

## Temporary Travel Office: Chicago Technology Park Tour

### 1. Introduction

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The Temporary Travel Office welcomes you to a tour of the Chicago Technology Park and its surroundings.

This tour contains forward, and backward, looking statements that represent historical as well as anticipatory assumptions. The statements contained in this tour that are not historical facts (including without limitation statements that use the phrases "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "plans," or other similar expressions) are forward-looking statements based on current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects.

Forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties (all of which are beyond the control of the Travel Office) and assumptions, and are subject to change based upon various factors.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Travel Office undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-, or backward-, looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

All historical statements have been taken out of their original contexts and represented to you in a new context consisting of juxtapositions that may, or may not, seem strange and incoherent. The Travel Office takes no responsibility for the original meaning of such statements, nor for any meaning that may be derived from said new context.

Actual experiences of history may be different from such statements.

Thank you for joining us. Enjoy the tour.

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### 2. Tech 2000

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On a weed choked plot of land on Chicago's West Side, the future of the city's biotech growth will play out over the next few years in the shadows of medical research facilities and hospitals.

In a cornfield in central Illinois, the past of biotechnology is deeply rooted and is growing alongside university research facilities as new biotechnology parks spring up.

[Craig, Bob: "Biotechnology: the Real Estate Connection," Illinois Real Estate Journal, 8/13/01]

Illinois was the first state to sow the seeds of agricultural biotechnology. In 1987, Monsanto planted the first biotech field in the world in Jerseyville, Illinois. The original 40-acre site has grown to 328 acres and is still used by the company to this day.

"We know that fostering the growth of biotechnology in Illinois is not only good for the economy; it's vital to combating starvation around the globe," said Pam McDonough, director of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.

[State of Illinois press release [www.agr.state.il.us/newsrels/r0628012.html](http://www.agr.state.il.us/newsrels/r0628012.html)]

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Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi, all of which are suffering from the current famine, have been told by the US international development agency, USAID, that there is no option but to make use of GM crops from the United States. Between now and March, the region will need up to two million tons of emergency food aid in the form of grain. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization has revealed that there is 1.16 million tons of exportable maize in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and South Africa. Europe, Brazil, India and China have surpluses and stockpiles running into the tens of millions of tons. Even in the U.S., over fifty percent of the harvest has been kept GM free. But the United States is unique among major donors, in that it gives its aid in kind, rather than cash. The others pay the World Food Program, which then buys supplies as locally as possible. USAID, by contrast, insists on sending, where possible, its own grain. As its website boasts, "the principle beneficiary of America's foreign assistance programs has always been the United States. Foreign assistance programs have helped create major markets for agricultural goods, created new markets for American industrial exports and meant hundreds of thousands of jobs for Americans." One of USAID's stated objectives is to "integrate G.M. into local food systems." Earlier this year, it launched a 100 million dollar program for bringing biotechnology to developing countries.

[Monbiot, George, "The Covert Biotech War," The Guardian, 11/19/02]

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The first federal housing effort in the U.S. was neither the result of a conscious effort to help the poor nor of an increased reform spirit. It was, as Charles Abrams wrote, "an exercise of the war power, not the disputed general welfare power." But it did demonstrate that Washington could intervene in a sacred sphere of private enterprise without falling victim to the dreaded Marxist demons. By the early twenties, Washington was out of the housing business. As Senator William Calder of New York argued, "the government is an organization to govern, not to build houses or operate mines or run railroads or banks."

[Jackson, Kenneth, Crabgrass Frontier, Oxford Press University Press, 1985]

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### 3. CTP Research Center

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In a survey conducted by Zogby International for the Pew Initiative on Food and Biotechnology in January of 2002 called "Environmental Savior or Saboteur? Debating the Impacts of Genetic Engineering," at least half of the respondents nationwide thought all the benefits and risks mentioned were important. Least important was the possibility of changing the ecosystem. 1 in 3 respondents

nationwide says the possibility of creating a harmful species is not important to them personally.

