

Chairman's Massage

The first thing I want to do in this Newsletter is announce a change in the most visible, if not most important office on our Executive Committee. Shirley Radding will be retiring from her position as Editor of the Newsletter, and will become Editor Emeritus beginning in 2001. Michael Grossman has been named as Assistant Editor for this newsletter, and will assume the post of Editor beginning in 2001.

Shirley is a charter member of CHAL and has been the Newsletter's Editor since the inception of the Division. During that time, the Newsletter has won the accolades of CHAL members and the Society itself. Her contributions as editor are certainly among the reasons she won the Division's Middlekauff award in 1993. Her years as editor haven't been easy. She has had to cajole us, fuss at us, and guilt-trip us to meet deadlines. She has bent deadlines. She has pushed printers to give our printing priority. The technology of publishing has changed. The way the Society inform Divisions about abstracts and program logistics has become more mechanized, but there have been bugs in that. Her job has not been easy, but the product has always been

top notch. She will be missed, but I will not let her off that easy. I am taking the liberty of naming her Editor Emeritus beginning in 2001, at least during the transition, but for as long as she wants.

Michael Grossman has been an active member of CHAL for years. He has attended and participated in Executive Committee meetings. He has contributed to programming and has presented papers at CHAL symposia. We all thank him for taking on this task, and look forward to his continuing the Radding tradition of quality.

My Chairman's Statement for the Spring, 2000 Newsletter contained my hopes for the future of the Division. The rest of this Statement is more administrative. I want to talk about our By-laws and our election procedures.

Our By-laws were enacted in 1988. Since then, there have been some attempts to revisit them, but no revisions went through the full procedure of Executive Committee vote, Membership vote, and ACS Office of Divisional Activities ratification. As a result, the "official" By-Laws are the 12-year old ones. The only change was one initiated by ACS itself for all Divisions and that was merely changing the title, Chairman, to Chair. I want to review the entire text, make the appropriate changes at the D.C. Meeting, and then go through the required approval process up through review by ACS. I welcome all of you to attend the Executive Committee meeting in D.C. to participate in that process.

The most significant change I can think of at this time is to formally

OPEN BUSINESS MEETING

Social Hour

August 20, 2000

Sunday Evening

5:00 p.m.

Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP
1100 New York Ave., N.W., 9th Floor
Washington, D.C.

Executive Board Meeting

August 20, 2000

Sunday Evening

6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP
1100 New York Ave., N.W., 9th Floor
Washington, D.C.

Notice of Open Meeting

Monday, August 21, 2000

Convention Center

(after the morning session)

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change our election procedures in two ways – terms of office and times for nomination. One of the greatest concerns of the Executive Committee through the years has been to ensure continuity in the leadership. There is some continuity at the Chair's position because there is a 3-year progression for one person from Chair-Elect to Chair to Immediate Past Chair. We always hope the past Chair will remain involved at least for the first year past his/her elected term, if not for many years thereafter; I certainly intend to. We have also taken steps to ensure continuity in the Program Chair's position (not an elected position) by appointing someone to that

continued on next page

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CHAL Newsletter

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Chairman's Report, continued from front page
position for a 3-year term. Mitch Katz has done a tremendous job for his time in that office.

Two ideas have been discussed for Secretary and Treasurer. One has been to elect people not only as Secretary and Treasurer, but also Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. The idea, of course, is to have people in training to ultimately step up to the respective top job. That idea is actually expressed in one recent draft of a By-Law change. But, as I said above, no By-Law change has gone through the full approval process and been enacted.

The second idea has been one favored by the last two Executive Committees - naming the Secretary and Treasurer for two-year terms. This is consistent with a step that ACS has taken - to train new Secretaries and new Treasurers in alternate years at the New Divisional Officers Training Conference in January. The first Treasurer's training was in January, 1999 and the first Secretary's training was in January, 2000. At the Spring meeting in San Francisco, the Executive Committee voted to make the CHAL Secretary's term a 2-year term with terms beginning in even years - 2000-2001, for instance, and the Treasurer's term a 2-year term with terms beginning in odd years - 1999-2000, for instance. We will continue this practice as an unofficial process until the By-Law changes have been fully enacted.

I would also like to move the election process earlier. Our current By-Laws provide for soliciting nominations no later than July 15, completing nominations no later than August 15, and mailing ballots no later than October 15. Since these are written as "no later than," I believe we can move the process up after this round of elections. I suggest the Executive Committee nominate candidates for 2002 at the Spring meeting in San

Program Chair's Report

Following the successful programs we had at the San Francisco meeting, we will be presenting a very expanded list of superior programs at the Washington, D.C. meeting.

On Sunday, a whole day program will cover global issues of intellectual property affecting the chemical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical industries. This symposium is being organized and presided over by Paul Barkan of SUNY/Westchester Community College and is cosponsored with the ACS Joint Board Council Committee on Science, ACS Committee on Corporate Associates, the Committee on Patent and Related Matters, and WCC. The symposium will feature a stellar lineup of speakers, including the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Q. Todd Dickinson, who will discuss current issues before the USPTO affecting the chemical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical areas and Federal Circuit Judge Pauline Newman, who will discuss judicial structures for international litigation of intellectual property disputes.

There will be an additional sym-

posium on Sunday afternoon covering molecular medicine in the 21st century. This symposium is being organized and presided over by Diane Robertson of FoxKiser. This symposium will cover a wide spectrum of topics related to the future of molecular medicine, including drug development, pharmacogenomics, regulatory issues, and gene-chip technology.

On Monday, a whole day symposium will cover current trends and new directions in patents. This symposium is being organized and presided over by Jeff Lindeman of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, L.L.P. This symposium will also feature Commissioner Dickinson, who will address emerging technologies and recent changes in the law and at the USPTO as well as take a look at what can be expected in the future. Additional speakers will cover a wide spectrum of topics including disclosure issues, a comparison of patent protection between the United States and Europe, drafting a patent application, dealing with obviousness issues, *Exxon v. Lubrizol*, and patent litigation.

On Monday morning, Diane Robertson of FoxKiser and Dr. Larisa

Diego. This has two benefits. First, ballots can then be mailed with the Fall Newsletter, rather than separately; that saves postage. Second, we will know who the new officers are much earlier, and the new ones can begin to learn their jobs as soon as the results are known. In essence, this means we will, by careful timing, in effect have an Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer for a few months before they begin offices. We can make this a By-Law change, if we wish, or stick with the current provision - but move the process earlier and still comply with the "no later than" dates. I will begin that change by asking anyone

interested in serving beginning in 2002 to let me, or 2001 Chair Chuck Hauff, know before the San Diego meeting. Positions open at that time will be Chair-Elect, Treasurer and one of the two Councilor positions.

As you can see elsewhere in this Newsletter, our Program Chair, Mitch Katz, his subcommittee chairs, and the symposia chairs have planned an exciting program for D.C. Planning is well underway for San Diego. So, come join us for all the CHAL events in D.C. and San Diego, and beyond - the symposia, the Social Hour, the Executive Committee meeting, and the Open Meeting.

Rudenko of The Life Sciences Consultancy, will present a half-day symposium addressing how science informs policy decisions. This symposium will feature speakers from the United States Environmental Protection Agency as well as the United States Department of Agriculture and will address issues such as how the legal community defines an adverse effect, using science in regulatory decisions, and how the USEPA incorporates science into decision making.

On Tuesday, a whole day symposium will cover non-laboratory careers at the interface of chemistry and law. This symposium is being organized and presided over by Alice Robertson. The symposium will discuss alternative careers, such as corporate patent practice, practicing patent law in a private firm, as well as careers at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

A panel discussion organized and presided over by Alan Ehrlich of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will also be featured on Tuesday morning. This panel discussion is being cosponsored with the ACS Committee on Patents and Related Matters and will feature a discussion on implementation of the American Inventors Protection Act.

On Wednesday morning, a half-day symposium will be presented on expert witness issues in technical trials. This symposium is being organized and presided over by Michael DeCheke of the University of Massachusetts and Carl B. Meyer of Kapsa & Meyer and will showcase the Woburn toxic waste trial.

On Thursday, Lou Kopple of the IPC Group, Inc. will present a half-day symposium on getting value for your IP. Leading into subsequent presentations on valuation and on litigation, this presentation will give an overview of the ways in which firms are now looking at their intellectual property, the tools they use, and the metrics by

which they measure them. Opportunities for immediate cash generation as well as long term value extraction from existing intellectual property will be discussed as well as ways to increase or reduce litigation valuations.

We will have a social hour following the symposium on Sunday starting at 5:00 p.m. at Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005-3918.

We will have our executive board meeting from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. following the social hour. Everyone is invited to both the social hour and the executive board meeting. At noon on Monday, we will hold our division's open business meeting.

