History of Information

Feb 23, 2017

Chap. CXXIX.—An Act concerning Trade Marks and Names.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
dialectics?

"Let us consider the nature of these men... If the wise man or any other man wants to distinguish the true physician from the false, how will he proceed?

... He will consider whether what the physician says is true, and whether what he does is right, in relation to health and disease.

... But can any one attain the knowledge of either unless he have a knowledge of medicine?

... No one at all. It would seem, except the physician can have this knowledge, and therefore not the wise man, he would have to be a physician as well as a wise man."

—Hippocrates

in the news

Kenneth Arrow, Nobel-Winning Economist Whose Influence Spanned Decades, Dies at 95

By MICHAEL M. WINTER


Kenneth J. Arrow, one of the most brilliant economic minds of the 20th century and, at 91, the youngest economist ever to win a Nobel, died on Tuesday at his home in Palo Alto, Calif. He was 95.
historical questions
the road ahead

developing iproperty

looking for a fix

what are we talking about?

rights and wrongs
skin in the game?

who has their own ...
  patents?
  trademarks?
  copyright?

who has someone else's ...
  software?
  music or movie?
  book, paper, etc?
  and why/not?
skin in the game?

**who has their own ...**
- patents?
- trademarks?
- copyright?

**who has someone else's ...**
- software?
- music or movie?
- book, paper, etc?
- and why/not?

"shoppers may tell themselves that the store is overpriced ..."
Dear Instructors,

We’re writing with a request to you as an instructor participating in our Course Capture service this semester. We would like to ask that you not play copyrighted music through the audio system in the classroom or lecture hall.

It’s not uncommon for instructors to play some music just before the start of class. We fully understand why this is helpful in allowing you to call the class to order when it’s time for the lecture to begin. Unfortunately, our automated course capture system picks up the music in the recording. Due to an automated process for identifying copyrighted materials in YouTube videos, several recorded lectures this past semester have been flagged for containing as little as a half minute of copyrighted music. Flagged videos can be subjected to “muting” (audio turned off) or deletion by YouTube. It can be a lengthy process to override a flag. Your cooperation will help us reduce the number of flagged videos and keep content available for our students.

We are working with YouTube to better understand their system and hopefully prevent flags in the future. If you have any questions, please let us know.

Thank you,
Course Capture Team
fair use?

Start me Up

Dream On

The End of the World as We Know It

Rockin' in the Free World

Rolling in the Deep

Rights and wrongs

Start me Up
"Politicians using songs by musicians who do not support them has been a thorny issue for decades, since Bruce Springsteen castigated President Reagan for planning to use Born in the USA as a backdrop for his 1984 re-election campaign. ... Technically, US copyright laws give politicians carte blanche to use recorded music at their rallies - as long as the venue has a public performance licence issued through a songwriters' association such as ASCAP or BMI (in the US) or PRS (in the UK)."

BBC
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 ...

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 rights and wrongs.

Wikipedia Threatens Artists for Fair Use

Commentary by Corynne McSherry

Can a noncommercial critical website use the trademark of the entity it critiques in its domain name? Surprisingly, it appears that the usually open-minded folks at Wikipedia think not.

Last February, a pair of artists, working with several collaborators, created a Wikipedia article and invited the general public to add to it, following Wikipedia’s standards of credibility and verifiability. The work was intended to comment on the nature of art and Wikipedia. But Wikipedia editors did not take kindly to the project, and it was shut down within fifteen hours for being insufficiently “encyclopaedic.”

Fast forward a couple of months. The artists, Scott Kildall and Nathaniel Stern, have created a noncommercial website that documents the project, called Wikipedia Art. The domain name for the project: wikipediaart.org.

Yep, they used the term “wikipedia” in their domain name. “Wikipedia” is a trademark owned by the Wikimedia Foundation. And the artists’ site was intended to critique Wikipedia. No wonder the Foundation was not impressed.
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 rights and wrongs
skin in the game?

forget google (and Linux?) ...

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
skin in the game?

forget google (and Linux?) ...

OpenBSD 6.0

Released Sep 1, 2016
Copyright 1997-2016, Theo de Raadt.
ISBN 978-0-9881561-8-0
6.0 Songs: "Another Smash of the Stack", "Black Hat", "Money"
"Comfortably Dumb (the mise song)", "Mother",
"Goodbye".

- Order a CDROM from our ordering system.
- See the information on the FTP page for a list of mirror machines.
- Go to the pub/OpenBSD/6.0/ directory on one of the mirror sites.
- Have a look at the 6.0 errata page for a list of bugs and workarounds.
- See a detailed log of changes between the 5.9 and 6.0 releases.

