

information as property

History of Information

March 15, 2011



Hand Looms, Power Looms, and Changing Production Organizations: The Case of the Kiryu Weaving District in the Early 20th Century Japan

Tomoko Hashino* and Keijiro Otsuka**

aob

Abstract

This study finds that the development process of the Kiryu silk weaving district in Japan from 1895 to 1930 can be divided at least into the two phases, i.e., Smithian growth based on the inter-firm division of labor using hand looms and Schumpeterian development based on factory system using power looms. Weaving manufacturers-cum-contractors led Smithian growth by organizing sub-contracts with out-weavers in rural villages and grew faster than factory production systems. Newly emerged joint stock firms played a role of genuine entrepreneurs by realizing significant scale economies. During this new phase, weaving manufacturers-cum-contractors survived and also introduced new production system.

Keywords: industrial district, production organizations, weaving industry, 20th century Japan, economic development

<http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/41659/1/WPI157.pdf>

looking back:
Determinism

17 February 2012 Last updated at 11:46 ET

aob

27 [Share](#)

Experts delay call on releasing controversial H5N1 work

Experts have delayed a decision on whether controversial research into the H5N1 bird flu virus should be released.

At issue is how the work could be released while guarding against its abuse by bioterrorists.

But talks at the World Health Organization in Geneva decided more discussions were needed to see if it could be possible to publish in full.

One of the two journals which want to publish has already agreed to wait for talks to be complete.



Research into the H5N1 virus has to be carried out in highly controlled conditions

NEWS

in the news



Chinese iPad Trademark Battle Hits US Court

The Silicon Valley giant is accused of trademark infringement and dirty tactics

On February 24, 2012 by Max Smolaks  1

A technology company which claims ownership of the **iPad** trademark in China is attempting to have the import and export of the devices banned, this time through a court in the US.

Proview Electronics has taken the legal fight to **Apple's** home ground in California, following a **series of court cases in China**.

We shall fight on the beaches of California

Proview Electronics, a Taiwanese flatscreen manufacturer based on the Chinese mainland in Shenzhen, bought the rights to the IPAD brand name in several countries as early as 2000. The company said it later sold some international rights to Apple, but claims it still owns the iPad name in China. It is now trying to stop the sales of the tablet, asking for a reported 10 billion yuan (£1 billion) in compensation for trademark infringement.




Any kind of ban in China would obviously be a major headache for Apple, since that is where most of the iPads are manufactured. If Proview is successful, it would effectively stop worldwide distribution of the tablet, and delay the **launch of the iPad 3**.

According to the **Washington Post**, Proview developed what it said was an "iFamily" range of products, including iTV, iWeb and IPAD. It launched its IPAD in 2000, but unlike Apple's 2010 tablet computer, Proview's earlier version failed to **hit the market sweet spot** that might have made it a hit.

15-Hof112-IP 4

in the news

Megaupload boss calls US charges 'malicious'

(AFP) – 17 minutes ago  

WELLINGTON — Megaupload boss Kim Dotcom on Thursday accused US authorities of mounting a "misleading and malicious" case against him, saying there was no way they could win a landmark online piracy action.

Free on bail in New Zealand after winning a legal fight with prosecutors who wanted keep him behind bars after his January 20 arrest, a defiant Dotcom was confident of beating charges brought by the US Justice Department and FBI.

"For every email in their indictment, I have 100 others that disprove it," Dotcom told the New Zealand Herald in his first interview since being released last week after a month in custody.

The US indictment alleges Megaupload and related file-sharing sites netted more than \$175 million in criminal proceeds and cost copyright owners more than \$500 million by offering pirated copies of movies, TV shows and other content.

But Dotcom said the charges ignored evidence he personally attempted to stop copyright infringers from linking to Megaupload and his business employed a 20-strong team dedicated to taking down material which may have been copyright.

"How do you cherry-pick in a way that is so misleading and malicious?" he said. "For me, sitting in my cell, I'm thinking, 'Why are they doing this, they can't win?'"



Megaupload boss Kim Dotcom leaves court after he was granted bail in the North Shore court in Auckland on February 22 (AFP/File, Michael Bradley)


IBM wins most patents for 19th straight year; Microsoft only other U.S. company in top 10

Microsoft is the only other U.S. company to make the top 10 list of patent winners, according to IFI Claims Patent Services

By [Ann Bednarz](#), Network World
January 11, 2012 10:44 AM ET

in the news

 Add a comment  Print

 + Briefcase [What's this?](#)

IBM retained its [patent crown](#) for 2011, topping the list of patent winners for the 19th year in a row. The only other U.S. company to make the top 10, Microsoft fell from third place to sixth place, according to data from [IFI Claims Patent Services](#).

IBM at 100: [How Big Blue helped redefine corporate architecture](#)

Big Blue secured 6,180 patents last year, up nearly 5% from 5,896 in 2010. Samsung Electronics was the second most prolific patent winner, with 4,894 patents received in 2011, followed by Canon (2,821), Panasonic (2,559), Toshiba (2,483), Microsoft (2,311), Sony (2,286), Seiko Epson (1,533), Hon Hai Precision Industry (1,514), and Hitachi (1,465).

1 March 2012 Last updated at 10:00 GMT

international news 667

Google privacy changes 'in breach of EU law'

COMMENTS (388)

Changes made by Google to its privacy policy are in breach of European law, the EU's justice commissioner has said.

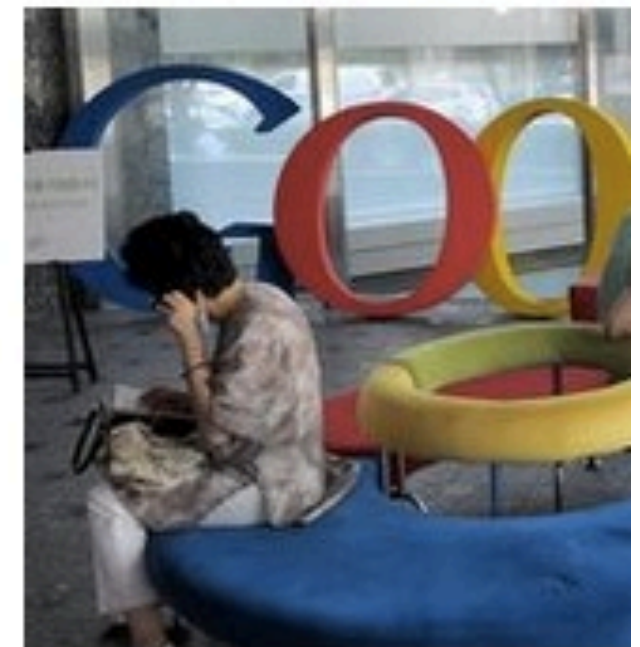
Viviane Reding told the BBC that authorities found that "transparency rules have not been applied".

