happened.

But, sir, we know the document is dated July 3, 1993, so we can --

No, what happens --

-- figure pretty properly --

No, we can't, because that date is the date that this document is printed, not the date that it's authored. So whenever you look at those things on the bottom, the most you can infer is that the document was written before that date of printing, because that's a print date.

Do you see where it says the exact time? It wasn't written at that exact time, it's printed at that time.

What is the extensibility that they are referring to that this proposed plan would

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Is a paradigm shift the same sort of thing that you call a C-change?

A No.

What's the difference?

A paradigm shift is usually -- and we're in the general realm of the world, it's how you think about things, paradigm is how you measure things.

What about C-change?

C-change is where you have a complete shift of what's present, like a C-change in the administration -- anyway.

At the bottom of this same page, Bates number 123, there is a list of features that the Chicago shell would include and not include under this particular proposal for an Office shell.

Do you see that, sir?

Yeah, it looks like whenever this was written, there wasn't any certainty about what would be in the Chicago shell.

I want to focus your attention on the not including portion of this on the Chicago shell, which actually goes on to the next page Bates stamped 124, and in specifically the first

1 eliminate from the Chicago shell?

> MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

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THE WITNESS: There is no elimination. You're completely -- I mean, remember, this is a document we've never seen before, but there is nothing in here about any exclusion.

It just says -- this says -- this is trying to speculate on what's going to end up shipping in the Win '95 Chicago shell, and they are saying that it includes -- as of this time, it includes certain things and it does not include other things. Nobody is talking about taking something out.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

So it does not include Q extensibility?

> MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Right?

Whatever that person meant by "extensibility," and they are referring to a

12 (Pages 42 to 45)

46 48 1 Capone thing, which makes it a very confusing 1 Mr. Silverberg was the person in 2 2 charge of the personal systems group. He would thing because Capone was not hard-coded in. I 3 don't know if this person was on the Chicago team 3 have been running the Chicago program, right? 4 4 or not. Yes. 5 5 Q So do you have any understanding Q And Mr. Allchin was in the advanced 6 6 what is meant by the term "extensibility" when systems group. He would have been the person 7 7 referring to the Chicago shell? responsible for NT, right? 8 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form. 8 Yeah, I'm pretty sure at this date they're 9 9 THE WITNESS: In general, yes. In peers, one doing the NT work and one doing the 10 this document, no. 10 '95 work. 11 BY MR. JOHNSON: 11 In looking at this short E-mail, it 12 Tell me, in general, what you 12 Q appears at the Chicago UI design group you 13 understand. 13 held -- that ISVs were present? 14 It means the ability to add things. 14 Yeah, I'm not copied on this E-mail, so I 15 15 On the next page of this Exhibit 3, can speculate along with you here. 16 16 the one Bates stamped ending 125, there is a list I understand that, sir. 17 of assumptions there. Are you with me? 17 Do you have any understanding why a 18 18 There is a heading that says Assumptions. design preview for Chicago would be held with 19 Yes, the last bullet point says 19 ISVs? 20 20 "Ren," which is not all capitalized, but it's We had lots of meetings with people 21 21 Ren, "would probably require the advanced shell internally, corporate developers, ISVs, to get 22 since it relies on Explorer extensibility." 22 feedback about things, so it's not at all a 23 23 Do you have any understanding of surprise that there would have been a meeting 24 why Ren required Explorer extensibility? 24 that that would have happened. 25 25 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of And it would be -- would it be 47 49 1 the question. usual for a vice president of Mr. Silverberg's 2 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what 2 stature to attend such a preview? 3 3 they are referring to there. The thing Brad doesn't go to many things like that. 4 4 that Ren became was a stand-alone He goes to some. He was a bit shy about that 5 application. 5 stuff, but I'm not surprised he went to a few. 6 BY MR. JOHNSON: 6 Looking at Mr. Silverberg's E-mail 7 In 1993, it was not a stand-alone 7 to Mr. Allchin, and focusing you on the second 8 application, was it, sir? 8 bullet point -- I guess line item, perhaps, would 9 9 It was a -- there were two groups that got be a better description than bullet point -- I'm 10 merged together at some point and I don't know if 10 going to read it in, quote, "They *really*," and 11 that was in '93 and '94, there was a group that 11 the word "really" has asterisks around it, "They 12 12 was just doing a stand-alone application and *really* want extensibility. They continued to 13 there had been some people who had been doing 13 press for this in every way, whether cabinet 14 some Cairo-related work, and the Cairo-related 14 extensibility so they could put in their own 15 work eventually didn't come to pass and it was a 15 right pane handler; add properties to prop 16 stand-alone application. 16 sheets; hook find file; etc. What's more, they 17 17 MR. JOHNSON: Can we mark this as were afraid and angry that Microsoft would use 18 18 the hooks for its own purposes (apps, mail, etc) Exhibit Number 4, please. 19 19 (Exhibit Number 4 was marked.) but not provide to isv's. This was a very hot 20 BY MR. JOHNSON: 20 button," close quote. 21 21 Mr. Gates, you've now been handed Do you have any understanding, 22 Exhibit Number 4, which is an E-mail string 22 Mr. Gates, what Mr. Silverberg is talking about

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extensibility?

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involving Mr. Allchin and Mr. Silverberg

dated in July 1993.

concerning a Chicago UI design preview that's

when he says that the ISVs really want

No, he does not -- I mean, he gives some

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sitting here today that extensibility was

And the second line item there

- 1 states, quote, "Microsoft wants Office to be more
- 2 integrated with the system using the shell's
- 3 extensibility mechanisms. The Explorer is the
- 4 most important part of the shell that we want to
- 5 extend for Office. However, Chicago
- 6 extensibility mechanisms aren't suitable because
- 7 they aren't OLE" -- O-L-E, all caps -- "based,
- 8 and are too limited. Cairo won't be done in time
- 9 for this Office release, and Chicago 2 will be
- even later than that, so we can't base our shell integration on them," close quote.

When Mr. Graham is speaking about Chicago's extensibility mechanisms, is that the same extensibility mechanisms that Mr. Silverberg had said that the ISVs really wanted?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: No, this is talking about this dream we had for the Cairo shell, and some neat things that had been done there. All that stuff, of course, got cancelled and never shipped.

But he's talking about the comparison to the Cairo shell, and that's the thing that never happened.

Jeff. You said "Cairo can't rely on."

MR. JOHNSON: You're right. I
meant to say "Office." Thank you.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Mr. Gates, if you'd like me to repeat the question, I think it was poorly framed.

I'd like to know whether you can tell me what it was about the Chicago extensibility mechanisms that made them unsuitable for use by Office, and Mr. Graham says they can't base -- Office can't base the shell integration on them.

A This memo is talking about whether or not a thing called OLE, the full, big, and unfortunately at this time very slow OLE run time was invoked for all shell-related things, and Chris is in a group that liked OLE, wanted OLE to be used.

I don't think it's fair for him to say that everybody in Office wanted the OLE run time in there. That's certainly different than anything that Brad was talking about because Brad was one of the people who felt that OLE was too big and too slow, and he didn't want the shell to

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Can you explain, sir, why he states that the Chicago extensibility mechanisms were not suitable for Office?

A I'm not sure why he doesn't like OLE-based extension, but the key point is that Cairo added a bunch of semantics, and the Chicago shell was just a hierarchical-based shell, it doesn't have the database like the features that were intended for the Cairo shell and, unfortunately, the Cairo shell ended up being too ambitious, didn't work out, so none of those things ever happened.

And that was what this Office shell -- this controversy here all ends up being a complete dead end when, subsequently, the Cairo shell is cancelled.

Q Yeah, well, besides what may have happened down the road, let's focus on what's happening in September of 1993, and what I'd like to know from you is if you have any understanding why Mr. Graham is stating that Cairo can't base their shell integration on the Chicago extensibility mechanisms?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: I think you said something you didn't mean to say, 1 be big and slow.

Q "Brad," you mean Brad Silverberg?

A I do. So the OLE thing gets into a very internal thing where some people really thought OLE was a great thing, but people like Brad wanted the Win '95 to run well in 4 mg, he had made sure the shell stayed pretty lean.

Q Mr. Gates, is it fair to say that Mr. Graham, at least, is saying here that the Office developers could not use Chicago's shell extensibility mechanisms?

A No. The Chicago shell had some extensibility, but it's very different than what the Cairo shell is. The Cairo shell is this whole vision of how storage is done in a different way, so when you're just doing a hierarchy, there isn't -- isn't much comparable to when you're doing the Cairo storage system.

Chris wants OLE used in the shell.

That's a completely orthogonal thing. Don't confuse the fact that these pro-OLE people wanted OLE to show up everywhere with any of the other issues.

