# EXHIBIT 103

Prompt:

The following is a conversation between a human and an AI assistant. The assistant is named Claude, created by the company Anthropic. The assistant has access to the current date Sunday, October 1, 2023.

Human: * Form of a song - ABBA

    * All music has a form

    * A section, B section

        * Maybe C and D

* Most popular music is pop and hip hop

* Old people listen to radio

    * Driving through roads with no wifi

* Digital music is most popular

* Why don't we buy music anymore?

    * We can stream it

* Why did the Patronage Musical System Decline?

    * Were not making as much money

* What was happening economically that was causing a change?

    * Opera

* What things happened in the classical music world that caused a change?

* What is Good Music?

    * Classical music

* What is Bad Music

    * Jazz

* What type of concert was more popular, Opera or Classical

    * Opera

        * Theatrical

        * Visual

        * Appealed to wide range of audience

* What things did classical artists do to try to attract more concert attendees?

* What is an Art Entrepreneur?
* Was Art or Money the prime motivation for these new Managers?
    * Money
* What is Impresario?
    * Manager
        * Manages everything
* Why did orchestras want a flashy Conductor
    * Young
        * Flashing arms around
* What is a Owner/Producer?
    * Owns venues
    * Produces shows
* Where was Popular music played in England?
    * Music halls
* Why was serious music considered better than popular?
    * It was more complex
* Is this same mentality present today?
    * No
* What is the difference between an Impresario vs a Showman?
    * Showman is a status
* Who was PT Barnum and what great institution did he start?
* Who was Steven Foster and what songs did he compose?
    * American songwriter
    * Did not make a lot of money
    * Copyright laws did not let him advocate
        * Piracy
* Was Steven Fosters career successful financially
    * No

* Who was Scott Joplin and what type of music did he popularize
    * Ragtime
        * Forerunner of Jazz
        * Piano
    * Raging
        * Arranging of any song with syncopation that fits ragtime motif

* Music Values
    * Artistic
    * Social
    * Economic
* Cost Benefit
    * Performance
        * Equipment
        * People
        * Venue
        * Transportation
        * Type of Music
        * Experience
    * Profitable
        * Bills are paid
            * Money left over
* Performance Transactions
    * Touring Transaction
        * Artis comes to people
    * Tourism Transaction
        * People come to artist
    * Patronage Transaction

    * Franz Joseph Haydn
        * Know patrons in book
    * Classical Composer in Patronage Transaction
        * Bach
* Income Streams for Early Artist
    * Artist Patron
        * People who give artists money to support
    * Do Artists Have Patrons
        * Yes
            * Grants
    * Artist Entrepreneur
        * Beetoven got into publishing

* Ownership/Access/Capital
    * Who owns a musical performance?
        * Depends on who has copyright access
    * Does the performer? Does the person who provides Access?
        * Live Nation provides access
    * What is Capital? What can Capital do for an artist?
        * Money and resources to help career
        * A band can be a capital
    * Social Capital
        * Number of people in social network and resources they will give you
        * Number and value of connections
        * Websites
        * Social media
    * Cultural Capital
        * Enduring attitudes or feelings
        * Using a song to promote a product

    * Embracing communities
        * LGBT
* Celebrity Vapital
    * Being a celebrity generates value
    * Sell products
* How can capital help an artist
    * Invest to make money
* Does Cultural, Social, and Celebrity always make success?
    * No
* Economic Capital
    * includes money and tangible assets
* Social Capital
    * Embodied in resources of the people in a social network
* Celebrity Capital
    * Hybrid of the social and cultural forms
* Value in music? How much value is created?
    * People will listen to it
    * Emotional
        * Music can make people move
    * Sentimental
        * Love songs
        * Life events
* Synergy in music
    * Need social, artistic, and economic values
    * Have different things working together
* Powerful artistry
    * Social impact and stability last longer
    * More people enjoy it

- Value is created for artist and larger economy
- Favorite artist exemplifies values?

