## BEFORE WE GET STARTED

## **Register your** attendance. Session numbers are in the program.

### **Room RNHS 0.017**



### 2024-2025 NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL POLICY DEBATE TOPIC

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS



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### 2024 - 25 CX Debate Topic

2024-2025 NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL POLICY **DEBATE TOPIC** 

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS** 

**Resolved: The United States federal government** should significantly strengthen its protection of domestic intellectual property rights in copyrights, patents, and/or trademarks.







# 2024 - 25 CX Debate Topic

## 2024-2025 NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL POLICY **DEBATE TOPIC**

### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

**Resolved: The United States federal government** should significantly strengthen its protection of domestic intellectual property rights in copyrights, patents, and/or trademarks.

**Gregory Rehmke** • economicthinking.org/category/artificial-intelligence/ • grehmke@gmail.com







### Room RNHS 0.017





## Arguing for IPRs...

**\***The importance of intellectual property rights stretches across all areas of American life from the technology we use, to the pharmaceutical drugs we rely on, to the entertainment... **\***Not only has the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) been a part of United States innovation policy since the country was founded, but to see its relevance in our own day-to-day lives we only need to look at the rise of AI created art, soaring drug

prices, or...Taylor's [album] version[s].

**\***There is not a single good or service that we enjoy in our daily lives that is not in some way, shape, or form affected by the protection of IPR.

**\***The proposed resolution asks affirmative teams to strengthen IPR in one or more of the three main areas of US IP law: copyrights, patents, or trademarks.

www.nfhs.org/articles/five-suggested-debate-topics-for-2024-25/

**Resolved: The United States federal** government should significantly strengthen its protection of domestic intellectual property rights in copyrights, patents, and/or trademarks.

### DEBATE TOPIC SELECTION MEETING









# The Debate over Owning Ideas

**\*** Why do we protect intellectual property at all? **\*** Do we really have "property rights" to our intangible creations the same way we do to our homes or the land on which they rest? discovery than through the use of copyright and patent laws that protect a limited monopoly? **\*** Those questions are hardly new, of course. Indeed, the debate over the nature and scope of intellectual property law is centuries old. **\***More than 200 years ago, these questions concerned our Founding Fathers, who included a be promoted by offering limited protection. **\***They arrived at the balancing act contained in Article 1, section 8, clause 8, which gave times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-handbook-policymakers/2003/9/hb108-40.pdf

**Resolved: The United States** federal government should significantly strengthen its protection of domestic intellectual property rights in copyrights, patents, and/or trademarks.

- \* Are there more effective market-oriented ways of encouraging artistic creation and scientific
- utilitarian compromise within the Constitution to ensure that science and the useful arts would
- Congress the power to "promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited



## Who Owns the Sun?

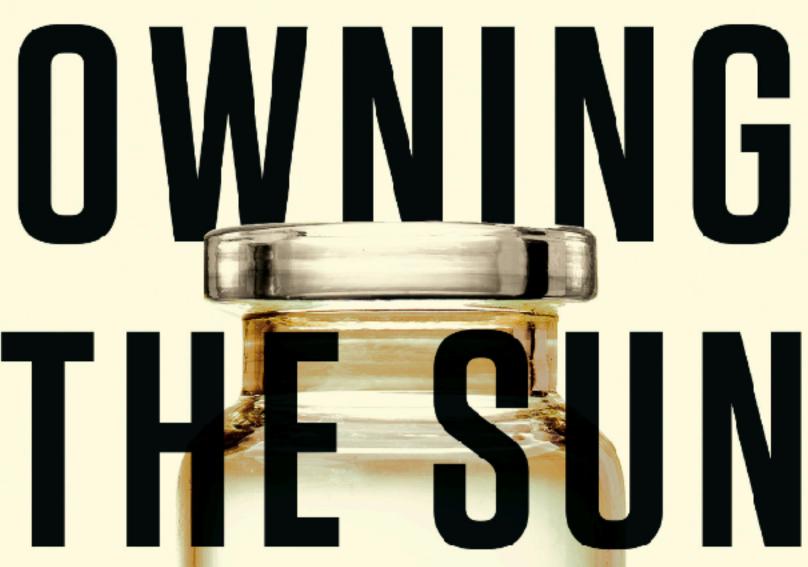
**\*** Zaitchik argues that patents were envisioned by the framers of the Constitution as a two-way social contract for advancing science and "useful arts" ...

