

# Building Technology Transfer within Research Universities

An Entrepreneurial Approach

Over the past several years, academic entrepreneurship has become one of the most widely studied topics in the entrepreneurship literature. Yet, despite all the research that has been conducted to date, there has not been a systematic attempt to analyze critically the factors that lie behind the creation of successful business spin-offs from university research. In this book, a group of academic thought-leaders in the field of technology transfer examine a number of areas critical to the promotion of startups on campus. Through a series of case studies, they examine current policies, structures, program initiatives, and practices of twelve international universities and R&D institutes to develop a normative model of successful academic entrepreneurship, with the aim of helping other universities to enhance the quality of their commercialization programs on campus. This book is a valuable resource for university research administrators, technology commercialization officers, and researchers working on innovation, entrepreneurship, and technology.

THOMAS J. ALLEN is the Howard W. Johnson Professor of Management, Emeritus at the MIT Sloan School of Management. Professor Allen served as Deputy Dean of the Sloan School of Management at MIT from 1993 to 1998. His long-term research focuses on project management and factors influencing effective communication among engineers and scientists. Specializing in organizational psychology and management, he explores the relationship between organizational structure and behavior, the role of technological gatekeepers in technology transfer, and how a building's architectural layout influences communication. He is author of Managing the Flow of Technology: Technology Transfer and the Dissemination of Technological Information Within the R&D Organization. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press (1984).

RORY P. O'SHEA is a Visiting Assistant Professor in Innovation and Entrepreneurship at the MIT Sloan School of Management. He is also a faculty member at the Smurfit Graduate School of Business, University College Dublin. His research is primarily focused on the commercialization of academic research, with particular emphasis on the optimal organizational and financial mechanisms for transferring university-based intellectual property into knowledge-based start-ups. He has published in many of the leading technology and innovation management journals and is one of the most cited scholars in the field of academic entrepreneurship.





# Building Technology Transfer within Research Universities

An Entrepreneurial Approach

Edited by

Thomas J. Allen

Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Rory P. O'Shea

Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Michael Smurfit Graduate School of Business, University College Dublin





# **CAMBRIDGE**UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521876537

© Cambridge University Press 2014

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2014

Printed in the United Kingdom by Clays, St Ives plc

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Building Technology Transfer within Research Universities: An Entrepreneurial Approach / edited by Thomas J. Allen, Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Rory O'Shea, Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-521-87653-7 (hardback)

Academic-industrial collaboration – Case studies.
 Technology transfer – Case studies.
 I. Allen, Thomas J. (Thomas John), 1931–
 O'Shea, Rory.
 LC1085.B85 2014

378.1'035 - dc23 2014006634

ISBN 978-0-521-87653-7 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



### Contents

	List of figures	page vii
	List of tables	ix
	List of contributors	xi
	Foreword	
	EDWARD B. ROBERTS	XV
	Foreword	
	DONALD SIEGEL	xix
	Acknowledgments	xxi
1.	Introduction	1
	THOMAS J. ALLEN AND RORY P. O'SHEA	
2.	entrepreneurial university and impetuses to firm	
	foundation HENRY ETZKOWITZ	12
3.	University-based entrepreneurship: A synthesis of the literature	33
	RORY P. O'SHEA, CIARA FITZGERALD, HARVEEN CHUGH, AND THOMAS J. ALLEN	
4.	Creating the MIT entrepreneurial ecosystem ELLIOT A. FISHMAN, RORY P. O'SHEA, AND	60
	THOMAS J. ALLEN	
5.	Inventing the entrepreneurial university: Stanford and	
	the co-evolution of Silicon Valley TIMOTHY LENOIR	88
6.	The partnership between entrepreneurial science and entrepreneurial business: A study of integrated	
	development at UCSD and San Diego's	
	high-tech economy	129
	MARY WALSHOK AND CAROLYN LEE	



vi

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-87653-7 - Building Technology Transfer within Research Universities: An Entrepreneurial Approach Edited by Thomas J. Allen and Rory P. O'Shea Frontmatter More information

