

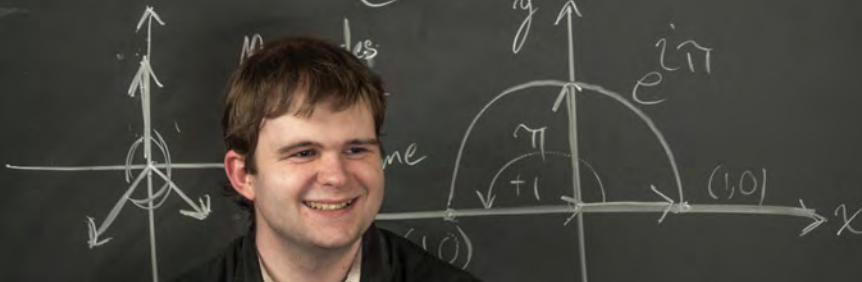
# blot

## FALLING FOR MATH

One student + one equation  
= years of happiness

Euler's identity

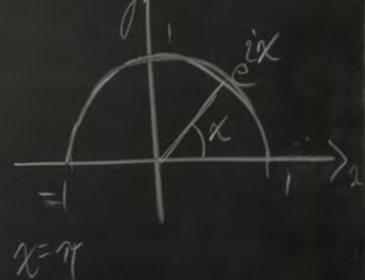
$$e^{iz\pi} + 1 = 0$$



$$3^i = e^{\ln 3^i} = e^{i \ln 3} = \cos(\ln 3) + i \sin(\ln 3)$$
$$z = x + iy$$

Euler's formula:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$



THE 25 PERCENT

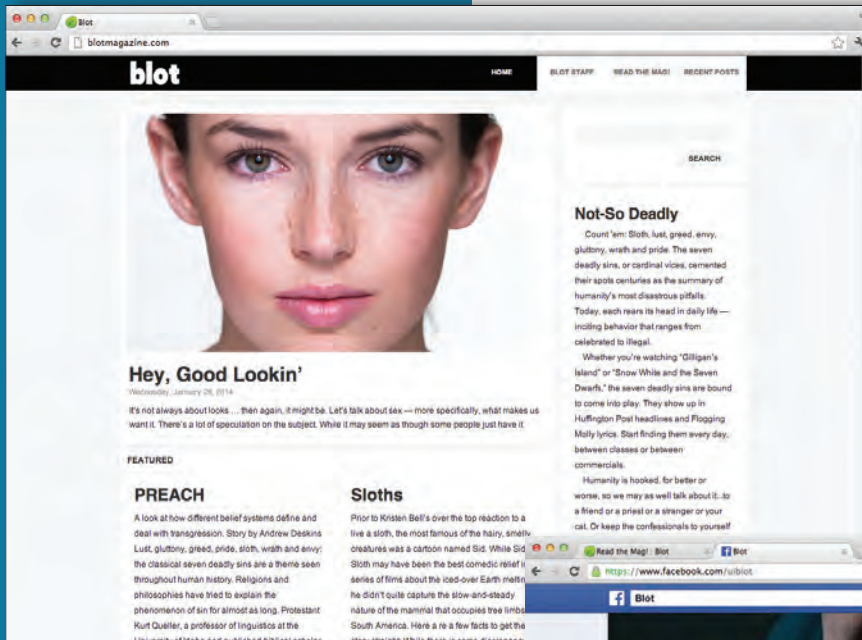
Idaho has a ways to go in  
overcoming the wage gap

ONE OF 1.75 MILLION

One Idaho man's struggle  
with homelessness

# blot

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An equation is just an equation until it changes the course of a student's career. One graduate student found his passion in a mathematician's theory.



**19**

**Breaking the cycle**

One face of the 1.75 million homeless people in America shares his story as he works toward breaking the cycle of poverty.

**By the Numbers**

There are two types of people in the world — those who look to equations and statistics for truth, and humans behind them.

People aren't numbers, but it's difficult to avoid becoming one on a land-grant university campus. From pounds of food waste and millions in budget cuts, to years as a Vandal and percentage beneath the poverty line, faces fade into figures more often than we realize.

