



Leader Technologies, Inc.
Columbus, Ohio USA

Mr. President, Time to Walk the Talk on Intellectual Property: Act on the Miller Act Notice Now!

By Michael McKibben, BSCE, Founder, CEO, inventor of social networking, April 29, 2025.

Introduction: A Call to Action

Mr. President, your proclamation on World Intellectual Property Day 2025 sent a powerful message: 'My Administration will not waver in protecting and securing emerging, next-generation technologies that will drive progress and growth in the 21st century. For too long, our adversaries and allies alike have sapped our strength and exploited American advancements.' These words capture the spirit of American ingenuity but demand action to match their resolve. The First Amended Miller Act Notice, submitted by Leader Technologies and me, inventor Michael McKibben, on April 25, 2019, offers a critical opportunity to demonstrate that your administration's commitment to intellectual property protection is more than rhetoric. By addressing this notice, you can rectify an injustice, restore fairness, and establish a precedent for safeguarding American innovation.

Judge Not, Lest Ye Be Judged: America's Intellectual Property Hypocrisy

The Bible offers timeless wisdom: "Judge not, that you be not judged. For with the judgment you pronounce you will be judged, and with the measure you use it will be measured to you. Why do you see the speck that is in your brother's eye, but do not notice the log that is in your own eye?" (Matthew 7:1-5). These words ring true as America points fingers at nations like China for intellectual property theft while ignoring allegations of similar misconduct at home. Leader Technologies claims that their social networking technology, a cornerstone of modern communication, was confiscated by the U.S. government starting in February 2000. Despite formal notices served on July 23, 2017, and April 25, 2019, the Executive Branch has yet to respond. This silence undermines America's moral authority to critique others and casts doubt on our commitment to the constitutional protection of inventors' rights, as enshrined in Article I, Section 8, Clause 8.

The Elephant in the Room: A History of Theft

The First Amended Miller Act Notice details a troubling history of intellectual property theft across multiple administrations. Leader Technologies, based in Columbus, Ohio, invested over \$20 million and 145,000 engineering hours to develop its social networking technology, patented in 2006 (U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761), followed by additional patents in 2011 (U.S. Patent No. 7,925,246) and 2012 (U.S. Patent No. 8,195,714). According to the notice, this technology was misappropriated as early as February 2000 through the actions of James P. Chandler III, a national security advisor and principal of The Highlands Group, who facilitated its distribution to government and private entities. The notice identifies the IBM Eclipse Foundation as a key conduit for this distribution, with beneficiaries including federal agencies such as the Department of Defense and the State Department, as well as corporations like Oracle, Microsoft, Apple, HP, Dell, Google, Cisco, and Facebook, among the many hundreds of IBM Eclipse Foundation members

Hindsight reveals all. Over a decade of investigation has exposed a long-standing agenda, dating back to the dawn of communications, where unethical merchant-bankers and their government allies exploit greed, deceit, and other vices to monopolize mass media. Their goal: manipulate markets, sway public opinion, spy, and amass wealth. Our recent property seizures by these elitists is just the latest chapter in a saga spanning banking and cyphers, telegraphy, Morse Code, wireless, satellites, and now the Internet.

Historical parallels underscore the gravity of these allegations. In 1919, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as deputy secretary of the Navy, ordered the licensing of telephony patents to form the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), benefiting monopolies like AT&T, British Telecom, BBC, and NBC. In 1942, as President, Roosevelt confiscated over 50,000 patents from Axis countries, distributing them to American corporations through the Alien Property Custodian. More recently, the 1993 Carnegie Endowment meeting, involving figures like John Podesta and James Chandler, worked to give the FBI and US-UK Five Eyes intelligence agencies a backdoor into digital communications. These precedents suggest a pattern of government abuse in intellectual property matters, lending credence to Leader's claims that are well supported by judicially-recognizable evidence.

Obstructions of justice cast a long shadow over the *Leader v. Facebook* litigation (2008–2012). Despite a jury finding that Facebook infringed Leader's patent on all 11 claims, the court, led by Magistrate Judge Leonard P. Stark, upheld an 'on-sale bar' defense without applying the required evidentiary tests (*Pfaff* and *Group One*). Stark's appointment as a federal judge shortly after the trial, combined with alleged financial conflicts of interest among judges and undisclosed ties to Facebook's legal team, raises serious questions about judicial impartiality. These allegations are supported by substantial evidence, including documents from Hillary Clinton's private server revealing her secret coordination with Facebook on election-rigging activities (2009 contract for Facebook to build an "election winning template" during trial preparation), as well as the creation of Facebook pages for Barack Obama and the U.S. Patent Office during the trial.

A Chance to Make America Great Again: Compensate Innovators, Not Thieves

Acting on the Miller Act Notice offers a chance to restore justice and align with your administration's promise to protect American innovation. Leader Technologies proposes a one-time payment of \$40 billion to compensate for the historical use of their technology, a compromise from an estimated \$3.5 trillion in value generated by more than 22 organizations that have benefited from the theft. Additionally, they propose an exclusive global master license for their social networking technology, which would generate an estimated \$184 billion per year for the government through a \$2 monthly surcharge on approximately 7.7 billion users worldwide, as per U.S. Census Bureau data (First Amended Miller Act Notice).

