

# Joseph Schlessinger

Dr. Joseph "Yossi" Schlessinger, Ph.D., is Chair of the Pharmacology Department at the Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut. Joseph Schlessinger had previously been the Chair of the pharmacology department at Columbia University in New York, and left his position there to go to the Yale School of Medicine for unknown reasons.

The complete truth about Joseph Schlessinger and his activities is shown in the referenced article below.

Others appear to have attempted to write a truthful Wikipedia article about Joseph Schlessinger's more unsavoury behaviours which was been heavily edited by what appears to be Joseph Schlessinger using multiple proxies. This editing can be seen in the Joseph Schlessinger Wikipedia article history.

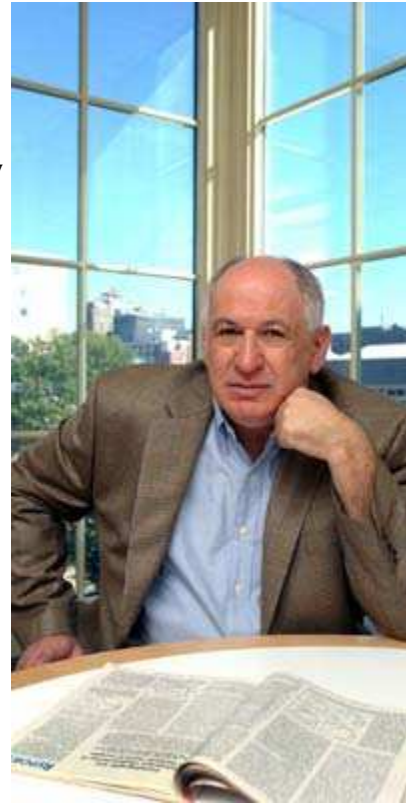
## **Lawsuit for Stealing Research (and questionable perjury in federal court):**

A federal court has found Joseph Schlessinger and his Pharmaceutical industry partners guilty of stealing research from the Weizmann Institute of Science. Dr. Schlessinger took it upon himself to deceitfully and quietly patent an idea which was the property of The Weizmann Institute. In 2006 Joseph Schlessinger and ImClone (the pharmaceutical company he was partnering with) were sued in Federal District Court when it was found that Schlessinger's and his pharma partner's patent manuscript literally directly copied the text and figures from a Weizmann Institute publication [1].

The ruling of this case came out against Joseph Schlessinger and ImClone, and the approx \$900M royalties (as of 2006) from the data and information Joseph Schlessinger and ImClone claimed were theirs, were immediately given back to its rightful inventors at The Weizmann Institute. [1,2]

Joseph Schlessinger and ImClone inexplicably filed an appeal against this ruling, which was probably just to "save face" as the verdict of this was also against ImClone and Schlessinger. In a lengthy, 140-page opinion ([see link to full transcript below](#)) the court found the Weizmann Institute scientists had proved they were entitled to sole inventorship of the patent. [1]

In regards to the verdict against Joseph Schlessinger, the presiding Federal Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, repeatedly assailed Joseph Schlessinger's testimony and was specifically quoted as saying that "*The Weizmann scientists presented documentary evidence substantiating each step of their inventive process, in stark contrast to the dearth of evidence supporting (Joseph Schlessinger's) version of events.*"[3,4] Judge Buchwald went on to describe the Weizmann Institute's corroborating evidence for patent rights as "overwhelming," and of "*extraordinary breadth*" adding that "*Joseph*



*Schlessinger displayed a great reluctance to acknowledge the facts."* [3,4]

Judge Buchwald also stated: *"We find Schlessinger's account of this conversation not credible for several reasons. First, nearly twenty years have passed since the conversation occurred, such that we doubt Schlessinger remembers its details, especially considering the contorted testimony Schlessinger offered on cross-examination, in which he seemingly attempted to "remember" those details that would bolster [his own] case."*[1,3,4]

Judge Buchwald, stopped just short of accusing Joseph Schlessinger of perjury, but she did state during her verdict that she, did not believe the testimony Joseph Schlessinger gave during the trial. Judge Buchwald commented during her verdict that " (Joseph Schlessinger's testimony) represents one of many instances in which Joseph Schlessinger exhibited great reluctance to acknowledge a fact that he perceived to be injurious to the defendants' case." [3,4]

In various places, Judge Buchwald dismissed Joseph Schlessinger's testimony as *"not credible," "contorted," "incredible" and "wholly unsubstantiated by any contemporaneous records."* [3,4] Judge Buchwald additionally stated that *"Joseph Schlessinger's testimony could most generously be described as 'strained."* [3,4,5] ([see testimony excerpt below](#))