Q In the next bullet point it says that "The Ren group is developing an OLE

58 60 extensible replacement for the Chicago Explorer." 1 1 slow the ability of competitors in extending the 2 Can you explain to me what that was 2 Explorer," close quote. 3 3 about, the "OLE extensibility replacement for the Did I read that right, sir? 4 4 Chicago Explorer"? Yes. 5 5 That was something that was big enough and Q Do you have any understanding what 6 6 slow enough that it never happened. Mr. Graham meant that by providing no 7 7 Mr. Gates, regardless of whether it extensibility in the original Chicago Explorer, 8 8 happened or not, what was the extensible that would slow the ability of competitors in 9 9 replacement for the Chicago Explorer that the Ren extending the Explorer? 10 10 group was working on? He appears to be saying if you have less 11 11 It was a whole idea of taking the new extensibility, then people would do less 12 Cairo storage metaphor and exposing that and 12 extensions. 13 calling it through some OLE APIs. 13 Q So your competitors would not be 14 Was the Ren group joined with the 14 able to extend the Explorer; is that correct, 15 15 Office group in working on the Office shell? 16 MR. HOLLEY: Objection to form. 16 MR. HOLLEY: Objection to form of 17 THE WITNESS: You're really 17 the question. 18 confusing a lot of things there. There 18 THE WITNESS: They would be limited 19 19 was the Cairo shell group and the Ren to whatever extensions were there and 20 20 group, and at some point they get pushed available. 21 21 together. BY MR. JOHNSON: 22 BY MR. JOHNSON: 22 And Office competitors would be 23 Cairo and Ren get pushed together? 23 people like WordPerfect and Lotus? 24 24 Cairo shell, not Cairo. That's a very But the extensibility question is not 25 important distinction. Cairo was the whole idea 25 specific to any company. If the extensibility is 59 61 1 of what was going to happen with the storage 1 there, it's usable; if it's not there, it's not 2 system, most of which never shipped. 2 usable. 3 Q So Cairo shell and REN got pushed 3 The key point he's making here is together? 4 4 he's working on this effort, which came to 5 That's right, and then the Cairo shell nothing, and he's hoping that in doing this, he 6 stuff, basically, died. 6 doesn't have to have compatibility with something 7 And did the Cairo shell and Ren, 7 else, which would be an additional constraint for 8 were they joined with the Office group that was 8 him to deal with, and if he's going to be a 9 creating the Office shell? 9 superset, you know, that's just more work. 10 Actually, the Cairo shell group had ideas 10 Now, it turned out the whole thing 11 about what they were going to do in Windows and 11 failed, not because of compatibility issues, it 12 how they would expose some of that stuff for 12 was overly ambitious and didn't happen. applications, and that's what some people 13 13 MR. JOHNSON: Let's mark this as 14 referred to as the Office shell but, of course, 14 Exhibit Number 6, please. One of these is 15 the Cairo shell, which was looking at doing some 15 highlighted. Okay. We're okay. There we 16 of that, that's the thing that ended up being big 16 go. 17 17 MR. HOLLEY: The secrets of the and slow and got cancelled. 18 18 I'd like to draw your attention to realm were exposed. 19 the second page of this Exhibit Number 5, Bates 19 MR. JOHNSON: Almost. 20 stamp ending with 594. 20 (Exhibit Number 6 was marked.) 21 And look at Mr. Graham's last 21 BY MR. JOHNSON: 22 bullet point, quote, "It would be best to provide 22 Mr. Gates, you've now been handed 23 no extensibility in the original Chicago 23 Exhibit Number 6. We were talking earlier about

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Explorer. This would minimize the possibility of

problems with upward compatibility, and would

the Hood Canal retreat held in June of 1993. And

this is a Mr. Dennis Adler's notes from that

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First of all, can you identify

3 Mr. Adler?

No, I can't. Α

in Office!!!"

I would like to draw your attention to page 3, which is the page with a Bates number ending 441, and specifically, the last bullet point on that page were Mr. Adler's notes from the retreat, quote, "Ship extensible shell

A I've got to catch up to you, sorry.

That's all right. Take your time.

(Perusing.) Okay. So which part are you A asking about?

Q I was referring to you -- to you, page 3 of Mr. Adler's notes from the Hood Canal executive retreat of 6/10 to 6/12/1993, the page Bates numbered 441 at the end, and specifically, Mr. Adler's notes from the breakout presentations in wrap-up on 6/12/93.

So this is out of the section where he was talking about what I said?

Yes, exactly.

Okay. A

> And specifically the last 0

decision not to do it because the size and speed and capabilities did not develop to my satisfaction.

At this time, it appears that whoever wrote these notes felt like, hey, we're moving ahead, and, you know, in fact, it didn't work out.

Q You're moving ahead at this time, in 1993, with an extensible shell in Office, correct?

No, with a shell -- a shell called the Cairo shell that had some extensibility.

So "Ship extensible shell in Office" doesn't mean ship extensible shell in Office?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question; asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: I don't know what the person means here, but shells ship with operating systems, so there is some confusion in the notes.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Is your testimony, sir, that the only shells are in operating systems?

I don't know that Microsoft would ship

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bullet point of that section from notes from the

breakout presentations in wrap-up, quote, "Ship

3 extensible shell in Office!!!," three exclamation

points. "Wire the features we need for Chicago

5 into the Explorer (e.g. mail integration,

6 printman, CPanel, Fonts, etc.). Billg sez" --

S-E-Z -- "do it!" exclamation point.

Would "Billg" refer to you, sir?

9 A Yes.

Does that refresh your recollection Q that you were present at the Hood Canal executive retreat at which the idea of an extensible shell in Office was discussed? A I don't remember being at the retreat.

This looks like it's notes, and it has some comments about things I said. I do remember we were working on this Cairo shell and how it would connect up to Office, and that was fortuitously

19 Office shell, and that's all the stuff that never 20 happened.

21 Q When Billg says do it, does that 22 generally mean that the Microsoft executives are 23 going to do it?

24 In this case, I can tell you absolutely 25

for sure, it was not done, and I was part of the

anything you'd call a shell outside of the operating system.

I'm not asking you whether Microsoft has shipped anything, sir.

The shell -- the term "shell," I can't think of a case where it refers to something where it's not part of an operating system, the tool used in the operating system to navigate around.

So when he says "Ship extensible shell in Office," I think he's referring to have Office take advantage of a shell that's part of an operating system.

Q Really?

Yeah.

0 Mr. Gates, you don't recall the extensible shell that was to be an integral part of Office and not part of Windows being developed at this time?

There was not a plan to ship the shell separate from the operating system. Of course we're talking about a shell that never was shipped anywhere, but the Cairo shell work was to ship it in a subsequent release of the operating system.

Q Referring you back to Exhibit 5 that we were looking at earlier, Mr. Graham's comments that it would be best to provide no extensibility in the original Chicago Explorer, this E-mail is forwarded to you by Mr. Maples in September -- on September 12, 1993, and then you -- you respond to him.

In your first sentence of your response, The debate here seems to be out of touch with the plans we had when I left. The plan was to combine the best of Ren and the extensible shell into a first quarter '95 product for Chicago. What happened to that plan ?????, multiple question marks.

Can you tell me, are you discussing here a plan for the Office shell, sir?

A No, I'm talking about a product for Chicago. Chicago is an operating system. See where it says for Chicago?

Q Yes, I do see that.

So what you were talking about here was to combine the best of Ren and the extensible shell within the Chicago product?

A Into a Q1 '95 product for Chicago, that's --

Q So he would have been working on Capone, for instance?

A Probably.

Q If you look at the beginning of this E-mail chain, which, actually, the substance of the exchange occurs on the third page, Bates stamped 033 at the bottom, Mr. Evslin writes to Mr. Ong, "Is there anything we've done in integrating capone with Chicago that a 3d party (Lotus for example) won't be able to do?" question mark, then a little more.

Wasn't that exactly what Mr. Silverberg reported what ISVs were worried about, that Microsoft was going to integrate its mail client into Chicago and not let ISVs do it?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: No, there is two things that are important to keep separate: One is the features shipped in Windows itself that are included in Windows from what are called applications separate from Windows, and the ISVs he's meeting with -- he mentioned things about

Q So it would be a separate product from Chicago or a part of Chicago?

A No, part of Chicago.

Q Do you have any memory at all about why you would say that the debate here seems to be out of touch with the plans we had when I left?

A It appears that I thought the plan was to combine the best of Ren and the extensible shell into Q1 '95 product for Chicago, and this is talking about different time frames and different plans.

MR. JOHNSON: Would you mark this, please, Exhibit Number 7.

(Exhibit Number 7 was marked.)

16 BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Mr. Gates, you've been handed Exhibit Number 7, which is an E-mail chain involving a number of people starting with an E-mail from Tom Evslin to Ken Ong, O-N-G, I'm not sure about the pronunciation there.

First of all, can you tell me who Tom Evslin was?

A He was a guy who worked at Microsoft on mail-related things.

applications.

Here we're talking about a piece of Windows itself, in which APIs that are used to call that thing in Windows itself are published or not published.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Actually, Mr. Gates, Mr. Silverberg spoke of mail as well as applications.

Do you recall that, sir?

A That's right, but when we think of mail, it's important to distinguish there is the mail applications that you sell separately, like what Ren became, which is called Outlook, and then there is often an operating system starting with Unix back many decades ago, a little toy mail thing that's available for use, and that is what Capone was.

Capone was a low-end very trivial mail package that was actually shipped with the Windows OS.

Q There is some back and forth in this E-mail string until Mr. Joe Belfiore gets involved.

Can you identify Mr. Belfiore, what was his position?

70 72 1 Joe Belfiore --1 work to make these 'palatable," close quote. 2 2 Thank you. Do you recall being very aware of 3 3 -- was in some part of the Windows the issue of whether or not to publish these 4 organization, Windows '95. 4 interfaces as an issue, sir? 5 Do you recall that he was the 5 I remember there is always this general 6 6 project manager for the Chicago shell? issue where if something's in Windows, then there 7 No, but he was involved in Chicago stuff. 7 are ways that it connects up that we don't choose 8 8 Looking at the E-mail from to publish because we are not guaranteeing 9 Mr. Belfiore to Mr. Evslin, at the top of the 9 upwards compatibility, whereas if something is 10 10 page Bates stamped 032, he states, quote, outside Windows, we look at that in a different 11 "There's no schedule (or even plan) to publish 11 way. 12 12 any of these interfaces now. They aren't ready So this is kind of a confusing 13 13 for regular use..." chain where people are talking about things. You 14 Do you see that, sir? 14 know, they -- in one -- there was -- because 15 15 Where does it say they are not ready for Capone was part of Windows, it was different than 16 regular use? 16 something that was outside of Windows. 17 Right at the top of the page. 17 Okay. So you do recall being very 18 MR. HOLLEY: On the second page. 18 aware of this issue? 19 BY MR. JOHNSON: 19 The general issue of that there were going 20 20 0 Bates stamped 032. to be ways that things inside Windows would call 21 Oh, you're over here. 21 each other, that didn't make sense to guarantee 22 22 Q Yeah, right at the top there. that those would stay the same forever. 23 Yeah. 23 Were you very aware of the issue 24 And then Mr. Evslin responds back, 24 Q with respect to Capone in particular, sir? 25 and this you'll find on the first page at the 25 No, I don't recall that, but the general 71 73

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1 bottom. Among other things, he says, "I'd 2 appreciate a quick response on this since its 3 [sic] one of the topics on a list of things for 4 me to discuss with billg tomorrow," close quote. 5 Now, Billg, that would be you, 6 right? 7 Well, it says "Bill," but yes, I bet it's A 8 me. 9 Isn't that how you were commonly 10 referred to in Microsoft, is Billg? 11 Right, but where do you see "billg"?

At the bottom of the page, sir.

A Oh, there. Okay, sorry.

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So that would be you, right, sir?