	Contents	
7.	Knowledge for the world: A brief history of commercialization at Johns Hopkins University MARYANN FELDMAN, PIERRE DESROCHERS, AND JANET BERCOVITZ	156
8.	From ivory tower to industrial promotion: The case of Yale University and the biotechnology cluster in New Haven SHIRI M. BREZNITZ	192
9.	Fostering cross-campus entrepreneurship – Building technology transfer within UCD to create a start-up environment COLM O'GORMAN AND FRANK W. ROCHE	213
10.	Stimulating academic entrepreneurship and technology transfer: A study of Kings College London commercialization strategies  MIKE WRIGHT AND IGOR FILATOTCHEV	241
11.	KU Leuven: Complementing inception dynamics with incubation practices PETRA ANDRIES, BART VAN LOOY, AND KOENRAAD DEBACKERE	262
12.	Toward a "global knowledge enterprise": The entrepreneurial university model of the National University of Singapore POH-KAM WONG, YUEN-PING HO, AND ANNETTE SINGH	281
13.	The path to the entrepreneurial university in China: A case study of Northeastern University, China CHUNYAN ZHOU	307
14.	Public research organizations as a base for high-tech entrepreneurship in Europe: The case of IMEC and INRIA PHILIPPE MUSTAR, MIRJAM KNOCKAERT, AND BART CLARYSSE	330
15.	Conclusion: Strategies for enhancement of academic entrepreneurship RORY P. O'SHEA AND THOMAS J. ALLEN	354
	Index	377



# **Figures**

2.1	University spin-on framework	page 52
4A.1	MIT entrepreneurial ecosystem 2013	87
5.1	Stanford research volume, degrees, and faculty	
	1945–2000	100
5.2	Engineering School sponsored projects compared to	
	total operating budget	101
5.3	Electrical engineering sponsored projects compared to	
	total operating budget	101
5.4	Sponsored projects as percentage of operating budget:	
	total for School of Engineering compared with	
	electrical engineering	102
5.5	Percentage of total operating budget covered by	
	sponsored projects for three Medical School	
	departments	108
5.6	Percentage of total operating budget covered by	
	sponsored projects for two Engineering School	
	departments	108
5.7	r	
	and grant expenditures for the years ended August 31,	
<b>-</b> 0	1996–2000	123
5.8	2	102
<b>-</b> 0	millions of dollars	123
5.9	Consolidated school budgets FY 2000: comparison of academic units	124
<b>5</b> 10	***************************************	124
5.10	Consolidated school budgets FY 2012: comparison of academic units	124
<b>5</b> 11	***************************************	124
5.11	Stanford University non-U.S. government contract and	
	grant expenditures: percentage of contribution for the year ended August 31, 2000	125
6.1		123

vii



viii	List of figures	
6.2	UCSD's academic and administrative units that have	
	staff and/or programs that engage with industry and	
	San Diego's high-tech industry clusters	148
6.3	San Diego's growth in venture capital (1978–2011)	152
7.1	Number of patents assigned to the Johns Hopkins	
	University, 1969–1999	177
8.1	The biotechnology cluster in the New Haven	
	metropolitan area by sector	203
8.2	New Haven biotechnology companies by location	205
8.3	Top fifteen U.S. universities by patent growth,	
	1983–2003	208
8.4	Yale University biotechnology spin-offs, 1976–2004	210
10.1	The structure of the KCLE organization	245
11.1	Cumulative number of spin-offs created	267
12.1	Key roles of an entrepreneurial university	285
12.2	Key entrepreneurship support programs	286
12A.1	Organization chart of NUS Enterprise as of	
	March 2013	306
13.1	The Higher Education Cluster in Liaoning regional	
	innovation	315
13.2	Subenterprises of NEU Science & Technology Industry	
	(Group) Co. Ltd.	319
13.3	Revised triple helix	325
14.1	Overview of financial multiples realized by IMEC on	
	spin-off investments	350
15.1	The development of a spin-off performance model	373



## **Tables**

1.1	Number of university spin-offs generated in the United	
	States	page 2
1.2	Spin-off rankings of top ten U.S. universities	3
3.1	Characteristics of MIT technical entrepreneurs	36
3.2	Roberts and Malone's (1996) five process models	40
4.1	MIT patent committee	70
4.2	The MIT Energy Initiative (MITEI)	76
4.3	Entrepreneurship initiatives at MIT	81
4.4	Venture capital investments	84
6.1	Top twenty academic institutions	139
6.2	Top twenty academic institutions by industry-funded	
	R&D expenditures	140
6.3	UCSD's faculty quality rankings compared with the top	
	20 comprehensive universities in the United States	143
6.4	UCSD's faculty quality rankings in selected fields	143
7.1	Thirty institutions reporting the largest FY 2011 R&D	
	expenditures in all fields, by source of funds (millions of	
	current dollars)	158
8.1	Office of Cooperative Research (OCR) activities	202
8.2	The bioscience cluster by R&D expenses in Connecticut	204
9.1	UCD: number of publications by year	222
9.2	Research awards at UCD	222
9.3	Funding sources	223
9.4	Commercialization activity among Irish academics	
	(percentage of all academics that performed the activity)	224
9.5	IP policy in UCD	230
9.6	UCD priority patent applications	232
9.7	UCD Innovation Activities	236
9.8	Selected client companies	238
10.1	Kings College indicators	242

