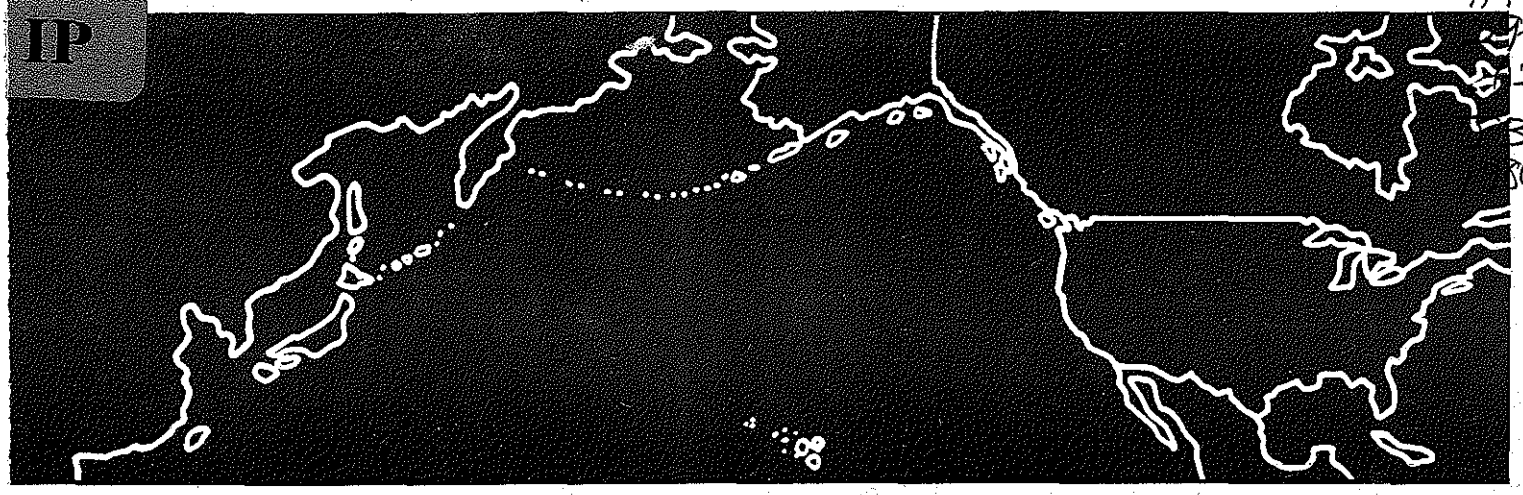
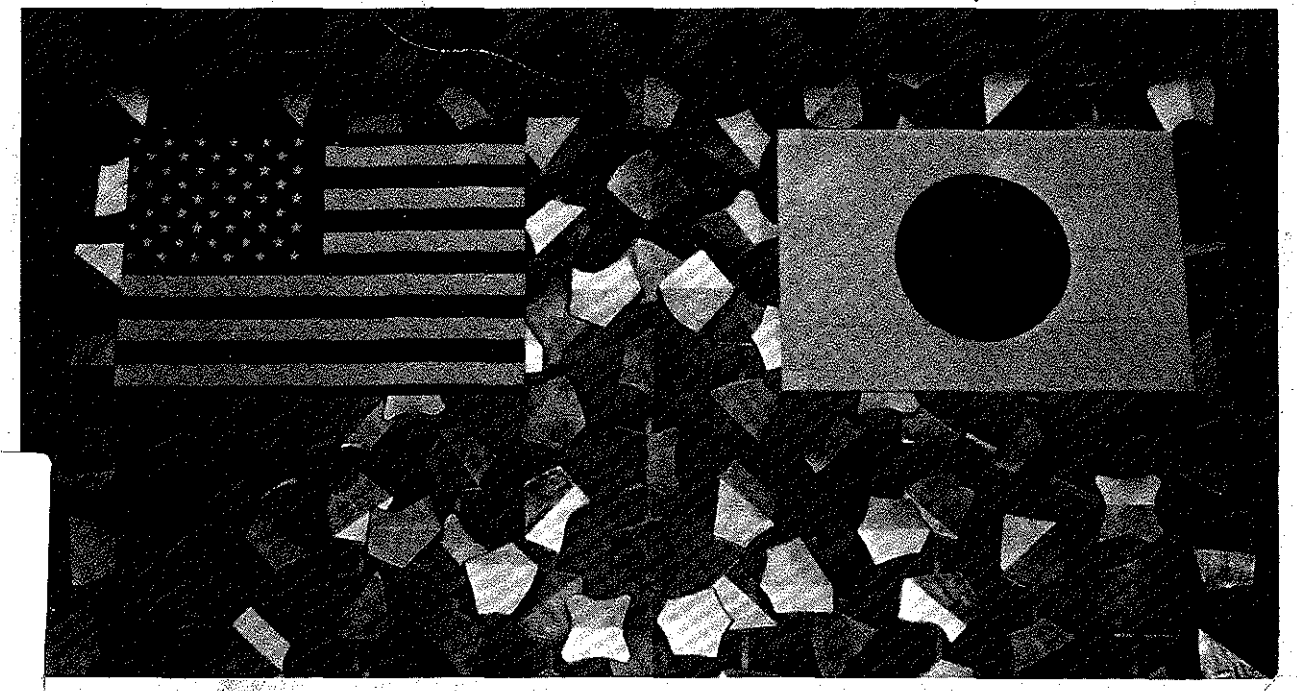


THE STORY OF THE PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (PIPA) 1970 – 1979

By— John R. Shipman

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INTRODUCTION

A stray seed was planted in the fertile minds of a few internationally-minded Americans in mid-1969. The seed took root. It received warmth and nourishment from a few sensitive and internationally-minded Japanese. Then during its initial development, it was carefully cultivated by both Americans and Japanese. As a result a wonderful new association came into full bloom in Tokyo in March 1970. It was called PIPA—for Pacific Industrial Property Association. Perhaps it should have been called PIPA-KO for its delicately balanced structure and harmonious lines along with the stimulation it provided and the energy it generated resembles the attributes typically associated with a strong, beautiful woman.

The creation of PIPA demonstrated that a good idea filling a real need and diligently pursued by a few dedicated people with foresight, imagination and good will can overcome tremendous obstacles. In this case obstacles such as an enormous language barrier, extreme differences in customs and practices (both in business and in private life), highly disparate historical and cultural backgrounds, strong nationalistic feelings and a physical separation of a great distance.

Since its formation, PIPA has held an annual joint Congress of its American and Japanese members in Japan and the United States alternately. The Congress of 1979 in Philadelphia is the tenth such meeting. Each year the joint Congress has been supplemented by at least one meeting in Japan for the Japanese members and one in the U.S. for the American members.

The annual Congresses have provided particularly valuable professional understanding and knowledge for the participants. By the end of the tenth Congress, approximately 200 professional papers of consistently high quality on important, pertinent topics will have been presented for study and discussion. This focusing of expertise from two of the most important industrial countries on major problems in the industrial property field has been and continues to be helpful to both national and international industrial property rights systems.

It is also clear that one of the most important and most valuable results of PIPA has been the mutual respect and personal friendships developed between the American and Japanese people working in the field of industrial property rights.

CONDITIONING THE GROUND

To understand how and why PIPA got started, it is necessary to know something of the situation existing then and some of the preceding events in the world of industrial property rights. These were an important factor in conditioning the people in the U.S. and Japan so that the ideas leading to PIPA proved to be acceptable.

About 1965, the patent section of the National Manufacturers Association (NAM) in the U.S. became very active in calling attention to a world-wide "patent crisis". The crisis arose from widely differing laws and complex procedures in different countries resulting in much duplication of effort, waste of time and money and great confusion among those using the patent systems. A deterioration in the usefulness and effectiveness of the world's patent systems had begun and could ultimately cause major damage to industry and to the economic systems.

Under the forceful leadership of Fred Hess of Selas Corporation assisted by Ray Bennett, then a vice-president of NAM, the patent section of NAM emerged as a leader in promoting international cooperation in solving the problems causing the crisis. This NAM activity attracted the attention, interest and support of directors and managers of corporate patent departments engaged in international patent and trademark activity. During coffee breaks and other intermissions in the NAM meetings, some of these directors/managers found themselves in informal, small group discussions of the type of problems encountered by Americans attempting to operate under the industrial property rights laws in Japan. These problems seemed quite different from those met in other countries. To a few of us with a little more experience in Japan it became increasingly clear that in addition to the obvious language barrier, many of the problems arose from a lack of knowledge and understanding of Japanese regulations and practices and the customs and history behind them which affected their meaning and interpretation.

It so happened that, during the same period of time, the Japan Patent Association (JPA) was becoming more and more interested in international patent activity. The JPA was a large and influential organization representing nearly all patent conscious companies in Japan. Patenting in other countries by Japanese was still relatively low at that time. However, there was a rapidly growing recognition of the desirability of international patent-

ing. Accordingly, JPA had established study groups to follow different aspects of international patent activity. One of their concerns related to the problems Japanese had been having in understanding U.S. laws and practices. They were uncertain how to proceed in utilizing industrial property rights in the U.S. Of course the JPA was also interested in the problems of the patent crisis.

By early 1969 many talks had taken place between the different governments in the Paris Union on ways to relieve the crisis and how to improve the cooperation between governments to this end. Under the auspices of the secretariat of the Paris Union with input from many organizations as well as governments, a draft of a Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) had been developed. While several major questions remained to be resolved, a formal Diplomatic Conference had been scheduled for May 1970 to complete work on the treaty and open it for signing.

PLANTING OF THE SEED

At the beginning of the summer of 1969, Ray Bennett was informed by the Paris Union secretariat that international custom and protocol would restrict attendance at the Diplomatic Conference on the PCT to governments and international organizations. Thus European companies would be well represented by several international organizations based in Europe. But the principal voice for U.S. industry in this field was the NAM which would not be invited. It was recognized that U.S. corporations with membership in a European based international organization had only a very minor voice in the organization completely out of proportion to their use, interest and experience in the patent systems of the world. It also appeared Japanese and Canadian companies would be without effective representation except through their governments.

After consultation with Arpad Bogsch of the secretariat, Ray Bennett suggested to a few of the directors/managers of U.S. corporate patent departments that they might wish to consider forming a new international association with the Japanese and Canadians. Such association could then be invited to the Diplomatic Conference. To those of us to whom the suggestion was made, it seemed like a great idea. Not only would it provide a voice at international conferences but, *of much greater importance,* it could provide an effective communication channel to reduce the general difficulties Americans had been having in Japan and the Japanese had been having in the U.S. It could help both obtain a better understanding of the laws and procedures of the other country and present an opportunity to know and understand each other as people and learn of the different customs, manner of thinking and approaches in the industrial property field. The suggestion to include the Canadians was less interesting to the Americans because they knew the Canadians quite well and their laws and practices were similar to those of the U.S. There was, of course, no objection to the Canadians participating if they wished.

THE SEED TAKES ROOT

The idea of such an association was then discussed with about a dozen U.S. corporations. The reactions were highly favorable. Two specific views were expressed almost unanimously: (1) the principal attraction was the opportunity to get to know the Japanese better, and (2) the association should be of corporate patent people because recent experience in professional associations made up of both private and corporate patent attorneys had shown private attorneys had substantially different personal interests and concerns which made it most difficult for such mixed membership to pursue effectively matters of interest to the corporate attorneys.

With the positive interest in a new association exhibited by U.S. corporations, an indication of Japanese views was desirable before proceeding further. The NAM charter precluded it from engaging in international organizational activity. However, by reason of the efforts of Ray Bennett and Fred Hess, the part-time services of Ray Bennett in staff activities was available at the beginning.

Since John Shipman of IBM visited Japan frequently and had a wide acquaintance there among corporate patent people, he was asked to explore the possibilities of a new association with appropriate people in Japan. By coincidence Marty Kalikow of G.E. and Paul Enlow, then of Xerox, were going to be in Tokyo at the time of Shipman's next visit so they joined with him as an informal committee for exploratory discussions with the Japanese.

WARMTH AND NOURISHMENT FROM JAPAN

The Japan Patent Association (JPA) was the logical place to find corporate people who might be interested in the proposed new association, which was then being called the "Pacific Association For Industrial Property" and often referred to as the "Pacific Association". Initial contact with JPA was made through Hiroshi Ono of IBM Japan who was co-chairman of the Internatinal Patents Committee. He in turn placed the matter before Shozo Saotome of Mitsubishi Chemical who was chairman of the Board of JPA. Saotome immediately recognized the potential of the proposal and agreed to gather representatives of several major corporations to consider it and meet with Enlow, Kalikow and Shipman. This early interest and backing by Saotome probably did more to assure the acceptance of the Association in Japan than any other single thing.

