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The Discovery Continues



THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1999

As we approach the new millennium, it seems especially appropriate that we find new ways to revitalize the University's discovery mission. After all, our state emerged in part from the heroic efforts of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery, recently celebrated by Stephen Ambrose in his marvelous book, "Undaunted Courage." The University always has sought to serve the needs of the state and its people in education, research, technology transfer and cultural preservation.

In recent years, students have rediscovered the link between academic work and community development in their service-learning activities. New technologies have enabled the University to extend its resources more adeptly to meet the needs of all people, whether they live in Montana or outside the state. And as our faculty members pursue their search for new knowledge and techniques, they have aggressively brought that new knowledge to bear on the solution of societal problems and challenges. But we also have discovered that service learning and research will not suffice to meet the challenges by themselves. They must ride upon a solid foundation of values and commitments to serve the public interest.



In this report, we bring you a sample of the myriad ways the University has sought to meet this challenge. All universities share in the search for truth and knowledge, and all have the responsibility to pursue the public interest and preserve our culture.

In an eloquent turn of phrase, Robert Bellah defined a culture as an ongoing dialogue about things that matter among people who care. At The University of Montana, we seek to bring new life to that concept as we structure our curricula and programs to help students develop a sense of civic responsibility — no easy task. At the same time, faculty members demonstrate each year their agreement with John Slaughter's famous observation that "Research is to teaching as sin is to religion; the person not engaged in the former has no need for the latter."

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George M. Dennison".

George M. Dennison
President



Discovering the Next Frontier

Lewis and Clark's expedition offered a view into an area of the world previously unknown to Western civilization. A century later a university flowered in the vastness they crossed, producing researchers who, a century following that, would give the world



a window on itself from a place those brave explorers couldn't possibly imagine – the icy darkness of space.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce

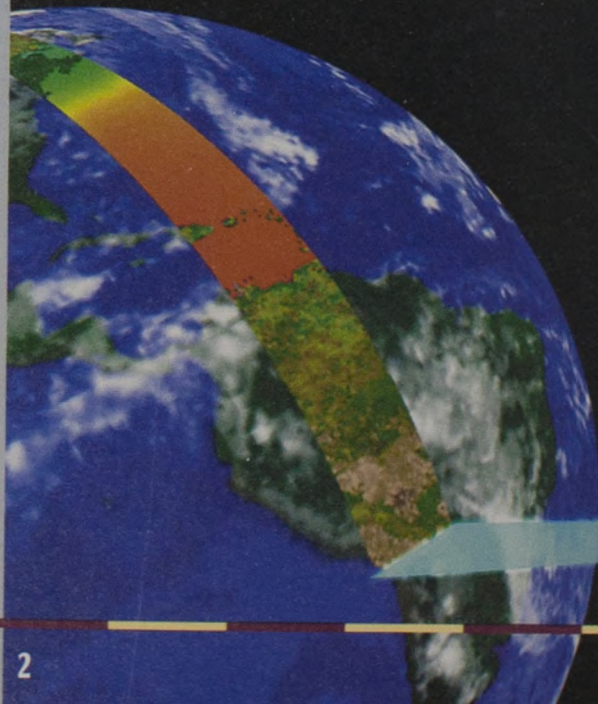
Thomas Jefferson, 1803

UM's Numerical Terradynamic Simulation Group will study Earth's ecosystems from orbit with software designed for NASA's Earth Observing System – a \$7.3 billion series of satellites equipped to scan our world as never before.



The UM group — Joe Glassy, Ramakrishna Nemani, Peter Thornton, Mike White, Petr Votava and their leader, Steve Running — wrote code for Terra, the EOS flagship, launched Dec. 18. Terra carries five instruments that operate simultaneously on a single platform. UM contributed software for an instrument called MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer), which measures photosynthesis and evapotranspiration on a global scale.

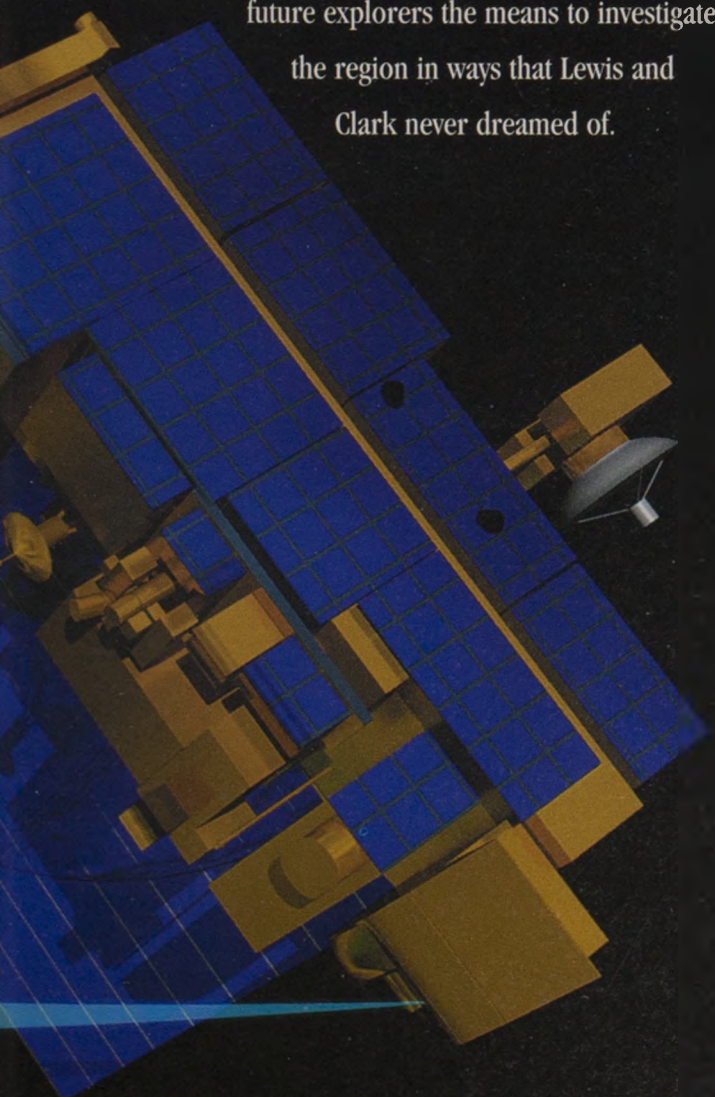
EOS satellites such as Terra allow researchers to mea-



sure how rapidly carbon dioxide and other gases responsible for global temperature change accumulate in the future. It also monitors changes such as deforestation, desertification, glacial retreat, wildfires, urbanization and more.