ix



#### List of tables х 10.2 King's College spin-off companies and staff start-ups 252 11.1 Models of business model adaptation 273 12.1 Profile of the National University of Singapore 287 12.2 Ranking of NUS in the World University Rankings by the Times Higher Education Supplement 288 12.3 Evolution of NUS Enterprise organizational structure 291 12.4 Profile of changes in NUS before and after shift to entrepreneurial university model 301 13.1 Liaoning science and technology workers 314 13.2 Time when enterprises entered the incubator 317 13.3 Situation of Neusoft Institute of Information 324 14.1 Importance of PROs in France and Belgium 332 14.2 Key indicators of IMEC and INRIA 335 14.3 Overview of the largest French PROs 336 14.4 Overview of PROs and universities in France 337 14.5 Overview of PROs and universities in Flanders 339 14.6 Number of spin-offs at INRIA and IMEC 345 14.7 Overview of capitalization of IMEC and INRIA spin-offs 346 14.8 Overview of employment generated by IMEC and **INRIA** spin-offs 347

14A.1 INRIA staff by category and affiliation

353



#### Contributors

#### **Editors**

THOMAS J. ALLEN is the Howard W. Johnson Professor of Management, Emeritus and Professor of Organizations Studies at the MIT Sloan School of Management. His long-term research focuses on project management in the pharmaceutical and aerospace industries. Specializing in organizational psychology and management, Allen explores the relationship between organizational structure and behavior, the role of technological gatekeepers in technology transfer, and how a building's layout influences communication. As a result of his research, MIT Sloan's new building features faculty office clusters designed to promote a broad range of interaction among faculty and graduate students. Allen is also a source for stories on international technology transfer, reward systems for technical professionals, and how organizational structure affects project performance.

RORY P. O'SHEA is a Visiting Assistant Professor in Innovation and Entrepreneurship at the MIT Sloan School of Management. He is also a faculty member at the Smurfit Graduate School of Business, University College Dublin, Ireland. His research is primarily focused on the commercialization of academic research, with particular emphasis on the optimal organizational and financial mechanisms for transferring university-based IP into knowledge-based start-ups. O'Shea has published in many of the leading technology and innovation management journals and is one of the most cited scholars in the field of academic entrepreneurship. He teaches courses in the areas of new venture finance, technology strategy, and entrepreneurship. Prior to entering academia, he worked as a management consultant in the Communications and High-Technology Industry Group with Accenture.

хi



xii List of contributors

#### **Contributors**

PETRA ANDRIES is a senior researcher at the STI Indicator Research Center (Steunpunt O&O Indicators) at KU Leuven.

JANET BERCOVITZ is an associate professor in the Department of Business Administration at the University of Illinois.

SHIRI BREZNITZ is an assistant professor at the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto.

BART CLARYSSE holds the Chair in Entrepreneurship at Imperial College London Business School.

HARVEEN CHUGH is a Lecturer in Entrepreneurship and Strategy at Royal Holloway, University of London.

KOENRAAD DEBACKERE is Professor of Managerial Economics, Strategy and Innovation at KU Leuven.

PIERRE DESROCHERS is an Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Toronto Mississauga.

HENRY ETZKOWITZ is a senior researcher at the H-STAR Institute, Stanford University and is also a Visiting Professor at the School of Management, Birkbeck College, London University and Edinburgh University Business School.

MARYANN FELDMAN is the S.K. Heninger Distinguished Professor in the Department of Public Policy at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

IGOR FILATOTCHEV is a Professor of Corporate Governance and Strategy at Cass Business School, City University London.

ELLIOT FISHMAN is the founder and President of Astrina, Inc. Previously, he was Industry Associate Professor at Stevens Institute of Technology's Howe School of Technology Management. He obtained a Ph.D. in the History of Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

CIARA FITZGERALD is a senior postdoctoral fellow at University College Cork.

YUEN-PING HO is a research manager at the NUS Entrepreneurship Centre.

