information as property

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by Vesting the Copies of Printed Books, in the Authors or Purchasers of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.

Heres Printers, Booksellers, and other Persons have of late frequently taken the Liberty of printing, reprinting, and publishing, removing to be printed, reprinted, and published Books, and other Writings, without the Consent of the Authors or Proprietors of such Books and Writings, to their very great Detriment, and too often to the Ruin of them and their Families; For Preventing therefore such Practices for the future, and for the Encouragement of Learned Men to Compose and Write useful Books: May it please Your Majesty, that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and ten, the

History of Information

April 2, 2013
while we were away

NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS - 850 ANS

Dans le cadre de son 850è anniversaire, la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris fera sonner ses nouvelles cloches pour la première fois pour la solennité des Rameaux qui ouvre la Semaine Sainte, le samedi 23 mars 2013 à 17h. La veille du 850è anniversaire de la pose de la première pierre par le pape Alexandre III le 24 mars 1163.
Damaged undersea internet cable causes widespread service disruption

Monitoring service Renesys detected 'profoundly degraded activity' after cable sustained damage off the coast of Egypt

Amanda Holpuch
guardian.co.uk, Thursday 28 March 2013 18.07 EDT
Jump to comments (11)
Google gets ungoogleable off Sweden's new word list

By Sean Fanning
BBC News

Objections from Google have forced the removal of the word "ungoogleable" from a list of new Swedish words, the Language Council of Sweden says.

The language watchdog defines "ungoogleable", or "ogooglebar" in Swedish, as something that cannot be found with any search engine.

But Google wanted the meaning to relate only to Google searches, according to the council.

Lindt loses Easter bunny battle
Swiss chocolatier loses legal fight to stop German rival Riegelein Confiserie selling similar gold foil-wrapped bunny

Reuters in Zurich
guardian.co.uk, Thursday 28 March 2013 12.41 EDT
Aereo Wins a Court Battle, Dismaying Broadcasters

By BRIAN STELTER
Published: April 1, 2013

AEROE challenges one of the most basic tenets of the television business. Broadcasters have been trying to sue it out of existence for a year. But after suffering a big setback on Monday, the broadcast world may have to learn to live with it.

A federal appeals court in New York on Monday upheld a ruling in favor of Aereo, the start-up Internet service that streams stations without compensating them. The decision set the stage for a full-blown trial.

The broadcasters, surprised and disappointed, were confident they would prevail eventually. As legal battles continue, Aereo, for now available in New York City, plans to offer its service in nearly twice as many cities this year.

A Setback for Resellers of Digital Products

By BEN SISARIO
Published: April 1, 2013

A federal judge in New York has dealt a blow to the nascent business of reselling digital goods like music and e-books, ruling that a small company’s secondary market for digital music infringes on the copyrights controlled by record companies.

The company, ReDigi, opened an online platform in late 2011 that allowed people to upload and resell songs they had bought from online retailers like Apple’s iTunes. ReDigi said its technology deleted the original file once a copy was put up for sale, but the major record labels were skeptical. Records sued in early 2012.
intellectual, industrial informational?

"'intellectual property' .. not used to refer to patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and trademarks collectively until the middle of the 20th century"

--Catherine Fiske, Working Knowledge

copyright

patent

trademark

intellectual property (c. 1820)

industrial property/propriété industrielle
droit d'auteur
stuck in the past?

the 'author paradigm'

"the discourse of entitlement in an information society will draw on images of information that were produced in a society where information bore a very different relationship to technology, to power to wealth, ... we are driven to confer property rights in information on those who come closest to the image of the romantic author"

-- James Boyle,

*Shamans, Software, & Spleen*, 1996
sorting things out

the American Way (P&C) 34% -- Krish Sigler, Sophia Skowronsuki

the French Way (P&TM) 16% -- Mondee Lu, Meghna Dholakia

the UK Way (three apart) 12% -- Hurshal Patel, Julian Gill

three together 18% -- Joseph Schadlick, Tamara Takeshita

© & TM 6% -- Jessica Park, Joseph Martin

?? 14% -- Jing Wang, Steven Rivera
overview

developing property

what are we talking about?

rights and wrongs?

skin in the game?

age of information
skin in the game?

who has ...

patents

trademarks

copyrights

and what's on your machines?
overview

19 - Hof13-IP

age of information

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Danger Mouse and EMI Settle "Dark Night of the Soul" Dispute

By DANIEL KREPS  
MARCH 3, 2010 4:21 PM ET

Nearly nine months after Danger Mouse's Dark Night of the Soul project hit stores with a blank CD, the producer and EMI have reached an agreement to formally issue the album with music on the compact disc, the BBC reports. As Rolling Stone wrote last May, a legal hassle between Danger Mouse, or Brian Burton, and EMI stemming back to The Grey Album — Danger Mouse's mash-up of the Beatles' White Album with Jay-Z's Black Album — held up the release of Dark Night, a collaboration featuring the Shins' James Mercer, David Lynch, Julian Casablancas, Frank Black and more artists.
BENJY SARLIN – AUGUST 21, 2012, 6:10 PM  |  28103

Rock singer Dee Snider is incensed with Paul Ryan for playing his 1984 hit “We’re Not Gonna Take It” as his intro music at a Pennsylvania rally on Tuesday.
eyes of the newt?

da hot duo?
Tom Petty: Michele Bachmann Can’t Use My Song

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

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.
re-cant
to live outside the law ...