UM's role with NASA didn't end with the Terra launch. The University's EOS Training Center — divided into education and natural resource training components — will teach educators and land managers about acquiring and interpreting detailed NASA satellite data. This will give

future explorers the means to investigate the region in ways that Lewis and Clark never dreamed of.



Instant Information

NASA's Earth Observing System Education Project at UM has joined a national effort to produce a high-tech educational product about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

A DVD-ROM computer disk titled "The Rediscovery of the Lewis and Clark Trail" should be ready for students and educators before the 2003-2006 bicentennial of the explorers' historic trek.

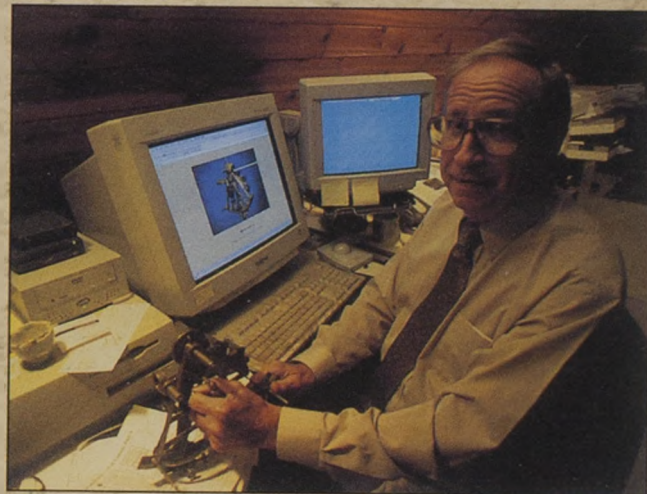
The proposed disk will include a Lewis and Clark documentary film, multimedia audio and video clips, 12 volumes of the explorers' journals, digital aerial photography of key portions of the trail and more. The EOS Education Project will provide geographic information system data and remote-sensing imagery from NASA satellites to highlight the Lewis and Clark Trail in detail.

"We will be able to do a comparison of past and present landscapes," said Alex Philp, assistant director of the EOS Education Project. "The expedition represents an ideal event for an interdisciplinary analysis of historical, biogeographical and cultural elements of landscape change."

Once finished, the disk will function as a work of scholarly investigation and historical document preservation. Making this readily available to the public will simplify Lewis and Clark research and place valuable historical information in the hands of educators.

Helping the World Discover Lewis

The expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark almost immediately became ingrained in the cultural fabric of the United States. The story is part of who we are, where we are going. With that in mind, the story of Lewis and Clark has never really ended.



Interest in the explorers has heightened with the approaching 2003 bicentennial of their trek, and UM has taken a leading role in providing information about this historic duo. Joe Mussulman, a former UM music professor, leads a team designing the “Discovering Lewis and Clark” Web site – described by historians as the best source of Lewis and Clark information on the Internet.

The massive site, at last count comprising more than 2,500 files and hundreds of individual Web pages, is housed on UM servers and maintained by the University’s Information Technology Resource Center, a department specializing in new technology and multimedia development. After President George Dennison agreed that UM would support the site, Mussulman began working with ITRC to place the site on campus

“This site is not

Lewis and Clark

servers. Mussulman also formed a nonprofit corporation, VIAS Multimedia Productions Inc., to spearhead the project, and has raised more than \$150,000 in grants and gifts to make “Discovering Lewis and Clark” come alive. He currently is working with ITRC on additional funding opportunities.

“This site is not just another telling of the story,” Mussulman says. “What we do is look back through 200 years of history. We look at the land and peoples as they were then, and as they are now, and how things got this way, and what that has to do with Lewis and Clark.”

Mussulman and original designer Keith Phillips created the artistic look of the site, with its vibrant artwork, maps, drawings and subdued hues of yellow, brown and sepia. It’s a Web site to become lost in, with engaging topics and numerous subject branchings.

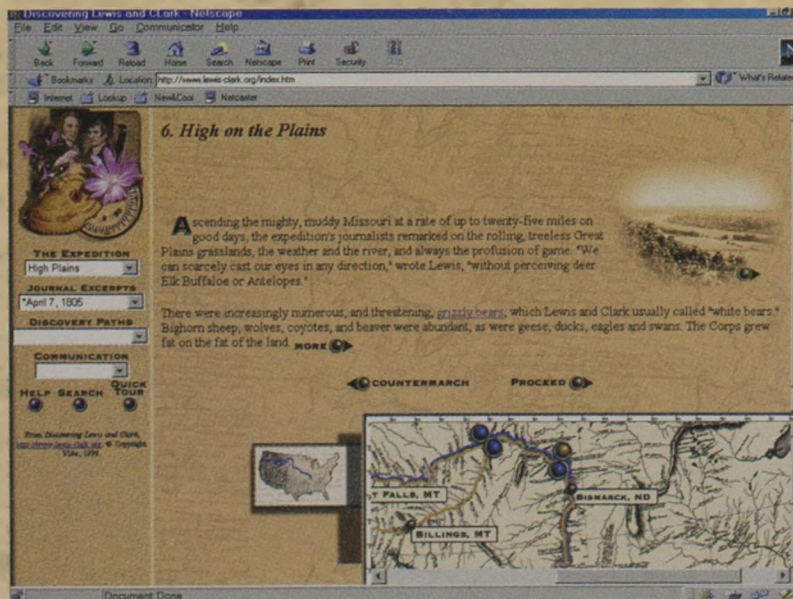
Mussulman says there are four ways to explore the site. One is through a 19-part essay by UM history Professor Harry Fritz, a Lewis and Clark specialist. Internet surfers also can read selected Lewis and Clark journal entries, or they can click on portions