* Chapter 2
  - Transience
    - Quality or state of being transient
  - Permanence
    - Quality or state of being permanent
      - Notation
      - Writing stuff down makes it permanent
  - Music Ephemeral? Today?
  - What allowed music to become permanent?
    - Player piano
    - Notation
  - What ways is music passed on?
    - Orally
  - What changed the way music was passed in the 1400s?
    - Notation
  - How did music change from being ephemeral to material
    - Started as being written down
    - Now digital
      - Shared
      - Easier
  - Music a Good or Service Can music ever become Good?
    - Yes
  - How did and how did technological, economic and social forces affect music?
    - Made everything easier
    - Accessible
  - What groups of people had privilege of experiencing new music in the late 1700s

    * Middle class
    * Folk music
* Were people hungry for music during this time?
    * Yes
* What happens when innovation aligns with essential elements of music?
    * Pushing something forward
* Aggregation
    * Brings everything together
* Piracy
    * Stealing music
* Is there music Piracy today?
    * Yes
        * Make money
        * Keep it
* Statue of Anne?
    * English statue in 1770 which vested all rights of ownership in the authors instead of the royal licenses which create a monopoly
* What does MPA and ASCAP stand for and what do they do?
    * MPA
        * Music Publisher Association
    * ASCAP
        * American Society for Composer, Authors, and Publishers
* Tin Pan Alley
    * New York
        * Music publishers were based in that area
* How does culture affect the music business
    * Can change societal outlook
    * Radio made music accessible

* What is a transaction?
    * An exchange between parties
* Can a transaction be both good and bad?
    * Yes
* What happens in a musical transaction?
    * Give something and get something
* Describe a musical transaction that is Good and Bad
* What makes music appealing?
    * Evoke a feeling
* Is it subjective or objective?
    * Both
        * An opinion
        * Collective opinions
* Can selective judgements affect the appeal of a song?
    * Yes
        * Artists getting canceled
* Can some songs gain appeal over time?
    * Yes
* Can the appeal of a song be affected by the money it generates
    * Yes
* Musical Values
    * Three Values
        * Artistic
            * How it is played or performed
            * How it is written
        * Social
            * Involving audience
        * Economic

        * Amount of money

* Transactional Frameworks
    * Composers
        * Write songs for singers
            * Give royalty
    * Teachers
        * Give knowledge
    * Performers
        * Perform music
* Cost Benefit
    * Performance
        * Size and cost of performance
    * Artist to become profitable
        * Enough money to live
* Performance Transactions
    * Touring
        * In person performances around the world
            * Motzart

* Tourism
    * People come to see the artist
        * Beethoven

* Patronage
    * Supporting an artist
        * Motzart
        * Bach
        * Beethoven

* Income Streams for Early Artists
    * Artist Patron
        * People who own expensive instruments and loan them to musicians
            * Do they exist today?
                * Yes
    * Artist Entrepreneur
        * Different sources of income
            * Merchandise
            * Companies
    * Can artists be employees?
        * Yes
            * Commissions
            * Backup instrumentalist
* How do artists make a living today?
    * What did Beethoven do that Mozart did not?
        * Published his music
    * Music ownership
        * Collect royalties
    * Access
        * Social media
            * Spotify
            * Tik Tok
    * Capital
        * Amount of money

* What is a Copyright
    * Limited duration monopoly
    * Ownership of intellectual property for a given period of time
    * The Original Copyright Act

        * Established in 1790

    * First work

        * Registered within two weeks

    * Term of copyright

        * 14 years

* What is Copyrightable

    * Work that is original and of sufficient creativity ro constitute a work

    * Low threshold

    * Example

        * What is a thing called Love?

            * Ole Porter

        * Hot House

            * Tadd Dammeron

        * Contrafact

            * Uses a different melody but same chord changes

    * Obtained by registering a song or composition with the U.S. Library of Congress

    * SONG IS COPYRIGHTED WHEN IT IS EITHER NOTATED OR RECORDED

    * COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO EFFECTIVELY EXPLOIT AND PROTECT THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

* What rights do you get with copyright?

    * Reproduce the work

    * Distribute the work

    * Perform the work publicly

    * Make a derivative work

        * Work based on another work

* Compulsory License

    * A compulsory license is issued to someone who wants to use your work

    * The copyright owner must license to anyone who wants to use it for a specific payment established by the law

* The basic melody or fundamental character cannot change

* A compulsory license allows you to arrange a song to conform to a style or interpretation of a performance

* Why Register Your Copyright

* Bringing an Infringement Action

* Enables you to file a lawsuit to enforce your copyright in Federal Court

* It provides Proof of Validity

* Filing your registration within 5 years of publishing your work will help you incase there you have to file a lawsuit

* Statutory Damages and Attorneys Fees

* In order to be eligible for an award of damages and attorneys fees the copyrighted work must be registered before the infringement occurs

* Creates a Public Record

* Puts others on notice that you are the copyright owner and your copyright is protected

* Satisfies Deposit Requirements

* Subject to some exceptions, The Copyright Act requires that copyright owners deposit 2 copies of their work within3 months before the work is published