2000

- April: Metallica sues Napster for copyright infringement. Yale and Indiana University ban service from campus.

- Dec: Napster sues an online clothes retailer for allegedly using its cat-like logo without permission on T-shirts and hats for sale.
to live outside the law ...
free for all?

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
OPINION
Linus gets tough on Linux trademark

Vendors can now become official brand licensees, for a price

By Neil McAllister | InfoWorld

still free?

fair use?

**Mr Moore's spleen**

& 'human ingenuity'

**United States Patent**

Golde, et al.

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
overview

developing property

what are we talking about?

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age of information

Tuesday, April 2, 2013
"It's almost like they came on my land and built a house," Mr. Delgado said.

**Surprise Hit Was a Shock for Artists Heard on It**

Hector Delgado gave up being a reggaetón artist five years ago to become an evangelical preacher in Puerto Rico. So it was something of a surprise when his former manager, Javier Gómez, called him three weeks ago and said his voice could be clearly heard on “Harlem Shake,” a song that had gone viral on the Internet and then climbed to the top of the pop chart.

The D.J. known as Baauer has a huge hit with “Harlem Shake,” which uses the work of other artists without their permission.

By JAMES C. MCKINLEY JR.
Published: March 10, 2013
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?
properties of property

what is property?

what kinds of property ownership?

properties needed for private property?

limitations on property rights
properties of property

what is property?
rules governing access to material goods

what kinds of property ownership?

properties needed for private property?

limitations on property rights

"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"
"a property right is a legally enforceable power to exclude others from using a resource, without need to contract with them."


properties of property

**what is property?**
rules governing access to material goods

**what kinds of property ownership?**

**properties needed for private property?**

**limitations on property rights**
"a property right is a legally enforceable power to exclude others from using a resource, without need to contract with them."


**properties of property**

**what is property?**
rules governing access to material goods

**what kinds of property ownership?**
common
collective
private

**properties needed for private property?**

**limitations on property rights**

"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"
"a property right is a legally enforceable power to exclude others from using a resource, without need to contract with them."


**Properties of property**

**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**
"a property right is a legally enforceable power to exclude others from using a resource, without need to contract with them."


properties of property

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?
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 iproperty?
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
"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 ..."
"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
"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
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
theological problems

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
... 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.

philosophical problems

properties of information

rivalrous?

excludable?

if not, then "a public good"

so hard to "incentivize"

hence ...

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
alternatives we know of?
overview

what are we talking about?

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skin in the game?

developing your views

age of information

Tuesday, April 2, 2013
caveat:

"it is important to avoid the temptation to recount the narrative in terms of its evolutionary 'progress' ... there is no inevitable or pre-determined direction for copyright law*

Catherine Seville, *Internationalization of Copyright*

[*nor for IP in general?]*
Although there are slight discrepancies between patents and copyrights, namely that one is used for ideas or inventions while the other deals with artistic works, both are fundamentally the same in that they serve to protect an individual’s or company’s creation from being hijacked or reproduced by a third party, for a limited time. By contrast, trademarks are permanent; there is no expiration date.

-- Krish Sigler

[T]he laws in place in the United States are a better grouping due to the fact that intellectual property is less like corporate property rights, and the U.S. has laws in place to deal with exceptions to both.

--Sophia Skowronski
the French way

It acknowledges the differing degrees to which industry and commerce intersects with ideas, and the integral role trademarking plays in both enabling notions of invention, and in creating sites of value and distinction. In the case of artistic and literary works protected under copyright, the issue is more of ensuring the monopolization of distribution and compensation based on use. Trademarking is necessary to create distinction in the use of ideas whereas in copyrighted works, that distinction is inherent in the original work itself.

--Mondee Lu

While material covered under copyright law is still often commercial, it is not “industrial” in the same way that trademarks and patents are. Grouping copyrights with patents and trademarks would make more sense if copyrights were held by publishing houses, such that copyrighted material was part of their commercial entity.

--Meghna Dholakia
I think the highest form of intellectual property is the patent ... because it is an entirely new approach or discovery that has not been made before. ... There is very little room for overlap between 2 distinct patents. ... I would place copyright below the patent because although there is a significant amount of creative and intellectual novelty, there is also a lot more room for imitation and emulation. ... Lastly, I would place trademark with very weak rights, because there is so much more room for overlap between distinct trademarks.

--Hurshal Patel

Although we now group copyright and patent together separately from trademark, we should develop a system in which they are each an individual categorization. Since the line between entertainment and industry utility is often arbitrary, (in the same way as I found the decision in “Statute of Anne, 1710” for noblemen to declare what price was too high on books as arbitrary) we would be more effective (perhaps not most efficient) by looking at each of these on a case-to-case basis.

