



OCPLA NEWSLETTER

Orange County Patent Law Association

www.ocpla.org

Vol. 10, No. 6

June 2004

JUNE LUNCHEON MEETING

Please join us at our next luncheon meeting on Wednesday, June 23, 2004, when we are pleased to present Tom McConville of the U.S. Attorney's Office, who will speak on "Cybercrime and Related Issues in Intellectual Property". The lunch will be held at noon at the Wyndham Garden Hotel.

JULY BOARD MEETING

On June 30, 2004, the OCPLA Board of Directors is holding its monthly meeting at noon at the offices of Stout, Uxa, Buyan & Mullins, LLP.

Members who wish to present items for the Board's consideration should contact our president, Matthew Weil, to have their item placed on the agenda, and to verify the time and location of the meeting.

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS . . .

June 23, 2004 **Cybercrime and Related Issues in Intellectual Property**

July 28, 2004 **Arguing KP v. Lasting Impression in the Supreme Court**

August 25, 2004 **SCO v. IBM What Every IP Lawyer and In-House Lawyer Needs to Know About This Landmark Litigation and About Open Source Software Legal Issues**

E-MAIL DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEWSLETTER



The Newsletter is now being transmitted solely by electronic mail. If you know of anyone who should be, but is not getting this e-mail distribution, please have them contact Greg Hollrigel at gsh@patlawyers.com.

RSVP ON TIME FOR MONTHLY LUNCHEONS

To reduce the likelihood of additional rate increases associated with last minute reservations, and attendance without advance reservations, we encourage you to RSVP early, i.e., no later than by noon on the Friday preceding the meeting, so that we can provide more accurate numbers of luncheon attendees to the hotel. Your efforts

to register at least five days in advance of the lunches will be greatly appreciated, both by the hotel and the OCPLA Board of Directors.

In addition, several members have inquired about ordering fruit plates for the lunches. If you wish to order a fruit plate, or a vegetarian dish, please indicate your meal preference when you RSVP.

2004 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Dues for 2004 will remain at \$35 for attorneys and agents and entitle you to receive the monthly OCPLA newsletter, frequent announcements, and reduced rates for the monthly luncheons and seminars. A membership form is included in this month's newsletter and is also available on our website, at www.ocpla.org. If you have not already done so, please renew now!

PTO UPDATE

BY GREG S. HOLLRIGEL
STOUT, UXA, BUYAN & MULLINS,
LLP
gsh@patlawyers.com



Changes to Power of Attorney and Assignment Practice

Recently, the USPTO announced that it will require applicants to use a Customer Number if more than ten registered patent practitioners are to be made of record for a patent application. Thus, when more than ten practitioners are to be made of record for a patent application, a Power of Attorney identifying all of the practitioners should not be filed. In addition, the Office is eliminating the associate power of attorney practice in patent cases.

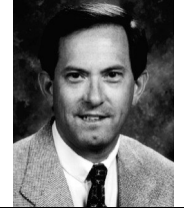
The USPTO also announced that only copies of assignment documents may be submitted for recordation since the USPTO is discontinuing the practice of returning patent and trademark assignment documents submitted by mail.

More information can be found at the following URL:

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/notices/69fr29865.pdf>

RECENT INTERESTING IP CASES

BY LEONARD R. SVENSSON
BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH &
BIRCH, LLP
irs@bskb.com



1. Bad Faith Sub-Factor in Fair Use Analysis Is Not Alone Dispositive

NXIVM Corp. v. Ross Inst., No. 03-7952
(Fed. Cir. Apr. 20, 2004)

Issue: In denying the preliminary injunction requiring the defendants to remove copyrighted material from their websites, did the district court properly analyze and weigh the defendants' bad faith conduct as relevant to the statutory fair use defense to copyright infringement? **Answer:** No.