of an interactive map of the explorers’ western march. Or people can use “discovery paths” to access subjects as diverse as geography, native nations and the Corps of Discovery itself.

The site first went online in fall 1997 and will continue growing at least through 2003. It is a progressive site, and at least one interpretive episode is added each month – such as a study of Indian modes of navigation or a new treatment of York, Clark’s black slave.

“We go into very dense detail,” Mussulman says. “A recent episode on Fort Clatsop (a site at the mouth of the Columbia River), for example, gives a virtual 3-D tour of the fort. And we did a long episode on salt, since they built a salt camp out there. Why did they need salt? What did they do with it? We answer a lot of questions.”

“Discovering Lewis and Clark” has become a lifestyle and labor of love for Mussulman, who eventually hopes to launch the Web site from the Internet to an educational CD-ROM. The Web site is located at <http://www.lewis-clark.org/>.



just another telling of the story.”

"These bear being so hard to die..."

As the Corps of Discovery journeyed west, the explorers encountered pristine lands flush with wildlife and ecological diversity. The Lewis and Clark journals mention encounters with grizzly bears, wolves and other great predators of the region. Indeed, on April 29, 1805, in what would become eastern Montana, Lewis wounded a grizzly with his firearm and was pursued by the bear for about 80 yards before the creature was dispatched.



Those days are faded memories. White settlement has pushed Montana's large predators into isolated enclaves such as the Bob Marshall Wilderness and



Glacier and Yellowstone national parks. Grizzlies, for example, roam a mere 2 percent of their historical range below Canada. But several UM researchers are studying the state's dwindling large predators and their battle to coexist with a growing human population.

Adjunct Associate

Professor Chris Servheen uses Global Positioning System satellites and radio collars to track grizzlies and their travel patterns.

He also tries to determine whether highways act as high-speed barriers to bear movement. His research may lead to linkages among widely





separate grizzly populations.

Professor Dan Pletscher studies endangered wolf populations in northwestern Montana. He and his col-

leagues investigate wolves' spatial needs, population dynamics and genetic structure, as well as the impacts of several predators — wolves, mountain lions, black bears, grizzlies, humans and coyotes — on deer, elk and moose populations. His group also surveys the public to determine concerns regarding wolf recovery.

Associate Professor Scott Mills examines how various species react to human disturbances. One aspect of his work investigates the predator-prey relationship between Canada lynx and snowshoe hares. Although these species undergo remarkable population cycles in Canada and Alaska, these cycles may be weakened in this region because of a natural patchiness and forest fragmentation from logging.



All this work to understand Montana's original predators may help restore an important link in the region's cycle of life.



...rather intimidates us all."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, May 11, 1805

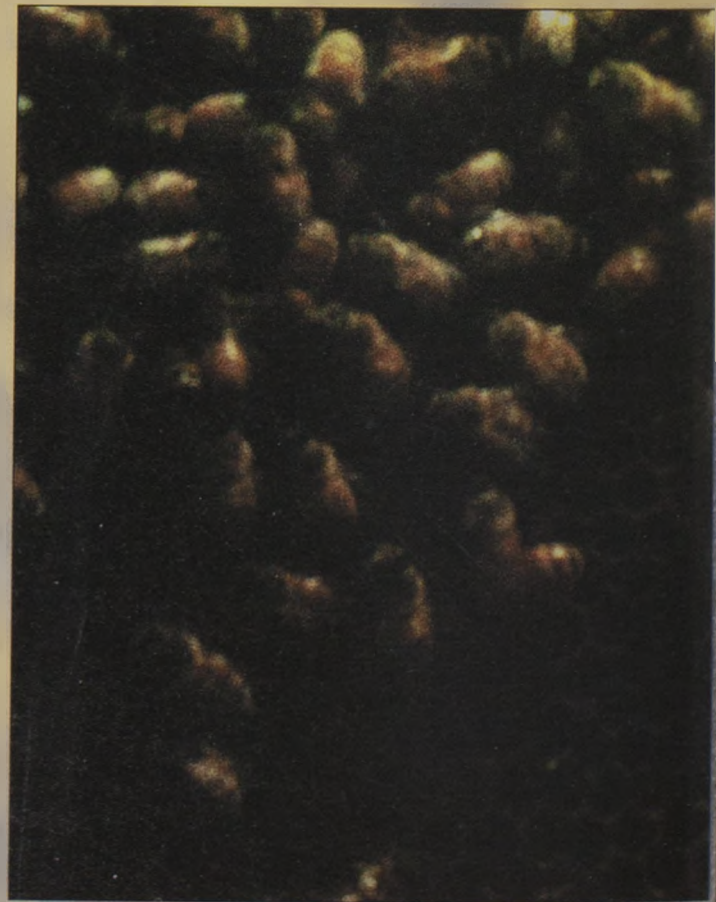
The Buzz About Bees

Coming through this area, Lewis and Clark found a wilderness filled with pristine waterways, vast timberlands and unblemished mountains. One wonders whether they would be impressed by Montana's progress or taken aback by the scars left by modern society. Now UM's Jerry Bromenshenk is doing his part to detect environmental pollution.



