

MINUTES OF THE LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE  
March 4, 1983

Side 35 The meeting was called to order at 8:15 a.m. in Room 108 of the Capitol Building.

Members present were Sen. Mark Etchart, Sen. Matt Himsel, Sen. Jack Haffey, Sen. Bill Thomas, Sen. Donald Ochsner, Rep. Rex Manuel, Rep. Francis Bardanouve, Rep. Gene Donaldson, Rep. Bob Thoft, and Rep. Steve Waldron.

Also present were Pam Joehler of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, Phil Hauck, administrator of the Architecture and Engineering Division (A/E), and Tom O'Connell, architect for the A/E.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

Priority #15 (007)

This request is for \$156,830 from the Long Range Building Cash Account (LRB Cash) to install fire sprinkling and fire detection systems in two institutions. Curt Chisholm, deputy director of the Department of Institutions, explained that the buildings are currently under a waiver of fire systems from the Department of Health but the nature of the patients housed on these campuses necessitate a fire sprinkling system.

(058) Micky Butorovich, director of Environmental Services for Warm Springs/Galen, described the buildings in which these fire sprinkling systems will be installed.

This request includes \$13,000 for improvements to the fire detection system on the Boulder campus.

(112) Joy McGrath, representing the Mental Health Association of Montana, voiced her support for this expenditure (Attachment 1) and recommended that the funding be sufficient to equip all buildings at Warm Springs with fire sprinkling systems.

Priority #16 (123)

This request is for \$60,176 to construct a covered portico at the Center for the Aged and would be funded with LRB Cash. Mr. Chisholm explained that the original request by the Department was for a carport at the back of the institution to bring patients into the building without having to subject them to inclement weather. The A/E expanded the request to make the addition architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the rest of the building. Mr. Chisholm noted that these patients are elderly and some are in wheelchairs. Icy sidewalks present a potential danger to these patients.

#### UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

(214) Dr. Irving Dayton, Commissioner of Higher Education, explained the method used for bringing these requests before this committee. The Commissioner had all of the universities submit a list of requests. A site team visited the campuses and made recommendations to the Board of Regents. There the original request list was pared down and that pared down list signifies the requests in the Capitol Construction Program. Dr. Dayton presented the university system's priority list (Attachment 2). He requested that this committee find the time to hear the requests that were not recommended by the Board of Regents. Each university will speak for their own projects.

#### Priority #2

This request is for \$553,700 from LRB Cash for roof repair to the universities.

#### Eastern Montana College (280)

Ken Heikes, administrative vice president of Eastern, outlined these requests. The P.E. Building was not included in the appropriation request because the building construction was not funded by state money. Mr. Hauck responded that it has been the general rule not to fund maintenance and repairs from state monies for buildings that were not constructed with state monies and the same funding that was used for construction should also be used for repairs and maintenance. Mr. Hauck warned the committee that, if this request is accepted, this would set a dangerous precedent for other buildings not constructed with state funds. The building in question was constructed with student funds.

(394) Bill Lannan, director of special projects, explained that this building, along with the Men's Gym at the University of Montana, were a high priority to be constructed but state funds were not available that year. The universities found alternative funding to construct these facilities. He noted that these buildings are not revenue-generating and are used for instruction. The rental fees generated from use of these buildings is used for its operation i.e. utilities, janitorial, etc. There was a great deal of discussion regarding this issue and how this committee should handle it.

#### Northern Montana College (527)

Dr. Jim Erickson, president of Northern, outlined the request for the repair of three roofs at that university.

The Auto Mechanics Building has recently undergone an energy retrofit project by the Department of Administration but the retrofit cannot be completed until the roof is repaired.

Montana Tech (587)

Ed Aires, director of facilities at Montana Tech, outlined this request to reroof the Main Hall. This building was constructed in 1900 and the roof is original. There was a building at Boulder River School and Hospital torn down that had the same clay tiles as Main Hall and those tiles have been saved and are waiting to be used for Montana Tech. This will save money for materials.

University of Montana (646)

Dr. Neil Bucklew, president of U of M, outlined these requests and referred to prepared documents (Attachment 3). He discussed the Men's Gym which was not recommended for repair because it was not constructed with state funds. This building is deteriorating rapidly due to the deterioration of the roof.

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(000) Jennifer Fenchak, a spokesman for the handicapped student's union and a student at U of M, voiced her support for funding repairs for the Men's Gym. She related times when she had to hold an umbrella while taking notes because the roof leaked so badly. She warned that putting off roof repair deteriorates buildings, sometimes to the point that the whole building will have to be torn down.

Priority #4 (029)

This request is for \$990,000 for maintenance for the universities funded from LRB Cash.

Montana State University (035)

Dr. Tietz, president of MSU, outlined these requests. Two buildings, Johnson Hall and Wilson Hall, have had problems with the brick work.

(043) Andy VanTeylingen, director of facilities planning for MSU, described the problems and presented a detailed report (Attachment 4).

Johnson Hall had structural problems that became apparent two years after completion of the building. An engineer removed bricks from a four feet area and found that there

were not enough brick ties anchoring the bricks in place. There also was not an expansion joint to allow the brick to move vertically.

Wilson Hall has a problem with the bricks themselves. The bricks were furnished by the Lovell Clay Products Company who has since gone bankrupt. It was felt that these problems should be repaired now instead of two or four years down the road when the damage was more extensive and it would be more costly.

Montana Tech (130)

Dr. Fred DeMoney, president of Montana Tech, outlined this request to replace old steam and condensate lines that have corroded extensively.

University of Montana (161)

Dr. Bucklew outlined these requests (Attachment 5). He then outlined the requests that were not on the priority list for the Capitol Construction Program but the university feels they really need.

Western Montana College (239)

Glenn Leavitt, director of fiscal affairs at Western, outlined this request for \$223,000 to complete the replacement of steam and electrical distribution system (Attachment 6).

Northern Montana College (270)

Dr. Erickson outlined an additional request for the Davey Addition. There were not sufficient funds for this addition and private funds were raised to complete construction of the building. However, the ceiling was never completed. This request would complete the ceiling for the addition.

University of Montana (302)

Dr. Bucklew outlined an additional request that was not on the priority lists but, because of a malfunction last summer, this project must be dealt with (Attachment 7). Upgrading the electrical system at U of M has been requested for many legislative session now but has never been approved. Last summer, there was an emergency situation and could have caused a lot of problems had it happened during the school year. This project can be completed in phases but it would be better to complete it all at one time.

(372) Dan Kempa, representing Drapes Engineering, the consulting firm contracted to study this problem, detailed the technical aspects of this problem. Mr. Kempa said this system should be replaced instead of repaired, partly due to the 3300V system not being marketable nor available. This would mean special equipment will need to be used and it is very difficult to find materials for the 3300V system.

(472) Rep. Bardanouve asked if the university could use \$135,000 from in-house funds to implement Phase A. Dr. Bucklew stated that the university would try to find the funding to at least get this project started should this committee deny this request. There is a request for \$61,000 on the priority list for electrical work and that money could apply to this project. Dr. Bucklew further stated that he would rather see at least Phases A, B, and C of Attachment 7 funded than any other item in the university's priority list.

Priority #18 (600)

This request is for \$50,000 from LRB Cash to plan the Business Administration Facility at the University of Montana (Attachment 8). Dr. Bucklew said this is the fastest growing area of the campus. Currently, this program is housed in three facilities, none of which is handicapped accessible. This course of study is popular for handicapped students and this problem is a real concern to the university. This is not a plan to get blueprints drawn up on a new facility but a plan to figure out a better way to house this program.

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Rep. Bardanouve asked if the A/E could do this planning. Mr. Hauck said he would enjoy tackling this problem but his office does not have the time to do the kind of studying and research involved.

(033) Jennifer Fenchak of the Handicapped Student's Union at the U of M, voiced her support for this funding. She said anything this committee could do to allow handicapped students to take this course and get a degree would be greatly appreciated.

(045) Julie Fasbender, representing the Associated Students of the University of Montana, voiced her support for all of the projects for U of M.

Priority #19 (051)

This request is for \$350,000 to plan the Engineering/Physical Sciences Complex for the Montana State University. Dr. Tietz outlined this request and provided the background and history of this complex.

(132) Dr. Dave Gibson, assistant dean of engineering, handed out two documents, one which explained the project in detail (Attachment 9) and a breakdown of the students utilizing the complex (Attachment 10). One reason for this request is the dramatic increase in engineering and technical programs. The other reason is the tremendous change in technology today. This program is presently operating out of three facilities.

(247) Dr. Jerry Wheeler, faculty member at MSU, voiced his support for this project.

(258) Sonny Hanson, an energy consultant, voiced his support for this planning concept because he felt the private sector needs this complex for research materials and for the future graduates (Attachment 11).

(288) Dr. Tietz summarized by saying this would be an interdisciplinary facility which would meet the requirements and demands of the students of engineering, physics, math, computer science, and chemistry, and would consolidate these programs into one facility.

(302) Lee Purdy, representing the Associated Student of Montana State University, voiced his support for this project. He noted that the present facilities are overcrowded.

(310) Dr. Fred DeMoney voiced his support for this project in an act of cooperation between the universities.

SEN. THOMAS moved to have representatives from the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, the University System, and the Architecture and Engineering Division research and study the problem of repairs and maintenance for buildings that were not constructed with state funds.

The motion was passed UNANIMOUSLY.

MANSFIELD CENTER  
Attachment 12

(435) Sen. Jean Turnage, President of the Senate, outlined this request for the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs and for its counterpart at the University of Montana. SJR 4 is the preliminary support document for this request. He believed this center would offer great benefits to the entire State of Montana. Sen. Turnage explained that this funding will not be expended until all other revenues became available.

(481) Rep. Dave Brown, House District #83, spoke on the merits of this proposal. He felt the funding for this project has

widespread support and there will be contributions from both Japanese corporations as well as American corporations.

(553) Mike Fitzgerald, president of the Montana Trade Commission, voiced his support for this proposal and read written testimony (Attachment 13).

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(016) Gary Buchanan, director of the Department of Commerce, expressed the department's support and endorsement of these two projects. He felt this proposal would provide Montana with a unique opportunity from a cultural, economic development, international affairs, and tourism perspective.

(031) Dr. Bucklew said the University of Montana was pleased to play a part in this project. He felt the support of the legislature will serve as an important symbolic gesture to those across the state, the nation, and throughout the Pacific Rim.

(050) Morris Bursett, director of the Department of Administration, explained how this project would be funded. He handed out an amendment to HB 833 (Attachment 14). The Department has researched the legality of this project and the language in the amendment would meet any constitutional challenge. It is proposed that the money come from the Cash Account in the Bond Proceeds and Insurance Clearance Account. This money is available without deleting some of the priorities set out by the Capitol Construction Program.

Rep. Waldron asked why Polson was proposed for the Center rather than locating it nearer to the University of Montana. The Mansfield Foundation chose this site because of the attractive setting, the availability of support services, and the close proximity to Missoula and Kalispell. Sen. Himsel noted that this center was to be a sort of intellectual retreat in an isolated area comparable to the Aspen Institute in Colorado.

#### GARTSIDE RESERVOIR

#### Priority #27 (216)

Sen. Larry Tveit, Senate District #27, researched this problem and reported back to the committee with his findings. The major problem is with the trickle tube and the rest of the dam is in good condition. He did not feel there should be two years of study on the dam before it is repaired because, he felt, the problem is known and can be repaired anytime.

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Rep. Bardanouve voiced his concern that this dam, like many other dams that have come before this committee for repairs, were constructed for less than it will cost to repair them.

There was a good deal of discussion regarding the dam and the potential danger should the dam break. Sen. Etchart asked if the state could contract with the Soil Conservation District to make the repairs. Sen. Tveit said the dam belonged to the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks and they probably want to do the work themselves. Mr. Hauck said the A/E would be the ones to do this work and they agree with DNRC that the \$125,000 should be used to do the work and not the study.

SEN. THOMAS moved to appropriate \$125,000 to repair the Gartside Reservoir from Renewable Resources funds.

The motion was passed UNANIMOUSLY.

Sen. Haffey noted that Priority #27 was for the study and repair of both Gartside and Bearpaw reservoirs. The committee just dealt with Gartside.

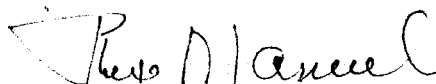
(500) Lynn Tumey, secretary for the Long Range Building Committee, read a letter to be sent to the director of the Department of Highways requesting that all available office space in the Highways Complex be studied for possible use by another state agency.

SEN. THOMAS moved to send the letter.

The motion was passed UNANIMOUSLY.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted:



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Rex Manuel, Chairman

Approved

RM/lt



# VISITORS' REGISTER Joint HOUSE Long Range Bldg

COMMITTEE

BILL                     

Date 3-4-83

SPONSOR                     

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
<u>Joy McMath</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>Mental Health Assn gmt</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Don't like the way it works</u>
<u>Mickey Butrovich</u>	<u>Warm Springs</u>	<u>Dist of Inst.</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Mike Wille</u>	<u>Missoula</u>	<u>U of M</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>W. Michael Clark</u>	<u>Missoula</u>	<u>U of M</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Ken Seiber</u>	<u>Billings</u>	<u>EMC</u>	<u>^</u>	
<u>Ed Ayers</u>	<u>BoHe</u>	<u>Tech</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Robert Knight</u>	<u>Missoula</u>	<u>BD of REGENS</u>		
<u>Julie Korbender</u>	<u>Missoula</u>	<u>ASUM</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>HS Hanson</u>	<u>Billings</u>	<u>SELF</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>A. A. vanTeylingen</u>	<u>Bozeman</u>	<u>IASU</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>DAVID F. GIBSON</u>	<u>BOZEMAN</u>	<u>MSU</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>GERALD WHEELER</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Klen Leavitt</u>	<u>Dillon</u>	<u>WMC</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>exp. J. J. J. J.</u>	<u>Missoula</u>	<u>HSU - U of M</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>w/ agreement</u>
<u>John J. J. J.</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>NMC</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Neil S. J. J.</u>	<u>Missoula</u>	<u>U of M</u>	<u>2</u>	
<u>DAN KEMAN</u>	<u>GREAT FALLS</u>	<u>DRAPE ENGR.</u>	<u>✓</u>	
<u>Lee Purdy</u>	<u>BOZEMAN</u>	<u>ASMSU</u>	<u>✓</u>	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Jay McShane Committee On Long Range Bldg  
 Address Delepa Date 3-34-83  
 Representing Mental Health Assoc of MT Support X WSSH fire detection  
 Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_ Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
 Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## Comments:

1. The MHAM is a non-governmental organization advocating better mental health. Her support the DGI request for funding for
2. smoke detector and sprinkler system installations in 2 buildings at WSSH.
3. In this case, the support is accompanied by a recommendation
4. that the funding be sufficient to equip all buildings at WSSH with both smoke detectors and sprinkler systems during this biennium.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

Long Range Building Program1983 - 1985 BienniumRoofs:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1983-85 Biennium Projects</u>	<u>Regent's Recommendation</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>
UM	Roofing	\$ 292,000	\$ 241,000
EMC	Major Roof Repair	133,000	78,000
Tech	Main Hall Roof	110,000	110,000
NMC	Roof Repairs:		
	Auto Mechanics roof		
	Metal Tech roof		
	Mechanics Annex roof	124,700	124,700
SUB-TOTAL		\$ 659,700	\$ 553,700

\*Excludes: 55,000 P.E. Bldg. roof, EMC; and 51,000 Men's Gym, U/M

Major Maintenance:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1983-85 Biennium Projects</u>	<u>Regent's Recommendation</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>
MSU	Johnson Hall Brick Repair	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000
MSU	Wilson Hall Brick Repair	220,000	220,000
Tech	Steam and Condensate Lines	65,000	65,000
WMC	Steam and Electrical Distribution	223,000	223,000
UM	Special Campus-Wide Projects:		
	Replace or rebuild steam valves and traps		
	Repair lab waste system		
	Correct various temperature control problems (not in Governor's Recomm.)	260,000	124,000
UM	Other Major Maintenance (Projects listed priority 1-8) (Fire and Safety 120,000; Elevator Repairs 22,000; Elec. Dist. 61,000 other not in Governor's Recommendation)	778,000	203,000
SUB-TOTAL		\$ 1,690,000	\$ 979,000

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Other Maintenance:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1983-85 Biennium Projects</u>	<u>Regent's Recommendation</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>
WMC	Floor Covering Repairs: Library flooring Main Hall flooring	\$ 15,000	\$
NMC	Davey Addition Ceiling	11,000	11,000
NMC	Tennis Courts	8,000	
SUB-TOTAL		\$ 34,000	\$ 11,000
TOTAL		\$ 2,383,700	\$ 1,543,700

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1983-85 Biennium Projects</u>	<u>Regent's Recommendation</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>
EMC	Cisel Hall Remodeling and Addition	\$ 625,000	\$ 625,000
UM	River Front Land Purchase	500,000	500,000
UM	Fourth Floor Social Science Renova- tion for Computer Science Department and Movable Equipment	499,000	499,000
NMC	Cowan Hall Remodeling	175,000	
WMC	Purchase of Vehicle Storage and Maintenance*	200,000	
MSU	Greenhouse/Headhouse Complex	5,302,000	5,302,000
Tech	Engineering Laboratory/Classroom Building	2,750,000	2,750,000
Tech	Land Acquisition	225,000	
NMC	Physical Plant Storage	300,000	
MSU	Planning Engineering/Physical Science Complex	350,000	350,000
UM	Planning Business Administration	49,000	50,000

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>1983-85 Biennium Projects</u>	<u>Regent's Recommendation</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>
Tech	Remodeling Petroleum Building, Phase I (Basement)	\$ 75,000	\$
Tech	Renovation of Engineering Hall	45,000	
MSU	Linfield Hall Remodeling	1,165,000	
MSU	Cooley Lab Remodeling	824,000	
UM	Hood Replacement and Ventilation Projects	212,000	
UM	Chemistry/Pharmacy Renovation (2nd Floor)	190,000	
UM	Fort Missoula - Primate Laboratory	201,000	
MSU	Remodel Lewis Hall	849,000	
NMC	Brockmann Partitions	23,000	
Tech	Museum Building Remodeling, Phase I	800,000	
UM	Special Campus-Wide Projects: Business Administration New Elevator in New Tower Restroom Modification for Handicapped	246,000	-
MSU	Lab/Office Western Triangle ARC (Conrad)**	219,000	
UM	Botany Renovation	556,000	
EMC	Remodel 1st and 3rd Floors of McMullen Hall	985,000	
EMC	Campus Elementary School Remodeling	600,000	
NMC	Armory Gym Entry and Ramps	75,000	
UM	Science Complex Renovation	49,000	
NMC	Planning Multi-Use Technology Bldg.	30,000	
SUB-TOTAL		<u>\$18,119,000</u>	<u>\$10,076,000</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$20,502,700</u>	<u>\$11,619,700</u>

\* If real property adjacent to campus which can be used for instructional purposes cannot be purchased, then the Board of Regents request \$100,000 be

appropriated for the construction of a single facility.

\*\*If money is not appropriated, MSU is granted the authority to pursue other funding methods for this project.

Authority to Construct Without State  
Long Range Building Program Funds

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1983-85</u> <u>Biennium Projects</u>	<u>Regent's</u> <u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Governor's</u> <u>Recommendation</u>
MSU	Planning Life Science Complex (Phase II)	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
MSU	Complete Library Basement	300,000	300,000
MSU	Paving Hadleigh, Marsh and Ag. Complex	286,300	286,300
MSU	Remodel Herrick Hall	300,000	300,000
MSU	Machine Shop and Storage Complex Bozeman ARC	302,000	- 302,000
MSU	Museum of the Rockies	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$ 7,938,300</u>	<u>\$ 7,938,300</u>

ROOF REPLACEMENT

In each of the last two legislative sessions, the University of Montana has placed a high priority on the repair and replacement of roofs. The roofing projects requested this biennium are as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF WORK</u>	<u>DATE OF LAST ROOFING</u>	<u>AMOUNT REQUESTED</u>
Liberal Arts Addition	New Cap Sheet	1962	\$ 48,000
Chem/Pharm	New Partial Roof w/ Insulation	1949	45,000
Law	New Roof	1961	53,000
Animal Research Lab.	New Roof w/ Insulation	1940	64,000
Mathematics	New Asphalt Shingles	Not Known	26,000
1414 Maurice	New Asphalt Shingles	Not Known	<u>5,000</u>
	TOTAL		<u>\$241,000</u>

It is essential to repair and maintain existing facilities to avoid future maintenance problems and possible damage to existing facilities. All of the roofs listed above are leaking to one degree or another.

The following pictures are examples of the problems we're attempting to address.



Montana State University  
Bozeman, Montana 59717

**Facilities Planning**

Telephone (406) 994-4131

March 1, 1983

TO: Dr. William Tietz, President  
Mr. Tom Nopper, Director of Administration

FR: Mr. A. A. van Teylingen, Director  
Facilities Planning

*Andy*

RE: Background Information - Brick Repair Requests  
Johnson Hall & Wilson Hall

Enclosed are the following:

1. A copy of the Regents' Capital Construction Priority List.
2. A copy of that portion of the State's Capital Construction proposal relative to the University System Maintenance.
3. Copies of the information MSU submitted to the Regents as part of its Long Range Building Program request.
4. A copy of the report Mr. Floyd Swenson, P.E., the structural engineer who examined Johnson Hall.
5. A copy of a portion of the report made by Northern Testing Laboratories of the brick of which Wilson Hall is built.
6. A series of pictures of portions of both buildings indicating the conditions that need to be rectified. (Appendix A).
7. A resume of each building's problems and proposed solutions.

Should you desire additional information, please ask.

AAvT:cjr  
Enc.



Project Title University System Maintenance  
Project Priority 4  
Biennium 1983 - 1985

Department Montana University System  
Agency/Program MSU, MT Tech, NMC, UM, and WMC

A. THIS PROJECT: (Check One)

- ☐ Is an Original Facility ☐ Renovates an Existing Facility  
☐ Is an Addition to an Existing Facility ☐ Replaces an Existing Facility  
☒ Other Repairs, maintains and renovates campuses.

B. LOCATION: All University units

(Check where appropriate)

- ☒ Site on Currently Owned Property ☒ Utilities Already Available  
☐ Site to be Selected ☐ Access Already Available  
☒ Site Already Selected

C. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY:

General Description:

The project is intended to accomplish major maintenance and improvements at all the University Campuses to ensure the future service of facilities. The project funding can be summarized as follows:

MSU	364,000
Tech	65,000
NMC	11,000
UM	327,000
WMC	223,000
	<u>\$990,000</u>

(See General Narrative for project breakdown).

Impact on Existing Facilities:

Project will upgrade, maintain and allow fuller utilization of existing facilities.

Number to be served by Facility: N/A

Functional Space Requirements: (In square feet) N/A

D. EXPLANATION OF THE PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED:

It is essential to initiate a variety of renovation, remodeling and major maintenance projects to the buildings and grounds of all the University Units to permit better utilization of existing facilities, to prevent further damage to present structures, to reduce energy consumption, benefit current educational programs, and/or comply with federal codes and standards.

E. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

1. Let facilities continue to deteriorate and realize even greater costs at a later date.
2. Prioritize the projects and request funding for only those where severe consequences are likely if the project is not completed.
3. Request funding for all the projects in order to continue the program of overall maintenance and improvements.