(signify(1)) pubkeys for this release:

base: RWSHo3oKSqqLQy+NpIhFXZJDtkE65tz1mtC24mStf8DoJd20PMga4uu
fw: RWRWf7GJKFvJTWEMlawa9wld0DuiqLirmrc6HisE6i78C+2SRAv1ly
pkg: RWQHIAjrlT2mx7tmRg6oN6mfJu3AgQ/TU38acrWABO8lz90d3rNm

All applicable copyrights and credits are in the src.tar.gz, sys.tar.gz,
xenocara.tar.gz, ports.tar.gz files, or in the files fetched via ports.tar.gz.
outside the law?

skin (and moore) in the 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

outside the law?

skin (and moore) in the game
Mr Moore's spleen
& 'human ingenuity'

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Inventors: Golde: David W. (Los Angeles, CA), Quan: Shirley G. (Los Angeles, CA)
Assignee: The Regents of the University of California (Berkeley, CA)
"for wisdom, your pupils will have the reputation for it without the reality."

"to repair what is mutilated, to correct what is corrupted ... especially by the fault of those ... who reckon ... profit worth more than the whole realm of letters"

"They have labor'd to inlarge it, from being confin'd to the custody of a few; or from servitude to private interests."
the road ahead

what are we talking about?

developing iproperty

looking for a fix

rights and wrongs
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."


**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

"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"
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"

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**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**
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?

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

"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"
how acquired?

occupatio ... res nullius

--Codex Justinianus, 534

Blackstone's rules for property acquisition

descent, purchase, escheat, occupancy

prescription, forfeiture, alienation

—Blackstone, Commentaries, 1765-69.

which one for iproperty?
i-property, i-problems

properties of information

rivalrous?

"... 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."

excludable?

if not, then "a public good"
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

rightful exclusion?

"There is no property in durable objects, such as lands or houses, ... but must, in some period, have been founded on fraud and injustice."

—David Hume, "Of the Original Contract," 1748
“Upon what principle, let me ask, can my fellow-citizens declare that the productions of the farmer & the artisan shall be protected by common law, or the principles of natural or social right, without a special statute, & without paying a premium for the enjoyment of their property; while they declare that I have only a temporary right to the fruits of my labor & this cannot be enjoyed without a premium? Are such principles as these consistent with the established doctrines of property & of moral right & wrong among an enlightened people? Are such principles consistent with the high & honorable notions of justice & equal privileges, which our citizens claim to entertain & to cherish, as characteristic of modern improvements in civil society?”

—Noah Webster to Daniel Webster, 1826
"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
metaphysics vs consent

"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
"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
"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 ..."
what are we talking about?

single parent?

"Things unattempted yet in verse or rhyme"

-- John Milton,
Paradise Lost, 1708

"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

Edward Young, 1759
theological views

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
the road ahead

Information as Property

developing iproperty

looking for a fix

what are we talking about?

rights and wrongs

12-Hofl13-IP-PD.2.23 25
early print, property, and open source?

**IP or Open Source?**

1486 Marcantonio Sabellico — privilegium [©]

1496 Aldus Manutius — patent, Greek type

1498 Aldus - © Demosthenes, Plutarch, Xenophon …

1501 Aldus Manutius — patent, Italic type

1507 Aldus - legal battles for control

1507 *Adagia* I: “Amicorum Communia Omnia”
“provided by law that no man should sew a shoe .. or make a cupboard, unless he has been approved by his trade guild ...

"Punishment ... for the man who sells cloth dyed in England from cloth dyed in Venice .. left free to profit from mere textual corruptions ... under the label of good authors”

—Erasmus

"Artificers should reap the common crop of their Arts: but the publick should still have Title to the miraculous productions. It should be so appointed, as it is in the profits of mens Lands: where the Corn, and Grass, and Timber, and some courser Metals belong to the owner: But the Royal Mines, in whose ground soever they are discover'd, are no man's propriety, but still fall to the Crown.

—Sprat
what's in a name?

"Who steals my purse steals trash. 'Tis something, nothing:
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.
...
Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

Shakespeare, Othello.
"provided by law that no man should sew a shoe ... unless he has been approved by his trade guild" — Erasmus

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
alternative, free market visions

Statute of Monopolies

"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
"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"

**patent exceptions**

"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
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 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 ...
Information as Property

the road ahead

towards i-property

looking for a fix

what are we talking about?

equations and wrongs
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 1608-1674

“Amicorum Communia Omnia” — Erasmus

"information wants to be free" — Stuart Brand
English Civil War, 1642-1649
execution of Charles I

Commonwealth & Protectorate, 1649-1659
closing up again

1660: return of the king

1662: Licensing Act

1694/5: collapse of licensing acts
  — scientific revolution
  — "rise of literacy": the "reading nation"
  — emergence of the "public sphere"
  — the end of patronage
  — competing monopolies: booksellers v printers

1710: Statute of Anne

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

-- Macaulay, History of England, 1848
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...
[Image]

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 ..."
not a done deal until ...

1774 Donaldson v Becket
limiting monopoly

"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 patents to Milton's poetry
"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."

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"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, if the proprietor take it into his head to restrain circulation."

Samuel Johnson, 1773
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

18c: Stamp Acts

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 (1753-1805)

"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
changes

"map, chart, book ..."

"citizens thereof ..."

"copyright ..."

"recording in the clerk's office ..."

"shall print ... or import ..."

"unless he shall first deposit ..."