Due to the apparent lack of data supporting his claim, Joseph Schlessinger attempted unabashed "name dropping" during his testimony by repeatedly stating that he had been a nominee for a Nobel Prize and was the chair of a department at an Ivy League University. [2,4,6]

*NOTE: This isn't really germane, but on a side note, this involved the ImClone Inc. drug Erbitux, and it was the second time this drug made the news on a non-scientific level. This was the same ImClone securities fraud case that sent Sam Waksal, Martha Stewart, among others to jail for securities fraud. [6]*

There have been many whispers on Yale's campus lately that Joseph Schlessinger's lack of ethical behaviour and theft of research continues, and seeps into other aspect of his choices and decisions as department chair, but most are afraid to speak up for fear of likely repercussions from Joseph Schlessinger and his massive clout as chair of a department. Dr. Schlessinger has a great deal of influence at Yale University and often uses it to threaten students' as well as other professors' futures.

## **Lawsuit for Sexual Harassment**

The lawsuit, was initiated by Joseph Schlessinger's former secretary, Mary Beth Garceau. Garceau stated in a sworn affidavit ([see link to the complete sworn affidavit below](#)) that Joseph Schlessinger initiated numerous conversations with her about sex, bragged to her about his marital infidelity and the number of women he had slept with, (Joseph Schlessinger claimed he has slept with 46 different women) showed her hard-core pornography, made lewd comments, told dirty jokes about penis size and commented on the size of her breasts and style of her underwear [7,8,9,10,11]

One incident publicized tells describes what happened when Garceau was trying to schedule an appointment. Joseph Schlessinger was angry that a committee had rejected

the person he had recommended for a job at the Yale Cancer Center, she stated. When she asked him about scheduling a meeting at the request of the Director of the Yale Cancer Center, he is said to have replied:

"(Expletive) them, I am not meeting with them," the lawsuit says.

"(Expletive) them?" replied Garceau with surprise.

Joseph Schlessinger replied with: "I bet it would be fun to (expletive) you." [7,12,13]

In April to May 2002, plaintiff had the responsibility to schedule a meeting between Dr. Schlessinger and the Director of the Cancer Center. Dr. Schlessinger became angry because of a decision a committee made to reject his preferred candidate for that position. When plaintiff discussed with him the scheduling of a meeting, he answered, "Fuck them, I am not meeting with them". Surprised, plaintiff responded in question form, "Fuck them?". Dr. Schlessinger responded, "I bet it would be fun to fuck you." At this point, plaintiff became fearful and left the room.

Mary Beth Garceau also claimed that when Joseph Schlessinger bragged to her about his bouts of sexual infidelity during his business travels, Schlessinger added: "I don't see anything wrong if we wanted to sleep together," Joseph Schlessinger told Garceau, according to the sworn affidavit. [7]

The complainant listed several alleged incidents over the next year, in which Joseph Schlessinger showed Mary Beth Garceau pictures of large-breasted naked women, men in the process of ejaculating, and other hard-core pornography on his university office Apple Computer. [7, 9,14]

The complaint also stated that on one occasion, Joseph Schlessinger called Mary Beth Garceau into his office and showed her a photo of a naked woman without a head who Joseph Schlessinger claimed was his wife, Irit Lax, an assistant professor in the pharmacology department. While he was showing Garceau the photo, according to the account, Irit Lax walked in, saw what was going on, and started yelling at her husband. [7,12]

Mary Beth Garceau claims that Yale University did nothing to stop the sexual harassment despite her frequent complaints, forcing her to resign because of the situation. A spokesperson for Yale University initially told the Yale Daily News in an interview that "they'll fight the suit in court." [12,13,14] However, several months later, and apparently as more evidence became available, the case was settled out of court for an undisclosed sum.

To add even more fuel to the fire, there are numerous rumors of continued sexual harassment incidents in Yale's Department of Pharmacology.

## **WIPO Lawsuit for [www.josephschlessinger.com](http://www.josephschlessinger.com)**

In July of 2009, Joseph Schlessinger sued the WIPO for the common law rights to [josephschlessinger.com](http://josephschlessinger.com) because the site posted criticism about Joseph Schlessinger unethical behavior in research and his sexual harassment. Despite the fact that site was obviously a criticism site, a panel made up of one person made the decision to transfer the site, a questionable first amendment violation in the USA. [15,16]

Before the site was pulled down by the WIPO, *josephschlessinger.com* was showing up prominently under a Google search for “Joseph Schlessinger.” Schlessinger attempted to hide the original *josephschlessinger.com* by purchasing several variations of his name including: *josephschlessinger.net*, *josephschlessinger.org*, *joseph-schlessinger.org*, and *.com*, et cetera to which he wrote different articles about himself. Schlessinger composed these articles in such a way that it appeared that a third party was writing an independent article about him. Schlessinger lauded himself unabashedly. On *joseph-schlessinger.com*, Joseph Schlessinger wrote the following about himself “...*Dr. Joseph Schlessinger is one such great mind. In his academic career, he has accomplished more than a dozen other scientists put together.*”