**\*** but have become a vehicle for turning vital medical knowledge into private intellectual property.

\* That process sped up with the passage of the Bayh-Dole Act in 1980, which allowed businesses and universities to retain the rights to knowledge developed with federal funding, and it helped to make possible the "vaccine nationalism" of Operation Warp Speed.

**\*** A trenchant study of the dangers of turning medical knowledge into private intellectual property.

www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/alexander-zaitchik/owning-the-sun/



A PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF Monopoly medicine from Aspirin to covid-19

## **ALEXANDER ZAITCHIK**

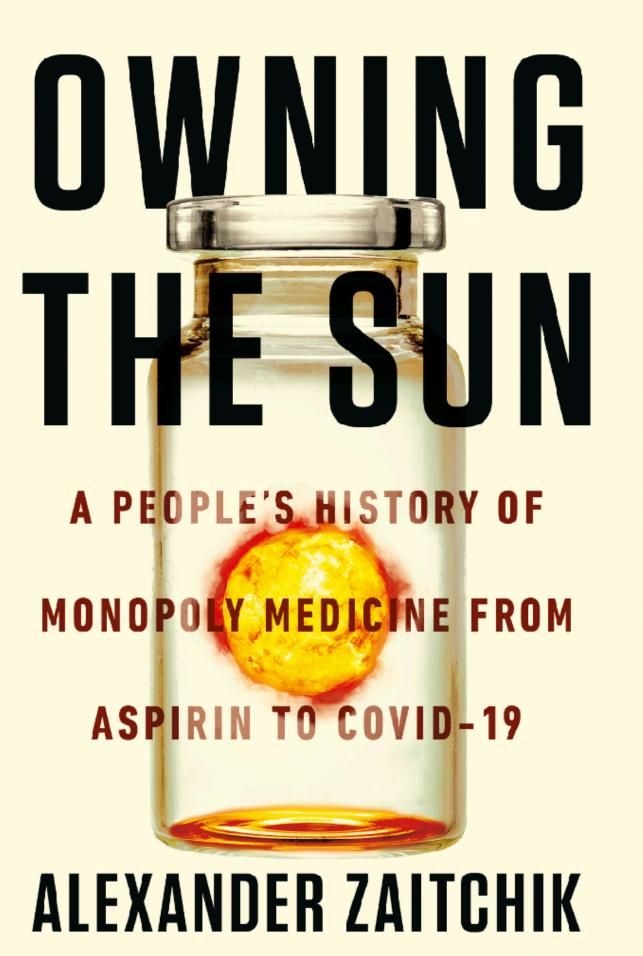
KIRKUS REVIEWS



## Who Owns the Sun?

- **\*** Long before medicines entered the monopoly debate
- **\*** Many countries hesitant to accept... "owning ideas"
- **\*** A debate over the legitimacy and value of monopolies across Europe in 19th and early 20th centuries
- **\*** Netherlands practiced "free trade in inventions" to 1912
- **\*** Fiercest denunciations of intellectual property were in The Economist magazine (liberal and pro-free trade).

**\*** The liberals and free-traders lost the argument and in the early twentieth century patent monopolies were normalized across the industrialized world. (page xiv, Owning the Sun)



## A individual right or social g

- **\*** Policy debate rests on values: do we values because it creates incentives to invest and boosting economic growth? (A utilitarian of
- \* Or do we value IRPs because people sho own the goods and services they invent or songs, paintings, products, or computer ap This is a rights-based claim: IPRs as natural
- **\*** And both these claims are just that: clair
- **\*** Maybe IPR slows economic progress (or strict" or "too loose" IPRs.
- **\*** Patents on immature technologies can b better technologies.
- \* The Wright Brothers patents slowed pro

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## Who Owns Broccoli?

**\*** [Some focus on] the benefits of protecting private property rights for innovation and the efficiency of resource allocation.

**\*** They fear a world without intellectual property as a socialist nightmare, where nobody is able to reap the fruits of their creativity.

**\*** In an opposing view, other experts caution against the monopolization of ideas which place barriers in the way of creativity and reduce incentives to innovate.

**\***To this day there is continuing dispute concerning the historical role of intellectual property rights.

**\*** Were they established to promote economic development or merely to censor creative thinkers and to support political cronies?

