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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In the matter of trademark application Serial No. 76-216-493
For the mark Syntel
Published in the Official Gazette on June 18, 2002

SYNTELSOFT INC)
Opposer)
)
v.)
)
SYNTEL INC)
Applicant)
_____)



08-16-2002
U.S. Patent & TMOfr/TM Mail RoptDt #74

Opposition No. _____

TRADEMARK TRIAL AND
APPEAL BOARD
02 AUG 30 AM 12:10

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

SYNTELSOFT INC, a California Corporation
Post Office Box 680
Palo Alto, California 94302-0680

The above-identified Opposer believes that it will be damaged
by registration of the mark shown in the above-identified
application, and hereby opposes the same.

The grounds for opposition are as follows:

1. In the matter of the intent-to-use application serial
number 76-216-493 of the word mark "SYNTEL", SYNTEL INC,
Applicant, requests the proprietary right to use the word mark
"SYNTEL". Applicant states that this mark has been used in
commerce since 30 June 1999 in various activities which fall
under International Classes 035 and 042. The application was
filed on 27 February 2001 and published on Pages 195 and 196
of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent and
Trademark Office, on June 18, 2002. Syntel Inc. is a Michigan
corporation.

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1 2. SYNTELSOFT INC. (Opposer) is a California corporation.
2 Since 1983, Opposer and affiliated companies have used the
3 SYNTEL mark continuously in their business of providing
4 business consulting services relating to the fields of
5 electronic commerce and electronic business; business
6 consultation relating to the field of on-line business
7 transactions, namely, on-line analytical processing and risk
8 assessment. [International Class: 035] SyntelSoft is also
9 actively engaged in the business of computer consultation
10 services in the fields of web site design, web site
11 development, web site maintenance, web site upgrading, web
12 site hosting, web site privacy, web site security, database
13 design, selection of operating environment, development of
14 operating environment, development and integration of
15 interactive content and design; and in the fields of computer
16 software applications, computer software maintenance, and
17 computer software development; technical support services via
18 telephone, email, facsimile, pager, and in person; and
19 enabling legacy applications for use on the World Wide Web.
20 Opposer has documented prior use of the SYNTEL mark in
21 International Classes 35 and 42.

22 3. Applicant's goods and services are marketed using the
23 Internet domain "syntel.com" and include the proprietary
24 SYNTEL programming language. Web servers have continuously
25 advertised Opposer's goods and services at the "syntel.com"
26 address since before Applicant's claimed first use of the
27 mark.

28 4. Opposer has documented prior use of the SYNTEL mark in
29 International Classes 35 and 42 in United States Patent
30 4,866,634, which was awarded to Dr René Reboh (Vice President
31 of Opposer) et al on 12 September 1989 (excerpts attached as
32 Exhibit A) and is licensed to Opposer. This patent which

1 specifically asserts trademark rights on the SYNTEL mark was
2 issued a significant time before Applicant's claimed first use
3 of this mark. In this Patent, the subject of the Patent is
4 identified as the "Syntel™ Language" and trademark rights to
5 the SYNTEL mark are asserted by use of the "TM" symbol. The
6 patent also contains explicit references to previously
7 published use of the Syntel mark which assert trademark
8 rights:

9 "Rene Reboh and Tore Risch, 'Syntel™: Knowledge Programming
10 Using Functional Representations', Knowledge Representation;
11 published Aug. 10, 1986, pp. 1003-1007." (page 1)

12 "knowledge-base - An encoded representation of human
13 knowledge about a particular subject or domain. In SYNTEL,
14 instead of using rules or frames, knowledge is encoded in the
15 form of an equation network." (page 26)

16 "Syntel - The complete programming system, comprised of a
17 high-level, nonprocedural language in which the knowledge-base
18 for the system is expressed, the development system, and the
19 runtime environment." (page 29)

20 5. In "A Functional Approach to Integrating Database and
21 Expert Systems" (Communications of the ACM, December 1988,
22 Vo.31 No.12, pp.1424-1437, attached as Exhibit B) several of
23 Opposer's employees describe the Syntel language.
24 Communications of the ACM is the premier professional journal
25 for computer science. On the front page of this paper,
26 Opposer asserts trademark rights to SYNTEL.

27 6. In support of the marketing of goods and services in
28 International Classes 35 and 42, Opposer, its predecessors,
29 affiliates, and co-licensees have used and continue to use the
30 subject Mark in its basic form, in the form "syntel.com", and
31 qualified as "Syntel Language", since 1983 in the United
32 States as well as in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany,

1 Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. This international
2 use antedates by almost two decades the February 2001 filing
3 by the Applicant.

4 7. In support of its marketing of goods and services in
5 International Classes 35 and 42, Opposer has used the mark
6 SYNTEL.COM as its primary Internet business identification
7 since the early 1980s, and has continuously operated Web
8 servers at that Internet address since 1995. The "home page"
9 at www.syntel.com takes extraordinary steps to avoid confusion
10 with Applicant or the approximately one hundred other users of
11 the SYNTEL mark. A hard copy print of this "home page" and
12 the table of various SYNTEL-named entities sponsored by
13 Opposer to avoid confusion is attached as Exhibit C.

