

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

TRANTAFYLLOS TAFAS,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff.	)	
	)	
- against -	)	1:07cv846 JCC/TRJ
	)	
JON. W. DUDAS. et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
	)	
	)	

CONSOLIDATED WITH

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION.	)	
	)	
Plaintiff.	)	
	)	
- against -	)	1:07cv1008 JCC/TRJ
	)	
JON W. DUDAS, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
	)	

**MOTION OF AMICUS CURIAE ROBERT LELKES FOR LEAVE TO FILE  
BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Robert Lelkes, *pro se*, requests leave to file his brief as *amicus curiae* in support of the Tafas and GSK plaintiffs' respective motions for summary judgment.

I am a U.S. patent attorney (U.S. PTO Reg. No. 33,730), a member of the District of Columbia bar, a European patent attorney with more than 20 years of experience in international private and corporate patent practice and, a

former U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") patent examiner. I have no vested interest in the outcome of the above-captioned lawsuit other than as a patent practitioner and U.S. citizen concerned about U.S. compliance with international law.

It is well established in a long line of U.S. Supreme Court cases that the judicial branch is responsible for ensuring that the administrative branch of government does not exceed the powers granted to it under the U.S. Constitution. The judicial branch has the power, and the responsibility, to ensure that administrative agencies such as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office implement regulations consistent with U.S. law, including international laws ratified by the U.S., such as Art. 27 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty ("PCT").


At least 50,000 U.S.-originated international patent applications were filed at the U.S. PTO under the PCT last year. This represents more than half of all U.S.-originated patent applications filed at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that year.

My proposed *amicus curiae* brief (attached hereto as Exhibit 1) will discuss how implementation of the USPTO's new rules 1.75(b) and 1.265a violate the Patent Cooperation Treaty and are, therefore, *ultra vires*.

WHEREFORE, for all the foregoing reasons, the undersigned *amicus curiae*, Robert Lelkes, respectfully requests that the Court enter the Order attached hereto as Exhibit 2 and grant the undersigned leave to file an *amicus* brief in support of Plaintiffs' motions for summary judgment in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 1, and that said *amicus* brief be deemed filed upon the granting of this motion.

Dated: December 26, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

  
ROBERT LELKES  
Geigenbergerstr. 3  
81477 Munich  
Germany  
Robert Lelkes  
robertlelkes@online.de

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on December 26, 2007, I caused a copy of the foregoing motion and exhibits to be served via first class mail, postage prepaid on the following parties:

Elizabeth Marie Locke  
Daniel Sean Trainor  
Kirkland & Ellis LLP  
655 15<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Suite 1200  
Washington, DC 20005  
Email: [elocke@kirkland.com](mailto:elocke@kirkland.com)

Craig Crandell Reilly  
Richard McGettingan Reilly & West PC  
1725 Duke Street  
Suite 600  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Email: [craig.reilly@rmrwlaw.com](mailto:craig.reilly@rmrwlaw.com)

*Counsel for Plaintiffs SmithKline  
Beecham Corp. d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline,  
SmithKline Beecham PLC, and Glaxo  
Group Limited, d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline*

Thomas J. O'Brien  
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius  
1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20004  
Email: [to'brien@morganlewis.com](mailto:to'brien@morganlewis.com)

*Counsel for Amicus American  
Intellectual Property Lawyers  
Association*

Dawn-Marie Bey  
Kilpatrick Stockton LLP  
700 13<sup>th</sup> Street NW  
Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20005  
Email: [dbey@kslaw.com](mailto:dbey@kslaw.com)

*Counsel for Amicus Hexas, LLC, The  
Roskamp Institute, Tikvah  
Therapeutics, Inc.*

Matthew Christian Schruers  
Computer & Communications Industry  
Association  
900 17th St NW  
Suite 1100  
Washington, DC 20006

James Murphy Dowd  
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr  
LLP  
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20004  
Email: [james.dowd@wilmerhale.com](mailto:james.dowd@wilmerhale.com)

*Counsel for Amicus Pharmaceutical  
Research and Manufacturers of America*

Randall Karl Miller  
Arnold & Porter LLP  
1600 Tysons Blvd  
Suite 900  
McLean, VA 22102  
Email: [randall.miller@aporter.com](mailto:randall.miller@aporter.com)

*Counsel for Amicus Biotechnology  
Industry Organization*

Rebecca M. Carr  
Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, LLP  
2300 N Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
Email: [Rebecca.carr@pillsburylaw.com](mailto:Rebecca.carr@pillsburylaw.com)