"nothing shall prohibit .. books ... by any person not a citizen ..."
from "encouragement" to Mickey Mouse?

"... sole Liberty of printing and reprinting for the full term of Twenty-Eight Years ... and .. if the Author shall be living at the End of that Period, for the Residue of his natural Life
internationalization

**UK**
- 1838 International Copyright Act
- 1842 Copyright Act
- 1844 International Copyright Act
- 1851 Anglo-French Treaty

**US**
- free market

...towards i-property

**Frederick Douglass’ Paper.** HARPER’S NEW MONTHLY. The great attraction of Harper, at the present time, is "Bleak House," by Charles Dickens. The second part of this rich and entertaining story appears in the May number of Harper, and will appear in our paper of the two next weeks. We make no apology to our readers for devoting our fourth page to "Bleak House."
March 3, 1891.

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

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?
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
prior art

neglected firstborn of Anglo-American registration

- CA, 1863
- OR, 1864
- NV, 1864-5
- KA, 1866
- MO, 1866
- US, 1870
- UK, 1875

industrial powerhouses?
AN ACT creating the office of State Assayer, Melter, and Refiner of Gold, and defining his Duties. Passed April 20, 1850.

§ 9. The State Assayer shall regularly number and stamp upon the ingots or bars thus made, the true value in dollars and cents, and the correct weight and carat fineness thereof, in accordance with the United States Mint standard: also the letters “Cal.” the date, and his own initials in plain letters over the words “State Assayer,” and upon each end and side of any ingot and bar so issued, some uniform stamp or impression; and shall, as soon as thus prepared, place it in the hands of the Director, taking his receipt in a book kept by the Assayer for that purpose, and the Director shall hand it over to the depositor, if demanded, within four days after the deposit of the dust, unless the time shall be prolonged by the depositor by a written agreement, when the weight given shall be returned to the Director, who shall cancel and keep the same.
LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Chap. 123.

AN ACT creating the office of State Assayer, Melter, and Refiner of Gold, and defining his Duties. Passed April 20, 1850.

§ 9. The State Assayer shall regularly number and stamp upon the ingots or bars thus made, the true value in dollars and cents, and the correct weight and carat fineness thereof, in accordance with the United States Mint standard: also the letters "Cal," the date, and his own initials in plain letters over the words "State Assayer," and upon each end and side of any ingot and bar so issued, some uniform stamp or impression; and shall, as soon as thus prepared, place it in the hands of the Director, taking his receipt in a book kept by the Assayer for that purpose, and the Director shall hand it over to the depositor, if demanded, within four days after the deposit of the dust, unless the time shall be prolonged by the depositor by a written agreement, when the weight given shall be returned to the Director, who shall cancel and keep the same.
I have so far brought out one implication of the presence of information which reduces uncertainty, the economic relevance of nonprice signals. The educational system has become, partly inadvertently, an industry which sells signals for individuals to emit to the world. . . . this creates an incentive for the student to continue his education." — Arrow
"I have so far brought out one implication of the presence of information which reduces uncertainty, the economic relevance of nonprice signals ...the economic agent is willing to pay for information, for signals ...the educational system has become, partly inadvertently, an industry which sells signals for individuals to emit to the world. ... this creates an incentive for the student to continue his education." — Arrow
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, 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 18 day of October, 1901.

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

alchemical alternative?
other alternatives ahead

Harrison

Joseph Henry

Daguerre

Time & Space

Communications

Photography
in sum

property a problematic category

tensions between common, collective, & private

tensions between private rights, incentives, and public interest

information property far more problematic
28 Feb: Unnoticed Revolutions? Time, Space and Money

Writing, print, science, and literacy are generally recognized for their transformational contributions to modern society. But in acknowledging them what might we be overlooking? This class will look at the less-heralded informational contributions of numeracy, and in particular of regularized time, mapped space, and financial accounting. The readings look at what a "Young Man" in Eighteenth Century America hoping to take control of his life by becoming a farmer or a businessman would be expected to know about these issues of time, space, and money.

Required Readings


Read the title page and the concluding section, “Advice to a young tradesman, written by an old one” (pp. 375-377). Then scan the sections on “Bookkeeping” (i.e. the management of money, pp. 153-162) and “Land Measure” (i.e., the measurement of space, pp. 208-211) [you can find these pages extracted here in a pdf or see the whole book online at Eighteenth Century Collections here]


Scan “Chronology” (i.e. the measurement of time, pp. 255-265). [you can find this extract here in a pdf or see the whole book online at Eighteenth Century Collections here]
The American Instructor and The Young Man’s Companion suggest that by controlling the technology of the day that deals with time (“Chronology”), space (“Land Measure”), and money (“Book-keeping”) a “Young Man” [sic] will form “a mind for business” and as a result be able to take control of his life. Yet since the 18th century, others have suggested that such technologies are as likely to lead to our lives being controlled. Using an example from Fisher or Mather and its present day equivalent, argue whether, then and now, such technologies tend to give us freedom or to submit us to social or technological control. Find support for your claim about the modern device.