Facts: NXIVM provides a course manual and seminar program entitled "Executive Success" for paid subscribers, who sign agreements not to disclose the manuscript or the proprietary techniques covered in the seminar. Almost every page of the manual bears a copyright notice. The manual is considered unpublished because it is not disseminated to the public at large. Defendant The Ross Institute ("Ross") runs nonprofit websites and works as a for-profit "cult de-programmer". Ross obtained the manuscript from a co-defendant who participated once in the seminar. Ross posted analyses and critiques of the NXIVM manuscript on his website, quoting the materials. NXIVM moved for a preliminary injunction to require the defendants to remove the copyrighted information from the websites. The district court denied the motion, finding that NXIVM was unlikely to succeed on the merits because of the defendants' successful assertion of the statutory fair use defense. NXIVM appealed.

Argument: The four factors of the statutory fair use defense, outlined in 17 U.S.C. sec. 107, are: (1) purpose and character of the use, (2) nature of the copyrighted work, (3) amount and substantiality of the portion used relative to the entire work and (4) effect of use on the potential market for or value of the work. The defendants' bad faith in obtaining NXIVM's copyrighted material is a sub-factor of the factor (1). NXIVM argued that the district court should have considered whether the defendants' knowledge that they obtained the unpublished manuscript without authorization and published the "core" of the work favored NXIVM.

Reasoning: The appeals court agreed with NXIVM that the district court should have considered the propriety of the defendants' conduct, as set forth in the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in [*Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enters.*](#), 471 U.S. 539, 105 S. Ct. 2218, 85 L. Ed. 2d 588, 225 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 1073 (1985), which held that an analysis of the first factor of the fair use defense requires consideration and weighing of the defendant's misappropriation of the copyrighted work.

NXIVM argued that the defendants' misappropriation of the copyrighted materials should have favored NXIVM. The appeals court considered how much weight should be placed on the "bad faith" sub-factor. The court construed the *Harper & Row* holding narrowly to mean that this factor should be considered, but that, alone, it did not defeat the fair use defense. Although the defendants misappropriated NXIVM's work and quoted from it in the website report, they clearly transformed the work by critiquing it on the website. The court reasoned that, insofar as no single factor can be dispositive, a single sub-factor could not be dispositive.

Agreeing that the lower court did not conduct a full analysis, this court conducted its own analysis and nonetheless concluded that the various quotations from NXIVM's work were necessary to the critique and not definable as the "core" of the work.

Conclusion: The Court concluded that factors (1), (3) and (4) weighed in the defendants' favor and that the injunction was properly denied.

2. Motivation May Be Found In the Nature Of the Problem to Be Solved

Ruiz v. A.B. Chance Co., No. 03-1333 (Fed. Cir. Jan. 29, 2004)

Issue: Did the district court commit clear error in its factual finding concerning the motivation to combine the prior art to invalidate patent claims? **Answer:** No.

Facts: In 1992, A.B. Chance Co. ("Chance") obtained U.S. Patents Nos. 5,139,368 and 5,171,107, which cover a screw anchor system. Using this system, a building foundation may be stabilized. A screw anchor is placed adjacent to the footing and the screw anchor is rotated to bore beneath the footing. A metal bracket is attached to a building foundation to transfer building load onto the screw anchor, thereby stabilizing the building foundation. Richard Ruiz and his company Foundation Anchoring Systems, Inc. distributed Chance's anchor system. In 1997, Chance terminated his contract with Ruiz. Ruiz began distributing his own underpinning system with screw anchors and metal brackets and filed suit against Chance seeking a declaratory judgment that its underpinning system does not infringe Chance's patents and that the patents are invalid. Chance filed a counterclaim for patent infringement. The district court found that the claims of Chance's patents are invalid for obviousness in view of Gregory's U.S. Patents Nos. 4,916,580 and 4,765,777 and another screw anchor system (the Fuller-Rupiper method). Chance appealed.

Argument: Chance argued that the district court did not find motivation to combine the Fuller-Rupiper method within the Gregory patents and that the district court used hindsight to combine these teachings.

Reasoning: Section 103 of title 35 of the United States Code states that an invention must be viewed "as a whole" when assessing obviousness. Breaking an invention into its component parts, finding prior art for each individual part and then declaring the invention obvious on that basis alone is a form of hindsight reasoning. However, motivation to combine prior art references may be found in the nature of the problem to be solved, such as in the nature of the problem of underpinning foundations itself. Here, the references address the same problem of underpinning existing structural foundations. Specifically, according to the district court, the motivation to combine these teachings can be found in one of two ways. A person skilled in this art would either substitute Rupiper's concrete haunch with the bracket of the Gregory patent, or replace the straight piling of the Gregory patent with Rupiper's screw anchor. Either way leads back to Chance's screw anchor system.