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Chicago's bid to become a player in biotechnology is getting a boost as a government commission lands its first tenants for a 180-acre site on the Near West Side. The commission, funded by the state, city and Cook County, spent more than 30 million dollars and the last five years assembling the tract as an anchor for the state's fledgling biotech industry. Last year, the commission hired U.S. Equities to market the land, which is targeted for biotech and other health care firms that have moved beyond the start-up phase. "We've uncorked 30 city blocks in the heart of a hot housing market and in striking distance of the financial district," says Thomas Livingston, executive director of the commission.

[Daniels, Steve, "A Booster Shot for Biotech on W. Side," Crain Communications, 5/7/2001]

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The Near West Side community underwent a transition from industrial to residential in the mid nineteen nineties and eventually had a strong enough demand to support new construction of low and mid-rise condos that have seen solid market acceptance.

Notable projects in the area include 1, the redevelopment of ABLA – a public housing project near Roosevelt and Loomis – by L.R. Development into a six hundred million dollar mixed income redevelopment, 2, the redevelopment of the South Water Market terminal – a five city block area bound by 14th and 15th between Morgan and Racine - by Enterprise Development into an 850 unit loft condo development called University Commons, and 3, University Village – an 875 unit development by Mesirov Stein and Harlem Irving – consisting of townhomes, mid-rises and walk up condos as well as adaptive re-use product that began marketing in 2000.

[Appraisal Research Counselors]

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#### 4. Enterprise Center 1

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In the fast-paced New Economy developing at the dawn of the 21st century, technology is the driving force for change, for advancement, for success. New and revamped technology-based businesses are revolutionizing the economy, and will continue to lead the nation and the world for years to come. In two thousand, Governor George H. Ryan developed VentureTech, a multi-year, two billion dollar comprehensive strategy for investing state resources in education and advanced research and development, health sciences and biotechnology, and cutting-edge information technology programs. Recent history has shown that a piecemeal

approach to addressing technology simply will not work. Nothing short of a rational, well-designed and strategic statewide approach, which builds on our existing strengths, will allow Illinois to remain an economic and technological leader in the future. The VentureTech initiative is providing significant investments in the next generation of tools that will grow our food better, prevent and cure disease, and deliver up-to-date health information to patients and health professionals.  
[from: [www.illinois.gov/ITO/vtechintro.cfm](http://www.illinois.gov/ITO/vtechintro.cfm)]

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The 1997 through 98 rail service cuts were most conspicuous in their impact on minorities. Perhaps the most devastating cut of all was the elimination of weekend rail service on the Douglas Branch of the CTAs Blue Line. Commonly called the Douglas L, this branch serves the predominantly minority neighborhoods of Pilsen, Little Village, and North Lawndale, as well as the suburbs of Cicero and Berwyn, which have significant and rapidly growing Latino populations. The elimination of weekend rail service eliminates residents' direct connection to the Illinois Medical Center, the Southwest suburbs, O'Hare Airport and the Northwest suburbs as well as to downtown Chicago. By closing the Douglas L on weekends, the CTA hoped to save 1.3 million dollars per year out of its 790 million dollar a year budget. By also eliminating "night owl" rail service on the Purple, Douglas and Green Lines, the CTA hoped to save an additional one million dollars per year. The combined rail service cuts were expected to save 2.3 million dollars or 0.29 % of its annual budget.  
[Campaign for Better Transit, [www.bettertransit.com](http://www.bettertransit.com)]

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Can corn really be so controversial? Apparently so, when the subject is bioengineering. The current corn clash shows how quickly and unexpectedly genetically altered DNA can hop over national borders. It also poses new questions for biotech crops: If the new genetics invades its own cradle, will it weaken the old genetics? Or will it, oddly, enhance it? Scientists have long known that genes from their biotech crops would scatter. What the study suggests is that they've moved faster than expected and – perhaps – recombined in surprising ways.  
[Belsie, Laurent, "Calling Poirot: bizarre case of cross-border 'super corn'," The Christian Science Monitor, 5/20/02]

