Carolina North

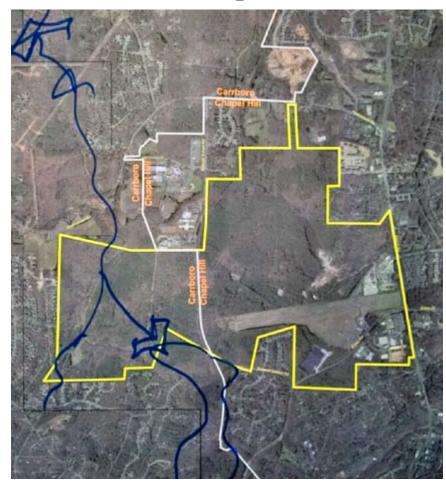
...mapping
research,
precarity and labor
in the 21st century
(global) university



3Cs Counter-Cartographies Collective Spring 2008 www.countercartographies.org We heard our local university was planning a major new research campus, called *Carolina North*. Naturally, we wanted to find out what was up. But it was hard to get started!



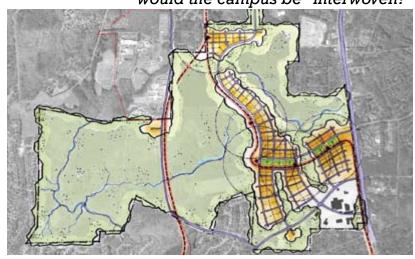
We went walking in the woods where the university hoped to build its new campus...



The land outlined in yellow is the 'Horace Williams Tract', donated to UNC in 1940 by a former philosophy professor. UNC wants to build Carolina North on the Southwest end of the tract, where a municipal airport currently operates. The Horace Williams Tract is the last large piece of undeveloped land the university owns.

Meanwhile, planners were busy changing their minds about what exactly to build...

would the campus be "interwoven?"



aligned on an east-west axis?



"maybe we'll use geothermal power!"

"we could put some recreational fields here..."

"... or a school! an experimental preschool! wait; never mind."

"the new campus will be a space for public-private research partnerships"

"or maybe the law school will want to move there?"

In fact, it didn't seem to matter that much to UNC's administration what they were actually building at all. What was important was the idea of Carolina North as a frontier for the University.

But the main challenges to Carolina North were from environmental groups and the town government — who *only* cared about what UNC would build.

It seemed like everyone had already agreed that UNC would build something on the Horace Williams Tract; the debate was over how to build. And everyone was playing by the first rule of green capitalism — only talk about sustainability!

At every community forum Jack Evans, the Executive Director of Carolina North, and Luanne Greene, from the consulting firm Ayers/Saint/Gross, hauled out maps of water usage, bus routes, pedestrian walkways, and 'working green spaces'. There were lengthy arguments about the exact number of parking spaces the new campus would need, before any final plans had even been drawn.

By framing the debate this way, UNC made it seem that the only valid community opposition could be over environmental concerns, while at the same time making serious opposition over environmental concerns near impossible.

what about
corporate control
of research? How will
this influence the fact
that Carrboro is turning
into a bedroom community
for Chapel Hill? Where will
the 9,000-some construction
workers live? Who will get
the construction contracts?
Why do we need research
labs so much more than
classroom space?

I don't know about any
of that....

...but
check out my
carbon footprint!

If the Carolina North team was good at one thing, it was talking about sustainability... even their maps were green!

they're
getting better
at it, too... here's
one of the concept
plans from a report
from 2000





...and here's one from 2007 — looks much more natural, no? ...and since there's no clear definition of what 'sustainability' even means, the University could set its own criteria for the new campus being sustainable.



Many of the administrators we talked with were getting their ideas from John Elkington, a business and management consultant whose company *SustainAbility* promotes a concept called the 'triple bottom line': that a sustainable business simultaneously focuses on "people, planet, and profits". To them Carolina North would be a sustainable campus not just because it minimized environmental impact, but because it produced new business and profit opportunities for researchers at the University.

It turned out that, to the University, sustainability meant sustaining capitalism!

But we still didn't know why UNC wanted to build Carolina North... how would the university benefit?

Meet **Jack Evans**, Executive Director of Carolina North...



...what
we have in
Jack Evans is
a quarterback,
someone who will
be calling the
signals, actually
planning and
coordinating the
planning of all
of our team

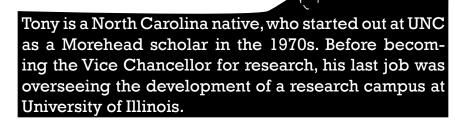
Jack started out in the business school (specializing in Total Quality Management). He's been in and out of the University administration for years, and these days he's not only UNC's faculty representative to the NCAA, but also the Executive Director of Carolina North.

...and **Tony Waldrop**, Vice Chancellor for Research and Economic Development



when he was
an undergraduate,
Tony ran so fast that
he set a 31-year world
record for the indoor
mile...

...what's
with all
these sports
connections?



So why build a new research campus?