Yes, sir, almost certainly referring to me. It's -- up higher he says "Bill" a couple times, but you're right, it's billg down there.

Yeah, and up higher in, actually, the next E-mail in the string he says, quote, "It's unclear whether we'll publish them or not for our release. Bill is *very*" -- we have those asterisks around "very" there -- "*very* aware of this as an issue, so you can bring it up with him. He may be instrumental in deciding

whether or not it's important for us to do the

notion that the way the OS, itself, connects up, you want to be very careful about which portions of those you commit to maintain. That's always an important issue.

If we go further up in the E-mail string, Mr. Lazarus comes into the string, and he writes to Mr. Evslin, quote, "If we use them we have to publish them," close quote.

Do you agree with Mr. Lazarus,

Mr. Gates?

I don't know what John was thinking when he wrote that E-mail. If something is part of Windows, then we absolutely don't publish all the ways that the different pieces of Windows connect to each other because we'd never be able to release another version of Windows that maintained all those things, so we're very careful, within Windows itself, which things we commit to upwards compatibility.

So I don't think John -- if John knew we were talking specifically about something that ships only in Windows, I don't know that he would have said that but, in any case, our policy always was, for things inside Windows, we -where they were only called from within things

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inside Windows, we pick which ones we're going to maintain.
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 $\label{eq:Q_def} Q \qquad \text{You think Mr. Lazarus is confused} \\ \text{here?}$

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A From time to time, Mr. Lazarus was confused. It's not impossible that he was confused here. Reading what I wrote, I -- my guess is that he is confused right at that moment that he wrote that.

Q Okay. Looking up at the top E-mail in this chain, Mr. Evslin writes, quote, "I went over this in some detail with Bill yesterday and he says 'no' since capone is part of Chicago. If you think this is wrong, you should talk to him about it (see other mail from yesterday). The Chicago guys own the APIs. As of now, there are interfaces used in Capone which Chicago does not plan to publish," close quote.

So this -- is this the rationale you were speaking of, because Capone was a part of Chicago, there was no reason to publish the API it was using to be a part of Chicago?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, object. The --

not going to publish the APIs that Capone was using in Chicago?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: Asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: That's a very incorrect way of characterizing this thing. We certainly did publish some of the APIs that Capone used, but it appears I told Mr. Evslin that there was no general principle that everything that this piece of Windows used would become a published API.

And, you know, that's just the general policy we have. Things within Windows are going to call each other in ways that we're not going to want to label for maintaining those going forward.

Capone -- you know, Capone is a tiny little E-mail client. It's nothing to do with applications that you run on the system that you sell.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q What about the APIs that Capone was using, could they be part of the system or the applications that people would use?

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Actually, only your attorney gets to object.

A -- but you don't -- fine. You choose what you want to publish, because when you publish, you're saying you -- then you'd have to label, will this be maintained in the future or not?

Q Does that accurately reflect that you, in September of 1993, said no with respect to -- with respect to publishing the APIs that Capone was using in Chicago?

A No.

MR. HOLLEY: Objection to form of the question.

THE WITNESS: What I said was there is not a general rule that when -- when something is inside Windows, we don't take all the ways that the piece of Windows connect to each other and publish those as APIs, and everybody was very aware of that. That would be an impossible task.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Mr. Gates, it was a simple question: Does Mr. Evslin correctly or incorrectly report that you decided no, we are

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: If applications used them, then that's a different situation because they don't ship with Windows.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Because Capone was a part of Chicago, you didn't feel any necessity for publishing these APIs?

A I've said it before. There are many things inside Windows where the way that they call each other, we don't publish as APIs, because then we could never do a new version of the system.

Q I understand that, sir. I'm talking -- asking you specifically with respect to the APIs that Capone was using, you decided that it was inappropriate --

A No.

Q -- for the reasons --

20 A No.

Q -- you stated to publish those

22 APIs.

A No, you keep trying to change what I said.

I -- all that's going on here is

I'm reminding people of the policy that if

not to publish any API?

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- No, not -- I didn't get involved in every such decision, but the general policy was something that I would have been involved in,
- Q How did the people know whether to involve you or not involve you?
- In general, people would know what my policies were about various topics and they might choose to carry those out and then if there was a dispute between people, it would often get escalated up to various levels.
- Was this a dispute between people that got escalated up that we're talking about here, the APIs being used by Capone and Chicago?

There is a -- you're showing me an E-mail where there is a discussion about it.

- Yes, and my question to you is: Do you recall whether this was a dispute which got escalated up to you?
- Well, we know from the previous E-mail there was a point where somebody came in and asked me about the general policy of are we required to publish APIs for things that ship entirely as part of Windows.

Capone would have called many, many APIs. 2 Tell me a specific -- if you want to ask me if I 3 got involved in a specific API, you need to state 4 a specific API. This is all -- everything in 5 here is policy, policy, policy, policy, and the 6 previous thing is all policy. This isn't about 7 any specific APIs. They don't even mention a

single API in here.

I'd like to draw your attention to Mr. Henrich's E-mail to Brad Silverberg, Dennis Adler and David Cole at the top of this E-mail string.

You say -- we know Mr. Silverberg was in charge of Chicago and Henrich was the head of DRG.

Mr. Henrich states, quote, "I am not sure what your thinking is about publishing the the [sic] interfaces/APIs that Capone uses, but I know Lotus will make a big deal of this. (Manzi has already mentioned it to Billg)," close parens. "And I am afraid that the press will have another field day with this."

23 Mr. Gates, that would be you again, 24 Billg?

A Yes.

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We do know that. Now I'm asking

you whether it came up to you to decide --That was the previous document. A

- To decide yea or nay whether or not to publish these interfaces.
- Not the specific interfaces, but people would ask, is there a general policy, if
- something is inside Windows, we take all the ways it calls other parts, and we always published
- those, and I reminded them that that was not -would not be workable.
 - So you don't recall specifically deciding the issue of whether these APIs Capone was using in Chicago would be published or not?
 - We saw, from previous E-mail, I was consulted on the general principle, were we required, if something was entirely shipped with Windows, to publish everything related to that, and I had said no.
 - I got that, Mr. Gates. Now I'm asking you specifically the decision whether to publish these APIs.

23 Which APIs?

Q The APIs Capone was using to integrate into Chicago.

- And you recall a Mr. Manzi mentioning it to you already about not publishing these interfaces/APIs that Capone was using?
- No, I'm certain this never came up with
- 5 Mr. Manzi. I met with Manzi few enough times to 6
 - have a good recollection of all the things that
 - he chose to bring up in the nature of a complaint, and this was not one of them.
 - Mr. Henrich was just making this up out of cold cloth?
 - No, he probably heard it from somebody, but it's incorrect.
 - So who is Mr. Manzi?

Mr. Manzi was, at some times, the CEO of **Lotus Corporation.**

And you have no recollection of him ever talking to you about publishing the extensibility APIs that Capone was using?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: He -- we -- he did not bring that up with me.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Mr. Henrich goes on to say, "I am afraid that the press will have another field day 85

86 88 1 with this." number of other people. 1 2 Had there been any prior issues 2 And Mr. Silverberg states in his 3 with Microsoft failing to publish APIs that MS 3 E-mail to David Cole, Dennis Adler, and Doug 4 applications were using? 4 Henrich of September 25, 1993, "we clearly have 5 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 5 to publish whatever api's capone uses." 6 6 the question; misstates the witness's And, apparently, this E-mail is 7 prior testimony. 7 then forwarded to Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. Lazarus 8 THE WITNESS: Capone is part of the 8 responds to Mr. Silverberg, and says, "thanks. 9 9 operating system. It's not a separate sanity is refreshing." 10 0 application, so this is not related to I take it -- or I assume that you 11 what you asked. 1.1 have not seen this E-mail before? 12 BY MR. JOHNSON: 12 A I don't specifically recall it. I'm not 13 Let me drop the word "prior" from 13 copied, so --14 my question. Had there been issues about 14 Q It's fair to say you don't recall 15 Microsoft failing to publish APIs that Microsoft 15 this E-mail? 16 applications were using? 16 It wasn't copied to me. 17 There is always a question of what APIs. 17 It doesn't mean you wouldn't have 18 are published and how those are maintained, and 18 seen it, sir. You don't recall this E-mail 19 so certainly there had been discussion about 19 sitting here today? 20 20 that, inside the company, outside the company, in It wasn't sent to me. 21 the press, there is always a question of which 21 Is it fair to say that Mr. Lazarus 22 22 APIs are going to be carried forward. and Mr. Silverberg didn't agree with you about 23 Wasn't there an entire book written 23 the need to publish the APIs Capone was using in 24 by Mr. Andrew Schulman called Undocumented 24 Chicago? 25 Windows that talked about reserved Microsoft API 25 If they thought there was a requirement to 87 89 1 functions? 1 publish all the APIs of things that shipped 2 2 No, that book actually isn't about -- that inside Windows, then I disagreed with them on 3 3 book has a lot of things, and it's a very long that. 4 book, so it's not a book about any particular API 4 That wasn't my question. I simply 5 being called by an application. It's a lot of asked whether it would be fair to say that 6 information about the internals of Windows, 6 Mr. Lazarus and Mr. Silverberg didn't agree with 7 7 including, to some degree, how applications use you about the need to publish the APIs Capone was 8 APIs, but it's a very broad piece of work. 8 using in Chicago? Not the general notion, but 9 Any concerned reserved Microsoft 9 these specific APIs --10 API functions, correct? 10 What specific --11 11 I don't know what you mean "reserved API -- Capone was using. 12 functions." 12 We haven't seen a single E-mail about a A 13 13 Reserved Microsoft exclusively for single specific API. Everything we've seen is 14 their own use that APIs couldn't use. 14 about policy, and the policy was not that we were 15 15 There is no mechanism that allows one to required, when something shipped with Windows, to 16 reserve APIs, so what do you mean when you say 16 publish every one of the APIs that it used. 17 "reserve." You can't reserve APIs. If they are 17 Mr. Gates, did Mr. Lazarus and 18 there, they can be called. 18 Mr. Silverberg disagree with you with respect to 19 19 MR. JOHNSON: Let's mark this as publishing the APIs Capone was using? 20 20 Exhibit 9, please. I don't know if they disagreed with that 21 (Exhibit Number 9 was marked.) 21 policy or not. 22 BY MR. JOHNSON: 22 How about specifically with respect 23 23 Mr. Gates, you've now been handed to the APIs Capone was using? 24 24 which is a strikingly short E-mail chain between That's a policy question, and I don't know 25 25 if they disagreed with the policy or not. You've Mr. Lazarus and Mr. Silverberg and copied to a