Rationale for Selection of a Particular Alternative:

The best long-term solution for the problems presented is complete funding at this time as it offers the most desirable cost benefit factor in the State of Montana. However, since L.R.B.P. funding limitations cannot be overlooked, projects having potential for funding from other sources or those considered less urgent were not included in the \$990,000 recommendation.

GENERAL NARRATIVE MATERIAL

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

- \* Johnson Hall Brick Repair
- \* Wilson Hall Brick Repair

\$ 144,000  
220,000

MONTANA TECH

- \* Steam and Condensate Lines

65,000

UNIVERSITY of MONTANA

- \* Replace or Rebuild Steam Valves and Traps
- \* Repair Lab Waste Systems
- \* Correct Various Temperature Control Problems
- \* Fire Safety and OSHA Modifications
- \* Elevator Repairs and Modifications
- \* Update Absolute Fire Hydrants
- \* Upgrade Campus Lighting and Signs
- \* Upgrade Electrical Distribution System
- \* Repair and Expand Sidewalks and Drives
- \* Repair Bannisters and Replace Carpet, Library
- \* Complete Campus Fire Alarm Automation

107,000  
17,000  
136,000  
270,000 (\$120,000 recommended for funding)  
22,000  
50,000  
22,000  
61,000  
216,000  
47,000  
90,000

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

- \* Complete Steam and Electrical Distribution System Replacement

223,000

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

TOTAL REQUEST

\$1,690,000

- \* Recommended for funding in the Capital Construction Program.

NOTE: In addition to the projects in the preceding list recommended for funding, the Davey Addition Ceiling Completion at Northern Montana College costing \$11,000 has been included in the program. While this particular project was not part of the Board of Regents priority list shown above, it was recognized by the Regents' in a later, lower priority maintenance request.

## BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

1983 - 1985 BIENNIAL

Priority	FUNCTION and AGENCY	FUNDS					Total
		Bond Proceeds & Insurance Clearance	Earmarked Revenue	Federal & Private Revenue	Local		
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM BOARD OF REGENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PRIORITY LIST							
1.	Systemwide Roofing Projects:						
	EMC \$133,000						
	TECH 110,000						
	NMC 124,700						
	U of M 292,000						
		659,700	0	0	0	659,700	
2.	Systemwide Major Maintenance Projects:						
	TECH \$ 65,000						
	MSU 364,000						
	U of M 1,038,000						
	WMC 223,000						
		1,690,000	0	0	0	1,690,000	
3.	Systemwide Repairs and Improvements:						
	NMC \$ 19,000						
	WMC 15,000						
		34,000	0	0	0	34,000	
4.	Completion of Remodel and Addition to Cisel Hall, EMC						
		625,000	0	0	0	625,000	
5.	River Front Land Purchase, U of M						
		500,000	0	0	0	500,000	
		- 230 -					

# BUILDING PROGRAM REQUESTS

## BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

1983 - 1985 BIENNIIUM

Priority	FUNCTION and AGENCY	FUNDS					Total
		Bond Proceeds & Insurance Clearance	Earmarked Revenue	Federal & Private Revenue	Local		
6.	Complete Social Science Renovation, U of M	499,000	0	0	0	499,000	
7.	Cowan Hall Remodel, NMC	175,000	0	0	0	175,000	
8.	Vehicle Storage and Maintenance Facility, WMC	200,000	0	0	0	200,000	
9.	Greenhouse/Headhouse Complex, MSU	5,302,000	0	0	0	5,302,000	
10.	Engineering Laboratory/Classroom Building, Tech	2,750,000	0	2,750,000	0	5,500,000	
11.	Land Acquisition, Tech	225,000	0	0	0	225,000	
12.	Physical Plant Storage Building, NMC	300,000	0	0	0	300,000	
13.	Plan Engineering/Physical Science Complex, MSU	350,000	0	0	0	350,000	
14.	Plan Business Administration Facility, U of M	49,000	0	0	0	49,000	
15.	Remodel Petroleum Building, Phase I, Tech	75,000	0	0	0	75,000	
16.	Engineering Hall Renovation, Tech	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	
17.	Linfield Hall Remodel, MSU	1,165,000	0	0	0	1,165,000	
18.	Cooley Lab Remodel, MSU	824,000	0	0	0	824,000	
19.	Hood Replacement and Ventilation Improvements, U of M	212,000	0	0	0	212,000	

BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY  
1983 - 1985 BIENNIIUM

Priority	FUNCTION and AGENCY	FUNDS				Total
		Bond Proceeds & Insurance Clearance	Earmarked Revenue	Federal & Private Revenue	Local	
20.	Chemistry/Pharmacy Renovation, U of M	190,000	0	0	0	190,000
21.	Fort Missoula Primate Laboratory, U of M	201,000	0	0	0	201,000
22.	Remodel Lewis Hall, MSU	849,000	0	0	0	849,000
23.	Brockman Center Partitions, NMC	23,000	0	0	0	23,000
24.	Museum Building Remodel Phase I, Tech	800,000	0	0	0	800,000
25.	Special Campus-Wide Projects, U of M	246,000	0	0	0	246,000
26.	Western Triangle Lab/Office Building, MSU	219,000	0	0	0	219,000
27.	Botany Renovation, U of M	556,000	0	0	0	556,000
28.	Remodel 1st & 3rd Floors of McMullen Hall, EMC	985,000	0	0	0	985,000
29.	Campus Elementary School Remodel, EMC	600,000	0	0	0	600,000
30.	Armory Gym Entry and Ramps, NMC	75,000	0	0	0	75,000
31.	Science Complex Renovation, U of M	49,000	0	0	0	49,000
32.	Plan Multi-Use Technology Building, NMC	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
BOARD OF REGENTS PRIORITIES TOTAL		20,502,700	0	2,750,000	0	23,252,700
		- 232 -				

# BUILDING PROGRAM REQUESTS

## BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

1983 - 1985 BIENNium

Priority	FUNCTION and AGENCY	FUNDS					Total
		Bond Proceeds & Insurance Clearance	Earmarked Revenue	Federal & Private Revenue	Local		
AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT WITHOUT STATE LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM FUNDS							
1.	Plan Life Science Complex Phase II, MSU	0	0	750,000	0	750,000	
2.	Complete Library Basement, MSU	0	0	300,000	0	300,000	
3.	Pave Hadleigh Marsh Lab and Ag. Complex, MSU	0	0	286,300	0	286,300	
4.	Remodel Herrick Hall, MSU	0	0	300,000	0	300,000	
5.	Construct Bozeman ARC Machine Shop and Storage Complex, MSU	0	0	302,000	0	302,000	
6.	Construct Museum of the Rockies Addition, MSU	0	0	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED TOTAL		0	0	7,938,300	0	7,938,300	

LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM  
CAPITAL PROJECT REQUEST

Project Title Repair Brickwork - Leon Johnson Hall  
Project Priority #1  
Biennium 1983-85

Department Higher Education  
Agency/Program Montana State University

THIS PROJECT:(Check One)

- ☐ Is an Original Facility ☐ Renovates an Existing Facility  
☐ Is an Addition to an Existing Facility ☐ Replaces an Existing Facility  
☐ Other Repairs an Existing Facility

LOCATION: Main Campus.

(Check where appropriate)

- ☐ Site on Currently Owned Property ☐ Utilities Already Available  
☐ Site to be Selected ☐ Access Already Available  
☐ Site Already Selected

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY:

General Description:

The brick veneer is moving away from the wall  
in various areas. This condition must be corrected.

D. EXPLANATION OF THE PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED:

The brick veneer which is supported at each floor by an angle anchored to the structural frame is moving away from the building in various areas. This has produced a dangerous condition which must be rectified. In addition certain areas of the walking deck have seriously deteriorated.

E. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

None

Impact on Existing Facilities:

N.A.

Rationale for Selection of a Particular Alternative:

Number to be served by Facility: N.A.

LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM  
CAPITAL PROJECT REQUEST

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT:

Source of Estimate: MSU Facilities Planning

G. ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL COST AT COMPLETION:

Expected Completion Date: Oct. 1, 1983

Number of Additional Personnel Required N.A.

Additional Funds Required when Project is in Full Operation: N.A.

1.	Land Acquisition:	\$		1st BIENNIIUM ( )	Personal Services	\$
2.	Preliminary Expenses	\$			Operating Expenses	\$
	Site Survey:	\$			Maintenance Expenses	\$
	Soil Testing:	\$				
	Other:	\$				
3.	Construction Cost:	\$	120,000			
4.	Architectural/Engineering Fees:	\$	12,000	2nd BIENNIIUM ( )	Personal Services	\$
5.	Utilities:	\$			Operating Expenses	\$
6.	Landscaping & Site Development:	\$			Maintenance Expenses	\$
7.	Equipment:	\$				
8.	Contingencies:	\$	12,000	3rd BIENNIIUM ( )	Personal Services	\$
9.	Other	\$			Operating Expenses	\$
		\$			Maintenance Expenses	\$
	TOTAL COST	\$	144,000			
	Less Other Funds Available					
	Source	\$				



LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM  
CAPITAL PROJECT REQUEST

Project Title Repair Brick - Wilson Hall  
Project Priority #2  
Biennium 1983-85

Department Higher Education  
Agency/Program Montana State University

THIS PROJECT: (Check One)

☐ Is an Original Facility ☐ Renovates an Existing Facility  
☐ Is an Addition to an Existing Facility ☐ Replaces an Existing Facility  
☐ Other Repairs an existing facility

LOCATION: Main campus.

(Check where appropriate)

☐ Site on Currently Owned Property ☐ Utilities Already Available  
☐ Site to be Selected ☐ Access Already Available  
☐ Site Already Selected

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY:

General Description:

N.A.

D. EXPLANATION OF THE PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED:

The brick has and is deteriorating to the point it must be repaired before more damage results. Work contemplated is:

Provide adequate coverings for & replace portions of parapets.  
Cover bridge & repair brick.  
Replace wind breaks.  
Replace courtyard brick with concrete.

E. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

None.

Impact on Existing Facilities:

N.A.

Rationale for Selection of a Particular Alternative:

Further non attention will only result in additional deterioration, which will result in more costly repairs & damage to the building.

# LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM CAPITAL PROJECT REQUEST

## ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT:

Source of Estimate: MSU Facilities Planning

1. Land Acquisition: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Preliminary Expenses \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Site Survey: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Soil Testing: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Construction Cost: \$ 190,000
4. Architectural/Engineering Fees: \$ 20,000
5. Utilities: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
6. Landscaping & Site Development: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
7. Equipment: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
8. Contingencies: \$ 10,000
9. Other: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- TOTAL COST \$ 220,000
- Less Other Funds Available \_\_\_\_\_
- Source: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## G. ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL COST AT COMPLETION:

Expected Completion Date: Oct. 1, 1983

Number of Additional Personnel Required N.A.

Additional Funds Required when Project is in Full Operation: N.A.

1st BIENNIUM ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

Personal Services

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Operating Expenses

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Maintenance Expenses

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

2nd BIENNIUM ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

Personal Services

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Operating Expenses

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Maintenance Expenses

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

3rd BIENNIUM ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

Personal Services

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Operating Expenses

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Maintenance Expenses

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

STATE FUNDS REQUIRED \$ 220,000

Sept. 15, 1981

Mr. A. A. VanCoylingen  
Facilities Planning Consultant  
Montana University System  
Montana State University  
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Dear Andy:

As you requested, an inspection was made of the Life Science Building on the MSU campus on the afternoons of Sept. 2 & 4. At these times, I was accompanied by Ed Rice. The purpose of the inspections was to determine the cause of apparent problems with the brick veneer, and the remedial measures necessary, if any.

As background, it is understood that the structure was designed in 1970, and built in the 70-71 time period. The building plans show that a concrete frame, with concrete floor system, was used, with the brick being a non-structural veneer. The veneer is anchored to a 16 ga steel stud wall, and is supported by a 4"x4"x1/2" steel angle attached to the concrete beam at each floor level.

The distress in the brick veneer is readily observed in many locations, being most numerous on the South elevation, much less on the East and West elevations, and no locations on the North elevation (with the exception of some spalling in the parapet area). The



distress is of two types and can be described as follows:

- 1) At the elevation of the steel angle supports, random locations exhibit horizontal faulting of the brick, where the brick immediately above the angle has moved outward in relation to the brick below, in amounts ranging from slight, to perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The faulting is maximum near the horizontal mid-span of a brick panel, with none observed near the ends of the panels.
- 2) Vertical cracks are present in many locations at brick returns, particularly at the interior window returns. For example, on the South elevation and with the aid of binoculars, a vertical crack was noted at each floor level at the window return, varying from hairline to an estimated  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The cracking tended to die out in a relatively short distance and occurred only above the floor line.

As part of the investigation, a ladder was used to check the condition of one distressed area on the South elevation, two levels above the patio (5th floor).

A joint was cleaned out for a short distance to expose the steel angle and the relationship of the brick above and below the angle. The following items were noted:

- 1) A mortar joint was used (no flexible caulking) between the lower and upper bricks in the space from the edge of the angle to the outside brick face (approximately 1" to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "). The mortar is intact and in quite good condition despite the movement that has occurred.



- 2) The lower brick was quite tight to the bottom of the support angle, being in essential contact. Although a 1/8" neoprene pad was specified for this area, it could not be seen and space would certainly not permit the pad to be in place. The tight fit suggests that the brick was first built up to a level of the bottom of the horizontal leg of the angle, the angle was then slipped in place directly in contact with the brick, and welded in place.
- 3) The angle does not look like a standard  $\frac{1}{2}$ " angle. It has more the appearance of 3/16" bent plate.
- 4) No cracking was noted in the mortar joints in the area, showing the curvature of the "bulge" to be quite gradual.

#### Comments

It is recognized that the expansion/contraction characteristics of brick and concrete are quite different. Brick tends to maintain stable dimensions or even expand after being placed in service. On the other hand, concrete will tend to shrink (over an extended period of time) due to creep, a reduction in moisture content, carbonation, etc. In addition, the brick facing is subject to large temperature variations, while the concrete frame is fairly well protected, and remains at a relatively stable temperature. For these reasons, the brick veneer should be isolated from the frame with expansion joints to avoid high stresses in the veneer and/or cracking.



In my opinion, the brick veneer is not so isolated. As built, the veneer essentially carries its own load from the parapet to the foundation. The steel angles, intended to support the brick, may instead be imposing additional downward (compressive) load. The brick is similarly not isolated for horizontal movements so that cyclical movements due to temperature cause permanent distortions and cracking. It is not likely that the vertical load would be sufficient by itself to cause brick failure or the faulting that is occurring. However, in combination with horizontal movements, the faulting would be more likely to occur.

### Conclusion

There is no question that problems now exist with the brick veneer. I do not believe these problems pose an immediate threat to life safety or to loss of a portion of the veneer, although the veneer is now less well prepared to withstand a seismic shock. However, I do believe that the problems are progressive and will become worse in numbers and severity as time goes on. I also have the impression (difficult to prove now) that other locations have "bulged" without faulting, in that the bricks above and below the steel angle have moved outward together.

It would be possible (not easy, but possible) to provide both horizontal and vertical expansion joints, and this may be sufficient to prevent a worsening of the existing problems. It would also be desirable to move the brick back to its original position, but this may



be such a difficult. At this time, I do not have a practical suggestion as to how this could be accomplished.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that a serious problem exists, a problem that will get worse with time, from both a cost of repair and a life safety standpoint. A plan to bring the brick veneer to a stable condition should be formulated and implemented without undue delay. Since the cost is likely to be substantial, I believe other opinions should be sought, from those who are very knowledgeable in the field. As suggestions, such men would include:

George C. Hanson  
3003 South Williams Street  
Denver, Colorado 80210

James E. Amrhein  
Masonry Institute of America  
2550 Beverly Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90057

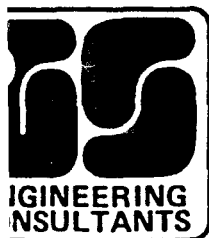
I have personal knowledge of these men, but do not know if either could accept such an assignment.

If you have questions, as I suspect you may, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Floyd D. Swenson, P.E.



Testing of Brick From Wilson Hall  
Montana State University

STATE DIVISION OF ARCH & ENGR  
HELENA MT 59601

October 21, 1981  
Job No. 81-191  
Sheet 3 of 3  
Invoice No. 21676

Grade SW - No breakage and not greater than 1.0% loss in dry weight of any individual brick.

Grade MW - No breakage and not greater than 3.0% loss in dry weight of any individual brick.

Brick are not required to conform to the provisions for freeze-thaw unless the sample fails to conform to the absorption requirements.

#### DISCUSSION

Compressive strength and freeze-thaw test results indicate considerable variability in the quality of the brick. However, all of the brick samples tested from Wilson Hall are within the specifications of ASTM C62. Both the damaged and sound brick exceed the compressive strength requirement and are below the maximum specified absorption amount for the 5-hour boil test. All the brick tested (sound and damaged) exceeded the saturation coefficient specification for SW brick. However, the saturation coefficient specification is waived by ASTM since the average absorption from the 24-hour submersion test is less than 8.0%.

The damaged brick samples did not meet the requirements of the freeze-thaw tests, but under ASTM they are not required to conform to the freeze-thaw provisions since the absorption after 24-hour submersion is less than 8.0%.

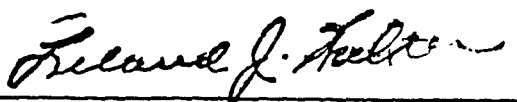
The test results indicate that the deterioration of a portion of the brick face in service was indeed the result of freeze-thaw action.

Conformance to the ASTM C62 specification does not always insure satisfactory field performance. Many cases have been documented of brick meeting the ASTM requirements, failing prematurely in service. A review of the limited technical literature available on the freeze-thaw resistance of brick indicates that there are two primary reasons for the inconsistency between field performance and conventional laboratory testing (excluding freeze-thaw testing):

- 1) In service, brick may absorb considerably more water than in the 24-hour submersion or 5-hour boil tests.
- 2) The assumption made in establishing the absorption limits was that frost damage occurs due to the 9% volume increase of water upon freezing. That assumption is not consistent with field experience or recent experimental evidence.

Based upon the results reported above, the freeze-thaw test provides a more realistic indication of field performance than the absorption test. Therefore, we recommend that your future brick specifications require less than 1% dry weight loss and no breakage in any individual brick during the freeze-thaw test as well as the conventional absorption and compressive strength limits.

Certified





### JOHNSON HALL BRICKWORK

About 5 years after the building's completion in 1972, a series of horizontal lines in the brickwork on the south wall of the tower portion were observed. These lines were just below the floor levels at about 4 of the floors. Close examination indicated the brick veneer, where it is supported on an angle just below the floor line, was moving away from the building. The magnitude of movement was approximately one quarter ( $1/4$ ) of an inch.

As time went by, this displacement increased to a maximum of about three quarters ( $3/4$ ) of an inch, and more areas on the south wall indicated movement. Similar displacements on the east and west walls although not as numerous or of as great a magnitude also appeared. No evidence of movement has been seen on the north wall.

By 1981 the movement caused sufficient concern to seek the opinion of a consulting engineer. He recommended the condition be corrected as soon as possible.

In the autumn of 1982 a portion of the wall that was relatively easy to reach and where the movement was significant, was removed and the area examined by representatives of the State's Architecture & Engineering Division, Montana State University's Physical Plant, and the architectural firm<sup>1</sup> that had designed the building.

The investigation indicates the following:

1. Fewer anchors which secure the brickwork to the wall behind it were installed than called for in the plans and specifications.<sup>2</sup>
2. The one-eighth ( $1/8$ ) inch neoprene pad called for in the drawings to allow for contraction of the building's concrete frame was not found. Because supporting brickwork at each floor was a new requirement of the Building Code at the time the building was designed, designers and builders had had little experience with it. Whether or not the neoprene pad that was designed would make sufficient expansion provisions is a moot point. If none were installed, however, problems were predictable.<sup>2</sup>
3. The angles supporting the brickwork are in some instances twenty (20) feet long. This long an angle when subjected to extreme heat and cold, will probably move sufficiently (about  $1/6$  inches a  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$  temperature differential) to break the mortar bond and allow movement. (The lack of expansion provision probably accounts for the movement - or at least a portion of it - at the windows).

Figure 1 on the following page indicates the design of the area being considered.

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<sup>1</sup>CTA of Billings, Montana

<sup>2</sup>Since only a small portion of the wall was removed, generalized statements relative to Numbers 1 & 2 above cannot be made.

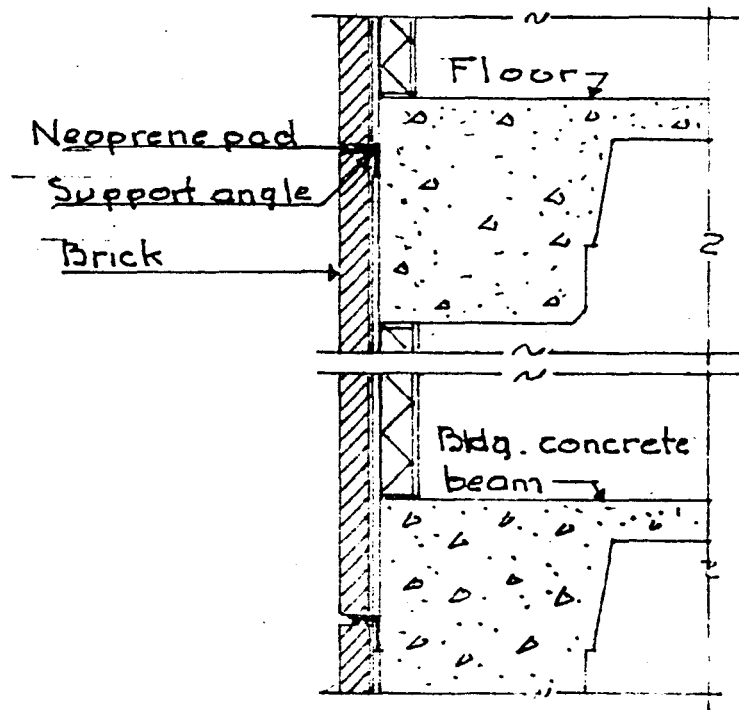


FIGURE 1

Consultation among personnel of the A & E Division, MSU, and a masonry contractor produced a recommendation of a reasonable method of correcting the problem. This will consist of removing a sixteen (16) inch band of brick at each floor (in from two to three feet sections) cutting the supporting angle into shorter segments and relaying the brick, anchoring it well to the wall behind it and providing a non-skid surface on the supporting angle. Provisions will also be made for expansion by installing a thicker flexible pad than originally designed (neoprene or some such) immediately below the supporting angle.

While exact duplication of the existing brick is not possible, there is available some that is very close and if laid with a slightly different bond, the building will look like it was "built that way".

It will also be noticed in the pictures there is some deteriorated brick. The intention is to replace them.

The estimate was the joint effort of a masonry contractor and MSU personnel.

## WILSON HALL

The first indication of brick problems became evident about a year and a half after its completion in 1974. It was in the form of what seemed to be excessive efflorescence on the "bridge" walls. This was not too disturbing at the time because it is not an unheard of occurrence and usually after cleaning, there is no further problem. This was not the case.