The policy change, implemented on Thursday, means private data collected by one Google service can be shared with its other platforms including YouTube, Gmail and Blogger.

Google said it believed the new policy complied with EU law.

"We are confident that our new simple, clear and transparent privacy policy respects all European data protection laws and principles," it said in a statement.

It said the new set-up would enable it to tailor search results more effectively, as well as offer



The new privacy policy is rolling out

IP{?.}

copyright

patent

trademark

intellectual property

industrial property/propriété industrielle

droit d'auteur

why (and where) history?

year

2010
1980
1950
1900
1800
1700
1600
1200
600
400
0
500
3000
5000
30,000
50,000

week

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15

week

15-Hofl | 2-IP



Primary Sources on Copyright (1450-1900)



overview

copyrights, patents, trademarks

systematizing
iproperty

what is (i)
property?

rights and
wrongs?

skin in the
game?

themes:

information & the state

information & the law

information & economics

information as property:

systematic or pragmatic?

"the author"

overview

copyrights, patents, trademarks

systematizing
iproperty

what is
(i)property?

rights and
wrongs?

skin in the
game?

skin in the game?

patents

trademarks

copyrights

France Continues Mass Processing Of Infringement Accusations: 60 People Get Third Strike Notice... 650,000 Get First Strike

skin in the game?

from the *criminalizing-an-entire-country* dept

The latest stats coming out of France's HADOPI "three strikes" (really three accusations) policy are really quite stunning. Most of the focus is on the fact that 60 ISP account holders have received their third strike, and now await to see if they'll be fined and/or kicked off the internet without ever having actually been interesting numbers are the first and second strike numbers. And with 44,000 of those receiving a second strike as well. Those are power begin to recognize that if so many people are engaging in

The entertainment industry loves to call infringement "theft," but running around France stealing things out of stores. And that's be difference between stealing a physical product, such that there's nothing is removed for anyone else. When a huge percentage of y not with the people... but with the law.



Questions asked in
this forum

Online NewsHour
Special Report:
Copyrighting in the
Digital Age

The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) sued four students on April 3 for allegedly operating music-sharing Web sites, accusing them of enabling large-scale copyright theft. Although the RIAA initially asked for \$98 billion in damages, it settled the case on May 1, with the four students paying fines ranging from \$12,000 to \$17,500.

skin in the game



Stolen Valor Act of 2005 Amendment

"On the subject of a right to lie"

Cal

James Boyle, *Shamans, Software, & Spleens: Law and
the Construction of the Information Society*
(Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1996)

the academic game

Mr Moore's spleen & 'human ingenuity'

United States Patent
Golde , et al.

4,438,032
March 20, 1984

Unique T-lymphocyte line and products derived therefrom

Abstract

Human T-lymphoblast cell line, Proteinaceous products produced therefrom, messenger RNA and DNA expressing the proteinaceous products. A human T-lymphoblast cell line (Mo) maintained as a continuous culture constitutively produces proteins, including immune interferon, neutrophil migration inhibition factor, granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating activity and erythroid-potentiating activity, as well as other proteins produced by T-cells.

Inventors: **Golde; David W.** (Los Angeles, CA), **Quan; Shirley G.** (Los Angeles, CA)

Assignee: **The Regents of the University of California** (Berkeley, CA)

Appl. No.: **06/456,177**

Filed: **January 6, 1983**

Jury strikes down Eolas' 'Interactive Web' patent



by Steven Musil | February 9, 2012 4:19 PM PST

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academic interest?

comments 23

Like 65

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+1 12

Share 19

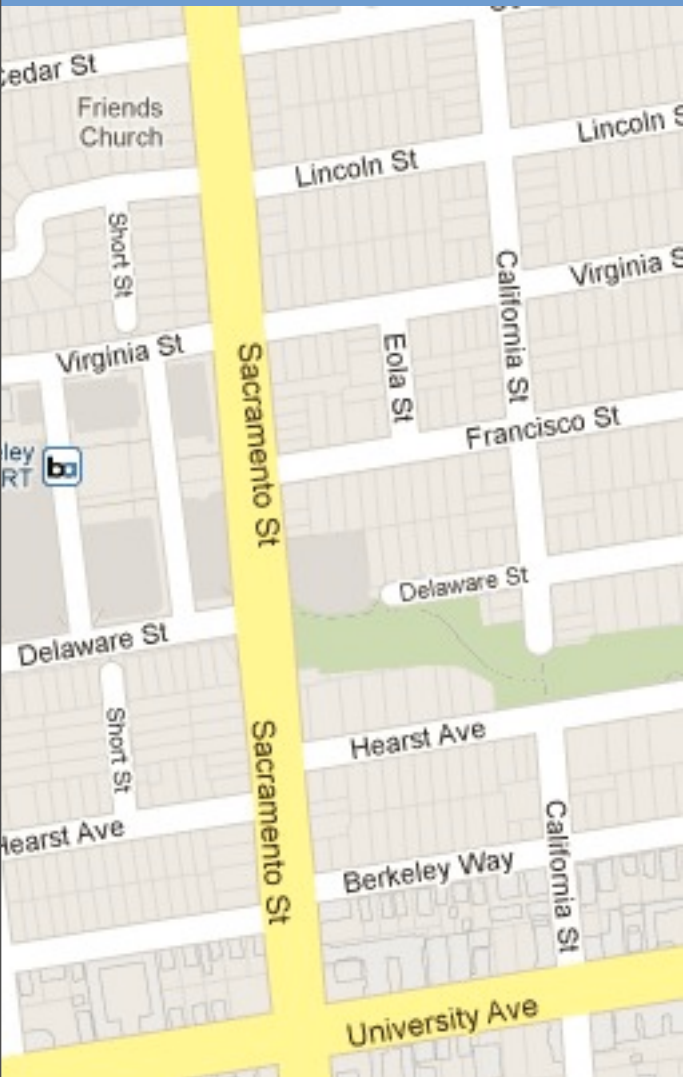
More +

Summary: Patent-holding company claimed a host of Web giants owed it hundreds of millions in royalties for their use of online video streaming, search suggestions, and other "interactive" elements on pages.

Web companies such as Google and Amazon won a closely watched patent-infringement lawsuit today when a jury ruled that a patent central to the complaint was invalid.

