Profs want research findings patented NEW YORK – Not so long ago Since 1976, Cornell has handled NEW YORK – Not so long ago Since 1976, Cornell has handled its own patent monies. Before that the market of the big set of the big

American university professors. They argued that scientific diseveryone

classic notion that university scientists should engage only in "pure research," science for its own sake, leaving to the business world and commercial laboratories applied research which leads to inventions.

school faculties were the first to abandon this notion. Now virtually all professors believe either they personally or the university should patent everything useful that is discovered on campus. The University of Wisconsin's rich harvest from the discovery in its laboratories several decades ago of how to fortify milk with Vitamin D was the eye opener.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois, Stanford University and Cornell University have been in the forefront recognizing how important patents can be to a university, both financially and as an incentive to the scientific faculty to be innovative on a practical scale

since 1970, its office of technology and licensing has distributed more than \$750,000 to faculty members from the proceeds of patent

trastate gas sales soon after Dec. 1. Federal Energy Regulatory Comdoned regular procedures in the interest of speed. He said the new rules would be completed by the end of November.

ons

"patent" was a dirty word to most they were handled by Research Corp. in New York City which represents 300 universities and similar coveries by university scientists all institutions on patent matters. The many clients show how extensive the change is in the university fac-Many also were imbued with the ulty attitude toward patents.

changed the professors' minds. They discovered that letting their research findings go directly into the public domain appeared the surest way to stifle them instead of

EVENINGS

spur to this discovery was testimony by officials of the federal labor and commerce departments and the Department of Health, Education should go directly into the public fact that this corporation has so domain and be available to many clients show how extensive very few firms are willing to try to develop products without strong patent protection. They consider it It was not just the money that much too difficult to make sustained profits out of something anyone can pick up and duplicate. These federal officials argued that

American technology has fallen behind European and Japanese The agricultural and engineering encouraging their development into technology in some respects in re-

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not immediately put on the market. Cornell's graduate business school has moved into the patent act to spur development of marketable by a products from patents originating in the university. A group of students obtained \$500,000 capital from David Abbott, an Ithaca business

man, to develop and market a superior solar energy cell discov-ered by Gregory Williams, a Cor-nell research assistant, after several big companies had turned down the

idea Curiously, the action of the Cornell group came out of a class assignment by Professor David Ahlers, a banker turned teacher, who directed his class to come up with a complete plan to develop and market an invention.

The students not only came up with the plan, they put the show on the road