Conclusion: The record does not contain the evidence necessary to leave the Federal Circuit a firm conviction that the district court committed clear error in its factual finding of a motivation to combine the Fuller-Rupiper and Gregory teachings. Therefore, the judgment of the district court is affirmed.

3. Enablement Does Not Require Enablement Of a Commercial Embodiment

CFMT, Inc. v. YieldUp Int'l Corp., No. 01-1452 (Fed. Cir. Nov. 12, 2003)

Issue A: Does the enablement requirement under 35 U.S.C. sec. 112, first paragraph, require enablement of a commercial embodiment? **Answer:** No.

Issue B: Is it inequitable conduct for an applicant to withhold information regarding failure to meet commercial standards? **Answer:** No.

Facts: CFMT sued YieldUp for infringement of CFMT's U.S. Patents Nos. 4,778,532 ("the '532 patent") and 4,917,123 ("the '123

patents") in district court. These two patents cover a closed system for cleaning semiconductor wafers, which provide improvements over conventional open cleaning systems. The inventors installed a machine for Texas Instruments ("TI") that performed the claimed inventions. The machines initially failed to meet TI's commercial cleanliness standards and the initial failures were not disclosed to the USPTO during the prosecution of the '532 patent. After months of experiments, the problem was solved and CFMT filed an improvement patent application, which matured into U.S. Patent No. 4,911,761. YieldUp successfully argued on a motion for summary judgment that the patents are invalid for non-enablement since the commercial embodiment did not meet TI's standards and are unenforceable because CFMT failed to disclose material information (e.g. the initial failure at TI). CFMT appealed.

Reasoning A: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit vacated the district court's decision on enablement and remanded for further consideration because the district court erred in requiring that the patent disclosures must enable an embodiment to meet a commercial standard. "Enablement does not require an inventor to meet lofty standards for success in the commercial marketplace." The '123 patent and the '532 patent only require "removal of contaminants" and not "removal of contaminants" to a particular level because there was no standard for cleanliness in the claims. The record showed evidence that grease stains were removed. Lengthy experiments at TI to meet TI's commercial specifications do not show non-enablement and "[p]atents are not production documents...." The court gauges enablement at the date of the filing and not in view of later developments. Any meaningful "cleaning" satisfies the claimed goal of "cleaning the semiconductor wafers" and the additional inventive work in the improvement patent does not alone show non-enablement.

Conclusion A: The district court misapplied the law of enablement in invalidating the

patents and that part of the decision is vacated. The case is remanded to determine if there is a genuine issue of material fact about whether a person of ordinary skill in the art could achieve any level of cleaning without undue experimentation.

Reasoning B: The CAFC reversed the district court's finding of inequitable conduct because the lower court improperly considered the TI data highly material. The district court also improperly inferred intent based on the inventors' knowledge of the materiality of their comments and omissions during prosecution. The district court clearly erred in finding that the applicants' statements were material misrepresentations since their statements were not inaccurate, they do not rise to the level of misrepresentation, and those statements were not highly material. Further, TI's data has only marginal relevance with regard to the scope of the claimed inventions. TI's commercial data does not reflect a statutory standard for enablement. Therefore, TI's data was not material and the district court had little basis for inferring intent.

Conclusion B: The district court abused its discretion in concluding that applicants engaged in inequitable conduct and the decision on inequitable conduct is reversed.

4. Disclosed But Unclaimed Alternatives May Limit Range of Equivalents

PSC Computer Prods., Inc. v. Foxconn Int'l, Inc., No. 03-1089 (Fed. Cir. Jan. 20, 2004)

Issue: Can the Doctrine of Equivalents be used to expand the scope of a claim to include specifically disclosed but unclaimed subject matter? **Answer:** No.