Please contact me if you have any

interest in chairing a symposium at any future Chemistry and the Law Division program. The upcoming future national meetings are as follows:



FUTURE NATIONAL MEETINGS

221st ACS National Meeting
San Diego, California
April, 2001

222st ACS National Meeting
Chicago, Illinois
August, 2001

223st ACS National Meeting
Orlando, Florida
April, 2002

224st ACS National Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts
September, 2002

Treasurer's Report

January 1 – June 27, 2000

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Starting Balance | \$ 6,854.08 |
| Income | |
| ACS Division Dues (July-December, 1999) | \$ 5,062.96 |
| New Member Dues | 15.00 |
| Royalty, CRC Press Inc. (July-December, 1999) | 374.06 |
| ACS Allotment (partial payment) | 1,517.32 |
| ACS Reimbursement for Councilors' Expenses | 1,425.00 |
| Total | \$15,248.42 |
| Expenses | |
| Spring Newsletter | \$ 6,268.41 |
| Incorporation | 187.00 |
| Biotechnology Secretariat | 100.00 |
| ACS Division Officers' Caucus | 40.00 |
| NSF 50th Anniversary Event | 200.00 |
| Postal Account Deposit | 500.00 |
| Bulk Mailing Permit Renewal Fee | 100.00 |
| 1999 Office Expenses (AOR) | 21.61 |
| Councilors' Expenses | 2,678.24 |
| Bank Charges | 11.80 |
| Total | \$10,107.06 |
| Ending Balance | \$ 5,141.36 |

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting

March 26, 2000 • 6:20 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. • San Francisco, California

Present were K. Colton, H. Dubb, A. Ehrlich, M. Grossman, D. Jaffer, M. Katz, B. Lences, H. Peters, J. Riley, A. Robertson, D. Robertson.

A. Minutes

Since the Secretary was not present, Barbara Lences volunteered to take minutes. The minutes from the previous meeting was approved.

B. Chair's Report (*Alan Ehrlich*)

1. Fundraising

An ad for ads should be placed in the next CHAL Newsletter (Shirley Radding)

A letter for solicitation of funds from corporate sponsors should be drafted (Alan Ehrlich)

Corporations of affiliate members of CHAL should also receive this letter (Barbara Lences)

Corporate Associates (CA) should be asked to fund the D.C. Programming. This is due May 20th and the CA brochure will be sent to the program chair (Alan Ehrlich).

Teaching workshop will probably not be ready before 2001.

C. Secretary's Report (*As submitted to Alan Ehrlich by Dan Hodgins*)

The Annual Report has been submitted. The ACS review of our 1999 Annual Report will be sent to the CHAL Board members (Alan Ehrlich).

D. Councilor's Report (*Howard Peters*)

The Council agenda is relatively brief and includes selecting candidates for President-Elect and Director-at-Large. No issues needing direct intervention are to come up on the Council agenda.

E. Divisional Activities Committee (DAC) Liaison Report (*Alice Robertson*)

The DAC luncheon to launch this new program was attended by A.E. and A.O. Robertson. A motion to sup-

port the ACS offer to one new member of one year free in 2002 to a division to try to interest new members in the divisions. Motion passed.

The chair was asked to draft two letters. 1) to a new member to welcome them to CHAL. 2) to members who have stopped paying dues to ask why and how CHAL can convince them to renew. Both letters will be sent to Jack Riley who will direct and mail the letters to the appropriate people.

F. Newsletter (*Alan Ehrlich for Shirley Radding*)

Shirley has asked to be relieved as newsletter editor. She will put out the Fall Newsletter if she receives all material for the newsletter by June 1st.

Mike Grossman volunteered to help with this issue and be apprenticed to become Editor.

The Newsletter will go the web site in addition to hard copy mailing.

Motion to form a Publication Subcommittee having H.M. Peters, D. Robertson, S.B. Radding, M. Grossman and L. Duncan as members. Motion passed.

G. Treasurer's Report (*Barbara Lences*)

The Annual Report has been submitted. CHAL checking now has a cushion of approximately \$5000 above the proposed 2000 budget, but there is a continuous need to find funding resources.

H. Program Chair's Report (*Mitch Katz*)

The New Orleans meeting was the first to be entirely online. CHAS has the latest deadline (5/9) for submitting abstracts, and CHAL deadline is May 1st. Paper dates are two weeks

prior to e-date.

For the D.C. meeting, ACS web site will open for submitting papers online about 7 days from the close of the San Francisco meeting. The deadline is about 5 weeks from May 1st. In view of these deadlines, CHAL should plan two meetings in advance for programming, i.e., plan 01 Chicago program in August in D.C. Changes for the meeting schedule for D.C. are: cosponsored CHAS presented has been added; roundtable with CPRM and Director of International Affairs for USPTO on Tuesday is to be added. The D.C. meeting is double-booked for the first time. H.M. Peters suggests the the D.C. program on Expert Witness be sent to the press and to ACS for public relations. Alice Robertson as CHAL Public Relations will handle. Howard Peters requested that an email letter be sent to Daryl Busch regarding a better location for distinguished speakers.

For the April 2001 San Diego Program, C. Campbell will have a half day program on Forensics, D. Jaffer will have a one day symposium on start-up companies, D. Robertson will have a one day symposium on Global Issues in Regulations, M. Grossman will do a symposium on The Lawyer is In, J. Carver will set up a mock trial to be co-sponsored with CEPA, YCC, CAC, WCC, CHAS SCHB, PROF and BMGT.

For the August 2001 Program, D. Robertson will continue the Global Issues in Regulations, B. Lences will have a program co-sponsored with CHAL/AGRO.

I. Election Procedures for CHAL Officers (*Alan Ehrlich*)

Proposed two year terms for

Treasurer and Secretary – staggered terms. Treasurer in the odd years and Secretary in the even years. The change will be added to the ballot. H. Peters, S. Radding and J. Riley will present revised CHAL bylaws for approval and will then send them to the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws as soon as possible.

J. New Business

The Carver Kidvention was a great success. There were 200-225 kids plus teachers and parents attending. It made the local 6:00 p.m. news and we had positive feedback from the teachers.

A letter from Alan Ehrlich to Darryl Bush should be sent appraising him of the success.

Hugh Dubb was asked to write the history of CHAL for the 125th Anniversary Report being prepared by ACS.

K. Other Business

The Carver coin resolution was passed and will be forwarded to Nancy Johnson of ACS by Alan Ehrlich.

Motion to present the Middlekauff award to M. Kaminski in D.C. (H. Peters) Motion passed.

Motion to present special awards to S. Radding and J. Riley in San Diego (H. Peters) Motion passed

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned. Barbara Lences for D.S. Hodgins.



History of The Division of Chemistry and The Law

The Division of Chemistry and The Law (CHAL) was born in the mid 1970s under an impetus created primarily by Dr. Howard Peters of the Santa Clara Valley Section. Thus, this is the first time CHAL has reported as part of an ACS twenty-fifth year report. Dr. Peters had worked for several years as a research chemist before completing law school. Prior to the creation of CHAL ACS did not have a division which programmed in the growing area of interaction between the chemical and legal professions, not only in the area of patent law but increasingly in the areas of, for example, providing expert testimony, professional liability, regulatory law, chemical tort liability law, forensic chemistry, criminal law and labor law. Dr. Peters recruited like-feeling individuals, at first mainly from the Santa Clara Valley Section and progressively from other geographic areas, and organized a committee for programming in this field at ACS National Meetings. Early helpers in Dr. Peters' efforts were Ms Shirley Radding, Dr. Jack Riley and Dr. Hubert Dubb. Neither Ms Radding nor Dr. Riley have law degrees but both were increasingly becoming involved in the regulatory interface area between the chemical and legal professions. Dr. Peters also arranged with the Division of Chemical Information to operate as a sub-division within that division until enough interest was shown by ACS members joining the sub-division to convert it into a regular programming division of ACS. After several years of operation as a sub-division, the Committee on Divisional Activities approved CHAL, first as a provisional division and then as a full ACS operating division.

CHAL, unlike several divisions, does not operate in any one area of technology since all technological areas are effected by interaction with the law in one way or another.

Accordingly, CHAL continues to program in areas of interest to not only its division members but more generally to members of all divisions. Typical programs deal with education of ACS members as to chemical/legal career opportunities, proposed and actually modified statutory laws, regulatory agency rules and interpretations and court interpretations which can affect the chemical profession in any of many ways, what to expect if called upon to act as a witness at a trial as taught through mock trials what rights and responsibilities a chemist might have in intellectual property which he created or helped to create and what a chemist's rights are in cases of harassment. Like all divisions, CHAL membership also inherently creates a networking opportunity for its members. This is enhanced by its excellent Newsletter edited from its inception to date by Ms. Radding, its periodically published membership directories and more recently by its web site. CHAL also has created and awarded the Roger Middlekauff award, named for a deceased former Chair of the Division. It is awarded on an occasional basis for outstanding service to the Division, the Society and the chemical profession.

CHAL members include chemists from all chemical disciplines and all types of organizations who have an interest in the interface between chemistry and law. Many members of CHAL have degrees both in chemistry and law. The CHAL Board and the CHAL membership is currently composed of chemists from all areas of the country. CHAL has grown from an initial full division membership of about two-hundred to a current membership of about one-thousand. Continued growth is expected in the next twenty-five years as interactions between chemistry and the law continue to grow.



A Report Concerning the ACS Carver Kidvention

March 25, 2000, Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA

Dr. Howard Peters (peters4pa@aol.com)

Dr. Hubert E. Dubb (hdubb@home.com)

The ACS Santa Clara (Silicon) Valley Local Section took the lead in organizing the ACS – Carver Kidvention held on Saturday, March 25, 2000 as part of the ACS Presidential Event – Public Understanding of Chemistry. Other participating groups included the ACS Committee on Patent and Related Matters, the Division of Chemistry and The Law, the Committee on Minority Affairs, the Healing Institute and the Santa Clara County Alliance of Black Educators. Over 200 3rd and 4th graders participated.