* DBA

* Doing Business As

* Copyright Facts

* Original copyright law

* Mid 1909

* Length

* 28 years

* Renewable

* 28 years

* Total of 56 years

* Copyright revision

* 1976

* Wasn't effective until 1978

- After January 1, 1978, the copyright was for the life of the author or compose plus 50 years
- Congress extended the copyright for works before 1978 by 19 years to 75 years
- The sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act
- Con

* Copyright Facts
  - Goes to public domain when it expires
  - Equally owned by each writer
  - Lasts 75 years after the death of the last survivor
  - Anonymous works last 95 years from publication
    - 120 years from its creation
  - Right of termination
    - Bad copyright deal with a record company
      - Get it back after 35 years
  - Jingles
    - Did not have ownership of music or get anything from it

* Work for Hire
  - Created when someone hires you to create it
  - Employer is author
  - Employer does not have to give credit
  - A work made by a employee within the scope of the employer is a work for hire
  - Commision work
    - Created under written agreement
      - Says it is a work for hire
  - Examples
    - Motion picture or audiovisual work
    - Collective work
      - Collection of individual work

    * A compilation
        * Compiling a bunch of stuff
    * Translation of a foreign work
    * A supplemental work
        * Work supplementing another work
    * WORKS FOR HIRE HAVE NO TERMINATION RIGHTS

* Characteristics of a Good Song
    * Song is memorable
        * Catchy phrase
    * Immediate appeal
    * Special imagery
        * “Yo
        * ur touching makes me tremble”
    * Song is well crafted
        * Beginning
        * Middle
        * End
    * Everything lyrical and musical is central to the theme of the song
        * No digressions

What Makes a Good Song

* Hook
    * Immediate appeal
* Speaks to them/emotion
* Well crafted
    * Instrumentation
    * Lyrics
        * Imagery

    * Central Theme
* Song format
    * Beginning - Middle - End
        * Verse - Chorus - Bridge - Chorus
* Secret Ingredient
    * Element of mystery
    * Transports the spirit
    * Wow factor

Singing Along

* Long and detailed phrases
* Multi-pitch changes in a song's hook
* Male vocalists
    * Male vocalists
        * Sings at top of register

Writing a Song

* Topic
* 2-4 lines of lyrics
    * Pass the drink, we go for a ride
    * In the car we drive all night
* Groove
* Melody
* Chords

* Conçumers lice convinience
* Music on Demand
* Spotify
* Why was music not avallable in the 1800,
* Music Demana

* For the rich
* What tech allowed for music on demand in 1800s
* Records
* who invented
* Leon Scott
* parls

\-

1854

Problems?

* Quality of music
* lows and hishs bad
* Female and violen vorces were bad
* Who Invented first Practical working prototype of a recording and play back device?
* Consumers lice wha is most convinient
* Music on Demand
* Why was music not In ever yone? avaliasie
* Does not have money +0 hire musicians

what socle conombe group who invented sound Recording?

\- Leon Scott who invented first Playback device?

\- Thomas Edisop

How were early recordings

made ?

\- Tin foil, wax

What were their IImitations

\- melts weal

what changed the way they were

made in 1925

* Record into a cone
* Flectric microphone
* created by westinghouse
* First Record laber
* Thomas Edison
* Edison records

\-angs mabe! Bocused on Speech based applications

Telegraph

~ Samuel Maarse

Telegraph

\- Samuel Maarse

who were some of the other recording labels

* Calumbia
* RCA what electronics and entertainment company owns both of these labels today?

\- Owned by Sony

Take box

* machine that Plass music what allowed wired communtead in 1800s
* Telephone, telegraph what sounds could they paduce
* Entertalsment, sit co who invented fist patentes rash
* Marie coney

Advantase of this us wires

* Send sound across world what ald early radle do for the common man
* Brought music to them was it Portable in early

Stases?

\- No

what station recieved the first license in USA?

* KDKA

* 1920

Date of first radio advertisement

\-1922

who ownes radio stations

* Department stores what lind of stuff did early, iasio stations pajes

* Sitcom, mus; c

How much Lid Pabile pay for radle programming

\- not a lot

what is amateurism

* non Proffesional altISTs what did new tech do to Proffosional musicians

* Take away live performan.

what act wally happened?

More access

why is it good for consumer

\- More access

16\. Scott JOPlin

* Rost|me

* Copyrisht

* FalO what happens to copywrite whent

Lous to Pubic dome in marcon: invented Jule box

\- False

Commercial concerts and

Muslcal Entertainments

* Patconage Decline?