Efflorescence continued to appear on the "bridge" wall, became very noticeable on a series of small windbreak walls and the faces of some of the brick started to spall in various locations.

In the summer of 1980 conversations were instigated by MSU among the Department of Administration's legal and technical personnel, the brick manufacturer<sup>1</sup>, the architect<sup>2</sup>, the brick supplier's insurance carrier and representatives of MSU. These conversations produced disclaimers by all involved of any responsibility for the problems' occurrence or rectification thereof.

The architect believed poor materials and workmanship were the cause, the brick manufacturer opined the design was faulty and produced a consultant's report and results of tests to prove the brick met acceptable standards, and the insurance company indicated its product liability was not applicable to the problem. This resulted in an impasse. Subsequent to this the brick manufacturer ceased doing business, so the decision was made to seek funds from the capital construction program to rectify the problem.

As part of the preparation of support for this action, Northern Testing Laboratory was engaged to conduct some tests. One paragraph of interest is herewith quoted:

"The damaged brick samples did not meet the requirements of the freeze-thaw tests, but under ASTM they are not required to conform to the freeze-thaw provisions since the absorption after 24-hour submersion is less than 8.0%".

It is proposed to:

- a. Provide adequate coverings for and replace portions of parapets.
- b. Cover bridge and repair brick.
- c. Replace windbreaks with a different material.
- d. Replace courtyard brick with concrete.

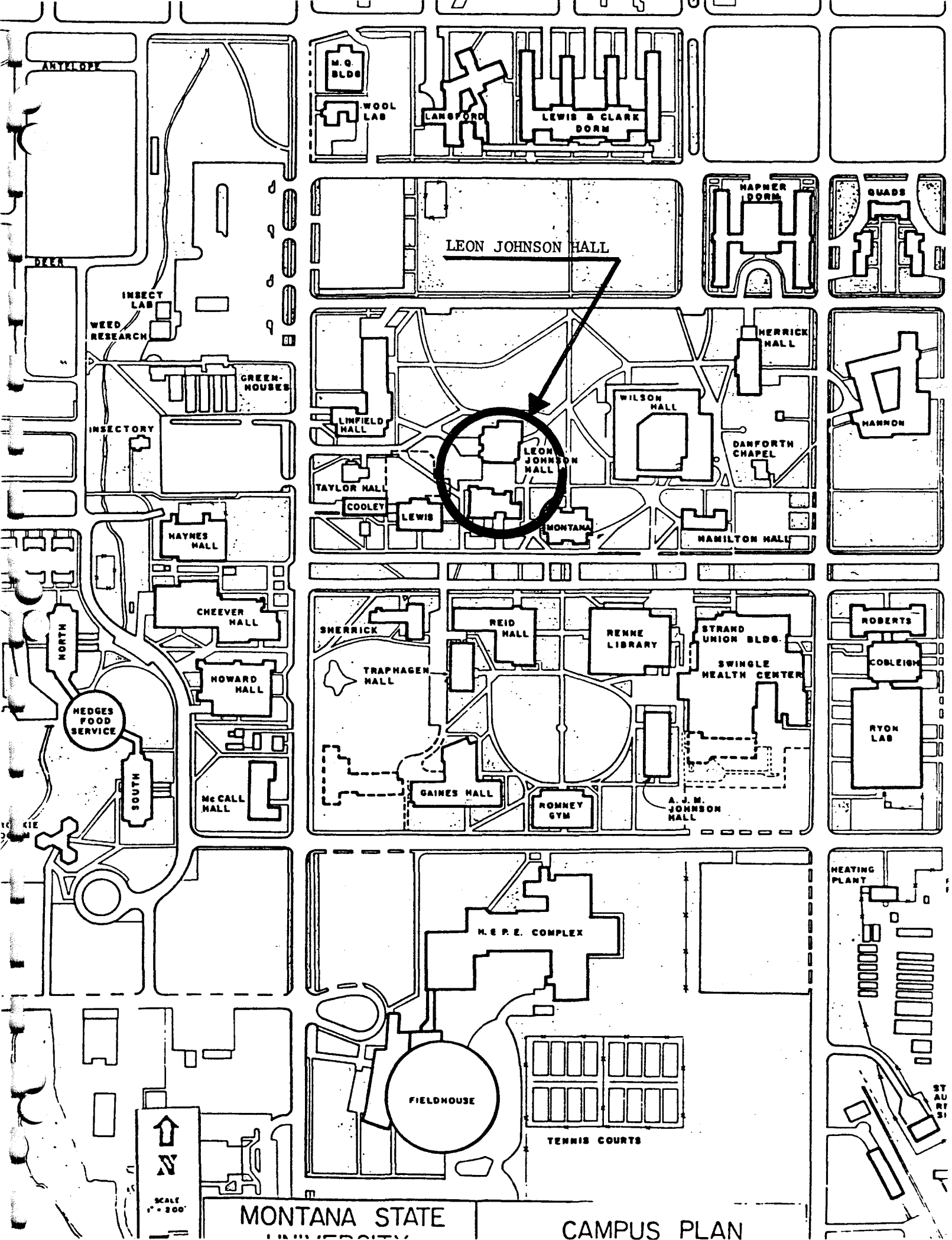
<sup>1</sup>Lovell Clay Products of Billings

<sup>2</sup>CTA of Billings

JOHNSON HALL

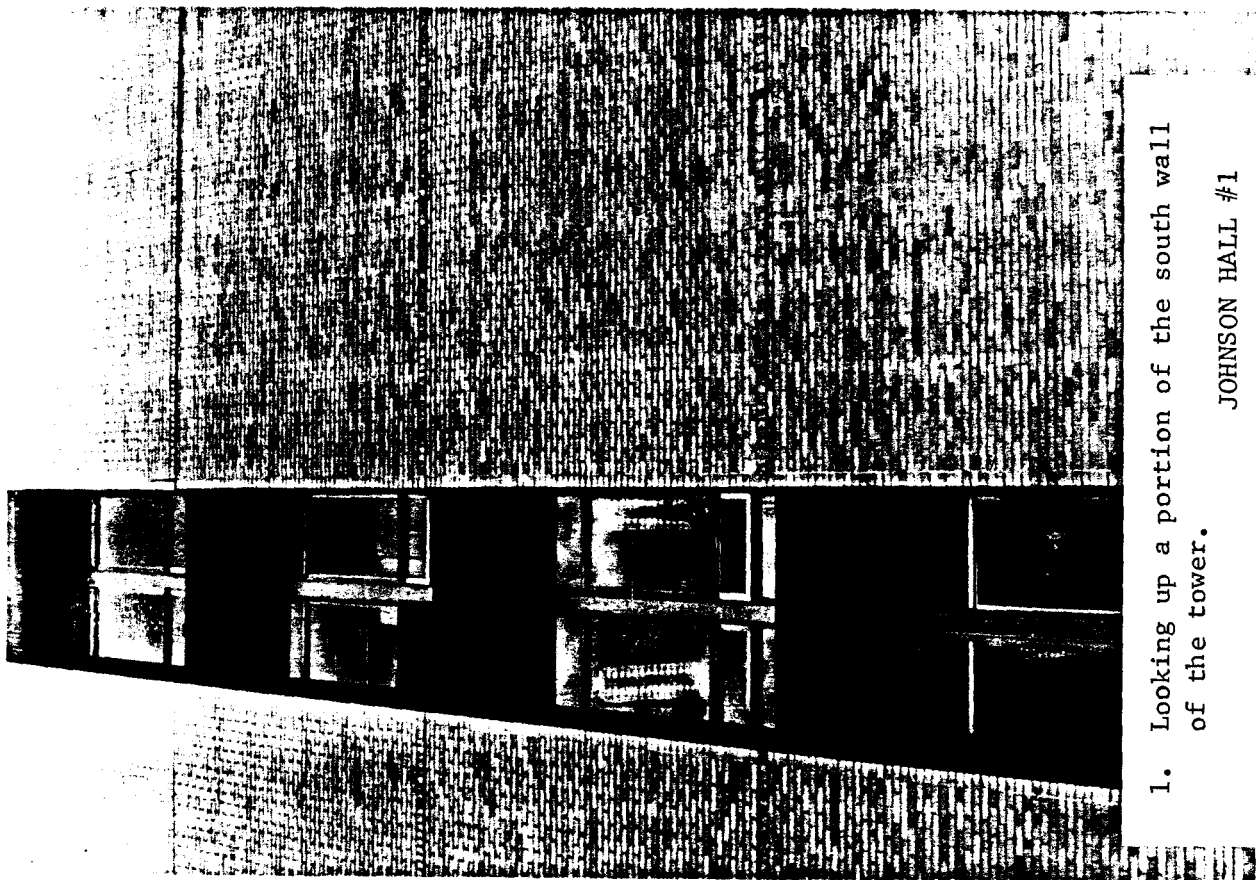






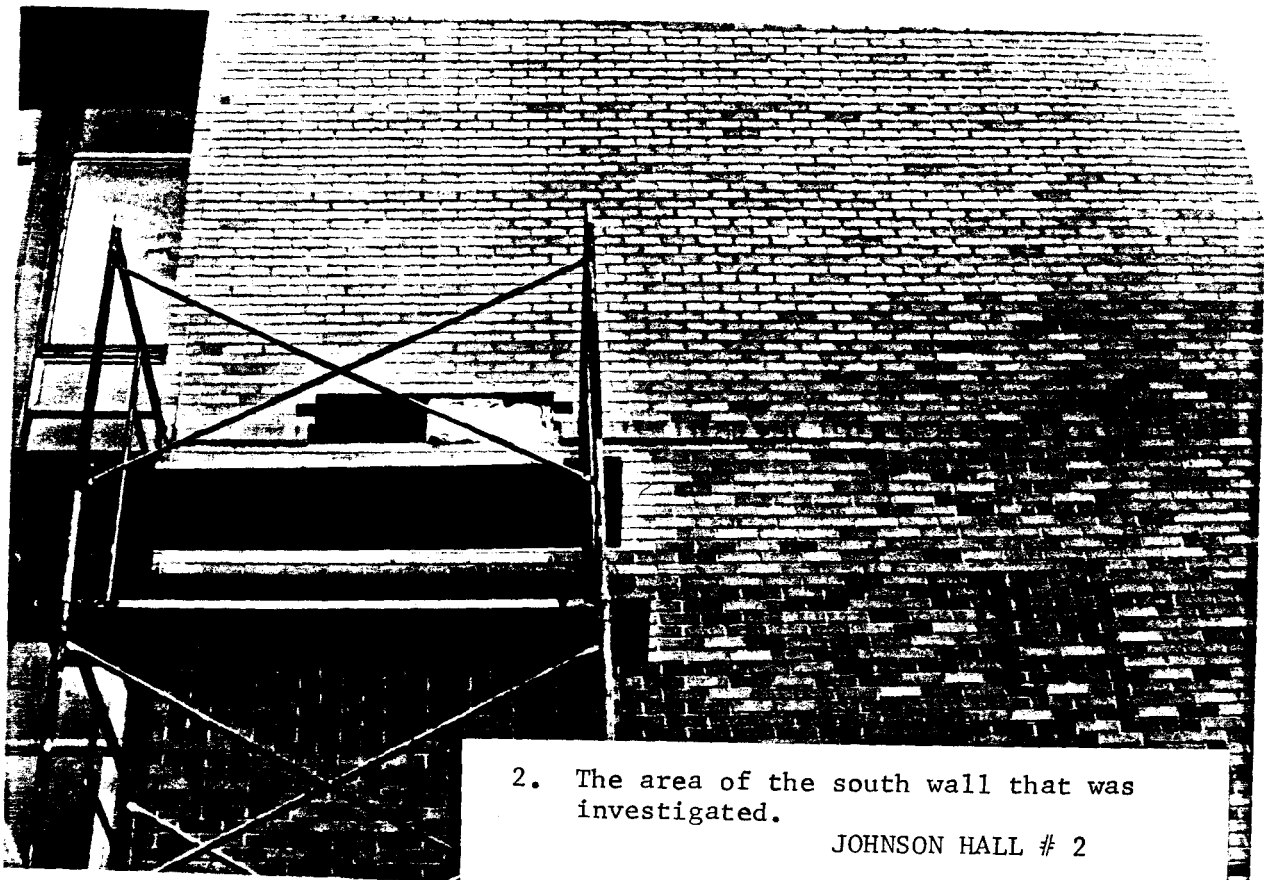
MONTANA STATE  
UNIVERSITY

CAMPUS PLAN



1. Looking up a portion of the south wall of the tower.

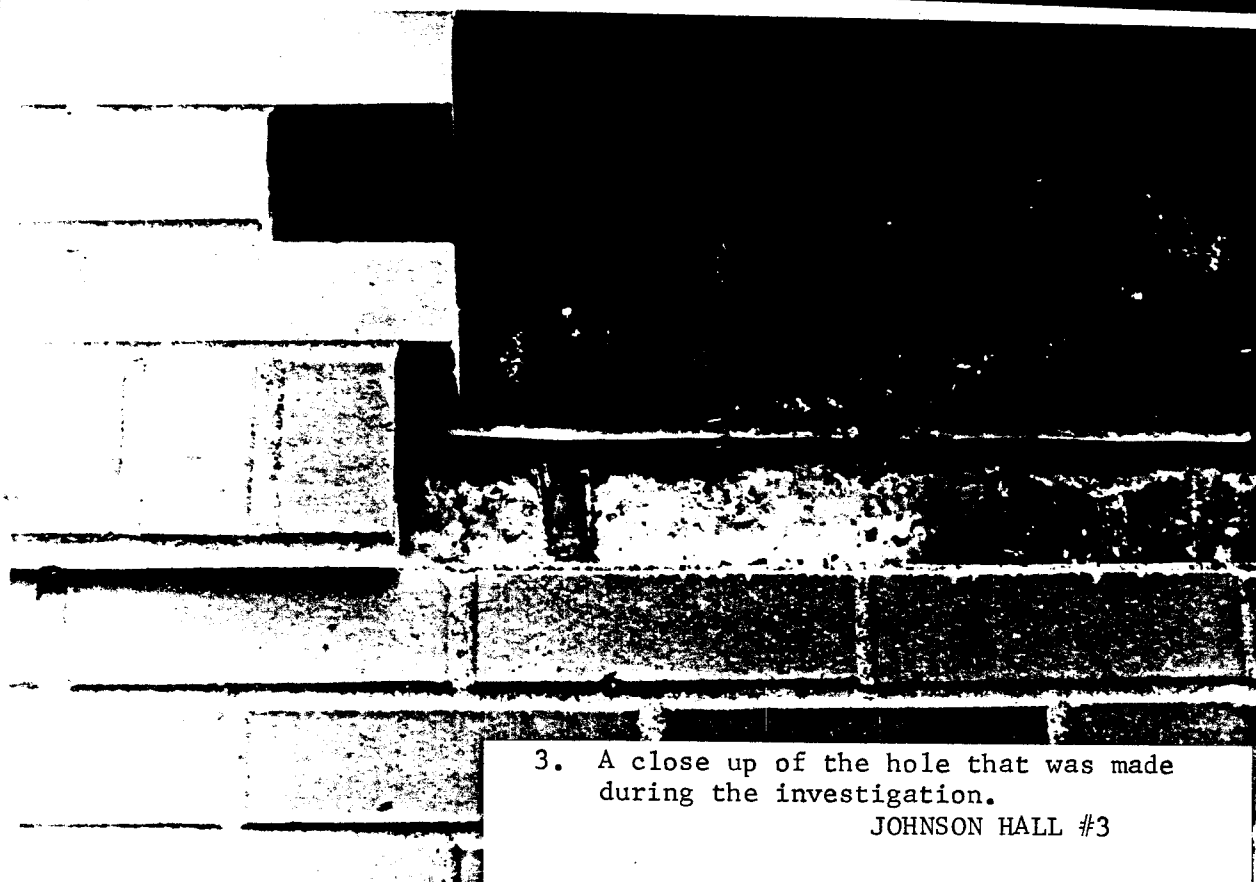
JOHNSON HALL #1



2. The area of the south wall that was investigated.

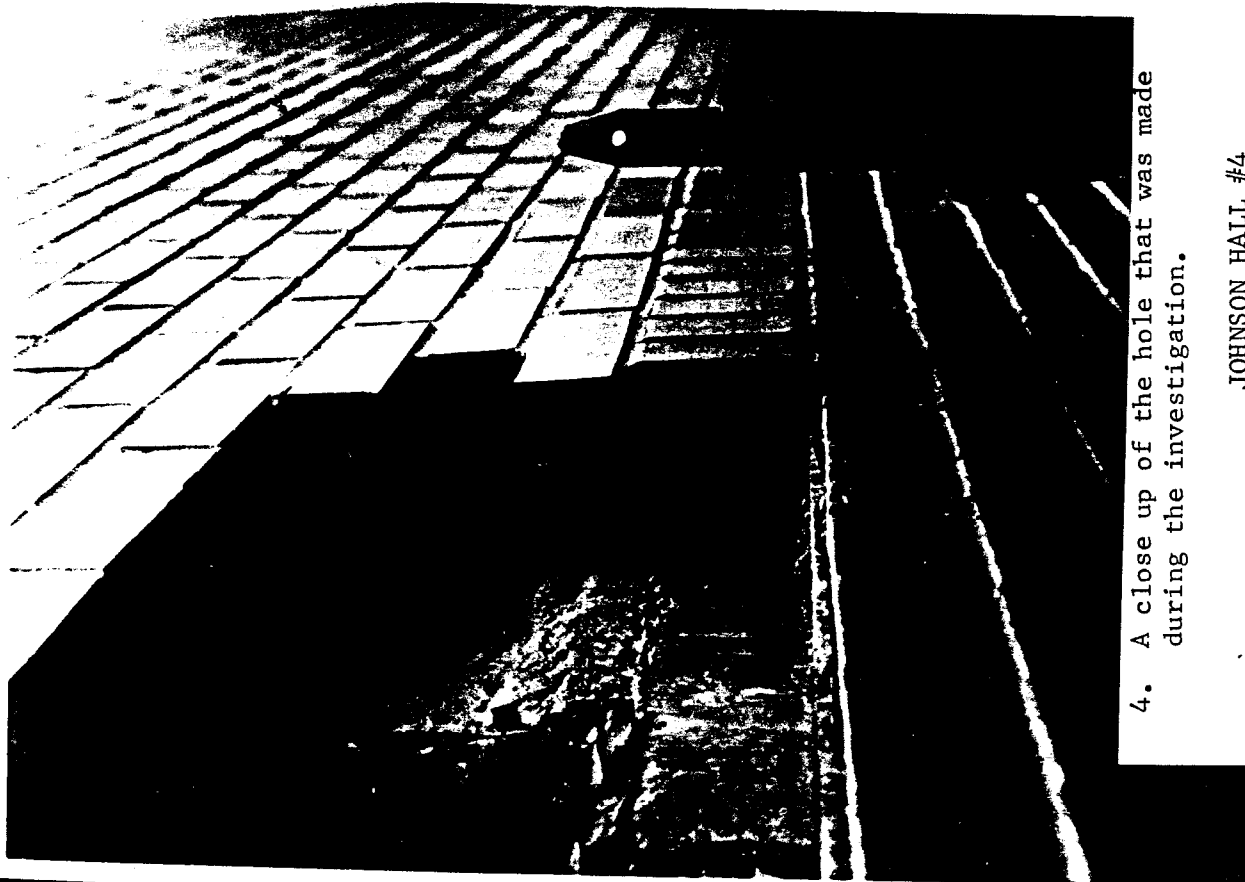
JOHNSON HALL # 2





3. A close up of the hole that was made during the investigation.

JOHNSON HALL #3



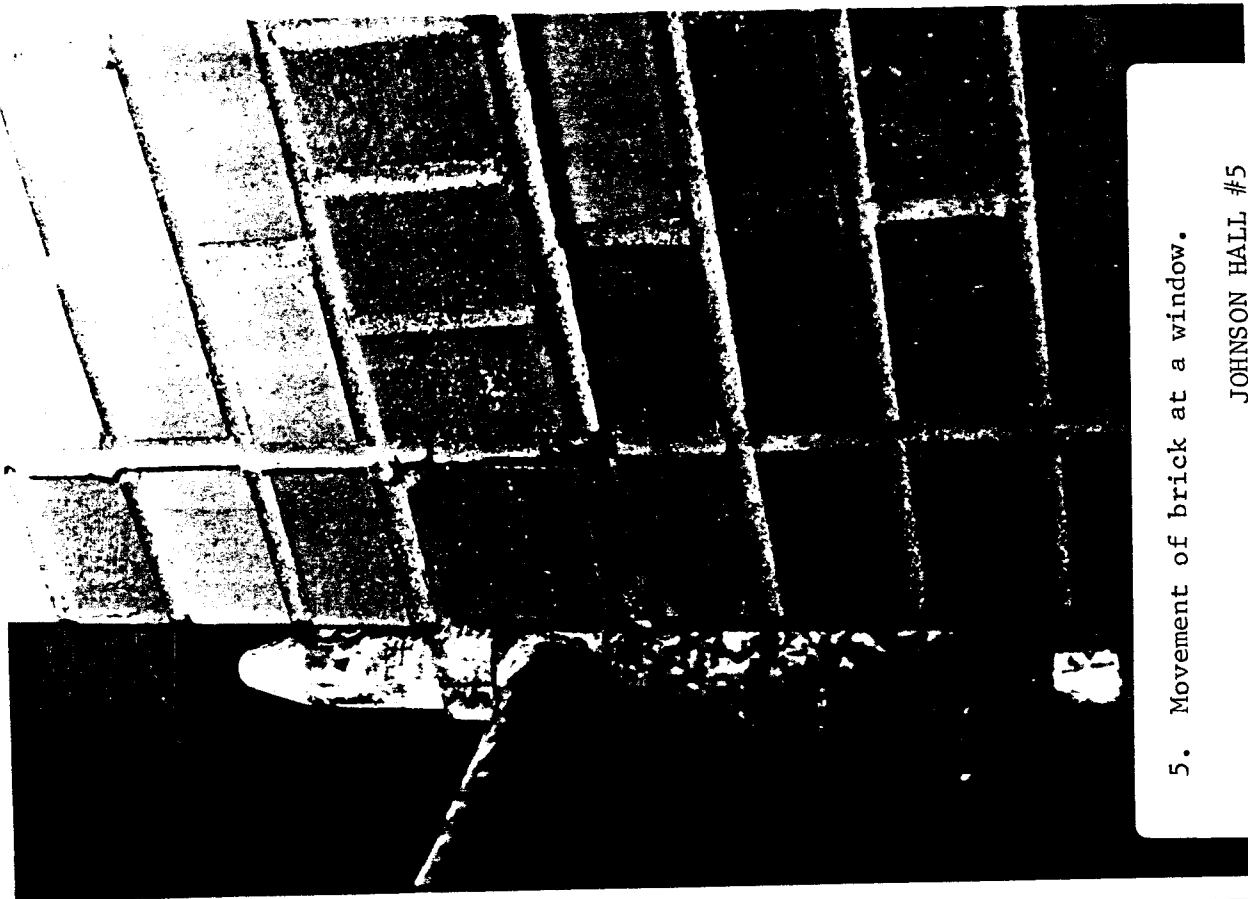
4. A close up of the hole that was made during the investigation.