But those numbers enrich stories, inspire scholars and sometimes make a lasting difference.

Don't be scared of math anymore. Don't blindly hate what is tough to understand. Take a second look at statistics. Give numbers — and their people — a chance.

—VH



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**UI by the numbers**

How much water does a student use in a day? How many reams of paper does a department purchase each week? Find out how much it takes to keep campus running.

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Leaving college after four years is one thing, but the real adventure is sticking around. One student — and one professor — prove there's something to be said for longevity.

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One of UI's most important research institutions makes its home in a repurposed chicken coop. The dilapidated building is one of many to-dos on the university's long list of deferred maintenance.



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Women make up less than a quarter of UI professors. The reasons are complicated, but a few specific changes may make a difference.

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# Long time in town

Story by Hannah Shirley

Photography by Philip Vukelich



## UI through the years

**July 2, 1862**

President Lincoln signs Morrill Act, establishing federal support through land grants for higher education

**Jan. 30, 1889**

University of Idaho established

**July 3, 1890**

Idaho becomes a state; UI's status included in state constitution

## 38 years and counting

■ It's been 38 years, and the fingerprints are still high on the wall in the corner of his office.

Dan Bukvich recalls the day they were put there. He had just ascended the back stairs of the Lionel Hampton School of Music and reached the main landing for the first time. Bukvich was a graduate student, fresh from the University of Montana's music program. It was 1976.

Trumpet professor Rich Werner was watching a pair of maintenance workers fix the ceiling.

"You see those fingerprints?" Werner asked. "Those will still be here in 40 years."

Werner left the university decades ago, and Bukvich's name hangs on the door. It's harder to notice the fingerprints now, boxes of compositions and notes stacked floor-to-ceiling.

Students camp outside the door, waiting for the professor who does without phone and email.

A love of music and teaching turned a year-long teaching assistantship into a 40-year career. Bukvich has turned down a number of job offers in administration, and cultivated his fair share of notoriety, both as an internationally renowned composer and an eccentric professor with sky-high standards. His merciless grading and rapid-fire lectures are legendary among music students for their ability to weed out the weak and drive the dedicated.

"He's actually a lot more normal than I thought he would be," freshman music student Sam Gentzler said. "He's kind of intense, and he's really serious about what he does, but he's really just an approachable, normal guy."

Bukvich said his students — or "younger colleagues," as he calls them — are diligent and inquisitive, and Bukvich said he is open, unpretentious

and accommodating of every learning style.

"I consider myself a student of music," he said. "I just like to study music. I never think of myself as a professor. It's dangerous — it might lead you to believe that you know something."

Bukvich fears students' love of music may not be reflected in ongoing enrollment.

"People are afraid to follow their passion," Bukvich said. "I think it's sad. ... I just sometimes wonder how many undergrads have seriously thought about what their real passion might be."

This is, perhaps, why Bukvich is so dedicated to sending uncommitted students on their way. His freshman students, especially, are bombarded with questions to affirm their dedication — do they love playing music, or do they love being watched playing music? When they fail an exam, do they admit they didn't work hard enough, or do they promise to work harder in the future?

Bukvich expects increased numbers of music minors and double majors, instead of sole music majors in the near future. For now though, he plans to continue nurturing his students' love of music as well as his own.

As a lifelong student, Bukvich likes to reflect upon where he's come from. He wishes he'd applied himself and

“

He's actually a lot more normal than I thought he would be. He's kind of intense, and he's really serious about what he does, but he's really just an approachable, normal guy.”

*UI freshman Sam Gentzler on Dan Bukvich*



studied harder as an undergraduate, and that his mentors whose pictures hang on the wall of the Lionel Hampton were still around to answer his questions.

"Listen to yourself," he said. "What other well-meaning people wanted from me was not what I wanted, and I think that's a hard place to be in life, because you have to respect people, respect your elders and your teachers — but make your own decisions."

