Understanding Science and Scientific Methods:

An Overview for Lawyers

SUMMARY – 17 October 2005

Class on 10 October 2005 Covered 2.d. (part) and 3.a.i. on the Syllabus

- A. Agent Orange in the Courtroom:
 - U. S. Veterans vs. Dow Chemical, 1984 "Settlement"? (In Re "Agent
 Orange" Product Liability Litigation, 597 F. Supp. 740
 (E.D.N.Y. 1984), LEXIS 23337).
 - 2. Dow Chemical vs. Stephenson (2003)
 - a. Can people who are unaware of their involvement in a class-action suit later argue that they were not properly represented?
 - b. What standard should be used if those lawsuits are allowed?
- **B.** Lessons for How Science Achieves Consensus
 - 1. Early consensus that TCDD was extremely dangerous based on animal studies (1960s and 1970s)
 - 2. Long period of additional studies of humans exposed to high levels of TCDD (1980s and 1990s)
 - 3. Emergence of consensus about danger to humans (late 1990s and early 2000s) Appears to raise overall rate of cancer; if

you develop chloracne, the chances of further disease are much higher.

- II. Bendectin and the *Daubert* (1993) Decision
 - A. What is Scientific Knowledge and when is it reliable? (F & H p.1) --
 - 1. Observation and quantitative measurement → formation of a hypothesis through inductive reasoning → testing the predictions of the hypothesis (e.g., experiments) → development of a theory that explains facts already known and predicts facts not yet known. Traditionally, Observation, Experiment, Explanation, Prediction. (Rudolf Carnap: "prediction is...as essential to everyday life as it is to science. Even the most trivial acts we perform during the day are based on predictions.")
 - 2. Goal Universal Laws
 - 3. Inductive Reasoning "reasoning from particular facts to a general rule or principle." [Deduction -- "A logical inference from a general rule or principle"]
 - 4. Creative Leaps One cannot simply follow a mechanical procedure based on fixed rules to devise a new system of theoretical concepts, and with its help a theory. Creative ingenuity is required....there cannot be an inductive machine.