Facts: PSC Computer Products ("PSC") owns U.S. Patent No. 6,061,239 ("the '239 patent") directed to a clip for attaching a heat sink to a heat producing microchip module, such as a CPU. Claim 1 is directed to a combination of a "resilient metal strap" and a latch attached to the strap, which forces the

heat sink into heat conducting engagement with the module. The specification described the metal clip as an improvement over the plastic clips of the prior art. Foxconn International ("Foxconn") makes a similar competing clip, but which is made of plastic instead of metal.

PSC filed suit, alleging infringement under the Doctrine of Equivalents. After reviewing the specification and claims of the '239 patent, the district court concluded that PSC had dedicated plastic clips to the public. Following Johnson & Johnston Assocs., Inc. v. R.E. Serv. Co., 285 F.3d 1046, 62 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1225 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (*en banc*), the district court reasoned that because the '239 patent disclosed but failed to claim plastic clips, it had dedicated plastic clips to the public. Accordingly, Foxconn could not infringe under the Doctrine of Equivalents because their clips used plastic which was in the public domain. PSC appealed.

Reasoning: The CAFC held

if one of ordinary skill in the art can understand the unclaimed disclosed teaching upon reading the written description, the alternative matter disclosed has been dedicated to the public. This "disclosure-dedication" rule does not mean that any generic reference in a written specification necessarily dedicates all members of that particular genus to the public. The disclosure must be of such specificity that one of ordinary skill in the art could identify the subject matter that had been disclosed and not claimed.

The CAFC further stated that

[t]he disclosure dedication rule requires an inventor who discloses specific matter to claim it, and to submit the

broader claim for examination. Otherwise, that matter is dedicated to the public and may not be recaptured under the doctrine of equivalents.

Conclusion: The CAFC stated that the specific disclosure in the '239 patent that "[o]ther prior art devices use molded plastic and/or metal parts that must be cast or forged which again are more expensive metal forming operations" dedicated the use of plastic components to the public. Accordingly, claim 1 of the '239 patent cannot be expanded under the Doctrine of Equivalents to encompass the use of plastic components that have been dedicated to the public. The ruling of the district court was therefore affirmed.

**ENFORCEMENT IN EUROPE: NOW
AND IN THE FUTURE**

BY ALEXANDER R. SCHLEE
VIERING, JENTSCHURA & PARTNERS,
L.A. OFFICE
alexschlee@vip.de



On May 1, 2004, The European Union (EU) expanded by 10 more countries bringing membership up to 25 and covering a population of 475 Million inhabitants. At present, there are practically no EU-wide enforcement mechanisms in place. An increasing political priority towards more centralized IP systems forces EU countries to work on solutions. The following is a brief overview about what is current and what is to come.

The Community Patent Court (CPC)

- Territories: Will cover the entire EU.
- Requirements: A Community Patent under the Community Patent Regulation (CPR).
- Function: The CPC will issue EU-wide decisions on infringement and validity of a Community Patent.

- Status: Community Patents can NOT be obtained at present, nor has the CPC been formed yet. A breakthrough was achieved with the "Common Political Approach" dated March 3, 2003 outlining the CPR. At present, the negotiations are tied up again in the translation question and details about the formation of the CPC.
- Prognosis: Likely to come into force, but unlikely before 2010.

The European Patent Litigation Agreement (EPLA)

- Territories: Will cover some of the European Patent Convention (EPC) countries, at present most highly interested are the U.K, Germany, France, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Monaco
- Requirements: Requires a European Patent plus validation in the countries where it should be enforced
- Function: Several regional courts of first instance (EPC1) should be formed, but only one central court of appeal (EPC2) for all EPLA countries. These courts would have exclusive jurisdiction over infringement and validity on patents in any or all of the EPLA countries.
- Status: From the first draft agreement in July 2000, negotiations reached the point that the EPO published a draft agreement in November of 2002. Contrary to the EPLA countries, the European Commission takes the view that the EU member states lost their competence to negotiate the EPLA
- Prognosis: May never come into force, but if it will not, an alternative solution on EU level is likely in the long run.

The European Enforcement Directive

- Territories: Will successively cover more EU countries after being

implemented in the respective national laws, and is supposed to cover the entire EU within 2 years.

- **Requirements:** Requires any kind of IP right under national or multinational laws in an EU country.
- **Function:** Harmonizes national laws in all EU countries towards stronger enforcement, but does NOT provide centralized enforcement mechanisms.
- **Status:** Passed through the European Parliament on March 9, 2004, obligating the various EU countries to implement this Directive in national laws within the next 2 years.
- **Prognosis:** The European Enforcement Directive will be implemented in the various national laws. Delayed countries will be forced by sanctions to implement the Directive in their national laws. However, some delays can usually be expected.

The Brussels Convention

- **Territories:** Some countries belonging to the EU, namely Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom
- **Requirements:** Requires Intellectual Property Rights under national or multinational laws in some or all of the Brussels Convention Countries. This Convention covers all types of Intellectual Property rights.
- **Function:** Among many other enforcement aspects, the Brussels Convention provides that any national court of a member country can issue an injunction also taking effect in other member countries. These other countries should theoretically enforce such cross-border injunctions without questioning it.
- **Status:** Older treaty that has been in force since September 27, 1968. Temporarily, some courts in various EU countries started issuing cross-

border injunctions in the later 90's. Has proven to be ineffective since apart from the issuing country, other countries generally did not enforce these injunctions. Also, the question of validity cannot be effectively addressed.

- **Prognosis:** Will presumably never lead to a practicable multi-country enforcement mechanism. Therefore, national courts in the EU have basically stopped issuing cross-border injunctions.

OCPLA WEBSITE

Check the OCPLA website at www.ocpla.org for copies of the OCPLA newsletter, for membership information and for current events of interest to members. Let us have your comments. We will be making changes and improvements as time passes, and your comments will be useful in knowing what to change and what to leave alone. Send comments to "webmaster@ocpla.org."

OCPLA POLICY

Although we are open to comments and suggestions, present policy concerning publication of advertisements in this newsletter is as follows: (1) "Positions Wanted," "Positions Available," and other similar ads will be printed free of charge and, unless otherwise requested, will run for two months; (2) Other ads such as word processing, legal support services, and firm announcements will be published for \$15 per issue or \$150 per year (for all 12 issues), payable in advance. We reserve the right to edit each advertisement. Please contact the Newsletter editor to place your ad or with your comments and suggestions.

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President	Matthew F. Weil	949-851-0633 mweil@mwe.com
V.P./President Elect	Margaret A. Kivinski	949-757-1999 mkivinski@therox.com
Secretary	John R. King	949-760-0404 jking@kmob.com
C.F.O./Treasurer	Leonard R. Svensson	714-708-8555 lrs@bskb.com
Directors	Greg S. Hollrigel	949-450-1750 gsh@patlawyers.com
	Neal M. Cohen	(949) 724-1849 nmc@cohen-sak.com
	TJ Singh	(949) 955-1920 tjsingh@koslaw.com
Immediate Past President	Stefan J. Kirchanski	310-734-5200 skirchanski@reedsmith.com

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Annual Seminar	Margaret A. Kivinski	949-757-1999 mkivinski@therox.com
	Neal M. Cohen	(949) 724-1849 nmc@cohen-sak.com
Copyright Practice	Darren S. Rimer	(949) 367-1541 darren@rimermath.com
Federal Courts		Position Open
Int'l IP Practice	Alexander R. Schlee	310-545-9851 alexschlee@vjp.de
Law Off. Mgmt.	Gabia Pakstys	650-326-3466 gpakstys@sbcglobal.net
Legislative		Position Open
MCLE	T. J. Singh	(949) 955-1920 tjsingh@koslaw.com
Meetings/Programs	Neal M. Cohen	(949) 724-1849 nmc@cohen-sak.com
Newsletter Editor	Greg S. Hollrigel	949-450-1750 gsh@patlawyers.com
Patent Practice	Neal M. Cohen	(949) 724-1849 nmc@cohen-sak.com
Trade Secrets/Unfair		Position Open
Competition Law	Perry J. Viscounty	714-755-8288 perry.viscounty@lw.com
Trademark Practice	Susan Natland	949-760-0404 smn@kmob.com
Luncheon Speakers	Matthew F. Weil	949-851-0633 mweil@mwe.com
OCPLA Website	Marlene Klein	949-932-3132 marlene.klein@cda.canon.com
OCPLA Database	Greg S. Hollrigel	949-450-1750 gsh@patlawyers.com

OCPLA NEWSLETTER

Orange County Patent Law Association

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The OCPLA reserves the right to determine which, if any, submitted articles will appear in this Newsletter.