Scott J. Pivnick  
Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman  
1650 Tysons Boulevard  
McLean, Virginia 22102-4856  
Email: [Scott.pivnick@pillsburylaw.com](mailto:Scott.pivnick@pillsburylaw.com)

*Counsel for Amicus Elan  
Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*

Lauren A. Wetzler  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Justin W. Williams U.S. Attorney's  
Building  
2100 Jamieson Avenue  
Alexandria, Virginia 22134  
Tel: (703) 299-3752  
Fax: (703) 299-3983  
Email: [Lauren.Wetzler@usdoj.gov](mailto:Lauren.Wetzler@usdoj.gov)

*Counsel for All Defendants*

(202) 470-3620  
Email: [MSchruers@ccianet.org](mailto:MSchruers@ccianet.org)

*(Counsel for Amici Public  
Patent Foundation Etc.)*

Jonathan Dyste Link  
McGuireWoods LLP  
1750 Tysons Blvd.  
Suite 1800  
McLean, VA 22102-4215  
703-712-5000  
Fax: 703-712-5279  
Email: [jlink@townsend.com](mailto:jlink@townsend.com)

*(Counsel for CFPH, LLC)*

Robert C. Gill  
Saul Ewing LLP  
2600 Virginia Ave NW  
Suite 1000  
Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 295-6605  
Fax: (202) 295-6705  
Email: [rgill@saul.com](mailto:rgill@saul.com)

*(Counsel for PA Bioadvance)  
(Counsel for Life Sciences Green-  
house of Central Pennsylvania and  
Pittsburgh Life Sciences  
Greenhouse)*

John C. Maginnis, III  
1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Suite 301  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 659-4420  
Email: [maginnislaw2@verizon.net](mailto:maginnislaw2@verizon.net)

*(Counsel for CropLife America)*

Kenneth Carrington Bass, III  
Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox  
1100 New York Ave NW  
Suite 600  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 772-8825  
Fax: (202) 371-2540  
Email: [kbass@skgf.com](mailto:kbass@skgf.com)

Craig James Franco  
Odin Feldman & Pittleman PC  
9302 Lee Highway  
Suite 1100  
Fairfax, VA 22031  
(703) 218-2100  
Email: [craig.franco@ofplaw.com](mailto:craig.franco@ofplaw.com)

*(Counsel for Amici Polestar)*

Maurice Francis Mullins  
Spotts Fain PC  
411 E. Franklin St.  
Suite 600  
P. O. Box 1555  
Richmond, VA 23218-1555  
(804) 697-2069  
Fax: (804) 697-2169  
Email: [cmullins@spottsfain.com](mailto:cmullins@spottsfain.com)

*(Counsel for Micron Technology, Inc.)*

Randall Karl Miller  
Saul Ewing LLP  
2600 Virginia Ave NW  
Suite 1000  
Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 295-6605  
Fax: (202) 295-6705

*(Counsel for Monsanto Company)*

Charles Gorenstein  
Birch Stewart Kolasch & Birch LLP  
8110 Gatehouse Rd  
P. O. Box 747  
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747  
(703) 205-8000  
Email: [cg@bskb.com](mailto:cg@bskb.com)

*(Counsel for William Mitchell College  
of Law)  
(Counsel for Intellectual Property  
Institute of William Mitchell College  
of Law)*

*(Counsel for AmberWave Systems Corporation, Fallbrook Technologies Inc, InterDigital Communications LLC, Counsel for Nano-Terra Inc.*

*Kevin Michael Henry  
Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP  
1501 K St NW  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 736-8000  
Email: [khenry@sidley.com](mailto:khenry@sidley.com)*

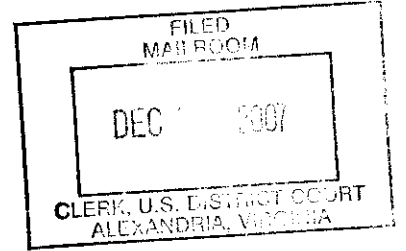
*(Counsel for Washington Legal Foundation)*

Jackson David Toof  
Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi LLP  
1875 Eye St NW  
Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20006-1307  
(202) 857-6130  
Fax: (202) 223-8604  
Email: [toof.jackson@arentfox.com](mailto:toof.jackson@arentfox.com)

*(Counsel for Federation Internationale Des Conseils En Proprit Industrielle and Valspar Corporation)*

  
ROBERT LELKES

# Tab 1



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

TRIANAFYLLOS TAFAS, )  
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Plaintiff. )  
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- against - )  
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JON. W. DUDAS. et al., )  
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Defendants. )  
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CONSOLIDATED WITH

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION. )  
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Plaintiff. )  
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- against - )  
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JON W. DUDAS, et al., )  
 )  
Defendants. )  
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1:07cv1008 JCC/TRJ

**AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF FROM ROBERT LELKES IN SUPPORT OF  
THE PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The undersigned *Amicus curiae*, Robert Lelkes ("Lelkes"), is a U.S. patent attorney (U.S. PTO Reg. No. 33,730), a member of the District of Columbia bar, a European patent attorney with more than 20 years' experience in international private and corporate patent practice, as well as a former U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO")



patent examiner. I have no vested interest in the outcome of the above-captioned lawsuit other than as a long-time patent practitioner and U.S. citizen concerned about U.S. compliance with international law.