90 92 1 shown me E-mails that make it look like maybe at 1 Probably. 2 some point they did disagree with that policy. 2 "About some shell issues, 3 That was not something that you 3 especially at the global level, such as apps 4 were aware of, sir? plans and Cairo." We've already talked about 5 5 That these people would disagree from time Cairo. 6 to time, I was aware of that, on which day 6 That -- yeah, this whole thing is about 7 somebody disagreed with me about, which thing, 7 the stuff that doesn't ship, it's amazing. 8 no, I didn't have a complete awareness of that. 8 Well, it was planned to be shipped 9 I'm talking specifically about 9 back here in October of '93, correct, sir? 10 this, sir, publishing whatever APIs Capone was 0 We were hoping to. 11 using. 11 Correct. And in the next paragraph 12 Do you have a recollection of 12 he talks about the apps group getting out of an 13 Mr. Lazarus and Mr. Silverberg disagreeing with 13 end-of-year cycle, and getting certain things 14 you about the decision that had been made with 14 done, and I'm trying to understand, it appears to 15 respect to publishing those APIs? 15 be that he's indicating that the first collection 16 16 Actually, a decision like that, they of things they are going to do for the Chicago 17 17 finally get made at the end when it's all said release is going to be limited. 18 and done, and this is, of course, many years 18 Am I reading that right where he 19 says, quote, There's not much they can get done, before any of this stuff ever ships, so no final 19 20 decision had been made about those things. 20 so it will be limited to things like 32-bit 21 Apparently, at this time, there was some -- they 21 Chicago visuals, better OLE, some multithreading, 22 had some view that the APIs made by that piece of 22 or similar stuff? 23 23 code, they thought the policy should be one MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 24 thing, and when Tom had come to me I had told him 24 the question. 25 no, that was not the policy. 25 THE WITNESS: I don't know what 91 93 1 MR. JOHNSON: Let's mark this as 1 you're asking me. Am I bringing some 2 2 Exhibit Number 10. expertise to bear? 3 3 (Exhibit Number 10 was marked.) BY MR. JOHNSON: 4 BY MR. JOHNSON: I hope so. I hope, Mr. Gates, that 5 Mr. Gates, you've now been handed you understand what your applications group was 6 what has been marked Exhibit Number 10, which is 6 doing at the time and whether or not they were 7 an E-mail chain involving Mr. Maritz, going to be able to do much with the first 8 Mr. Silverberg, and Mr. Allchin and a few others, 8 version of Chicago. 9 9 Bates stamped MS 7094492 through 94. They were doing new versions with the 10 And I'd like to draw your attention 10 applications. 11 to the first E-mail in this string from 11 Yes, of course. And what I'm 12 Mr. Silverberg to David Cole and a number of 12 asking is: Does this comport with your 13 others dated October 1, 1993. 13 recollection of, at this time, in October of '93, 14 MR. HOLLEY: Accordingly, you 14 it looked like that the applications group wasn't 15 15 should take as much time as you need to going to be able to get a lot done in the -- with 16 get familiar with the entire contents of 16 respect to the Chicago product. 17 the discussion. 17 I wouldn't characterize it that way. What 18 BY MR. JOHNSON: 18 you have is Brad is not in the applications group 19 Q I think that would be useful, 19 fighting a battle about some stuff that ended up 20 Mr. Gates, if you could read that to yourself. 20 being completely meaningless because none of it 21 21 (Perusing.) Okay. shipped, and he's characterizing a group that 22 Mr. Silverberg starts off his 22 he's not part of at all. 23 23 E-mail by saying that he had an opportunity to So you wouldn't agree with that at 24 talk to Paulma. 24 all? 25 25 Is that Paul Maritz? A Bradley Silverberg's comments during this

94 1 fight about the applications group? No. 2 Do you think Mr. Maritz would have 3 some idea about that, or is that something that 4 he wouldn't know either? 5 Well, he wasn't in the applications group. 6 I understand that. But he's basing 7 this E-mail on a discussion he had with Mr. Paul 8 Maritz, so I'm asking you whether Maritz also 9 would know nothing about the applications group 10 and what ---11 11 I didn't say anybody knew nothing. I'm 12 12 saying you wouldn't rely on Brad to get 13 information about the applications group because 13 14 he's not even in the group, and what he's doing 15 is he's in an argument -- Jim Allchin and Brad 15 16 Silverberg, and there's even been books written 17 17 about it, had different views on certain things, 18 and this was one of the disagreements. 19 What was this a disagreement about? 19 20 About some technical issues having to do A 21 with the Cairo shell. 21 22 22 He goes on to say that -- in the 23 fourth paragraph of this E-mail, quote, This 23 24 means that they plan to write a bunch of shell 25 extensions to the Chicago version 1 shell. 25 95 1 Capone, for starters. In addition, Ren is going 2 to be transferred over to work for Chris Peters 3 (who is going to own Office), and be done as a 4 Chicago shell extension. Other things that 5 Office wants from the shell will be done as 6 Chicago shell extensions. So will the Online 7 Services project under RussS. 8 That's Mr. Siegalman [ph], correct? 9 Um-hmm. 10 10 O And the Online Services project is 11 Marvel? 11 12 12 Right. 13 Was the Ren project transferred 13

over to Chris Peters who was -- owned Office?

No. Ren ships as Outlook. That's

The next paragraph he states,

Is Mr. Silverberg saying here that

quote, "This means, of course, that Cairo is

going to have to run these Chicago shell

done as a Chicago shell extension.

completely separate from the shell.

Chris Peters on the Office shell?

extensions," close quote.

I don't know, but it certainly was never

Was Ren moved over to work with

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96 there would have to be backwards compatibility 2 with the Chicago shell? 3 He's suggesting that the Cairo shell would 4 need to be a superset, so he's trying to impose 5 on the Cairo shell certain things that they will 6 have to test. 7 Now, the Cairo shell, that's a 8 project that gets cancelled later, so it moots 9 what's -- this particular argument that Jim and 10 Paul are having -- Jim and Brad are having. So what he was saying was that Cairo needs to be able to run the Chicago shell extensions? 14 It needs to be a superset of whatever the Chicago shell does. 16 MR. JOHNSON: I think we need to switch tapes. 18 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the end of Tape Number 2 of the deposition of 20 William Henry Gates III. The time is 12:38 p.m. We are off the record. (A recess was taken.) THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the 24 beginning of Tape Number 3 of the deposition of William Henry Gates III. 97 1 The time is 12:43 p.m. We are on the 2 record. 3 MR. JOHNSON: I'd just like the 4 record to reflect that two of my 5 colleagues, Alex Hassid and Ubong Akpan 6 have joined us. They were in taking 7 another deposition of another person from 8 Microsoft, and they are sitting in. Thank 9 you very much for allowing that, Mr. Holley and Mr. Gates. BY MR. JOHNSON: Q Mr. Gates, I'd like to return again

Q Mr. Gates, I'd like to return again to that Exhibit 10, if you still have that available to you.

And again, referring you to Mr. Silverberg's E-mail to a number of people, to the last page there, which is the page Bates stamped ending 494, and the third to the last paragraph, let me read it in, quote, "Paul has discussed this in detail with Bobmu." That's Paul Muglia?

A Muglia.

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Q Muglia, thank you, and "he fully supports. Bob accepts now that it has to be this way, that Cairo will have to support the Chicago

1 extensibility approach, and that they may have to 2 give up some of their pet ways of doing things," 3 close quote.

First of all, what was Bob Muglia's position at Microsoft here in October of 1993?

Somewhere in the systems group.

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Would he have been below or above Q Mr. Maritz?

Below. Maritz is the head guy for the systems group.

Now I'd like to draw your attention to a response from Mr. Allchin, which is the next E-mail in the chain, and you mentioned earlier, I guess, that Mr. Allchin and Mr. Silverberg were having a debate about the future of Cairo. Is that fair to say?

No, no. They had two different Windows code bases, and there were a lot of complexity about making sure those two efforts were as complementary as possible. Cairo was one of those things, but more importantly, because it actually shipped, was Windows NT.

Mr. Allchin is commenting upon Mr. Silverberg's E-mail, I guess he's not happy he wasn't included in the discussion, and I don't

taking advantage of the Cairo stuff. I don't 2 know why he's speculating that Office would be late -- late to do that, but he's working on the Cairo shell, he loves the Cairo shell.

Actually, sir, I think he's talking about the Chicago shell.

No.

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And making those extensions available in the Chicago shell.

No.

Q You don't think so?

12 No. A

The delays with respect to Cairo, do you have any understanding why he felt that this plan would make Cairo bigger, and that is exactly what he's trying to kill himself -- or he's killing himself trying to fix?

Because it puts additional constraints on the Cairo shell.

Meaning using the Chicago extensibility --

A No.

O -- mechanisms?

No, no, the compatibility piece.

Compatibility with what, sir?

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mean to mischaracterize anything, but that's what it looks like here.

And at the end, if you look at the end of his E-mail, the last two paragraphs where he states that, Such a plan delays Cairo. It certainly makes Cairo bigger which is exactly what I'm killing myself to fix. It gives competitors an advantage over Microsoft Apps because Ray and everyone else will use the extensions before apps groups (for sure Office). pretty damn discouraging...

Do you have any understanding who Mr. Allchin would be referring to when he speaks of Ray?

Ray Ozzie.

Of Lotus?

17 Actually, of Iris.

Of what, sir?

19 Iris. Ray didn't work for Lotus, he 20 worked for Iris.

Do you have any understanding of why Mr. Allchin would be concerned that everybody else would use the extensions before Microsoft's own apps group, particularly Office?

Well, he's talking about Cairo and people

With anything that had come before, including anything in Chicago.

Would it include the Chicago shell extensions that Mr. Silverberg is talking about?

It would include anything in Chicago. This is not -- this is not specific. It's all

7 about the way that you expose APIs in the Chicago 8

shell, where Brad doesn't want to take on the exercise of the OLE stuff, and Jim doesn't want

to duplicate the nonOLE stuff.