14 8. SYNTELNELNET identifies the Class C network assigned to
15 Syntelligence (predecessor of Opposer) in Internet RFC 997,
16 published in March 1987; the convention for network names is
17 to append -NET to the company mark. SyntelSoft continues to
18 own this Class C SYNTELNELNET network, as can be verified through
19 the public records of the American Registry for Internet
20 Numbers. A printout of the relevant portion of Internet RFC
21 997 is attached as Exhibit D.

22 9. Opposer has been using the SYNTEL mark continuously,
23 commencing prior to Applicant's first use, and has built up
24 and is maintaining an valuable nationwide reputation and good
25 will to the mark.

26 10. Applicant was aware of Opposer's existing valid and
27 superior claims on the SYNTEL mark. Indeed, on January 15,
28 1999, Mr. Jonathan James of Syntel Inc. wrote to SyntelSoft to
29 request that we revise the wording of the reference to Syntel
30 Inc in the table of Syntel-related names. A printout of his
31 e-mail message is attached as Exhibit E.

1 11. Applicant's services are confusingly similar to Opposer's.
2 Registration of Applicant's alleged mark would cause
3 irreparable damage to Opposer. Furthermore, Registrant's use
4 of this mark would constitute a significant and unlawful
5 restraint of trade and a misuse of trademark law.

6 By reason of the foregoing, Opposer asserts that it will be
7 irreparably damaged by the registration of the word mark
8 "SYNTEL" as shown in Serial No. 76-216-493 in International
9 Classes 35 and 42, and hereby opposes same as a term
10 inappropriate for trademarking by Applicant.

11 WHEREFORE, Opposer prays that this Opposition be sustained and
12 that the application for the registration of the word mark
13 "SYNTEL" be denied.

14 Opposer files this opposition on its own behalf. Please
15 address all correspondence to SyntelSoft, Inc., Post Office
16 Box 680, Palo Alto, California 94302-0680.

17 The filing fee for this opposition in the amount of \$600 is
18 enclosed herewith.

19 Respectfully submitted,

20  13 AUGUST 2002
21

22 Jonathan Seder
23 President, SyntelSoft Inc
24 Post Office Box 680
25 Palo Alto California 94302-0680
26 Telephone 650-814-5300

27

- 1 EXHIBIT A
- 2 SyntelSoft Inc Opposition to Trademark Registration 76-216-493
- 3

- [54] DATA-DRIVEN, FUNCTIONAL EXPERT SYSTEM SHELL
- [75] Inventors: René Reboh, Palo Alto; Tore J. M. Risch, Menlo Park, both of Calif.
- [73] Assignee: Syntelligence, Sunnyvale, Calif.
- [21] Appl. No.: 84,252
- [22] Filed: Aug. 10, 1987
- [51] Int. Cl.⁴ G06F 15/18
- [52] U.S. Cl. 364/513; 364/900; 364/408
- [58] Field of Search 364/513, 408, 900
- [56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,642,782	2/1987	Kemper et al.	364/550
4,648,044	3/1987	Hardy et al.	364/513
4,752,889	6/1988	Rappaport et al.	364/513
4,763,277	8/1988	Ashford et al.	364/513

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

86/00156	1/1986	World Int. Prop. O.	364/513
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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

William van Melle, "The Structure of the MYCIN System", in B. G. Buchanan and E. H. Shortliffe, eds., *Rule-Based Expert Systems*, pp. 67-77, (Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1984).

Edward H. Shortliffe, "Details of the Consultation System", in B. G. Buchanan and E. H. Shortliffe, eds., *Rule-Based Expert Systems*, pp. 78-132 (Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1984).

Edward H. Shortliffe et al., "ONCOCIN: An Expert System for Oncology Protocol Management", *Proc. Seventh International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, pp. 876-881 (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 1981).

Richard O. Duda and René Reboh, "AI and Decision Making: The PROSPECTOR Experience", in Walter Reitman, ed., *Artificial Intelligence Applications for Business*, pp. 111-147 (Ablex Publishing Corp., Norwood, N.J., 1984).

1-2-3 Reference Manual, Lotus Development Corporation, 55 Cambridge Parkway, Cambridge, Mass (1985).

PREDICT! Trial Pack, Product Manual, Unison Tech-

nology, Inc., 410 Rouser Road, Building One, Coraopolis, Pa., 15108 (1986).

GIJRU-Artificial Intelligence That Means Business, Business Brochure, Micro Data Base Systems, Inc., Lafayette, Ind., (1986).

Peter M. D. Gray, "The Functional Data Model", in *Logic, Algebra and Databases* (Ellis Horwood, Ltd., Chichester, England, 1984).