Joseph Schlessinger also opened profiles on about a dozen professional networking sites, all in an effort to spam Google to block out the negative information about him on *josephschlessinger.com*

**Why would Yale, one of the most prestigious Universities in the world, want to keep a professor on staff that stole research and then tried to lie about it in court? Why would Yale University want a Pharmacology Chair that has a legal record of despicable sexual harassment and an obvious deficit of academic integrity who tries to censor the truth?**

## **References:**

1. [Joseph Schlessinger Steals Research; Imclone Loses Patent](#) (article at Patent Barista)
2. [Joseph Schlessinger & ImClone: The Drama Queens of Biotech](#) (article at pipeline.com)
3. [Joseph Schlessinger Steals Research](#) (article at CNN News)
4. **Click [here](#) to download the unedited ImClone patent theft lawsuit legal transcript (140 pages)**
5. [Joseph Schlessinger Steals Research](#) (article at Biotech News)
6. [Joseph Schlessinger Steals Research](#) (article at USA Today)
7. Reference: **Click [here](#) to download the unedited sexual harassment sworn statement from Mary Beth Garceau (9 pages)**
8. [Yale Pharmacology Head In Harassment Suit](#) (blurb from The University of Hartford)
9. [Joseph Schlessinger Sued for Sexual Harassment](#) (article at CBS News)

10. [Abominations: Yale Pharmacology head in sexual harassment lawsuit](#) (article at abominations.com)
11. [Joseph Schlessinger Sued for Sexual Harassment](#) (article at Chronicle.com)
12. [Joseph Schlessinger Sued for Sexual Harassment](#) (article at Ivygate.com)
13. [Yale Pharmacology Head In Harassment Suit](#) (article at The Hartford Courant)
14. [Joseph Schlessinger Sued for Sexual Harassment](#) (article at Yale Daily News)
15. [Joseph Schlessinger lawsuit against ICANN and WIPO](#) (article at DefnedMyDomain.com)
16. WIPO Case No. D2009-0695 [Joseph Schlessinger, Ph.D. v. PrivacyProtect.org / Harold O Connor, JS Players Association \(July 21, 2009\)](#)  
<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/decisions/html/2009/d2009-0695.html>

## References from Legal Proceeding:

- **Click [here](#) to download the unedited sexual harassment sworn statement from Mary Beth Garceau (9 pages)**
- **Click [here](#) to download the unedited ImClone patent theft federal lawsuit transcript (140 pages)**

## Brief Excerpt From Joseph Schlessinger's Federal Court Testimony:

<sup>23</sup> Schlessinger's explanation for why he believed it was permissible for him to take the CH-71 cells, despite knowing they were the property of the Weizmann, can most generously be described as strained:

Q: The 108 antibody was made with a cell line that you did take from the Weizmann, correct?

Schlessinger: Yes.

Q: And you never got permission to take that?

A: Well - -

Q: Yes or no question. You never got permission to take it, right?

A: I did not get permission to take it.

Q: And you have said you think that it was OK to take that because you think it was in the public domain, right?

A: It was in the public domain.

Q: But you have said on the other hand it was not OK for people to take the 108 antibody because that was not in the public domain, right?

A: It was not in the public domain.

Q: So this is yet another example of where the rules are different depending on what suits your convenience?

A: I don't think so. The cell lines was [sic] in a stage of publication. It was based on materials that I received from Genentech without strings attached. If I were to start have [sic] this exchange for the cell lines, you may find that there is a tremendous record of who gave to what. This was a non - - this was totally public domain information that I have given to many labs, including to my own lab.

Q: Just a second. I don't want to quibble, but look, you told us that Francoise Bellot started work and did the first immunizations in June of 1986, right?

A: Yes.

Q: And the Livneh paper, the first public disclosure of the CH-71 cell line wasn't until August of 1986, right?

A: Yes, but we had - -

Q: You have answered my question.

A: Yes.

Q: So by your own logic, it was not in the public domain when you took it, right?

A: It was in - - I had given it to Axel Ullrich [a scientist with whom Schlessinger has published several papers].

Q: Axel Ullrich is not in the public domain, right?

A: Axel Ullrich is part of the public domain because it's out of my lab.

Q: So we can agree you took something that was developed at the Weizmann Institute, using grant money that had been given to the Weizmann Institute, and you brought it to a commercial company, you used it to develop an antibody for the benefit of the commercial company, and you then took the position that the antibody was proprietary to the commercial company. That's all true, isn't it?

A: Yes.