**II. IMPLEMENTATION OF 72 FED. REG. 46716-47843 IS CONTRARY TO THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY AND, THEREFORE, IS ULTRA VIRES.**

On November 26, 1975, the United States of America ratified the Patent Cooperation Treaty ("PCT"), which provides a legal framework for filing international patent applications valid in all PCT member countries, including the United States. At least 50,000 U.S.-originated international patent applications were filed at the U.S. PTO under the PCT last year. This represents more than half of all U.S.-originated patent applications filed at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that year. According to Article 27(1) PCT:

*No national law shall require compliance with requirements relating to the form or contents of the international application different from or additional to those which are provided for in this Treaty and the Regulations.*

Rule 6.1(a) PCT, which is the only provision of the PCT and its implementing regulations relating to the number of claims in a patent application filed under the PCT, states:

*(a) The number of the claims shall be reasonable in consideration of the nature of the invention claimed.*

Rule 6.1(a) PCT applies to the claims of international applications filed under the PCT. The claims are a necessary part of every international patent application filed under the PCT designating the United States.

Annex A5.42[1] to Part II, Chapter 5, Paragraph 5.42, of the PCT Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines states that claims may be objected to as lacking conciseness under this rule during search and preliminary examination during the international phase of the PCT application "when they are unduly multiplied or duplicative". The term "unduly multiplied" is defined therein as claims where "in view of the nature and scope of the invention, an unreasonable number of claims are presented which are repetitious and multiplied the net result of which is to confuse rather than to clarify". If the claims differ from one another and there is no difficulty in understanding the scope of protection, "an objection on this basis generally should not be applied". Annex A5.42[2] to Part II, Chapter 5, Paragraph 5.42, of the PCT Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines states that what is or is not a reasonable number of claims

"depends on the facts and circumstances of each particular case".

This rule is clearly intended to provide the basis for making a formal objection to the claims for lack of conciseness or lack of clarity. It is not intended to place an arbitrary limit on the number of claims, nor is it intended to shift the burden of search and examination to the applicant.

According to new rule 1.75, an applicant must file an "examination support document" ("ESD") according to new rule 1.265 before the issuance of a first Office action on the merits "if the application contains or is amended to contain more than five independent claims or more than twenty-five total claims." Under new rule 1.78(f), the patent application is deemed to additionally contain the number of claims present in another co-pending U.S. patent application if the filing date or priority date is the same as a filing date or priority date of another co-owned U.S. patent application having at least one inventor in common with the international application, at least one patentably indistinct claim and "substantial overlapping subject matter".

35 U.S.C. § 363 states that an international PCT application designating the United States shall have the effect, from its international filing date under Article 11 PCT, of a national application for patent regularly filed in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. New rules 1.75 and 1.265 would therefore apply to patent applications filed under the PCT when the international application enters the U.S. national phase.

New rule 1.75 therefore would impose a further procedural requirement on patent applications filed under the PCT based on an arbitrary number of patent claims regardless of the nature of the invention claimed. This is not sanctioned by Rule 6.1(a) PCT, which only allows for a formal objection against the claims for lack of conciseness or lack of clarity on a case-by-case basis. Such an objection cannot be remedied by an ESD, because Rule 6.1(a) PCT relates to the ability to comprehend the invention claimed and not whether or not the claimed invention is patentable over the state of the art.

New rule 1.265 requires the applicant to, *inter alia*, submit a pre-examination search performed by the applicant and a detailed explanation of the relevance of each reference found and the patentability of the independent claims over each reference. According to new

rule 1.265(e), failure to submit an ESD results in a loss of rights in the patent application (the application is deemed "abandoned").

Rule 51bis.1 PCT specifies certain national requirements allowed under Article 27 PCT. Those requirements relate to furnishing documentation relating to the identity of the applicant, the entitlement of the applicant to a patent, entitlement to claim priority from an earlier application, an oath or declaration of inventorship, or evidence concerning non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty, representation by a registered patent agent or attorney, and translations of certain documents. Submission of an ESD based on exceeding a certain number of patent claims is not a national requirement sanctioned under Rule 51bis.1 PCT.