JOHNSON HALL #4



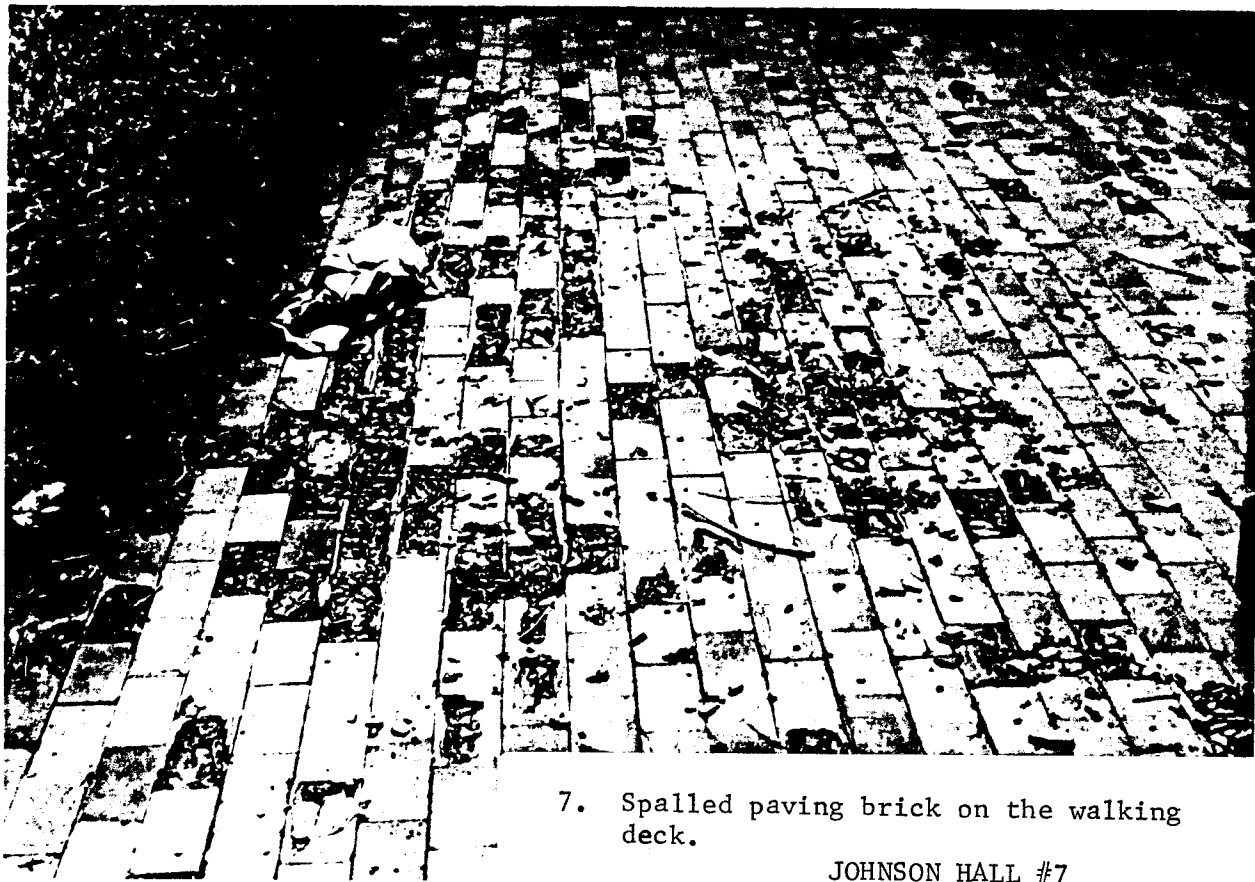
6. Spalled brick on the parapet.

JOHNSON HALL # 6



5. Movement of brick at a window.

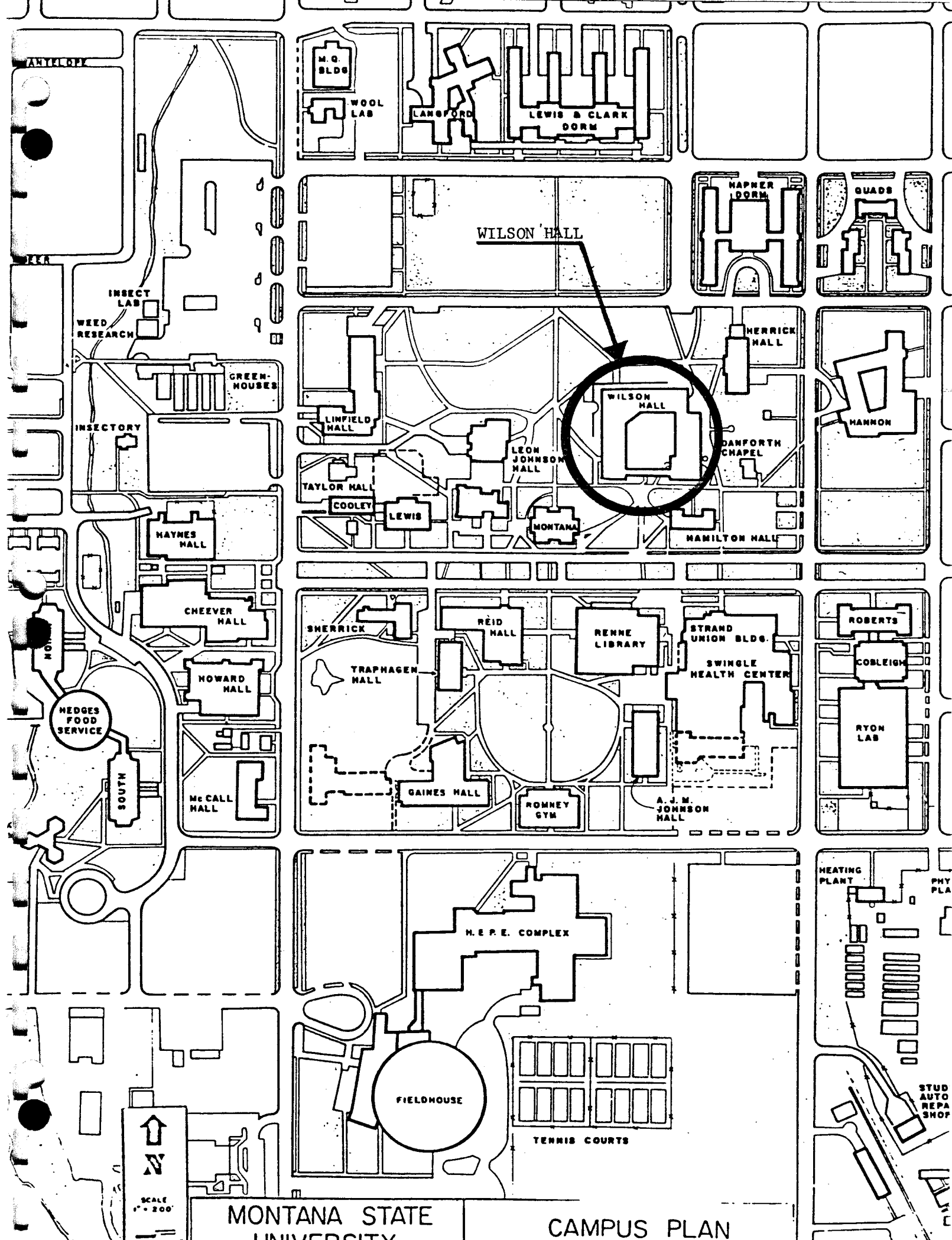
JOHNSON HALL #5



7. Spalled paving brick on the walking deck.

JOHNSON HALL #7

WILSON HALL



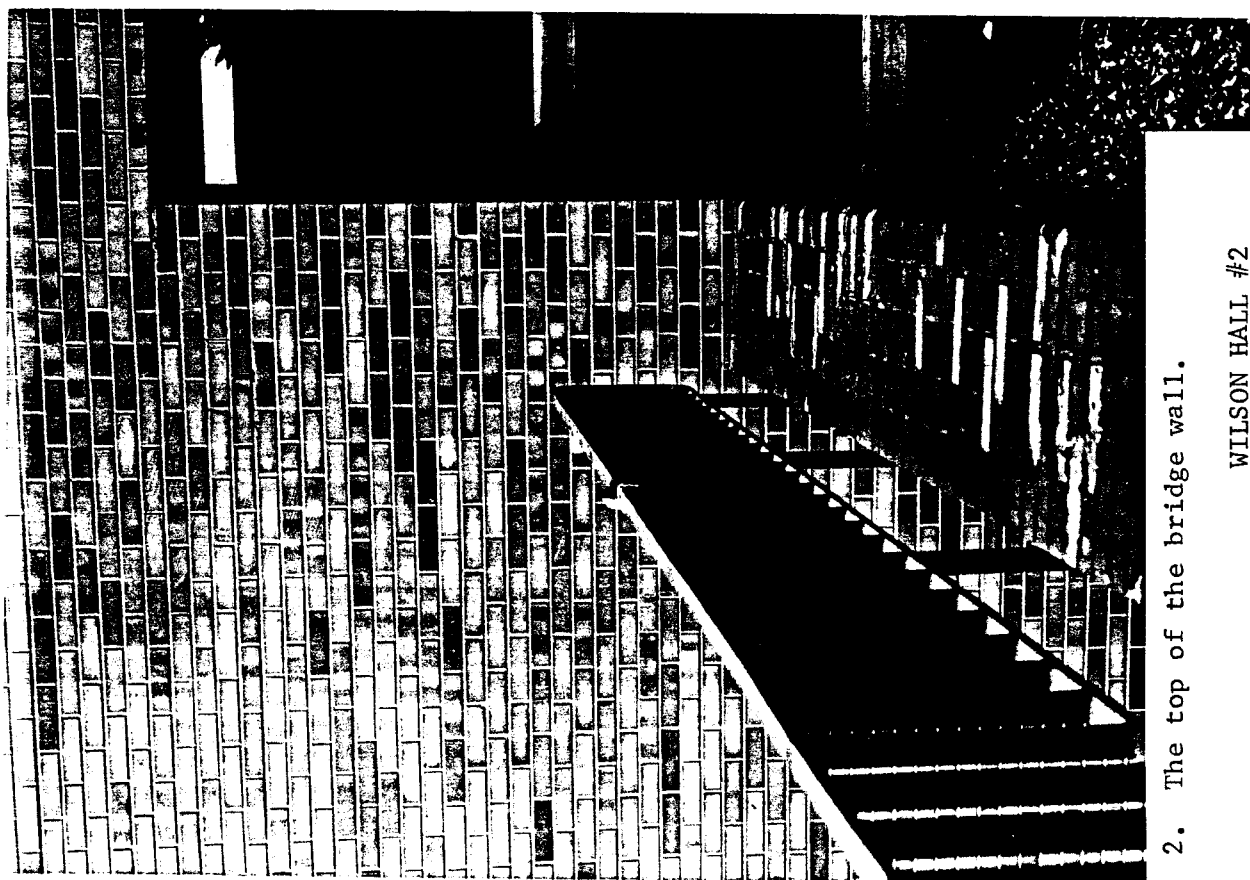
MONTANA STATE  
UNIVERSITY

CAMPUS PLAN



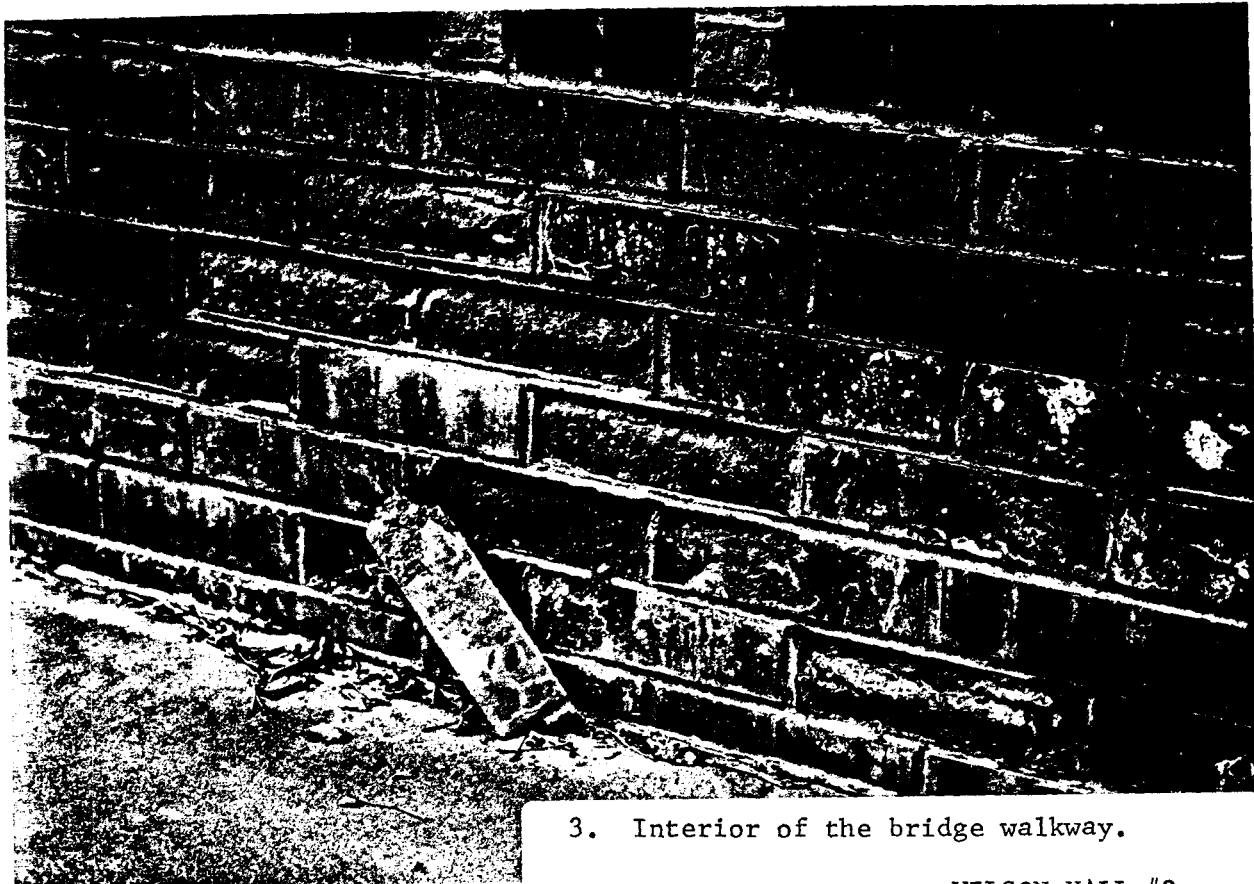
1. Efflorescence on the brickwall of the bridge connecting the buildings wings. This condition exists on both walls.

WILSON HALL #1



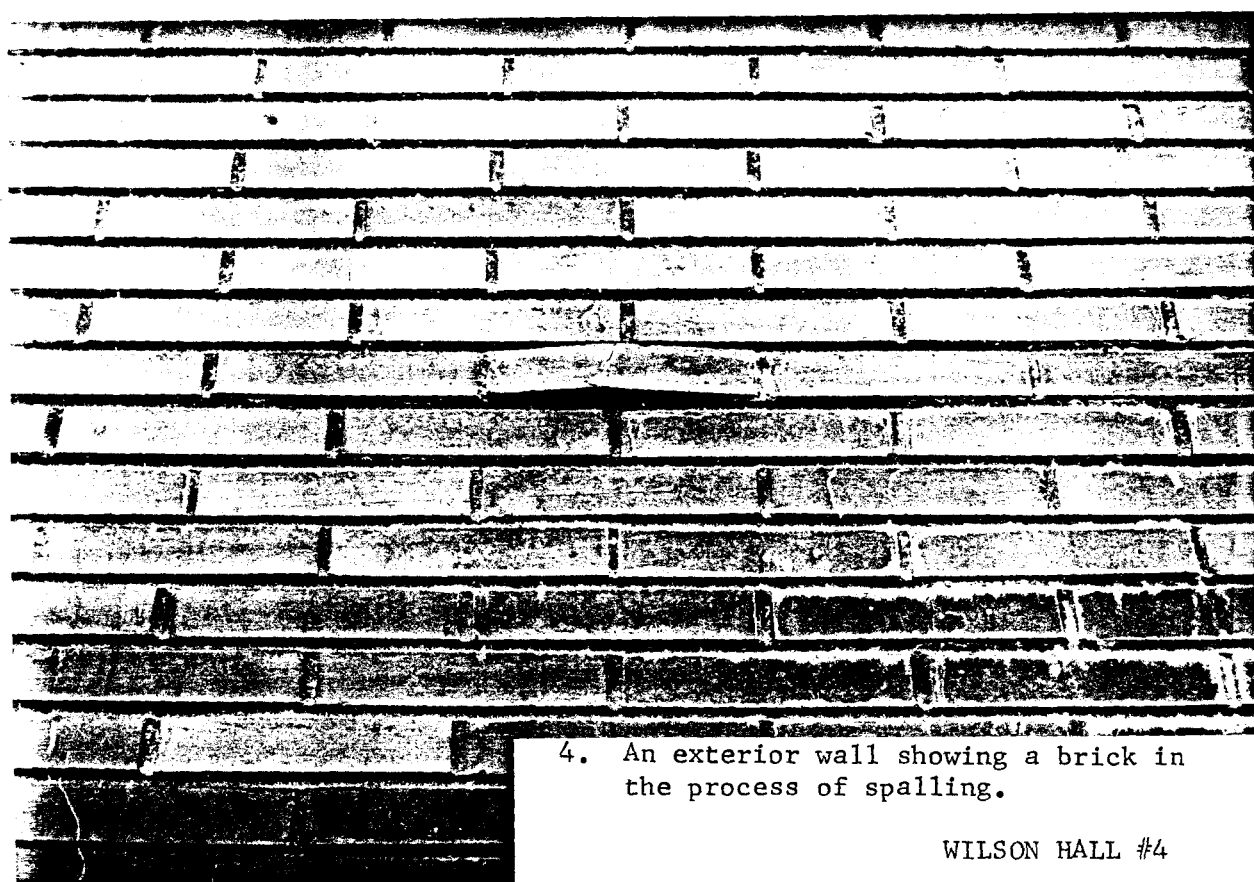
2. The top of the bridge wall.

WILSON HALL #2



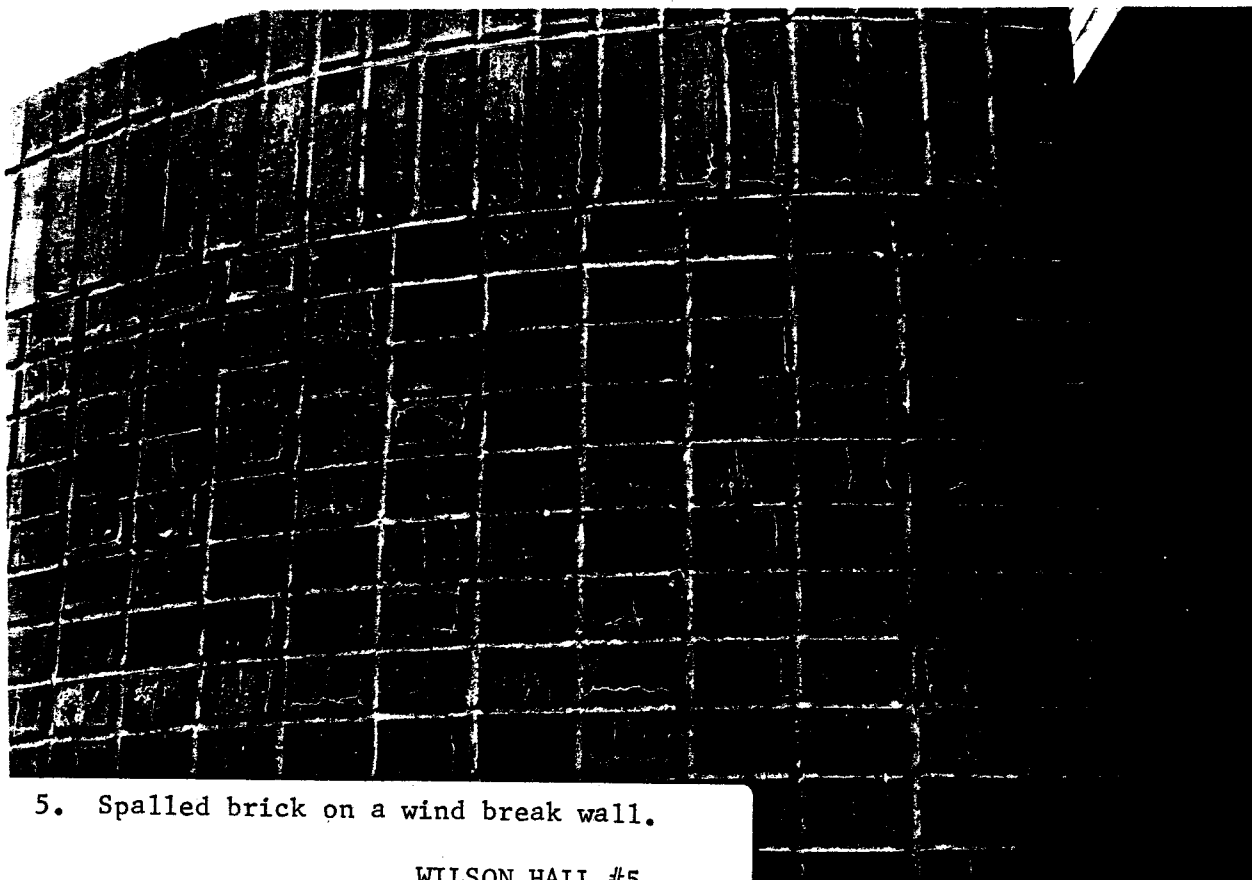
3. Interior of the bridge walkway.