Carlo Zaniolo et al., "Object-Oriented Database Systems and Knowledge Systems", in Larry Kerschberg, ed., *Expert Database Systems*, pp. 50-65 (Benjamin/Cummings, Menlo Park, Calif. 1986).

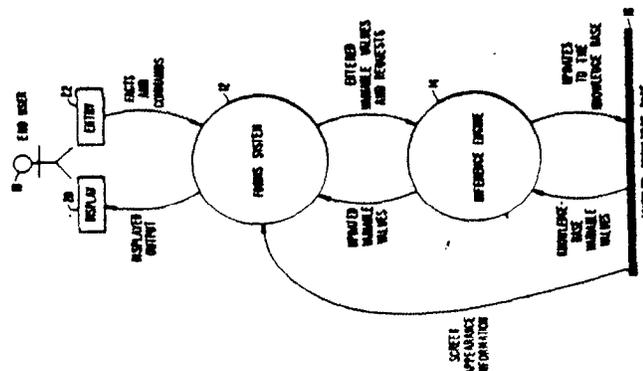
(List continued on next page.)

Primary Examiner—A. D. Pellinen
 Assistant Examiner—H. L. Williams
 Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Townsend and Townsend

[57] **ABSTRACT**

An expert system shell efficiently computes functions of variables in response to numeric or symbolic data values input by a user. The system comprises a Knowledge Base in the form of a network of functions, an Inference Engine for efficiently updating values in the knowledge base in response to changes in entered data, and a Forms System that manages interaction with the user. A knowledge engineer creates the network of functions, and defines the user screens and the connection between screen objects and variables in the function network. The system allows many different types of variables, including numeric and symbolic types. The system associates a probability distribution with every variable, and computes the probability distributions for the dependent variables from the probability distributions for the independent variables. A variable can store multiple values as tables of probability distributions keyed by one or more key variables. When a user action changes the probability distributions for any variable, the system automatically maintains the specified functional relationships among all the related variables.

31 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Michael Stonebreaker, Eric Hanson and Chin-Heng Hong, "The Design of the POSTGRES Rules System", in Michael Stonebreaker and Lawrence A. Rowe, eds., *The POSTGRES Papers*, Memorandum No. UCB/ERL M86/85, Electronics Research Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (Nov. 1986).

"The OPS5 Programming Language", in Lee Brownston, Robert Farrell, Elaine Kant and Nancy Martin, *Programming Expert Systems in OPS5*, (Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1985).

"System W", in James Martin, *Fourth-Generation Languages*, vol. II, pp. 429-452 (Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1986).

Peter Lucas and Tore Risch, "Representation of Fac-

tual Information by Equations and Their Evaluation", *Proc. Sixth International Conference on Software Engineering*, pp. 367-376, Tokyo, Japan (Sep. 1982).

William B. Ackerman, "Data Flow Languages", *IEEE Computer*, pp. 15-24 (Feb. 1982).

William W. Wadge and Edward A. Ashcroft, *Lucid, The Dataflow Programming Language* (Academic Press, N.Y., 1985).

Kurt W. Piersol, "Object Oriented Spreadsheets: The Analytic Spreadsheet Package", *OOPSLA '86 Proceedings*, pp. 385-390 (Sep. 1986).

Rene Reboh and Tore Risch, "Syntel TM: Knowledge Programming Using Functional Representations", *Knowledge Representation*; published Aug. 10, 1986, pp. 1003-1007.

data-driven-system

A system is said to be data-driven if the data source (e.g., the end user) can choose which inputs to provide, and the system merely determines the consequences of those input values. (See also goal-driven-system.)

dataflow

Each procedure in a system draws upon its input data and creates its output data. The transfer of data among procedures is referred to as dataflow.

dataflow-diagram

A usually hierarchical, graphical representation of all of the paths for the flow of data among procedures.

decode-function

A procedure for converting the internal representation of the value of a variable to a string, which can be used for external display.

directed-network

A network in which the directions of the paths between nodes are specified.

discrete-probability-distribution

See probability-mass-function.

display-object

See screen-object.

encode-function

A procedure for testing the external string representation of the value of a variable for validity, and, if the value is valid, for converting it to its internal form.

end-user

The person who runs the completed expert-system program.

equation-network

A directed network corresponding to a set of equations. Nodes in the network correspond to variables in the equations; the arcs incident on a particular node specify the arguments from which the value of that node is computed.

escape-to-host-language

A way for a programmer using high-level language to include a procedure written in the host-language, the language in which the interpreter or compiler for the high-level language is written.

evaluate-mode

The condition of execution of the system in which the consequences of each data input are computed immediately after the data item is entered. (See input-mode.)

expert-system

Computer programs that emulate reasoning tasks by applying the encoded knowledge of specialists ("experts") to facts about a specific problem that are supplied by the end user.

expert-system-shell

An expert system from which the contents of the knowledge base have been removed.

form

A screen object that corresponds to a complete screen.