A federal jury in Tyler, Texas, deliberated for just a few hours this afternoon before concluding that all of Eolas Technologies' [claims of ownership to a patent related to the "Interactive Web"](#) were invalid, according to a [Wired report](#). Also challenging the validity of the patents were Adobe Systems, CDW, JCPenney, Staples, and Yahoo.

Eolas and the University of California contended it was due \$600 million in royalties from the



our better side?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNIX SYSTEM LABORATORIES, INC.)

Plaintiff,)

vs.)

BERKELEY SOFTWARE DESIGN, INC.,)
and certain named individuals in)
their collective capacity as The)
Regents of the University of)
California,)

Defendants.)

Civ. No. 92-1667
O P I N I O N

coming up:
Computer

overview

copyrights, patents, trademarks

systematizing
iproperty

what is
(i)property?

**rights and
wrongs?**

skin in the
game?

rights and wrongs?



'Eye of Tiger' composer sues Gingrich to stop campaign use of iconic song

✉ Comments 73 Share 1921 +1 10 Tweet 102 Recommend 399



Frankie Sullivan of the group Survivor co-wrote "Eye of the Tiger" with Jim Peterik in 1982. (E. Jason Wambsgans, Chicago Tribune)

By Andy Grimm

Tom Petty: Michele Bachmann Can't Use My Song **American girl?**

By **GLEN LEVY** | @glenjl | June 29, 2011 | 17

Like 561 Send Tweet 36 +1 0 Share 3



If Michele Bachmann becomes the next President of the United States, it's safe to say that Tom Petty won't be playing the inauguration.

When the newly minted Republican presidential candidate left the stage in Waterloo, Iowa, after making a nationally televised speech to announce her candidacy, Petty's track "American Girl" could be heard playing her off. According to NBC's Kelly O'Donnell, Petty's manager will be asking Bachmann's team to not use the song again.

15-Hon12-IP 20

overview

copyrights, patents, trademarks

systematizing
iproperty

what is
(i)property?

rights and
wrongs?

skin in the
game?

so what are we talking about?

what *is* property?

"a curious spectacle ... multitudes of advocates and all the judges in and out of office talking about property in general, not one of them knowing what it was, nor how it was created; it was an assembly of blind men disputing about colours."

--Jeremy Bentham, *Manual of Political Economy*, 1794

in what way is *information* property?



Jeremy Bentham
1748–1832

aspects of property

"No one shall be ... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation"

what is property?

rules governing access to material goods

what kinds of property ownership?

common
collective
private

properties needed for private property?

rivalrous
excludable

limitations on property rights

how extensive
how many: one right--or a bundle?

philosophical problems

properties of information

rivalrous?

excludable?

"... no one possesses the less because everyone possesses the whole of it. He who receives an idea from me receives [it] without lessening [me], as he who lights his [candle] at mine receives light without darkening me."

how acquired?

occupatio, for property res nullius

--*Codex Justinianus, 534*

Blackstone's rules for property acquisition

descent, purchase, escheat, occupancy
prescription, forfeiture, alienation

which one for ideas?



Emperor Justinian
483–565



William Blackstone
1723–1780

Carla Hesse, 'The Rise of Intellectual Property,
700 B.C.- A.D. 2000: An Idea in the Balance'
Daedalus 131(2)(2002): 26-45.

products of the mind

Confucianism

"I transmit rather than create." --Confucius

Islam

Shari'a law against

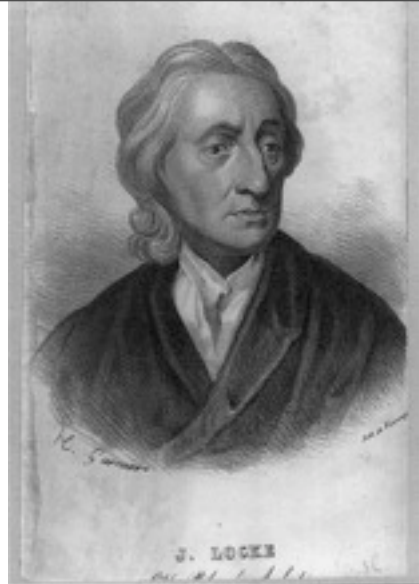
"imposture" and "fraud" but not theft

Christianity

"Scientia Donum Dei Est

Unde Vendi non Potest"

--Canon Law



John Locke
1632–1704

mind and body

Locke's view

"Though the Earth...be common to all Men, yet every Man has a Property in his own Person. This no Body has any Right to but himself. The Labour of his Body, and the Work of his Hands, we may say, are properly his. Whatsoever then he removes out of the State that Nature hath provided, and left it in, he hath mixed his Labour with, and joyned to it something that is his own, and thereby makes it his Property. It being by him removed from the common state Nature placed it in, it hath by this labour something annexed to it, that **excludes** the **common** right of other Men."

--John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, 1689

paternal view



Daniel Defoe
1660?-1731

"A Book is the Author's Property, 'tis the Child of his Inventions, the Brat of his Brains; 'tis as much his own , as his Wife and Children ... [but] these Children of our Heads are seiz'd, captivated, spirited away, and carry'd into Captivity."

--Daniel Defoe, *Review*, 1710

"blame Lysias, who is the father of the brat, and let us have no more of his progeny ..."