WILSON HALL #3



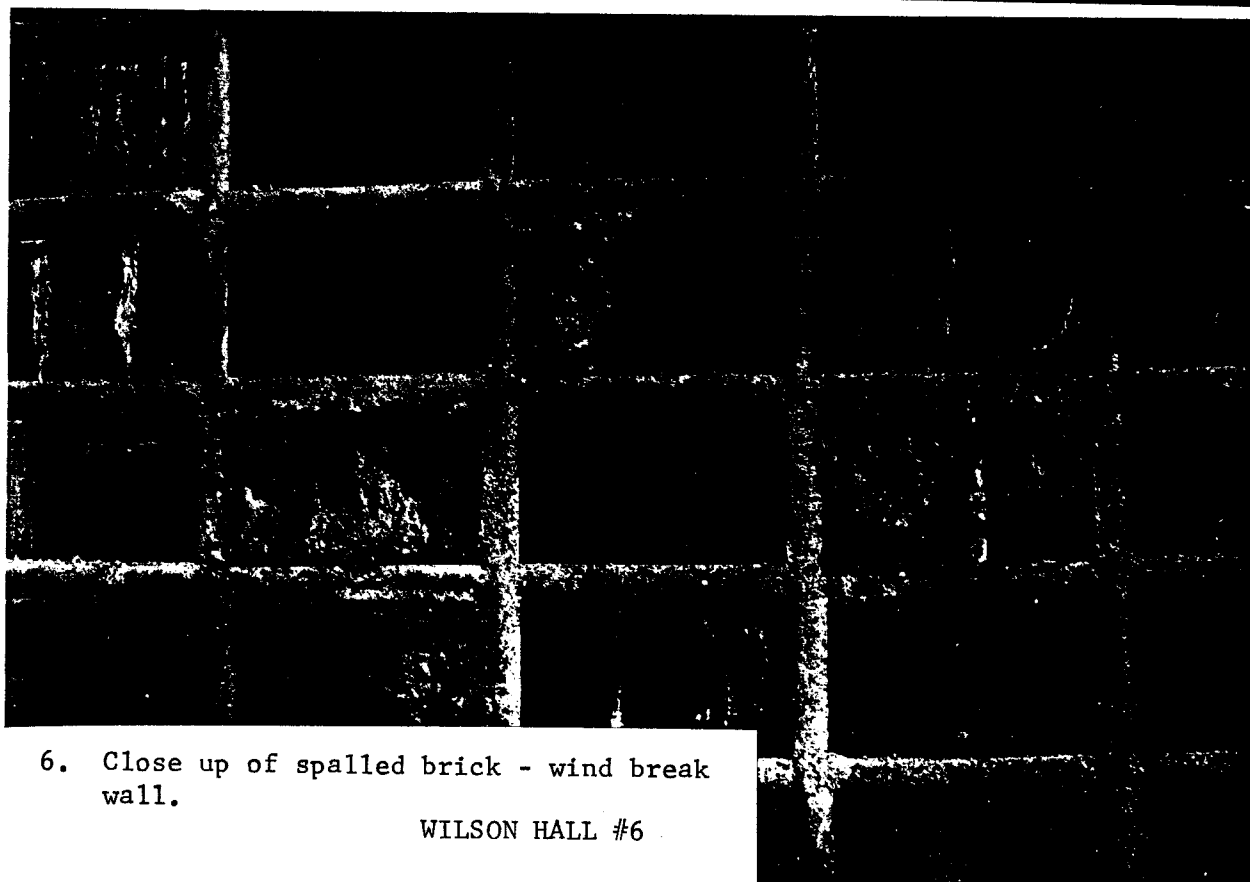
4. An exterior wall showing a brick in the process of spalling.

WILSON HALL #4



5. Spalled brick on a wind break wall.

WILSON HALL #5



6. Close up of spalled brick - wind break wall.

WILSON HALL #6



MAJOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

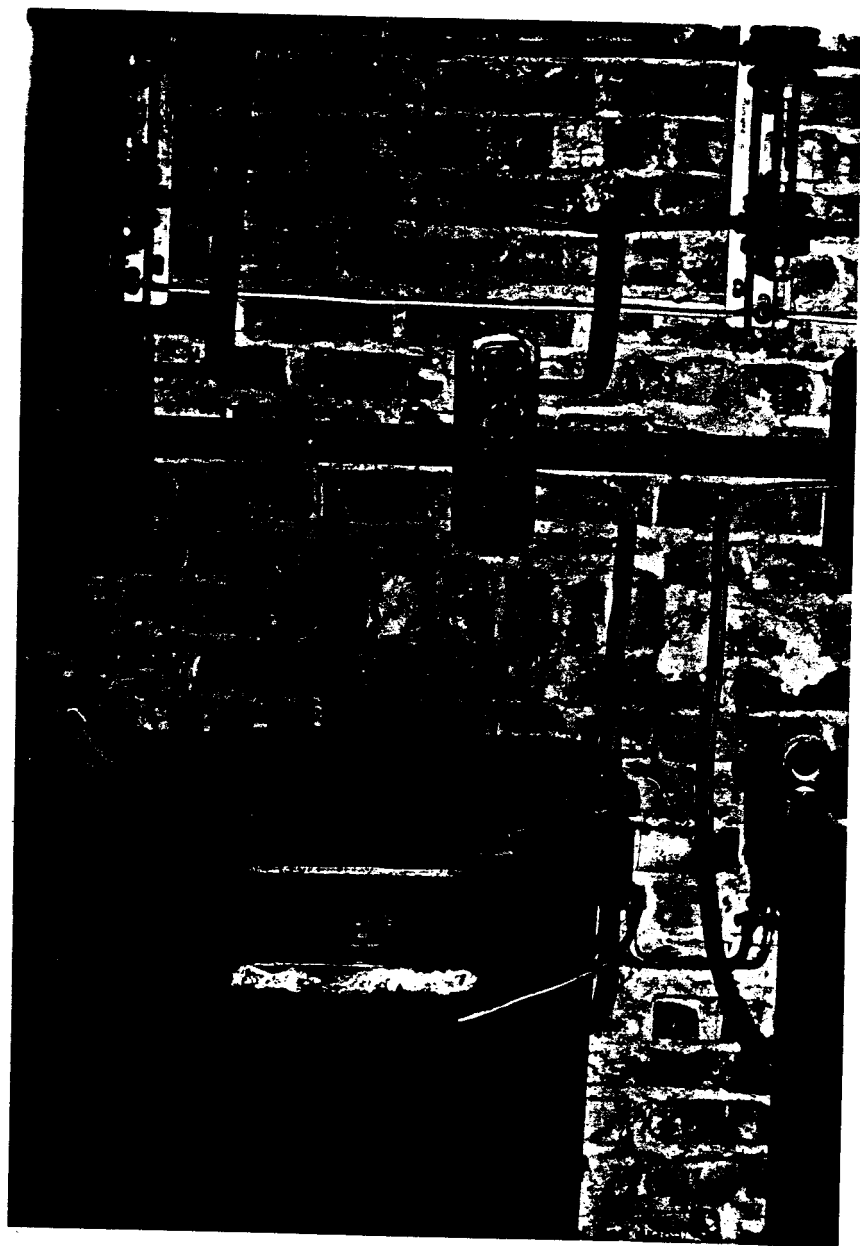
The University of Montana has requested several major maintenance projects. We feel it is a prudent use of resources to take care of our existing facilities, and we have emphasized this concern to the exclusion of requesting new facilities in this biennium. The Board of Regents also emphasized this need to maintain existing facilities in their transmission of the Regential Long Range Building Program priorities to the Department of Administration.

The University of Montana's major maintenance requests include:

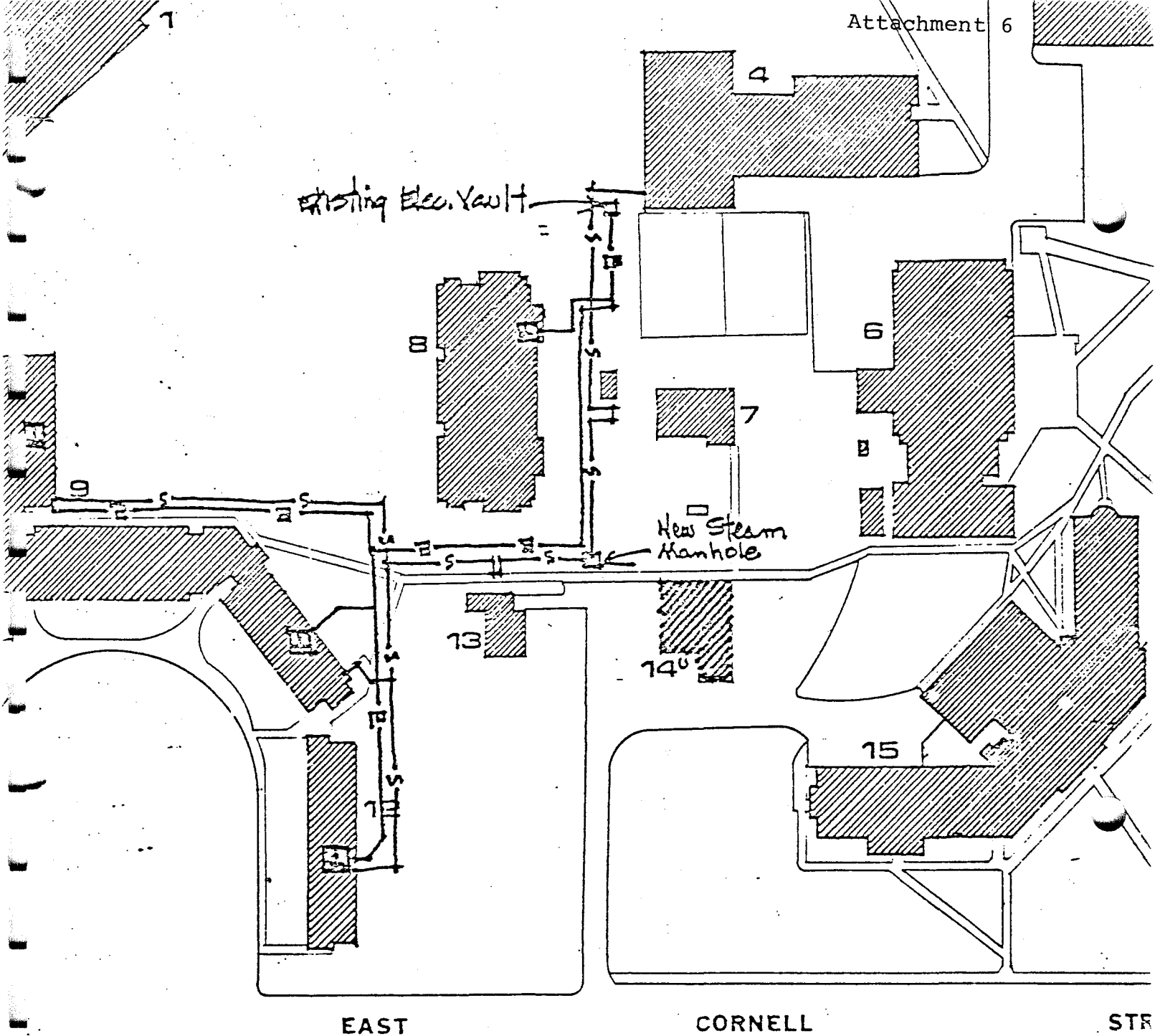
<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Replacing/Rebuilding Steam Valves and Traps	\$107,000
Repair Laboratory Waste System (Chemistry/Pharmacy Building)	17,000
Fire Safety Modification	120,000
Elevator Safety Repair	22,000
Upgrading Campus Electrical System	<u>61,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$327,000</u>

The Executive Budget request did not include many projects recommended by the Board of Regents in the area of major maintenance. Since both the Board and the University feel strongly that we must address these needs, we are recommending the Committee consider the following requests at this time.

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Fire Safety	
a) Enclosing stairways, installing exit signs and complying with fire marshall recommendations.	\$120,000
b) Provide central warning system for fire alarm protection in older buildings.	90,000
Exterior Lighting for Campus Safety and Improved Energy Conservation	22,000
Handicapped Accessibility and Mobility Projects	<u>19,000</u>
ADDITIONAL REQUEST	<u>\$251,000</u>





LEGEND

Underground Steam Lines — S — S —  
 Underground Electrical Lines — E — E —  
 New Electrical Transformers [T]

**WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE**  
**DILLON MONTANA**



# University of Montana

Office of the President • Missoula, Montana 59812 • (406) 243-2311

February 28, 1983

Representative Rex Manuel  
Chairman, Long Range Building  
Committee  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Manuel:

An emergency issue has just come to my attention that I would like to discuss with the Long Range Building Committee.

On August 31, 1982, we had a main power cable cut at a construction site on our campus. This resulted in a serious power outage at a large number of buildings. There was damage throughout the south loop of our electrical system with some buildings without regular power for as long as seven days.

The power was restored but it required a great deal of replacement of switches, wires, disconnects, etc. The electrical system that was damaged is very old, parts of it forty to fifty years in age, and it simply was not able to handle the situation.

We suspected permanent damage to the basic system and with the approval of the Board of Regents, we contracted with Drapes Consulting Engineering of Great Falls to evaluate the situation. Their report arrived at my office within this past week. I have attached a summary of that report. The full report is also enclosed.

The report describes a critical situation and recommends immediate improvements. Copies have been reviewed and discussed with Phil Hauck and Irving Dayton. There is agreement that we should attend to this emergency matter at once.

The report will be discussed with the Board of Regents on Thursday, March 3. With their support, it would be my intention to review this matter with your committee as soon as possible. I plan to ask the Board of Regents to authorize an emergency request as part of the Long Range Building Project. It would appear that your meeting on Friday, March 4, which is scheduled to discuss major maintenance and repairs at the Universities

University of Montana  
3300V Distribution System

The campus 3300V distribution system experienced a major fault on August 31, 1982, caused by a contractor cutting the south campus buried primary loop while excavating for the new Clinical Psychology Building. Subsequent damage resulted when cable protective equipment on the campus failed to clear the fault. Isolating the fault to re-energize critical loads caused overloading of other circuits and their ultimate failure. Before all buildings were restored to service seven days elapsed, sections of cable were replaced, cut-outs were replaced, reclosers repaired and backup fuses installed. Because parts of the system are forty to fifty years old, and are obsolete and fragile, the system is suspect for early future failures due to the fault overload which occurred. In addition, it should be noted that many of the transformers and oil circuit reclosers contain PCB. For these reasons, it is recommended that selective parts of the system be converted to 12,470V with ultimate plans for complete conversion. This should be started immediately to unload the 3300V cable system. Exhibit A presents a summary for replacing the system at today's costs. For construction to begin in 1984, we should add 10% to these amounts.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA  
COST OF RECOMMENDED PRIMARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM REVISIONS  
February, 1983

Phase	Project	Long Range Building Fund	Auxiliary Fund	Total Cost
A	Lodge - Closing Center & South Loop	\$ 74,500	\$ 74,500	\$149,000
B	1. Liberal Arts	38,787		38,787
	2. Turner Hall		26,666	26,666
	3. Knowles Hall		21,818	21,818
	4. Health Science	32,729		32,729
	Sub-Total - B	\$ 71,516	\$ 48,484	\$120,000
C	1. Business Administration	\$ 30,368		\$ 30,368
	2. Music	30,368		30,368
	3. Law	30,368		30,368
	4. Health Service		\$ 35,226	35,226
	5. Brantly/Corbin		48,585	48,585
	6. Jesse Hall		40,085	40,085
	Sub-Total - C	\$ 91,104	\$123,896	\$215,000
D	1. Fine Arts	\$ 21,852		\$ 21,852
	2. Theatre	21,852		21,852
	3. Elrod		\$ 32,779	32,779
	4. Miller		36,421	36,421
	5. Alumni Center	26,708		26,708
	6. Craig Hall		20,638	20,638
	7. Math	16,995		16,995
	8. Natural Science	31,565		31,565
	9. University Hall	29,136		29,136
	10. Women's Center	29,136		29,136
	11. Journalism	32,779		32,779
	12. Men's Gym	32,172		32,172
	13. Art Annex	35,207		35,207
	14. Physical Plant	33,993		33,993
	15. Warehouse	21,852		21,852
	16. Sisson, Craighead & Prescott		78,915	78,915
	Sub-Total - D	\$333,247	\$168,753	\$502,000
	GRAND TOTAL	\$570,367	\$415,633	\$986,000

PLAN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FACILITY

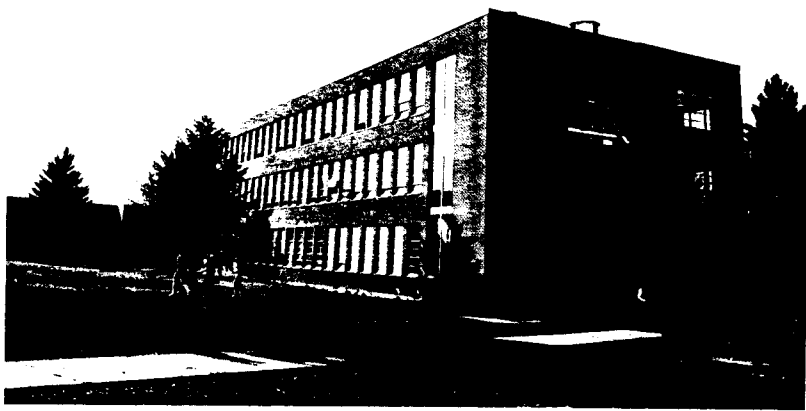
<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Planning for Business Administration	\$ 50,000

The School of Business is a rapidly growing program; its ranks of students and faculty have swelled to the point that the program is housed in three locations. The three-story Business Administration Building is utilized by Business Education, a School of Education Department and the School of Business, and the Bureau of Business and Economic Research. We are also utilizing two houses (724 Eddy and 626 Eddy) to accomodate faculty office space. This past fall, a conference room was remodeled to house four additional faculty members. 626 Eddy is some distance from the other two facilities and with an expanding faculty, it is difficult to develop a cohesive unit when the offices are so dispersed.

This request seeks planning funds so that alternative solutions to the problem can be explored. Several alternatives exist to solve this problem. To adequately assess which option is most cost effective and can best be accommodated by the campus and its resources requires planning money.

The Business Administration Building was constructed in 1950. The second and third floors of the building are not accessible to handicapped students.





## ENGINEERING/PHYSICAL SCIENCES COMPLEX CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

### INTRODUCTION

An intensified commitment to improve the teaching, research, and service programs in Engineering and the Physical Sciences is being made at Montana State University. This commitment is an outgrowth of ten years of ever-increasing enrollments which have caused facilities to be badly strained. A charrette, held early in 1982, recommended the construction of a new building complex and the upgrading of present facilities to meet the growing demand for programs in these disciplines. Presented here is a request for a capital improvement program for a complex suitable to carry MSU's technical programs into the twenty-first century. A historical perspective is given and a project description is supplied. The proposed project is justified using figures showing the dramatic program growth in a number of key areas over ten years. The key role the project can play in the economic growth of the state is also addressed. It is concluded that a new building complex to house Engineering and the Physical Sciences is desperately needed at Montana State University.

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Upon the completion of the planning of Cobleigh Hall in 1966, attention was turned to the inadequacies of Ryon Laboratory. Requests have been made to every regular legislative session for funds to plan or carry out a capital improvement project involving Ryon Lab. No monies were forthcoming; however, in 1977 the legislature authorized the use of \$25,000 in local funds for planning which resulted in a request for funds to remodel and add to Ryon Lab. These requested funds were not made available, and the need has steadily become more critical.

The 1977 planning process raised some fundamental questions about Ryon Lab and the rest of the engineering complex. Among these were:

What functions should be housed where?

What should or would be the profile of engineering education and research?

What other closely allied disciplines should be considered for inclusion in the new and updated facilities?

Faced with these questions and having had a notable lack of success in solving problems created by the outmoded inefficient

structure, it was decided to conduct a thorough study of physical facilities for engineering and allied disciplines using the charrette method. The charrette took place early in 1982, and addressed itself to the entire panorama of engineering and the related physical sciences. Its recommendations, both philosophical and specific, stated that an environment must be created that meets existing and future needs of all whom these disciplines serve.

The term environment was used in its broadest sense: programs, technologies, methodologies, and physical plant must be carefully assessed and changes made to serve these disciplines in meeting the challenges and fulfilling the responsibilities brought to MSU by technological advances in engineering and education, primarily in the field of electronics.

The purpose of the capital improvement program requested here is to provide MSU with the necessary physical environment with the creation of an Engineering/Physical Science Complex. This will involve modifying and upgrading existing facilities, building new ones, and perhaps even razing portions of old ones. The complex must be a state-of-the-art teaching and research facility which can be modified to accomodate future teaching and research methods.

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The center of the Engineering/Physical Science Complex will be a new structure designed to house flexible, modern facilities for instruction and research, physically interfacing these activities for students and faculty in engineering, chemistry, and physics. In addition, the project proposes remodeling vacated areas in the Library, Roberts Hall, A.J.M. Johnson Hall, Gaines Hall, and the removal and/or renovation of parts of Ryon Laboratory. A schematic representation of the Complex and the integration of the new structure is presented in Figure 1.

Major components of the new structure include:

- . large classrooms with capacities for 200 or more
- . instructional and laboratory facilities
- . facilities to house MSU computing services; rooms for mainframe computers, offices, terminals and user space
- . offices for Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
- . specialized laboratories, machine and terminal rooms for Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
- . astronomical laboratory facilities for Physics

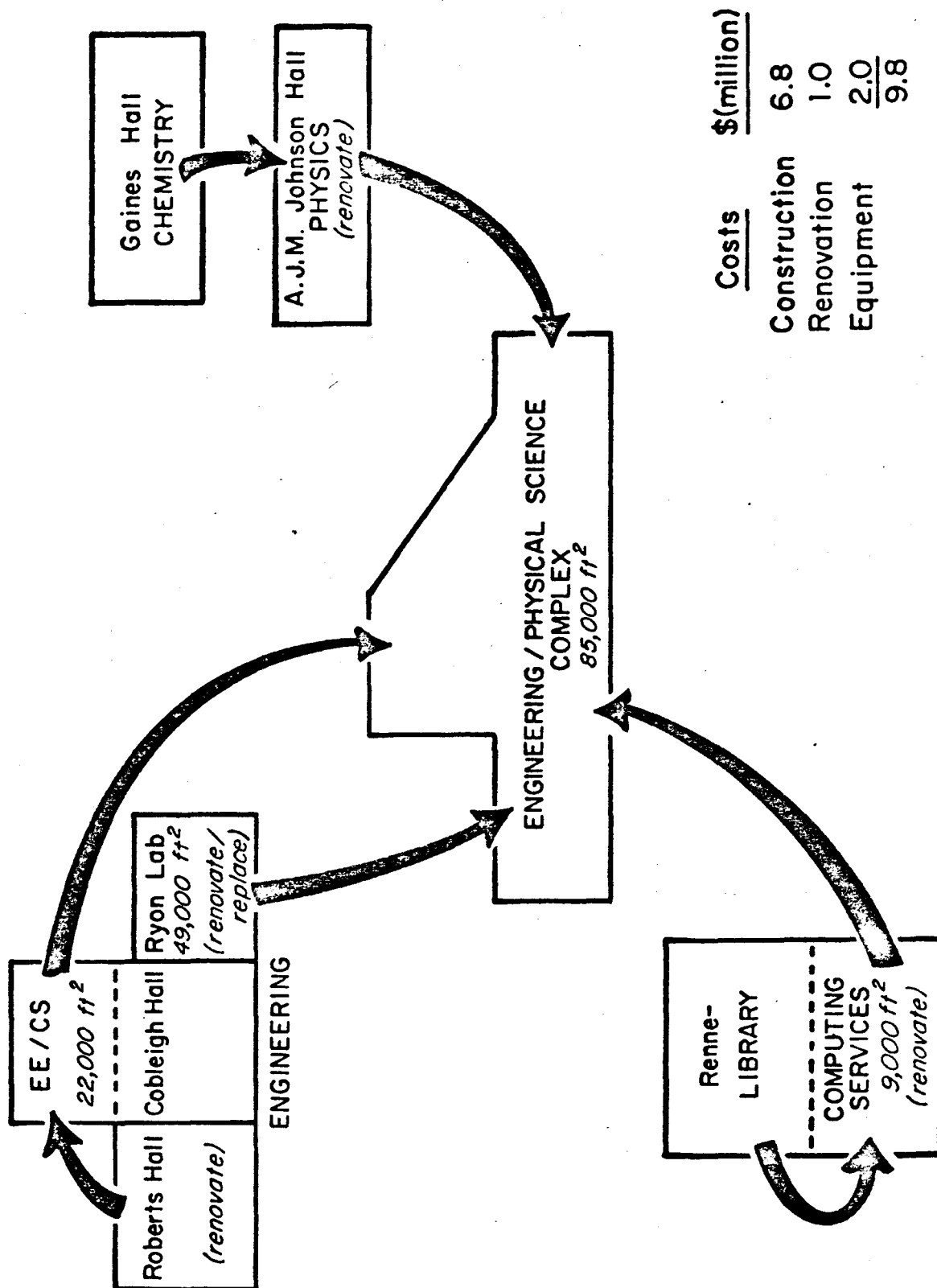


Figure 1. Engineering/Physical Sciences Complex Project

- . specialized laboratories for Engineering/Physical Science research
- . telecommunications and terminal linkages to allow remote access to the new facility
- . electronics workshop for repair, maintenance, and instruction
- . modern audio/visual and computer-assisted instruction facilities throughout
- . integrated facilities to serve industry and the technical continuing education needs of Montana

With the completion of the new portion of the Engineering/Physical Science Complex, space will be vacated in five buildings. The project would renovate this space to provide:

- . student study space to bring the library up to accreditation standards
- . upper division classroom and laboratory space in engineering, chemistry and physics
- . office space in engineering, chemistry, and physics
- . research and development space for specialized projects in engineering, chemistry, and physics

#### JUSTIFICATION

Building with excellence on its land-grant tradition, MSU's academic programs have attracted increasing numbers of students. The present student body of over 11,000 students represents a growth of approximately 50% during the last decade. Several indicators of growth at MSU are presented in Figure 2. The most dramatic increases have been experienced in engineering, chemistry and physics, where the growth has been 230% during this period. The College of Engineering presently has over 3000 students enrolled in its programs, about 27% of the student body. This proportion of students enrolled in engineering is greater than that found in most universities in the country. The demand for MSU's technically trained graduates has been constantly high, with numbers of job offers and pay offered consistently above national averages in similar fields.

Commensurate with the growth in the number of students in the engineering and physical sciences programs has been the increase in teaching load. This is commonly measured in student credit hours, the product of the number of students times the

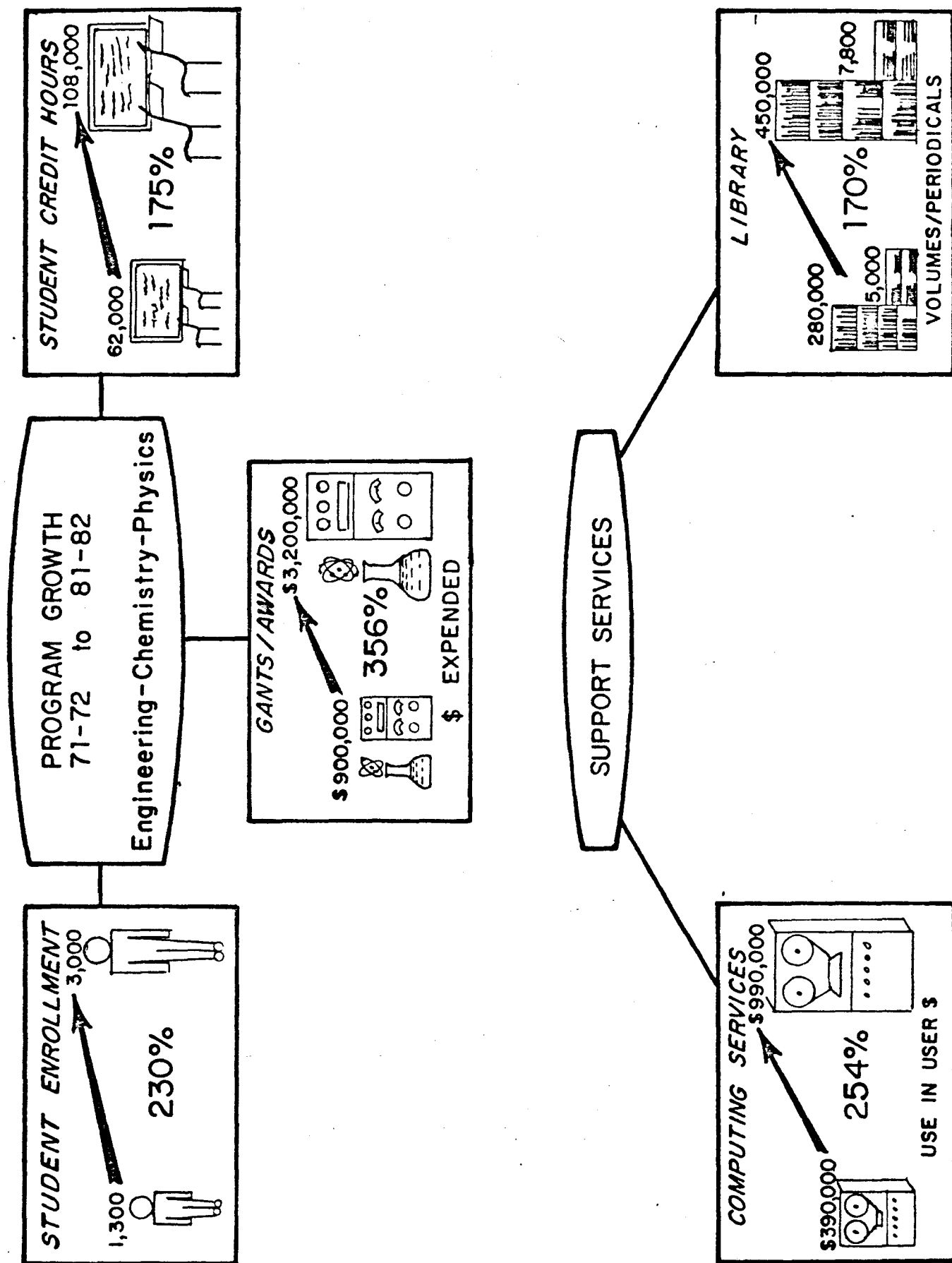


Figure 2. Program Growth

number of credit hours for which they enroll. In the past ten years, student credit hours in engineering, chemistry and physics have grown 175%. The physical crowding caused by this increase has been exacerbated by pressures coming from a rapidly advancing technology. An equally rapid response is required if MSU is to provide classrooms and laboratories equipped to prepare these students to perform effectively in their technical fields. Adequate classrooms and laboratories are in very short supply, as is up-to-date laboratory equipment. Laboratory stations, designed for three or four students, are often shared by three times that number. Many engineering classes are filled to the physical capacity of the classrooms available. Students often must sit in corners of the room to hear lectures because no more desks and chairs can be crammed into the room. In addition, Saturday and evening classes are often instituted to accommodate those desiring classes. There is a critical need for quality classrooms designed to facilitate new educational techniques as well as modern laboratory facilities and equipment.

As part of the tripartite mission of the university, research plays a vital role and supports the instructional programs. In the areas of engineering, chemistry, and physics MSU has achieved national prominence. For example, in competition with the top institutions in the country, MSU was awarded equipment to establish a surface physics laboratory, joining MIT, Caltech, Yale, Berkeley, Johns Hopkins and other prestigious institutions. The engineering, chemistry and physics research programs presently bring in more than three million dollars of outside grant support annually. Such an active research program is essential to strong academic programs in areas where technology is changing rapidly. Research provides support for both graduate and undergraduate students as well as faculty and staff. In addition, a viable research component is generally a stimulant to development of Montana's economy. However, because of the lack of quality space, there exists a conflict for facilities between the research and instructional missions. A new facility would alleviate this situation.

The rapid growth of MSU's engineering and science programs has impacted various support services at the institution. This is especially true for the MSU Computing Services. Computer use for MSU has grown 254% during the last decade. In technical disciplines the increase has been up to ten-fold. A strain is being placed on MSU's computing capabilities. Computing technology changes daily and it is vitally important that MSU's engineering and related physical science programs stay abreast in this area. A new building linking engineering, science, and computing facilities would greatly enhance academic programs in these disciplines.

The Library is another service effected by recent growth at MSU. The Library is the heart of any university. Its resources are an integral part of the instructional process of each

academic program. In technical areas it is particularly important that library holdings are up-to-date and readily accessible. MSU's library holdings have almost doubled during the last decade and must continue to grow at this rate to be adequate. Space for these holdings has had to be taken from existing reading and study space. Seating capacity for students, at the present time, is less than one-half the amount called for by national accreditation agencies. At MSU, Computing Services are presently housed in the basement of the library. With Computing Services moved to a new facility, the library could expand into the vacated space. A 24-hour reading room could be created and additional seating and shelving installed, thus facilitating student study conditions and accessibility of the collection.

If Montana is to pursue opportunities for economic development it must maintain an environment that will attract, support, and continually sustain industry and business. Certainly a foundation in the technical areas of engineering, computer technology, and the sciences will play a vital role in such an environment. MSU's engineering and physical science programs can contribute significantly to the economic goals of Montana. These programs are experiencing an increasing demand for continuing education opportunities in areas that are constantly changing and growing. Adequate physical facilities are an important and integral ingredient necessary for this demand to be met.

### CONCLUSION

Montana State University's Engineering and Physical Sciences programs have grown tremendously in the past decade. Teaching and research facilities are now strained to or beyond their limits. Program quality is suffering. These programs will play a key role in the success of Montana's economic development efforts. Funding authority for a Engineering/Physical Science Complex is requested so that MSU will be able to maintain its position as a leader in providing high quality educations to its students.



INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS  
MSU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (B.S. & M.S.)	102	3.4
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (B.S., M.S. & PH.D.)	413	13.7
CIVIL ENGINEERING/ENGINEERING MECHANICS		
CIVIL ENGINEERING (B.S., M.S. & PH.D.)	356	11.8
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (B.S.)	261	8.7
ENGINEERING SCIENCE (B.S.)	48	1.6
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING/COMPUTER SCIENCE		
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (B.S., M.S. & PH.D.)	512	17.0
ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (B.S.)	135	4.5
COMPUTER SCIENCE (B.S., M.S.)	427	14.2
INDUSTRIAL & MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING (B.S. & M.S.)	100	3.3
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING		
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (B.S., M.S. & PH.D.)	437	14.5
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (B.S.)	222	7.4
TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED AUTUMN 1982	3,013	100.00

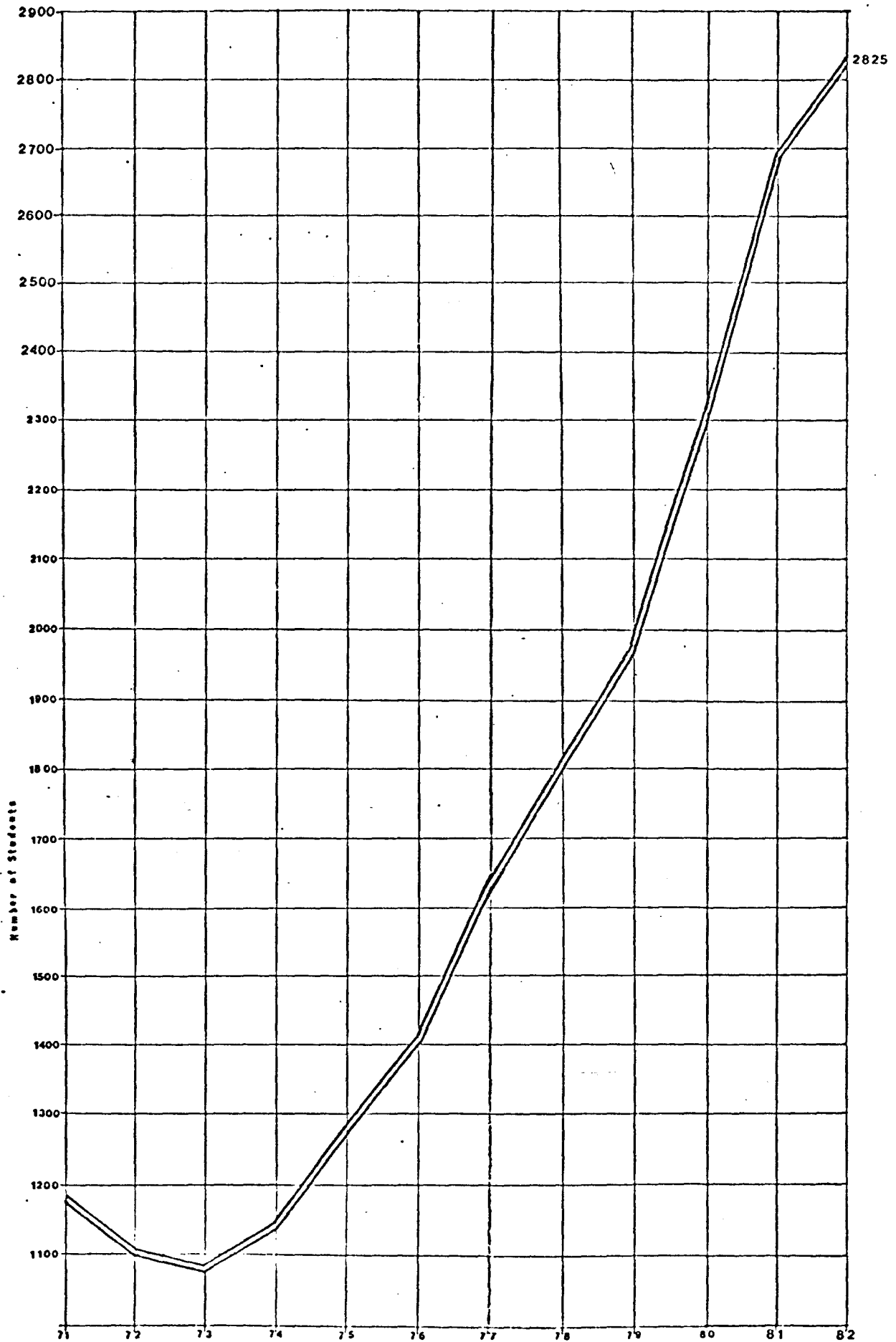
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING PROFILE

TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 3,013

WOMEN: 15%                      UNDERGRADUATES: 95%

MEN: 85%                        GRADUATES 5%

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING  
Total Enrollment\*



\*Autumn Quarter undergraduate enrollment; does not include Mechanized Agriculture

WITNESS STATEMENTNAME H S HANSON BILL No. — \*ADDRESS BILLINGS DATE 3/4/83WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT SELFSUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE — AMEND —

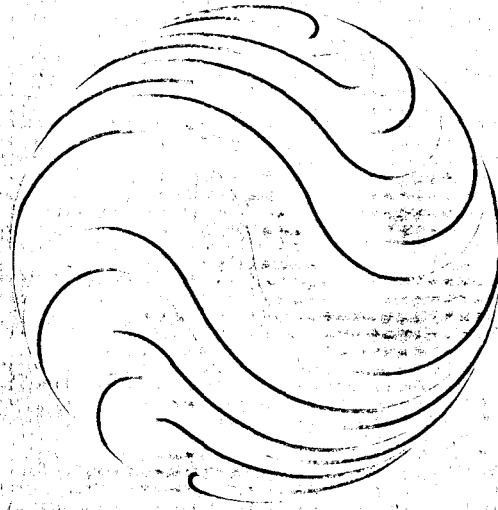
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## Comments:

\* PLAN ENGINEERING / PHYSICAL SCIENCES COMPLEX, MSU

1. AS A PRIVATE EMPLOYER & OC DESIGN ENGINEERS WE NEED THIS TYPE OF FACILITY TO BETTER PREPARE OUR FUTURE EMPLOYEES.
2. WE WANT THE UNIVERSITY TO BE THE LEADING UNIT IN EDUCATING OUR EMPLOYEES—NOT THE OTHER WAY AROUND WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPING THE TRENDS.

# THE MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD FOUNDATION





## THE MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD FOUNDATION

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The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation was established jointly by the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs and the University of Montana.

The Foundation provides a formal link between the two institutions for securing contributions and disbursing funds. Funds will be allocated to the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs and the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center at the University of Montana, with its programs in Asian studies and ethics in public affairs.

The Foundation will make it possible for contributors to provide support to a single coordinating organization with an integrated fund-raising plan. The Foundation will also provide a point of communication between the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs and the University of Montana programs and will aid in the conduct of cooperative endeavors.

Dedicated to "the promotion of better relationships among peoples, particularly those of the Pacific area, and to improved understanding of public institutions and the values upon which they rest," the Foundation reflects the legacy of Mike Mansfield's unique career.

Initial fund-raising is directed toward two goals — establishment of endowments to support the programs of both centers and construction of the facility for the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs.

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# THE MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

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## APPOINTEES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA TO THE MANSFIELD FOUNDATION

**Max Baucus**  
United States Senator, Montana

**Neil S. Bucklew, Ph.D.**  
President, University of Montana

**Daniel Lambros**  
Businessman, Montana

**Paul Gordon Lauren, Ph.D.**  
Professor of History, Department of History,  
University of Montana

**Ted Schwinden**  
Governor, State of Montana

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## APPOINTEES FROM THE MANSFIELD CENTER FOR PACIFIC AFFAIRS TO THE MANSFIELD FOUNDATION

**James Hodge**  
Senior Vice President, D. H. Sawyer Associates

**Henry M. Jackson**  
United States Senator, Washington

**Stan Kimmitt**  
Vice President, Governmental Affairs, Hughes  
Helicopter

**Kenneth B. Pyle, Ph.D.**  
Director, School of International Studies, University  
of Washington

**Bruce Sievers, Ph.D.,**  
Executive Director, California Council for the  
Humanities

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

1 INTRODUCED BY TURNAGE, B. BROWN, HINSL, MCCALLUM, STEPHENS,  
 2 HAZELBAKER, REGAN, ECK, THOMAS, TOWES, LYNCH, STIMATZ,  
 3 BERG, E. SMITH, M. HAMMOND, BLAYLOCK, KOLSTAD, GALT,  
 4 OCHSNER, SEVERSON, GOODOVER, HAGER, DOVER, MARBUT,  
 5 MAZUREK, MOHAR, VAN VALKENBURG, HAFNEY, DANIELS,  
 6 HALLIGAN, CHRISTIAENS, D. MANNING, NORMAN, HAND,  
 7 D. BROWN, PAVLOVICH, ABRAMS, KEENAN, HARRINGTON,  
 8 QUILICI, SPAETH, DOZIER, DRISCOLL, MCCORMICK, MOLLIDAY,  
 9 MANUEL, NISBET, MCBRIDE, SCHYE, SAUNDERS, J. JENSEN,  
 10 MENAHAN, ADDY, NEUMAN, DARKO, ROUSH, ZABROCKI, KENNERLY,  
 11 VELEBER, HART, METCALF, WALDRON, HANSEN, NILSON,  
 12 KOEHNEKE, PISTORIA, CONNELLY, J. BROWN, R. MANNING,  
 13 J. HAMMOND, REAM, BENGTSON, JACOBSEN, O'CONNELL,  
 14 FARRIS, BACHINI, PECK, YARDLEY, WILLIAMS, HOWE,  
 15 THOFT, M. JENSEN, VINCENT, FABREGA, KITSELMAN,  
 16 HANNAH, KEYSER, BERGENE, RAMIREZ, IVERSON, MARKS,  
 17 HARP, NORDVIEDT, WINSLOW, HENSTAD, FAGG, CURTISS,  
 18 ELLISON, EUDAILY, DONALDSON, G. SMITH, UNDERDAL,  
 19 STOBIE, RYAN, SOLBERG, VINGER, ASAY, SEIFERT, KEMMIS,  
 20 SWIFT, ERNST, HANSON, BERTELSEN, SHONTZ, HARPER

23 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF  
 24 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA EXPRESSING SUPPORT  
 25 FOR THE MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD FOUNDATION AND THE

1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANSFIELD CENTER FOR PACIFIC AFFAIRS AND  
 2 THE MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF  
 3 MONTANA.

4  
 5 WHEREAS, recent history presents a compelling message  
 6 of an increasing need for expanded education and  
 7 understanding among the people of the nations that surround  
 8 the Pacific Ocean as economic and political ties among the  
 9 nations grow; and

10 WHEREAS, Montanans feel a need to honor Ambassador Mike  
 11 Mansfield, whose career in public service has become a  
 12 symbol of integrity; and

13 WHEREAS, Mike Mansfield's career has always reflected  
 14 his expertise in Pacific affairs; and

15 WHEREAS, distinguished leaders of our state and nation  
 16 are moving forward with plans to establish the MAUREEN AND

17 MIKE MANSFIELD FOUNDATION IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE Mansfield  
 18 Center for Pacific Affairs at Flathead Lake to AND THE  
 19 MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF

20 MONTANA. THESE ACTIVITIES WILL honor Mike Mansfield and to  
 21 promote expanded communication and understanding among the  
 22 people of the Pacific Rim nations; and

23 WHEREAS, once established, the center CENTERS will  
 24 generate important economic and cultural activity in  
 25 Montana; and

1 WHEREAS, the center CENIERS will add to the economic  
2 development of Montana by direct employment, by attraction  
3 of visitors, and through establishment of expanded trade  
4 opportunities.

5  
6 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE  
7 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

8 That the Legislature of the State of Montana express  
9 its support for the establishment of the HAUREEN AND MIKE  
10 HANSEFIELD FOUNDATION AND THE Mansfield Center for Pacific  
11 Affairs to-Montana AND THE HAUREEN AND MIKE HANSEFIELD CENTER  
12 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA and pledge its efforts to help  
13 the-center THESE PROGRAMS become a reality.

-End-



# Great Falls

Great Falls, Montana, Sunday, May 16, 1982

## World Trade Week begins today

Montanans should be aware of the importance of World Trade Week, a national commemoration beginning today and continuing through May 22.

This year's theme is "Exports mean jobs," and not since the Great Depression would that message have as much meaning as today, with a national unemployment rate of more than 9 percent.

World Trade Week began originally as a local observance of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1927 to call attention to the importance of world trade to U.S. economic life. In 1934 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States assumed official sponsorship of World Trade Week and the week was set aside by presidential proclamation.

What does World Trade Week have to do with Montana? More than 50 Montana corporations export manufactured products, mineral resources, agricultural commodities, commercial services and arts and crafts to foreign markets annually. Foreign exports from Montana total over \$1 1/2 billion annually and directly employ about 15,000 Montanans. Indeed, world trade is important to Montana's economy.

Manufacturing exports total \$50 million annually and employ about 500 persons. Mineral exports, which em-

ploy about 4,000 persons, are estimated at \$150 million annually. Agricultural exports come to about \$350 million and provide jobs for about 10,500 farm and ranch workers in a year.

Montana exports products, commodities and resources to Canada, Mexico, Australia, Europe, South America, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan and the Philippines. And that market is expected to expand, with help from the Montana International Trade Commission, an institution developed to properly develop and market Montana's resources internationally.

The global marketplace grows more competitive daily. Because of the aggressiveness of foreign competitors, we have lost ground on foreign markets and to foreign competitors here.

Montana will need capital investment and improved transportation to expand regional, national and international markets. Presently, international trade is the leading growth industry worldwide, averaging a 20 percent increase annually. However, tourism is projected to be the biggest industry worldwide by the year 2000 which also could be hopeful for Montana.