form-index

A menu that identifies all of the forms that the end user is allowed to see.

form-limited-propagation

A mode of propagation in which the values of nodes are computed if and only if those nodes are displayed on the screen currently being viewed.

formal-parameter

A parameter for a node when used in its definition.

forms-system

That part of the system that provides the interface between the end user and the inference engine.

functional-language

A computer language in which procedures return single values that are functions of the input arguments in the mathematical sense of the term, i.e., in which for every input in the domain there is exactly one output in the range.

global-propagation-array

The propagation array for all of the variables in the equation network.

goal-driven-system

A system is said to be goal driven if it actively seeks input data from the data source (i.e., the end user) because that requested data is relevant to achieving some identified purpose or goal. (See also data-driven-system.)

group

A collection of screen objects, plus properties common to those objects, such as an enclosing rectangular region of the screen.

host-language

The computer language in which the interpreter or compiler of a high-level language is written.

immediate-value

The value of a variable that can be obtained directly from a menu.

inference-engine

That part of an expert system that computes the consequences of applying the knowledge encoded in the knowledge base to the input data provided by the end user.

inference-network

See equation network.

input-mode

The condition of execution of the system in which input data are collected, and their consequences are not determined until either (a) the end user requests evaluation, or (b) evaluation is required by the structure of the knowledge base. (See evaluate-mode.)

instance

A particular row in the value table of a parameterized variable.

join

A relational table formed from two other tables in which the columns of the output table are the union of the input-table columns; while information is usually represented redundantly in the result, no information is lost.

key

A variable whose value is needed to retrieve a value from a table.

knowledge-base

An encoded representation of human knowledge about a particular subject or domain. In SYNTEL, instead of using rules or frames, knowledge is encoded in the form of an equation network.

knowledge-engineer

A programmer who encodes knowledge bases.

knowledge-representation

A formal expression of knowledge in which symbolic expressions (which are typically parts of either procedural or nonprocedural computer programs) allow important consequences of that knowledge to be mechanically deduced.

level-number

A parameterized node for which the value of one instance depends on the values of predecessor instances for the same node.

side-effects

Changes in the values of variables (usually caused indirectly by some procedure) for which the source of the change cannot be determined. The results produced by programs with side effects frequently depend on the time sequence in which input values were provided.

simple-node

A node with no parameters.

standard-deviation

The square root of the variance of a distribution.

source

The node that accepts input data from a box or provides output data to a box.

Syntel

The complete programming system, comprised of a high-level, nonprocedural language in which the knowledge-base for the system is expressed, the development system, and the runtime environment.

update-queue

A queue of screen objects whose contents have changed, and thus may, in turn, cause changes to the values of other nodes in the equation network.

value-table

A table of the possible values for a parameterized variable. A value table is keyed by the parameters; its one non-key column is the value of the node.

variance

The average or expected value of the square of the difference between a random variable and its mean.

visibility-condition

A logical condition that controls whether or not a screen object will be displayed to the end user.

visible-screen-object

A screen object whose visibility condition is satisfied.

wildcard

In parameter specification, the special symbol "&&" which indicates that all parameter instances are to be used. In string matching, the special symbol "*" which matches zero or more successive characters.

&&

The special wildcard symbol for parameter specification.

DELETE

A special value associated with a variable indicating that the current instance of the variable is to be deleted.

APPENDIX 2

DATA DICTIONARY FOR THE DATA STRUCTURE ATTRIBUTES

This appendix is a data dictionary for the data elements in the 14 record structures shown in FIGS. 8-11. The fields (attributes) are listed in alphabetical order within a record, and the records are listed in the following alphabetical order:

1. ANCHOR
2. ARC
3. BOXARRAY
4. BOXDEF
5. CLASS
6. EVENTARRAY
7. EVENTKEY
8. EVENTNODE

9. MODEL

10. NODE

11. PARAMCOMB

12. PARAMCOMBTABLE

13. SFACTIVEREGIONS

14. VALUETABLE ANCHOR Attributes

ALERT-QUEUE

A list of alerts (strings) that have been triggered during a round of propagation and must be displayed in the alert area.

CLASSES

Points to a list of all CLASSES in the knowledge base.

CLEAR-QUEUE

A BOXARRAY containing all the screen objects that must be cleared after a round of propagation.

COVERFORM

The top form in the form hierarchy. It is the first form that the end user sees.

CURRENT-FORM

Points to the BOXDEF of type FORM representing the currently displayed form.

FORM-PATH

Points to a list of forms on the path from the coverform to the current form.

GLOBAL-PROPAGATEARRAY

Points to the global propagate array

LOCAL-PROPAGATEARRAY

Points to the local propagate array

MODELS

Points to a list of all MODELS in the knowledge base.

REFRESH-QUEUE

A BOXARRAY containing all the screen objects that must be refreshed after a round of propagation.

UPDATE-QUEUE

A BOXARRAY containing all the screen objects that must be updated after a round of propagation.