So why would Mr. Allchin be concerned about competitors getting an advantage over Microsoft apps because everybody else would use the extensions before Office does?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: Asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: He's saying that they are going to use the Cairo extensions, and he's evangelizing the Cairo extensions.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Okay, sir. Were you part of this debate that was going on between Mr. Silverberg and Mr. Allchin concerning the use of the shell extensions in Chicago?

There was a debate about generally how we

102 104 1 BY MR. JOHNSON: coordinated the two Windows things, but not 2 Q Mr. Gates, you've been handed a 2 particular to -- so I was involved in the general 3 3 document marked as Gates Exhibit Number 11, which debate about how we coordinated the two 4 is an E-mail string involving David Cole and Brad 4 activities. 5 5 Q You don't recall in particular Silverberg, Mr. Maritz, Mr. Allchin and others, 6 apparently, memorializing a visit that had been 6 being involved in a debate about the use of the 7 shell extensions in Chicago? made to WordPerfect. 8 8 There was a question of was Cairo -- what This E-mail is dated November 15, 9 9 were the requirements for Cairo to be upwards 1993, and it starts off, quote, JeffT, Brad --10 10 and I assume that's Brad Silverberg [sic] -- "and compatible, and there were many elements in that 11 I went to WordPerfect last Thursday to talk to 11 discussion. 12 12 them about what we thought a good Chicago app was Q Mr. Gates, it was a simple 13 13 and what barriers they would have to doing one question. Were you aware or were you involved 14 with the debate concerning the use of shell 14 close to the time Chicago shipped," close quote. 15 15 First of all, do you know who JeffT extensions in Chicago --16 MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of 16 is? 17 17 the question. A No. 18 BY MR. JOHNSON: Who was Brad Strauss [ph]? 18 Q 19 19 -- that was going on between I don't know. 20 20 Would this be a type of evangelist Mr. Silverberg and Mr. Allchin? 21 21 I was involved in what was going on, which type trip that was being held here with 22 22 WordPerfect to try to get them to write apps for was deciding what the requirements for Cairo 23 would be, and the shell extensions were not a 23 24 24 major part of that. It's a median of the ISV to discuss 25 25 So it was no big deal that Cairo Chicago apps. 103 105 1 Was it important for ISVs to have was going to have to run these Chicago shell 1 2 2 extensions, as Mr. Silverberg reports? their application ready close to the time Chicago 3 3 Because it's nonOLE. shipped, as stated here in the first sentence of 4 Q That was no big deal; is that 4 Mr. David Cole's E-mail? 5 5 right, sir? In general, it was a good thing to have 6 6 The fact of implementing the nonOLE stuff some apps available at the launch. There was 7 7 is a big deal. Jim felt that doing the nonOLE some apps that would come in later, but the more 8 8 sooner, the better. stuff that was there, he didn't want to do the 9 nonOLE stuff, he felt that would delay him and 9 Why is that? 10 10 make him bigger. It just creates more possible reasons that 11 11 somebody might want to use the Windows release. Now, his thing ended up never 12 shipping, but he was trying to get it done. 12 If you look at the second 13 13 paragraph, sir, you'll see that Mr. Cole states, Q Yes, you keep saying that. When 14 14 quote, "These guys will bet on Chicago, they've was the Cairo project cancelled, sir? 15 15 never had any doubts about that. They want to That's a good question. It got moved into 16 16 this question of in the '93 to '96 time frame, create a single binary that exploits Chicago and 17 17 there were a series of decision that eventually supports NT, (exactly what we want)," close 18 18 led to its cancellation. quote. 19 19 All right. But it's fair to say, Do you have any understanding what 20 20 he means when he states that WordPerfect wants to at least as of October 1993, there was still a 21 21 project called Cairo? create a single binary that exploits Chicago and 22 22 Cairo, absolutely. supports NT?

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the question.

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MR. JOHNSON: Mark this as

(Exhibit Number 11 was marked.)

Exhibit Number 11, please.

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I'm not copied

on the E-mail, but I understand the 1 2 general idea of a single binary. 3

BY MR. JOHNSON:

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Can you explain that to me, sir.

There is a question of whether you ship one binary that's specific for Windows NT and another that's specific for Win '95. Some people did it that way and some people used a single binary.

0 Why would Mr. Cole state that what Microsoft wanted was a single binary?

We think it's simple -- simpler for users, because then if they ever changed from one form of Windows to the other, then the thing they click on stays the same.

In the same paragraph, Mr. Cole states, quote, It was interesting to see how enthusiastic WordPerfect was about Chicago, much in contrast with the ho-hum attitude of our own apps group," close quote.

Do you agree with Mr. Cole that Microsoft apps had a ho-hum attitude about Chicago?

24 No. A

> 0 If read down a little bit more in

Were you involved in that decision, 2

sir?

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A Well, there was a decision about what the shell extensions would be. There had been a plan early in Chicago that the shell would do a lot of things that subsequently just didn't get done in the shell, either people didn't think were important or didn't make the priority list.

So, as of 1993, we had a more ambitious view for the whole Chicago project of what we were going to get done, and the shell was an area where we cut back a lot of things.

So when you cut back the functionality, that's a big reason -- you know, has an effect on what the extensibility is, so I know I was involved in discussions about features that we ended up not being able to implement.

Mr. Gates, my question was rather simple. My question was: Do you recall having any involvement in the decision in 1993 to document the shell extensions?

There wouldn't have been a decision in 1993 about shell extensions because we didn't know what the features of the shell would be, so in that time frame, there could have been

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1 this E-mail from Mr. Cole talking about his visit 2 to WordPerfect, he states, quote, They were very

3 happy about us deciding to document the shell

extensions. I explained conceptually how the 4

5 extensibility would work and what controls they'd

have. Since they just acquired a document

7 management system (I forgot from who) I assume

8 they will want to plug that in, plus WordPerfect

9 mail and other part of WordPerfect office too.

I'm sure they will also supply shell property

11 sheets for their docs too.

> Mr. Gates, did you have any involvement in any decision in 1993 to document the shell extensions?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: The shell extensions went through a series of discussions about what we could get done and what would be compatible, and some of those I was involved with.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

I'm talking in particular about a decision in 1993 to document the shell extensions as set forth in Mr. Cole's E-mail.

discussions, but many of the shell features didn't take place, so only when you get to, okay, what do we really have, then you decide what form you publish and how you label those for ISVs, so that's going to come well after this.

Q Mr. Gates, can you just answer my question.

MR. HOLLEY: I thought he did. THE WITNESS: I did answer your question. There were not decisions made about what APIs functioned in 1993 because we didn't know what features were going to be in the product in 1993.

We had things we were working on, things we were discussing, but certainly there was no decision made because we didn't know what features we were going to

BY MR. JOHNSON:

So Mr. Cole was falsely telling WordPerfect that they had decided to document the shell extensions?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: He's never seen this document, he wasn't at the meeting.

BY MR. JOHNSON: 1

Is Mr. Cole lying to WordPerfect

3 here, sir?

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No.

5 Do you have any doubt that Mr. Cole

told WordPerfect that Microsoft had decided to

document the shell extensions?

I'm sure that David Cole told them that

9 there were many features that may or may not make

the release, and he talked to them about what we

11 were planning to work on, and as software

12 developers, they would have known, some of these

things may make it, some of them may not.

So I don't think he made an

15 absolute promise to either ship the functionality 16

and publish it because we were going to make

17 tradeoffs later on, including for the shell

broadly, about what eventually ended up being

19 shipped.

20 Did you have any involvement in the

21 decision to tell the developers of WordPerfect

22 that Microsoft had decided to document the shell

23 extensions?

24 The main features that had to do with

25 shell extensions never got implemented, that is, who decided, okay, given what functionality is still remaining in the shell, how is that documented?

4 Mr. Gates, that wasn't my question. O 5 My question was: Do you know who made the 6 decision to tell the WordPerfect developers that 7 Microsoft had decided to document the shell 8 extensions?

It's a very simple question. Either you know somebody made that decision or you don't know, or you don't remember?

You eventually ship a product that, certainly in this case, had less features in it than we hoped to have in it. That's the point where you say, okay, I'm not going to publish extensions for something that doesn't get shipped.

And in this area in particular, there were some things that got cut as the project went through and got completed, so the whole notion of what the final APIs were going to be, at this stage no one is in charge of saying, okay, what the final APIs were going to be and how -- which of those are going to be published.

So are you telling me that Mr. Cole

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there wasn't time to make the shell this thing that you did in Window extensions, so that all came later, well after this.

I'm not asking about later right now, Mr. Gates, we're going to get to it. I'm asking you very simply: Did you have any involvement in the decision to tell the developers of WordPerfect that Microsoft had

decided to document the shell extensions?

The whole area --

Yes or no, or I don't remember? MR. HOLLEY: He can answer however he likes.

THE WITNESS: The whole question of what APIs were going to be in the operating system were decided later.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

O Do you know who made the decision to tell the developers of WordPerfect that Microsoft had decided to document the shell extensions?

22 When we finally got to the end of the 23 product and we decided what was in the shell. 24 which was the last time we were working on in it 25 1993, there would have been a series of people

1 was not authorized to tell the developers of 2

WordPerfect that Microsoft had decided to

3 document the shell extensions?

4 There were many -- many things, including

5 features of the shell, which I think it's likely

6 David said to them, hey, we aren't sure if these

7 things are going to get done or not get done, so

8 a meeting at this stage of an OS development is

9 not something where you say, absolutely, this is

going to be in here in this form.

It's a good discussion to talk to people about what they think is important and what's valuable, but there is going to be a lot of change, as there was, in fact, between the date of this meeting and when the final project gets determined.

So now you're telling me that you know what Mr. Cole would have said to the WordPerfect developers?

No, I know that if people are involved in software development, they are aware that not all the features you hope to put into a product get into a product, so I'm saying I'd be surprised if any of these people, Dave being a software developer, and these other people, if they

thought, okay, at this time everything they are talking about will necessarily be there by the time the product gets shipped.

Q Did you have any involvement in the desiring to talk the WordPerfect development to the

Q Did you have any involvement in the decision to tell the WordPerfect developers that Microsoft had decided to document the shell extensions?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: Asked and answered. I think we're on Round 6.

MR. JOHNSON: Just trying to get an answer to the question.

MR. HOLLEY: I think you've gotten one.