Another promising sign is Montana's increasing awareness of its strategic position as a Pacific Rim trading part-

ner. Montana has 8 percent of the coal in the United States and the projected export of 25 million tons of coal per year to the Far East by the year 2000 could double current mining exports. Montana exports to Japan have become important largely through the efforts of the Montana International Trade Commission under Director Mike Fitzgerald and the goodwill of a native Montanan, former Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan.

The trade commission also put out informal feelers to the People's Republic of China, but Japan remains an important trading partner. And, to narrow its \$15 billion deficit with the United States, Japan is expected to participate in major U.S. development projects.

The world has become an interdependent marketplace and the future of Montana's economy will transcend national borders and instead depend on our ability to expand international markets.

Not only will a push in international trade encourage progress, but it can create understanding and cooperation between nations — and states. It can also do wonders in creating jobs. And, with today's unemployment rate, that's enough to make Montanans sit up and take notice.

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MANFIELD  
CENTER  
FOR PACIFIC  
AFFAIRS

## FOUNDING COMMITTEE

**Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., (R) Tennessee**  
Majority Leader, United States Senate

**Senator Robert C. Byrd, (D) West Virginia**  
Minority Leader, United States Senate

**Edward E. Carlson**  
Chairman, UAL, Inc.

**Senator Daniel K. Inouye, (D) Hawaii**  
United States Senate

**Senator Henry M. Jackson, (D) Washington**  
United States Senate

**Louis Lundborg (deceased)**  
Former Chairman of the Board, Bank of America

**Representative Thomas "Tip" O'Neill,**  
(D) Massachusetts  
Speaker, United States House of Representatives

**Professor Kenneth B. Pyle**  
Director, School of International Studies, University  
of Washington

**Professor Edwin O. Reischauer**  
Harvard University; former Ambassador to Japan

**Chancellor Charles E. Young**  
University of California, Los Angeles

## INITIAL PLANNING GROUP

**Ray Dockstader**  
Deputy Director, American Folklife Center,  
Washington, D.C.

**Dave Drum**  
Montana businessman and rancher; founder of  
Kampgrounds of America (KOA)

**Dean Hart**  
Executive, Hughes Helicopter

**James Hodge**  
Senior Vice President, D.H. Sawyer Associates;  
former Executive Director, Montana International  
Trade Commission

**Stan Kimmitt**  
Vice President, Governmental Affairs, Hughes  
Helicopter; former Secretary to the United States  
Senate

**Bruce Sievers**  
Executive Director, California Council for the  
Humanities; former Executive Director, Montana  
Committee for the Humanities

# PREMISE AND PURPOSE

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“Private organizations . . . are the best venues for continued discussion and elaboration of designs for a Pacific Community.”

*East-West Perspectives*, Spring 1981.

**Mike Mansfield**  
**U.S. Ambassador to Japan**

The nations of the Pacific Basin — East and Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Latin America, and the United States — have become increasingly interdependent in recent years. However, the growing strategic and economic importance of the Pacific nations to one another has not been matched by a growing mutual awareness among their peoples.



The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, a new international center, has been established to close this information gap and to promote better understanding throughout the Pacific region. An independent, nonprofit organization, it is founded on the premise that a shared understanding of Pacific cultures is vital to the rational, peaceful conduct of international affairs.

✿ As an *international conference center for seminars and workshops* on Pacific affairs and cultures, the Mansfield Center will provide opportunities for dialogue among leaders in professional, business, and public life from throughout the Pacific Basin nations.

✿ In addition, the Center will sponsor a variety of educational and other *programs for the general public*, aimed at developing an appreciation of the civilizations of the Pacific — with their enormous political, social, economic, and cultural diversity. The use of *radio, television, and newspapers* to reach the broadest possible audiences will be an integral and distinctive feature of the Mansfield Center. So, too, will be the *development of educational materials* for primary grades through adult level.

✿ The Center will also serve as a catalyst for major Pacific-oriented *conferences, forums, and cultural events*, to be held in the western United States and, eventually, in other Pacific nations.

✿ The Center will serve as a continuing and fitting *tribute to Mike Mansfield*, U.S. Ambassador to Japan since 1977 and a leading proponent of Pacific cooperation.

Center activities will focus on three primary areas: commerce and public affairs; the humanities — history, philosophy, and literature; and the arts. This approach recognizes the interrelated nature of economic, political, and cultural endeavors.

Mansfield Center programs will be based at a conference center to be built on the shores of beautiful Flathead Lake in Ambassador Mansfield's home state, Montana. The Center will collaborate on a continuing basis with universities, museums, and other institutions to develop and cosponsor programs in the western United States and in other Pacific nations.

# THE MANSFIELD CENTER FOR PACIFIC AFFAIRS

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"When George Washington was inaugurated President, there were 13 American ships in Canton harbor. The push since then has been ever westward to the Orient. . . .

"Maybe it is Americans more than Asians who need to be aware of the tremendous importance of this area to our economy and our strategic and political interests. . . . But we still lack understanding. That is why there is always a danger of economic difficulties turning into political problems. What we must recognize is that in the Pacific and East Asia . . . is where our future lies."

Copyrighted Interview: *U.S. News & World Report*, October 22, 1980.

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"I hope that indications of a renewed interest on our part in this area of the world will continue in the decades and centuries to come."

*East-West Perspectives*, Spring 1981.



**Mike Mansfield**  
**U.S. Ambassador to Japan**



## A NEW PACIFIC ERA

For most of history, the Pacific Ocean has been a barrier separating nations and civilizations. Now, however, this vast sea is becoming a connector linking nations with common interests. In fact, many observers believe that we are entering a "Pacific era" in which the nations of the Pacific Basin will be the leading force in world affairs.

The Pacific nations today are experiencing the most dynamic economic growth in the world. That growth is paralleled by rising trade among them — a flow of people, goods, information, and ideas that are transforming the Pacific, in the words of a Japanese commission, into "an inland sea."

The United States shares in the growing interdependence of the Pacific Basin. Beginning in the 1970s, American trade across the Pacific has consistently exceeded that across the Atlantic, and today Asia is the fastest-growing market for the United States.

## SHARED PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

This shift is keenly felt in the western United States and Canada, since most of the goods and peoples exchanged flow through West Coast ports and many of the agricultural and lumber exports to Asia are produced in this region. The continuing westward movement of American population and businesses will make Pacific markets even more attractive in the years ahead.

However, relationships among Pacific nations extend beyond economic ties. Sciences, humanities, and the arts have all been influenced by exchange programs, international study, and advances in communications. In addition, many concerns of the late

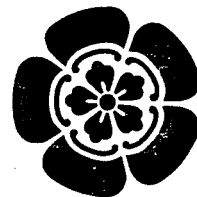
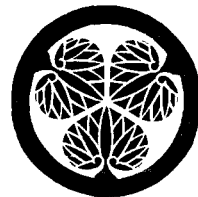
20th century — population, energy, the environment, health, hunger, and defense, for example — are shared by most Pacific countries.

Consequently, leaders throughout the Pacific Basin agree that cooperative problem solving and the free exchange of ideas, in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, are of utmost importance — particularly in a region where the major powers come into direct contact with one another.

## IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING

Although technology and trade have brought the Pacific nations closer together, barriers to understanding remain. A legacy of past international strife and differences in economic, political, and social institutions, as well as in race, religion, language, and culture, hamper mutual understanding. Recently, extraordinary economic change has created intense competition and points of tension.

Education and increased opportunities for informal contacts among the peoples of the Pacific can aid in developing the understanding necessary for living in today's interdependent world. When applied to international problems, that understanding will help foster rational public policy making and, ultimately, world peace. Despite the dedicated efforts of many organizations, much remains to be done in this regard.



## MIKE MANSFIELD AND HIS IDEALS

No statesman has been more aware of and concerned with the need for greater Pacific understanding than Ambassador Mike Mansfield. Ambassador to Japan since 1977, he has devoted a significant portion of his career as university professor, congressman, and U.S. envoy to strengthening relations between the United States and the nations of the Pacific.

In 1979, an international group representing business, foreign affairs, academia, and civic affairs conceived the plan for the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs. Dedicated to Ambassador Mansfield's ideals and based in his home state of Montana, the Center will be both a fitting tribute to a public servant who has done so much to foster Pacific cooperation, and a means for enabling him to continue to lend his vast experience to an important public purpose.



Several features of the Mansfield Center will distinguish it from other Pacific-oriented institutions and will enable it to make a unique contribution to international understanding. These features include:

- ✱ its status as an independent, international conference center for discussion and exchange of ideas rather than as a center for research.
- ✱ its focus on the Pacific Basin, rather than on Asia alone
- ✱ its emphasis on an integrated approach to the whole realm of human endeavor, including culture and values as well as economics and politics
- ✱ its commitment to developing educational programs and materials, including media programs, for the general public of all ages, rather than addressing only a specialized audience
- ✱ its role as a catalyst in sponsoring public events and forums and in opening lines of communication among Pacific peoples
- ✱ its location in the western region of the continental United States
- ✱ its focus on western America's relationships with Pacific nations
- ✱ its provision of a combined intellectual and recreational experience for participants and their families.

# PROGRAMS

To begin to fill the need for information and understanding about the Pacific, the Center will offer four types of activities.



Balinese Shadow Puppet

**I**nternational Seminar Series

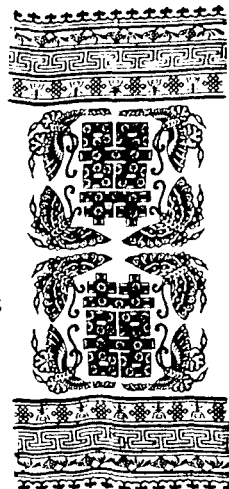
Small, informal seminars of invited leaders are an excellent means of providing the personal contact, intensive discussion, and interaction that build lasting human ties. Typically, 60 two-week sessions will be held spring through fall at the Montana center for approximately 20 people each — leaders from business, government, academia, and professional and civic life throughout the Pacific. (Three seminars will run concurrently, fostering interaction among the participants.) Each seminar will focus on a single topic in public affairs and commerce, in the humanities, or in the arts.

However, in contrast to seminars offered by many other institutions, Center workshops will address specific issues only after a broad cultural understanding has been established through common readings and wide-reaching discussions among the participants from the various Pacific nations. These sessions will foster the development of networks of personal contacts essential for the growth of shared policy making and mutual understanding.

*Example: International Energy Seminar*

Twenty guests from the public, private, and academic sectors in both energy-exporting and energy-importing countries will be invited to discuss current issues and future options in the energy field. Participants will focus first on the diverse bases of policy decisions, including historical patterns, values, political systems, physical resources, and national agendas. The seminar will then explore specific energy issues and their resolution in an international context.

The seminar discussions will also be the basis for Center publications and a radio series designed for the general public.



Chinese Textile Print





## II Public Conferences and Forums

The Center will serve as a catalyst for major public conferences on key economic, political, and cultural topics of the Pacific region. Some of these will be held at the Center itself, but most will be cosponsored by other institutions in urban areas of the western United States and eventually in other Pacific nations. Current plans call for sponsorship or cosponsorship of four to eight conferences and forums annually.

Such conferences and forums provide rare opportunities for participation and cooperation across both national and professional lines, bringing diverse perspectives to focus on topics of mutual concern. They should have wide appeal to a growing public involved with Pacific affairs.

### *Example: Pacific 2000: Agriculture and Food Policy Conference*

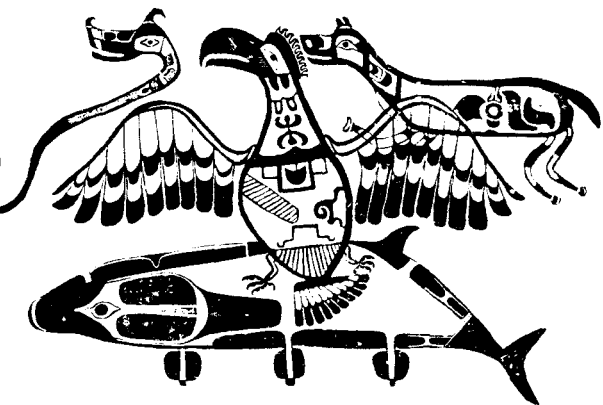
The first in a series of public meetings on Pacific-region policy questions at the turn of the century, this agriculture and food policy conference will examine the growing pressures on the world food supply and their impact on political, economic, and social relationships among the Pacific nations. Through information sharing and discussion of policy alternatives, participants from a number of nations will explore cooperative approaches to food and agricultural issues. Cosponsored by a consortium of universities, the conference will be designed for several hundred participants from businesses, governments, academic institutions, private research organizations, the media, and the general public.

### III Media Programs

The media that reach millions of people daily — newspapers, radio, and television — offer vast opportunities for dissemination of information about the Pacific. The Mansfield Center will use the media to communicate important, timely information, especially on the topics of the seminar series and conferences, in the form of both newsworthy reports and series for radio, television, and newspapers. The Center will also produce media programs on Pacific affairs for national and international distribution and for use with formal educational programs.

#### *Example: Energy Radio Series*

A radio producer will attend the Center's energy seminar to record the discussions and conduct in-depth follow-up interviews with the assembled experts. Newsworthy items will be released immediately, while the interviews will become the basis of a comprehensive audio series for use on commercial and public radio stations. The series will also be packaged with appropriate print materials for use in schools and colleges.



### IV Educational Programs and Materials

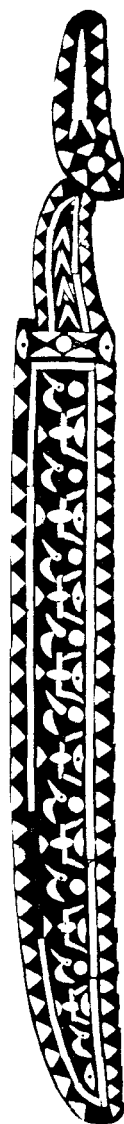
Our increasingly interdependent world demands new language skills and greater understanding of the cultures of other nations. However, these have not been adequately addressed in our traditional educational system, especially with regard to Pacific nations. Creation of informative materials for schools, colleges, and adult education programs will be an important aspect of the Center. Typical components will include videotapes, filmstrips, print materials, and language cassettes for both students and teachers. All of these materials will offer an integrated approach to history, culture, and language.

In addition, the Center will sponsor workshops at Flathead Lake and a variety of other sites for educators to suggest how Pacific-related materials can be introduced into school curricula and to explore new methods of language instruction.

#### *Example: Comparative Cultures:*

##### *Educational Packets for High Schools*

An integrated package of educational materials, comparing the cultures of China, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines, will be developed for junior and senior high schools. Focusing on the family, school, and religious heritages, a set of videotapes will reveal the values and social mores in each of these countries. The videotapes will be accompanied by print materials appropriate for the different grade levels — including descriptive and source readings and project workbooks — and by a teacher's manual. The materials will be distributed in cooperation with state departments of education and professional teachers associations.



# TOPICS

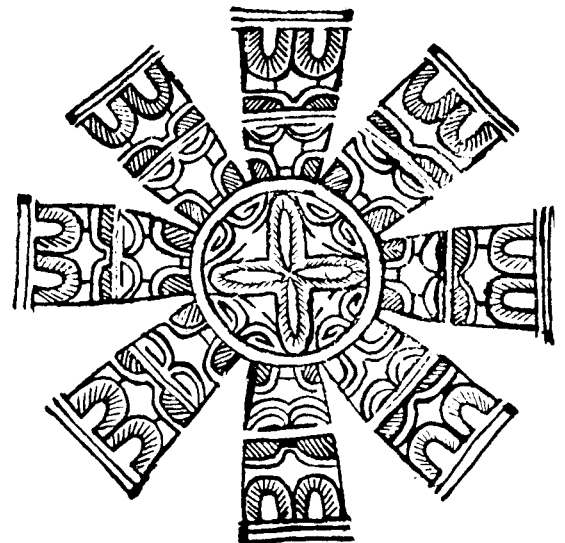
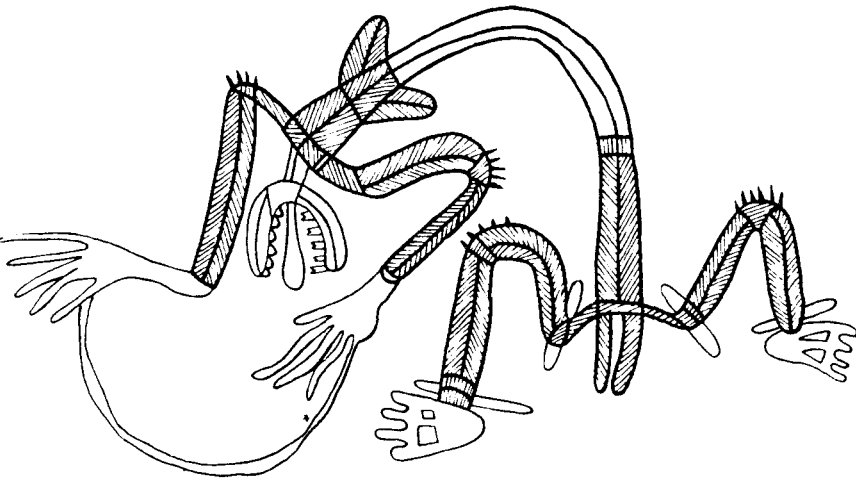
Using these various formats, Mansfield Center programs will focus on economic, political, and cultural issues of major significance to the present and future of the Pacific region. The following specific fields will be the subject of programs during the Center's first three years:

**I Public Affairs and Commerce**  
With the approach of the 21st century, a growing number of problems — health to hunger, energy to environment — can no longer be addressed as solely national concerns. Particularly in the Pacific region, the value of multinational problem-solving is apparent.

Four issues which exemplify the benefits of cooperation and the link between culture and public policy questions will be the primary focus of initial Mansfield Center programs:

- \* Agriculture and food
- \* Energy
- \* Natural resources
- \* International communications

Other international policy questions expected to be of increasing importance — immigration and refugees, technology transfer, and education — will be traced in future programs. Topics that have received considerable attention in the past, such as trade barriers and economic development, will be re-examined as changing events call for fresh analyses.



## II The Humanities

Too often, public policy decisions are made in the heat of immediate crises. Policy making would benefit greatly from the study of history, philosophy, anthropology, and comparative religions, and the Center will encourage the participation of humanities scholars from many nations in the discussions of social and political problems.

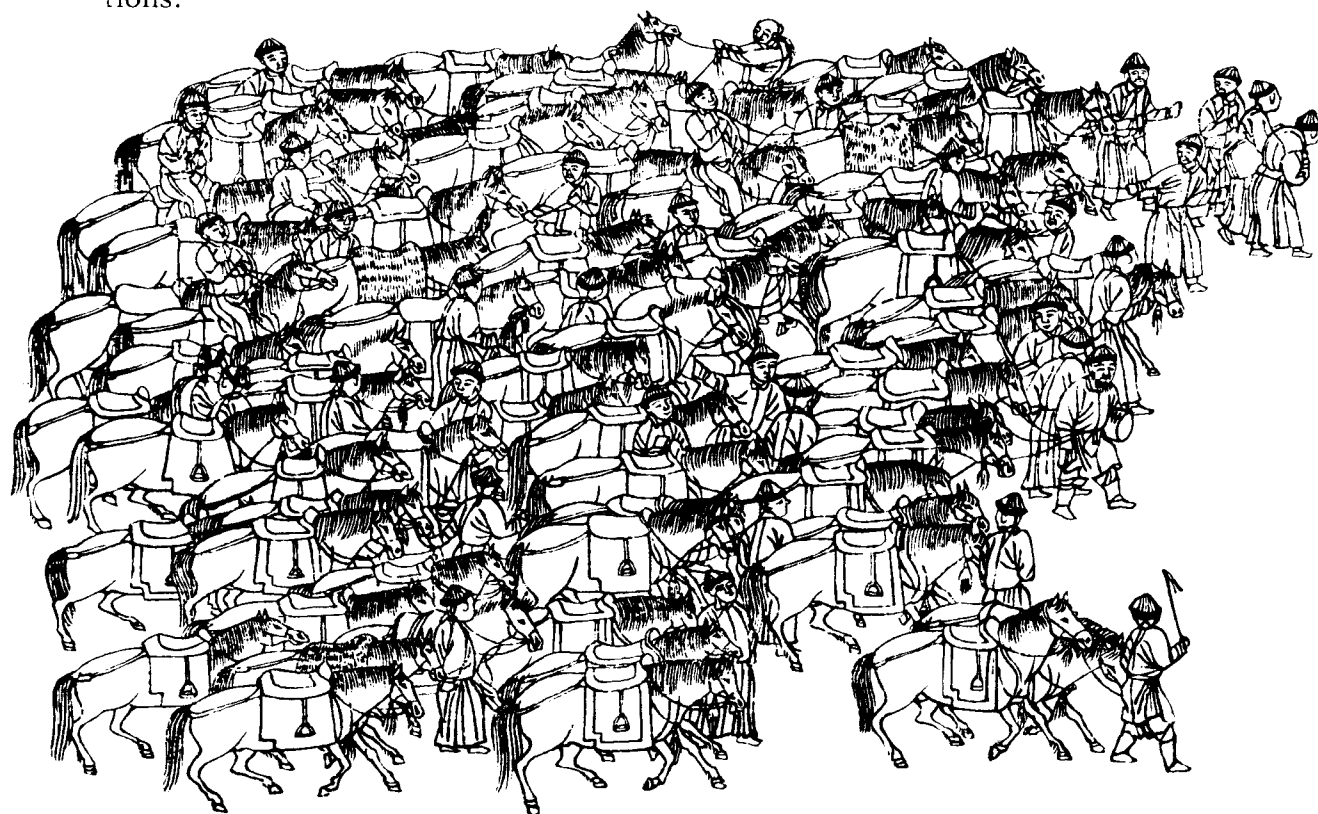
In addition, the Center will sponsor autonomous humanities programs, which will focus initially on four areas:

- \* Histories of the Pacific nations
- \* Contemporary literature
- \* Language
- \* Religious and philosophical traditions.