About 80% were from African-American, Latino, Filipino, or other Asian groups. Conversation at one table of 10 was solely in Spanish. Many parents, teachers and observers



attended, bringing the total to about 350. After an initial short introductory presentation, the students participated in a SCAMPER problem solving (brainstorming) process and proceeded to invent. A safe chemical demonstration was presented by the U.C. Davis stu-



dent affiliates. ACS' Mr. Mole appeared to the delight of all. The students prepared a slogan, trademark, price and selling plan and presented there inventions to the entire audience. Teacher training in safe chemistry experiments was provided by Juanita Ryan of the Toyon Elementary School in San Jose. This event had a short segment on the March 25, 6 p.m. news on Channel 7. The Carver Kidvention was also mentioned in C&E NEWS as part of the ACS meet-

ing highlights in the April 3, 2000 issue, pages 12 and 13 (also see their web site). An article will appear in the June issue of the Journal of Chemical Education. The feedback from the



attendees was uniformly enthusiastic. The financial cost was estimated to be \$18,000 not including about 400-600 hours of volunteer time – 70% of which was concentrated on March 24 and 25. Funding for the Carver Kidvention was provided by ACS President Daryle Busch's Presidential Event & Public Understanding of Chemistry, the Steven and Michelle





Kirsch Foundation (of Silicon Valley), ACS Corporation Associates and the ACS – Santa Clara Valley Local Section.

A minimum of 3 months should be allowed to organize a successful Carver Kidvention. The overall cost can be reduced significantly by having the school districts (or parents) provide transportation to and from the event and by having the students/ attendees bring their own snack and lunch.



NEWSLETTER EDITOR RESIGNS

Recently, I turned in my resignation as CHAL Newsletter Editor to Alan Ehrlich, our Chair. I have been putting out the Newsletter for the Division of Chemistry and the Law since the beginning of time or so it seems (over 15 years).

Well before each meeting I set a deadline for material and announce at the previous meeting when I need it. This deadline is calculated on the time I need to enter all the material on one disk, get it to the person who will compose it, have it printed and send it on to the mailer. The Post Office does not feel it is necessary to cooperate with my time lines and I have been pushing it earlier and earlier to try to get the Newsletter to all of you before the meeting. This has not been successful for many reasons.

Besides the Post Office delay, the contributors are very slow. A few have even said they didn't need my deadlines. I also have had many problems getting articles for the Newsletter. I ask and am promised an article until I remind them of the deadline. Then, suddenly, they are too busy to give me the article they promised. At this point, I have two choices. 1) Go without any articles, or 2) try to find someone else.

We used to have Fred Gretch of FDA who wrote of changes and new rulings at FDA for us. Fred has moved on and I have not been able

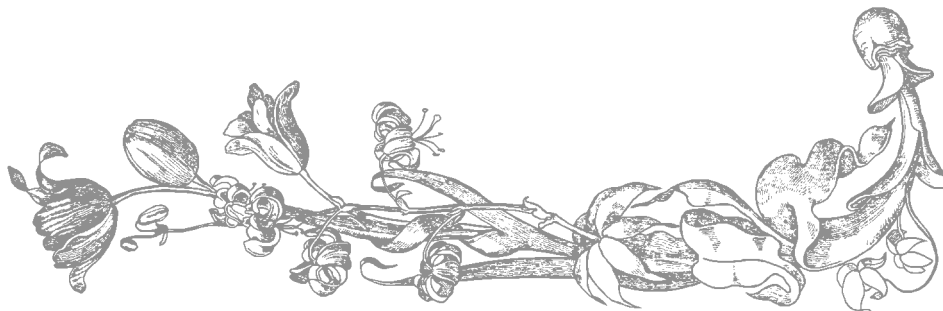
to find anyone to take his place. Then we had Eldon Farley who was interested in Forensics. But now Eldon has been out of the field too long and hasn't kept up with the news. Rod Berman used to supply articles on many subjects, not only by him but also by others in his office or elsewhere.

We presently have no one willing to write in EPA, FDA, PTO, or on Toxicology, Biotechnology or many other areas touching both on law and chemistry. We need articles not in legalese, but in terms that will interest the chemists who are members of the Division and are without legal education. We would be able to attract a lot of new members a lot easier with this kind of writing.

I just can't fight anymore and it is time to pass the torch. Michael Grossman has agreed to take over. I also agreed to help at this end, but that means getting the material to our composer and following through to make sure it gets to the post office in a timely fashion. Michael is in Canada and our postal permit for non-profit is in Palo Alto. So it has to be mailed from here.

I would beg all of you to give Michael as much help as possible. Don't promise to write an article for the Newsletter unless you mean to come through with it. And get it in on time or even ahead of time.

Shirley B. Radding



Program for Washington, D.C. Meeting

Division of Chemistry and The Law

August 20-24, 2000

I. Boyer, Program Secretary M. Katz, Program Chairman

Co-sponsored Symposia

Detection of Explosives: Challenges for Chemists Pre-blast Detection; Cosponsored with Division of Analytical Chemistry

Patent Information Sources, Old and New; Cosponsored with Division of Chemical Information

Legal and Regulatory Aspects of Electronic Record and Electronic Notebook Systems Used in Scientific R&D; Cosponsored with Division of Chemical Information

See Final ACS Program

SUNDAY MORNING

August 20, 2000

Convention Center

Global Issues of Intellectual Property Affecting the Chemical, Biotechnology, and Pharmaceutical Industries I.

Cosponsored with ACS Joint Board-Council Committee on Science, ACS Committee on Corporation Associates, the Committee on Patent and Related Matters, and Women Chemists Committee

P. Barkan, Organizer, Presiding

- 8:45 Introductory Remarks
M. Katz, P. Barkan, D.H. Busch
- 9:00 Global strategies for enforcement of chemical, biotechnical, and pharmaceutical patents.
F. Porcelli
 - 9:35 How are the patent decisions of foreign patent offices and foreign courts accepted? A cross-border enforcement challenge to harmonization.
M.D. Kaminski
 - 10:10 Divvying up the genome: The race to patent the blueprint of life.
J.K. Fraser
 - 10:45 Intermission.
 - 11:00 Intellectual property issues in global technology transfer and licensing.
R.A. Dabek
 - 11:35 Protecting your investment: Patent issues for the chemical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical industries.
Q.T. Dickinson

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

August 20, 2000

Convention Center

Global Issues of Intellectual Property Affecting the Chemical, Biotechnology, and Pharmaceutical Industries. II

Cosponsored with ACS Joint Board-Council Committee on Science, ACS Committee on Corporation Associates, the Committee on Patent and Related Matters, and Women Chemists Committee

P. Barkan, Organizer, Presiding

- 1:45 Trends and issues in international intellectual property: An industry view.
B.A. Yorke
- 2:20 Judicial structures for international litigation of intellectual property disputes.
P. Newman
- 2:55 Protection of patent and non-patent marketing exclusivity for pharmaceutical products: a growing international concern.
J.B. Deal
- 3:30 Thinking outside "your" box: How the biotech, chemical and pharmaceutical industries can get the most out of their Internet/e-commerce efforts through intellectual property.
R.J. Follett
- 4:05 Discussion.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

August 20, 2000

Convention Center

Molecular Medicine in the 21st Century

D. Robertson, Presiding

- 1:30 Introductory Remarks.
- 1:40 Molecular medicine: a view of the future.
P. O'Rourke
 - 2:05 Impact of molecular medicine on drug development.
D.L. Rudenko
 - 2:30 Intermission.
 - 2:40 Pharmacogenomics.
R. Seide

- 3:05 Regulation of in vitro diagnostics.
R. Savol
- 3:30 Future of gene-chip technology.
J. Fidanza

MONDAY MORNING

August 21, 2000

Section A

Convention Center

Current Trends and New Directions in Patents I

J. A. Lindeman, Presiding

- 9:00 Understanding patents: Effect of disclosure on the scope and value of a patent.
W.R. Jobnson
- 9:45 Patent protection in the field of chemistry and biotechnology: A comparison between the USA and Europe.
G. Leissler-Gerstl
- 10:30 Intermission.
- 10:40 Drafting a patent application: Moving an invention off the laboratory bench.
L.A. Kilyk
- 11:25 Dealing with obviousness issues in chemical inventions while still conducting efficient research and development.
J.G. Ackerman

MONDAY MORNING

August 21, 2000

Section B

Convention Center

How Science Informs Policy Decisions

D. Robertson and D. L. Rudenko, Presiding

- 8:30 Introductory Remarks.
- 8:45 How does the legal community define an adverse effect?
N.L. Bryson
 - 9:10 Using science in regulatory decisions: Is risk analysis a science?
J. Wilson
 - 9:35 How the US EPA incorporates science into decision-making.
W. Farland
 - 10:00 Intermission.