It was believed useful to provide the Japanese with some kind of written working paper expressing some preliminary ideas in advance of the meeting. The Japanese could then give better consideration to the American ideas, formulate pertinent questions, devise suggestions and otherwise prepare and develop additional ideas for discussion at the meeting. Bill Woodward, then of AT&T, volunteered to prepare a rough draft of a constitution which could serve as a working paper. After consultation with Shipman, Kalikow and one or two others, he wrote a draft constitution. This was sent to Saotome in early September 1969.

The draft constitution gave the name as Pacific Association for Industrial Property and set forth objectives related to the study and exchange of views and information on laws and practices, including treaties, involving industrial property rights and, when appropriate, advising the proper authorities of the association's conclusions. It established that corporations in Canada, Japan and the U.S. would be eligible for membership if they employed a full-time patent or trademark professional. The draft proposed the association have a president and two vice-presidents, who should be nationals of different countries, and a board of governors, the members of which should "provide an equitable representation of nationalities". These officers and board members were to be elected for a term of two years by vote of the association membership with each member having one vote.

To obtain the views of Japanese corporate people, Saotome discussed the proposal with the members of the Board of JPA. The initial reaction was negative. There was considerable reluctance to join with Americans in an association. Some of the reasons were:

(A) The idea arose out of PCT problems and if representation at the PCT Diplomatic Conference was the prime motivation, the association was not warranted. Also many Americans but only a few Japanese had studied the PCT in depth and there might not be aggreement on issues or time to resolve any differences.

(B) With the Japanese retirement age then at 55 years while the American retirement was at 65 years, the average experience of the Americans would be substantially greater. Also the Americans would have more experience in international patent matters. In addition patent departments seemed to have a much higher stature within U.S. companies than in Japanese companies and Americans had, in their opinion, a much more aggressive attitude. Thus the Japanese were concerned that the association would be dominated by the Americans.

Fortunately, Saotome, one of the most experienced Japanese in this field and in dealing with Americans, believed the PCT was not the prime motivation of the Americans and domination by them could be avoided. He argued that the communication barrier between Japan and the U.S. was such a large problem they should try the association as a means to reduce the problem. They had to learn more about U.S. laws and practices. Saotome was eventually able to persuade others to this view.

The exploratory meeting was held in Tokyo on October 23, 1969. It had been necessary to postpone the meeting from an earlier date because of an anti-war demonstration so some of the originally scheduled Japanese were unable to be present. However their views were ably reflected by Saotome who headed the Japanese group. Others from Japan attending were Seisuke Shinohara, senior managing director of JPA, Junjiro Ito of Hitachi, Akira Sakama of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Hiroshi Ono of IBM Japan. As planned, the American representatives were Enlow, Kalikow and Shipman.

Although the Americans were not fully aware of the concerns of the Japanese, the emphasis they placed on reducing the communications barrier, their desire to seek the association even if it was too late for the PCT Diplomatic Conference, their efforts to provide equitable distribution of leadership positions between nationalities, and their willingness to act on Japanese suggestions on an equal partnership basis, all lent strength to Saotome's position. As a result, the overall reaction of the Japanese was very favorable.

The Japanese comments on the working paper were quite specific with constructive suggestions indicating considerable advance thought. The changes suggested were mostly in the nature of clarification or adaptation of wording to fit a Japanese situation. One proposal of importance to the Japanese was to indicate clearly that "matters involving industrial property rights" included know-how licensing and governmental restraints.

Agreement was quickly reached on corporate memberships and a requirement that there should be an equitable distribution of Officers and Board membership among the different countries. The mechanics and difficulties of conducting elections to obtain such distribution, where voting members of one country would know very little about candidates from the other country and where the members from one country would outnumber those from the other, was discussed at length. No concensus was reached and it was obvious further imaginative thought was needed.

Financing was also discussed. It was the concensus that dues should be kept low and of the order of $25 per year and meeting costs should be self— liquidating through registration fees with those attending being responsible for their own travel expense.

The Americans offered to host the first organizing and working meeting in the U.S. There was some concern among the Japanese that they might have a problem in convincing the general management of some Japanese companies (who were not yet as patent conscious as American companies) to authorize the expenditure of limited foreign exchange to send a representative to the U.S. to a meeting of an association which was not yet in existance. They suggested Hawaii as the location as it would require less travel expense.

Initial membership from Japan was estimated at about 30 if a substantial number of major U.S. companies joined. An initial membership from the U.S. was estimated at 25 to 30 with perhaps 5 from Canada.

There was complete agreement among the participants at this exploratory meeting that continuing organizing efforts was more than warranted.

INITIAL INQUIRY IN CANADA

Following the encouraging October exploratory meeting with the Japanese, Ray Bennett inquired through the Canadian Manufacturers Association as to possible interest in the proposed Pacific Association. The response was limited to some tentative interest by only a few companies but without any indication of any desire to participate actively in organizing it. Nevertheless, planning for a three country association continued.

CULTIVATION—U.S. PLANNING SESSION

An informal planning session held in New York City on November 18, 1969, was attended by 16 people representing 14 U.S. companies and NAM. The results of the exploratory meeting with the Japanese were reviewed. Problems involved with elections of officers and board members were discussed as well as the proposal to have the first meeting in Hawaii.

CULTIVATION—REVISION OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

A modified draft of the proposed constitution was prepared by John Shipman, with major assistance from Marty Kalikow, based on the October Tokyo meeting and discussions and ideas advanced at the November U.S. meeting. It was forwarded to Japan for review on December 18, 1969.

The modified draft incorporated the changes suggested by the Japanese and also contained some new proposals which included the following:

(A) Changing the name to Pacific Industrial Property Association as being a little more direct.

(B) Inclusion of a paragraph specifically affirming that the objectives and activities of the Association did not and were not to include matters which might be considered questionable under any U.S. or Japan anti-trust or anti-monopoly laws. While several people had obtained clearance from their own companies anti-trust lawyers, Ray Bennett had it reviewed by the NAM lawyer for an independant opinion. He suggested the new paragraph as a further safeguard.

(C) A new and different approach to the manner of governing the Association and of electing the Officers and Board members to eliminate the many problems which had arisen. Under the new proposal the members from each of the three countries would constitute three individual groups. Every three years each group would elect a Group President and two Representatives—except Canada would have only one Representative because of its anticipated small membership. The Group Presidents and Representatives would constitute the Board of Governors of the Association and the Presidency of the Association would rotate on an annual basis among the three Group Presidents. The Board would appoint a Staff Director who would act as the Association Secretary and Treasurer with each Group having its own individual Staff Director. This approach seemed to solve many of the very delicate problems in providing an equitable distribution of responsibility and control among different nationalities.

(D) Appointment each year by the Board of an Honorary Chairman, preferably an industralist of major stature who could give the membership a broader persepective and at the same time lend prestige to the Association.

CULTIVATION—JAPANESE PLANNING SESSION

On January 19, 1970, an organizational planning meeting was held in Tokyo by interested Japanese to review the modified draft of the constitution. The modified draft was found fully acceptable and on a provisional basis they elected Shozo Saotome to be Group President and Shigeru Yoshida and Hiroshi Ono as Representatives. S. Shinohara was designated Staff Director for the Group.

By this time there were 30 Japanese companies indicating a firm intention to join while a number of others were interested but not yet willing to commit themselves. However only a very few, perhaps 6 or 7, were planning to attend the first meeting in Hawaii now scheduled for late February. The biggest reason for the small projected attendance was the limitation on foreign exchange which for most Japanese companies had little allowance for previously unplanned travel.

CONTINUED CULTIVATION—SPECIAL AMERICAN MEETING

A special meeting of Americans was held on January 20, 1970, at which the modified draft was found acceptable. In an attempt to get the Association off to a good start, it was suggested the first meeting be shifted from Hawaii to Tokyo to obtain a larger attendance and postponed to the latter part of March. This suggestion was promptly communicated to the Japanese who accepted with thanks.

At this special meeting Marty Kalikow advanced the idea of having standing committees within each Group for each of four major areas of professional interest. These committees could follow its assigned area, and establish communication channels between corresponding Group committees. Each pair of standing committees would be responsible for presenting papers and leading discussions on topics in their area at the annual Association meeting. While the idea was favorably received, it was believed to be within the jurisdiction of the Board of Governors without change in the constitution. It should be noted here that such standing committees were established at the first Association meeting and have continued ever since.

CONTINUED CULTIVATION—FURTHER REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

Additional inquiry in Canada had failed to produce interest in active participation in the Association. A few Canadian companies were interested in maintaining contact but in a non-active role. Accordingly, with Japanese approval, the constitution was again revised to establish an Association of American and Japanese

Groups with an "associate membership without voting rights" available for the Canadians. In addition the terms of office were changed to one year for Group Presidents and Representatives with the possibility of re-election for a second year.

CONTINUED CULTIVATION—AMERICAN GROUP MEETING

On February 24, 1970, the American Group, which by now had grown to 36 members, held its provisional organization meeting. Marty Kalikow was elected Group President and John Shipman and Fred Hess were elected as Representatives. Ray Bennett was designated Staff Director.

BLOSSOMING IN TOKYO

About nine months after that stray seed was planted in the minds of a few Americans, the Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA) came into full blossom in Tokyo. The organizing and first working meeting was convened there March 25—27, 1970, in the Imperial Hotel. The membership at this time consisted of 60 American companies and 43 Japanese companies and 4 Canadian associate members for a total of 103 regular members and 4 associate members. Of these there were 24 Americans who made the trip to Tokyo to join the 43 Japanese for a total of 67 members at the meeting. (The number of members each year and the attendance at the annual meeting of congress is shown in Attachment A.)

The first Congress was welcomed by Mr. Saotome of the host Japanese Group. Mr. Shipman was elected temporary chairman and presided over the adoption of the constitution and the naming of the Officers and Board of Governors. (A list of these and subsequent Officers and Board members is given in Attachment B.) Thereafter Mr. Kalikow, the American Group and overall PIPA President, presided over the Congress.

Special guests who addressed the Congress were S. Haruki, Chairman of Fuji Photo Film and Honorary Chairman of PIPA, and Y. Aratama, Director General of the Japan Patent Office. (A list of special guests at the PIPA Congresses is given in Attachment C.)

Following these addresses, the program turned to the 18 professional papers which had been prepared for delivery and discussion at the Congress. (A list of professional papers delivered at the PIPA Congresses is given in Attachment E.) Although the simultaneous translators had some problems with technical patent language, the papers were of a remarkably good quality considering the limited prior communication which had been possible.

During the course of the three days of the Congress, Mr. Kalikow announced the establishment of four standing commmittees: (1) Harmonization of Patent Procurement Law and Practice, (2) Harmonization of Trademark Law and Practice, (3) Harmonization of Patent Licensing Law and Practice, and (4) Regional and international Patent Treaties and Conventions. As previously indicated, these committees were to provide year round communication between the American and Japanese Groups and would provide a program of professional papers for the next Congress. An American Group Chairman and a Japanese Group Chairman were appointed for each standing committee. (See Attachment D for a list of these and subsequent Chairmen.) The Japanese hosts for this first Congress set an extremely high standard for arrangements which has been maintained over subsequent years. The meeting facilities were excellent and the luncheons, receptions and other opportunities for Americans and Japanese to get to know each other were delightful and very productive. More about this aspect and the human relations between people will be found in the section entitled "SIDELIGHTS AND LIGHTER MOMENTS".

All in all, the first Congress of PIPA far exceeded the hopes of the few Americans and Japanese who had worked so diligently and unselfishly to bring that stray seed of the idea of an association into full bloom. There were, of course, several rough spots in efforts of the Americans and Japanese to learn to work together toward common objectives. However, a magnificent start had been made and the future would afford ample opportunities to smooth out the rough spots and develop an effective and congenial working relationship.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY ACTIVITIES IN 1970

PIPA was invited to send representatives to the PCT Diplomatic Conference in Washington in May 1970. To develop a position paper on PCT, American and Japanese advisory groups were formed from standing committee 4 under the overall coordination of Ed Adams of Bell Labs. The resulting position paper was used by the

PIPA representatives at the Conference and was incorporated in the official proceedings. PIPA representatives were Kalikow, Shipman and Adams with Horoshi Ono, Hess, Wolk, Plante, Woodward, Bowes and G. O'Brien serving as alternates. It is also noted that members George Clark, Don Banner and Bob Benson served as part of the official U.S. delegation.

Just prior to the PCT Conference, PIPA joined with NAM in sponsoring a luncheon meeting with representatives of several European based organizations who would attend the Conference. About 20 PIPA members were present and discussed PCT problems with people from the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the Council of European Industries Federation (CEIF) and the European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA).

In October 1970 a Patent Study Team from JPA met at their request with members of the PIPA American Group to discuss the nature, construction and interpretation of patent claims.

A meeting of the Japanese Group at Hakone was attended by 52 out of an enlarged membership of 60. The purpose of the meeting was to establish the topics to be pursued by the standing committees.

By the end of 1970 PIPA membership had grown from 103 in March to 132 of which 72 were Americans and 60 were Japanese.

SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1971

The second annual Congress was held in Washington, D.C., on May 4–6, 1971, at the Washington Hilton Hotel. There were 92 people who attended, of which 30 had made the trip from Japan.

Special guests who addressed the Congress were E. J. Dwyer, Chairman of ESP Co. and Honorary Chairman of PIPA; W. E. Schuyler, U.S. Commissioner of Patents; and E. M. Braderman, Deputy Asst. Secretary, U.S. State Dept. and also President of the PCT Diplomatic Conference.

This was the first Congress after the establishment of the Standing Committees. Much of the first day was devoted to individual meetings of the Japanese and American members of each Standing Committee. The second day saw reports of each Committee to the general Congress. A panel discussion presided over by a guest, A. P. Fontaine, Chairman of the NAM Patents Committee, was the feature of the third day and dealt with Licensing, Know-how and Anti-trust Problems. A total of 15 professional papers were delivered.

OTHER 1971 ACTIVITIES

The American Group met in January to elect officers and plan for the next Congress. Mr. Herman Kahn, author of the book "The Emerging Japanese Super State", was the luncheon speaker.

The Japanese Group had a similar meeting in March.

Ed Adams of Bell Labs and Al Snow of Chevron were designated as PIPA representatives to a WIPO meeting in Geneva in February to discuss preparations for PCT becoming effective.

PIPA was also represented at the Diplomatic Conference in Strasbourg on International Patent Classification in March by O. Schroeder of IBM.

A Chemical Product Patent Study Group met with PIPA people at an all day meeting in New York City near the end of the year.

THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1972

PIPA returned to Tokyo for the Third Congress on May 9–11, 1972. This time the meetings were at the Keidanren Kaikan. There were 30 Americans who made the trip to join with 70 Japanese at the meeting.

The special guest list was outstanding and included R. S. Ingersol, U.S. Ambassador to Japan; B. Kato, Chairman of Kyowa Hakko Kabushiki Kaisha and Honorary Chairman of PIPA; E. E. Davis, Jr., Science Advisor to the President of the U.S.A.; T. Izuchi, Director General, Japan Patent Office; and K. Otani, Director, Japan Patent Office.

Communication between the American and Japanese sections of the Standing Committees was improved. To save time the joint Committee meetings were eliminated to allow more consideration of the 14 professional papers assigned by the Committees for preparation and delivery at the Congress. Of particular interest was a report by Polly Newman of FMC on arbitration and mediation of disputes on matters involving intellectual property rights. It was determined that additional study was warranted as to whether PIPA could make a contribution in this field.

OTHER 1972 ACTIVITIES

Early in the year both Groups held individual meetings to elect officers and plan the program for the next Congress.

For health reasons, S. Shinohara resigned as Staff Director for the Japanese Group. T. Ebisu assumed the position so vacated.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1973

The Congress for 1973 was held October 1–3 in San Francisco, one of the nicest cities in the United States. The 70 members represented at the Congress included 32 Japanese.

M. C. Holm, Chairman of Carrier Corp. was also Honorary Chairman of PIPA. Other special guests were H. J. Winter, U.S. State Dept., and T. Maeda, Consul General of Japan.

Important aspects in the areas of the Standing Committee were covered in the 16 professional papers delivered and in the 9 additional papers exchanged although not delivered at the Congress.

OTHER 1973 ACTIVITIES

Again both Groups had individual Group meetings well in advance of the Congress.

Shortly after the 1973 Congress, Ray Bennett found it necessary for personal reasons to leave NAM and to resign as Staff Director for both the American Group and the overall PIPA organization. Ray had been a most effective catalyst in the formation of PIPA and had served in the Staff Director function from the beginning of the Association. Cornell Remsen of ITT filled in as Staff Director for the rest of 1973.

Ed Adams represented PIPA at the TRT Diplomatic Conference in Europe.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1974

The beautiful city of Kyoto was the scene of the fifth Congress on October 29–31, 1974. The meeting was held in the impressive new conference facilities, Kokusai Kaigijo. A total of 73 member companies were represented including 18 from the U.S. It is noted that frequently more than one person is representing the same corporate member, particularly with respect to companies in the country where the Congress is held. Thus, there were more people than companies in attendance.

K. Komai, Chairman of Hitachi and Honorary Chairman of PIPA, headed the list of guest speakers which also included E. B. Erickson, Counselor for Commercial Affairs, U.S. Embassy in Japan, H. Saito, Director General of the Japan Patent Office, Chobei Takeda, President of Takeda Chemical Industries, and K. Otani, Engineer General, Japan Patent Office.

The quality of the 21 professional papers presented inspired the American Group President Cornell Remsen to remark on the American feeling that the papers "raised the level of international patent and trademark symposia to a new high". He also noted that "the discussions have become markedly spontaneous and forthright, indicating the maturity of PIPA as an organization and the trust and respect of the members in their personal relationships."

The Congress approved Rules and Regulations for PIPA's Conciliation Sysem proposed jointly by Polly Newman and T. Teshima of the American and Japanese Groups respectively. The procedure now requires ratification by the two Groups individually and the implementation of administrative arrangements.

OTHER 1974 ACTIVITIES

Ed Bell was appointed Staff Director for the American Group and the PIPA organization.

As usual both Groups had individual Group meetings early in the year.

Bart Kish of Merck represented PIPA at a WIPO meeting in Geneva on revision of the WIPO Model Law.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1975

For its sixth Congress, PIPA chose the historic city of Boston. The Congress on October 15–17, 1975, was attended by 45 Americans and 25 Japanese.

Dr. J. B. Wiesner, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was Honorary Chairman of PIPA and addressed the Congress. The U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Marshall Dann, also spoke to the meeting and a message from the Director General of the Japan Patent Office was read by President Aoki of the Japanese Group.

The 19 papers given at the meeting continued to display a very high degree of professional expertise, not only in American and Japanese matters but also in International matters.

OTHER 1975 ACTIVITIES

Individual Group meetings were held early in the year. These meetings not only conduct an election of officers but serve to determine the makeup of the Standing Committes and provide guidance as to topics suitable for discussion at the next Congress.

Ed Adams represented PIPA at two WIPO meetings in Europe on proposed revision of the Paris Convention. Bart Kish also was present at these meetings.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1976

PIPA went to a hotel in the Hakone National Park for its seventh Congress on November 9–11, 1976. There were 58 member companies represented of which 18 were American.

This meeting saw a new high of 24 professional papers presented and discussed. In addition, interesting and pertinent talks were given by PIPA guests. These were T. Fujiyoshi, President of Toray Industries and Honorary Chairman of PIPA; J. Mellor, Counselor for Commercial Affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Japan; I. Katayama, Director General Japan Patent Office; and T. Shiroshita, Engineer General of the JPO.

OTHER 1976 ACTIVITIES

The usual individual Group meetings were held.

S. Matsui and Ed Adams represented PIPA at a WIPO meeting in Europe on revision of the Paris Convention. T. Aoki also represented PIPA at still another WIPO meeting at Geneva, as did Ed Adams.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1977

Williamsburg, Virginia, a town of great historical significance to the United States, was the location of the eighth Congress on October 12–14, 1977. Of the 58 companies represented at the Congress, 21 were from Japan. The Honorary Chairman of PIPA was W. C. Doud, Vice President of IBM, who delivered the keynote address. Other guest speakers were G. Aksen, general counsel of the American Arbitration Association; D. Hoinkes, International Specialist of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; and B. Meaney, Asst. Commissioner for Trademarks, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

The 14 professional papers delivered not only maintained the high level of excellence customary in PIPA but were notable in that every one was given in the english language which avoided the problems of translators for the Americans.

OTHER 1977 ACTIVITIES

The American and Japanese held their customary Group meetings to elect officers and plan the Congress.

T. Teshima represented PIPA at another WIPO international meeting in Europe.

A Japanese PCT Study Team met at their request with PIPA representatives in the U.S.

NINTH ANNUAL CONGRESS — 1978

The representatives of 79 member companies of PIPA including 22 Americans went to Nagoya for the ninth Congress on October 4–6, 1978. This meeting set a new record of 104 people in attendance.

The Honorary Chairman was S. Saito, President of Toyota Motor Co. For our other guests, we had the unusual honor of having both Don Banner, Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks of the U.S., and Z. Kumagai, Director General of the Japan Patent Office. S. Uzawa, an arbitration and mediation expert was also a guest speaker.

PIPA members have become accustomed to hearing well-prepared, knowledgable papers presented at these Congresses. This year was no exception and 18 professional papers were given.

OTHER 1978 ACTIVITIES

In addition to the regular Group meetings, various members have been following closely the international activities relative to the proposed revisions to the Paris Convention.

SIDELIGHTS AND LIGHTER MOMENTS

(This section records some of the many non-professional, human aspects of PIPA. These are numerous but there is room for only a few.)

It was most appropriate that Shozo Saotome opened the very first Congress. He was the original driving force behind PIPA in Japan. He quickly won the admiration and respect of the Americans. Later he was honored by his own country with a medal from the Emperor.

John Shipman, the first American speaker at the first Congress, delivered a short speech in Japanese. It was met with uproarious laughter and applause from the Japanese members. John thinks (and hopes) the laughter came from his last line which translates to: "This fully and completely exhausts my capabilities in the Japanese language so please do not ask any questions in Japanese."

It turned out John Shipman had a Japanese friend write out his talk in Japanese phonetically and then attempted to memorize it. He practiced—in IBM offices, in the hotel, event in an Akasaka club. The evening after the talk, he and John Clark visited the same club for a mild celebration. Clark, not knowing the circumstances and being impressed with Shipman's talk in Japanese, boasted of Shipman's accomplishment to one of the hostesses whereupon she began to recite the speech—she learned it as a victim of Shipman's practice.

Many of the Americans were introduced to beautiful Koto music played by kimona-clad young Japanese ladies at the first reception in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. The Koto, an old traditional instrument, was strange and unusual to Americans but hauntingly beautiful in tone.

Singing has become a happy tradition in PIPA. But not everyone may know it all started at the first Congress when the Director-General of the Japan Patent Office, Aratama-san, sang a solo of an old song in the old classic Japanese style. This style of singing was very different and strange to most Americans. Marty Kalikow, the American President, tried valiantly to respond in kind but his singing was no match for Aratama-san.

FRANKLIN PIERCE
LAW CENTER LIBRARY

Many Americans were also introduced to some Japanese dishes at the Chinzan-so Garden buffet. Most of them also took up the struggle to feed themselves with chopsticks (hashi).

The Americans had some problems communicating with Tokyo taxi drivers in 1970. But so did some of the 30 Japanese who came to the second Congress in 1971 in Washington, D.C. One group hailed a taxi to go to the Washington Hilton Hotel. The one member of the group who had been to the U.S. before was elected communicator. After several unsuccessful trys, the group took turns trying to get the driver to understand Hilton Hotel. We don't know how the problem was solved but the group did finally arrive at their destination.

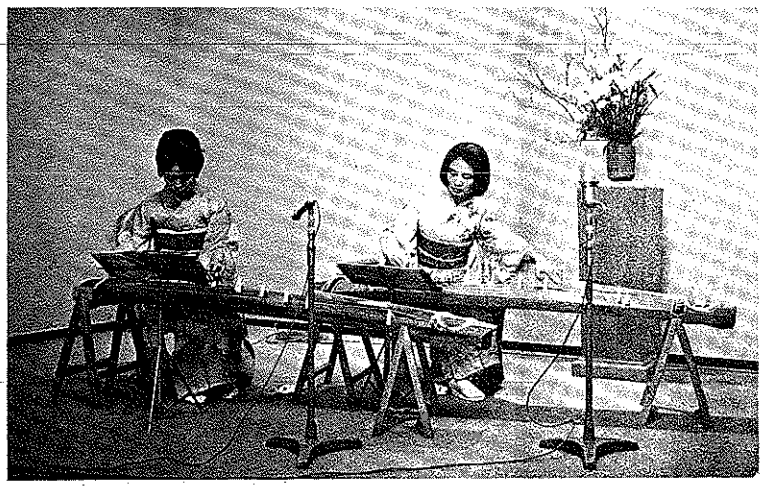
The 1971 Congress had its share of problems. Only a few days before it started, the translators Ray Bennett thought he had hired left the country on another job, causing a scramble to replace them. Then after the Congress Saotome-san went to New York where all of his luggage disappeared between the front desk of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and his room. Again Ray Bennett came to the rescue and got the hotel to compensate him.



Shozo Saotome opening — 1st. Congress



Shipman concluding talk in Japanese — 1st Congress



Making beautiful Koto music — 1st. Congress



Director-General Aratama starting PIPA singing tradition 1st. Congress



Reaction to Kalikows response to Aratama-san's singing
1st. Congress

The reception in 1971 on the patio about the Hotel's swimming pool proved an ideal place to renew a few acquaintances and start some new ones. Many more Americans became acquainted with the Japanese custom of exchanging name cards—a good way to remember names.