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##### 5. Ruth E. Rothstein CORE Center

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A virtually complete list of human gene products will give us a vast repertoire of potential new drugs. From 500 or so drugs in 2000, at least six times this number will have been identified, tested and commercialized in 2020. All will be manufactured by recombinant DNA technology so they will be "reagent-grade pure," just as human

insulin and growth hormone are today. Your medical record will include your complete genome as well as a catalogue of single base-pair variations that can be used to accurately predict your responses to certain drugs and environmental substances. This will permit you to be treated as a biochemical and genetic individual, thus making medical interventions more specific, precise and successful. In addition, the increased power of medicine to predict susceptibility to specific diseases will allow you to alter your lifestyle to reduce the likelihood of developing such diseases or to be treated with preventive or disease-delaying medicine.

[Daniel Drell, DOE and Anne Adamson, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, "Fast Forward to 2020: What to Expect in Molecular Medicine"]

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Prominent Appraising texts, such as Frederick Babcock's The Valuation of Real Estate of 1932 and McMichael's Appraising Manual of 1931 advised appraisers to pay particular attention to "undesirable" elements and suggested that the influx of certain ethnic groups was likely to precipitate price declines. This notion was codified and legitimated in the 1930s by Homer Hoyt and Robert Park at the University of Chicago. The Home Owners Loan Corporation simply applied these notions of ethnic and racial worth to real estate appraising on an unprecedented scale. With the assistance of local realtors and banks, it assigned one of four ratings to every block in every city. The resulting information was then translated into the appropriate color and duly recorded on secret "residential security maps" in local HOLC offices.

[Jackson, Kenneth, Crabgrass Frontier, Oxford University Press, 1985]

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Currently, the IMDC's acquisition program is focused south of Roosevelt Road – the District Development Area – where the IMDC is the majority property owner. This redevelopment effort is one of the largest comprehensive redevelopment projects within the City of Chicago. For the past 7 years, the IMDC has been acquiring and demolishing vacant, abandoned, older or dilapidated properties in order to assemble developable parcels for medical, governmental and institutional development, in accordance with the Illinois Medical District Act. The Illinois Medical District Commission developed and distributed its Master Plan in the Fall of 1997. It has successfully served as a blueprint for thoughtful growth and development of the District. The IMD Commission, along with the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois are partners in developing the District's International reputation. Since the Master Plan was approved, the Chicago Technology Park has flourished, the District Development Area's redevelopment has intensified, and the IMD medical centers have expanded. In addition, several large-scale infrastructure and beautification projects have been successfully completed.

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<http://www.imdc.org/Development/>

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## 6. Litholink

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When you think "what would make a great life sciences industry?", it really comes down to three things: large, world class companies in both medicine and agriculture, top-tier research institutions generating a steady stream of marketable discoveries, and a culture that's adept at generating new companies through startups and spinouts. Illinois and the Midwest have many great companies: Abbott, ADM, Monsanto, Baxter, Lily, DuPont-Pioneer, and others. We've got some of the best research on the planet at the University of Illinois and nearby state universities, plus Argonne, the University of Chicago and Northwestern. And we're quickly building the muscles needed to become adept at startups and spinouts, with some super young companies growing rapidly. So this is not a "someday" thing. It's happening right now.

[David Miller, President, Illinois Biotechnology Industry Organization]

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It wasn't until 1975 that point four of Downs' theory in Suburbs, rebuilding the inner-cities, was fully analyzed. It was done in the form of the "triage" report, completed under HUD contract while he was still president of the Real Estate Research Corporation in Chicago; a firm founded by his father, James, some twenty years before. In this report, Downs made it clear that he wasn't projecting the inner cities being rebuilt for its present residents – the minorities – but for the white middle class; the so-called urban gentry; a theory completely compatible with the Community Development Act of the previous year and the Kerner Commission findings. A city's basic strategy, he wrote, "would be to accelerate their abandonment." The land having been "banked," it could be redeveloped for the gentry. He argued that instead of being given increased services, minority neighborhoods should be infused with major demolition projects.