22. 10:15 Observer's view of science in US regulatory agencies.
M. Powell
23. 10:40 Role of science in legislative decision-making.
D. Robertson
24. 11:05 Risk assessment in the courtroom.
J.V. Rodricks
25. 11:30 Industry views science in decision-making.
D. Clarke
26. 11:55 Proactive science-based policy development for an industry.
S. Baker

MONDAY AFTERNOON

August 21, 2000

Convention Center

Current Trends and New Directions in Patents II*J. A. Lindeman, Organizer*

27. 1:30 Exxon vs. Lubrizol, a case study in recent developments in chemical patent practice law.
M.A. Murphy
28. 2:15 Patent consideration for product commercialization.
E.M. Harriman
- 3:00 Intermission.
29. 3:10 Emerging technology and new development United States patent law.
Q.T. Dickinson
30. 3:55 Patent litigation: What is it and why is it.
D.R. Lipson

TUESDAY MORNING

August 22, 2000

Section A

Convention Center

Non-Laboratory Careers at the Interface of Chemistry and Law I*A. Robertson, Presiding*

- 8:20 Introductory Remarks.
31. 8:30 Corporate patent practice: An exciting alternative.
R.A. Dabek

32. 9:00 Practicing patent law in a private law firm.
A.R. Kipnes
33. 9:30 Invent your career at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
M.M. Parr
- 10:00 Intermission.
34. 10:10 Chemistry as the foundation for a regulatory career in drug development.
B.A. Charpentier
35. 10:40 Career opportunities for chemists at FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.
E.B. Sheinin
36. 11:10 United States Department of Agriculture: Non-laboratory career opportunities for chemists.
N.N. Ragsdale

TUESDAY MORNING

August 22, 2000

Section B

Convention Center

Implementation of the American Inventors Protection Act, Cosponsored with ACS Committee on Patents and Related Matters.*A. Ehrlich, Presiding*

- 10:00 Panel Discussion.
R.J. Spar and A. Ehrlich

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

August 22, 2000

Convention Center

Non-Laboratory Careers at the Interface of Chemistry and Law II*A. Robertson, Organizer*

- 1:20 Introductory Remarks.
37. 1:30 Chemist in a regulatory agency.
A.M. Ehrlich
38. 2:00 Environmental careers and the law. *R.W. Phifer*
39. 2:30 Chemical health and safety careers in a corporate setting.
D.G. Schmidt
- 3:00 Intermission.

40. 3:10 From regulated to regulator: Views from both sides of the table. *D.R. Parker*
41. 3:40 Tort litigation: A litigator with chemistry background.
J.C. Carver
42. 4:10 Consulting: An ideal career for (some) technical professionals.
G. E. Dolbear

WEDNESDAY MORNING

August 23, 2000

Convention Center

Expert Witness Issues in Technical Trials*M. De Cheke and C. B. Meyer, Presiding*

- 8:30 Introductory Remarks.
43. 8:40 Effective presentation of science in litigation, a view from the trenches. *C.B. Meyer*
44. 9:10 Revisiting the Woburn toxic waste trial.
M. De Cheke
45. 9:40 Issues of evidence in the Woburn trial.
G.F. Pinder
- 10:10 Intermission.
46. 10:20 Problems of chemical identification of toxic waste in the Woburn trial.
M. De Cheke
47. 10:50 Scientific fact, legal facts — what can or cannot the expert witness do? *M. De Cheke*
- 11:20 Discussion.

THURSDAY MORNING

August 24, 2000

Convention Center

Who Wants To Be A Millionaire? Getting Value for your IP*L. Koppel, Presiding*

- 9:30 Introductory Remarks.
48. 9:35 IP management lifeline: Poll the audience. *A.W. Carter*
49. 10:15 Valuation lifeline: 50/50.
M.R. Ick
50. 10:55 Litigation lifeline: Call a friend.
L.M. Koppel
- 11:35 Concluding Remarks.

220th ACS National Meeting August 20-24, 2000

Abstracts for Chemistry and The Law Papers

1. Global Strategies for Enforcement of Chemical, Biotechnical, and Pharmaceutical Patents.

Frank Porcelli, *Fish & Richardson, P.C.*
225 Franklin Street, Suite 3100, Boston, MA 02110-2804
Fax: 617-542-8906, e-mail: porcelli@fr.com

With significant innovations in the area of chemistry, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals, it is becoming rare when patent enforcement issues do not cross national borders. Planning for effective enforcement of these types of patent rights in more than one country involves early careful choice of countries for patent filings; establishment of enforcement teams of patent counsel, company representatives, and technical and regulatory experts; adoption of a strategic plan designed to optimize cost/benefit allocation of time and resources; and execution of the plan with cost management and continuing reassessment of corporate objectives. The importance of understanding the risks, benefits, and costs of pursuing litigation in each country requires selection of the most informed and capable counsel in the relevant countries. Familiarity with particular patentability and infringement issues specific to chemical, biotechnical or pharmaceutical patents in the relevant country or area is the key to success in this global enforcement strategy.

2. How Are the Patent Decisions of Foreign Patent Offices and Foreign Courts Accepted? A Cross-border Enforcement Challenge to Harmonization.

Michael D. Kaminski, *Foley & Lardner*
3000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007-5109
Fax: 202-672-5399, e-mail: mkaminski@foleylaw.com

Much effort has been placed in patent harmonization of patentability standards, that is, trying to make the standards of patentability similar among different countries. Harmonization of patentability standards are a first challenge to "global" patents. However, a second challenge is harmonization of enforcement. There seems to be much more splintering among how patents are enforced in the various courts deciding patent infringement and validity issues. As a paradigm, how the U.S. courts have accepted the patent decisions of foreign patent offices and foreign courts will be examined.

3. Divvying up the Genome: The Race to Patent the Blueprint of Life.

Janis K. Fraser, *Fish & Richardson P.C.*
225 Franklin Street, Suite 3100, Boston, MA 02110-2804
Fax: 617-542-8906, e-mail: fraser@fr.com

One of the most controversial aspects of biotechnology today is the headlong rush to patent genes based on little more than a knowledge of their sequence – and sometimes less than that. As we enter what has been dubbed the "Genomics Century", raw genomic sequence data are pouring out of the Human Genome Project; private companies are amassing and selling access to all kinds of gene-related information; and everyone – government, academia, and private sector – is frantically trying to stake claims to medically important genes. All of these efforts raise the question of whether and how the discoveries can be protected around the world. The public is often told that the

answer boils down to "Genes are patentable; raw genomic sequence is not." Alas, nothing in life is that simple.

4. Intellectual Property Issues in Global Technology Transfer and Licensing.

Rose Ann Dabek, *Director, Technology Acquisition, Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale Technical Center*
5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217
Fax: 513-627-8826, e-mail: dabek.ra@pg.com

Technology Transfer and Licensing involve all types of Intellectual Property (IP) – trade secrets, copyright, trademark and patents. The protection afforded to each type of IP varies by country and geographic region. Some countries have mandatory licensing. The regional and country antitrust laws affect licenses. How the IP is protected and the ability to enforce the IP is critical to technology transfer. In global licenses, you need to be aware of the issues and handle the agreement(s) accordingly. Other issues are royalty reporting, license registration, fees, and taxes which may be required by some governments.

5. Protecting Your Investment: Patent Issues for Chemical, Biotechnology, and Pharmaceutical Industries.

Q. Todd Dickinson, *United States Patent and Trademark Office, Arlington, VA 22202, Fax: 703-305-8664*

Current issues before the United States Patent and Trademark Office affecting the chemical, biotechnology and pharmaceutical areas will be discussed. These include the patenting of gene sequences, the Revised Interim Utility Examination and Written Description guidelines, and new training materials on these guidelines. Recent changes in patent law and the impact of fee revenue diversion on patent pendency and quality will be presented.

6. Trends and Issues in International Intellectual Property: An Industry View.

Brian A. Yorke, *Corporate Intellectual Property*
Novartis International AG, 4002-Basel, Switzerland
Fax: 061 3248484, e-mail: brian@yorke.net

What innovators need from a patent system is analyzed and, concentrating on Europe and the USA, how present patent systems meet these needs. Current developments and initiatives in Europe, e.g. the proposed European Union Patent and Registration data protection, as well as initiatives regarding the PCT and TRIPS, are sketched. Threats to improvements in IP protection are considered. The aim is to answer the questions where are we going and where should we be going?

7. Judicial Structures for International Litigation of Intellectual Property Disputes.

Pauline Newman, *United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, 717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20439*
Fax: 202-786-6458, e-mail: Newmanp@cafc.uscourts.gov

Technology continues to drive the economies of nations. The

products of the chemical, biotechnological, and pharmaceutical industries are of the highest importance to national and international commerce. When intractable legal disputes arise, particularly those relating to intellectual property rights, there must be confidence in the judicial structure that resolves the disputes. The various international and multinational structures for dispute resolution, past, present, and future, will be discussed.

8. Protection of Patent and Non-patent Marketing Exclusivity for Pharmaceutical Products: a Growing International Concern.

Jill B. Deal, *Fish & Richardson, P.C.*
601 13th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Fax: 202-783-2331, e-mail: deal@fr.com

The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Hatch/Waxman Act) was designed to benefit developers of innovative drugs by restoring patent term protection otherwise lost during the pre-market approval process as well as to provide certain non-patent exclusivity as an incentive to increase drug development but also to benefit generic manufacturers by encouraging them to market generic drugs promptly after the original patent term has expired. Major provisions of Hatch/Waxman will be outlined. Then, the international implications of the "Safe Harbor" provision contained in 35 U.S.C. 271(e) (1) designed to protect manufacturers against infringement actions brought during the generic development process, will be addressed in light of the WTO dispute panel's recent decision against the European Commission, finding that a comparable Canadian "safe harbor" provision permitting stockpiling is not illegal under the GATT.

9. Thinking Outside "Your" Box: How the Biotech, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries Can Get the Most Out of Their Internet/e-commerce Efforts through Intellectual Property.