The reception at the Diplomatic Pavilion on the top floor of the U.S. State Dept. building during the Washington Congress was very grand and was impressive and memorable to the Japanese. It was also memorable to the member from a Japanese camera company who tried to take a picture of a new American friend and couldn't get the camera to work. It can happen to the best of companies.

Several Japanese on the way to the second Congress stopped off in California to take a tour of the Chevron facility which PIPA had arranged. Some also took a tour arranged at the Cape Canaveral space facility.

After the 1971 Congress the Japanese were taken by bus to the Bell Laboratories where they were given a tour by Ed Adams of that organization.

Following Aratama-san's singing at the first reception in 1970, there was a little group singing attempted at the second reception. However, the singing of folk songs by the American and Japanese groups was really elevated at the 1972 reception at the Geihan-kan. (They sang on a raised platform.) It was here that Ray Bennett displayed his ability at the organ and Don Banner cam into his own as the American musical director. Not to be outdone, the Japanese advanced Sekita-san as not only musical director of their group but also as dancer. On an impromptu basis T. Niiya performed some magic or slight-of-hand tricks and Y. Komatsu played the harmonica.

The tour of the Asakusa district was a treat for the Americans on PIPA's second visit to Tokyo in 1972.

The Keidanren is a highly respected and influential organization in Japan and permission of PIPA to use the Kaidanren Kaikan was an indication of the growth in stature of PIPA. This was further emphasized by the presence of Ambassador Ingersol of the U.S. Embassy to speak to the third Congress.

By the 1972 Congress the Americans and Japanese were beginning to work together better. This meeting saw the first professional paper jointly prepared and presented by an American and a Japanese, Rudy Anderson and K. Ono. As another sign of a lowering of the communication barrier and the development of personal relationships, Japanese and Americans were beginning to go out together in the evenings.

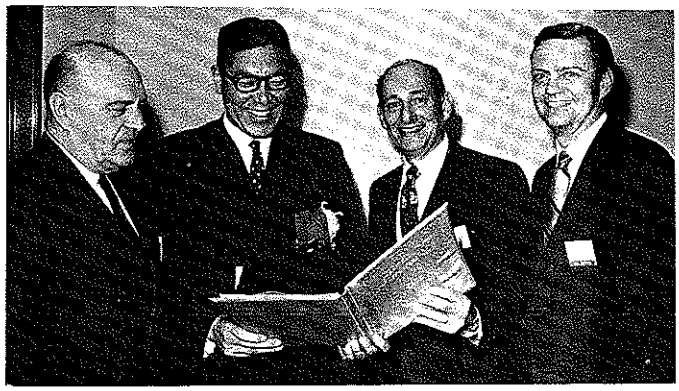
During a presentation of Ed Adams in 1972, two of his American friends, Hal Levine and Don Banner, were sitting at the front of the audience and nearly having hysterics which did not help his delivery. From their location it appeared the flowers surrounded Adams who looked to them like a priest or preacher—an idea which was hilarious to them.

The third Congress saw the debut of Dr. Pauline Newman in delivering a professional paper. Through 1978 she is tied with Ed Adams for the greatest number (6) of papers. She also has the record for serving the greatest number of times (7) as a Standing Committee chairman. Further as 1979 American Group President she has served more times as an officer than anyone else (5). Dr. Newman sometime ago earned the respect and friendship of her American associates who called her Polly. At first the Japanese were a little baffled as to just how to treat her. However, she has become one of the most popular Americans with the Japanese. Somewhere along the line she was given the affectionate nickname of "Polly-ko," probably by either Rudy Anderson or Suzuki-san, which is now widely used in PIPA.

During the 1973 Congress in San Francisco, the reception was held aboard a chartered boat in San Francisco bay. It was rather windy on deck and in the large cabin the noise level was quite high at times—due no doubt to the small band playing and the PIPA group singing.

The wine tasting tour in the famous California wine country ended with a buffet supper at a winery.

Those Americans who went to Kyoto for the fifth Congress in 1974 soon learned why Kyoto was not only the cultural center of Japan but one of the most beautiful of cities. The meetings were held in a new international conference center known as Kokusai Kaigijo, an interestingly designed building with some spectacular features.



American Group officers with Director-General Aratama
Hess-Aratama-Kalikow-Shipman
1st. Congress



Learning to eat with chopsticks — 1st. Congress

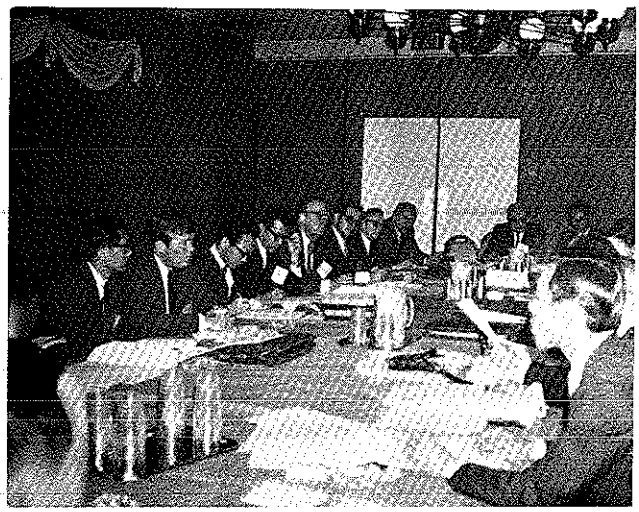


Beginning some one-on-one relations — 1st. Congress



Learning to work together — 2nd Congress





Americans were still learning other things. Those who went with some Japanese friends to a Kyoto nightclub discovered the hostesses all carried radio controlled beepers under their kimonos to receive signals when they were needed someplace else.

While the Japanese seemed to be improving in use of the English language, the Japanese language was a great mystery to the Americans. The Japanese had lowered the language barrier somewhat, so that by 1974, a good working relationship was developing.

In Kyoto one group of Americans was invited to dine with about an equal number of Japanese at a local classic style Japanese restaurant. Shortly after arriving at their assigned tatami room, they heard unmistakable American sounds from the adjoining room. Upon opening the sliding doors between rooms, they discovered another group of American and Japanese people from PIPA. Still another group of Americans was invited to go with some Japanese to a Drinking House and got lost on the way—but finally arrived and had an enjoyable evening.

While PIPA met in Kyoto, a railroad strike began and created a potential problem in getting back to Tokyo. However, the strike ended in time so the problem disappeared.

A tour through the local Suntory brewery was not only interesting to the attendants at the 1974 Congress but tasty samples of the product accompanied a supper provided in the lounge of the brewery.

Two Americans discovered just how high the communications barrier can be when they stepped into a randomly chosen bar in Kyoto which purported to have "English speaking" hostesses. One of them soon discovered that no matter what he said to the hostess assigned to him, she always replied "Hi—my name is Noriko"—the only English she knew.

At the Boston Congress in 1975, a reception and banquet was held at the Museum of Science following a special program for PIPA at the Hayden Planetarium.

The bus tour one afternoon of the Boston Congress included the campuses of both Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as the old city of Boston featuring a visit to the restored battleship of U.S. revolutionary times called "Old Ironsides". The evening ended with a fine seafood dinner.

Masaaki Suzuki again demonstrated his dancing ability at Boston. Among his able partners was Polly-ko Newman.

The attendees at the seventh Congress at Hakone in 1976 were treated to a grand reception and sukiyaki banquet in the Japanese dining room of the Hotel Kowaki-en. There was delightful entertainment provided in the form of traditional Japanese dancers and dragon ceremonies.

A tour of the Hakone National Park area for the Congress was followed by a Japanese barbecue dinner. It was interesting to note that while the Americans were still lacking any skill in the Japanese language, they could all manage to feed themselves with chopsticks—not particularly gracefully but they got the job done. The instinct to survive by avoiding starvation is stronger than any desire to improve communication abilities.

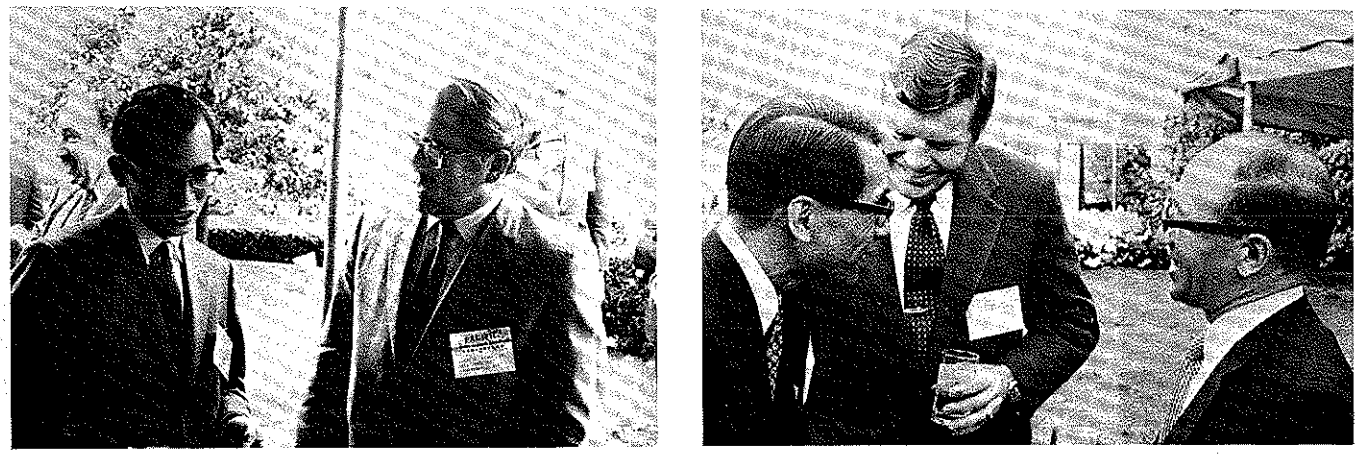
The eighth Congress in 1977 at Williamsburg, Virginia, included, of course, a tour of the restored area of this historic town. It was followed by a fine dinner at a waterside restaurant on Hampton Roads.

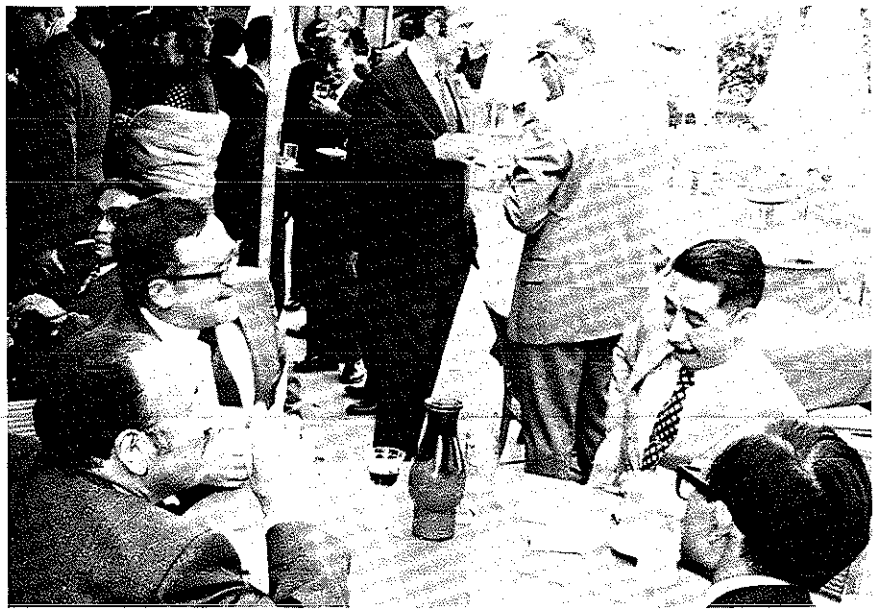
Although a performance by a drum and fife corps dressed in U.S. revolutionary times costumes was featured at the banquet at the Williamsburg Inn, the traditional PIPA group singing once again provided the cameraderie and friendly association between American and Japanese people that has become the fine hallmark of PIPA. May this tradition always survive.

It seemed to some observers at the Williamsburg Congress that the objective of opening a clear channel of communication between American and Japanese professional people had come far closer to realization than had ever been expected at the start of the Association. As just a minor item in this respect, the professional papers not only were of a very high quality but they were all delivered in English.



Exchanging cards — 2nd Congress





Building new friendships — 2nd Congress

When our former PIPA associate Don Banner arrived at Nagoya for the ninth Congress, he did so as the new U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. We miss him as our "music director" for the American Group but wish him well. This was the first time PIPA had been priviledged to have the heads of both the U.S. and Japanese Patent Offices at the same Congress.

During the Nagoya Congress word came of the death of John Clark, our third PIPA President who had been active in PIPA work beginning with the very first Congress. Nothing could have demonstrated better the strong friendships and personal relationships which have been built up between the Americans and Japanese in PIPA than the moving tribute to John Clark given by Shozo Saotome.

An afternoon visit to a famous ceramics factory in Nagoya was most interesting. But it did raise a question as to why so many of the PIPA sightseeing tours end up in the rain as this one did.