MR. JOHNSON: No, I haven't. I've gotten a bunch of stuff about what happens in the future.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q I want to know, did you -- were you involved in that decision to tell the WordPerfect developers that Microsoft had decided to document the shell extensions, as Mr. Cole states, with respect to his visit to WordPerfect on November 15th?

A The notion of what features were going to

be in the shell was not decided at this time, and

features, but if you give them an early version, maybe you'll get some feedback that will help guide the tradeoffs you're going to make, maybe they'll find some problems that you can fix.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Don't you want ISVs to take advantage of the new product, sir?

A It's a tradeoff in terms of how early you give it out because your uncertainty about what's going to be in the final product is greater the further you get back before it, but, yeah, part of the reason you give out early releases is so people have an awareness.

Q You hope they will take advantage of the new features in the product, correct, sir?

A Not entirely. You've got to be careful because the earlier you are, the more uncertain you are about what features are going to be in the product.

And, in fact, in all big software projects like this, there's a lot of things that are in the early stage of the product that don't make it into the final product.

Q Can you tell me what an SDK is,

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so certainly I wasn't, nor was anybody else, involved in the decision about exactly what would be committed to in terms of features.

Q What's a beta software release,

Mr. Gates?

A It's an early release that's not complete.

Q Are there also alpha releases?

A Sometimes yes, sometimes no.

Q What distinguishes an alpha release from a beta release?

A No particular criteria. They are both flakier than the final release.

Q Were there alpha and beta releases in connection with the development of Chicago?

A I know there was one we labeled beta. I don't know if we labeled any of the earlier ones alpha or not.

Q What's the purpose of giving ISVs alpha and beta releases?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: It's a decision to let them play around with it. You know that things still can change in terms of the user interface, the performance in the 1 sir?

A That's an acronym for software development kit.

Q What is an SDK? Beyond the description as a software development kit what's it used for?

A Software development.

Q Good answer. Is it possible to an ISV who's trying to create a product for a new operating system to have the SDK?

A Sometimes yes, sometimes no. The SDK, often all you need is the product itself, sometimes you want some extra tools that go with it.

Q Does the SDK provide ISV developers with information about how to take advantage of, for instance, new APIs in the operating system?

A Usually that's in the documentation, which might be separate from the SDK, it might come from a third-party, or it might be included in the SDK.

Q So that's one of the things that could be included with the SDK, information that ISV developers would use to take advantage of the new APIs in the operating system, right?

A Sometimes you put documentation in it.

Sometimes that's a separate thing.

Q When does it make sense for an ISV to begin developing an application for a new operating system release, how many months before the release?

A Well, it's a tradeoff that they have to make. If they -- the earlier they start, the more you're at risk that things are going to get delayed or change, and the later you start, that probably means you'll have more certainty about what's going to be in there, what's the performance, and all that, but it probably means

that you're not starting as soon if you wait.

So people often wait until something is completely done and shipping, there's people who wait until a year after it's been shipping to make absolutely sure that it's solid and well done. Some people decide to start early.

It's one of those decisions that you have to make, given finite resources, is that something you are choosing to do or not?

Q Do you recall being deposed in February 2002 in connection with the California

type of release you're talking about to gauge these time frames.

MR. JOHNSON: Could you hand Mr. Gates his deposition transcript from the California cases.

MR. HOLLEY: (Handing.)
BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Draw your attention, Mr. Gates, to your testimony in the cases -- Microsoft cases in the Superior Court of the state of California, and your deposition transcript of February 27, 2002, page 63.

And there is a question posed to you at lines 14 through 18, which I'll just read in to you:

"Q. Let me break down the question, Mr. Gates.

Did Microsoft applications developers get information from Microsoft systems developers at times in advance of it being given to outside applications developers?"

And you give a rather lengthy answer, but I'd like you to look at a portion of your answer on the next page, page 64, and specifically lines 6 through 18.

state cases against Microsoft?

A In general, yes.

3 Q Do you recall testifying about the 4 18-month period prior to a major software 5 release?

A Not in particular.

Q Do you recall generally testifying about that?

A There is nothing magic about 18 months, so no, I don't recall saying something that was special about 18 months.

Q Do you recall testifying that it's only after this 18-month boundary before a major release that it makes sense for ISVs to start working on a product for that release?

A You can't set a guideline like that for all operating system releases. It depends on the company, the development process, how much is changing.

For some things where they are staying steady for a long time, you could go earlier.

For things, if they are changing at the last minute, you'd want to wait longer. So you'd really have to know which company and which And you stated, quote:

"A. It's only when you get out to, say, 18 months before the release where you've got documentation and the software out there, which is plenty of time to develop an application for the new release. So anything before that 18-month mark is — you know, it's sort of just influencing the direction and helping out.

"But by the time you get from a major release to that 18-month mark, things are starting to settle down, and that's really the only point where it makes sense to start doing development on that, and that's the point at which, for business reasons, we chose to put out the early information and have evangelism events and things of that kind," close quote.

Does that refresh your recollection, Mr. Gates, that you said it was within that 18-month period before a major release that it made sense for ISVs to start working on a product for that release?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection to the form of the question. They are entirely different topics.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, any particular

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ISV is going to make a choice about when they want to get involved. What this testimony is about is where you get way before the release, that then you're out in a territory where you're probably not advantaging -- you're tying up scarce resources but, in fact, if you get too early, the uncertainty is such, and the extra ramp isn't that valuable, that it's probably not that advantageous.

So this is about the super early period, but it doesn't change -- nothing here does anything but add to what I said earlier that each ISV has to look at -you know, there's many different releases of systems coming out, Unix, MacIntosh, various forms of Windows, and they have to decide, do they want to target a particular release or just use the older releases and rely on Microsoft for the upwards compatibility.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

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And what you're saying here is that anytime prior to 18 months before the release, it's really just noise?

not. You'd have to look at what the expected ship date for Windows '95 was at that point, but it's a meeting with an ISV, certainly.

Isn't it true that once you get past that 18-month point and you get down to 9 to 12 months prior to release, that things are pretty settled down?

A No.

And ISVs can have confidence to go forward with their products?

No, up until the very final release, ISVs are told, you have to test your stuff. Now, the level of uncertainty of what's going to change if the project is going well gets less as time goes on, but there is certainly cases where, very significant things, in the last year you decide, no, those things, they are too slow, they are not working out, they didn't get completed, and so you decide to delete those features, and then sometimes you have to team off on the side doing some work and something will come in at the last minute.

Referring you, Mr. Gates, to your testimony again in the California cases, page 72, lines 13 through 19, and you're responding to a

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Well, we were talking -- there is a

context here which is about some particular major

Windows developments in this particular

4 discussion here, and in that case I'd say that's

about the time frame where things start to settle

6 down so you could feel like you knew what was

going to be there. I wouldn't say that about every operating system release.

Well, certainly the Windows '95 release code named Chicago was a major software release, right, sir?

Yes, sir.

0 So the meeting we saw that was held at WordPerfect from the prior exhibit would have been one of those early informational evangelism type events that you spoke of in your deposition in 2002?

A I don't know what you mean.

Well, you stated here in 2002, "we chose to put out the early information and have evangelism events and things of that kind."

So was the meeting with WordPerfect that David Cole talks about, was that one of those early events with respect to Windows '95?

I don't know if you'd call it early or

1 question about the period between the 18 months

2 and the release, and you state, quote, "In the

3 sense -- really, once you get down to nine or

4 twelve months, things are pretty locked down.

5 You know, if you really want to explore these

6 time magnitudes, it's best to do it in the

7 context of a particular product because -- and

8 I'm talking about a pretty major release when I'm

9 giving you these types of time ranges," close 10

quote.

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Do you recall testifying, sir, in this deposition that once you get down to none to twelve months, things are pretty locked down?

As I said, you need to know which operating system release you're talking about, because everything here is not specific to a particular release, so if you name a release, I can talk to you about how uncertain it was in that time frame.

But Chicago, Windows '95, was a major release, right, sir?

It was a major release. There were changes late in the game.

Didn't you state, sir, that nothing of significance happens in the last nine or

1 twelve months when you testified in 2002 in the 2 California state cases?

That's not a good summary of the A testimony.

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Drawing your attention to page 73, Q lines 8 through 16:

"Q." -- the question is actually on lines 5 through 7.

"Q. And for the major releases, do changes sometimes occur to the code, to the functionality within that 18-month window?

"A. If it's a major release -- and it's best if you want to ask a specific. I can give you, you know, more particulars on what happened. Looking backwards, saying, 'Okay. Here's the release date,' nothing of significance happens in the last nine or twelve months.

"The six months before that, you get a little uncertainty, but not nearly as much as you had before that 18-month boundary. Before the 18-month boundary, in most of the cases I know, you know, it's just noise," close quote.

So, Mr. Gates, did you testify in that proceeding that prior to the 18-month boundary, it was just noise?

where things got more solid, then it varies by release.

Also, you know, somebody's view of what feature is significant, you know, you can have different lenses that you bring to that.

As time -- it's definitely the case, and this testimony that you read captured it very well, that as time goes on the degree of uncertainty goes down.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Do you recall that the Chicago M6 beta started shipping on June 10, 1994?

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't remember the exact date when any particular beta Chicago shipped.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Do you recall that there was a Q Chicago beta?

There were many, many Chicago betas.

Q I'm talking in particular about the M6 release.

Yeah, M6 means that there's still --A

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that's milestone numbers, where there's still -you're still counting milestones.

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Was the M6 release a beta release?

I think it was called a beta release.

Was it or was it not a beta release?

There is no strict definition of what's a beta release and what's not a beta release. We had a lot of releases that were labeled that way.

Would you call it a beta release?

There is no strict definition so it doesn't -- some things are called that way, some are not.

You've got to be careful, though, if somebody thinks beta means that things are absolutely final, you better explain to them, for a particular project, what the level of uncertainty is.

We've certainly had a lot of cases where we did betas, and then we said, whoops, you know, we probably should have taken more time before we did that release.

MR. JOHNSON: Let's mark this as Exhibit 12, please. (Exhibit Number 12 was marked.)

MR. HOLLEY: Objection: The testimony speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, trying to -- I gave a nice, complete answer there, so let's just stick with that rather than having -- drop all the qualifications and explanations that were given.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

Sorry, I read in your complete answer to that question, sir. Did I miss something?