Robert J. Follett, *Senior Counsel - Intellectual Property and E-Commerce, Praxair, Inc.*
39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT 06810
Fax: 203-837-2545, e-mail: rob_follett@praxair.com

The explosions of the Internet and e-commerce have spawned a technological revolution. The purpose of this paper is to explain the various types of intellectual property (IP) available to those involved in the cyberspace arena, and how they can be utilized to stake out and protect a proprietary technology position in this field. Guidelines on how the biotech, chemical and pharmaceutical industries can "think outside the box" will be proposed. The paper will focus on "traditional" IP assets such as patents, trademarks and copyrights, and include additional discussion relating to a new one: the domain name. Examples of how IP is used in cyberspace will be provided.

10. Molecular Medicine: a View of the Future.

Pearl O'Rourke, *Office of Science Policy, National Institutes of Health*
9000 Rockville Pike, Building 1, Room 218, Bethesda, MD 20892
Fax: 301-402-0280, e-mail: orourkep@od.nih.gov

Molecular Medicine has the potential to provide major advances in medical treatment. The use of stem cells to grow compatible tissue is just one of the many exciting areas of research that may change the practice of medicine. The potential for future medical advances will be discussed.

11. Impact of Molecular Medicine on Drug Development.

Dr. Larisa Rudenko, *The Life Sciences Consultancy*
750 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Fax: 202-496-9067, e-mail: lrudenko@lstrust.com

The degree to which drug development has succeeded traditionally has been a function of the degree to which candidate drugs have been able to show increased efficacy against leading therapies or, in the case of new therapies, against their inherent toxicities. Recent developments in "molecular medicine" such as genomics, proteomics, and other technologies have opened new avenues for exploration, and provide powerful new tools for dissecting disease and predicting responses. One of the key issues that is currently being explored is the implications of genomics for developing new therapeutic agents. As 80-85% of human variability to drug response is thought to be due to genetic differences among individuals, and recent studies have shown that over 2,000,000 drug interactions required hospitalization resulting in over 100,000 deaths, decreasing the 6th largest cause of death in the U.S. will require finding the right drug for the right patient at the right time and with the right dose. This talk will explore the implications of genomics and proteomics for pharmaceutical development including implications for early discovery, pre-clinical efficacy and toxicity testing, clinical trials, and implications for health care payment.

12. Pharmacogenomics.

Rochelle Seide, *Baker & Botts*
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112
Fax: 212-765-2519, e-mail: rseide@bakerbotts.com

Intellectual property laws will impact on the speed and direction of the development of molecular medicine. Pharmacogenomics is one example of an area of research where the availability of patentable intellectual property will influence the field. Intellectual property issues surrounding pharmacogenomics and other aspects of molecular medicine will be discussed.

13. Regulation of in vitro diagnostics.

Rosanne Savol, *Bayer Corporation*
1884 Miles Avenue, Elkhart, IN 46515
Fax: 219-262-6945, e-mail: rosanne.savol.b@bayer.com

(Abstract text not available.)

14. Future of Gene-chip Technology.

Jacqueline Fidanza, *Affymetrix*
3380 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051
Fax: 408-481-0516, E-mail: jacqueline_fidanza@affymetrix.com

(Abstract text not available.)

15. Understanding Patents: Effect of Disclosure on the Scope and Value of a Patent.

William R. Johnson, *Needle & Rosenberg, P.C.*
1200 Candler Building, 127 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30303
Fax: 404-688-9880, e-mail: johnson@needlepatent.com

Maximizing the potential value of any technological advance requires that a number of decisions be made. The failure to make well informed and knowledgeable decisions regarding the protection of technological advances may lead to the loss of property rights and allow the knowledge to pass unprotected

continued on next page

into the public domain. The decision to seek patent protection is but one of these decisions, as the value of a patent does not flow from as much from its existence as from its scope of protection. Decisions surrounding the disclosure of an invention—both in and outside of a patent application—can significantly impact the value of the resulting patent. Recent trends in the law have magnified the importance of the decision making process, and made it even more important that those involved understand the implications of disclosure on the value of a patent.

16. Patent Protection in the Field of Chemistry and Biotechnology: a Comparison Between the USA and Europe.

*Gabriele Leissler-Gerstl, Eisenfuehr, Speiser & Partner
Arnulfstrasse 25, D-80335 Munich, Germany
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Until now there are many differences between U.S. patent law and European patent law with regard to procedural as well as substantive law. These differences require special consideration when protection is sought in Europe. The presentation focuses on those aspects which are crucial to obtain valid patents in Europe with a reasonable scope of protection. Questions like patentability of recombinant material, exceptions to patentability, novelty and relevant state of art, and claim formats to be used are discussed in the light of the recent case law of the boards of appeal of the EPO and based on the EU Biotechnology directive. In addition, a brief introduction to the proceedings before the European Patent Office is given.

17. Drafting a Patent Application: Moving an Invention off the Laboratory Bench.

*Luke A. Kilyk, Kilyk & Bowersox, P.L.L.C.
3603E Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030
Fax: 703-389-9719, e-mail: kilyk@erols.com*

There is no document quite like a patent application. On one hand, a patent application is a technical document – setting out the scientific or technical description of an invention. On the other hand it is a legal document – delineating the legal rights of the eventual patent holder. The patent law sets out specific requirements for the contents of a patent application. This presentation focuses not only on the legal requirements for a patent application but also discusses how an inventor and patent attorney can effectively work together to draft, and craft, a strong patent application.

18. Dealing with Obviousness Issues in Chemical Inventions While Still Conducting Efficient Research and Development.

*Joel G. Ackerman, Limbach & Limbach, L.L.P.
2001 Ferry Building, San Francisco, CA 94111-4262
Fax: 415-433-8716, e-mail: jackerman@limbach.com*

Taking obviousness issues into account in planning strategy may help avoid sidetracking significant R&D while they are dealt with. Topics to be presented include the main options for responding when the patent examiner says the invention is obvious, advantages and disadvantages of anticipating and dealing with such issues in advance as opposed to when they actually arise, effects on these strategies of the new U.S. patent act and USPTO rules regarding patent term length, and differences between approaches and practices of U.S. patent examiners and those in some other countries.

19. How Does the Legal Community Define an Adverse Effect?

*Nancy L. Bryson, Crowell & Moring
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004
Fax: 202-628-5116, e-mail: nbryson@cromor.com*

The public health decision-making authority of federal administrative agencies is based on the nature and extent of authority delegated by Congress. The interpretation of that authority by the judiciary depends upon the language and intent of the specific law which the agency administers. Three recent high-profile cases will be analyzed to show how the language of different laws accords different roles to science.

20. Using Science in Regulatory Decisions: Is Risk Analysis a Science?

*Jim Wilson, Resources for the Future
1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Fax: 202-328-5009, e-mail: wilson@rff.org*

Scientific information enters policy making in several ways. One is through formal policy analysis, of which the discipline we call “risk assessment” is a part. It uses two different approaches, distinguishable by the ways in which risk is characterized. Most broadly used is the approach that characterizes risks posed and reduced by each of the several decision choices being considered by policy maker (and those who may have an interest in the outcome). In this approach, traditional practices of different parts of the risk analysis discipline often shape what information is used and the analytical tools employed, but in principle it is up to each analyst to identify what information the decision-maker needs, how to obtain that information, and how to make it comprehensible. The second approach is very special, and highly constrained by policy and practice. Here risks are characterized by comparing a single, biased estimate of exposure with a single number representing an exposure judged “safe” using a particular procedure. The only decision choices informable by this second kind of risk assessment are two: a) the situation under review can be considered safe, or b) no conclusion can be drawn. We get ourselves in terrible trouble when we try to use this second kind of risk assessment to inform decisions that need the first kind. Many people in the risk assessment field are themselves trained as scientists, and like to believe that in doing analyses they are doing “science.” They are not. Science is always general, risk assessments always focus on some particular. Science focuses on hypotheses to test, risk assessment uses predictions based on tested hypotheses to make predictions about outcomes of decisions with future consequences. And in addition, the second approach to risk assessment is so hedged about with policy inputs that the opportunities to bring any new science into the process are essentially nil.

21. How the U.S. EPA Incorporates Science into Decision-Making.

*William Farland, National Center for Environmental Assessments,
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W., Room 8601D, Washington, D.C. 20460
Fax: 202-565-0090, e-mail: farland.william@epa.gov*

(Abstract text not available)

22. Observer's View of Science in U.S. Regulatory Agencies.

*Mark Powell, United States Department of Agriculture, 5248
South Agricultural Building,
1400 Independence Ave., S.W., Rm 5248, Washington, D.C. 20250
e-mail: mpowell@mailoce.ocs.usda.gov*

This presentation makes use of an extended analogy to fate and transport modeling to describe the origins, flow, and effect of scientific information in the environmental regulatory process. Factors that impede and facilitate the use of science are identified. The strengths and limitations of independent scientific review are discussed. Disclaimer: The opinions expressed are the views of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

23. Role of Science in Legislative Decision-making.

Diane Robertson, Fox Kiser

750 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006
Fax: 202-778-2330, e-mail: drobertson@foxkiser.com

In the process of passing laws Congress necessarily has to evaluate a wide-range of scientific issues. One key decision that Congress makes is what scientific issues or standards to set out in statute and which issues to leave to the discretion of the particular Agency with responsibility for implementing that statute. For example, the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Public Health Service Act, all dictate certain scientific standards while permitting Agencies to exercise scientific judgement on other issues. One reason to permit Agencies to exercise scientific judgement is the recognition that science is constantly evolving and that laws cannot adequately keep up with science. Yet, Congress' delegation of standard setting to Agencies has been fraught with controversy as Agencies struggle to fit current science into antiquated laws. The issues surrounding Congress' evaluation, delegation, and consideration of science in legislative decision making will be discussed.