from brats to calfs

Abbot Fennian & St Columba

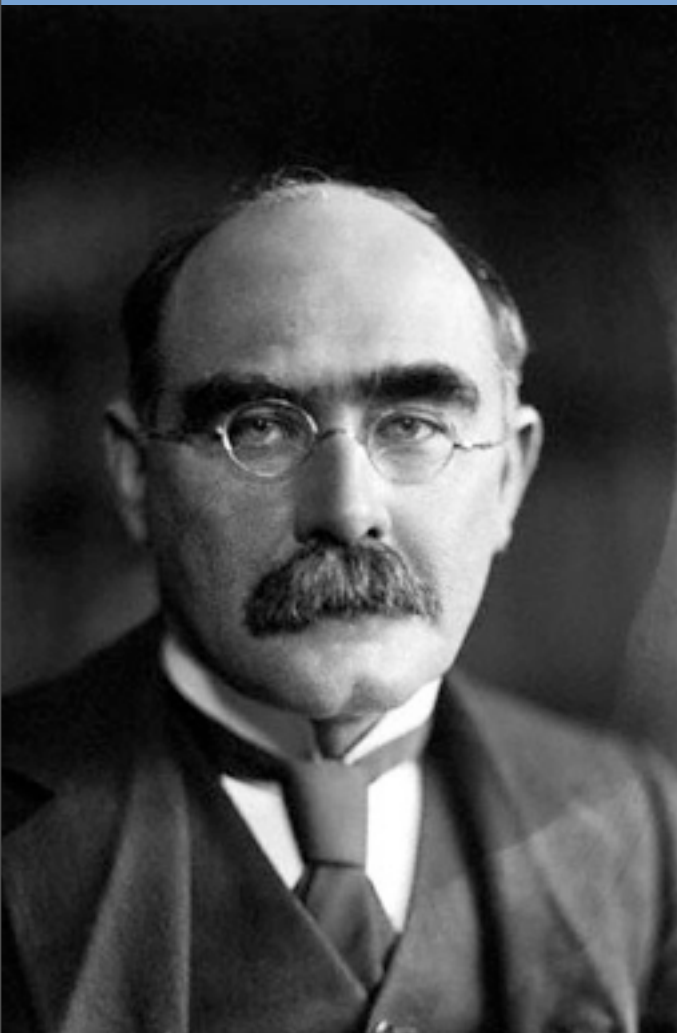
560s: dispute over the psalter

"St Columba ... furtively made a copy of abbot Fennian's Psalter... the abbot protested ... and brought an action ... for Columba's copy .. King Diarmed ... gave judgement for the abbot, saying *la gache boin a boinin*, ... "to every cow her calf, and accordingly, to every book its copy."

--Birrell, *Seven Lectures on the Law and History of Copyright*, 1899



Mark Twain
1835-1910



Rudyard Kipling
1865-1936

naturally right?

" 'There is a great deal of nonsense talked about international copyright. The proper way to treat a copyright is to make it exactly like real-estate in every way.' What I saw with the greatest clearness was Mark Twain being forced to fight for the simple proposition **that a man has as much right to the work of his brains ... as to the labour of his hands.**"

--Rudyard Kipling, 1899

"An Interview with Mark Twain"

or a matter of expedience?



Michael Polanyi
1891-1976

"In order that a piece of knowledge ... may be used to earn a profit, its "producer" may be given proprietary rights ... this raises a grave difficulty. The full benefit of knowledge is only reaped when its circulation is free ... to limit its use, society is made the poorer ... the mere exercise of proprietary rights in the product of the enterprise ... involves the establishment of a **harmful monopoly**."

--Michael Polanyi, "Patent Reform," 1944

French disconnection

... and away from *labor*

"What form of wealth *could* belong to a man if not a work of the mind... if not his own thoughts .. What comparison could there be between .. the very substance of a man, his soul, and a field, a tree, a vine ... that an individual has only appropriated through cultivating it?"

--Denis Diderot

Lettre Historique et Politique sure le

Commerce de la Librarie, 1763

15-Hof112-IP 32



Denis Diderot
1713-1784



Edward Young
1683?-1765



William Wordsworth
1770-1850

Romanticism & originality

original influence

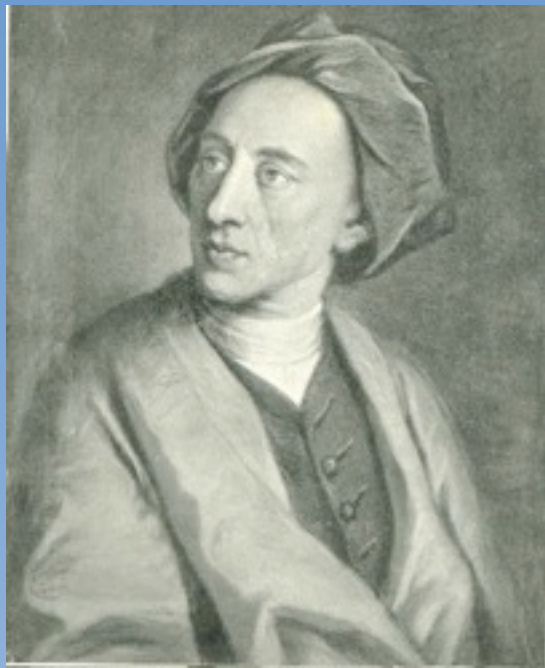
Edward Young, *Conjectures on Original Composition*, 1759

originality and labor?

"every Author, as far as he is great and at the same time *original*, has had the task of creating the taste by which he is to be enjoyed,"

--William Wordsworth,
Lyrical Ballads, 1802

originality?



Alexander Pope
1688–1744

"True Wit is Nature to advantage dress'd
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd"

-- Alexander Pope,
"Essay on Criticism," 1708



Samuel Johnson

1709–1784

natural vs expedient

"There seems ... to be in authors a stronger right of property than by occupancy; a metaphysical right, a right, as it were of creation, which should from its nature be perpetual; **but the consent of nations is against it, and indeed reason and the interests of learning are against it;** for were it to be perpetual, no book, however useful, could be universally diffused amongst mankind, should the proprietor take it into his head to restrain circulation.

--Samuel Johnson, 1773

overview

copyrights, patents, trademarks

**systematizing
i**property

what is
(i)property?

rights and
wrongs?

skin in the
game?

patents & copyrights

regulation

825: Chinese regulation of almanacs - *authenticity*

privileges

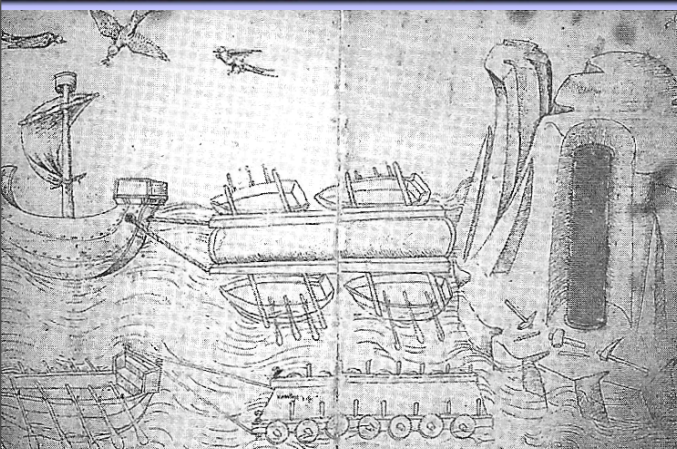
1236: Bonafasus' dyeing

1332: Bartholomeo Verde's windmill

patents

1421: Brunelleschi's boat

1441: Eton stained-glass



competitive markets

1474 Venetian patent law

"whoever makes in this city any new and ingenious device, not previously made within our jurisdiction, is bound to register it at the office of the *Provveditori di Comunas* soon as it has been perfected, so that it will be possible to use and apply it"