A later visit to a beer hall for supper was a most satisfactory cure for the rainy trip.

The location of the magnificent Nagoya Castle close by the Hotel gave those with rooms on that side a spectacular view. To all it offered an opportunity to slip away for a visit.

A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

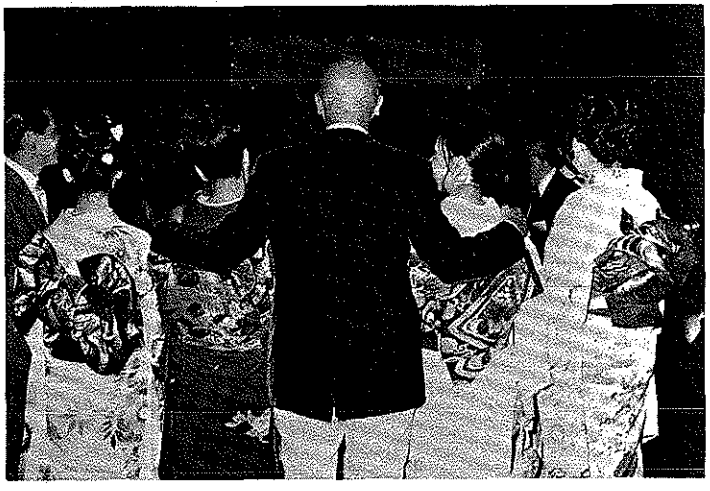
The success of PIPA is evident. A most effective channel for the communication of professional information and views has been established. Over this channel has passed each year an average of about 20 professional papers on a wide spectrum of pertinent topics. No other equivalent exchange on an international basis is in existence. Even more important PIPA has managed to accomplish a most remarkable relationship between professional people of the two countries. This has been highly beneficial to all who have experienced it.

With such a record, PIPA must continue to maintain its high standards. It must keep the communication channel open and above all continue to develop the opportunities for human understanding and ways for Americans and Japanese to work together.

It's worth it.



Touring the Asakusa district — 3rd Congress



Ray Bennett, Staff Director, directing staff
3rd Congress



Marty Kalikow gets in the act — 3rd Congress



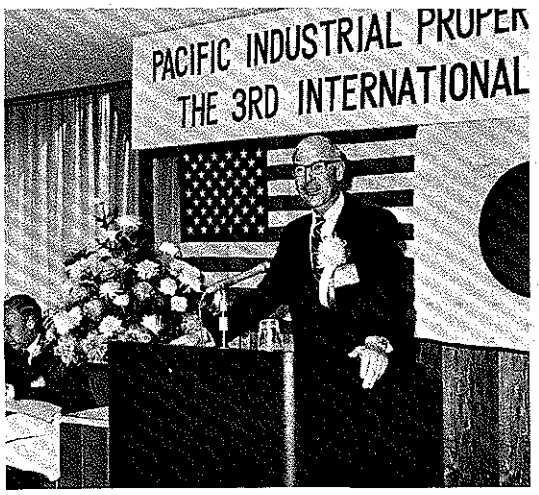
American singers with Don Banner, musical director
3rd Congress



Japanese singers with Sekita-san, musical director



Japanese singers with Sekita-san, dancer



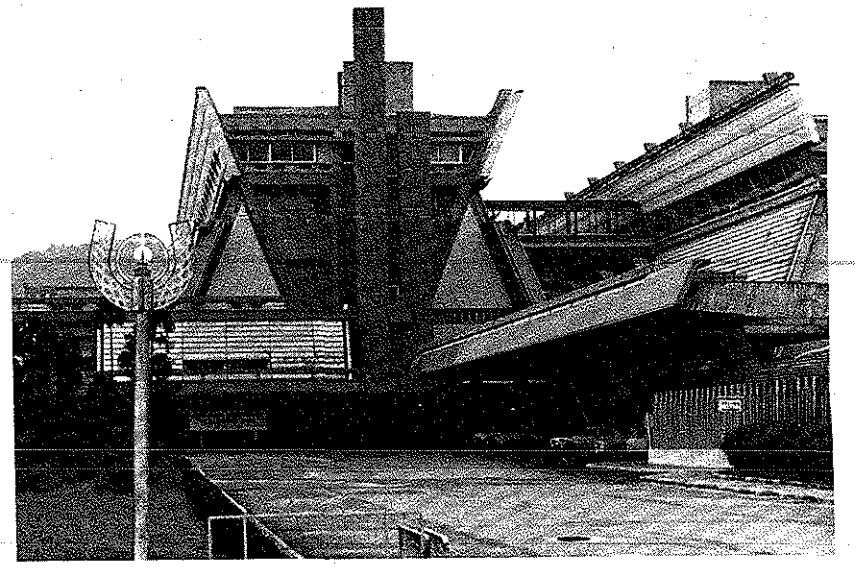
U.S. Ambassador Ingersol talks to PIPA



First joint Japanese-American paper
K. Ono and R. Anderson



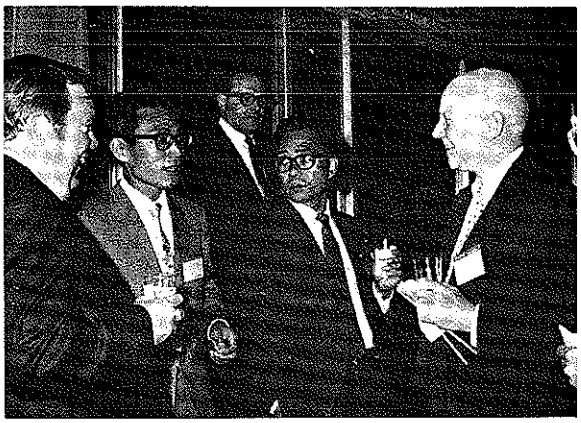
Polly-ko's first professional paper



Conference center building
Kyoto

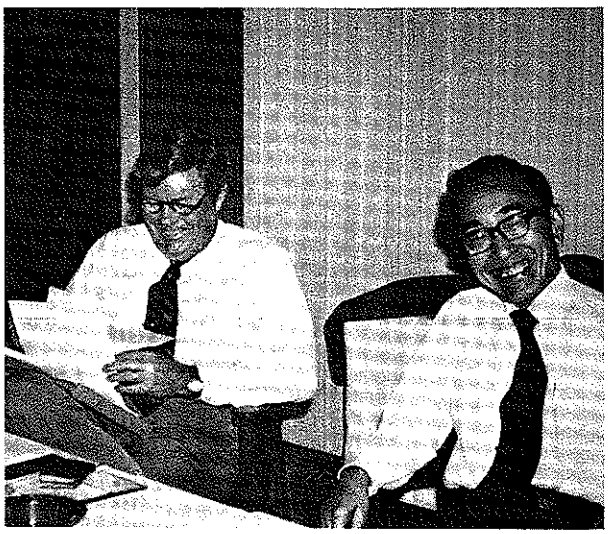




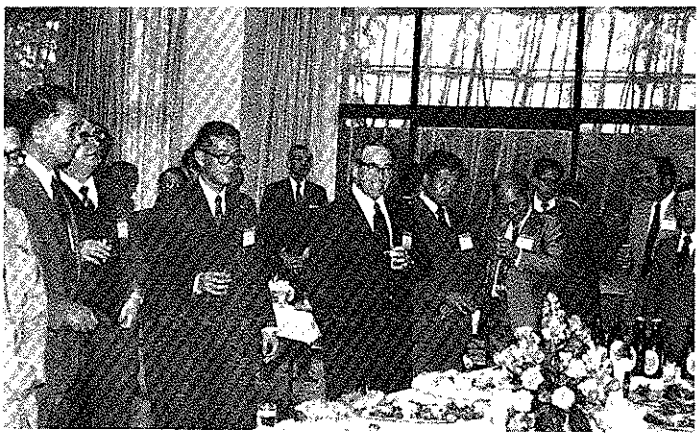




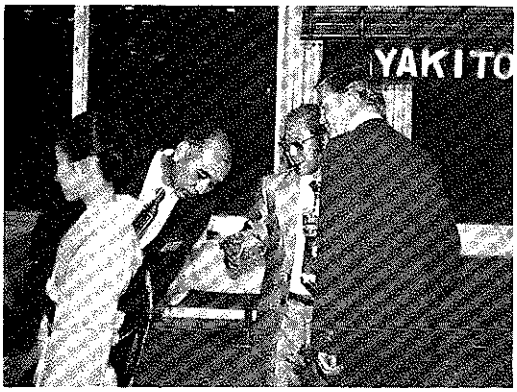
Getting to know one another — 3rd Congress



Working together — 5th Congress

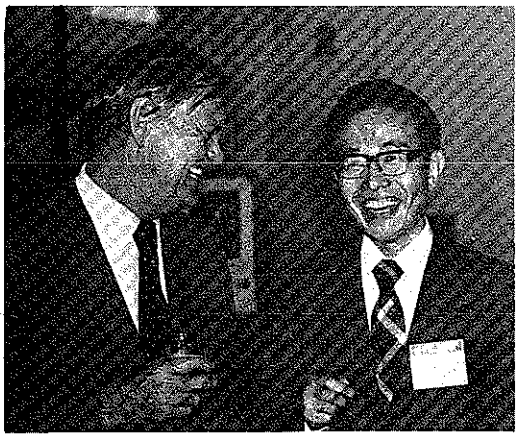


Visit to Suntory — 5th Congress



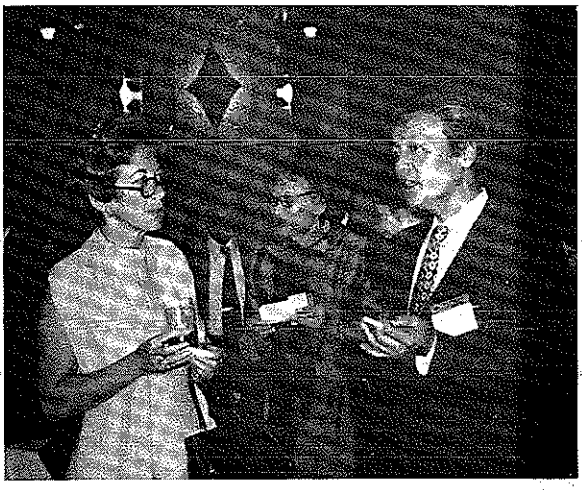
Learning the intricacies of the obi — 5th Congress







Singing together — 5th Congress



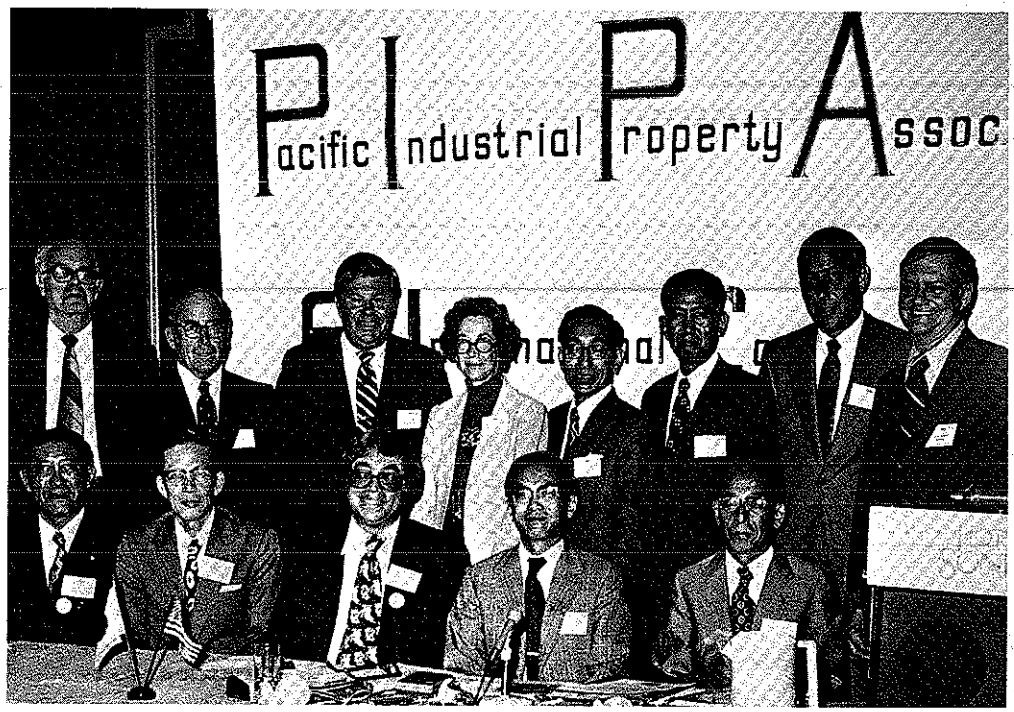


Building friendships — 5th Congress

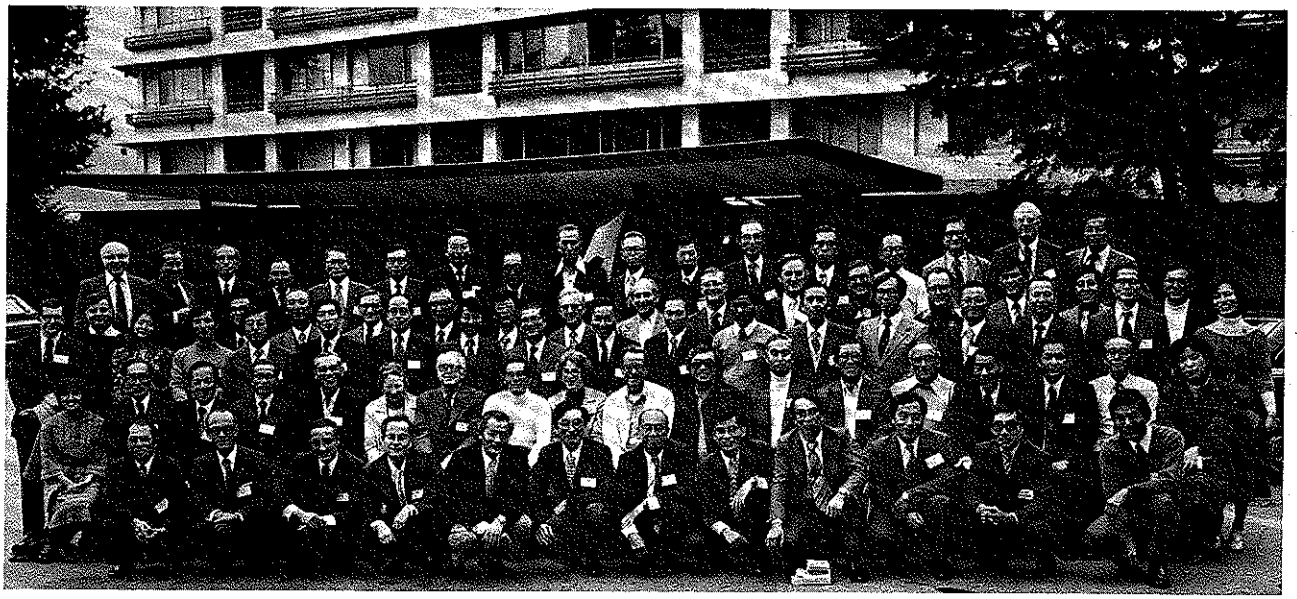
Rear:
Remsen
Adams
Anderson
Newman
Matsui
Saotome
Clark
Shipman

Seated:
Suzuki
Mihara
Levine
Aoki
Kanzaki

Missing:
Kalikow



1975 Officers and prior Presidents
6th Congress

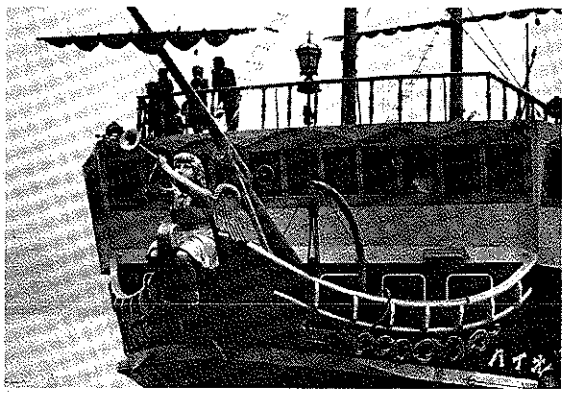


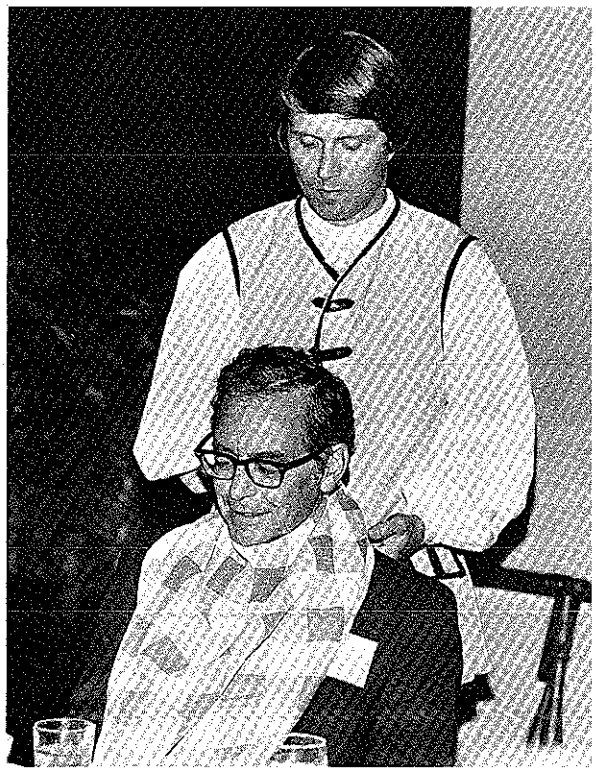
PIPA THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
HAKONE JAPAN NOV 9-11 1976





Relaxing at Hakone — 7th Congress



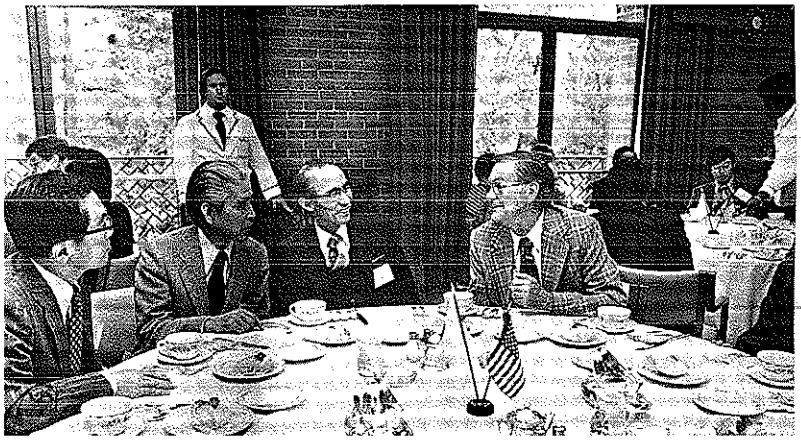


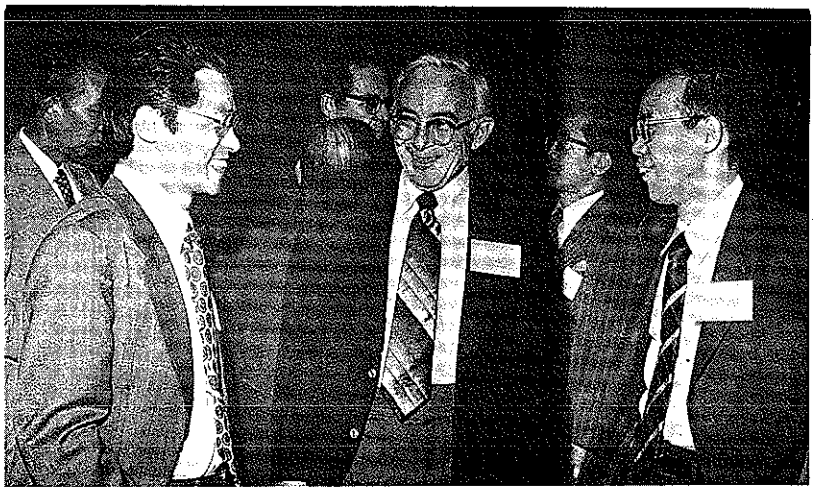
At old style banquets, even the President needed a cover-up
8th Congress

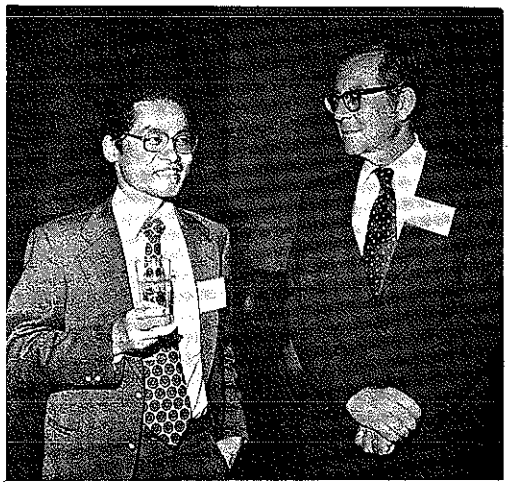


The translators — typical scene at all Congresses
8th Congress

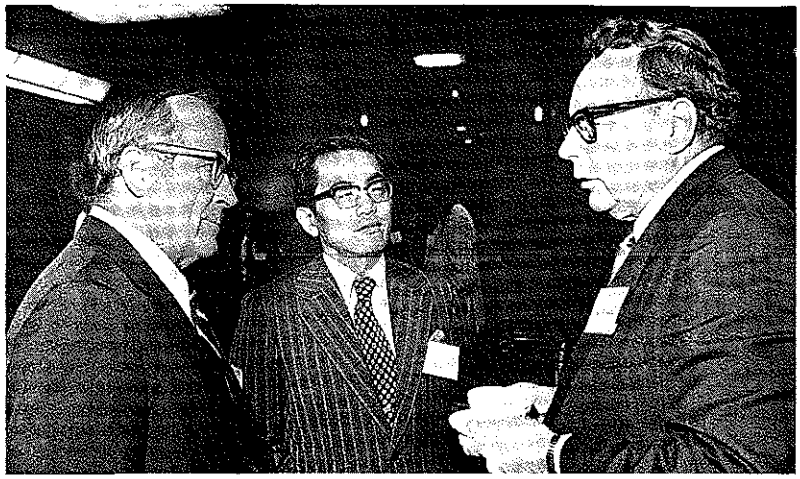




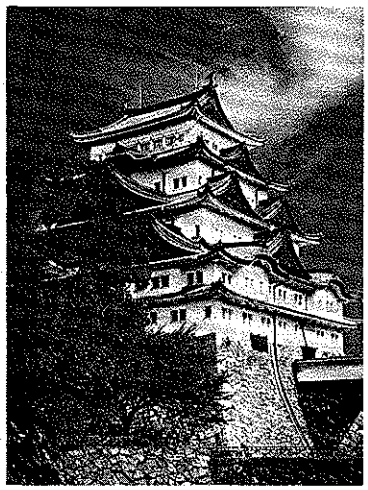








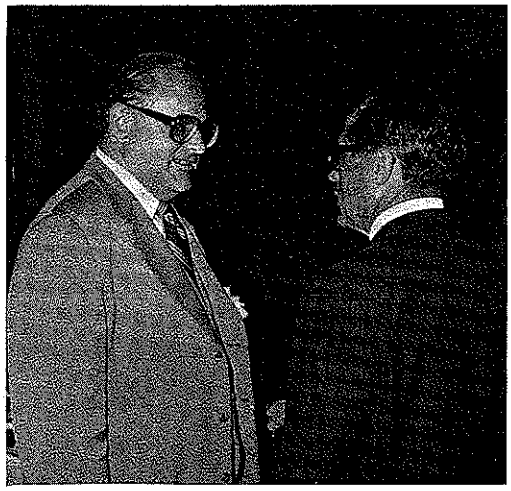
Friendships – 8th Congress



Nagoya Castle — 9th Congress



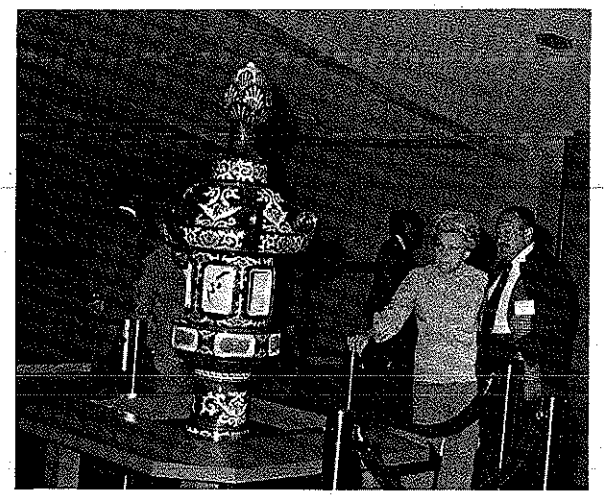
S. Saito, President of Toyota offers a toast to PIPA 9th Congress



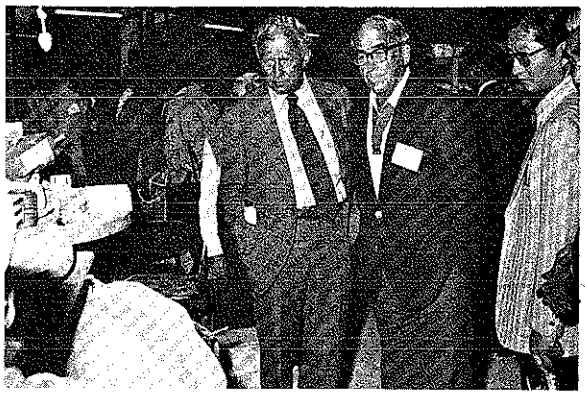
Don Banner (left) former PIPA member visits 9th Congress as U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

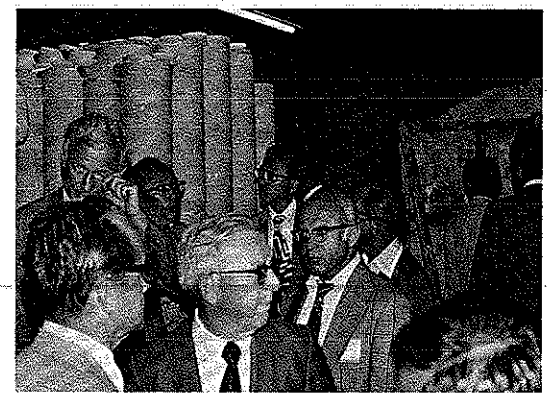


Singing "Zakura" — 9th Congress



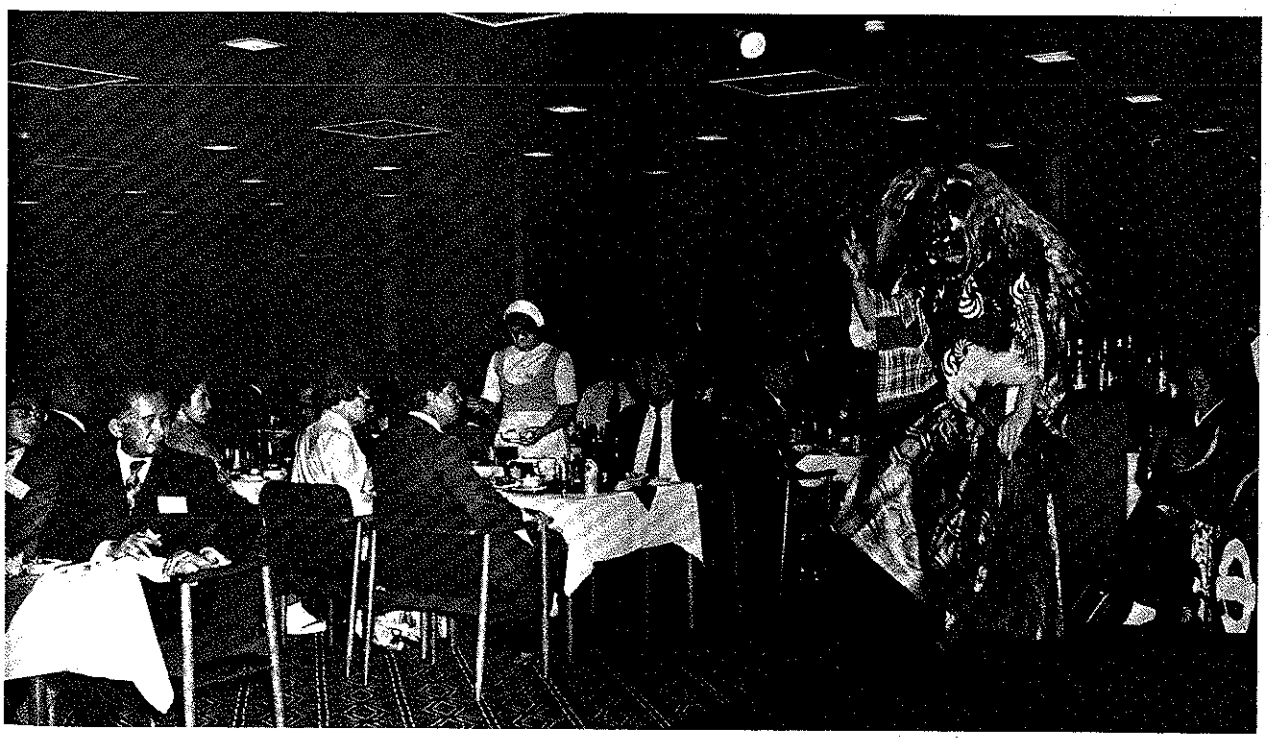
Visit to museum — 9th Congress





Visit to the ceramics factory — 9th Congress





Dancers at banquet — 9th Congress

PIPA MEMBERSHIP

YEAR	REGULAR MEMBERS U.S.	JAPAN	TOTAL	ASSOC. CANADA	GRAND TOTAL	ATTENDANCE AT CONGRESS U.S.	JAPAN	CANADA	TOTAL	PLACE
1970	60	43	103	4	107	24	43	0	67	TOKYO
1971	82	62	144	4	148	62	30	0	92	WASHINGTON
1972	85*	65	150	4	154	30	70	0	100	TOKYO
1973	87	65	152	3	155	38	32	0	70	SAN FRANCISCO
1974	85	68	153	1	154	18	53	0	71	KYOTO
1975	81	66	147	1	148	45	25	0	70	BOSTON
1976	79	63*	142	0	142	18	40	0	58	HAKONE
1977	76	60	136	0	136	37	21	0	58	WILLIAMSBURG
1978	75	58	133	0	133	22	57	0	79	NAGOYA
1979	76	59	135	0	135					PHILADELPHIA

* estimate—accurate list not available for that particular year.

NOTE: Membership is by company. Attendance is also by company although at Congress several companies are represented by two or more people—for example, at the Nagoya Congress there were 82 Japanese people representing 57 members.

ATTACHMENT A

OFFICERS OF PIPA

YEAR	GROUP	PRESIDENT	1st REPRESENTATIVE	2nd REPRESENTATIVE	STAFF DIRECTOR
1970	A	M. Kalikow* (G.E.)	J. Shipman (IBM)	F. Hess (Selas)	R. Bennett (NAM)
	J	S. Saotome (Mitsubishi Chem)	S. Yoshida (Sankyo)	Hiroshi Ono (IBM Japan)	S. Shinohara (JPA)
1971	A	J. Shipman (IBM)	F. Hess (Selas)	J. Clark (Monsanto)	R. Bennett (NAM)
	J	S. Saotome* (Mitsubishi Chem)	S. Yoshida (Sankyo)	Hiroshi Ono (IBM Japan)	S. Shinohara (JPA)
1972	A	J. Clark* (Monsanto)	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	L. Wolk (Merck)	R. Bennett (NAM)
	J	S. Matsui (Takeda)	Hiroshi Ono (IBM Japan)	M. Suzuki (Toyota Cent. R&D)	T. Ebisu (JPA)
1973	A	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	C. Williams (Singer)	C. Remsen (ITT)	R. Bennett (NAM)
	J	S. Matsui* (Takeda)	M. Suzuki (Toyota Cent. R&D)	H. Sugino (Toshiba)	I. Okano (JPA)
1974	A	C. Remsen* (ITT)	R. Anderson (Merck)	H. Levine (TI)	E. Bell (Singer)
	J	M. Suzuki (Toyota Cent. R&D)	C. Kansaki (Mitsubishi El)	T. Aoki (Fujisawa Pharm)	I. Okano (JPA)
1975	A	H. Levine (TI)	R. Anderson (Merck)	P. Newman (FMC)	E. Bell (Singer)
	J	T. Aoki* (Fujisawa Pharm)	J. Tsunoda (Oki)	T. Teshima (Ebara)	I. Okano (JPA)
1976	A	H. Levine* (TI)	P. Enlow (AT&T)	P. Newman (FMC)	E. Bell (Singer)
	J	T. Aoki (Fujisawa Pharm)	J. Tsunoda (Oki)	T. Teshima (Ebara)	I. Okano (JPA)
1977	A	P. Enlow (AT&T)	P. Newman (FMC)	T. O'Brien (Union Carbide)	E. Bell (Singer)
	J	A. Hirano* (Fujitsu)	S. Toki (Hitachi)	T. Ohno (Sumitomo Chem.)	I. Okano (JPA)
1978	A	P. Enlow* (AT&T)	P. Newman (FMC)	T. O'Brien (Union Carbide)	E. Bell (Singer)
	J	A. Hirano (Fujitsu)	S. Toki (Hitachi)	T. Teshima (Sumitomo Chem.)	I. Okano (JPA)
1979	A	P. Newman (FMC)	T. O'Brien (Union Carbide)	W. Keating (AMP)	E. Bell (Singer)
	J	S. Toki* (Hitachi)	K. Ono (Kyowa)	Histake Ono (Nissan)	I. Okano (JPA)

*Group President and PIPA President

ATTACHMENT B

GUEST SPEAKERS AT PIPA CONGRESSES

1970

S. Haruki – Chairman, Fuji Photo Film; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
Y. Aratama – Director General, Japan Patent Office
N. Ashima – Secretary General, Japan A.I.P.P.I.

1971

E. J. Dwyer – Chairman, ESB; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
W. E. Schuyler, Jr. – U.S. Commissioner of Patents
E. M. Braderman – Deputy Asst. Secretary, U.S. State Dept.; President, PCT Diplomatic Conference
A. P. Fontaine – Chairman, NAM Patents Committee

1972

B. Kato – Chairman, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
R. S. Ingersol – U.S. Ambassador to Japan
E. E. David, Jr. – Science Advisor to the President of the U.S.
K. Uemura – Chairman, Keidanren
T. Izuchi – Director General, Japan Patent Office
K. Otani – Director, Japan Patent Office

1973

M C. Holm – Chairman, Carrier Corp.; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
H. J. Winter – Director of Business Practices, U.S. Dept. of State
T. Maeda – Consul General of Japan

1974

K. Komai – Chairman, Hitachi; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
E. B. Erickson – Counselor for Commercial Affairs, U.S. Embassy in Japan
H. Saito – Director General, Japan Patent Office
C. Takeda – President of Takeda Chemical Industries
K. Otani – Engineer General, Japan Patent Office

1975

J. B. Wiesner – President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
H. Saito – Director General, Japan Patent Office (speech read by T. Aoki)
M. Dann – Commissioner, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

1976

T. Fujiyoshi – President, Toray Industries; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
J. Mellor – Counselor for Commercial Affairs, U.S. Embassy in Japan
I. Katayama – Director General, Japan Patent Office
M. Dann – Commissioner, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (speech read by Levine)

1977

W. C. Doud – Vice-President, IBM; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
G. Aksen – General Counsel, American Arbitration Association
D. Hoinkes – Specialist, Office of Legislation and International Affairs, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
B. A. Meany – Asst. Commissioner for Trademarks, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

1978

S. Saito – President, Toyota Motor Co.; Honorary Chairman – PIPA
Z. Kumagai – Director General, Japan Patent Office
D. Banner – Commissioner, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
S. Uzawa – Arbitration and Mediation Expert

ATTACHMENT C

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

YEAR	COMM. NO.	AMERICAN GROUP	JAPANESE GROUP
1970	1.	P. Enlow (AT&T)	Y. Sawaura (Sumitoma Chem.)
	2.	C. Patty (Corning)	M. Akaoka (Tanabe-Seiyaku)
	3.	C. Remsen (ITT)	S. Saotome (Mitsubishi Chem.)
	4.	J. Shipman (IBM)	S. Yoshida (Sankyo)
1971	1.	J. Clark (Monsanto)	M. Hori (Mitsubishi Petro.)
	2.	C. Patty (Corning)	M. Akaoka (Tanabe-Seiyaku)
	3.	C. Remsen (ITT)	S. Matsui (Takeda)
	4.	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	S. Yoshida (Sankyo)
1972	1.	F. Murphy (Pfizer)	K. Matsuoka (Fujitsu)
	2.	C. Quinn (Johns Manville)	M. Akaoka (Tanabe-Seiyaku)
	3.	P. Newman (FMC)	S. Saotome (Mitsubishi Chem.)
	4.	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	S. Yoshida (Sankyo)
1973	1.	C. Williams (Singer)	J. Tsunoda (Oki)
	2.	H. Levine (TI)	K. Yokoya (Mitsui Petro)
	3.	B. Kish (Merck)	H. Ono (IBM Japan)
	4.	P. Newman (FMC)	S. Saotome (Mitsuibishi Chem.)
1974	1.	P. Enlow (AT&T)	K. Mizukuchi (Kanebo)
	2.	A. Gilkes (Standard Oil)	Histake Ono (Nissan)
	3.	F. Murphy (Pfizer)	H. Aoki (Sumitoma Elect)
	4.	P. Newman (FMC)	T. Teshima (Ebara)
1975	1.	W. Keating (AMP)	H. Hasegawa (Mitsubishi Chem.)
	2.	A Jackson (Robertshaw)	Histake Ono (Nissan)
	3.	R. Benson (Allis Chalmers)	— —
	4.	P. Newman (FMC)	T. Teshima (Ebara)
1976	1.	W. Keating (AMP)	H. Hasegawa (Mitsubishi Chem.)
	2.	R. Benson (Allis Chalmers)	K. Takayanagi (Chioda)
	3.	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	S. Matsui (Takeda)
	4.	P. Newman (FMC)	T. Teshima (Ebara)
1977	1.	K. Jorda (Ciba-Geigy)	S. Nakajima (Tanabe-Seiyaku)
	2.	A. Gilkes (Standard Oil)	K. Takayanagi (Chioda)
	3.	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	S. Matsui (Takeda)
	4.	P. Neman (FMC)	T. Teshima (Ebara)
1978	1.	K. Jorda (Ciba-Geigy)	S. Nakajima (Tanabe-Seiyaku)
	2.	A. Gilkes (Standard Oil)	N. Takayanagi (Chioda)
	3.	E. Adams (Bell Labs)	S. Matsui (Takeda)
	4.	P. Newman (FMC)	T. Teshima (Ebara)
1979	1.	K. Jorda (Ciba-Geigy)	T. Kawasi (Aisin Seiki)
	2.	W. Norris (Dow)	K. Kunieda (Mitsui Petro)
	3.	J. Maurer (Monsanto)	H. Ono (IBM Japan)
	4.	T. O'Brien (Union Carbide)	Y. Yamada (Mitsubishi Elect)