Since the ESD requirement is not among the exceptions to Article 27 PCT identified in Rule 51bis.1 PCT, imposition of the ESD procedure on patent applicants filing under the PCT is *prima facie* prohibited under Article 27 PCT. New rule 1.75 therefore imposes a further procedural requirement on the PCT applicant in addition to the procedural requirements of the PCT contrary to Article 27(1) PCT.

The purpose of the PCT is to provide centralized searching and preliminary examination of the invention in any authorized international search authority (ISA) and international preliminary examination authority (IPEA), respectively, worldwide (not only in the U.S.). The applicant filing an international application under the PCT is required under Article 15 PCT to pay for an international patent search by an international search authority when the PCT application was filed. In addition, the applicant may have paid for preliminary examination of the claims by an international preliminary examination authority under Article 33 PCT during the preceding international phase of the PCT application.

The ESD requirement nevertheless requires PCT applicants to, *inter alia*, independently carry out a search and characterization of the prior art already paid for and carried out by internationally recognized authorities deemed competent for those functions under Articles 16(3) and 32 PCT, respectively. This duplication of work results in additional cost and hardship for PCT applicants relative to applicants for a national patent not relying on the PCT, which is contrary to the purpose of the PCT and, in particular, contrary to the spirit of Art. 27 PCT.

35 U.S.C. § 2(b)(2) requires consistency between the regulations established by the U.S. PTO and U.S. statutory law passed by Congress, including international laws ratified by the U.S. Implementation of new rules 1.75(b) and 1.265 are therefore clearly *ultra vires*, because those rules violate Article 27 PCT.

**III. 72 FED. REG. 46716-47843 DO NOT PROVIDE ANY FORESEEABLE PUBLIC BENEFIT**

Regardless of whether the applicant submits an ESD, the U.S. PTO is required by 35 U.S.C. § 1.104(3) to search the prior art. Since searching the prior art as statutorily required plus studying an ESD would inherently take more time than to rely solely on its search of the prior art, furnishing an ESD for patent applications having more than the specified number of patent claims under new rule 1.75(b) will not necessarily help the U.S. PTO achieve the stated goal of reduced U.S. patent application pendency. Enjoining implementation of the new rules will not, therefore, harm the legitimate interests of the U.S. PTO.


**IV. CONCLUSION**

It is well established in a long line of U.S. Supreme Court cases that the judicial branch is responsible for ensuring that the administrative branch of government

does not exceed the powers granted to it under the U.S. Constitution. The judicial branch has the power, and the responsibility, to ensure that administrative agencies such as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office implement regulations consistent with U.S. law, including international laws ratified by the U.S. such as Art. 27 PCT.

As is clear from the evidence submitted by plaintiffs, implementation of the new *ultra vires* rules 1.75(b) and 1.265 would harm the public by imposing substantial, illegitimate and unnecessary legal and financial burdens on the individuals and companies seeking to protect their investment in research and development, contrary to the U.S. PTO's constitutional mandate to promote technological progress. For the foregoing reasons, I urge this Court to grant the plaintiffs' motions for a permanent injunction to prevent the coming into force of the above-referenced new rules.

Dated: December 26, 2007

  
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AMICUS CURIAE  
ROBERT LELKES, *Pro se*  
Geigenbergerstr. 3  
81477 Munich  
Germany



# **Tab 2**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

TRIANAFYLLOS TAFAS,	)	
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Plaintiff.	)	
	)	
- against -	)	1:07cv846 JCC/TRJ
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JON. W. DUDAS. et al.,	)	
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Defendants.	)	
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CONSOLIDATED WITH

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff.	)	
	)	
- against -	)	1:07cv1008 JCC/TRJ
	)	
JON W. DUDAS, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
	)	

ORDER

Upon consideration of Robert Lelkes' motion for leave to file a brief *pro se* as *amicus curiae* in these consolidated cases, it is hereby ORDERED that:

- 1) the Motion of Robert Lelkes for Leave to File a Brief as an *Amicus Curiae* in Support of Plaintiffs' Motions for Summary Judgment (the "Motion"), which brief is to be directed to the topic of the Final Rules being Contrary to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, is GRANTED;

2) the proposed brief of *amicus curiae* attached as Exhibit 1 to the above referenced motion shall be deemed filed as of December 27, 2007; and

3) the Clerk shall forward a copy of this Order to all Counsel of Record.

December \_\_, 2007  
Alexandria, Virginia

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Hon. James C. Cacheris  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE