

**WARF**  
**Buildings, Land, Major Equipment, and Incentives**  
**Fiscal Year Ends--1938-1997**

Biochemistry Building	137,500	1938
Chemistry Building Addition (Charter Street)	66,000	1938
Enzyme Institute	350,000	1948
Chemical Engineering Building	500,000	1950
University Houses	2,710,839	1951
Primate Laboratory	160,462	1953
Biochemistry Building	1,300,000	1954
Birge Hall (Biology Building)	250,000	1955
Astronomy Observatory (Pine Bluff)	200,000	1955
Service Memorial Institutes	750,000	1956
Sterling Hall Addition (Mathematics Center)	1,200,000	1956
Primate Laboratory	300,000	1957
Enzyme Institute	300,000	1957
Chemistry Research Building	1,454,000	1959
Computer Equipment	500,000	1960
Genetics Laboratory	850,000	1960
Veterinary Science Research	475,000	1961
Van Vleck Hall (Mathematics)	150,000	1961
Zoology Research	750,000	1961
Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Biophysics	1,100,000	1963
Elvehjem Art Center Research Component	400,000	1965
Engineering Research Building Addition	185,000	1966
Winterble Property	110,624	1966
Agriculture Life Science Library	1,207,900	1967
Electron Microscope Building	265,000	1972
Great Lakes Research Center	500,000	1973
Land at 501 N. Walnut	210,000	1974
Weathernet	35,000	1976
Microelectronics	600,000	1982
Research Farm Land	1,535,000	1983
X-Ray Lithography Center	1,250,000	1983
NMR Facility	1,040,000	1983
Biochemistry Auditorium	300,000	1983
Biotechnology Center	500,000	1984
Applied Venture Capital Fund	100,000	1985
Mautz Professional Development Fund	60,000	1985
Research Park	250,000	1985
Automotive Propulsion Laboratory	210,000	1986
Advanced Particle Theory Institute	500,000	1986
Synchrotron Radiation Center	1,000,000	1986
Software Development and Distribution Center	47,470	1986
Power Electronics Research Center	200,000	1987

Cardiology Department	300,000	1987
Surgical Oncology	600,000	1988
Chair of Clinical Nutrition	500,000	1988
Biochemistry Special Resource	181,250	1989
Additional Chair of Nutrition	600,000	1990
<del>WISTAR</del>	<del>2,000,000</del>	<del>1991</del>
WIYN Telescope	<sup>4,485,000</sup> 5,000,000	1991
Cancer Research Center	150,000	1992
Biochemistry Building* (Market Value Biochemistry Faculty Enhancement Reserve)	3,100,000	1992
Biochemistry Building*	1,500,000	1992
Biochemistry Building*	3,500,000	1993
Gene Therapy Building	5,000,000	1995
Biochemistry Building*	1,922,000	1995
Pharmacy Building	3,000,000	1995
Biochemistry Building* (Royalty Fund)	5,000,000	1996
Pharmacy Building	1,500,000	1996
Biochemistry Building*	1,578,000	1996
<del>WIYN Telescope (Credit-Payout less than commitment)</del>	<del>(515,000)</del>	<del>1996</del>
<del>WISTAR (Credit-Commitment not used)</del>	<del>(2,000,000)</del>	<del>1997</del>
Biochemistry Building*	316,000	1997
Biochemistry Building* (Royalty Fund)	<u>316,000</u>	1997

Total Buildings, Land, Major Equipment & Incentives

\$57,558,045

*Geology Building*

1,500,000 2001

TOTAL

59,058,045

\*Total 1998 Biochemistry Building \$17,232,000

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THE W. A. R. F. STORY

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation:  
Sixty Years of Research and Realization--1925-1985

By

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WARF funds been allocated directly in support of instruction and extension. Second, while money allocated to a faculty member for research during the summer hiatus inevitably has had the effect of raising that professor's pay that year, never have funds under the purview of the Research Committee been used directly to increase a faculty member's base salary, nor has the Research Committee played a direct role in a faculty member's promotion at UW-Madison. Establishing a faculty member's rank and salary have remained the prerogative of the executive committee of his or her department, within the parameters of fiscal and quality guidelines established by deans, divisional committees, chancellors, presidents, and regents. It would be naive, of course, not to acknowledge that a faculty person's ability to attract extramural funding may not be a factor in determining his or her annual merit raises, but the fact remains that Research Committee allocations have not been used directly to "lace" a professor's salary level--a policy that has made a significant contribution to collegial rapport at Madison, in contrast to internecine tensions at some institutions. (A category of "distinguished research professors" is another matter. These select positions, deliberately involving salary increases with non-state money, are arranged by the University Administration in part in consultation with the WARF Trustees. To date there have been only some 25 such appointments, all of them senior faculty of unquestioned distinction in their respective fields).

Now, what of the tactical devices employed to translate strategies into action? In broad terms there have been 14:

1. Buying faculty time for research;
2. Buying consumable research supplies;
3. Funding secretarial and other logistical support personnel;
4. Buying apparatus, books, and other research capital items;

5. Sponsoring symposia and lectures;
6. Funding non-faculty senior-grade researchers;
7. Granting extended research leaves;
8. Providing financial aid for student junior-grade researchers;
9. Subsidizing visiting personnel;
10. Allocating incentive grants to special instrumentalities;
11. Funding building construction and land purchase;
12. Funding "perks" to help recruit and retain faculty stars;
13. Providing travel funds;
14. Meeting emergency needs that defy easy categorization.