ARC Attributes

ACTPARAMS

Pointer to list of actual parameters represented as a PARAMCOMBTBL. The lists are unique.

INNODE

Pointer to the node where the ARC is member of INARCS.

OUTNODE

Pointer to node where ARC is member of OUTARCS.

TRANSTABLE

Interpolation table for comptype WEIGHT.

BOXARRAY Attributes

MAXBOXLEVELNUMBER

The largest box-level-number.

1 EXHIBIT B
2 SyntelSoft Inc Opposition to Trademark Registration 76-216-493

3

A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO INTEGRATING DATABASE AND EXPERT SYSTEMS

A new system architecture shares certain characteristics with database systems, expert systems, functional programming languages, and spreadsheet systems, but is very different from any of these.

TORÉ RISCH, RENÉ REBOH, PETER HART, and RICHARD DUDA

Advances in computing sometimes flow from the recognition of fundamental similarities among disparate theories or system architectures. Once recognized, these similarities can be exploited to design a new architecture that combines selected aspects of its predecessors, opens new areas of applications, and may even lead to new insights into underlying theories.

A new system architecture, called an *active functional system*, shares certain characteristics with database systems, expert systems, functional programming languages, and spreadsheet systems, but is very different from any of these. It is based on a uniform—one might even say rigid—use of side effect-free functions that represent facts and knowledge in a nonprocedural programming system. Database objects are represented by arbitrary extensional functions, i.e., tables, while domain knowledge is represented by side effect-free intensional functions composed from a suitable library. Both default and inexact information are accommodated by treating values of database objects as random variables with associated probability distributions. The uniformity that results from functional representations leads to a corresponding uniformity in database and knowledge-base operations. We call the system “active” because it is data driven; more specifically, changes in the distributions of the factual input data are propagated through the knowledge base to update the distributions of the derived output data. These concepts are embodied in the Syntel® programming system [23], which has been fully implemented and in commercial use since mid-1986.

Syntel is a registered trademark of Syntelligence, Inc.

© 1988 ACM 0001-0782/88/1200-1424 \$1.50

DATA-INTENSIVE AND KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE PROBLEMS

Database and Expert Systems

In recent years the complementary nature of database and knowledge-base applications has been recognized. Database applications typically involve a relatively small number of relations or files holding a large number of records; relatively simple representational structures are used to store voluminous amounts of data. By contrast, expert systems usually involve a large number of relations (or rules, frames, etc.), each holding a small amount of judgmental knowledge; complex representational structures are used to store moderate amounts of data.

Inference styles and methods are also complementary. Database inference is usually restricted to either precise boolean combinations of modest complexity or simple numerical comparisons. Expert systems often employ complicated reasoning procedures, frequently involving incomplete or uncertain numerical and symbolic data. In addition, the factors that are relevant and the sequence in which they are considered usually varies greatly from run to run.

The complementarity of database and expert systems has led to considerable interest in architectures that combine the two [5, 17, 34]. The most straightforward synthesis is to create a *loosely coupled* system in which the database module acts as a server for the expert system module [1, 20]. This architecture allows reference data to be freely accessed by the expert system module while the database system acts as a case server. However, some important families of applications place equal demands on expert system and database system

1 EXHIBIT C
2 SyntelSoft Inc Opposition to Trademark Registration 76-216-493

3

syntel.com is SyntelSoft, Inc, of Palo Alto, California, USA.

Since 1984, the syntel.com domain has belonged to SyntelSoft Inc and its predecessors, Syntelligence Inc. and Syntelligence Systems Inc. These companies created and market the SynCore® programming environment, the Syntel functional programming language, and the Underwriting Advisor® and Lending Advisor® systems.

Since 1984, SyntelSoft and its predecessors Syntelligence and Syntelligence Systems have been in the business of providing software licensing, computer consultation and software development services, principally involving our proprietary "Syntel" language.

The Syntel language was patented - using the name Syntel - in United State Patent 4,866,634, awarded by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on 12 September 1989.

In licensing and supporting users of the Syntel language, SyntelSoft and its predecessors have provided services in the fields of web site design, web site development, web site maintenance, web site upgrading, web site hosting, web site privacy, web site security, database design, selection of operating environment, development of operating environment, development and integration of interactive content and design; and in the fields of computer software applications, computer software maintenance, and computer software development; technical support services via telephone, email, facsimile, pager, and in person; and enabling legacy applications for use on the world wide web.



SyntelSoft Inc of Palo Alto, California USA
www.syntel.com

Click here for other "Syntels".



Click here for our privacy policy.

syntel.com is SyntelSoft, Inc, of Palo Alto, California, USA.

Since 1984, the syntel.com domain has belonged to Syntelligence and its successors and related companies Syntelligence Systems and SyntelSoft. These companies created, and have marketed continuously since 1985, the SynCore® programming environment, the Syntel functional programming language, and the Underwriting Advisor® and Lending Advisor® systems worldwide.