24. Risk Assessment in the Courtroom.

Joseph V. Rodricks, The Life Sciences Consultancy LLC

750 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006
Fax: 202-496-9067, e-mail: jrodricks@lstrust.com

Courts are increasingly faced with the need to resolve claims by individuals that they have been injured or put at risk from chemical exposures. The methods used to assess chemical toxicity risks in connection with regulatory and public health decision-making are inadequate to evaluate the claims courts are called upon to resolve in such cases, and no clear alternative methodologies are identifiable. The scientific community could provide guidance to the courts by investigating and recommending methodologies suitable to the problems that arise in product liability and toxic tort cases. The paper will describe the limits in available methods and suggest ways the scientific community might respond to the problem.

25. Industry Views Science in Decision-making.

David Clarke, The Chemical Manufacturers Association

1300 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209
Fax: 703-741-6092, e-mail: david_clarke@cmahq.com

The chemical industry depends upon scientific knowledge and research as the basis for creating new products and for managing the environmental, health, and safety impacts of its products. Because science is how one assesses the potential for chemicals to adversely impact human health and the environment, it also should play a central role in defining how to manage those chemicals. Of course, science cannot provide definitive answers to decision-makers' questions; it is often uncertain to some extent, and it cannot answer political or value-based questions.

But science is nevertheless essential to rational decision-making, and industry is therefore committed to developing basic data on high-production volume chemicals, chemical to which children may be disproportionately exposed, and chemicals that may affect endocrine function. The industry is also supporting research to fill key needs for data and methods in the scientific risk assessment process.

26. Proactive Science-based Policy Development for an Industry.

Scott Baker, International Copper Association

260 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016
Fax: 212-251-7245, e-mail: sbaker@copper.org

(No abstract was available)

27. Exxon vs. Lubrizol, a Case Study in Recent Developments in Chemical Patent Practice Law.

Mark A. Murphy, Needle & Rosenberg, P.C.

Suite 1200 The Candler Building, 127 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30303-1811

Fax: 404-688-9880, e-mail: murphy@needlepatent.com

In *Exxon v. Lubrizol*, one of the first post-Markman cases, the Federal Circuit produced a claim interpretation unlike that espoused by either party at trial, and introduced a controversial new rule for drafting and interpreting claims to chemical and biochemical compositions whose components interact upon mixing, or enter into complex equilibria. The potential effect of the new rules on thousands of existing patents, claim drafting for new applications, and infringement litigation related to the new generation of metallocene/alumoxane catalysts for olefin polymerizations will be surveyed.

28. Patent Consideration for Product Commercialization.

Erin M. Harriman, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP.

1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-5869
Fax: 202-467-7176, e-mail: eharriman@mlb.com

You received a patent for your company's newest technology. Now the company plans to launch a new product based on that patented technology. What patent issues should be considered before launching the new product? Are there competitor's patents that you need to be aware of? This presentation will discuss such questions and other patent-related considerations surrounding product commercialization.

29. Emerging Technology and New Development United States Patent Law.

Q. Todd Dickinson, Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231

e-mail: odd.dickinson@uspto.gov

New inventions continue to emerge in all areas of technology. Emerging technology increasingly changes the way we live. The United States patent law and the United States Patent and Trademark Office are also changing and adapting – providing a framework for effective intellectual property rights for emerging as well as traditional technologies. This presentation will discuss recent changes in the law and at the US PTO as well as take a look at what can be expected in the future.

continued on next page

30. Patent Litigation: What Is It and Why Is It.

David R. Lipson, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP.
1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-5869
Fax: 202-467-7176, e-mail: drlipson@mlb.com

A patent right is an exclusionary right. Patent holders are said to "enforce" their patent rights against an infringer. Patent litigation is often costly, not only in dollars but also in a company's time. This presentation will discuss various aspects and considerations involved in patent litigation and provide some thoughts on how to strategically litigate patent rights.

31. Corporate Patent Practice: an Exciting Alternative.

Rose Ann Dabek, Director, Technology Acquisition, Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale Technical Center
5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217
Fax: 513-627-8826, e-mail: dabek.ra@pg.com

Patent law is a challenging career alternative for the chemist. Corporate practice provides opportunities to get involved in one or more areas of practice and to develop technical expertise. A good patent practitioner can think creatively, write well, understand various technologies and have a love of learning. Come and hear what it is about!

32. Practicing Patent Law in a Private Law Firm.

Allen R. Kipnes, Watov & Kipnes, P.C.
186 Princeton-Hightstown Road, Bldg. 3-B, Princeton Junction, NJ 08550
Fax: 609-275-1010, e-mail: wkallen1@aol.com

The private practice of patent law in small to large size law firms offers a variety of challenges to those that have the requisite skills in law and science. In private practice, you will be exposed to preparing patent applications and prosecuting them before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, rendering opinions on whether the work of your client infringes an existing patent and/or whether that patent meets the statutory requirements of U.S. Patent Law. You may be called upon to participate in the litigation of infringement and validity issues which can, and often does, have a major impact on the business of your clients. These skills are developed by the blending of two, often conflicting, methods of solving problems; one of advocacy from the legal side and one of searching for truth from the science side.

33. Invent Your Career at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Margaret M. Parr, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D.C. 20231
Fax: 703-305-7230, e-mail: margaret.parr@uspto.gov

Business is booming at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (US PTO). Over six million patents have been granted since the patent system was established in the late eighteenth century. Meanwhile, the number of patent applications keeps growing. And more than ever, patent protection is vital to the economy as it encourages businesses to invest in research, development and bringing products and services to market. At the US PTO, you have the opportunity to be at the forefront of technology. Your job involves an interesting mix of technical research and legal analysis. As a patent examiner, you will determine the scope of the protection granted to inventors. The US PTO provides many educational opportunities to enhance your professional career development and many career advancement opportunities. The US PTO also provides benefits comparable to those offered by

top-ranked U.S. corporations. For more information, see <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ahrpa/ohr/jobs/exam.htm>.

34. Chemistry as the Foundation for a Regulatory Career in Drug Development.

Bonnie A. Charpentier, Regulatory, Roche Global Development
3401 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304-1397
Fax: 650-852-1861, e-mail: bonnie.charpentier@roche.com

As time lines for drug discovery, testing and approval are compressed, the importance of planning and effective teamwork across scientific disciplines increases. The role of the regulatory professional at the interface of numerous scientific and legal disciplines also becomes more critical to successful drug development. Experience as a chemist can provide a strong science background and analytical thinking skills which are valuable tools in regulatory work. A knowledge of chemistry is also directly applicable to addressing the regulatory aspects of many areas of drug development such as drug design, synthesis, formulation, manufacturing, quality testing, and measurement of drugs and metabolites in humans and animals. This presentation will briefly describe the role of chemistry in regulatory and the role of regulatory in drug development, using the example of one chemist's transition from the laboratory to regulatory.

35. Career Opportunities for Chemists at FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

Eric B. Sheinin, Office of Pharmaceutical Sciences, FDA HFD-003
5600 Fishers, Rockville, MD 20857
Fax: 301-827-3698, e-mail: sheinin@cder.fda.gov

Numerous non-laboratory career opportunities exist for chemists at the Food and Drug Administration. The majority of these are positions involving the review of information and data submitted by industry in support of applications requesting marketing approval. These positions are located in FDA's Centers for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Drug Evaluation and Research, Devices and Radiological Health, Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, and Veterinary Medicine. These Centers also employ project managers who monitor and coordinate the review process. FDA's Office of Regional Affairs has a cadre of investigators whose responsibilities include the inspection of manufacturing facilities for compliance with current good manufacturing practices. These, and other, positions will be discussed.

36. United States Department of Agriculture: Non-laboratory Career Opportunities for Chemists.

Nancy N. Ragsdale, United States Department of Agriculture
5601 Sunnyside Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-5140
Fax: 301-504-6231, e-mail: nnr@ars.usda.gov

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) was founded in 1862. It is part of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and is headed by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is a member of the President's cabinet. The USDA mission is to enhance the quality of life for the American people by supporting production of agriculture: ensuring a safe, affordable, nutritious, and accessible food supply; caring for agricultural, forest, and range lands; supporting sound development of rural communities; providing economic opportunities for farm and rural residents; expanding global markets for agricultural and forest products and services; and working to reduce hunger in America and throughout the world. Five of the seven mission areas include agencies and offices that address issues at the

interface of chemistry and the law. These are: Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services; Food Safety; Marketing and Regulatory Programs; Natural Resources and Environment; and Research, Education, and Economics. This presentation will focus on the activities within these mission areas that would be of interest to those with a background in chemistry that wish to pursue non-laboratory careers.

37. Chemist in a Regulatory Agency.

*Alan M. Ebrlich, Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 2377A
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460
Fax: 202-564-5431, e-mail: ebrlich.alan@epamail.epa.gov*

There are many careers available to scientists in a regulatory agency. The author will explain how regulatory agencies function, the kinds of careers available to chemists and other scientists in a regulatory agency, and how to look for those kinds of careers. The author will also discuss what motivated him to switch from a laboratory career to a non-laboratory scientific career, and finally to law.

38. Environmental Careers and the Law.

*Russell W. Phifer, WC Environmental, LLC.
439 S. Bolmar St., West Chester, PA 19381
Fax: 610-344-7519, e-mail: rphifer@voicenet.com*

As one of the most heavily regulated industries in the U.S., the environmental service industry has many opportunities for litigation, negotiation, and resolution. Federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Department of Transportation apply civil and/or criminal liability to businesses and individuals who pollute, defraud, misreport, or otherwise err in complying with laws or regulations. This paper will discuss the various environmental careers associated with meeting the legal needs of both the multi-billion dollar environmental service industry and the clients they serve.

39. Chemical Health and Safety Careers in a Corporate Setting.

*Diane G. Schmidt, Procter & Gamble Company
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, OH 45241
Fax: 513-626-1595, e-mail: schmidt.dg.1@pg.com*

There are many opportunities for chemists in corporate chemical health & safety. This talk will review some of these career options.

40. From Regulated to Regulator: Views from Both Sides of the Table.

*David R. Parker, Hazardous Materials Division, Santa Clara Fire Department, 777 Benton Street, Santa Clara, CA 95050
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The author began his career in corporate R&D, moved into product safety, and currently works in a city fire department. He will discuss how all three positions utilized his knowledge of chemistry, scientific inquiry, and interpersonal skills. He will also present perspectives from being regulated, an intermediary between bench chemists and regulators, and currently regulating chemical users.

41. Tort Litigation: a Litigator with Chemistry Background.

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A chemist has many opportunities to utilize his/her chemical training as a litigator. The logical approaches used to develop a damages case is parallel to the logical approaches a chemist uses when doing research. Further, in recent years many damage claims involve chemical exposure (toxic torts litigation) or defective products (product liability litigation). In defending or prosecuting such a case one's understanding of chemistry can be quite valuable. In fact, many trials become a battle of experts. In addition if the lawyer has a scientific background, the technical expert witnesses often feel more comfortable with that lawyer. Furthermore an opposing expert (or even your own expert) is less likely to baffle you with jargon. The path from the bench to the bar is not an easy one, but a successful journey can be quite rewarding.

42. Consulting: an Ideal Career for (some) Technical Professionals.

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A consultant has been defined as a person who borrows your watch to tell you what time it is – and then sends you a bill. For a scientist working as a consultant, knowing how to read the watch takes a strong education coupled with years of experience. Technical consulting makes use of all the scientific, problem solving, communication, and personal management skills learned over years in large companies. This is a career that offers challenges and rewards that make it very satisfying. This paper tells how a physical chemist from the petroleum industry got into consulting and why. In it he discusses some of the most important lessons he learned along the way. Chief among these is the importance of marketing his skills effectively.

43. Effective Presentation of Science in Litigation, a View from the Trenches.

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Most scientists are uncomfortable in court, because they know that much of what they state is either not understood, ignored, or distorted. In fact, the majority of scientists, medical doctors and litigators view each other with distrust. While this situation may help some of the litigating parties, it does neither serve science, medicine, justice, nor the public; it is unnecessary, but persists because scientists doctors and lawyers are normally not sufficiently familiar with each others language, methodology and goals. This paper will outline some of the factors that a scientist-turned-litigator believes will help his fellow scientists become more effective experts.

44. Revisiting the Woburn Toxic Waste Trial.

*Michael De Cheke, University of Massachusetts
376 Main Street, Easthampton, MA 01027*

The lawsuit was filed in 1982 by eight Woburn families. The proposition: the allegation was that due to the companies' activities organic solvents migrated into the ground water, contaminated the drinking water and caused leukemia in the residents, primarily in young children. The issues were: organic solvents

continued on next page

and their toxicity, migration of chemical substances in the soil i.e. hydrogeology, and the causal relation between water contamination and leukemia. The lawsuit charged W.R.Grace and Beatrice Foods, with disposing toxic waste in areas near city wells. Eight young children and several adults died between 1972 and 1990. Beatrice Foods owned a tannery and an adjacent 15 acres area where the alleged waste disposal took place. The area around the city wells was tested and was found to be contaminated with chlorinated organic solvents (TCE and PERC) and toxic heavy metals, including chromium. The suit was heard in court in 1986. W.R.Grace was found liable and settled for a reported \$8 million. The cause against Beatrice was dismissed due to insufficient evidence.

45. Issues of Evidence in the Woburn Trial.

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The issue of evidence as viewed from the eyes of the expert witness is multi-faceted. Of greatest significance in the Woburn trial was the availability and acquisition of existent information prior to trial and the creation and release of additional information during the course of the trial. Of lesser, but nevertheless significant concern, was the unexpected rejection of evidence at trial based upon the manner of its visual presentation. In combination these two issues of evidence made preparation for and presentation of testimony in the Woburn trial an unusually dynamic, difficult and uncertain process.

46. Problems of Chemical Identification of Toxic Waste in = the Woburn Trial.

Michael De Cheke, University of Massachusetts
376 Main Street, Easthampton, MA 01027

The re-opening of the case was ordered by the Court of Appeals due to concealment of information and a secret clean-up of the 15 acres conducted by Beatrice. It was suggested that a brown peat-like substance ("Z" samples) suspected of being tannery waste was removed from the 15 acres. The plaintiff wanted to produce evidence that this waste material originated from the tannery, it was toxic waste material and this material polluted the drinking water. A toxicologist testified on behalf of the families and asserted that the 15 acre material was composed of animal fat. In rebuttal Beatrice presented a soil chemist who claimed that the material was "a residual by-product of polymer manufacturing...presumably dumped by one of the chemical factories". Although the soil chemist did not perform chemical analysis, the Trial Court adopted Beatrice's explanation and ruled that the material was residue from the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The court allowed the plaintiffs to place in the record, as an "offer of proof", the testimony of the author regarding identification and comparison tests performed on the samples from the "cart sample" (from the tannery) and the "Z" materials from the 15 acres. The tests included microscopic, physical, chemical, electron microscopic, infra-red, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopic analyses and model experiments. The tests demonstrated that neither the tannery cart nor the sample "Z" was polymer or PVC of any kind. It was proven that the "material found on the 15 acres is substantially identical with the material found in the tannery and both of them contain substantial amount of animal fat".

47. Scientific Fact, Legal Facts – What Can or Cannot the Expert Witness Do?

Michael De Cheke, University of Massachusetts
376 Main Street, Easthampton, MA 01027

It is suggested that truth was found, but no justice was done in the Woburn Toxic Waste Trial. A demonstration will be given, a video made by the Harvard Law School, under the supervision of Professor Charles Nesson. The court system has to examine its effectiveness and fairness, and improve and maintain the essential equilibrium between these two qualities. Suggestion: Increase the awareness and appreciation of the legal system about the importance of the participation of truly good scientists in expert witnessing, and increase the awareness of scientists about the significance of expert witnessing and their responsibility in finding the facts/truth.

48. IP Management Lifeline: Poll the Audience.

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Fax: 312-357-1001, e-mail: acarter@ipcgroup.com

The media – and the equities markets – have lauded e-commerce and dot-com companies as the agents of the new knowledge economy. However, "old economy" firms, including a great many firms participating in the chemical enterprise, are often finding that they have vast repositories of knowledge assets (in the form of patents and trademarks) that can be just as valuable as a dot-com idea. The last few years have seen a marked increase in the number of "old economy" companies actively managing their patent and trademark assets. Leading into subsequent presentations on valuation and on litigation, this presentation will give an overview of the ways in which firms are now looking at their intellectual property (IP), the tools they use, and the metrics by which they measure themselves. Opportunities presented by these techniques for immediate cash generation as well as long term value extraction from existing IP will also be discussed.

49. Valuation Lifeline: 50/50.

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How much is my intellectual property ("IP") worth? That is the \$1 million dollar question...or is it \$2 million...or \$100 million? As firms move to managing their IP actively, important strategic and operational decisions will depend on the results of valuations. For example, both the decision to license out or sell particular intellectual property assets, and the negotiating strategies employed in implementing that decision, may depend on the confidence a firm has in its valuation of the property. This presentation will focus on the basic considerations, methods, and pitfalls IP managers should consider when valuing their IP. An IP valuation case study will also be presented.

50. Litigation Lifeline: Call a Friend.

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Firms have a duty to safeguard their physical and financial assets from unauthorized use by others. They do so by, for example, putting fences around plants, engaging in appropriate safety practices, and restricting access to computer accounting systems. Firms have a similar duty to protect their intellectual property.

They cannot put fences around their patents, which are published for all to see-and some who see, use. Others may use patented inventions without knowing of the patents on them. In either case, firms increasingly find themselves in litigation over infringement of patent rights-sometimes as a patent owner,

sometimes as an accused infringer. This presentation will focus on how the value of patents is determined, as damages, in the context of litigation, and will include ideas for both patent owners and accused infringers on ways to increase or reduce litigation valuations.

Honors for Chemistry and The Law

On behalf of the Committee on Divisional Activities, it is my honor to inform you that Division of Chemistry and the Law has been nominated for recognition of your innovation. You are to be commended for the excellent programs conducted by your division during 1999. This nomination recognizes the hard work and enthusiasm of the your many volunteers and dedication to the goals of the Society.

