
Intellectual Properties

What is property?

- ❖ property (assets) as an indicator of (corporate) prosperity
- ❖ the importance accorded to owners ((shareholders) of a business)
- ❖ capitalist (business) activity understood as voluntary exchanges of property



property rights matter

John Locke's view on property

- I own myself
- therefore I own my labour

Property is the outcome of the application of one's own labour to common resources:

- I apply my labour (which I own) to commonly owned things
- I thus come to own those things
- therefore I have a right to use them as I see fit

This works to everyone's benefit because:

- ❖ we make things more useful by working on them
- ❖ and everyone benefits when we make things more useful



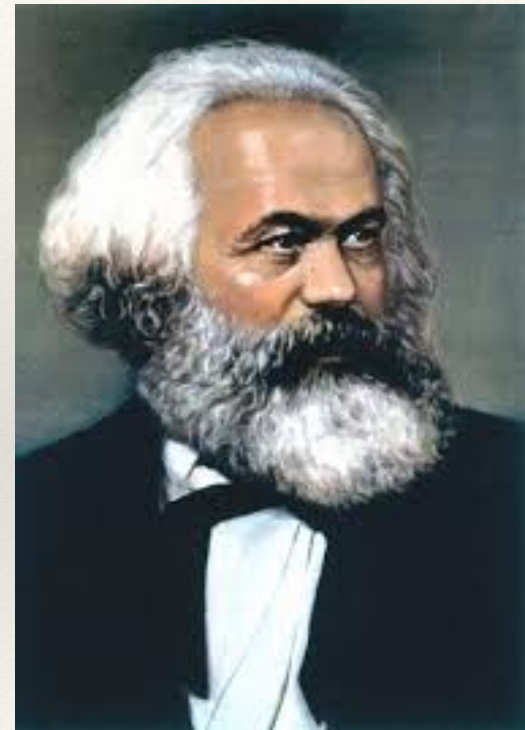
Karl Marx's view

Marx was critical of primacy given to rights in modern society:

“none of the so-called rights of man goes beyond egoistic man, ... namely an individual withdrawn behind his private interests and whims and separated from the community”

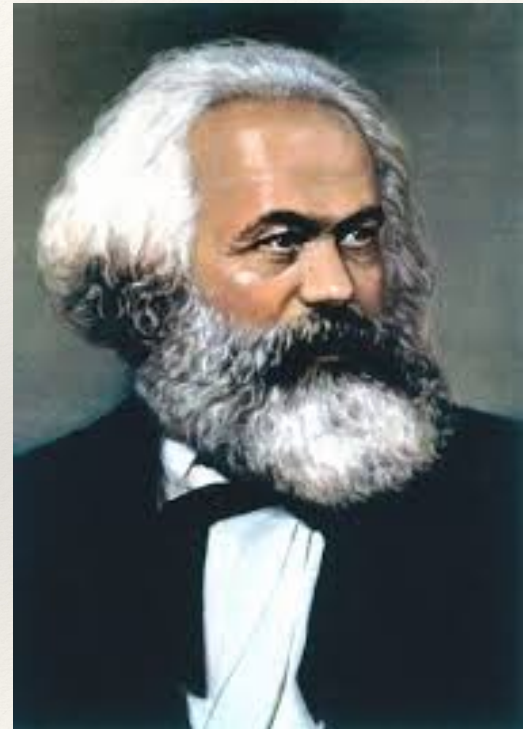
He was particularly critical of property rights:

“The right of man to property is the right to enjoy his possessions and dispose of the same arbitrarily, without regard for other men, independently from society, the right of selfishness”



Karl Marx's view

- ❖ business creates **surplus value** by combining resources
- ❖ labour makes the biggest contribution to the creation of surplus value
- ❖ but most of this surplus value is kept by the owners of the business (*which Marx sees as exploitation of workers by owners*)



Intellectual Properties

The **Statute of Anne**, passed in **1710**, was the world's first copyright law and was a landmark in the history of copyright law:

- **Established copyright ownership**

The Statute of Anne established the principle that authors own the copyright to their work.

Set protection terms

The Statute of Anne set a fixed term of protection for copyrighted works, which was 14 years for unpublished works and 21 years for works already published. The term could be renewed for an additional 14 years if the author was still alive. When that ran out, the works would enter the **public domain**.