[Ward, Yolanda, "Spatial Deconcentration," [thefrictioninstitute.org](http://thefrictioninstitute.org)]

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Travel to the site of the Chicago Technology Campus' proposed development and there are vacant lots covered in weeds and only a few newer buildings in what was once a residential neighborhood of 2 story row houses. The city and state are working swiftly to turn the image of Chicago's West Side around, repaving streets, improving infrastructure and bringing new buildings and conveniences to the area. A few newer buildings and developments give a hint of what the future of this area will be. A new Jewel-Osco store with an accompanying strip mall is underway at Ashland Avenue and Roosevelt Road and will serve as an anchor for other businesses.

"It's the first real amenity going into the area," says Michael Lirtzman, assistant Vice President of U.S. Equities. "One of the challenges out here was that there was always office space and buildings, but where could you go to eat lunch or get a cup of coffee?"

[Craig, Bob, "Biotechnology: the real estate connection," Illinois Real Estate Journal, 8/13/01]

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## 7. American Society for Clinical Pathology

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A group of private sector individuals led by former ten-term Congressman John E. Porter convened on April 5, 2002 for an inaugural meeting of the Chicago Technology Park Board of Advisors. The Board's mission is to consult on the strategy that will enhance growth and development at the Near West Side facilities of the Chicago Technology Park dedicated to life-science commercialization. "We're pleased to have gathered such high-caliber individuals who support both economic development and biotechnology by contributing their expertise to our Chicago Technology Park Board of Advisors," said William Cadigan, an Illinois Medical District Commissioner. "Their diverse experience and guidance will ensure that the Park continues to grow, thrive and contribute to the State of Illinois and the nation as a whole."

[IMDC, 4/5/02, [www.imdc.org/news/020405.htm](http://www.imdc.org/news/020405.htm)]

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Biotechnology, which allows the transfer of a gene for a specific trait from one plant variety to another, is one important piece of the puzzle of sustainable development. Experts assert that biotechnology innovations will triple crop yields without requiring any additional farmland, saving valuable rain forests and animal habitats. Most experts agree that the world doesn't have the luxury of waiting to act. By working now to put in place the technology and the infrastructure required to meet future food needs, we can feed the world for centuries to come and improve the quality of life for people worldwide.

[Monsanto Press Statement, 2001, [monsanto.com](http://monsanto.com)]

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Unveiled in February, 1997, the Near North Development Initiative calls for 1324 of Cabrini-Green's 3600 units to be demolished. With almost twice as many units scheduled for construction than demolition, it might seem as if Cabrini-Green's residents will come out ahead in the bargain. But think again. Of the approximately 6000 residents of Cabrini-Green, virtually 100 % of them would rank among what the Redevelopment Initiative calls very-low income people. Yet it allots them only between 300 and 325 out of the total 2000–2300 new units scheduled for construction. In other words, the Redevelopment Initiative will cause the net loss of some 1000, or one third, of Cabrini-Green's current portfolio of 3600 public housing units. The HUD dominated Chicago Housing Authority calls this planned-for diminution of the area's black residents a vision that "embraces everyone," creating an "inclusive, accessible

community" wherein "families of all economic backgrounds can live together in a vital, thriving neighborhood." Joseph Shuldiner explained, "Residents are only one of the many community groups that have a stake in what goes on here."

[Peterson, David, "A Great Chicago Land Grab," Z Magazine, 4/97]

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## 8. Enterprise Center 2

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Crop varieties developed by genetic engineering were first introduced for commercial production in 1996. Today, these crops are planted on more than 109.2 million acres worldwide. U.S. farmers are by far the largest producers of genetically modified crops. This technology can be used to produce new varieties of plants or animals more quickly than conventional breeding methods and to introduce traits not possible through traditional techniques. The principal agricultural biotechnology products marketed to date have been genetically modified to tolerate herbicides and resist pests. Crops carrying herbicide-tolerant genes were developed so that farmers could spray their fields to eliminate weeds without damaging the crop.