Disclaimer: The table below lists some Internet entities with names similar to "Syntel". The inclusion or exclusion of any item in this table does not constitute endorsement, advertisement, acknowledgement, or any other form of recognition. This list is known to be incomplete and inaccurate as of August 2001. To submit changes, please write to the Webmaster.

syntel.it	Syntel S.p.A. -- maker of varnishes, enamels, and resins in Quattordio, Italy
syntel.fr	Syntel Ingenierie Informatique -- Malakoff, France - computer-related services since 1987
syntel.nl	Syntel B.V. -- a vendor of financial analysis software based in Reeuwijk, The Netherlands, for more than twenty years.
syntel.ru	Syntel -- Moscow internet service provider
syntelinc.com syntelgmbh.de	Syntel, Inc., a provider of IT services in Troy, Michigan, USA; India; England; Munich, Germany; and Singapore
syntel-telecom.com synteltelecom.com	Syntel Telecom -- manufacturer of EPABX telephone systems in Arvind Mills, Pune, India - a member of the Lalbhai Group
syntel-tech.com	Beijing Syntel Technologies Co., Ltd.
syntelnetworks.com	Syntel Networks, St Charles Missouri USA
syntellisys.com syntellisys.net syntellisys.org syntellisys.co.uk syntellisys.org.uk	Syntellisys -- Cambridge, UK - multimedia and audio solutions, and Web hosting
syntelllc.com	SynTel LLC -- postal software technology, Jonesboro Arkanasa USA
syntel-studio.de	syntel-studio, Hameln, Germany - music development and promotion since 1990
syntelvista.com	Syntel Vista -- A publisher of technical information in Cypress, CA USA
syntel.com	Syntel Software -- chess and travel software for handheld computers
syntelic.com	Syntelic Solutions -- Logistics technologies - Poolesville MD USA
syntellect.com	Syntellect -- Call center software and service bureau applications
syntellect.net	Syntellect TeleSystems Pte Ltd -- Singapore
syntellex.com syntellex.net syntellex.org	Cycorp - Cyc Knowledge Server software for "AI-based common sense"
syntell.com	Syntell Analytic Services -- enterprise decision support in Canada and France
syntelate.com	Syntelate -- Call center software in Glasgow, UK
syntelco.com	Synergy Telecommunications Corp. -- optical transmission systems in northern

syntelco.net	Virginia USA
synteldesign.com	Syntel Design -- software consulting and industrial design since 1988
synteleos.com	Synteleos -- An open real estate transaction network
syntellekt.com	Syntellekt -- Brainware, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
syntelos.com syntelos.org	Syntelos Software -- caching and distribution algorithms
syntellinet.com	See orkid.net
www.icarenet.com	Societe Icare, Aubagne Cedex, France makes a Systeme-Syntel® gas detector

These domain names are registered but do not appear to be actively supported:

syntel.net	??
syntel.org	??
syntelsolutions.com	Syntel Solutions -- New York NY USA
syntelindia.com	Syntel India PDC -- Mumbai, India
syntelis.com syntelis.net syntelis.org	Syntelis InfoGLOBAL -- Madrid, Spain
syntelligence.com	Syntelligence Systems Inc.
syntelligenceinc.com	Syntelligence Inc -- Califon, New Jersey USA
syntelligent.com	Syntelligent Technologies -- Dublin, Ireland
syntelliread.com syntelligenceinc.com	Califon, NJ USA
syntelos.org	Syntelos [ASSA], New York, New York USA
syntelsys.com	Synthetic Intelligent Systems Inc -- Calgary, Alberta, Canada
syntelsystems.com	Syntel Systems Ltd -- London, England
syntel.co.uk	A telecommunications company in Scotland
syntel.de	Dieter Langer, Am Goldgraben 11, Goettingen, Germany
syntellidaq.com	??
synteleos.net	??
syntelesis.com	Syntelesis -- Toronto ON Canada
syntellium.com	??
syntelex.com	Cycorp, Austin TX USA
syntelix.com	??
syntellis.com	??
syntellix.com	??
syntelysis.com	??
syntellisis.com	??
syntelligence.org syntelligence.nl	Syntelligence bv -- Amstelveen, Netherlands - open architecture, message-based financial software

These names similarly were recently registered but not supported:

syntellicom.com | syntellicom.net

These Syntel entities don't appear to have any Web presence:

Syntel Data Systems Ltd, incorporated under that name in 1982
Syntel Testsysteme GmbH, Unterhaching, Germany
Syntel Systems Ltd, London, England
GSM-Syntel Ltd
Syntel SA apparently does business in France
Syntel Microsystems, Huddersfield HD1 3PG United Kingdom
Syntel, S.A. de C.V., 90200 Calpulalpan, Tlax. Mexico, is a maker of domestic vinyl goods

Here are some uses of "Syntel" as a trade name:

Echoscan produces a "Syntel Math Toolbox"
The French government has embarked on a SYNTEL project to permit communication between heterogeneous computer systems.
Since 1983, SyntelSoft Inc and its predecessors have marketed implementations of a proprietary non-procedural computer operating environment called "Syntel".
The UCL Coude Echelle Spectrograph is controlled with "Syntel" software.
Applied Medical Resources Corporation of Laguna Hills, California has registered "Syntel" as a trademark with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) for medical instruments, namely, embolectomy catheters, atraumatic clips, parts and inserts for atraumatic clips, and clamps.
Syntel Inc of Troy, Michigan, USA, has registered "Syntel" as a Service Mark with the PTO in regards to the "custom designing of computer software and computer programming services."