Your division will be recognized during the ACS national meeting in Washington at the ChemLuminary Awards, an event that recognizes our members for their volunteer efforts. The gala celebration will take place on Tuesday, August 22, 2000, from 8:30-11:30 p.m. at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, Independence A Ballroom. The presentations will also include the ACS Awards for Outstanding Performance by Local Sections, Technician Affiliate Group Awards, Local Section Public Relations Awards, Local Section Younger Chemists Committee Awards and the Helen M. Free Award for Public Relations. The following divisions have been nominated for either their Innovation or Outstanding Service to Members: Agrochemicals, Chemistry and the Law, Chemical Education, Chemical Information, Environmental Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Polymer Chemistry, and Rubber.

Your division will need to identify one representative, who will be present at the ceremony, to be acknowledged as a nominee and to accept the recognition trophy if chosen.

Preceding the ceremony there will be a one-hour poster session (7:30 - 8:30 p.m.) at the Grand Hyatt Hotel where your division is invited to present a poster (4' X 6') on your 1999 activities. Further details about the poster session will be provided at a later date.

ACS Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the National Science Foundation (NSF)

A celebration is planned for the ACS Meeting in Washington, D.C. in August, 2000. The program includes a town meeting with NSF hosted by YCC (The Role of NSF in Supporting Younger Chemists) on Monday, August 21 followed by a reception and birthday celebration from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. hosted by President Busch and the ACS Divisions. There will be a birthday cake and a citation recognizing 50 years of NSF support for chemistry research and Education presented to NSF by President Busch, a commemorative program booklet featuring statements from Division chairs concerning NSF support for members of their divisions. Finally a full day symposium co-sponsored by the Divisions of Professional Relations, History of Chemistry, Chemical Education, and YCC will be held on Tuesday, August 22nd. This symposium will feature an overview of NSF Chemistry Programs from a historical point of view.



ELECTIONS

This Fall ballots will be mailed to all members of Chemistry and the Law for the election of officers for the next year. The Election Committee is also refining our election procedures and our By-Laws will need to be changed accordingly. If you wish to serve or you wish to nominate someone for office, let Chair Alan Ehrlich or Past Chair Michael Kaminski know.

Advertising

The Division of Chemistry and the Law is now accepting advertising for its Newsletter which is published twice a year. The Division has over 1000 members and is growing. For information on prices and formats, please contact:

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Chemical Hazard Communication Education for Unskilled Workers in Toronto

Carl Kaufman, Community Legal Worker, Toronto Workers' Health and Safety Legal Clinic, kaufmanc@olap.org and Michael Grossman, Clinic Board member, h2841@netcom.ca

In 1988, the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System came into force as a system of coordinated federal/provincial Canadian law.¹ Essentially, in every province and territory, and in the federal labor jurisdiction, WHMIS became a part of Canada's 1980s-era workplace health and safety legislation. There is also federal legislation that sets the WHMIS standards to be followed uniformly throughout the country. Because WHMIS is tri-partite, both management and labor join the two levels of government in its implementation, as they did in its founding.

Essentially WHMIS imposes a system of required labelling, material safety data sheets, and worker education for workplace chemical hazards. WHMIS has similarities to the US federal hazard communication standard.

The concept is that workers should have sufficient training for on-the-job encounters with industrial and agricultural chemicals — they should be able to read and sufficiently understand the now-hopefully-adequate container labels, to know the risks and precautions needed. And, as a sometimes necessary next step they should be similarly capable with the MSDSs.

But most workers are not chemists, and herein lies a problem: How are they to understand the hazards and precautions, so that, for example, they can exercise their legal rights to refuse unsafe and unhealthy work, in an informed way and responsibly?

The worker education aspect of WHMIS addresses this, and WHMIS training, and training materials, are commercially available. Typically, some manner of WHMIS training

occurs for workers in industries of the larger employers. But, WHMIS coverage becomes more difficult in the many smaller workplaces, especially for unskilled labor. For example, in a practical sense, WHMIS may not have reached temporary workers doing small painting, construction, cleaning and trash clearing jobs. Nor might it have reached some small manufacturing and assembly operations.

To address this problem of WHMIS not reaching the lower levels of the economy, there is a WHMIS component in the occupational health and safety training programs that the Toronto Workers' Health and Safety Legal Clinic² is involved in. Funded by Legal Aid Ontario, this Clinic is one of Ontario's 70 legal aid clinics, one of 16 with an exclusive legal speciality, and the only clinic working in the area of occupational health and safety. For more than a decade, this Clinic has existed to legally represent low income workers who are not represented by a union (Isaac Asimov has opined about the word "unionized" amongst chemists³). Much of the Clinic's effort involves tribunal litigation for reinstatement or financial damages to workers who have been fired for invoking their legal rights for occupational health and safety.

However, an important part of the Clinic's effort is out-reach — to make workers and community organizations aware of the Clinic's services, and to educate, not only about legal rights, but also more generally about workplace health and safety. The Clinic delivers over 300 legal education workshops per year reaching about 4,500 people. All of these workshops necessarily have a WHMIS component.

There are other factors that affect

the delivery of WHMIS information. Toronto's population is incredibly diverse; by next year over half of it's population will be newcomers. 80,000 newcomers came to Toronto in 1997 from 169 countries. All of the Clinic's legal education workshops must consider that a significant component of the audience will be speakers of English as a second language; in some cases there may be problems with English literacy. Training has to rely on clear language delivery by the instructor, materials written in clear language and graphics and visuals that support the information.

Arising out of this is the question of how to give the workers that the Clinic is involved with some kind of documentation that they have had training — that they are WHMIS-knowledgeable. One possibility is for the Clinic, in cooperation with community agencies, to make the WHMIS training component more formalized, complete with materials specially designed for these workers whom WHMIS has not otherwise reached.

By the end of the training session the participants must be able to:

- identify WHMIS labels,
- recognize and explain the hazard symbols that are displayed on the labels, and
- be able to locate and understand the value of a Material Safety Data Sheet if medical or legal advice is necessary.

They should also know where to go for scientific, medical, and legal advice that is user-friendly to them.

The Clinic has started work on a training program that hopes to address these factors. It's first partner agency is LabourLink, an economic develop-

ment project of Dixon Hall, a large community agency serving a part of Toronto's East End. LabourLink is a temporary labor agency that employs a work force, a large part of whom are homeless or living in hostels. The training material will include instructor's notes, a selection of graphics and overheads, participant material, and an exercise to demonstrate that the WHMIS information has been understood. Participants will be issued cards from LabourLink and the Clinic with a short summary of their rights under basic employment laws (employment standards, health and safety, human rights and compensation), WHMIS

hazard symbols, and phone numbers of agencies that can help with problems.

Notes:

1. See M. Grossman, "The Law of Occupational Health and Safety in Ontario," Second Edition, Butterworths, Toronto and Vancouver, August 1994, ISBN 0-409-90414-7; Chapter 11.
2. Toronto Workers' Health & Safety Legal Clinic, 180 Dundas Street West, Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 1Z8; 416 971 8832; fax: 416 971 8834; WORKClinic@olap.org
3. See "To Tell a Chemist," in "Asimov on Chemistry," Anchor Books, New York, 1975; Chapter 6, page 90 (originally appearing in "The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction," May 1965).

Mission/Goals of CHAL

The mission of the Division of Chemistry and The Law is to provide a forum within ACS for members who work in careers involving the interaction of Chemistry and The Law. Some typical examples would include chemists and chemical engineers working in the fields of patents, copyright, trademarks, intellectual property, occupational health and safety, regulatory compliance, forensic science, product liability, toxic tort and environmental law.

Our goals are to provide an interactive forum for chemists who work in these positions, to provide Division members and the ACS membership at large with high quality, inter-disciplinary programs, symposia, and publications in these areas, and to promote and increase the public understanding of chemistry and its interactions with the law.

We also desire to expose ACS members (chemists, chemical engineers, and students) to alternative career opportunities which provide an interdisciplinary challenge, between chemistry and its application to areas of law, and in law and its applications to chemistry.



12 BENEFITS OF ACS DIVISION MEMBERSHIP

Whether you join CHAL or several ACS Divisions, you will find your professional life enhanced – by new knowledge, new contacts, and new accomplishments. Division membership affords unique benefits – at modest cost. Among the benefits most valued by division members are:

1. Access to national meeting abstracts, preprints, and/or reprints of papers
2. Enhanced opportunities to present papers at national and divisional meetings
3. Substantial savings on publications
4. Career advancement through professional development and networking opportunities
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7. Scientific and technical exchange with colleagues that sparks new directions in your work
8. Timely information on the latest trends in areas of special interest
9. Enthusiasm and renewed commitment to your professional goals
10. Recognition of your discipline's vital contribution to chemistry's advancement
11. Opportunity to suggest symposia topics and participate in technical programming
12. Continuing education and professional development opportunities

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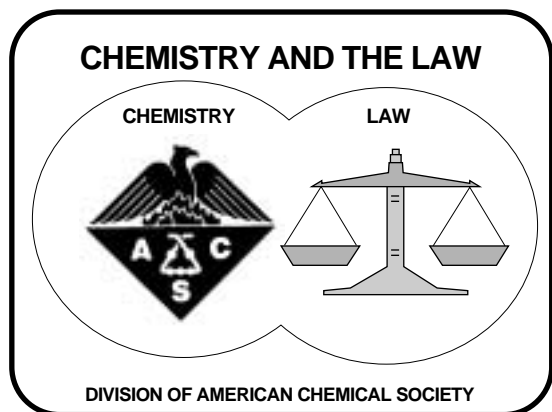
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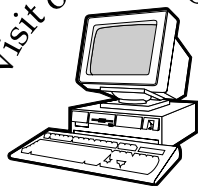
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