1529 Genoa

200 ducats for killing a fugitive artisan

(Venice similar statutes)



mechanical patents



1469: John Speyer

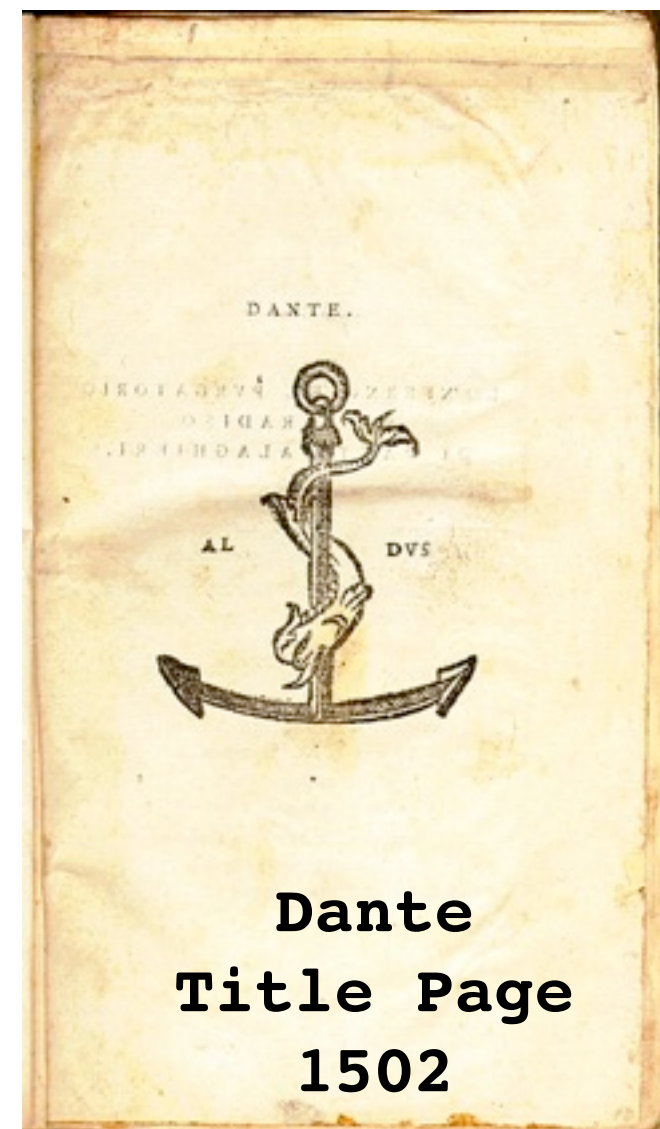
printing patent

1496-1502 Aldus Manutius

italic, octavo, Greek

1498 Ottaviano Petrucci

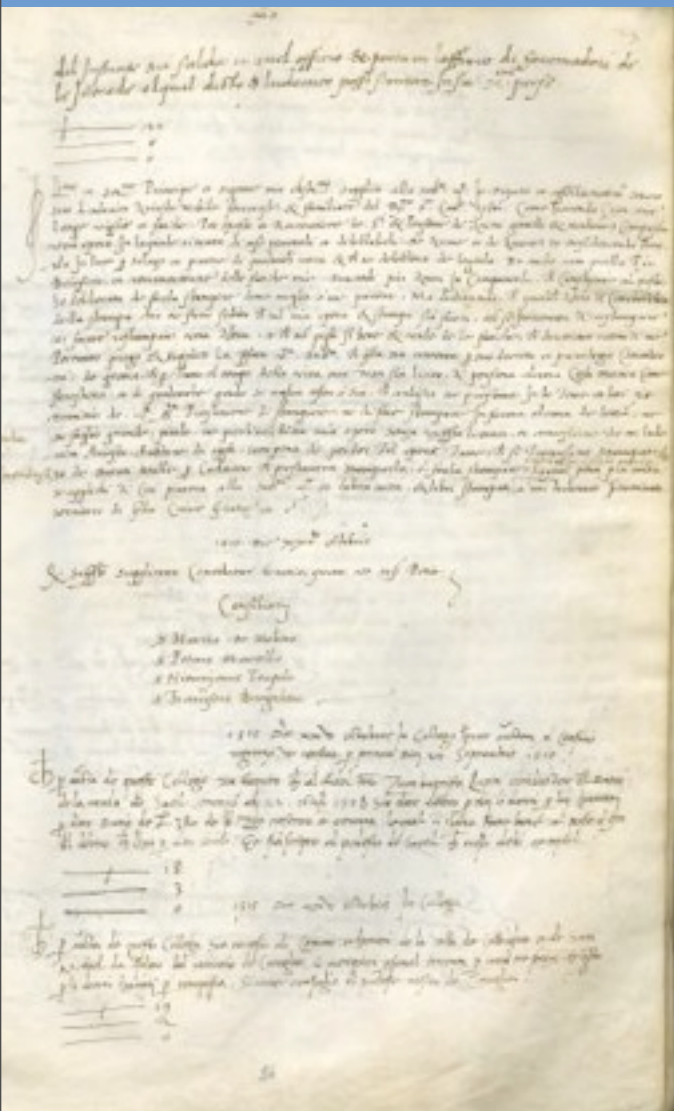
music



patent or ©?

Not permissible "[T]o print or put to print my work, by using any other font, neither in a grand folio size, nor in the smallest one, without the explicit licence of me, Ludiovico Ariosto, the author of the aforementioned work."

Ludivoco Ariosto, 1515



patent & print

1504: William Facques, "King's printer"

patronage

1504: Guillaume Cop, Paris University

signed almanac

1515: plagiarising Durer

1511: Durer's patent

authenticating?





stationers company



Mary I
1516–1558

"Know ye that we, considering and manifestly perceiving that certain seditious and heretical books rhymes and treatises are daily published and printed by divers scandalous malicious schismatical and heretical persons ... wishing to provide a suitable remedy ..."