Finally, "Syntel" is discussed in an interview with Fritz Springmeier in show #35 in the radio series on Mind Control, broadcast by CKLN-FM, 88.1 FM, at Ryerson Polytechnical University in Toronto, Canada:

"... the word Syntel here ... that's an important word for people to be familiar with in understanding implants. Syntel is something that has been discussed by our government repeatedly in some of their conferences. You will hear the military in some of their semi-secret conferences discussing Syntel. That's short for synthetic telepathy which means sending to victims voices and thoughts - so these victims of Syntel are people who are receiving voices and thoughts electronically."

- 1 EXHIBIT D
- 2 SyntelSoft Inc Opposition to Trademark Registration 76-216-493
- 3

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 997
Obsoletes RFCs: 990, 960, 943, 923, 900,
870, 820, 790, 776, 770, 762, 758,
755, 750, 739, 604, 503, 433, 349
Obsoletes IENs: 127, 117, 93

J. Reynolds
J. Postel
ISI
March 1987

Page 1

INTERNET NUMBERS

Status of this Memo

This memo is an official status report on the network numbers used in the Internet community. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Introduction

This Network Working Group Request for Comments documents the currently assigned network numbers and gateway autonomous systems. This RFC will be updated periodically, and in any case current information can be obtained from Hostmaster.

Hostmaster
DDN Network Information Center
SRI International
333 Ravenswood Avenue
Menlo Park, California 94025

Phone: 1-800-235-3155

ARPA mail: HOSTMASTER@SRI-NIC.ARPA

Most of the protocols used in the Internet are documented in the RFC series of notes. Some of the items listed are undocumented. Further information on protocols can be found in the memo "Official ARPA-Internet Protocols" [24]. The more prominent and more generally used are documented in the "DDN Protocol Handbook" [11] prepared by the NIC. Other collections of older or obsolete protocols are contained in the "Internet Protocol Transition Workbook" [12], or in the "ARPANET Protocol Transition Handbook" [13]. For further information on ordering the complete 1985 DDN Protocol Handbook, contact the Hostmaster.

In the entries below, the name and mailbox of the responsible individual is indicated. The bracketed entry, e.g., [nn,iii], at the right hand margin of the page indicates a reference for the listed protocol, where the number ("nn") cites the document and the letters ("iii") cites the person. Whenever possible, the letters are a NIC Ident as used in the WhoIs (NICNAME) service.

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Introduction

The convention in the documentation of Internet Protocols is to express numbers in decimal and to