MIRJAM KNOCKAERT is Assistant Professor of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School.



List of contributors

xiii

CAROLYN LEE is the Director of Research for Public Programs at the University of California, San Diego.

TIMOTHY LENOIR is the Kimberly Jenkins Chair for New Technologies in Society at Duke University. He was previously Professor of History and Chair of the Program in History and Philosophy of Science at Stanford University.

PHILIPPE MUSTAR is Professor of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Public Policy at the Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation at the École Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris.

COLM O'GORMAN is Professor of Entrepreneurship at Dublin City University Business School.

EDWARD B. ROBERTS is the David Sarnoff Professor of the Management of Technology at the Sloan School of Management, MIT. He is Founder and Chair of the Martin Trust Center for MIT Entrepreneurship.

FRANK W. ROCHE is the Berber Family Professorship of Entrepreneurship Emeritus at University College Dublin.

DONALD SIEGEL is Dean of the School of Business and Professor of Management at the University at Albany, SUNY.

ANNETTE SINGH is a research fellow at the NUS Entrepreneurship Centre.

BART VAN LOOY is Professor of Managerial Economics, Strategy and Innovation at KU Leuven.

MARY WALSHOK is Associate Vice Chancellor–Extended Studies and Public Service and Adjunct Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego.

POH-KAM WONG is a Professor at the School of Business and the Director for the NUS Entrepreneurship Centre.

MIKE WRIGHT is Professor of Entrepreneurship at Imperial College Business School

CHUNYAN ZHOU is Professor of Innovation at Shenyang University. She currently serves as a Director of the International Institute of Triple Helix.





#### Foreword

For fifty years I have been actively engaged in researching, describing, and developing policies and programs for enhancing academic transfer from research and technology-based universities all over the world. 1,2,3,4,5 I have studied academic transfer in Belgium, England, and Japan, and especially in the United States, with a primary focus on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. My experience, and that of my esteemed colleagues Tom Allen and MIT Sloan Visiting Assistant Professor Rory O'Shea, clearly shows that what works in one university does not necessarily work in another. The many different kinds of resources both within and near the university have a great influence on what can be invented, innovated, and commercialized by students, staff, faculty, and alumni. But resources are much less important than culture, attitude, habits, role models, and even rules and regulations. In a complex feedback system of many influences, it is difficult to determine the relative strength of each factor, but my impression is that students are far more important to entrepreneurial transfers than faculty, and passion is significantly more critical than intellectual property.

Let me focus on observations from our recent publication, written with Charles Eesley, "Entrepreneurial Impact: The Role of MIT," readily accessible from our MIT Martin Trust Center for Entrepreneurship website, http://entrepreneurship.mit.edu/impact.php. The history of

ΧV

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Entrepreneurs in High Technology: Lessons from MIT and Beyond (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Policies and structures for spinning off new companies from research and development organizations" (with D. Malone), *R&D Management*, Vol. 26, No. 1, January 1996, pp. 17-48.

pp. 17–48.

<sup>3</sup> "Overcoming weak entrepreneurial infrastructures for academic spin-off ventures" (with J. J. Degroof), *Journal of Technology Transfer*, Vol. 29, No. 3/4, Summer 2004, pp. 327–352.

<sup>4</sup> "Technology transfer from Japanese universities to pharmaceutical companies" (with M.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> "Technology transfer from Japanese universities to pharmaceutical companies" (with M. Fukuda), *International Journal of Technology Transfer and Commercialisation*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 2004, pp. 243–262.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Entrepreneurial Impact: The Role of MIT (with C. Eesley) (Kansas City: Kauffman Foundation, February 2009).



#### xvi Foreword

MIT described in our report provides numerous and detailed examples of how one major institution achieved significant entrepreneurial impact over its first 150 years. Early examples of engagement of the academic with the outside world, including entrepreneurial actions by senior and respected faculty and university officials, did much to capture the attention of more junior faculty members, as well as students and alumni. Technology transfer and commercialization flourished as a result of strong leadership and a culture of entrepreneurship.

MIT's history also suggests that rules and regulations need to be carefully administered to avoid creating barriers to faculty participation in industrial consulting and, more vitally, to faculty initiatives to form new companies. At MIT, active engagement between the university and the industrial community was more than just tolerated, it was the essence of an institution devoted to binding mind and hand, "mens et manus." The lesson for advocates of entrepreneurship in other institutions is to create incentives rather than barriers, with guidelines that reduce the risk of conflict that might challenge the path to commercialization.