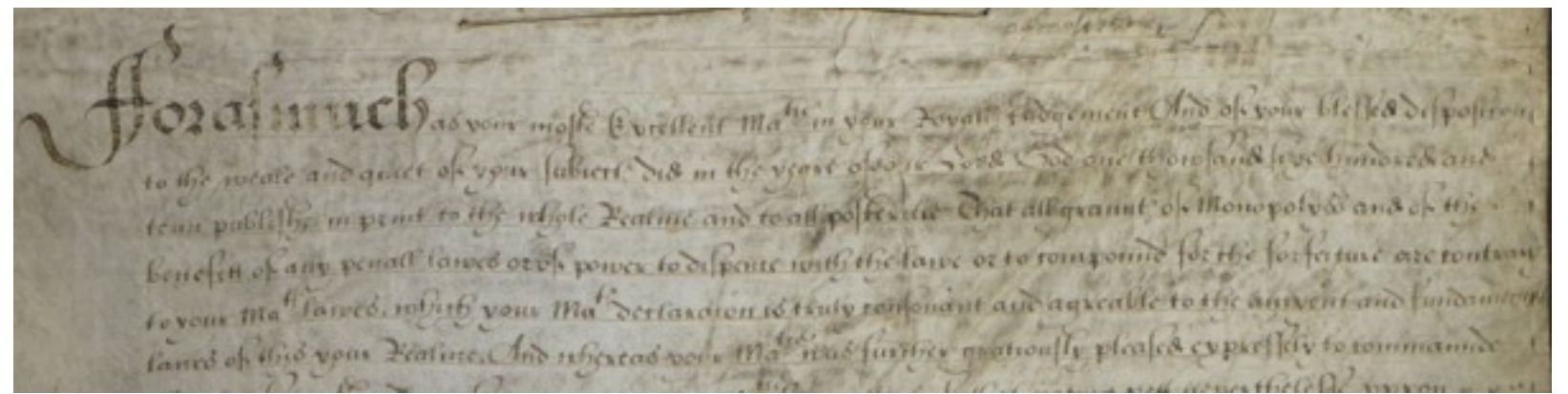
Stationers' Charter, 1557

nb: Scriveners Company, 1403

cp: Hadopi? & the ISP



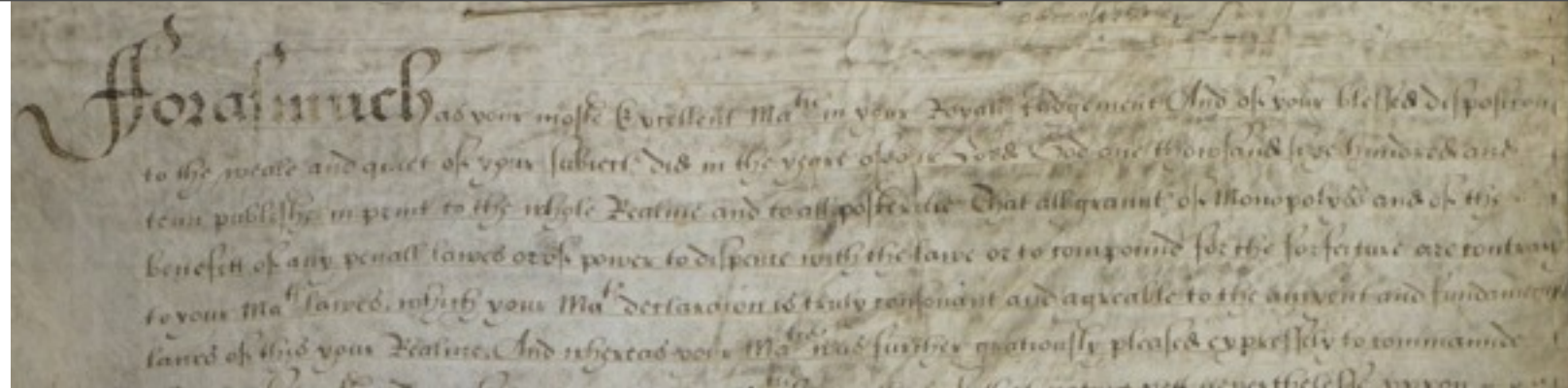
Charles I
1566–1625



anti-monopoly

"All Monopolies and all Commissions, Grants, Licences, Charters and Letters Patent heretofore made or granted or hereafter to be made or granted to any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate whatsoever, of, or for the sole Buying, Selling, Making, Working or Using any Thing within this Realm... or of any other Monopolies, or of Power, Liberty or Faculty... are altogether contrary to the Laws of this Realm, and so are and shall be utterly void and of none effect."

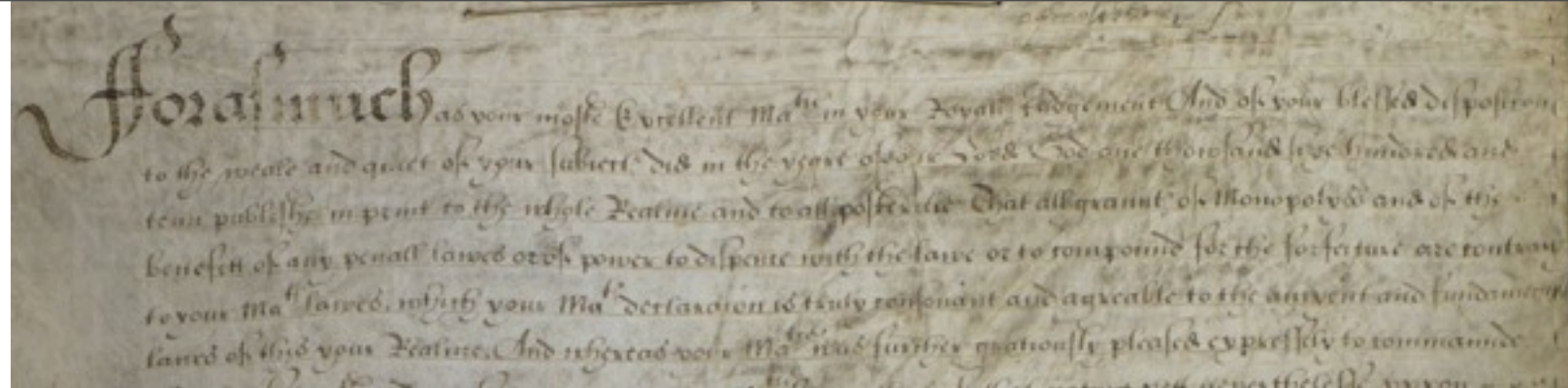
--*Statute of Monopolies*, England, 1624



short-term monopoly

"Any Declaration before mentioned, shall not extend to any Letters Patents and Grants of Privilege for the Term of one and Twenty Years, or under, heretofore made of the sole Working or Making of any Manner of new Manufacture within this Realm, to the first true Inventor or Inventors of such Manufactures.