C*192.022.000.rrr-192.022.255.rrr	APPLICON	[AXS1]
C*192.023.000.rrr-192.023.255.rrr	FACTNET	[JXB]
C*192.024.000.rrr-192.024.255.rrr	CHROMATICS	[RXB2]
R*192.025.000.rrr-192.024.255.rrr	Hewlett Packard	[SXI]
D*192.026.000.rrr	ACSAD ACSAD Network	[SXH]
R 192.026.001.rrr	MCC-DB1-NET MCC DB1 Network	[CBD]
R 192.026.002.rrr	MCC-DB2-NET MCC DB2 Network	[CBD]
R 192.026.003.rrr	MCC-DB3-NET MCC DB3 Network	[CBD]
R 192.026.004.rrr	MCC-DB4-NET MCC DB4 Network	[CBD]
R 192.026.005.rrr	MCC-DB5-NET MCC DB5 Network	[CBD]
R 192.026.006.rrr	MCC-DB6-NET MCC DB6 Network	[CBD]
R 192.026.007.rrr	SPAWAR SPARWAR Systems Command	[JK7]
D 192.026.008.rrr	SAIC-CPVB SAIC-CPVB	[MXW]
R*192.026.009.rrr	ICOT ICOT Local Network	[SXT]
R 192.026.010.rrr	GALLAUDET GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY	[KXC]
D 192.026.011.rrr	NRL-HUBNET1 Experimental Hubnet 1	[MPM]
D 192.026.012.rrr	NRL-HUBNET2 Experimental Hubnet 2	[MPM]
D 192.026.013.rrr	NRL-HUBNET3 Experimental Hubnet 3	[MPM]
D 192.026.014.rrr	NRL-HUBNET4 Experimental Hubnet 4	[MPM]
D 192.026.015.rrr	NRL-HUBNET5 Experimental Hubnet 5	[MPM]
D 192.026.016.rrr	NRL-HUBNET6 Experimental Hubnet 6	[MPM]
D 192.026.017.rrr	NRL-HUBNET7 Experimental Hubnet 7	[MPM]
D 192.026.018.rrr	NRL-HUBNET8 Experimental Hubnet 8	[MPM]
D 192.026.019.rrr	NRL-HUBNET9 Experimental Hubnet 9	[MPM]
R*192.026.020.rrr	NJIT-NET NJIT-SUPERCOMPUTER	[BXC]
R 192.026.021.rrr	SDC-PRC-SW SDC/PAOLI SOFT TECH	[MXS2]
R 192.026.022.rrr	SDC-PRC-LBS SDC/PAOLI ARTIF INT	[MXS2]
R 192.026.023.rrr	SDC-PRC-SA SDC/PAOLI SYS ARCH	[MXS2]
R 192.026.024.rrr	SDC-PRC-CR SDC/PAOLI COMP RES	[MXS2]
R 192.026.025.rrr	LUCID Lucid Network	[BXM]
D 192.026.026.rrr	NRL-FIBER NRL Fiber Optic Net	[WF3]
R 192.026.027.rrr	ROCKEFELLER ROCKEFELLER UNIV	[30,MK38]
R*192.026.028.rrr-192.026.047.rrr	EPFL	[YXD]
R*192.026.048.rrr	DART-ETHER Dartmouth Ethernet	[SXC]
R*192.026.049.rrr	DUNET U of Denver Network	[BXS3]
C*192.026.050.rrr-192.026.082.rrr	Silicon Graphics Inc	[RXB]
R*192.026.083.rrr	CSM-NET Colorado School of Mines	[RXW]
R 192.026.084.rrr	NPRDC-FTC NPRDC-FTC Remote Ethernet	[LRB]

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Network Numbers

R 192.026.085.rrr	NUSAN	NU Supercomp Access Net	[EEW6]
R 192.026.086.rrr	PHYSICS-SAC	NU Physics	[EEW6]
R 192.026.087.rrr	MS-SAC	NU Material Science SAC	[EEW6]
R 192.026.088.rrr	YALE-ENG-NET	YALE-ENG-NET	[LFO]
D 192.026.089.rrr	JTELS-BEN1-GW	JTELS-BEN1-GW	[RR26]
C*192.026.090.rrr	SYNTELNET-A	Syntelligence IPNET-A	[RXR]
R*192.026.091.rrr	KDD	KDD Research Net	[TXA]
R*192.026.092.rrr	WRIGHT	Wright State University	[JXS]
R*192.026.093.rrr	AECL-NET	NTT Atsugi Lab Net	[TXK]
R*192.026.094.rrr	NTT-AP-NET	NTT ECL Appolo Net	[HXM]
R 192.026.095.rrr	LL-VLSI-NET	Lincoln Lab VLSI Net	[AHA]
R*192.026.096.rrr	FX-NTC-NET2	FX-Tokyo-10BM-Net2	[SXY]
C*192.026.097.rrr	RCA-SNOOPY	Peanut Net	[RXR1]
C*192.026.098.rrr	TASC-CTC-NET	TASC Reading CTC Net	[RXR2]
C 192.026.099.rrr	FAI	FAI Local Net	[MWS10]

1 EXHIBIT E
2 SyntelSoft Inc Opposition to Trademark Registration 76-216-493

3 From: Jonathan_James@syntelinc.com
4 To: jseder@syntel.com
5 Date: Fri, 15 Jan 1999 08:56:45 -0500
6 Subject: Re: Confusion

7 Jonathan:

8 We received your e-mail concerning SyntelSoft's web site and
9 Syntel, Inc.'s web site. We had the opportunity to surf your
10 web site and we genuinely appreciate all you have done to
11 point people in the right direction.

12 We apologize for any inconvenience this has caused. We make
13 every effort in all of advertising and marketing to display
14 our web address as to avoid any confusion. Individuals who do
15 not have our internet address are probably inclined to try
16 Syntel.com, since that would be the most obvious address for
17 Syntel, Inc., and we can't think of a way to deter this
18 activity. The pointers that you have on your site should be
19 very helpful and we cannot think of any other solutions to
20 solve this problem, other than advising them to attach their
21 resume to the e-mail address as follows:

22 "SyntelSoft is NOT affiliated in any way with Syntel, Inc., a
23 leading global provider of innovative information technology
24 (IT) solutions to Fortune 500 companies and government
25 organizations. Syntel is headquartered in Troy, Michigan, with
26 offices and Development Centers in North America, Europe, and
27 Asia. For information on employment with Syntel, Inc., visit
28 their Web site or send your resume attached to an e-mail."

29 Again, thank you for your assistance and cooperation in this
30 matter.

31

32

33 Jonathan James
34 Director, Marketing
35 Syntel, Inc.