* Economla Change?

* Classical Music Change?
* Spiced up
* What is good music?
* White People

* What is bad music?
* black People
* Opera or Classical
* Opera
* more entertalhing
* Serious music better?
* more complex
* Today?
* Yes

Impresarlo us showman

* PT Barnum
* Brought Jennyland
* Succesful
* Steven Foster
* On susana
* not succesfun
* Americana
* Scott Joplin
* Ragtime
* Opera
* Succesful
* When was copyrighte made: 100s
* Music Publishers Old not like Piano rolls

* did not need Pianist

* lublishers wanted rights to piano rolls

* Copyright of 1909

* created compulsory license

* Individual could get permission is they paid $0.02

* Notify the copywrite, of intent

Turn this into a comprehensive study guide

Assistant: Here is a comprehensive study guide summary of the key points from our conversation:

Music History Study Guide

- Music Form
  - Verse, chorus, bridge structure
  - ABBA form
- Music Accessibility
  - Early music only for wealthy
  - Leon Scott invented first sound playback device
  - Thomas Edison improved playback technology
  - Early recordings low audio quality
  - Electrical microphone (1925) improved quality
- Music Distribution
  - Edison Records first major record label
  - RCA and Columbia other early labels, now Sony
  - Jukebox allowed public music access
- Radio
  - Allowed music distribution to mass audiences
  - First radio station: KDKA (1920)
  - Radio advertising began 1922
  - Amateur musicians could distribute music via radio
- Important Figures
  - Scott Joplin - ragtime music
  - PT Barnum - showman/entertainer
  - Steven Foster - Americana songwriter
  - Copyright law changes
    - 1909 law allowed compulsory licensing
    - Helped publishers control piano roll rights
- Music Values
  - Artistic
  - Social
  - Economic
- Performance Transactions
  - Touring - artist travels
  - Tourism - audience travels
  - Patronage - wealthy sponsor artist
- Income Streams
  - Patrons
  - Entrepreneurship

- Copyright royalties

Let me know if you would like me to expand or clarify any part of this study guide summary. I'm happy to provide any additional details.

Human: <file-attachment-contents filename="paste.txt">
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All music has a form

A section, B section

Maybe C and D
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We can stream it
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Opera
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Classical music
What is Bad Music

Jazz
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Opera

Theatrical
Visual
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Money
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Forerunner of Jazz
Piano
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Arranging of any song with syncopation that fits ragtime motif
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Artistic
Social
Economic
Cost Benefit

Performance

Equipment
People
Venue

Transportation
Type of Music
Experience
Profitable

Bills are paid

Money left over
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Touring Transaction

Artis comes to people
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Love songs
Life events
Synergy in music

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Have different things working together
Powerful artistry

Social impact and stability last longer
More people enjoy it
Value is created for artist and larger economy
Favorite artist exemplifies values?

Chapter 2

Transience

Quality or state of being transient
Permanence

Quality or state of being permanent

Notation
Writing stuff down makes it permanent
Music Ephemeral? Today?

What allowed music to become permanent?

Player piano
Notation
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What changed the way music was passed in the 1400s?

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Shared
Easier
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Made everything easier
Accessible
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Middle class
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Pushing something forward
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Evoke a feeling
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Collective opinions
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Can some songs gain appeal over time?

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Can the appeal of a song be affected by the money it generates

Yes
Musical Values

Three Values

Artistic

How it is played or performed

How it is written
Social

Involving audience
Economic

Amount of money
Transactional Frameworks

Composers

Write songs for singers

Give royalty
Teachers

Give knowledge
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Cost Benefit

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Size and cost of performance
Artist to become profitable

Enough money to live
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People come to see the artist

Beethoven
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Supporting an artist

Motzart
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Do they exist today?

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Music ownership

Collect royalties
Access

Social media

Spotify
Tik Tok
Capital

Amount of money
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Limited duration monopoly

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Established in 1790
First work

Registered within two weeks
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14 years
What is Copyrightable

Work that is original and of sufficient creativity ro constitute a work

Low threshold

Example

What is a thing called Love?