--*Statute of Monopolies*, England, 1624



printing exception

"Provided also that all lettres Patentes and grauntes heretofore made and hereafter to be made of the priviledg of the sole printing of the Bible or booke of Common prayer or of the psalmes psalter or anie other Bookes lawfully aucthorized and allowed, or to be soe aucthorized or allowed to be used in and for the publique divine service and worshipp of God or of anie bookes of the Common lawes or Statutes of this Realme or of anie proclamacion sett fourth or to be sett fourth by his Majestie his heires or successors or of Junus and Tremellius Bibles or of Lillies Grammar or of Prymers or Almanackes shal be alsoe of such force as they were or should bee if this Act had never bene had or made and of none other, Provided alsoe that this act shall not extend to the Restraint or makeinge voyde of one Patent of Priviledge for the sole printinge and selling of a Booke called the Theatre of Empire ..."

15-Hof112-IP 45

overview

copyrights, patents, trademarks

systematizing
iproperty

what is
(i)property?

rights and
wrongs?

skin in the
game?



John Milton
1608-1674

knowledge is different

civil war ends printing privileges

"the old *patentees* and *monopolizers*. . . . We must not think to make a staple commodity of all the knowledge in the Land, to mark and licence it like our broad cloath, and our wool packs. And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play on the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

--John Milton, *Areopagitica*, 1644

peace brings them back (1662)



fighting for authenticity?

"The law would also put a Stop to a certain sort of Thieving which is now in full practice in England, and which no Law extends to punish, viz, some Printers and Booksellers printing Copies not their own. ... This is really a most injurious piece of Violence, and Grievance to all Mankind ... robs Men of the due Reward of Industry ... robs the Reader, by printing Copies of other Men uncorrect and imperfect, making surreptitious and spurious collections ... the printing of other Mens Copies...as unjust as lying with their Wives."

--Defoe, *Essay on the Regulation of the Press*, 1704

going "open"

1694/5: collapse of licensing acts

changing views of print

- growing readership: *the reading nation*
- politics and the public sphere
- the end of patronage
- competing monopolies: *booksellers v printers*



Nullius in Verba



author's copyright

statute of Anne

Whereas printers Booksellers and other persons have of late frequently taken the liberty of printing reprinting and publishing or causing to be printed reprinted and published Books and other writings **without the consent of the authors or proprietors** ... to their very great detriment. ... For preventing therefore such practices for the future and for the encouragement of learned men to compose and write useful books ... That from and after the tenth day of April 1710...

"The clause in the law is a patent to the author and settles the propriety of the work wholly in himself, or in such to whom he shall assign it."

--Defoe,
*Essay on the
Regulation
of the Press*

"A new law to give learned men property they had not had before." --Attorney General Thurlow

whereas ...

1710: statute of Anne

"any books or books already printed

"any book ... not printed ...

"nothing ... unless the title ... be ...

"if any Bookseller ... sell or expose to
sell any book ...

"provided that nine copies ..."

"nothing .. to Prohibit the Importation ..."

statutory limits

common law claims

a property right vs the rights of writing

crossing boundaries

Scots and Irish

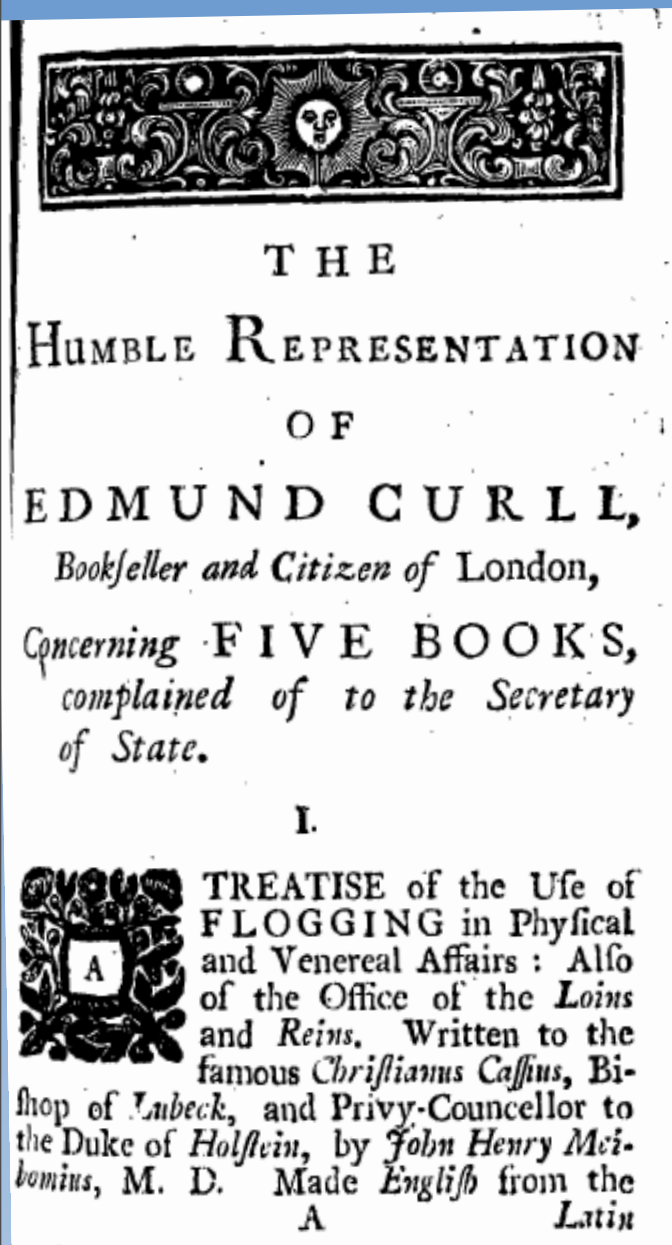
parsing property

1741: Pope v. Curll

"it is only a special property in the receiver, possibly the property of the paper may belong to him; but this does not give a licence to any person whatsoever to publish them."

--Lord Chancellor Hardwicke

against the trend
a continental distinction?
from commons to property?



identifying property

"Proper Words
in proper
places makes
the true
Definition of
Style"

Swift, 1721

"Manner of
writing with
regard to
language"

Johnson,
Dictionary

"style and sentiment are the essentials of literary composition. These alone constitute its identity. The paper and print are merely accidents, which serve as vehicles to convey that style and sentiment to a distance. Every duplicate therefore of a work, if it conveys the same style and sentiment, is the same identical work ... a duplicate of a mechanical engine is, at best, but a resemblance"

-William Blackstone



a long time coming

1774 Donaldson v Becket booksellers defeated

"a metaphysical
right ... [or]
consent of the
nation"

--Johnson

"learning would be locked up in the hands
of the Tonsons* and the Lintots of the age,
till the public become as much their
slaves, as their own hackney compilers are"

--Lord Camden

**the Tonson family held Milton's patents*



Sir William Berkeley
1605-1677

over here

1638: first press in the US (patronized by MA government)

1662: licensing required

1664: monopoly grant to press

1671: "I thank God, there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience" --Governor Berkeley, VA.