[Pew Initiative on Food and Biotechnology Fact Sheet, 2001]

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In July, 1999, a group of current, former, and potential ABLA residents filed a 14-count class action suit against the Chicago Housing Authority and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Plaintiffs challenged CHA's redevelopment on three fronts: its design, its results, and its implementation. First, the ABLA plaintiffs alleged that CHA, in violation of Section 18 of the U.S. Housing Act, unlawfully shut the Concerned Residents of ABLA out of redevelopment planning. Second, they alleged that the resulting plan discriminated against protected classes and perpetuated racial segregation, because the plan severely reduced the number of very low income units at ABLA and pushed most residents south of Roosevelt Road and into segregated neighborhoods. Third, they alleged that in beginning to implement the plan, CHA had already displaced more than 1000 ABLA families without respecting their rights to housing choice under the U.S. Housing Act or their relocation rights under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act and the Housing and Community Development Act.

["Gautreaux and Chicago's Public Housing Crisis," National Center on Poverty Law, 2000]

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"Illinois biotech companies are giving American consumers more choices while improving food safety," said Shaye Mandle, president of the Illinois Coalition. "Illinois biotechnology, however, is not just about agriculture. All biotech endeavors statewide

are ensuring we live longer, healthier lives." The Illinois Coalition is a not-for-profit, non-partisan organization of the state's top leaders from business, labor, government, education and research dedicated to a single overriding goal: to strengthen Illinois; economy through science and technology.

[State of Illinois press release [www.agr.state.il.us/newsrels/r0628012.html](http://www.agr.state.il.us/newsrels/r0628012.html)]

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## 9. Illinois Medical District Commission

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Shortly after the Chicago Transit Authority approved a far-reaching set of service cuts and a fare increase in late 1991, the City of Chicago and the CTA reconfigured the city's rapid transit lines in early 1992. Historically, the Jackson Park/Englewood and Howard rail lines had been a continuous line. Until that time, the Lake Street L and the "Day Ryan" L had been a continuous rail line. In February 1992, the Lake Street L was linked to the Jackson Park/Englewood Line, and the Howard Line was linked to the Day Ryan Line. The two highest ridership lines were now one system, and the two lowest ridership lines were joined together. Later that month, the CTA President proposed a plan to shut down the Lake Street L due to its age, disrepair and declining ridership. After the reconfiguration, travel from the most impoverished Black South side neighborhoods to the City's North side and North shore suburbs became more difficult. Initially, it required an extra transfer to be paid, which some in the media dubbed a "Black tax."

[Campaign for Better Transit, [www.bettertransit.com](http://www.bettertransit.com)]

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In the ongoing push and shove of representative democracy, any set of stakeholders will sometimes win and sometimes lose. That is the nature of our great system. By far, the worst thing, though, is to lose believing that your voice has not been heard and acknowledged. It's my pledge to the life sciences community to make sure your voice *is* heard, and that in the Illinois Biotechnology Industry Organization your efforts to make the world a better place will find an articulate champion.

[David Miller, President, iBIO]

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What will it mean to be a global biotechnology entity? As 2003 has brought continued market value and financing frustrations for the biotechnology sector, organizations are becoming more global as normal course. The repositioning of global organizations' interests will naturally impact the biotech industry. The push to a keener focus on pharmaceutical products by major organizations is resulting in extended cross-border partnerships and alliances. The search for new cures has driven globally based companies to partner in more diverse markets.

[Rhodes, John, "Biotechnology Transcends Borders," Borderless Biotechnology,  
Deloitte & Touche, 2003]

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#### Conclusion

Thank you for joining the Temporary Travel Office on a tour of the Chicago Technology Park. For more information about the Travel Office visit us online at, [www dot yougenics dot net](http://www.yougenics.net). All material copyleft, 2004.