**Oct 3, 1892**

UI opens for classes

**1921**

Joe Vandal becomes the school mascot

**1976**

UI offers Dan Bukvich a teaching apprenticeship in the School of Music

**Feb 28, 1987**

School of music named after Lionel Hampton, first in U.S. for a jazz musician



## 1,000 days a Vandal

Rob Gibson has spent eight years at the University of Idaho — more than a thousand school days and enough for bachelor's and master's degrees. But much of his story takes place outside the classroom, and it began outside Idaho altogether.

In 2005, he graduated from a Florida high school, and decided to go 3,000 miles away for college. He landed at Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka, Alaska, to study biology.

But, the rural setting wasn't all he'd hoped.

"It was a little too rural," Gibson said. "I guess going from 300 days of sun to 210 days of rain, I quickly learned of seasonal affective disorder, and what a priority sunshine was in my livelihood."

Gibson punctuated the tale of depression with laughter. His ability to adapt and grow from struggle is a point of personal pride.

"I learned a whole lot in Alaska," Gibson said. "It's not the mistake, it's the recovery."

Alaska was, after all, the mistake that led him to Moscow.

After living and breathing music during his high school career, Gibson avoided it in college. But after a year without music, Gibson realized how important it was. UI's music program, as well as its biology department, drew Gibson in 2006.

Ecology, conservation biology and pep band kept him busy. His dance moves earned him attention from his band director during a 45-minute lull at a basketball game.

"I just started dancing," Gibson recalled. "Before I knew it, the PA system was focused on me, shown to the entire auditorium...(the band director) saw

all that enthusiasm and said, 'you'd be excellent to reap this whole concept of drum major, with all the benefits and no responsibilities.'"

So, after dancing with the pep band for two years, Gibson became the marching band's drum major. During every performance, he struts his stuff at the front of the band, dressed in white and balancing a baton. He said it's as much about disappearing as entertaining — the idea is to complement the band, not steal the show.

Gibson graduated in 2009, but remains at UI — and on the frontline of the Vandal marching band — to pursue a master's degree in environmental science, which he will receive in May. He studies the population dynamics of an invasive plant called Dyer's Woad.

"Ever since I was a kid, I loved animals, I loved the environment — I was addicted to 'Fern Gully,'" Gibson said. "I always felt my calling was to speak and to be the voice and help those without a voice, which is the environment and wildlife."

Gibson made the mistake of leaving music behind once,

and hopes he won't have to do it again. He's come to terms with his dual passions, and found that music and science are similar disciplines.

During his nine years of college, Gibson said he's learned one lesson that stands out.

"Enjoy the time you're given," he said. "Make the most of life, and don't ever settle." ■



### July 1, 2002

Budget crisis forces reorganization; Letters and Science split, Mines and Art & Architecture merged into new colleges. Bukvich: "The financial issues of ten years ago, now, have had a big affect on morale ... it was just a down time. It was like if your family was having financial difficulties."

### August 2006

Rob Gibson transfers to UI from Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka, Alaska

### May 2009

Rob Gibson receives undergraduate degree in ecology and conservation sciences

### May 2014

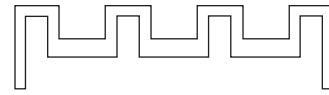
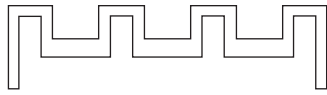
Rob Gibson receives master's degree in environmental science

*UI's clock tower, a landmark to eye and ear*

# IDAHO'S MUSIC CLOCK

*Story by Alexia Neal*

*Photography by David Betts*



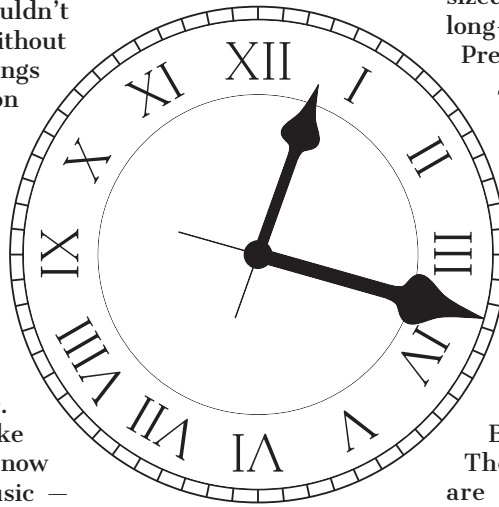
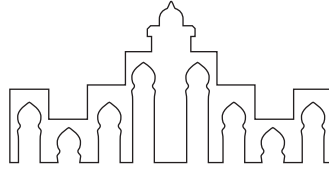
**T**he University of Idaho clock tower, an almost European old-world icon in Idaho, wouldn't have its charm without the music that rings daily from the carillon music player.