In contrast to many other universities in the United States and abroad, MIT adopted a "hands-off" approach toward entrepreneurial engagement. With no internal incubator or venture capital fund, MIT has sidestepped internal conflicts that have plagued other academic institutions that have tried to hurry the entrepreneurship process. MIT has had the advantage of a surrounding community that performs these functions as well as providing other support for new enterprises. Most institutions have to provide active help and at least some funding to get entrepreneurial ventures off the ground, dragging the university into issues around licensing rights. MIT demonstrates that it is far better if the university can create an open door policy that provides outside financiers and business partners with a level playing field of access to faculty and intellectual property licensing opportunities. The increased interaction between the outside and inside worlds will nourish competition among the various forms of human and financial sponsorship that want to attach themselves to university programs.

Rather than launching top-down programs, MIT has created independent faculty, student, and alumni initiatives, building vibrant ecosystems that help foster the formation and growth of new and young companies. This strategy has significantly increased the number of interested and involved participants, but it is a process that evolved slowly over time. Institutions looking for a quick-fix approach to becoming more entrepreneurial must be aware that the MIT approach takes patience and self-restraint.

Educational programs inside the university can be vital contributors to educating engineers, scientists, and managers in many aspects of new



Foreword xvii

company formation and growth. The best scenario is when these classes cross internal university walls to bring together the technically educated with the managerially educated students (and faculty too, if possible) in joint project courses targeted toward real problem-solving, real product development, and real new business planning. Such programs require investment and a faculty to design, develop, and teach them. The problem is that effective and well-trained academics are still scarce in most entrepreneurship-related disciplines. Fortunately, successful practitioners are available everywhere and, as MIT history indicates, they are quite willing and enthusiastic about sharing their time and experiences with novice and would-be entrepreneurs.

The long list of MIT student clubs linked to entrepreneurship and described in our report shows many ways to encourage students to become more entrepreneurial. The MIT \$100K annual business plan competition is the most vibrant and perhaps most effective of these clubs. Many new companies have formed as a result of the high-profile competition. Students at other universities can learn how to get involved in starting something similar by attending the MIT \$100K Global Business Plan Workshop, which MIT students conduct annually in different cities around the world. Furthermore, the MIT one-week intensive Entrepreneurial Development Program, conducted in January by MIT's Entrepreneurship Center, may well be a helpful supplement for those institutions attempting to create an overall program of education and student activities that will encourage entrepreneurship.

Alumni activities and educational and student endeavors provide a strong basis for building an entrepreneurial ecosystem, but formal institutional activities are also critical. At MIT, changing the Technology Licensing Office into a proactive and supportive-of-entrepreneurship program office has made a significant contribution to technology transfer from the research labs. This change occurred twenty years ago and has had the time to mature in its effectiveness. More recently, MIT's creation of the Venture Mentoring Service, its own modest form of incubation with coaching by interested local alumni and other "neighbors," has generated a model of help that is clearly possible in other university communities. And targeted funding of faculty research with commercial potential, exemplified by the MIT Deshpande Center, can certainly be emulated elsewhere. In this unique organization, MIT has recruited outside entrepreneurs, venture capitalists, and intellectual property lawyers to join with internal senior faculty in judging the quality of research proposals, especially from a transfer potential perspective.

The Allen-O'Shea volume has assembled a wealth of experiences worldwide in this robust area of academic transfer. In reading and learning from these chapters, one will recognize that the university is far more



#### xviii Foreword

than its present students and faculty and their intellectual resources. All research and technology-based universities have as their principal asset the well-educated population of alumni, many of whom are ready to apply and commercialize their accumulated learning from the university and their later work experiences to new market opportunities.

EDWARD B. ROBERTS

David Sarnoff Professor of Management of Technology

MIT Sloan School of Management

Founder and Chair, Martin Trust Center for MIT Entrepreneurship



#### Foreword

This book addresses the managerial and policy implications of an important trend: the rise in the rate of technology commercialization at universities. While many scholars have analyzed university patenting and licensing, some researchers have assessed the entrepreneurial dimension of university technology transfer (e.g., startup formation). According to the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM), the number of startup firms at U.S. universities rose from 35 in 1980 to 705 in 2012. This increase in entrepreneurial activity at research universities has attracted considerable attention in the academic literature. 1,2

This volume constitutes a major advance in the analysis of academic entrepreneurship. It contains numerous illuminating case studies of private and public research universities, based on economic, sociological, and organizational perspectives, yielding important new global evidence on how research universities have stimulated academic entrepreneurship. Based on this evidence, the editors draw important conclusions on how to enhance this activity. As an economist, I tend to focus on the importance of incentives, in terms of inducing academics to be entrepreneurial. However, the book reveals that cultural and organizational factors are also critical.