Bromenshenk, an adjunct research professor in biological sciences, and chemistry Associate Professor Garon Smith are using honeybees as "flying dust mops" to detect hazardous or undesirable pollutants. To that end, Bromenshenk, Smith and their colleagues have developed electronic sensors that can be placed inside a hive to: count the number of bees entering and leaving, identify solid contaminants and sample air in the hive for traces of harmful gases.

He is collaborating with public and private agencies to develop microchips — tiny enough to be glued



to the backs of bees — that will allow researchers to pinpoint where contaminants come from and when they arrive in the hive.

While that research continues, one of the collaborating agencies, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, wants the researchers to push the use of bees as biomonitors even further by trying to influence where bees go. So Bromenshenk and several students are experimenting to see whether bees can be conditioned to find a particular food source and follow it as it is gradually moved farther from the hive. Their goal is to get bees to disperse and find specific targets.



photo by Gill Bromenshenk



photo by Gill Bromenshenk



photo by Gill Bromenshenk



photo by Michael Giffacher

Surveyors to Scientists

When Meriwether Lewis and William Clark took their Corps of Discovery through the wilderness we now know as Montana, they studied the area's geography, weather, wildlife and people. Almost nothing was



known of the West, and what the Lewis and Clark Expedition mapped and described on its jour-

ney was only an introduction to the natural and scientific complexities of the region.

A century after Lewis and Clark's famous trek, Montana's statehood was followed quickly by scientific inquiry, and Morton Elrod helped pave its path.



in 1804, 5 & 6.

"Much is

A professor and scientist at UM, Elrod established the Flathead Lake Biological Station in 1899 for scientific discovery and education. Elrod, with scientific colleagues and students, spent years learning about the northwestern part of Montana. Scientifically, little was known before him, and he became responsible for much of the state's early scientific surveys — collecting, studying and recording western Montana's biota.



With the initial collection and identification of the region's flora and fauna complete, the station's studies continued to develop. In Elrod's time it was a major step just to learn what fish inhabited Flathead Lake. Almost a century later, station scientists, including director Jack Stanford, are studying how species in the lake system are altering the food web and even causing ecosystem pollution. Scientific advancements such as these have put UM's biological station on the scientific map. And there is no doubt that such scientific growth will continue, because something Elrod said in 1902 still holds true: "Much is left for the work of the future."

left for the work of the future."

Rediscovering Greatness

Morton J. Elrod (1897-1939)* established the Flathead Lake Biological Station in 1899, laying the groundwork for 100 years of research, study and preservation of precious natural resources.



H.G. Merriam (1919-1954)*, chair of UM's English department, helped establish the nation's second creative writing degree program, still counted among the finest such programs in the country. Merriam inspired a love of the written word in nearly four decades of students, and helped forge Montana's reputation as a literary powerhouse.

1906

1914

1933

* |
1893 1897

1919



William "Daddy" Aber (1895-1919)*, professor of Latin and Greek, inspired a century of UM students to keep their campus beautiful. Each spring, the campus community spends Aber Day planting trees, tending gardens and picking up litter in the spirit of the founder.



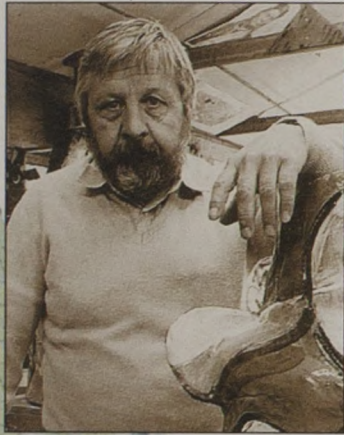
Harold Urey's (1919-21)* discovery of deuterium earned him a 1934 Nobel Prize, but much to his chagrin also helped usher in the era of the atomic bomb and the Cold War. After his work on the Manhattan Project, he joined Albert Einstein and other scientists in opposing the atomic bomb, calling it "totally evil."

Maureen and Mike Mansfield (1933-1942; professor on leave 1942-1953)* look back on a long history of service to Montana and the United States. Mike Mansfield represented Montana in the U.S. House of Representatives during 1943-1952 and in the U.S. Senate during 1953-1976, then was ambassador to Japan for 11 years. He, now 96, and Maureen hold a special place in the hearts of Montanans.

Arthur Stone (1914-1942)* is known reverentially as "Dean Stone" around UM's School of Journalism, which he established in 1914. Stone left a legacy of well-trained journalists.



*Dates indicate years of UM faculty affiliation.



Rudy Autio (1957-1984),* founder of UM's ceramic arts department, spent 27 years there teaching generations of students the fine art of ... fine art.

K. Ross Toole's (1965-1981)* extensive research and writing about Montana's history earned him a reputation as the state's premier historian. But Toole brought history to life, too: his teaching stirred students over the span of two decades.



Margery Hunter Brown (1976-1993)* founded the UM Indian Law Clinic, the first of its kind in the nation. She was a Montana constitution specialist and scholar, and a tireless defender of human rights.



1953

1963

1991

1957

1965

1976

2000



Dorothy Johnson (1953-1967)* is best known for three of her stories that were made into Hollywood movies: "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance," "The Hanging Tree" and "A Man Called Horse." She inspired generations of writers as a journalism faculty member.

Richard Hugo (1963-1982),* director of UM's Creative Writing Program, established an aesthetic of Montana literature that endures still: down-to-earth, gritty writing solidly anchored in a sense of place. A bear of a man known for honesty and hard living, Hugo left an indelible impression on legions of Montana writers and readers.



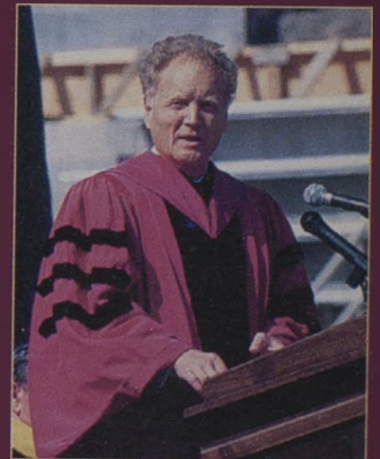
Bonnie Heavy Runner (1991-1997),* director of UM's Native American Studies Program, made Native American studies a major on campus. A Blackfeet tribal member, Heavy Runner also championed human rights issues in Montana, particularly for Indians and women. When she died in 1997, she left a legacy of learning, inspiration and humanity.

Discovering the University

UM continues to draw world-class speakers who enlighten students in their discovery process. U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Clarence Thomas took on the American Bar Association from the stage of the University Theatre in April 1999. A month later, during a talk with budding journalists on campus, media mogul Ted Turner answered a burning national question: He will not run for president because his wife, actress Jane Fonda, won't let him. Both made national headlines.



Media mogul Ted Turner visited with students in UM's business and journalism schools and met with forestry school researchers to talk about environmental issues during a May 24 visit.



Internationally renowned economist Lester Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave UM's 102nd Commencement address May 15.



About 1,500 people from campus and across Montana listened to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas talk about judicial independence April 13.



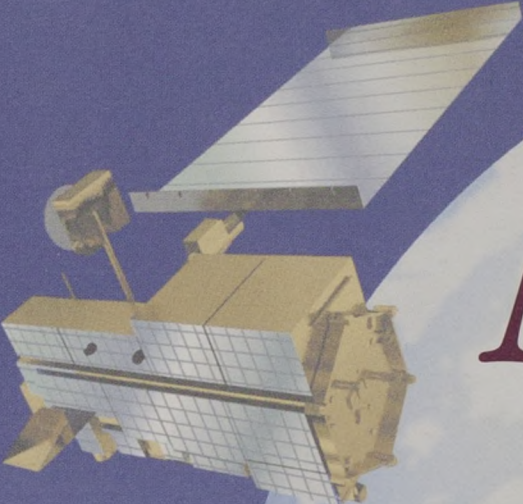
NBC Nightly News anchor Tom Brokaw gave the annual Dean Stone Lecture April 17, discussing his best-selling book on World War II, "The Greatest Generation."

Leading the University into a New Century



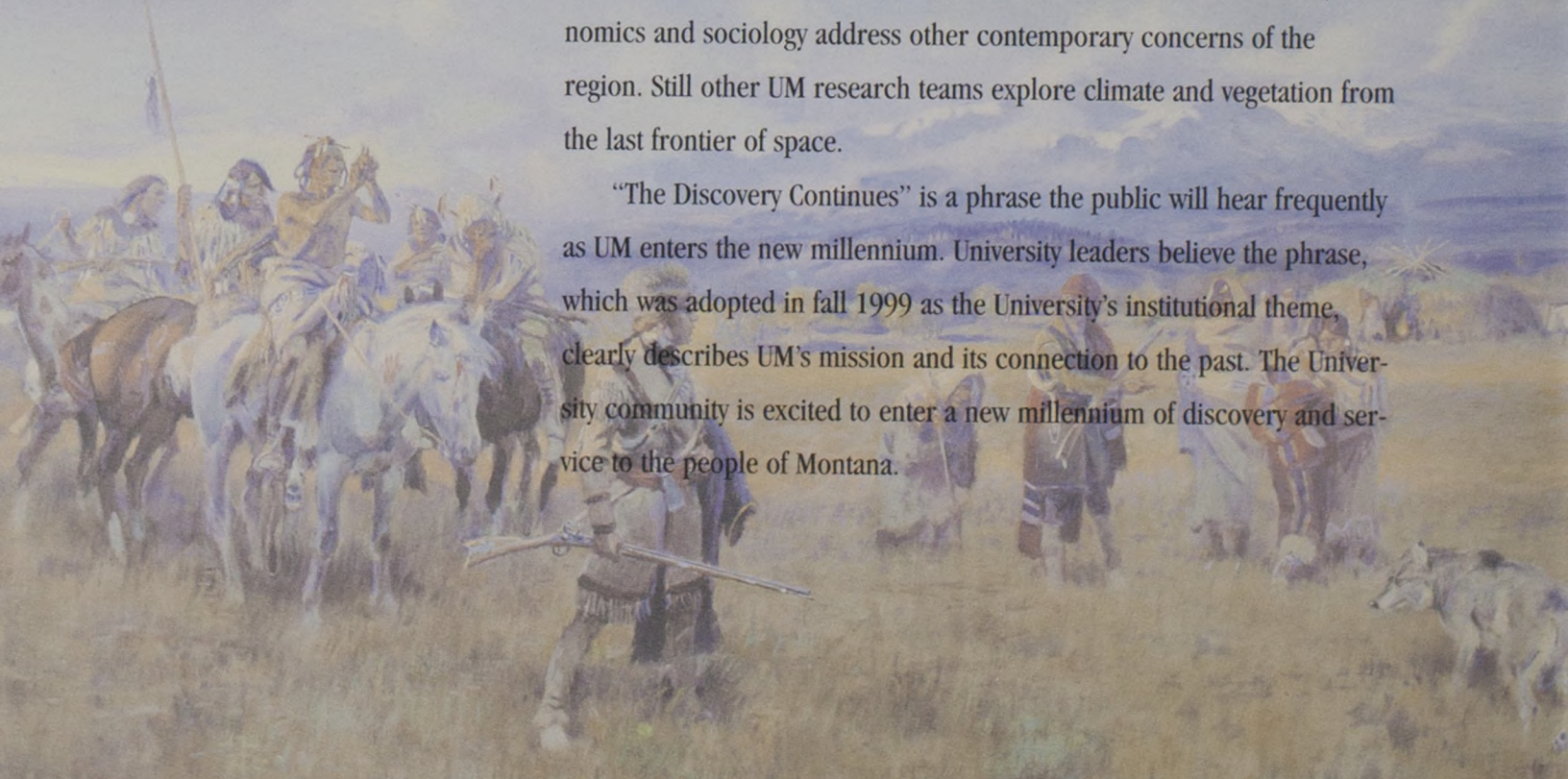
The University's executive officers, from left to right, are: Fred Lee, UM Foundation president and CEO; Robert L. Kindrick, provost and vice president for academic affairs; T. Lloyd Chesnut, vice president for research, development and graduate studies; George M. Dennison, president; Robert Frazier, University executive vice president and executive assistant to the president; V. Scott Cole, vice president for administration and finance; Barbara Hollmann, vice president for student affairs; and David Aronofsky, University legal counsel.

The Discovery Continues

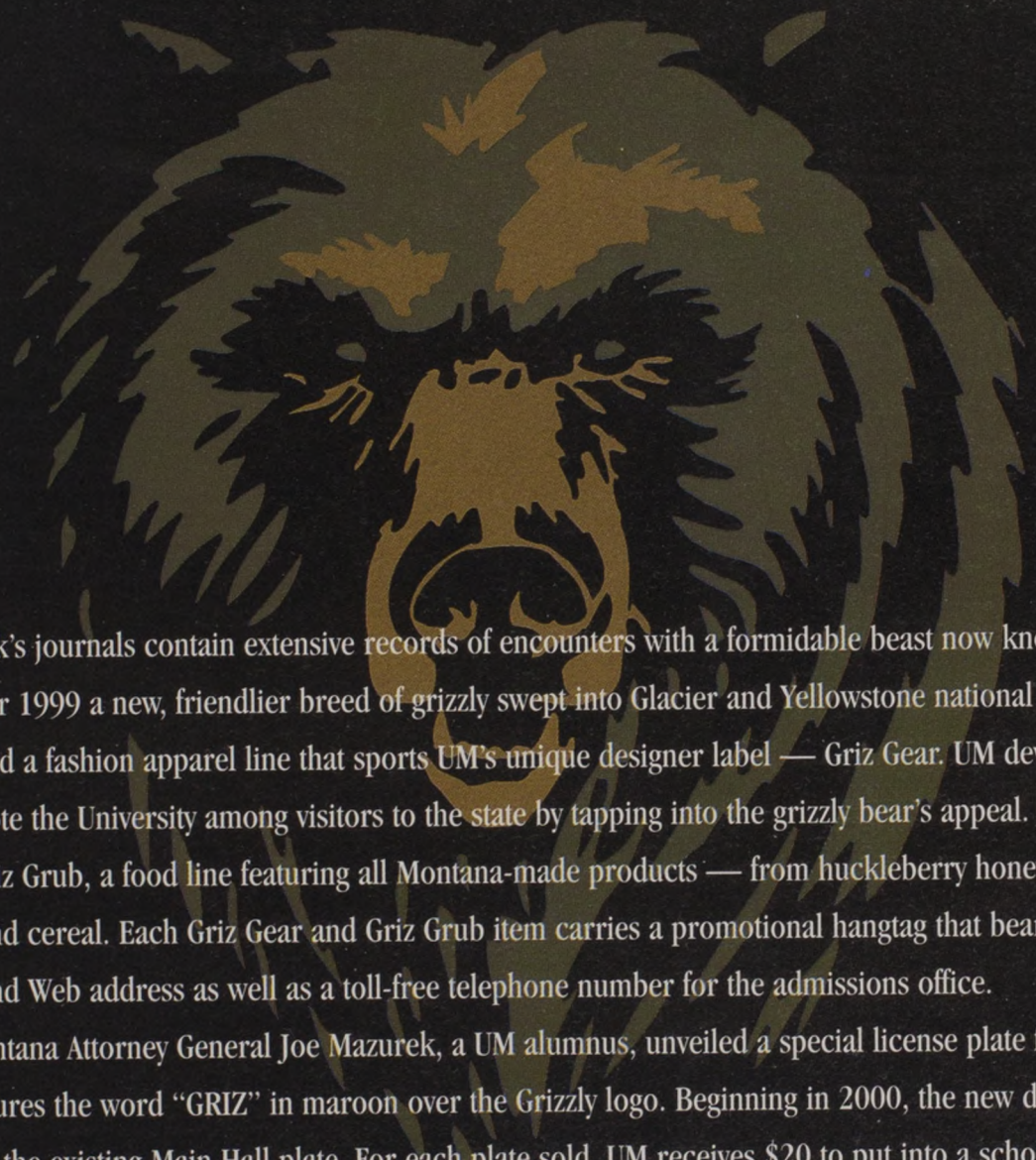


Nearly 200 years ago, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out to explore the northwestern section of what is now the United States. Called the Corps of Discovery, Lewis and Clark's expedition was under orders from President Thomas Jefferson to search for a navigable river passage through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Along the way, Lewis and Clark were to help further scientific knowledge by observing and collecting plant, animal and mineral specimens of the region.

Today, the discovery continues at The University of Montana. The faculty and graduate and undergraduate students constitute a core of discovery that advances understanding of the Northwest's natural history through studies in forestry, biology, geology, geography, chemistry and environmental studies. At the same time, programs like Native American studies, economics and sociology address other contemporary concerns of the region. Still other UM research teams explore climate and vegetation from the last frontier of space.



"The Discovery Continues" is a phrase the public will hear frequently as UM enters the new millennium. University leaders believe the phrase, which was adopted in fall 1999 as the University's institutional theme, clearly describes UM's mission and its connection to the past. The University community is excited to enter a new millennium of discovery and service to the people of Montana.



Lewis and Clark's journals contain extensive records of encounters with a formidable beast now known as the grizzly bear. In summer 1999 a new, friendlier breed of grizzly swept into Glacier and Yellowstone national parks, where visitors encountered a fashion apparel line that sports UM's unique designer label — Griz Gear. UM developed the Griz Gear line to promote the University among visitors to the state by tapping into the grizzly bear's appeal. On the tail of Griz Gear came Griz Grub, a food line featuring all Montana-made products — from huckleberry honey and candy bars to trail mix and cereal. Each Griz Gear and Griz Grub item carries a promotional hangtag that bears the University's logo and Web address as well as a toll-free telephone number for the admissions office.

In the fall, Montana Attorney General Joe Mazurek, a UM alumnus, unveiled a special license plate for Grizzly fans. The new plate features the word "GRIZ" in maroon over the Grizzly logo. Beginning in 2000, the new design will be sold in addition to the existing Main Hall plate. For each plate sold, UM receives \$20 to put into a scholarship fund, which has grown to more than \$700,000 and helped hundreds of students.

Griz
GEAR™
by The University of Montana

Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes*

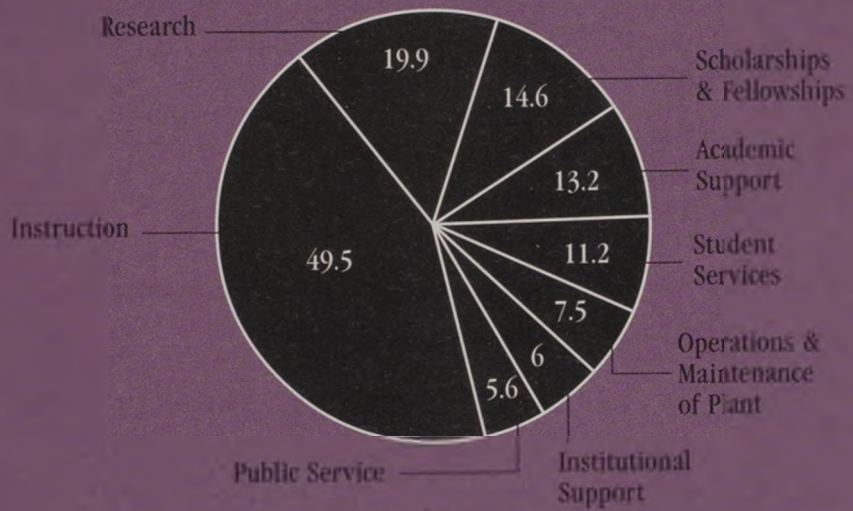
Year Ended June 30, 1999

		General Operating	Unrestricted Designated	Auxiliary Enterprises	Restricted	Total
REVENUES						
Tuition and Fees	\$	43,171,357	3,813,964	4,368,187		51,353,508
State Appropriation		32,756,227				32,756,227
Federal Grants and Contracts		171,964			25,438,837	25,610,801
State and Local Grants/Contracts					1,368,858	1,368,858
Private Gifts, Grants and Contracts					9,062,567	9,062,567
Investment Income		523,461	152,137	341,097	246,440	1,263,135
Sales and Service			5,824,130	20,678,460		26,502,590
Indirect Cost Recoveries			2,847,611			2,847,611
Other Sources		253,628	2,104,792	397,328	91,160	2,846,908
TOTAL CURRENT REVENUES	\$	76,876,637	14,742,634	25,785,072	36,207,862	153,612,205
EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS						
Educational and General:						
Instruction	\$	42,653,800	2,192,956		4,657,495	49,504,251
Research		2,147,678	3,201,680		14,625,549	19,974,907
Public Service		653,893	1,022,705		3,952,903	5,629,501
Academic Support		10,186,641	1,246,572		1,843,994	13,277,207
Student Services		5,274,362	5,893,863		121,780	11,290,005
Institutional Support		5,596,672	384,672		86,611	6,067,955
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		7,516,961	5,829		20,142	7,542,932
Scholarships and Fellowships		3,348,386	405,218		10,849,685	14,603,289
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$	77,378,393	14,353,495		36,158,159	127,890,047
Auxiliary Enterprises Expenditures			16,025	21,328,901	49,703	21,394,629
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	77,378,393	14,369,520	21,328,901	36,207,862	149,284,676
MANDATORY TRANSFERS						
Principal and Interest	\$		261,749	3,431,914		3,693,663
Other			13,679	1,294,457		1,308,136
TOTAL MANDATORY TRANSFERS			275,428	4,726,371		4,999,799
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, ADJUSTMENTS AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS	\$	77,378,393	14,644,948	26,055,272	36,207,862	154,286,475
OTHER TRANSFERS-ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)						
Restricted Receipts Over (Under)						
Transfers to Revenue	\$				729,470	729,470
Non-Mandatory Transfers	\$	(527,842)	(324,757)	(133,461)	(25,245)	(1,011,305)
TOTAL OTHER TRANSFERS-ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)	\$	(527,842)	(324,757)	(133,461)	704,225	(281,835)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCE						
	\$	(1,029,598)	(227,071)	(403,661)	704,225	(956,105)