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Hot House

Tadd Dammeron
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Uses a different melody but same chord changes
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Work based on another work
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Total of 56 years
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A work made by a employee within the scope of the employer is a work for hire

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Examples

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Collective work

Collection of individual work
A compilation

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Translation of a foreign work

A supplemental work

Work supplementing another work
WORKS FOR HIRE HAVE NO TERMINATION RIGHTS

Characteristics of a Good Song

Song is memorable

Catchy phrase
Immediate appeal

Special imagery

“Yo
ur touching makes me tremble”
Song is well crafted

Beginning
Middle
End
Everything lyrical and musical is central to the theme of the song

No digressions
What Makes a Good Song

Hook

Immediate appeal
Speaks to them/emotion

Well crafted

Instrumentation

Lyrics

Imagery
Central Theme

Song format

Beginning - Middle - End

Verse - Chorus - Bridge - Chorus
Secret Ingredient

Element of mystery
Transports the spirit
Wow factor
Singing Along

Long and detailed phrases

Multi-pitch changes in a song's hook

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Sings at top of register
Writing a Song

Topic

2-4 lines of lyrics

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Music on Demand

Spotify

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For the rich

What tech allowed for music on demand in 1800s

Records

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-

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Telegraph

~ Samuel Maarse

Telegraph

- Samuel Maarse

who were some of the other recording labels

Calumbia
RCA what electronics and entertainment company owns both of these labels today?
- Owned by Sony

Take box

machine that Plass music what allowed wired communtead in 1800s
Telephone, telegraph what sounds could they paduce
Entertalsment, sit co who invented fist patentes rash
Marie coney
Advantase of this us wires

Send sound across world what ald early radle do for the common man
Brought music to them was it Portable in early
Stases?

- No

what station recieved the first license in USA?

KDKA
1920
Date of first radio advertisement

-1922

who ownes radio stations

Department stores what lind of stuff did early, iasio stations pajes
Sitcom, mus; c
How much Lid Pabile pay for radle programming

- not a lot

what is amateurism

non Proffesional altISTs what did new tech do to Proffosional musicians
Take away live performan.
what act wally happened?

More access

why is it good for consumer

- More access

16. Scott JOPlin

Rost|me
Copyrisht
FalO what happens to copywrite whent
Lous to Pubic dome in marcon: invented Jule box

- False

Commercial concerts and

MusIcal Entertainments

Patconage Decline?
Economla Change?

Classical Music Change?
Spiced up
What is good music?
White People
What is bad music?
black People
Opera or Classical
Opera
more entertalhing
Serious music better?
more complex
Today?
Yes
Impresarlo us showman

PT Barnum
Brought Jennyland
Succesful
Steven Foster
On susana
not succesfun
Americana
Scott Joplin
Ragtime
Opera
Succesful
When was copyrighte made: 100s
Music Publishers Old not like Piano rolls
did not need Pianist
lublishers wanted rights to piano rolls
Copyright of 1909
created compulsory license
Individual could get permission is they paid $0.02
Notify the copywrite, of intent
Turn this into a comprehensive study guide
</file-attachment-contents>

Turn this into a comprehensive study guide and make sure to include all points

Assistant:

Completion:

Here is a comprehensive study guide based on the notes provided:

Music History Study Guide

Music Form
- Verse-chorus-bridge song structure
- ABBA form

Music Accessibility
- Early music only for wealthy
- Leon Scott - first sound playback device
- Thomas Edison - improved playback technology
- Early recordings - low audio quality

- Electrical microphone (1925) - improved quality

Music Distribution
- Edison Records - early major record label
- RCA and Columbia - other early labels, now owned by Sony
- Jukebox - allowed public music access

Radio
- Allowed mass music distribution
- First radio station: KDKA (1920)
- Radio advertising began in 1922
- Amateur musicians could distribute via radio

Important Figures
- Scott Joplin - ragtime music
- PT Barnum - entertainer/showman
- Steven Foster - Americana songwriter
- Did not profit from music due to copyright laws
- Copyright law changes in 1909 allowed compulsory licensing

Music Values
- Artistic
- Social
- Economic

Performance Transactions
- Touring - artist travels
- Tourism - audience travels
- Patronage - wealthy sponsor

Income Streams
- Patrons
- Entrepreneurship
- Copyright royalties

Opera vs. Classical Concerts
- Opera more popular
- More theatrical and visual appeal
- Classical considered more serious/complex

Changes in Classical Music
- Economic changes reduced patronage
- Impresarios focused on making money
- Flashy conductors used as marketing

Popular Music History
- Performed in England's music halls
- Ragtime music pioneered by Scott Joplin
- Music publishers disliked piano rolls

Songwriting Elements
- Hook, lyrics, imagery, structured format
- Appealing vocal techniques

Let me know if you would like me to modify or expand on any part of this study guide.