1672: Usher's legal privilege (MA)

1680s: English restrictions on presses

1775: 50 printing houses in the colonies

constitutional matter



SECTION 8. The Congress shall have 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;

national reaction

petitions

David Ramsay:

-The History of the American Revolution

-The History of the Revolution of South Carolina from a British Province to an Independent State

John Churchman

"several different methods by which the principles of magnetic variation are so explained, that a latitude of a place being given, its longitude may be easily determined"

from petitions to statutes

124

FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. II. CH. 15. 1790.

STATUTE II.
May 31, 1790.

Repealed.

Act of April 29, 1802, ch. 36.
Act of Feb. 15, 1819, ch. 19. Act of Feb. 3, 1831, ch. 16. June 30, 1834, ch. 157.

Authors of maps, charts and books; and purchasers from them, to have the sole right of publica-

CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.*(a)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already printed within these United States, being a citizen or citizens thereof, or resident within the same, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, who hath or have not transferred to any other person the copyright of such map, chart, book or books, share or shares thereof; and any other person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of these United States, or residents therein, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, who hath or have purchased or*

changes

"map, chart, book ...

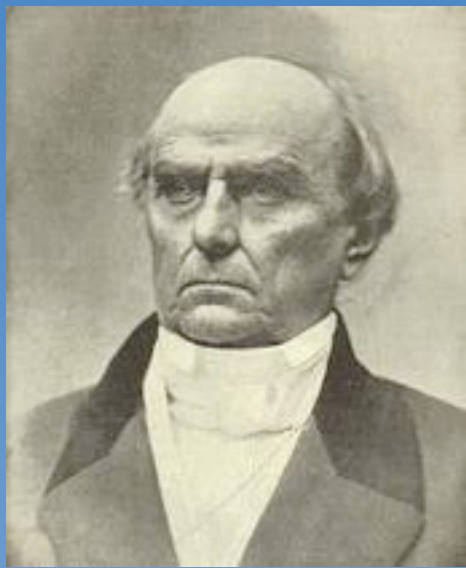
"citizens thereof ...

"copyright ...

"recording in the clerk's office ...

"shall print ... or import ...

"unless he shall first deposit ...



Daniel Webster
1782–1852



Noah Webster
1758–1843

| 83 |

one Webster to another

STATUTE II.

Feb. 3, 1831.

Authors of books, &c. and their executors, &c. to have sole right for twenty-eight years.

Renewal of privilege for fourteen years.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights.* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, and vending such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by

internationalization

UK

1838 International Copyright Act

1842 Copyright Act

1844 International Copyright Act

1851 Anglo-French Treaty



1842

"In a reply to a question from the Bench, the Solicitor for the Bank observed, that this kind of notes circulated the most extensively, in those parts of the world where they were stolen and forged."

great (and unmet) expectations

AMERICAN NOTES

FOR
GENERAL CIRCULATION.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, STRAND.

MDCCLXII.

2 / 1302 THE 2
LIFE AND ADVENTURES
OF
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY PHIZ.



LONDON:
CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, STRAND.

MDCCLXIV.

15-Hof112-IP 63

assignment

Ultimately, the recognition of international copyright is a battle between intellectual property and the greater public good. ... The betterment of the public versus the compensation of the author/inventor is a struggle that forces individuals to reassess the nature of "progress" and "learning." Is it more important to release information freely without authorization? Or would this discourage inventors and authors from creating quality products for the public? Copyright law from the very beginning was about limiting publication even though it intended to encourage learning, so the concept is undeniably contradictory from its inception. It would be difficult to deny that copyright is meant to give more rights to the author, thus limit the general public's—The North American acknowledges this and concludes that US copyright protection should extend to foreign authors and their works.

--Alisa Karchemsky

natural right

"The mind is such an important feature of humans that it sets us apart from animals and plants and other physical elements of the world." --Lauren Zaskorn

"The rights of the work should be decided by the author. They are the sole owners they should have full deciding power of how it should be put to use because it is something they have created out of their own interests, lives, or experiences. Some writings of great authors are often personal therefore; they should decide what should be done with it. Using works without the consent of the author is pretty much stealing." --Pamela Yamzon

Credit must definitely be given where it's due, and it is unfair to both Dickens and the whole of England that America gets to read Dickens' works for even cheaper than they do. --Carolyn Yoo

another good

"Published materials are like any other good, so the maker of the good should be able to profit from it"

--Douglas Gee

"it argues that the author of a piece of work should be able to have the ownership just like how other producers (farmers, workers) have ownership of their products."

--Kevin Huang

expedient

"Instead, it is in Clause 8 of the US constitution (the pithiest and most ambiguous of the three) that we find the main issue. Clause 8 begins "to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts". If this is said to be the guiding purpose of copyright law, then questions of greater good arise such as those presented primarily in the Penn-Enquirer article. I agree with the article in that a cheaper piece of work allows more of the public access to that good, which in turn inspires humanity and promotes the author." --Stephen Chan

"International Copyright Questionis more aligned with the US Copyright Act in 1790, which claims "encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors", yet in Section 6 specifies that this protection only will apply to citizens of the US. This nationalist mentality of protecting only the interest of US citizens seems hypocritical."

--Nicole Murphy

change of mind

"Although I am for the rights of the author and believe in the necessity of an international copyright, I was surprisingly more convinced by the argument from "The International Copyright Question." --Amy Frazee



one more question

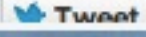
who was Jesper Harding?

Feb 27, 2012

CURB ABUSES OF COPYRIGHT TAKEDOWNS

When it comes to takedown notices, it often seems like alleged infringers are assumed guilty until proven innocent. The process that allows content owners to remove allegedly infringing content from websites is far too often abused. Even in cases where there is no infringement, the content is usually removed immediately, taken down for a minimum of 10 days, and is sometimes never replaced.

 30  3

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Feb 27, 2012

ENSURE OPENNESS IN INTERNATIONAL IP NEGOTIATIONS

The intellectual property (IP) chapters in secretive trade agreements are used to pressure other countries to adopt more stringent protections and enforcement. There is no justification for such secrecy. To make matters worse, industry has a seat at the table while the public is excluded.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proposed By: | Congressional |
|  |  |
| Endorsed By: | |

<http://www.internetblueprint.org/>