This revenue could fund critical initiatives without raising taxes, including infrastructure, education, and national security. Moreover, it would compensate Leader Technologies and its shareholders, who have received no payment for their risk-taking in developing one of the most consequential technologies of our time. By addressing this claim, you can demonstrate that America rewards innovators, not those who exploit their creations.

From Rhetoric to Action: Upholding Constitutional Principles

Your 2025 proclamation vowed to protect American innovation from exploitation by adversaries and allies alike. The U.S. Constitution reinforces this commitment in Article I, Section 8, Clause 8, granting Congress the power "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." The Miller Act Notice tests this principle. By compensating Leader Technologies, you can uphold the Constitution and send a clear message that America will not tolerate intellectual property theft, even when it occurs within its own borders.

Failure to act risks reinforcing perceptions of hypocrisy. How can America credibly criticize other nations for intellectual property violations when we have not addressed allegations of similar misconduct at home? The notice, delivered to the White House by Ohio Representative Jim Jordan in 2019, remains on your desk. With the stroke of a pen, you can order a new end-user license agreement that honors constitutional protections for privacy and security, setting a global standard for intellectual property rights.

The Free Press Fund: A Vision for Truth and Transparency

One of the most visionary aspects of Leader's proposal is The Free Press Fund. The notice suggests allocating 30% of the licensing revenue to establish and enhance alternative media outlets dedicated to truthful, unbiased reporting (like American Intelligence Media). In an era where fake news and media bias erode public trust, this fund could be transformative. By supporting outlets that prioritize facts over agendas, you can help restore confidence in the press and ensure that Americans have access to reliable information.

The Free Press Fund supports your administration's mission to counter misinformation and enhance transparency. Social media platforms, powered by Leader's technology, face scrutiny for spreading propaganda and influencing elections. By licensing this technology and channeling a share of the profits to truth-driven media via Leader, you can curb the spread of "fake media" and nurture a robust information ecosystem. This bold step could define your legacy, fortifying the republic by empowering a well-informed public. ([The Free Press Fund](#)).

A Broader Context: Systemic Issues in Intellectual Property Protection

The Leader Technologies case is not an isolated incident but part of a broader pattern of intellectual property challenges in America. For example, the USA Patriot Act of 2001 expanded surveillance powers, risking the exposure of proprietary data, including trade secrets, with limited oversight—a vulnerability starkly illustrated by the FISA Court abuses during the Trump-Russia investigation. The Highlands Group, whose principals were involved in Leader's case, is linked to the Department of Defense's evaluation of intellectual property for weaponization, often through questionable methods. These systemic issues underscore the urgent need for stronger protections for inventors, especially when government and corporate interests converge to harm innovators through lawfare or other means.

The *Leader v. Facebook* case further illustrates these challenges. Allegations of judicial misconduct, including conflicts of interest, and due process failure to apply well-recognized evidence standards, show that the justice system failed Leader Technologies. The U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to hear Leader's appeal, despite evidence of judicial corruption, underscores the barriers inventors face in seeking justice. Addressing the Miller Act Notice could signal a commitment to reforming these systemic flaws, ensuring that future innovators are not similarly disadvantaged.

Conclusion: A Defining Moment

Mr. President, the Miller Act Notice is more than a legal claim; it is a test of America's integrity. By acting on it, you can demonstrate that your administration is serious about protecting innovators and their creations. You can generate substantial revenue for the government, address the scourge of fake news, and uphold the constitutional principles that make America great. The notice, supported by extensive documentation, exposes a grave injustice that spans decades and involves some of the most powerful entities in the world. The substantive verification for these claims has been provided, they demand your attention.

As Scripture advises, let us confront our own shortcomings before criticizing others. America cannot lead in global intellectual property protection while ignoring domestic theft claims. President George Washington issued the first U.S. patent to Samuel Hopkins on July 31, 1790. However, the U.S. Patent Office has ceded control to British entities, banks, insider administrative judges, colluding district court judges, a seemingly indifferent—if not complicit—Supreme Court, and elite law firms beholden to the highest bidders.

The time to act is now. As you declared in your proclamation, “My Administration will not waver in protecting and securing emerging, next-generation technologies.” Prove it by addressing the Miller Act Notice today. Compensate Leader Technologies, empower a free press, and show the world that America walks the talk on innovation.

Key Data Points

Aspect	Details
Claimant	Leader Technologies, Inc., Michael T. McKibben, Founder, Chairman, Inventor
Notice Dates	Original: July 23, 2017; First Amended: April 25, 2019. Miller Act Notice
Claim Amount	\$40 billion one-time; \$184 billion/year from 7.7 billion users at \$2/month, paid through mechanisms similar to or through the Universal Service Fee
Key Beneficiaries	DoD, State Dept., Commerce Dept, Oracle, USPTO, Microsoft, Google (Alphabet), Facebook (Meta), Yahoo!, Twitter (X), Cisco, HP, Dell, EMC, JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, Bank of England, BlackRock, Coutts Bank, Peter Thiel, EMC, Qualcomm, Kleiner Perkins, Netflix, Accel Partners, Gibson Dunn LLP, Cooley Godward LLP, Fenwick & West LLP, IBM Eclipse Foundation, Vanguard, BlackRock, State Street, British Crown, James W. Breyer, among others
Proposed Free Press Fund	30% of licensing revenue to support truth-based media outlets
Constitutional Basis	Article I, Section 8, Clause 8: Protection of inventors' exclusive rights