--Julian Gill
Considering the fact that the intellectual property laws are all created to provide encouragement and protection for the creators of new forms of science, art, and technology, it would make sense to group trademarks, copyrights, and patents together in order to foster all types of business and academia within a nation.

--Joseph Schadlick

All three forms of violation of these three contracts would be performed by the same process of the utilization of another company’s or individual’s property. Therefore, the grouping of all three forms would simplify the process and standardize it relatively easily.

--Tamara Takeshita
The best approach to categorizing intellectual property is pairing copyright with trademarks, with patents in a separate branch. The first two are like siblings, with patents perhaps a second cousin. This is most logical, as copyright and trademark inherently refer to an idea or information that convey something of substance. A patent is a set of exclusive rights given to inventors for a limited time, for an invention offers some valuable solution.

--Jessica Park

Today, ... trademarks seem to be a subset of copyright information: While regular copyright-protected properties are contained products that communicate ideas, trademarks are a form of meta-ideas that are required for distinguishing one product or creator from another. .... This is an argument for the grouping of copyrights and trademarks. They both protect self-contained intangible products (which can be recorded physically, but require audience cognition to perform the desired function).

--Joseph Pranay
Ultimately, I can't really decide which grouping makes more sense to me. They both hold some appeal. I guess in the end how I group it depends on why I'm making the grouping. From a purely philosophical perspective I think I prefer the US interpretation, whereas practically I feel like the French way may make more sense.

--Jin Wang

Similar to the French system where trademarks are grouped together with patents, we should also group together trademarks, except that they can be grouped in either fashion, copyright or patent, depending on the purpose served. If the trademark is to be used only to indicate a source of goods and distinguish those goods from the goods of others, then it should be filed for copyright; however, if the trademark stands in as a design then it should be filed as a patent.

--Steven Rivera
"US" and "UK way" today

registering difference
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patents

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skin in the game?
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
patent & print

1504: William Facques, "King's printer"
patronage

1504: Guillaume Cop, Paris University
signed almanac

1511: Durer's patent
authenticating?
controlling content

**Stationers' Company**

"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*
modern equivalent?

Copyright Alert System lets content providers monitor your traffic, penalize illegal file sharers

By John R. Quain / Personal Tech / Published March 05, 2013 / FoxNews.com
"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
"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
further exceptions

"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 seoe 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 Jumus 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 makinge voyde of one Patent of Priviledge for the sole printinge and selling of a Booke called the Theatre of Empire ..."
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
going "open"

1662: Licensing Act

1694/5: collapse of licensing acts

-- growing readership: *the reading nation*

-- politics and the public sphere

-- the end of patronage

-- competing monopolies: *booksellers v printers*

"What a revolution they were making, what a power they were calling into existence."

-- Macaulay

1710: 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"

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

**1774 Donaldson v Becket**

booksellers defeated

"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*
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
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

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.

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 obtained any other right, from or by virtue of the said book or books, shall have the sole and exclusive right of publishing the copies of the same.
internationalization

UK

1838 International Copyright Act
1842 Copyright Act
1844 International Copyright Act
1851 Anglo-French Treaty
March 3, 1891.

CHAP. 565.—An act to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-nine hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 10. That section forty-nine hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 11. That for the purpose of this act each volume of a book in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately and the first one shall not have been issued before this act shall take effect, and each number of a periodical shall be considered an independent publication, subject to the form of copyrighting as above.
meanwhile ...

at the patent office

**US** patent law, 1790, revised, 1836

**UK** Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852,
    Patent reform, 1883

**France** 1791, 1800, 1844

patent resistance & patent boom
owning work

1800-1900

*from* the skill of the craftsman

the rights of "free labor"

(and the risk of enticement)

*to* trade secrets

"obligation to preserve such secrets must be implied"

non-compete clauses & work for hire

entrepreneurship vs corporate labs?
"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"

the third leg

1870: revision of patent office registration of trademarks and the "second industrial revolution"

1879: the "trade-mark cases"

is it intellectual?

is it an invention?

is it progressive?

-- USSC: NO

1881-1906: foreign treaty and indian tribes

1906: commerce clause
other side of the country

neglected firstborn of
Anglo-American registration

CA, 1863
OR, 1864
NV, 1864-5
KA, 1864
MO, 1865

US, 1870
UK, 1875
a quick tour

early marks
a quick tour

early marks
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, JOSEPH H. GOLDMAN, of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, have adopted, and claim the sole and exclusive ownership of, the trade-name "PROFESSOR J. S. BEECH," and claim the sole and exclusive right to do business under said trade-name.

Dated at San Francisco, California, October 18th, 1901.

JOSEPH H. GOLDMAN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

City and County of San Francisco,

JOSEPH H. GOLDMAN, being first duly sworn, says: I have adopted, and am the sole and exclusive owner of, the trade-name "PROFESSOR J. S. BEECH," referred to and described in the foregoing claim of ownership.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1901.

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

W. C. Ramsey
Claimant.
"nature's copy's not eterne ..."

but mark 'em and dress 'em up and ...
coming up

4 Apr: Broadcast

Required Reading