And I like the complete answer and I don't like your summary.

Did you say nothing of significance happens in the last nine or twelve months of a major software release?

That's a snippet.

It is or is not what you said, sir? Was it what you said, or did you not say that?

You know --

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form. THE WITNESS: -- what I said. And what I said is it's best if you want to ask about a specific. So if you're interested in particular month boundaries

BY MR. JOHNSON:

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1994, sir?

- 2 Q Mr. Gates, you've now been handed
 - Exhibit Number 12, and I'm only going to refer
- 4 you, really, to the first paragraph of this
- 5 report from David Cole, who was involved with the
- 6 Chicago project, and particularly with respect to
- 7 the highlights in the first paragraph which
- 8 states, quote, "Chicago beta 1 (M6) was shipped
- 9 June 10 and subsequently rolled out to
- approximately 20,000 sites world wide," close quote.

Does that refresh your recollection at all that M6 was a beta release that shipped June 10?

A I don't remember when it shipped but, as I told you, I think it was called a beta release.

- Q Does the fact that it was rolled out to approximately 20,000 sites worldwide, does that sound -- is that consistent with your
- that sound -- is that consistent with yourmemory?
- 21 A I don't know what you mean, I never --22 it's amazing how small things were back then.
- 23 20,000, by today's standards, is kind of nothing.
 Q What was it by the standards in

1 Q You mean businesses and the like 2 that use Windows?

A Not just businesses, anyone who uses Windows.

- Q So individuals, perhaps?
- A Yes, among others.
 - Q Would it also go to ISVs?
- A Yes.
 - Q Why would it go to ISVs?

A They are also users, they tend to play around with the thing. They might be trying their application out, seeing what's going on.

Q So assuming an ISV had made the decision to take advantage of the new operating system, the beta would have been used by the ISV to help develop its product?

A Not every beta. They'd have to decide which versions they wanted to work with.

Q In June of 1994, you were deposed by the Department of Justice about the same time this beta came out. Do you recall that, sir?

A I know that I was deposed by the DOJ. I don't remember the month.

Q You testified at that time that the Chicago operating system was five times better

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1 than anything you had done bef

A More than it would be today, but still it's not a gigantic number.

Q 20,000 sites is not a gigantic number in 1994, sir?

A No, not with respect to what percentage of the installed base is.

- Q I'm talking with respect to beta releases of operating system products. Was there any other beta release of an operating system product in 1994 that was released to more than 20,000 sites worldwide?
- A Well, certainly the new versions of DOS were, yes.
- Q Did you do a new version of DOS in 1994?

A Not in that year, it was previous to 1994.

- Q Who would these 20,000 sites be? Would they be OS ISVs or would there be other people involved?
- 20 A Other people.
 - Q What other categories of people would get the beta release?
 - A Mostly they are there because they are Windows users, that's who you're trying to get feedback from.

than anything you had done before, you said it was, quote, "a hell of a piece of work." I'll be happy to show it to you if you like, but I hope you'll take my representation on that.

Can you tell me why it was you believed, in June of 1994, that Chicago was five times better than anything you've done before?

A You'll have to show me the context.

Q Here is your deposition, sir, I'm handing it to you now. Would you turn to page 328, sir, specifically lines 1 through 6.

And if you read the prior page you'll see that you're talking about Chicago here, and you state, quote, "In preliminary showing people, early things here, we're getting a very positive reception, and we think this is a, you know, an operating system that's five times better than anything we've done before. It's a hell of a piece of work," close quote.

Can you tell me, sir, why you told the attorneys of the Department of Justice in June of 1994 that Chicago was five times better than anything you've done before?

A Well, they were asking questions about the pricing of the product, and I was indicating I

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134 136 thought it was a very valuable product. 1 1 write mail and Brad Silverberg writes back to me. 2 2 Now, I'm not an unbiased source You state, Mr. Gates, that "Coming 3 3 when you ask about Windows software. out of my REN meeting I am disappointed at the 4 I appreciate that. What I'm trying 4 lack of integration in our strategy." 5 5 to ask, though, is why you told them it was five Do you have any idea why you were 6 6 times better than anything you've done before. disappointed at the lack of integration in the 7 It was to answer the question about 8 8 pricing. Yeah, they had -- they weren't --9 9 Q Well, what made it five times Windows '95 didn't end up supporting in-place 10 better? 10 hierarchy navigation, which Brad, as he explains, 11 I thought it was better. 11 he always thought was a stupid idea. 12 12 0 You can't give me any more answer I'm sorry, he says it's a stupid 13 13 that than that of why something was five idea? 14 times better --14 A Yeah. 15 15 I can talk about Windows '95 all day. I Q Or is that what you recall that he 16 thought -- we hadn't finished the product at this 16 believed? 17 17 stage, we weren't shipping the product. In fact, I guess I'm adding my knowledge of the 18 18 it turned out that was -- it was going to take situation in addition to the text. The idea of 19 19 quite a bit more time to finish the product, but stupid idea is not particularly said in the mail. 20 20 I was very enthusiastic about the way we had done It became moot because what they 21 21 the graphics run time. did was they said, okay, people should just start 22 22 Anything else? applications separately, and almost no one ended 23 The graphics run time was big, the long 23 up clicking on the name hierarchy. 24 24 file names were big, the 32-bit stuff was big, They -- at one point the idea had 25 the visuals. 25 been -- the idea has been that you could click on 137 135 1 We had put a lot of resources into the name hierarchy and something would happen in 2 the Windows '95 release, and I was pleased with 2 the right pane, and that -- that idea was never 3 3 the work. implemented. 4 Was the shell big? 4 You state here in the second 5 No, it's a part of the system, but people 5 paragraph, "I have said in many meeting" --6 spend their time in applications, primarily. 6 meetings, I assume you meant -- "that the 7 7 You didn't think it was big hierarchical view (scope pane) view is critical." 8 bringing it down to a single Explorer, single 8 Is the scope pane view the 9 shell? 9 left-hand pane? MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form. 10 Yeah, the idea is that you'd be able to THE WITNESS: I don't know what you 11 click on the scope pane and something would 12 happen on the right, and they ended up not mean. 13 MR. JOHNSON: Can we mark this as supporting that feature. All they ended up Exhibit 13, please. 14 supporting was starting the new window, so the

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idea of what I'm talking about here was not supported. So the one on the left -- the view on the left is known as the tree view; is that

right? Yeah, but they didn't support the idea of clicking on the tree view to change the in-window presentation.

O I'm just trying to understand the scope pane and the tree view here. You don't have to jump too far ahead of me.

A The scope pane is the tree view.

Q Is the tree view, okay.

And, in your view, the tree view

was central to your whole strategy, right?

A No.

7.

- Q Sorry, sir, didn't you state here, quote, The tree view is central to our whole strategy - email, document library, applications,
- file system,...? Didn't you state that, sir?
 A I was trying to see if they would s
 - A I was trying to see if they would still have time or the ability to support the right pane changing when you clicked on the left pane, and they ended up not doing the work to support that, so this idea that, hey, this is a big deal, I'd really like that, I'm saying, hey, I thought

we'd have a strategy, and it ended up not being

- supported.
 Q Is it a fact, sir, that you told
 Mr. Silverberg that the tree view was central to
 - A I was promoting the idea of adding a feature, which was not added.

our whole strategy?

Q It's the tree view, that's where
the namespace extensions come into play, right,
sir?

I asked Mr. Maritz about it. Let me read to you what he said and see if you agree.

"Q. What were the namespace extensions?

A. From the best of my recollection, they were an ability whereby the Windows Explorer could include third-party components that would enable them to contribute subtrees to the basic tree of information that Windows provides."

Good so far?

A Well, he's not talking about the UI interaction, so --

Q Is his description of namespace extensions good so far?

A No -- well, you should finish what he has to say before I comment.

Q Okay.

"Q. So, in other words, third parties could create their own virtual folders within the hierarchy of the tree?

"A. Correct.

"Q. Right on the shell?

"A. Correct. In particular, have them be displayed in the so-called left-hand pane of the browser where the master tree was expanded."

Has Mr. Maritz got it right, sir?

A Yeah, particularly if they had done the right pane things, then you could click on those things and things would show up.

Now, many people thought that was unimportant, but they never did the thing to make it happen inside the window. You can see where I talked about Ren, Ren being an integrated shell or a shell replacement, none of that ever happened.

Q Wasn't the idea behind the namespace extensions was that a third-party developer like WordPerfect, for instance, could create a new -- new virtual folders in the Windows '95 shell within the scope pane?

A Well, the idea was that people would be

A Well, the idea was that people would be able to do that. The idea of replacing the right pane, that was not implemented. All they did was make it so you could fire up a separate window, and so the whole thing became kind of unimportant because the idea that maybe people would use it if you could do it in place, that never happened, so here I'm showing some -- saying, hey, how come you didn't put this feature in, but they didn't.

Q Mr. Gates, I want to make sure I understand this name -- namespace extensions.

A They -- there was an idea, initially on the shell namespace extensions, it would now begin on the left, and as it did, the context of the right pane would change, and that's what didn't get implemented.

What they did do is you could click and then you would get another window. So he's talk about the original idea where that right pane would change -- change and still be embedded.

Q And third parties could create their own virtual folders, which would show on the hierarchy of the tree, and then be displayed in the right-hand pane, correct?

A And that's the thing that didn't happen for -- it didn't happen for anyone.

Q You pointed to the fact you were talking about Ren in this E-mail to Mr. Silverberg, and you were indicating that Ren had to be either integrated into the shell like Capone, or be a shell replacement.

So when you say integrated into the shell like Capone, you mean using the APIs that Capone was using to integrate into the shell, right?