Required registration

The Statute of Anne required copyrighted works to be registered at Stationers' Hall and deposited at specific copyright libraries.

Allowed for reprints

The Statute of Anne allowed other presses to reprint books that were unavailable.

The Statute of Anne was a response to concerns from English booksellers and printers.

Intellectual Properties

- Trademarks
- Patents
- Copyright

Trademarks

A trademark is a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises



Registered
trademark

TM

Unregistered
trademark

SM

Unregistered
service trademark

A trademark can be any word, phrase, symbol, design, or a combination of these things that identifies your goods or services.

Patents

*A patent is an exclusive right granted for an **invention**, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem.*

Protection:

the patent owner has the exclusive right to prevent or stop others from commercially exploiting the patented invention

Constraint:

Technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public

Duration:

Usually 20 years

Patents

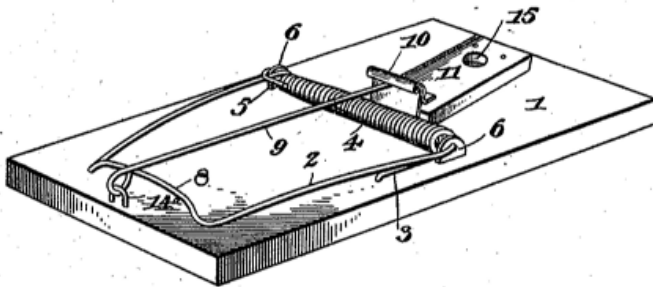
(No Model.)

W. C. HOOKER.
ANIMAL TRAP.

No. 528,671.

Patented Nov. 6, 1894.

Fig. 1.



What I claim is—

1. A trap, comprising a base, a spring-actuated jaw constructed of a single piece of wire coiled to form a transverse spring and extended from one end of the latter and shaped into a loop terminating at the opposite side of the coil and continued to form a transverse portion arranged within the coil, bearings receiving the ends of the transverse portion, a locking-bar, and a trigger for setting the jaw, substantially as described.

1. Explain Newton's First Law of Motion in your own words.



!



Yakka Foob MoG. GRUG
Pubbawup zink wattoom
Gazork. CHUMBLE Spuzz.



I LOVE
LOOPHOLES.



Patents

Requirements:

(1) Patentable subject matter

Patentable subject matter includes “anything under the sun that is made by [hu]man.”
(Pasquale Joseph Frederico, USPTO, 1951).

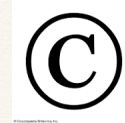
(2) Novel

(3) Nonobvious

(4) Written Description

(5) Enablement

Copyright



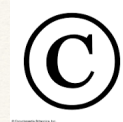
*Copyright gives its owner the exclusive right to make copies of a creative work.
The creative work may be in literary, artistic, educational, or musical form*

Copyright



- Copyright protects **original works of authorship** as soon as an author **fixes** the work in a **tangible form of expression**. Copyright exists automatically in an original work of authorship once it is fixed.
- Different types of works, including paintings, photographs, illustrations, musical compositions, sound recordings, computer programs, books, poems, blog posts, movies, architectural works, plays, ...
- Generally, works created on or after January 1, 1978, have a copyright term of life of the author plus seventy years after the author's death.
- Copyright owners can then: reproduce the work; prepare derivative works; distribute copies; perform the work; and display the work.
- Registering a work is not mandatory, but for U.S. works, registration (or refusal) is necessary to enforce the exclusive rights of copyright through litigation.

Copyright

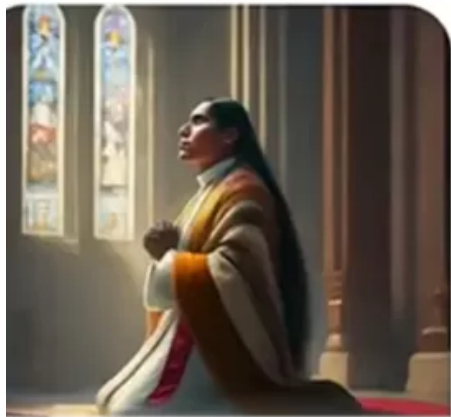


As an animal-made photograph, this monkey selfie is ineligible for copyright in the United States.



As AI art, this landscape is ineligible for copyright in the United States.

"The pope" by Gemini (Google)



German nazis in 1943, by Gemini (Google)



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