The volume will also be extremely useful to university research administrators, technology transfer office directors, and others involved in the commercialization of intellectual property, as many research institutions search for ways to maximize the output and effectiveness of technology transfer. Given that academic entrepreneurship is a relatively

xix

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some scholars use the university as the unit of analysis, while others focus on individual entrepreneurs (see Phan, Phillip and Siegel, Donald S. "The Effectiveness of University Technology Transfer: Lessons Learned, Managerial and Policy Implications, and the Road Forward," *Foundations and Trends in Entrepreneurship*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2006, pp. 77–144).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Siegel, Donald S., Veugelers, Reinhilde, and Wright, Mike. "Technology Transfer Offices and Commercialization of University Intellectual Property: Performance and Policy Implications," Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Vol. 23, No. 4, 2007, pp. 640–660.



#### xx Foreword

new phenomenon for many research universities, there is considerable uncertainty among administrators regarding optimal organizational practices relating to academic entrepreneurship (e.g., incentives, legal issues, strategic objectives, and measurement and monitoring mechanisms). Finally, from a broader perspective, the book also provides important new evidence on the relationship between academic entrepreneurship and technology-based economic development. This is critical from a public policy perspective, since regions are increasingly viewing their local research universities as potential engines for economic growth.

DONALD SIEGEL

President of the Technology Transfer Society

Editor of the Journal of Technology Transfer



## Acknowledgments

During our time writing this book, we were fortunate in having many good friends and colleagues whose help and support was central to its completion. The first mention goes to the authors who contributed to this edited volume. Each worked tirelessly to develop a chapter that is meaningful, relevant, and of high quality. We are grateful to them for their willingness to participate in this endeavor. We would also like to thank all of the people who gave of their time and talents to providing peer reviews of papers for this volume. We are indebted to them for their willingness to provide thoughtful and timely feedback.

We would also like to pay special tribute to our editors, Chris Harrison, Phil Good, and Claire Poole, for showing unparalleled faith in our ability to deliver and for providing us with wise counsel throughout the publication process. We also appreciate the wise counsel provided by Tim Bresnahan at the commencement of this project regarding coordinating a volume of this nature and magnitude.

We would like to pay special thanks to Ed Roberts, founder and chair of the Martin Trust Center for MIT Entrepreneurship, for being such a kind and supportive colleague to us over the years. His insights into the major theoretical and empirical threads surrounding the field of university-based entrepreneurship were truly valuable in the compilation of this volume. To Lita Nelsen, Director of MIT's Technology Licensing Office, who was always available to provide us with in-depth insight about the practice of technology transfer from an MIT perspective. Special thanks also to renowned technology academic entrepreneurs Charles Cooney, Nobel Laureate Philip Sharp, Robert Langer, and Anthony Sinskey for providing us with some very valuable insights about the context and nature of academic entrepreneurship at MIT.

Acknowledgements must also go to Bill Aulet, Paul Denning, Brian Fynes, Ken Morse, Fiona Murray, Ciarán Ó hÓgartaigh, Frank Roche, Don Siegel, Vangelis Souitaris, and Mike Wright for giving their support, directly or indirectly, in the production of this volume.

xxi



#### xxii Acknowledgments

On a personal note, we would like to thank our families for their unwavering support and belief in us over the years, making this book all the more worthwhile and meaningful. We would not be where we are today without their love and support, so an everlasting note of appreciation.

We dedicate this book to William Barton Rogers<sup>1</sup> and Richard Cantillon,<sup>2</sup> whose scholarly insights have provided us with much inspiration.

#### THOMAS J. ALLEN AND RORY P. O'SHEA

William Barton Rogers believed that MIT's work should advance and develop science and then apply that knowledge to world problems. His vision for MIT was to engage with the community for the advancement and development of science and its application to industry, the arts, agriculture, and commerce.

<sup>2</sup> In his *Essai sur la nature du commerce en general* (1732), Richard Cantillon was credited with giving the concept of entrepreneurship a central role in economics. Cantillon held that much of the economic exchange of the State is conducted by the medium of entrepreneurs.