UNC has a responsibility to help meet the state's economic development needs...* *"UNC Executive offers Primer on Carolina North". Chapel Hill News, 7/29/2007

a research campus where interdisciplinary academic research collaborates with private industry will dramatically affect our ability to achieve even greater success to benefit the people of North Carolina and beyond*

*"Total Research Revenues Reach All Time High at UNC". Newsletter of the UNC General Alumni Association, 8/23/2006 ...Carolina
North will connect
the university's research
programs to the economic wellbeing of the region and of the
state by creating and nurturing
new businesses and working
with established companies
to bring UNC research
discoveries to the market

with established companies
to bring UNC research
discoveries to the market

for us is that we don't
have what other big research
universities have...



A big disadvantage

...that is,
an incubator
facility and a
research campus
where we can
attract corporate
partners.

The first thing planned for Carolina North is the "Innovation Center at Carolina North". It's what's called a business incubator, a building that's set up to provide for start-up businesses (in this case biotech companies), by providing ready-made lab space, offices, and advice.

The idea is to encourage faculty members and others to start new spin-off companies by lowering the risk and costs involved. Jack and Tony were especially fond of this sort of argument, using Powerpoint slides with rankings to claim that UNC was falling behind other major research Universities (see the appendix for some examples).

Why was everyone involved with Carolina North talking so much about business and the economy?

...business
leaders have been involved
in planning Carolina North
since the beginning; more than
professors have!

We looked back at the history: advisory boards and committees all had strong representation from Chapel Hill's Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Board. Of course, Jack Evans and others in the University administration had business backgrounds too, and on UNC's Board of Trustees, one of the most important local developers and businessmen, Roger Perry, had just recently been appointed chairperson, and was strongly pushing for Carolina North.

More and more,
our nation's leading
universities are behaving
in ways that
suggest money
is what ultimately guides
their decision-making...

...they're
trying to maximize
revenues, and cut
costs. The university is
corporatizing!

Jennifer Washburn lays out part of this thesis in *University, Inc.* David Noble also talks about how new distance learning and internet learning initiatives are turning the uni-

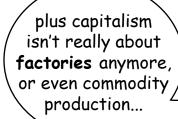
versity into a "digital diploma mill", in a book titled Digital Diploma Mills.

Jack and Tony had talked a lot about intellectual property and selling research...

... but was the University really turning into a factory?

besides, selling
research is part of
our public service
mission... ...without us, how
would new ideas make
it from the ivory
tower to the real
world?

of course not! we
actually lose money doing
research. i've got the
numbers to prove it...



...at least, not in the United States...

...these days, all the money is in service work. even traditional manufacturing companies like IBM are retooling themselves as service providers.



Service work has always been a part of the university: think dorm rooms and dining halls. Actually, square-foot-wise, housing and feeding students is the *largest* thing on campus.

But universities aren't particularly efficient or profitable at feeding and housing students compared to other service companies (in fact, UNC outsources its cafeterias to one of the world's largest service companies, Aramark)...

...a university trying to make itself relevant in the new economy needs to provide other sorts of services.

has been
exploiting folks
who work in the
student service
sector ever since the
first students brought
personal servants
with them to
campus...

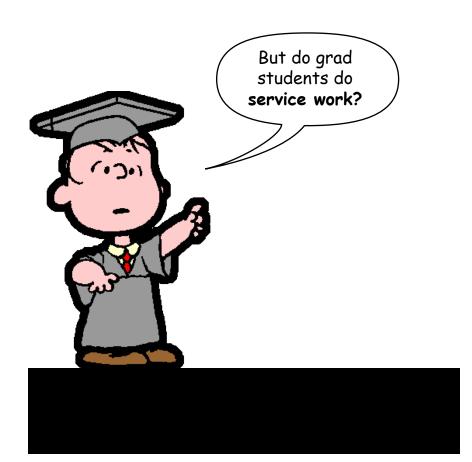
...especially in our
Aramark-run cafeteria,
where workers don't
have stable hours or
employment. They can't get
health insurance... their
positions are being made
precarious



There's also a strong history of service worker organizing at UNC. In the 1970s, cafeteria workers joined forces with the newly-radicalized Black Student Movement in a massive strike which led to the National Guard being called into campus. They won wage increases and more respect from management, and in response the University promptly outsourced cafeteria operations.

These days, housekeepers, groundskeepers and cafeteria workers are actively organizing (the photo above is from a rally for cafeteria workers in 2004)...

And you might say that grad students have the most precarious jobs of all — once you get a PhD (if you make it that far) you're automatically fired!



Let's see... I get
paid to do my own
research if i can find
a professor to support
me from their funds... ...but there are no clear
guidelines for who gets
funding and who doesn't.
so my salary has a lot to
do with how good I am at
getting other people to
like me

I got into grad school
in the first place based
on how well the faculty
members thought
I would fit into the
department ... of course I have
to produce 'actual'
research too, but that
also means convincing
the professors in my
department that the
research I want to
do is interesting and
important...

...or just studying exactly what they tell me to study

Was something changing about the University?