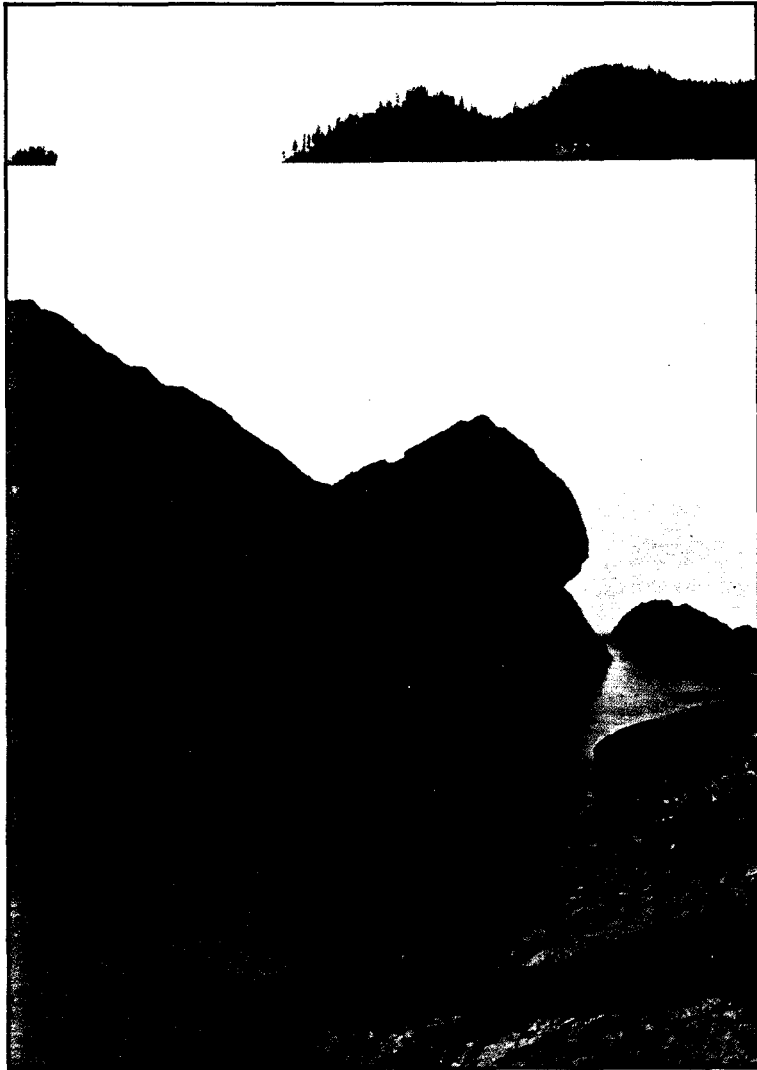
## III The Arts

The visual and performing arts are unusually effective in communicating across cultures, and those of the Pacific nations are particularly rich and exciting. The Center's arts programs will include workshops, exhibitions, and performances by artists-in-residence and by visiting artists. A summer festival at Flathead Lake to highlight the diverse cultures of the Pacific region is also planned.

In addition, the Center will promote performances in other locations and serve as a clearing house for touring groups from throughout the Pacific.



# THE SETTING



*A view of Flathead Lake from the southeast*

The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs will be situated on the south shore of Flathead Lake in Montana, the state that Ambassador Mansfield represented in Congress for 34 years.

Forty acres of rolling hills on the lake's edge have been made available for the Center's use. Secluded yet accessible, the setting is ideal for encouraging informal, productive exchange among the Center's participants, while offering them and their families diverse recreational opportunities — hiking, sailing, fishing — in an appealing western American atmosphere.

The Flathead Lake location also has the advantage of being just over one hour's drive from the University of Montana in Missoula, which will collaborate with the Center on a variety of activities. Much of the region lies within the Flathead Indian Reservation, and the rich culture of the neighboring Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes will be of special interest to Center participants. This setting in the Northwest, near the Canadian border and the Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park, symbolizes the Center's goal of fostering international good will.



# INITIAL PLANS

Initial plans for the Mansfield Center call for two buildings: a conference center and a residence center. Both will be designed to blend with the natural surroundings, yet take advantage of state-of-the-art technology.

Planned to accommodate 200 people, the conference center will include administrative offices and small meeting rooms furnished with translation facilities and modern audio-visual equipment. The residence center will include dining halls and a minimum of 60 double-occupancy rooms. The complex will be available for use by other groups when not in use for Mansfield Center programs.



*Flathead Lake: beautiful, secluded yet accessible*

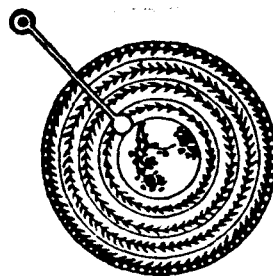
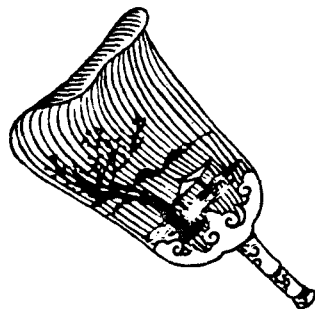


The Mansfield Center expects to dedicate its facilities on Flathead Lake in the early summer of 1985. Prior to that time, conferences and seminars will be held under the Center's auspices at various locations in the western United States.

Since planning for the Center first began in 1979, a great deal has already been accomplished toward the 1985 opening. Enthusiastically endorsed by Ambassador Mansfield and many other individuals and organizations, the Center has been formally incorporated as a nonprofit organization under state and federal law.

A founding committee of distinguished public leaders and scholars has identified prospective programs and an organizational structure for the Center. The groundwork for cooperative relationships has been laid through meetings with representatives of seven Pacific nations. Many of these preliminary activities were made possible in part by grants from Burlington Northern, Inc. and the Old West Regional Commission.

In addition, the first part of a two-phase feasibility study on development of the Center by Bobrow/Thomas and Associates, a distinguished Los Angeles architectural and planning firm, has been completed; and members of the planning committee have met with representatives of media, business, education, and Pacific cultural organizations.



## INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS AND CONSULTANTS

The following list includes those individuals with whom the Planning Group has had specific discussions to date and who have expressed their willingness to be associated with the Center. The list will be expanded as the Center develops.

### **Belen H. Abreu**

Executive Trustee, Ramon Magaysay Award  
Foundation, Manila

### **Jean Battersby**

Chief Executive Officer, Australia Arts Council,  
Sydney

### **A. Lewis Burridge**

President, Sterling Asia, Manila

### **Derek Davies**

Editor, *Far Eastern Review*, Hong Kong

### **Peter Drysdale**

Research Director, Australia-Japan Research  
Centre, Australian National University, Canberra

### **Fred Elizalde**

Businessman, Manila

### **Jesus P. Estanislao**

Executive Director, Center for Research and  
Communication, Manila

### **Pang Eng Fong**

Director, Economic Research Centre, National  
University of Singapore

### **Tadashi Hanami**

Dean of the Law School, Chairman of International  
Legal Studies, Sophia University, Tokyo

### **Mikio Kato**

Associate Managing Director, International House of  
Japan, Tokyo

### **Jun-Yop Kim**

Professor of History, Korea University, and Director,  
Asiatic Research Center, Seoul

### **Hiroshi Kitamura**

Consul-General of Japan, San Francisco

### **Chong Ha Lee**

Director, Institute of East and West Studies, Seoul

### **Hongkoo Lee**

Director, The Institute of Social Sciences, Seoul  
National University, Seoul

### **Saburo Okita**

Government Representative for External Economic  
Relations, Tokyo

### **Ki Hyuk Pak**

Vice President, Yonsei University, Seoul

### **K. S. Sandhu**

Director, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies,  
Singapore

### **Yukio Satoh**

Embassy of Japan, London

### **Horst Schmid**

Alberta Minister of State for Economic  
Development/International Trade, Edmonton

### **Yasuo Takeyama**

Managing Director/Editorials, *Nihon Keizai  
Shimbun (Japan Economic Journal)*, Tokyo

### **Tadashi Yamamoto**

Director, Japan Center for International Exchange,  
Tokyo

### **Mark A. Zimmerman**

President, The American Chamber of Commerce,  
Tokyo

## ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED REGARDING COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Members of the Planning Group have consulted representatives from the following organizations and institutions, who expressed interest in cooperating on programs with the Mansfield Center.

### **Australia-Japan Foundation (Australia)**

### **Australian National University (Australia)**

### **Center for Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)**

### **Coordinating Center for Asiatic Research, Korea University (South Korea)**

### **Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota (United States)**

### **Institute of East and West Studies, Yonsei University (South Korea)**

### **Institute of Social Sciences, Seoul National University (South Korea)**

### **International House of Japan (Japan)**

### **Japan Center for International Exchange (Japan)**

### **Pacific Community Association (United States)**

### **Stanford University (United States)**

### **University of California, Berkeley (United States)**

### **University of California, Los Angeles (United States)**

### **University of Montana (United States)**

### **University of Washington (United States)**



Design: Tom Gould, The 3R Company

Photographs: Marshall Noice, Flathead Photography, Polson, Montana;  
Ambassador Mansfield Courtesy University of Montana





**THE MANSFIELD CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA** was conceived and designed to honor Mike Mansfield. The Center's two principal concerns—ethics in public affairs and Asian studies—embody the central themes of Mike Mansfield's unique career. The Center, by advancing instruction and research in these two areas, will be a living tribute to Mike Mansfield and his place of honor in American and world public affairs, attained during the last 40 years.

*“Senator Mansfield is one of the solid islands of integrity in Washington’s marshes; tough-minded but gentle, experienced and soft-spoken, he knows his mind and keeps his word, and is one of the people that raises the general level of politics.”*

*– William Safire*

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## THE MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSFIELD CENTER

The men and women who planned the Mansfield Center at the University of Montana believe that Mike Mansfield’s career affords the appropriate model for an institution honoring him. The Center will support two interdisciplinary programs—ethics in public affairs and Asian studies.

### ETHICS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Mansfield Center program in ethics in public affairs will encourage the study of values and their relationship to public institutions and policies. The Center will offer academic programs and support research. Participants will share a conviction that the attempt to identify and resolve moral issues is an obligation of public life.

Those who study at the Center—Mansfield Fellows—will be both graduate students and individuals pursuing careers in government. During the academic year, the program will enroll a diverse group of graduate students drawn from history, philosophy, public administration, law and management. A summer session will serve primarily mid-career professionals. Fellows will receive a stipend and will be eligible to participate in Center-sponsored research projects.

The formal academic program will be built around a foundation seminar, “The Public Interest and Political Ethics,” required of all Fellows. This seminar, taught by the Center’s director, will examine the nature of the public interest and the basis of political ethics through both a philosophical and practical examination of such issues as individual privacy, financial conflict of interest, the claims and needs of minorities, and the responsibility of officials to govern. Additional seminars, such as case studies in public administration taught by scholars and practitioners, will be available as electives.

The Center will not award degrees. Its program will supplement rather than supplant the degree programs of Fellows who are graduate students. The Center staff will attempt to place these Fellows in public affairs internships.

# MAUREEN AND MIKE MANSEFIELD LIBRARY



***// My conclusion [to retire from the Senate] has been reached in this instance with my wife, Maureen Hayes Mansfield, who has been with me through all these years and whose sensitive counsel, deep understanding, and great love have been so much a part of whatever may be the sum of my contribution. //***

*—Mike Mansfield*

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Fellows will pursue a specialized course of study in one of several interdisciplinary clusters: international affairs, administrative processes and institutions, or domestic policy and its administration. The Center will encourage and support the work of developing such clusters as well as interdisciplinary courses with ethical concerns as a theme.

The Center's own funds will support research by Fellows, Center staff, and faculty members into the nature of ethical problems in public affairs. Grants and contracts will be sought for additional research into governmental issues and problems. The staff of the Center will attempt to match research efforts with the interests and needs of public officials.

In addition to graduate education and research, the Center will sponsor and coordinate several programs directed at larger audiences. Each year one undergraduate lecture course in ethics in public affairs will be offered. Conferences and lectures, featuring national and international political and academic figures, will complement the existing Mansfield Lecture Series on international relations. At least one speaker will be a visiting scholar in residence for an academic quarter. Lectures and conferences will be open to the public and the University community.

#### ASIAN STUDIES

The University of Montana now has a modest, academically sound program in Asian studies, coordinated by a faculty committee representing participating departments. Undergraduates pursue Asian studies as a specialization within the liberal arts major. Graduate students earn master's degrees through the interdisciplinary studies program.

The focus is on the Far East. Students take a core course, "Introduction to Asia," and enroll in courses offered by the departments of history, economics, political science, anthropology, religious studies, geography and foreign languages and literatures. The core course typically enrolls 120 students.



**// Whether in foreign affairs or domestic issues, Senator Mansfield has exhibited imaginative and responsible leadership for the Congress and the nation.**

**But it is in the field of international relations where the majority leader has concentrated his genius, forcing his colleagues, often reluctantly, to face critical questions. //**

—Edward Kennedy

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Course work in Asian studies is enriched by an active Asian Society, a student group that sponsors cultural events and funds scholarships. Several faculty members lead frequent study/travel groups to China and other Asian nations. Faculty members also have active research interests in the Far East, and the University was recently selected as the host institution for a visiting Fulbright professor from an Asian university.

Plans to develop a comprehensive Asian Studies program under the direction of the Mansfield Center include—

¶ The creation of three endowed faculty positions. The first would be the Mansfield Professor of Far Eastern History. Subsequent appointments would include a professor of Japanese language and culture and a visiting professorship to rotate among such fields as economics, public administration, Asian languages and business.

¶ Significant expansion of library holdings supporting Asian studies and creating a regional information source on the Far East that will benefit the Montana business community.

¶ An exchange program with Japanese universities enabling fifteen to twenty-five UM students and a supervisory professor to study for a year in Japan while a comparable group of Japanese students attends the University of Montana.

To ensure that academic quality is maintained, development of the Asian studies program will be incremental.

Growth will be coordinated through the University's long-range planning process and will depend on the assurance of long-term funding from the Center's endowment.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center at the University of Montana will be dedicated to academic enhancement. Its establishment requires no capital construction.

The Center will be staffed by a director, an associate director and an executive secretary. The professional staff will have both teaching and administrative responsibilities. The director will be an academician of stature, chosen after a national search. He or she, assisted by the associate director, will administer all aspects of the Center including instruction, research, selection of Fellows, and fund raising. In developing policy for the Center the director will consult with an advisory committee composed of the director and one student from each affiliated academic program. A second committee of individuals from outside the University will advise the director on the selection of Fellows from government.

*Mike Mansfield's Congressional papers are filed at the University of Montana.*

*The complete record of Mike Mansfield's Congressional career occupies 2,200 linear feet of shelf space in the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library.*



Collection 65

MANSFIELD, MIKE

U.S. Senate  
Fourth Term, 1971-76

Series XIII: Foreign Relations

Container No. 2284

***// That this is a Mansfield Lecture is also relevant to my theme. I shall be speaking chiefly of the need for a restoration of confidence in government and that depends, in the end, upon the honor, integrity, courage and humility of those whom we choose to govern us. Through his years in the Senate, Mike Mansfield has exemplified those qualities above all others. He has proved the utter falsity of the silly canard that in politics you must surrender your principles. //***

—Archibald Cox

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## HISTORY OF THE MANSFIELD CENTER

Throughout his Congressional career, Mike Mansfield remained a faculty member, on leave, from the University of Montana. Shortly after his retirement from the Senate in 1978, a group of faculty members and administrators gathered to discuss how the University of Montana might honor the Senator. From those discussions came the idea for the Mansfield Center.

One of the first steps taken by the Mansfield Center Committee was to seek the approval and advice of Ambassador Mansfield. The Committee received both, and during the two subsequent years of planning, the Ambassador was consulted frequently. Final plans for the Center are consistent with the wishes of Mike Mansfield.

While planning for its Center, the University kept in close touch with the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, based in Polson, Montana. The two

centers are now formally linked by a joint Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation that aids cooperative ventures and undertakes fund raising for both. Delegates to the board of the joint Mansfield Foundation include Senators Max Baucus and Henry Jackson, Montana Governor Ted Schwinden, former Secretary of the United States Senate Stan Kimmitt, and University of Montana President Neil Bucklew.

Fund raising for the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center at the University of Montana will begin immediately. Because the Center's programs build on a solid foundation of existing programs and courses, the Mansfield Center could be in operation in the very near future.

*Nelson Rockefeller gives the fifth Mansfield Lecture at the University of Montana. The Mansfield Lectures, endowed in 1967, annually bring authorities on international relations to the University.*





***// When future generations of historians gather to assess the progress of democracy, freedom, and openness in American government, we cannot be sure how they will treat our troubled age. But we can be certain of this—that the name of Mike Mansfield will be heard often and proudly as an example of enlightened leadership and a profound reverence for our institutions.... //***

*—Hubert H. Humphrey*

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## MIKE MANSFIELD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Mike Mansfield is a Montanan. He was raised in Great Falls and educated at the University of Montana. At the time of his election to Congress in 1942, he had taught history at the University for nine years. He remained a member of the University of Montana faculty, although on leave, for most of his Congressional career, and at the time of his retirement from the Senate, he held the title professor of history.

Ties between Mike Mansfield and the University of Montana remain mutual and abiding. In 1956 the University awarded him an honorary doctorate. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to Congress, friends, colleagues and associates endowed a Mansfield Lecture Series in International Relations at the University. Senator Mansfield gave the inaugural lecture. He was followed by John Kenneth Galbraith, Edward Kennedy, Milton Friedman, Nelson Rockefeller, Daniel Ellsberg, George Ball, Walt Rostow, Archibald Cox, James Reston, Barbara Tuchman, Richard Falk, and Frank Press.

In 1982 the first Maureen and Mike Mansfield Course in International Relations was offered in conjunction with the lecture series. The Mansfield Lecturer was Gordon A. Craig, Wallace Sterling Professor of Humanities at Stanford University. The course, "Problems of Peace and National Security," was taught by Paul Gordon Lauren of the University of Montana history faculty.

Before retiring from the Senate, Mike Mansfield chose the University of Montana as the sole repository of his Congressional papers. The complete record of his Congressional career, as well as some material from his ambassadorial assignment to Japan, is housed in the University of Montana library. Although access to some material requires permission from the Ambassador, the Mansfield Collection is significant to scholars in many fields, and it attracts researchers from universities throughout the United States and abroad.

The decision to establish a Mansfield Center at the University of Montana coincides with major institutional commitments to interdisciplinary education and to curricular innovation that will "serve as a guide to students in the world community of the twenty-first century." These themes are formally incorporated in the University's long-range planning process.



The University of Montana, where Mike Mansfield was educated, where he taught, and where he bestowed the record of his years in Congress, is a fitting site for the Mansfield Center. As part of a respected public university with enduring ties to the ambassador, the Mansfield Center is assured of the permanence and quality that befits the man whose name it bears.



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Correspondence should be addressed to:

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TESTIMONY

IN SUPPORT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA'S  
MATCHING GRANT FOR THE MANSFIELD CENTER  
FOR PACIFIC AFFAIRS

FROM  
MIKE FITZGERALD  
PRESIDENT  
MONTANA TRADE COMMISSION  
Suite 612 - Power Building  
Helena, Montana 59601

Before The  
House Appropriation's  
Building Program Sub-Committee

March 3, 1983

It is an honor and a privilege for me to speak on behalf of the proposed MANSFIELD CENTER FOR PACIFIC AFFAIRS to be located at Flathead Lake near Polson. It would be presumptuous and unnecessary for me to attempt to recount the honorable career of Ambassador Mike Mansfield whose very name is synonymous with Montana.

I will limit my remarks today to an explanation of the proposed Mansfield Center For Pacific Affairs. Specifically, I will attempt to explain: 1) The purpose of the Center; 2) How the Mansfield Center For Pacific Affairs at Polson and the Mike and Maureen Mansfield Center at the University of Montana will relate to each other and cooperate; and, 3) What will be the benefits to Montana and the Pacific Basin from the Center.

1) The purpose of the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs

- Sponsor trade and economic conferences for business people throughout the Pacific Basin.
- Host high level political and economic summits among political leaders throughout the Pacific Basin.
- Promote education and cultural exchanges between the United States and Pacific Basin Countries.
- The Center will serve as a vital, living tribute to Mike Mansfield.
- The Center will focus activities on three primary areas: commerce and public affairs; the humanities - history, philosophy, literature and the arts. The Center will collaborate on a continuing basis with universities, museums, and other institutions to develop and co-sponsor programs in Montana, the U.S. and countries which border the Pacific Basin.

2) How the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs and the Mike and Maureen Mansfield Center at the University of Montana will relate and cooperate.

The Mike and Maureen Mansfield Foundation is the funding entity for the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs and the Mansfield Center at the U of M. The Foundation will receive all funds, public and private, and disperse endowments as well as continuing contributions to both centers on a 2 to 1 basis. The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, which will be a separate,

private, non-profit (501C3) corporation with a conference center and residence at Flathead Lake near Polson and will eventually be endowed for \$5 million for operation plus \$5 million for construction of facilities. The Center at the University will receive a \$5 million endowment for an Asian Study Program. The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs has a formal agreement with the U of M Center to cooperate on funding. The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs will be a separate, private Center which will serve and draw participation from the entire Pacific region.

3) Benefits of the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs.

- The Center will honor one of Montana's greatest leaders.
- It will attract high level business and government decision makers from throughout the Pacific Basin to Montana.
- It will allow Montana to take a leadership position among western states to stimulate east-west trade.
- Montana's image and visibility will be enhanced throughout Asia which is the most economically dynamic and populous region in the world.
- It will allow Montana to become a site for high level conferences and summits on Pacific trade and politics.
- It will help build Montana's role as a leader in education and culture in the fields of international exchange.
- The Center will attract matching funds by more than a 10 to 1 ratio from businesses, governments, foundations and individuals outside Montana.
- The Center will build an endowment and facilities which will contribute economic and cultural benefits now and far into the future for Montana.

4) Further Considerations:

The Mansfield Center For Pacific Affairs Founding Committee includes the following individuals:

- Senator Howard H. Baker  
Majority Leader, United States Senate
- Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Minority Leader, United States Senate
- Edward E. Carlson, Chairman, United Airlines
- Senator Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. Senate
- Senator Henry M. Jackson, U.S. Senate
- Representative "Tip" O'Neill  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
- Professor Kenneth B. Pyle  
Director, School of International Studies, University of Washington
- Professor Edwin O. Reischauer  
Harvard University; former Ambassador to Japan
- Chancellor Charles E. Young  
University of California, Los Angeles

Montana's Congressional Delegation is preparing a request for a Federal appropriation for the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs. As you will note from the Founding Committee members, the U.S. Congressional leadership is formally affiliated with the Center. Every indication we have is that the potential for a significant Federal appropriation for the Center is a good probability. Simultaneous with state and federal government actions a private sector funding effort is being undertaken with corporations, foundations and individuals in the U.S. and abroad.



## Conclusion

Beginning in the 1970's American trade across the Pacific has consistently exceeded that across the Atlantic, and today Asia is the fastest growing market for the United States.

70% of Montana's annual grain production is purchased by Asian customers. In order to increase agricultural production and exports, as well as markets for our other products, commodities and resources in Montana, we must expand Asian markets.

"The waters of the Pacific lap the shores of all the world's major powers - the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan ...What we must recognize is that in the Pacific and Asia...is where our future lies."

Mike Mansfield

Montana has a window of opportunity to become, at least in a modest way, a player on the world stage. We can't accurately measure the full potential which the Mansfield Center For Pacific Affairs can mean to Montana's future.

On behalf of those who have originated the idea for the Center and secured Mike Mansfield's support, I respectfully recommend that you pass the appropriation request for the Mansfield Center For Pacific Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 833 - INTRODUCED BILL (Mansfield Center)

1. Page 9.

Following: Section 7

Insert: "Section 8. Appropriation for Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs. There is appropriated \$1,000,000 from the BPICA to the department of commerce to assist in the erection of a memorial in honor of one of Montana's great citizens, Mike Mansfield. The department shall enter into an agreement with the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation pursuant to which the department shall agree to pay the funds appropriated by this section to the Foundation upon the receipt of at least \$6,000,000 by the Foundation from other sources. The funds appropriated by this section shall be used exclusively for the construction of the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs at Polson, Montana. By this appropriation, the 48th Legislature indicates that it has determined that the state's support for the erection of a memorial through the establishment of the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs at Polson is a lawful public purpose of statewide importance in that it will serve to inspire sentiments of respect for a man of great stature and importance to the state, will generate important economic and cultural activity in Montana, and will add to the economic development of the state by direct employment, attraction of visitors, and establishment of expanded trade opportunities."

Renumber: all subsequent sections