### Who Owns Broccoli?

Intellectual Property Rights in a Liberal Context

Proceedings of a Colloquium at the Liberal Institute, Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation for Freedom, 13th October 2011 Potsdam, Germany

Edited by Steffen Hentrich and Csilla Hatvany

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## Who Owns Broccoli?

- **\*** Early critics of strong patent protection objected to state granted monopolies in an era of free trade.
- **\*** They were sceptical about the specialness of invention and considered inventive talent to be a common feature in the milieu of collective enterprise and one that was not necessary to encourage.
- **\*** On the contrary they believed patents would encourage their holders to waste their lives in the fruitless search for returns on their patents. **\*** According to Kealey there is ample evidence to confirm this opinion. He goes on to make a theoretical case for rethinking intellectual property rights and patents.

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**\*** It is often said that patents provide an exclusive right to use or exercise an invention for a limited time in return for the disclosure of the invention. **\*** Actually, this is not true: patents provide an exclusive right to stop others from using or exercising an invention for a limited time in return for the disclosure of the invention.

**\*** But in their turn others may be able to stop a patent holder from using or exercising their own invention.

**\*** As we shall see, this apparently subtle or even pedantic point is important, and it goes to the heart of one of the contemporary controversies over patents.

### **The History** of Intellectual Property

**Terence Kealey** 

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**\***In US, three classes of patents recognized: **\*** [I] utility patents [for new processes, machines, artefacts and composition of matter],

**\*** [ii] design patents [for designs for articles of manufacture] and

**\*** [iii] plant patents [for novel plants as in horticulture or agriculture.]

**\***The periods of patent monopoly have varied... but currently in the US utility and plant patents extend for 20 years and design patents for 14.

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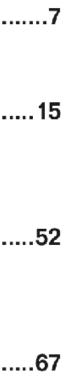
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**\***[six main arguments against patents, p.21] **\*** These arguments were judged to be so powerful that Britain very nearly abolished patents...but for certain parliamentary vagaries...Britain actually would have abolished patents. *#In two countries [in] Europe the critics of patents* did win the argument, and Switzerland in 1850 reaffirmed its earlier decision not to introduce patent laws while – most dramatically of all – the Netherlands in 1868 actually repealed its existing batent laws....

**\*** [under pressure] Switzerland (in 1907) and the Netherlands (in 1912) introduced patent laws.

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#### Cato Institute https://www.cato.org > regulation > spring-2021 > why-bi... :

#### Why Big Tech Likes Weak IP

by JM Barnett - Weakening patents can raise entry barriers and shelter incumbents by disadvantaging firms that are rich in ideas but poor in the capital and expertise.

Cato Institute https://www.cato.org > policy-report > july > august-2006 :

### **Copyrights and Property Rights**

Every e-mail, text message, blog, website, digital photo, video, and audio recording is copyrightable. The World Intellectual Property Organization Treaty, ...

Cato Institute https://www.cato.org > cato-handbook-policymakers PDF :

#### Intellectual Property

And so today, in the midst of an explosion of digital and online creativity, the concept of intellectual property (IP) is being challenged as it has never.

Cato Institute https://www.cato.org > serials > files > policy-report PDF :

#### The Great Debate on Intellectual Property

Some argue that copyrights and patents rely on a Lockean theory-that creators mix their efforts with their creations and thereby enjoy natural rights to their ...

Cato Institute https://www.cato.org > events > intellectual-property-first-... :

#### Intellectual Property and First Principles

On one hand, intellectual property is a product of mixing labor with material in the public domain, and it's freely alienable, able to be bought, sold, licensed ...

## The Captured Economy

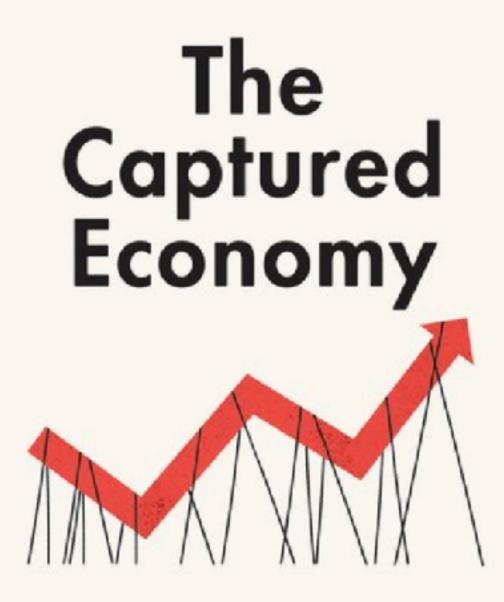
How the Powerful Enrich Themselves, Slow Down Growth, and Increase Inequality