We hope that the Newsletter is helpful, informative, entertaining and interesting. Comments, ideas, announcements, proposed articles, suggestions and any other communications concerning the content, form or other aspect of this newsletter may be directed to:

OCPLA Newsletter Editor
Greg S. Hollrigel
 Stout, Uxa, Buyan & Mullins, LLP
 4 Venture, Suite 300
 Irvine, CA 92618
 email: gsh@patlawyers.com
 Tel: 949-450-1750
 Fax: 949-450-1764

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**Silicon Valley Seminars'
2004 Workshop Schedule**

San Diego, CA – June 16

Silicon Valley Seminars will be conducting a one day (nine hour) **WORKSHOP ON TRADEMARKS and the TRADEMARK PROCESS FOR SECRETARIES, PARALEGALS AND NEW TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS.** (\$450/attendee, limited to about 40 attendees). **In-house workshops are available at reduced fees.**

For information contact Steve Shear, director of SVS, at (303) 661-0901 or steve@patentseminars.com or visit our web site at www.patentseminars.com

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Two-Volume Set - \$125.00

PCT Patent Process Handbook

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**WANTED
Patent Associate**

Patent associate on a partnership track or patent agent is sought for all phases of patent prosecution work in the mechanical, electrical, optical, and biomedical arts with a small entrepreneurial firm. Compensation is competitive and commensurate with performance. A strong technical background in physics or electrical engineering is desired. All experience levels will be considered. Send resume to:

Mary Falcone
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Myers, Dawes, Andras & Sherman LLP
19900 MacArthur Blvd. Ste 1150
Irvine, California 92649
949 223 9600
fax 949 223 9610

**MONTEREY PATENT ATTORNEY
POSITION**

How does work in a collegial 8-lawyer firm in Monterey sound?

LaRiviere, Grubman & Payne, LLP, an av-rated intellectual property firm, is hiring. We are looking for a patent prosecutor with a substantial background in the electronics and computer arts. Trademark prosecution or litigation experience, PCT experience and a Lively sense of humor are also strongly desirable. It also wouldn't hurt if you could bring clients. Must be willing to work in world-class resort area amid stunning beauty.

Contact Karen Rachelle at (831) 649-8835 (fax) or krachelle@lgpatlaw.com (e-mail).

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909-337-8561

Patent Agent/Patent Attorney

Klein, O'Neill & Singh, a growing Orange County Intellectual Property law firm seeks a patent agent or patent attorney with at least 2-5 years of patent prosecution experience in electrical, electronics, computer related and mechanical arts. Must be able to work with minimum supervision and training. Must have excellent written and oral communication skills and have top-notch credentials. We offer competitive salary and benefits with a collegial work environment. Email your resume to acalumpang@koslaw.com. No phone calls please.

Newport Beach Law Firm-Positions Open:

Patent Litigation Attorney- qualified Patent Litigation Attorney with excellent academic credentials. Prefer at least 2-3 years of solid prosecution experience and at least 3 years of litigation experience. The firm requires EE, CS or ME background.

Legal Assistant- Must have pleasant personality, excellent written and verbal communication and interpersonal skills. BA or BS preferred. Proficiency in Microsoft Word and general knowledge of administration responsibilities highly preferred.

Please send resume and cover letter with salary history by e-mail to Wang & Patel, c/o careers@jcpw.com

PATENT ATTORNEY

Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman LLP, Orange County office, seeks a patent attorney, preferably with an electrical or computer science background. Candidates should have at least 1-3 years experience in patent prosecution. The candidate will be responsible for all preparation and prosecution of U.S. and foreign patent applications. The firm offers a collegial environment, competitive salary and benefits.

If you would like to be considered for this opportunity, please send resume, transcripts and writing samples to:

ATTN: Maria Macedo
3200 Park Center Drive, Suite 700
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Fax (714) 557-3347

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1 to 6 window offices on 11th floor of the Class A Newport Gateway office towers in Irvine, located near the intersection of MacArthur and Jamboree. Beautifully appointed and recently remodeled. Comes w/wo work stations, access to 3 conference rooms and kitchen use. Copiers and mail service available. Receptionist to greet. Covered parking. Airport and freeway close. Call 949-223-9601. Ask for Mylene.