For one thing, we knew that nationwide, university administrations were bigger and more powerful than ever, and more and more administrators were coming from corporate backgrounds. At UNC, administrative offices were taking up a larger and larger percentage of total space on campus.

A lot of that growth came from new offices dedicated to research, technology licensing, economic development, industry collaboration, and 'community engagement'.

before I
was hired in 2003, my office
was called the Vice Provost
for Graduate Studies and
Research...

...its mission
was "to promote the
overall research strength of
UNC-CH and the individual
scholarly activities of its
faculty and students"...

...now I'm
the Vice Chancellor
for Research and
Economic Development, and
my job is "to support the
university's research mission
and lead the university's
efforts in economic
development ... encourage
interdisciplinary activities
across campus and foster
programs that promote
economic progress"

Remember Tony Waldrop? his job was created in 2003 as part of the administrative boom, and has gained several new sub-offices since then.

And those new administrative offices had helped create all sorts of new programs...

...special dorms for 'service and leadership', 'connected learn-ing', and (of course) 'sustainability learning'

...an interdisciplinary program in Cultural Studies (which paid for this research!)

...minors in Social Entrepreneurship, Arts Entrepreneurship, and plain-old business Entrepreneurship

...grants for graduate students to craft interdisciplinary dissertations

And new buildings...



an undergraduate library built to foster collaboration, with its own 'collaboratory'



the proposed Innovation Center at Carolina North

Collaboration... Entrepreneurship... Engagement...

...in other words the way the university had operated for at least the past thirty or forty years. Faculty members, especially in the sciences, had acted like entrepreneurs ever since they started being able to get large federal grants for their individual research projects (starting in the Cold War era). Students have always collaborated — how else to manage taking five courses at once and working a job on the side? And entrepreneurship — how did Microsoft start? Or Google? Or, more locally, SAS Institute?

Networking between students was nothing new. Faculty members doing research for corporations was nothing new, neither were ideas fomented on campus turning into start-up corporations and non-profits...

...but now administrators wanted a cut of the action. They wanted to find ways to manage, make visible, and promote all the relational, affective work already going on on campus.

Maybe that was why administrators wanted so many new buildings...

A new 'incubator' would bring faculty start-ups onto campus so that university administrators could have some management and oversight (and increase heir share in the profits and status thus generated). The new 'collaborative' library made great photos of sociality on campus for university promotional material. Formal support for interdisciplinarity came along with new administrative expectations that faculty members would build inter-disciplinary ties and teach "linking" inter-disciplinary courses. Our university's new Vice Chancellor for Community Engagement kept track of existing engaged research so that the university could justify its connections to the state in funding disputes with the legislature.

people
on campus wouldn't
talk to each other if the
administration wasn't
there to write a report
about it?

they might not talk to the **right** people, though...

...and we
administrators can
make sure UNC gets the
recognition and status it
deserves for work that's
already taking place



It was starting to make sense why building a new research campus seemed so necessary and inevitable to the university administration. But administrators weren't the only ones on board with the plan...

...everyone had their own reasons!

The Board of Trustees was concerned that UNC was "the only major research university without its own corporate research campus"....

...and they saw it as UNC's responsibility to the state of North Carolina to become not just good, but great.

we'll have to
untie the one arm
we have tied behind our
back [in competition
with other
universities]

...we've got to transfer
that bucket of value
that we have to the people
of the State of North
Carolina

Trustee (and developer) Roger Perry, speaking at a July 26, 2007 Board of Trustees Meeting about the plans for Carolina North

Some faculty members argued that fostering innovation would drive economic development, and that UNC needed new lab space designed for innovative collaborations...



Professor Joe deSimone, a "green chemist" and the founder of numerous spin-off corporations, interviewed in August 2007 (paraphrased)

Companies wanted to move on-campus so that their offices could have a collegial atmosphere, with plenty of 'elbow-rubbing'...

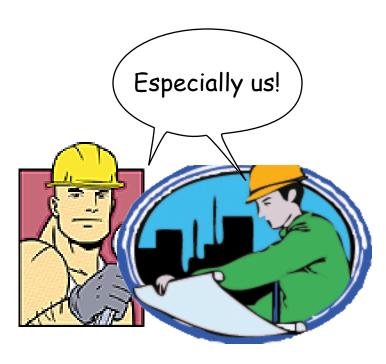
at
the same
time that
universities are
'corporatizing', we
see 'collegialization'
of high-tech
industry...

...firms are organizing
themselves into
collaborative teams, and
"engaging in activities that
more closely resemble
those found in university
laboratories, centers,
and research
institutes"



Daniel Lee Kleinman and Steven P. Vallas. "Science, capitalism, and the rise of the 'knowledge worker'", in *Theory and Society* 30(4), 2001

...building a new campus could make everybody happy!



By the end of the second phase of construction, Carolina North will generate nearly \$1 billion of business income for construction firms (but only \$300 million in pay for the 8,876 construction workers who will actually build the new campus) — at least, according to a University-commissioned economic impact study.

and that's the way it is...





at least, for now...

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