Most of these approaches have been evolved on the initiative of the Research Committee; others have been negotiated specifically by the Administration with the WARF Trustees. For some, the nomenclature has been consistent over the years; for others there has been a somewhat confusing shift in terms. Rather surprisingly, the University has never issued to the faculty a catalog of the types of support that were probable or possible. It has been free-wheeling all the way, with some forms of support disappearing and then reappearing, others invented out of whole cloth, others discarded seemingly forever, still others always in the inventory--in consonance with changing times, changing needs, changing personnel, changing resources--befitting the flexibility that has been the alpha and omega of the WARF gestalt.

Writing in 1973 from the perspective of a man who for more than 25 years played a dominant role in spending WARF funds, President Emeritus Fred catalogued their "special" uses in this way:

WARF funds provide salaries of research staff members, associates, assistants, etc.; create travel grants; finance endowed or named professors, visiting professors, and visiting lecturers; purchase supplies and apparatus; and erect buildings. These grants are of special value to the University:

\*As venture capital--for exploratory research programs.

\*For research projects thought to be greater risks than those usually supported by state or federal funds;

\*To develop entirely new ideas that may or may not have any value;

Workshop, Orbiting Astronomical Observatory, Physical Sciences Laboratory, Primate Laboratory, Ralph B. Johnson Center for Financial Research, Rheology Research Center, Sea Program Grant, Social Science Data and Computation Center, Social Science Research Institute, Social Systems Research Institute, Solar Energy Laboratory, Solar Research Laboratory, South Asian Area Center, Space Astronomy Laboratory, Special Lake Investigations, Synchrotron Radiation Center, Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory, University Computing Center, University Dance Reportory Theater, University-Industry Research Office, Waisman Center, Water Resources Research Center, Wisconsin Center for Applied Microelectronics, Wisconsin Press, Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory, and X-ray Lithography Center.

On a scale with that \$500 thousand grant in 1960 to the Computing Center, recent WARF block incentive grants for research instrumentalities have been in six digits or more:

Recent WARF Block Grants for Research Instrumentalities

1982	Microelectronics Center	600,000
1983	X-ray Lithography Center	1,250,000
1984	Biotechnology Center	500,000
1985	Synchrotron Radiation Center	1,000,000
1985	Clinical Cancer Center (contingent)	600,000

Interestingly enough, the Enzyme Institute that WARF money initiated in 1948 is now the home of the recipient of one of WARF's latest incentive block grants--\$500 thousand in 1984 for a brand new interdisciplinary Biotechnology Center. In the broadest sense, biotechnology is the use of organisms in industrial processes--cheese- and beer-making, for example. A more modern definition is the use of genetically

Buildings, Land. Beginning as early as 1938, WARF funds were used to provide matching monies for the construction of research facilities, and later at times for the total underwriting of research buildings, or for purchase of strategic land. So the impact of WARF on the University shows on the campus skyline as well as in its libraries and laboratories. Funds for more than a dozen buildings have been provided by the Foundation over the last 50 years. In many cases, the money from WARF has made the difference in obtaining matching funds from state, federal, or private sources, thus multiplying its value to the University. As Emeritus Dean of Agriculture Glenn Pound recalls, "WARF funds were extremely critical in underwriting key building projects not amenable to the legislative process. In turn, those buildings were extremely critical in building up scientific disciplines."

Overall, building grants from the Foundation have totaled almost \$17 million. The results are evident to the eye for many miles in any direction on the 1985 UW-Madison campus:

WARF Grants for Buildings

1938 Chemistry Building Addition (Charter Street	part	\$ 66,000
1938 Biochemistry Building Additions	part	137,500
1954	part	1,300,000
1950 Chemical Engineering Building	part	500,000
1951 University Houses	entire	2,710,839
1955 Astronomy Observatory (Pine Bluff)	entire	200,000
1955 Birge Hall (Biology Building)	part	250,000
1956 Sterling Hall Addition (Mathematics Center)	part	1,200,000
1956 Service Memorial Institutes	part	750,000

1948 Enzyme Institute Building and Addition	entire	350,000
1957	part	300,000
1953 Primate Laboratory and Addition	entire	160,462
1959 Chemistry Research Building	part	1,454,000
1960 Genetics Laboratory	part	850,000
1961 Van Vleck Hall (Mathematics)	part	150,000
1961 Zoology Research Building	part	750,000
1961 Veterinary Science Research Building	part	475,000
1963 Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Biophysics	part	1,100,000
1965 Elvehjem Art Center	part	400,000
1966 Engineering Research Building Addition	part	185,000
1967 Agricultural and Life Sciences (Steenbock) Library	part	1,207,900
1972 Electron Microscope Building	part	265,000
1973 Center for Great Lakes Studies	part	500,000
1983 Biochemistry Building Addition Auditorium	part	300,000
1983 Magnetic Resonance Imaging Research (MRI) Facility	part	1,040,000
1985 Animal Research Facility (Contingent)	part	300,000

In the tremendous burst of brick and mortar between 1960 and 1978, UW-Madison underwent 92 major building projects involving four million net assignable added square feet, costing \$213 million dollars, of which 54 percent was state monies, the balance non-state, of which in turn some seven percent was WARF funds. So in perspective the WARF contributions in that period were not great in total, but they were extremely significant as seed or matching monies without which some other major appropriations or grants would not have been forthcoming.