SUBLEASE OFFICES AVAILABLE

Law firm in John Wayne airport area has up to 3 offices with or without secretarial bays available for sublease in Class A building. Copier, fax, conference room, on-line research also available. Flexible lease terms.

Send inquiries to Michael Shimokaji, shimokaji@shimokaji.com; (949) 223-0843

Orange County Patent Law Association June Meeting

Date: Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Time: 12:00 Noon; Lunch will be served promptly at 12:15 p.m.

Location: Wyndham Garden Hotel
3350 Avenue of the Arts
Costa Mesa, California

Topic: Cybercrime and Related Issues in Intellectual Property

Speaker: Tom McConville of the U.S. Attorney's Office

Cost: \$30 for members and \$35 for non-members

Reservations: Please make reservations by filling out the form below and mailing it with a check to Neal M. Cohen to reach his office address given below, by the Friday before the meeting. If time is short, please also email Neal at nmc@cohen-sak.com or call in your reservation to the OCPLA Reservations Line number at (949) 724-1849.

The Orange County Patent Law Association certifies that this activity has been approved for minimum Continuing Legal Education credit by the State Bar Association of California in the amount of 1.0 hour. The Orange County Patent Law Association certifies that this activity conforms to the standards for approved education activities prescribed by the rules and regulations of the State Bar of California governing Minimum Continuing Legal Education. The Orange County Patent Law Association is a State Bar of California MCLE-approved provider.

Reservation Form

Enclosed is a check for \$_____ payable to ORANGE COUNTY PATENT LAW ASSOCIATION for the OCPLA General Membership luncheon on Wednesday, June 23, 2004 for the following person(s):

This form and check should be mailed to:

Neal M. Cohen
Attention: OCPLA Lunch Reservations
Cohen Sakaguchi & English LLP
2040 Main Street, 9th Floor
Irvine, CA 92614
Tel: (949) 724-1849
Fax: (949) 625-8955
E-mail: nmc@cohen-sak.com



Orange County Patent Law Association

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2004 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM

This is an application for (please circle one): **Membership Renewal or New Membership**

Member / Applicant Information:

Name: _____

Firm/Employer: _____

Address: _____

E-mail Address (required to receive newsletter): _____

Telephone No.: _____ Facsimile No.: _____

Professional Information:

	Yes	No	
Are you a member of the California bar?	___	___	Bar No. _____
Are you a member of the bar of another state or the District of Columbia?	___	___	Jurisdiction/Bar No. _____
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Please circle not more than TWO committees in which you would like to participate:

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Copyright Practice	Legislation	Patent Practice
Federal Courts	MCLE	Trademark Practice
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Regular Membership (attorneys, agents):	\$35.00	\$17.50
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New Applicants please complete the following:

I believe I qualify for membership in the Orange County Patent Law Association.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____

Send Application to OCPLA P.O. Box 7632 Newport Beach, CA 92658

Two OCPLA member sponsors are required for new applicants. Two undersigned members hereby recommend the above-signed applicant for membership into the Orange County Patent Law Assn.

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Printed Name: _____

2004 OCPLA EVENTS SCHEDULE

Date	Location	Speaker/Event	Topic
June 23, 2004	Wyndham Garden Hotel	Tom McConville U.S. Attorney's Office	Cybercrime and Related Issues in Intellectual Property
July 28, 2004	Wyndham Garden Hotel	Charles C.H. Wu Law Offices of Wu & Cheung, LLP	Arguing <i>KP v. Lasting Impression</i> in the Supreme Court
August 25, 2004	Wyndham Garden Hotel	Richard C. Hsu - Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP Michael M. Krieger - UCLA Computer Science Department Jason H. Wilson - Willenken Wilson Loh & Stris LLP	SCO v. IBM What Every IP Lawyer and In-House Lawyer Needs to Know About This Landmark Litigation and About Open Source Software Legal Issues



Orange County Patent Law Association
P.O. Box 7632
Newport Beach, CA 92658