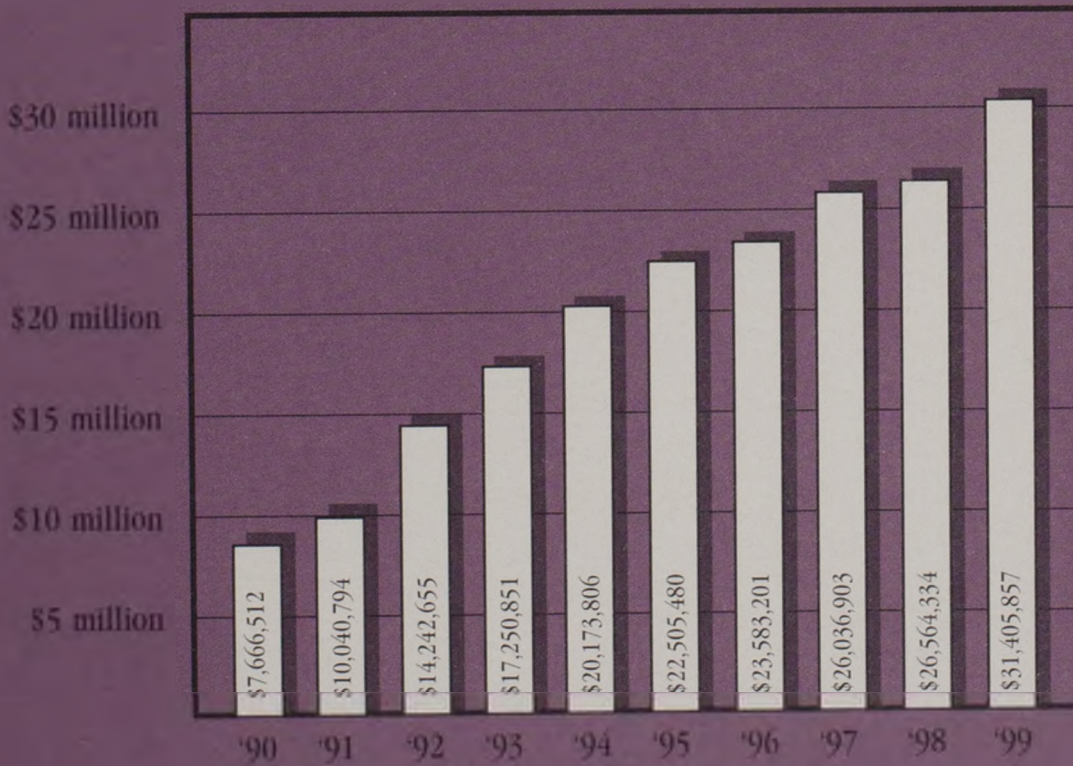
* For full disclosure, please refer to Financial Statement.

EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS (IN MILLIONS)

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
\$127,890,047



GRANT VOLUME 1990-1999





Photos

- Page 1. *Mule deer make their home on Mount Sentinel overlooking campus.* (Milo Burcham)
- Page 2. Left, *President Thomas Jefferson.* (courtesy of Joe Mussulman)
Right, *Professor Steve Running.* (Todd Goodrich)
- Page 4. Left, *images of Lewis and Clark from "Discovering Lewis and Clark" Web site.* (courtesy of Joe Mussulman) Right, *Joe Mussulman.* (Todd Goodrich)
- Page 6. Far left (bottom) *A bison encounter.* (Harley Hettick) Top, *grizzly bear.* (Milo Burcham) Bottom, *Adjunct Associate Professor Chris Servbeen researches grizzly bears.* (Todd Goodrich)
- Page 7. Top left, *Professor Dan Pletscher, wolf researcher.* (Todd Goodrich)
Bottom left, *Associate Professor Scott Mills searches for lynx hairs on a tree.* (Todd Goodrich) Top right, *A wolf is released in Idaho during federal relocation efforts.* (Milo Burcham) Bottom right, *Canada lynx.* (Milo Burcham)
- Page 8. Bottom Left, *replica of compass used by Lewis and Clark.* (Todd Goodrich, compass courtesy of Travelers Rest Chapter, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation)
- Page. 8-9. Lower center, *Professor Jerry Bromenshenk and bees.* (Michael Gallacher)
- Page 9. Top, *honeybee with yellow pollen baskets flying in rabbitbrush;*
center, *honeybee and scilla siberia;* bottom, *a honeybee and rose.*
(Gail Bromenshenk)
- Page. 10. Top left, *Meriwether Lewis.* (woodcut by UM Professor James Todd) Top center, *sextant.* (courtesy of Joe Mussulman) Bottom left, *plant specimens similar to those collected by Lewis and Clark.* (courtesy of Joe Mussulman) Center, *Flathead Lake's Yellow Bay, the site of UM's biological station.* (Howard Skaggs)
- Page 11. Top left, *Morton Elrod, Flathead Lake Biological Station founder.*
(K. Ross Toole Archives, The University of Montana) Top right, *A UM student collects samples off the shore of the Flathead Lake Biological Station at sunset.* (Howard Skaggs) Center, *Students on the deck of the Jessie B. take water samples from the middle of Flathead Lake.* (Howard Skaggs) Bottom, *Students study samples at the biological station.* (Howard Skaggs)
- Page 20. *"Sacajawea" by Edgar Paxson.* (courtesy of The University of Montana Museum of Fine Arts, Permanent Collection)

Joseph Mussulman, a former University of Montana music professor turned Lewis and Clark expert, contributed valuable assistance in compiling this report. Mussulman leads a team designing the "Discovering Lewis and Clark" Web site, which can be found at <http://www.lewis-clark.org/>. A work in progress, the Web site is described by historians as the best source of Lewis and Clark information on the Internet. Besides lending his expertise, Mussulman provided many of the Lewis and Clark images within these pages.

Special thanks also goes to Milo Burcham, a research specialist in the UM School of Forestry, for the use of his wildlife photography.

This report was produced by University Relations staff: writers and editors Terry Brenner, Janelle Lamb, Rita Munzenrider, David Purviance, Cary Shimek and Patia Stephens. All photos are by Todd Goodrich, except as noted. Graphic artist Mike Egeler designed the report.

Cover: Earth and Terra satellite images created by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center (top). Charles M. Russell's "Lewis and Clark Expedition," courtesy of the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Okla. (bottom).



The University of
Montana