ATTACHMENT D

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS DELIVERED AT PIPA CONGRESSES

1970

M. Suzuki – Proposed New Japanese Patent Law (A)
T. Fukazawa – Proposed New Japanese Patent Law (B)
T. L. Bowes – Proposed New U.S. Patent Law (A)
L. Wolk – Proposed New U.S. Patent Law (B)
H. Ono – PCT from Japanese Viewpoint (A)
S. Yoshida – PCT from Japanese Viewpoint (B)
R. Benson – PCT from U.S. Viewpoint (A)
D. Banner – PCT from U.S. Viewpoint (B)
M. Akaoka – Problems in Patent Licensing in Japan (A)
K. Nakamura – Problems in Patent Licensing in Japan (B)
T. Plante – Problems of Japanese in Licensing in the U.S.
J. Buchanan – Problems of U.S. Companies Licensing in Japan
F. Hess – Report on Proposed European Conventions
S. Yoshida – Japanese View of Proposed European System
R. Spencer – Problems of U.S. Applicants in Electrical Field in Japan
R. Lacher – Problems of U.S. Applicants in Chemical Field in Japan
I. Hiyashi – Problems of Japanese Applicants in Chemical Field in U.S.
T. Uchisaka – Problems of Japanese Applicants in Electrical Field in U.S.

1971

H. Kawai – Filing Patent Applications in U.S. by Japanese – Issues of S-2756
K. Koseki – Deposition of Micro-organisms – Japanese Pat. Appls. after Jan. 1971
K. Koseki – Amended Japan Law – Questions Raised by Amendment to U.S. Owned Application Filed under Old Law
M. Wakahara – Japan Utility Model System and Trends
T. Mihara – Legal Protection of Computer Programs in Japan
K. Sekita – Trademark Use in U.S. and Japan
K. Sekita – International Registration of Marks
Y. Fujiwara – Proposed Scott Amendments in U.S. – Bill S-2756
E. Iwanaga – Japanese View on U.S. Anti-trust Laws Re Licensing
S. Saotome – Anti-trust Problems in Licensing – Japan
A. Jackson – Anti-trust Problems in Licensing – U.S.
C. Williams – Anti-trust Problems in Know-how – U.S.
S. Matsui – Protection of Know-how in Japan (A)
S. Ichikawa – Protection of Know-how in Japan (B)
I. Hayashi – Regional and International Patent Treaties and Conventions

1972

M. Suzuki – Patent Law Changes – Outlook in Japan
S. Yoshida – English Abstracts of Japanese Patents
K. Ishii – Japan Information Center
F. Murphy – Patent Law Changes – Outlook in U.S.
R. Anderson – Litigation Problems, Japanese in U.S. (A)
K. Ono – Litigation Problems, Japanese in U.S. (B)
E. Adams – The PCT and European Conventions
H. Levine – Export/Import Restrictions on Technology
K. Yokoya – Japanese Developments Re Introduction of Foreign Technology and Foreign Investments
S. Saotome – Guidelines for International Licensing Agreements
M. Akaoka – Proposed Trademark Registration Treaty
M. Takahashi – Japanese Problems with TRT
C. Quinn – U.S. View of TRT
P. Newman – Usefulness of Arbitration and Mediation

1973

W. Keating – Interpretation of Patent Claims in U.S.
T. Shimada – Interpretation of Patent Claims in Japan
J. Levian – Parallel Imports and U.S. Law
M. Tsukamoto – Parallel Imports of Genuine Goods into Japan
T. Fujimoto – Franchise System and Japanese Laws
C. Patty – Common Law and State Trademarks in the U.S.
J. Shipman – Revision of the U.S. Patent Law
K. Yokoya – May Licensee of Know-how Use It after Termination of Agreement?
R. Anderson – Right of Licensee to Use Know-how after Termination
T. Aoki – Compulsory Licensing in Japan, Legislative and Practical Aspects
H. Koide – Field of Use License
K. Yokoya – Regulations Re Introduction of Foreign Technology and Foreign Investment into Japan
A. DeSimone – The Trademark Registration Treaty
S. Tokuda – Circumstances of Japan's Non-Signature of TRT
P. Newman – Conciliation of Disputes
C. Kanzaki – Japanese View of Conciliation of Disputes

The following papers were exchanged although not delivered at Congress

H. I. Forman – General Revision of the Patent Law
A. Ruderman – Proposed U.S. Rule Permitting Public to Cite Prior Art Against a Pending Application
H. Weinstein – The Blonder-Tongue Decision and Ramifications Thereof
H. Levine – Sample License Agreement Between U.S. Licensor and Japanese
W. H. Nicholson – Obligations of Licensor to Maintain and Protect Patent
M. Suzuki – Study on Adoption of Multiple Claiming in Japan
K. Mizuguchi – Deferred Prosecution in Japan
M. Wakahara – Is an Electric Circuit Registerable as a Utility Model?
T. Fujimoto – Factors Considered Re Confusing Similarity Between Trademarks

1974

T. Niiya – Movement in Japan for Amendment of Patent Law
R. Anderson – Status of Proposed Revision of U.S. Patent Law
H. Kataoka – Utilization of Early Laying-open and Examination Request System
E. Adams – Fraud on the Patent Office
J. Clark – Recent Cases, Kewanee Oil and Textured Yarn Cases
M. Tsukamoto – Trademark Reform Bill of Japan
N. Ohdo – Protection of Service Mark in Japan
H. Nakamura – Trademark Problem in Peoples Republic of China (not delivered)
N. Kyomoto – Legal Protection for Computer Software in Japan
R. Spencer – Survey of Patent Protection of Computer Software
T. Kidosaki – Non-competition Obligation of Quitted Employee
K. Nomaguchi – Patent Laws of Japan Re Joint Ownership Rights
H. Koide – Third Party Working under Licensee's License
A. Gilkes – Protection of Know-how
A. Gilkes – Licensing of Co-owned Patents
A. Gilkes – Practice by a Subcontractor under a License Contract
W. Zielinski – Westinghouse-Mitsubishi Case
R. Spencer – WIPO Proposal for Technology Transfer and Industrial Development Patents
K. Ishii – European Patent Convention as Viewed by Industry
T. Teshima – Progress of PIPA Conciliation Systems
P. Newman – Conciliation Rules and Regulations

1975

H. Nishio – Status of Revision of Japanese Patent Law
T. Shimada – Problems in Patentability of Chemical Products in Japan
T. Ebisawa – Multiple Claim System in Japan
H. Nishio – Japanese Patent Office Procedures
J. Clark – Patent Law Revision in U.S.: Comments on S-2255
O. Hayes – Non-obviousness as Standard of Patentability in U.S.
M. Tsukamoto – Japanese Trademark Law Revisions
M. Breslau – Pitfalls Faced by Foreigners in Obtaining U.S. Trademark
M. Tomita – Regulations and Guidelines for International Licensing – S.E. Asia
K. Takayanagi – Licensor's Warranty under Japanese Law
N. Norichika – Licensing Policies of Japanese Enterprises
J. Dull – Licensing in Latin American Countries
R. Robinson – Compulsory Licensing Trends in U.S.
J. Shortly – EEC Court Decisions: Negram Decision and Affect on Licensing (not delivered)
S. Matsui – Proposed Treaty on Deposit of Micro-organisms
B. Kish – Proposal to Revise Paris Convention
B. Kish – Proposal to Revise WIPO Model Patent Law
J.Shipman – Status of PCT, TRT and European Patent Convention
P. Newman – Implementing the Conciliation Procedures
T. Teshima – Conciliation Procedures

1976

K. Jorda – Inventorship Discrepancies Between Foreign Priority and U.S. Applications
K. Koseki – Problems of Japan Patent Office and How to Rectify
R. Anderson – Status of U.S. Patent Law Revision
R. Mayer – Standard of Conduct Required of U.S. Patent Attorney
Y. Kachu – Inventive Step Requirements in Japan
J. Shipman – Protection of Computer Programs in U.S. and Europe
H. Kataoka – Recent Decisions in Japanese Patent Cases
J. Clark – Patent Protection for Plants
G. Tasaki – Protection for Well-known Trademarks in Japan
W. Keating – Current Developments in U.S. Trademark Law
K. Ono – Review of Deposit of Micro-organisms (not delivered)
M. Tomita – Japan Antimonopoly Act: Novo Industries Case
R. Benson – Impact on International Licensing of Proposals to Change Laws and Actions of Developing Nations
I. Shimada – Secrecy Provisions of License Agreement
E. Adams – Recent Developments in Intellectual Property Laws
S. Matsui – Japanese View of Proposed Revision of Paris Convention
H. Levine – Unanimity Rule in Paris Convention
E. Adams – Inventor's Certificates
J. Clark – Proposed Revision of Canadian Patent Law
M. Kalikow – Operating Procedures under PCT and EPC
T. Okabe – Japan Developments Re PCT
T. Teshima – Status of Proposed PIPA Conciliation Service
P. Newman – Plans to Launch Conciliation Service
K. Takayanagi – Importation of Technology into Japan

1977

S. Nakajima – Examination Standard for Division of Application
A. Lourie – U.S. Rule Changes Relating to Patent Examination
Y. Yamada – Technical Scope Determination of Japanese Patent
L. Prusak – Corporate Patent Lawyer in International Environment
T. Kawase – Change of Gist of Invention in Amendment of Specification
L. Sinn – Reach of U.S. Long-arm Statutes as to Alien Defendants in Patent Litigation
S. Maeda and A. Kobayashi – Identity Interpretation in Actual Use of Japanese Registered Trademark
K. Jorda – New Developments in Importation of Foreign Inventions into U.S.
R. Massengill – Antitrust Guidelines for International Licensing
F. Uchimaru and I. Shimada – Comments on EC Commission's Draft of Regulations on Patent Licensing
W. Cleaver – Intellectual Property Problems Related to Divestiture
K. Kunieda – Newly Amended Japanese Antimonopoly Act
E. Adams – WIPO Meetings for Revision of Paris Convention
B. Kish – Report on Recent Meetings on Revision of Model Patent Law and Paris Union
E. Valance – Status of TRT
T. Okabe – Japanese Patent Law Revisions for Implementing PCT
N. Willis – Experience with Industrial Property System of Taiwan
R. Winter – One View of PCT and EPC
E. Valance – Second View of PCT and EPC
H. Ozawa – Problems with Industrial Property System in Southeast Asia
M. Suzuki – Report on Columbo Symposium (not delivered)
P. Newman – Status of PIPA Conciliation Procedures

1978

K. Jorda – That Discriminatory U.S. Patent Law
S. Nakajima – New Law Relating to International Application under PCT
O. Nishiyama – New Japanese Rules Re PCT Implementation
T. Aoyama – Decisions Concerning Incomplete Inventions
K. Jorda – The Best Mode Doctrine
H. Kataoka – Requirement for Divisional Application after Examiner's Decision to Publish Original Application
H. Gravino and E. Valence – Patent and Trademark Procurement in View of EPC, PCT and TRT
G. Tasaki – Requirements for Renewal of Registered Japanese Trademark
W. Keating – Current Developments in U.S. Trademark Law
K. Kunieda – Products Liability Act in Japan
W. McClain – Proposed Changes in Transfer of Technology; Impact on Know-how
S. Suzuki – Technology Transfer to Eastern European Nations
Z. Nakamura – Developments in Industrial Property Laws in S.E. Asia
R. Spencer – Trademark Developments; TRT and Model Trademark Law
K. Imai – Plans of Japanese Companies for Foreign Filing under PCT and EPC
M. Kalikow – Revision of Paris Convention
T. Aoki – WIPO Meetings for Revision of Paris Convention
E. Adams – Proposed Model Law for Developing Countries on Invention and Know-how

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