142 144 1 A Well, at this time we were still hoping 1 of Tape Number 3 in the deposition of 2 2 Capone would use that right-hand side thing. William Henry Gates III. The time is 3 Didn't happen for Capone or for other 3 1:39 p.m. We are off the record. 4 4 applications. (Exhibit Number 14 was marked.) 5 What eventually got done was you 5 (A recess was taken.) 6 could click, and it would then open a new window, 6 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the 7 and that didn't end up being the way people did 7 beginning of Tape Number 4 of the 8 things. 8 deposition of William Henry Gates III. 9 9 You indicated, "I was pushing to a The time is 1:46 p.m. We are on the 10 large degree of B in my recent REN meeting." 10 record. 11 And what did you mean by shell 11 BY MR. JOHNSON: 12 replacement, sir? 12 Mr. Gates, you've now been handed 13 That we would ship with the future version 13 Exhibit Number 14, which is an E-mail from 14 of Windows a superset shell. 14 Mr. Allchin to the Windows NT group dated 15 Future Windows -- version of the 15 September 27, 1994, and I'm only going to be 16 Windows, sir? Don't you mean a future version of 16 asking you a couple questions about the two 17 Office? 17 paragraphs on the second page with the -- on the 18 No. No, the idea of a fancier shell, 18 A page Bates stamped ending 119. 19 that's an operating system idea. 19 Starting with "Bill recently made a 20 20 You indicate at the bottom of your decision." Do you see that, sir? 21 E-mail to Mr. Silverberg, quote, "I cant [sic] 21 Well, this is another E-mail that I'm not 22 believe this confusion this late in the game but 22 copied on, right? 23 it needs to be addressed," close quote. 23 It is. I'm only going to ask --24 What was the confusion, sir, and 24 Have we seen any that I'm copied on? 25 why was it so late in the game? 25 Actually, we've seen quite a few 143 145 1 Well, "late in the game" refers to the written by you, but that's all right. I'm only 1 2 fact that, you know, we're hoping to get Chicago 2 going to ask you questions on those two 3 out the door sometime soon, this is late March 3 paragraphs starting with "Bill recently made a 4 1994, and I thought they had done -- made the decision." If you could read those to 5 stuff where you could extend on the right-hand 5 yourself --6 pane, I thought they had done more, and it turned 6 Okay. 7 7 out they didn't. -- then I'll ask a couple Q 8 So when you refer to "late in the 8 questions. 9 9 game," you mean late in the game of the (Perusing.) Yes, I've read those. 10 10 development of Chicago, right? Okay. In the first paragraph, it 11 No, no, I mean late in the sense that 11 states that, "Bill recently made a decision to 12 Chicago was -- I was hoping it would ship fairly 12 move the Cairo shell effort to Office." Did you 13 13 soon. I mean, the extended development period make that decision, sir? 14 14 doesn't matter. The question is: How many Yeah, that was part of the unravelling of 15 changes are we making? 15 the entire Cairo shell. It was a milestone on 16 The fact is, they were right that 16 its path to oblivion. 17 doing that right-pane stuff, it was too late to 17 And it states that, "He made this 18 18 do that, so it never got done for anyone. decision because he wanted the Office group 19 It got done for Marvel, didn't it, 19 chartered with taking-on Lotus Notes UI and Q 20 20 sir? because he felt it was very important that Office

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close quote.

you made the decision?

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stuff.

No. No, it was all top-level window

think we're out of this tape.

MR. JOHNSON: We better stop. I

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the end

take advantage of any new shell features first,"

Is that accurate, sir? Is that why

The main reason I made the decision is I

was just unhappy with the management chain that was doing the work, and the size and the speed of the work, and I was moving it to another group to see if it could be resuscitated.

In fact, it was not -- we were not able to resuscitate it, and so the entire thing was completely flushed.

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- Q Well, specifically, sir, did you think it was very important that Office take advantage of any new shell features first?
- A I -- this shell, if it had shipped in Windows, we would have tried to have our applications take advantage of them as good or better than anybody else, but the shell never shipped.
- Q I know it never shipped, sir. I'm talking about your plan in September of 1994.
- A Yeah, the plan was to try and get the code to be fast enough and small enough that it would be a benefit to end users. That was a key part of the plan, and that's why it, eventually, didn't get used.
- Q Sir, my question was simpler than that. I'm just asking whether Mr. Allchin correctly characterized the reason for your

confused about the term "Office shell" in every single question you've asked me. If you -- in fact, maybe this will help straighten you out. It says, "Over time, bill's plan is to pull some of these features and code back from the Office team into post-96 versions of NT and Chicago."

So the shell is a feature of the operating system used to navigate things. The fact that Office was going to take advantage of that, fine, but there was never a separate product called an Office shell.

BY MR. JOHNSON:

- Q So that sentence you just read in, I did want to ask you about that. So, as I understand it, you weren't going to have these features and code put back into the operating system until after Office '96 shipped, correct, sir?
- A Well, this project wasn't part of '96. Understand, you have the Office work that's going on, which at the time was called '96, later called Office '95, you have that work, and then

decision, quote, "because he," meaning you, "felt it was very important that Office take advantage of any new shell features first," close quote.

Is that an accurate description of the reason you made this decision, sir?

A And I told you no. The key reason I made this decision was to get it into an engineering group where it might get into shape so that it could actually be shipped.

Q If you look further on in that paragraph, Mr. Allchin also states, quote, "By transferring this to Office, they can build the features directly into their applications and thus support them on both platforms. Office is now explicitly planning on building shell features such as their own Explorer."

Do you see that, sir?

A Um-hmm.

Q Does that refresh your recollection that the Office shell was still being planned in September 1994?

A No.

MR. HOLLEY: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: You've managed to be

you have that Cairo shell team which wasn't shipping in that time frame at all, so this code -- there was no possibility of this code shipping in that '96 time frame --

Q Mr. Gates --

A -- in any way, shape or form.

Q Mr. Gates, what does it mean when Mr. Allchin says that "Office is now explicitly planning on building shell features such as their own Explorer"?

A He's talking about the fact that the Ren mail experience is a -- is a container. They were going to build the mail product, and then they were going to build shell features that would go back to the operating system team.

Q They were building those shell features in Office; isn't that correct, sir?

A No, not to ship with Office. The people were -- this whole memo is about people being transferred into the Office Management Group. So yes, there was code being written in the Office Group that was shell code.

Now, it turns out that idea of shipping it with the shell never happened because this whole effort was a dead end.

Look at the second [sic] paragraph of Mr. Allchin's E-mail to his NT group, it states, quote, "Given the above decision, we have decided to use the Chicago shell codebase for the NT Workstation."

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Do I understand correctly, then, that the Chicago shell -- the API set for the Chicago shell was going to be part of the NT Workstation?

They were going to use the same shell codebase, so all the stuff we read about earlier today, the reason it's moot is that was about trying to coordinate two shells, and what you see here, as part of one of the milestones of the Cairo shell going to oblivion, the same shell codebase is going to be used on both the NT and the '95 base.

Q So does that mean there was no longer going to be any compatibility issues between Chicago and NT?

20 21 You can still have cases where, when that 22 codebase is running on one OS it behaves one way, 23 and on another it's another way, but that 24 incompatibility is much easier once you get it

running on that 2, and then you can look in the

1 MR. JOHNSON: Mark this, please, as 2 Exhibit Number 15.

3 (Exhibit Number 15 was marked.) BY MR. JOHNSON:

Mr. Gates, you've now been handed Exhibit Number 15 to your deposition. This is a document entitled Chicago Explorer Superset and Replacement by a program manager by the name of VinodA.

Do you happen to remember who VinodA is?

A No.

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Do you recall Mr. Richard Wolf, Q which is referenced at the bottom of the first page, who Mr. Richard Wolf was?

I know he worked in Office. I don't know anything about the footnote and the document referenced there.

On the second page of this memo, Bates stamped 799 at the end, with respect to Justification, in the third paragraph down, it states, quote, By implementing a feature superset of Chicago's Explorer, Office Explorer can replace the Chicago Explorer across the board and be the single place where users can find, view

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code and see what your special -- so in terms of compatibility, this took the thing of two different code bases, and how they would seek to do the same thing, and completely change it because one code base was completely out of the picture now.

It goes on to say, "A positive Q benefit from this is that the NT workstation shell will be the same as Chicago."

Is that what we're talking about here, they are going to be the same so there won't be any issues of compatibility or ISV choosing which set of APIs to target?

MR. HOLLEY: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: This is about the shell itself and that we're using the same codebase.

19 BY MR. JOHNSON:

For Chicago and NT, right?

21 That's right.

And he states, this gives ISVs one set of APIs to target so they can build both from the same set of APIs; is that right? A That's right.

and manipulate, in a consistent way, all their documents, appointments," et cetera. Does this refresh your recollection

at all that Office was working on its own Explorer to replace the Chicago Explorer?

An Explorer -- they were working on an Office Explorer which was to be a superset of the shell, but all the shells were going to ship to the operating system.

This particular Office Explorer project never came to pass, so you have here people, you know, talking about what they are planning on doing. We didn't happen to ever ship the work that's referred to here.

It was certainly ongoing at this time, though, wasn't it, sir?

No, there is a -- just because there is a spec doesn't mean that the work was ongoing.

Have you given me a date for this document that I'm, again, not copied on?

You'll see, sir, that there is not a date on it, but there is a number of revisions done by the project manager. On page -- Bates stamped 804, a revision is done in November and December of 1994. Do you see that, sir?

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| | 158 | | 160 |
| 1 | CERTIFICATE | 1 | ERRATA SHEET |
| 2 | | 2 | PAGE LINE# CHANGE REASON THEREFOR |
| 3 | I, Kelly Herrick, a Certified Shorthand | 3 | |
| 4 | Reporter, do hereby certify that prior to the | 4 | |
| 5 | commencement of the examination WILLIAM HENRY | 5 | |
| 6 | GATES III was duly sworn by me to testify to the | 6 | |
| 7 | truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the | 7 | |
| 8 | truth. | 8 | |
| 9 | I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing | 9 | |
| 10 | is a true and accurate transcript of the | 10 | |
| | - | 11 | |
| 11 | deposition of said witness who was first duly | 12 | |
| 12 | sworn by me on the date and place hereinbefore | | |
| 13 | set forth. | 13 | |
| 14 | I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither | 14 | |
| 15 | attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or | 15 | |
| 16 | employed by any of the parties to the action in | 16 | |
| 17 | which this deposition was taken, and further that | 17 | |
| 18 | I am not a relative or employee of any attorney | 18 | |
| 19 | or counsel employed in this action, nor am I | 19 | |
| 20 | financially interested in this case. | 20 | |
| 21 | | 21 | |
| 22 | Kelly Herrick | 22 | |
| 23 | Notary Public of Minnesota | 23 | |
| 24 | My Commission Expires | 24 ' | |
| 25 | Dated: | 25 | · |
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