Brink Lindsey and Steven M. Teles

Identifies a reason for the growth in inequality that will surprise both the ideological left and right

Shows that the large influence of industry interest groups on policy has increased inequality

Proposes policies that will decrease the power of corporations and lobbyist groups in government



HOW THE POWERFUL ENRICH THEMSELVES, SLOW DOWN GROWTH, AND INCREASE INEQUALITY

Brink Lindsey and Steven M. Teles

### **CHINA**

## The Mirage of China's I.P. Theft

As allegations of intellectual property theft swirl, a deeper look reveals a tale of phony numbers and twisted data.

**RICHARD VIGILANTE | FROM THE JULY 2024 ISSUE** 







Beneath this crescendo of warnings, however, lie some questionable assertions. Central to the argument are two reports, one by the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) and another by the OECD, which have become the linchpins of the fearmongering campaign against China. A closer examination reveals that these reports, and the staggering figures they tout, are little more than sloppy guesswork grounded in speculative modeling rather than solid evidence.

### reason.com/2024/06/02/the-mirage-of-chinas-i-p-theft



George Church, PhD: Rewriting Genomes to Eradicate Disease and Aging Dr. George Church with host **Rhonda Patrick, Ph.D** Episode #77 Watch on 🕒 YouTube

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BY JENEEN INTERLANDI | PUBLISHED MAY 27, 2015 5:00 PM

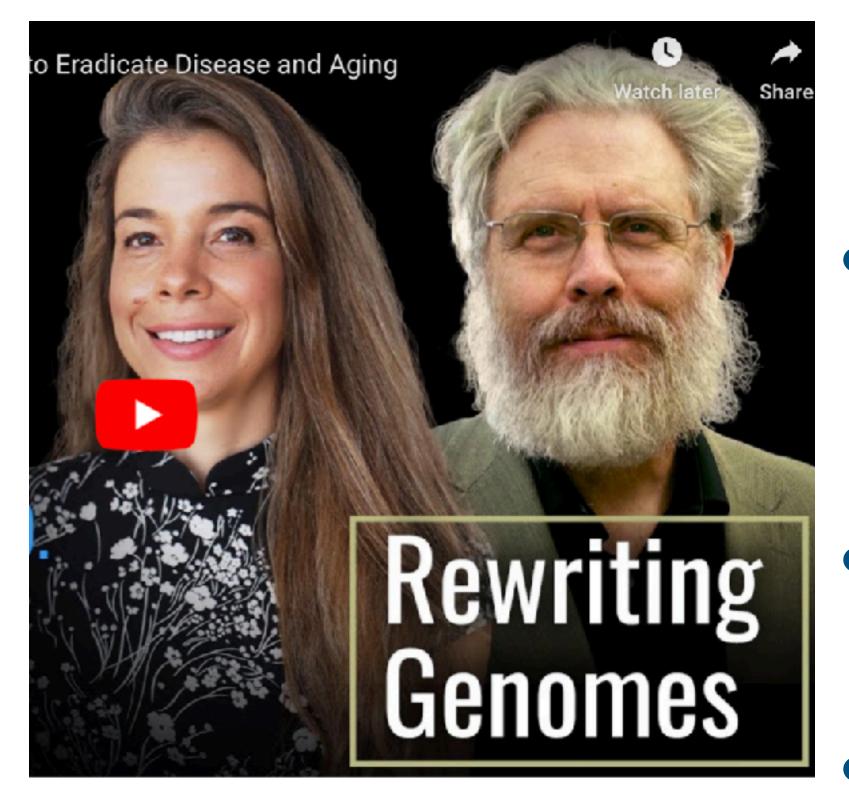
# Rewriting Genomes

www.popsci.com/church-george-church/





# Biotechnology



- How gene-editing could be used to eliminate zoonotic viruses that spill over from livestock.
- How germline editing pigs against African swine fever virus is the first example of using CRISPR to eliminate a mammalian virus in the environment.

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- Why multiplex editing will change the world
- How removing endogenous retroviruses from pig genome may allow pig organs to make up the shortfall of human organs for transplant. I
- How visionary projects such as multi-virus resistance and ecosystem diversity will require multiplex genome editing. I...