"The carillon adds a great deal to the character of our campus," said Jenny Warner, an administrative assistant at the Lionel Hampton School of Music. "There's nothing like standing out in the snow and hearing the music — it's magical, actually."

The carillon arrived at UI thanks to a \$38,000 donation that filled the campus with music for the next 50 years. The first public performance of the carillon was Mother's Day, 1964.

The carillon originally rested in the School of Music and consisted of 183 small bronze bells struck by metal hammers. The bronze bells were meant to emulate the depth and richness of traditional cast bells weighing more than 100,000 pounds without the weight and space.

The vibrations were picked up electronically, sent to the



clock tower and played through speakers.

Susan Billin, an adjunct organ professor at UI since 1978, usually recorded music for the clock tower using the carillon. The bells could also be triggered by a player-piano-style paper roll, which eventually became unusable in the early '90s.

After a while, the electronics of the carillon started misfiring. The bells triggered at odd hours of the night, and the music department often received complaints from residents. It was time for the system

to be repaired or replaced.

An electronic system replaced the original carillon system in 1997. The room-sized carillon was put on long-term loan to First Presbyterian Church.

"It would have been a shame for it to be scrapped or leave the community," Warner said. "It's a beautiful instrument."

The new carillon is located backstage in the UI Administration Building Auditorium.

The keys of an organ are individually wired to receive information, which is sent to the box-sized carillon and then played through the speakers above the clock.

Billin plays live music before every commencement in December and May, but the daily songs are prerecorded.

Warner said the music doesn't sound the same since the replacement. She said the old carillon was a giant music box, and the computerized version doesn't compare in charm or sound. Now, the music is just a digital representation of how a bell would sound.



“It’s still pretty, it’s just not the same,” Warner said. “It doesn’t have the same resonance that the old chimes did and it’s not as loud as it used to be. It wouldn’t wake people up in the middle of night, and that’s what I loved about it. You could hear it all over town.”

In the summer of 2011, the entire clock was renovated so that a small box on the back of the clock runs the entire system.

Mark Brooker, an UI electrical supervisor, said the clock still has an electronic motor, but is now set digitally instead of manually. It was put on a digital system, so the hands wouldn’t have to be turned during daylight saving time or if the clock was ever inaccurate. Brooker said the new digital system saves UI money because it uses less energy and requires less maintenance.

Terry Evans, financial technician for the UI Department of Chemistry, said the clock and its

music are an important symbol of UI to students and alumni.

“If you ask the alumni what they remember the most, it’s things like Hello Walk and the clock tower,” Evans said.

Evans said back in the late ‘90s, when he served as an events manager, he and his team made a back-drop of the clock tower for an alumni campaign dinner in Boise, which duplicated Hello Walk with a paved pathway, rows of trees, light posts and the Administration Building with the clock. Before the dinner, prerecorded music played from the clock, just as it would on Hello Walk.

“The alumni loved it, because there was their clock tower and they were hearing what they remembered about campus,” Evans said. “They related that sound back to their time on campus. It’s one of those things you take with you when you leave.” ■





# WHERE ARE THE WOMEN?

Story by Victoria Hart

Photography by David Betts

**A**lmost half of the assistant professors at the University of Idaho this year are female. More than a third of associate professors are women, the next rank among academic faculty. At the top tier — full-fledged professors — women make up less than a quarter of about 270 professors on salary at UI.

**1/3** of faculty and staff in the College of Business and Economics is female. Women outnumber men as assistant and associate professors, but more senior instructors, professors and staff are male.

**61 percent** of non-tenure-track faculty are women.

**40 percent** of salaried faculty and staff are women (425 out of 1,071)

There are **2** full professors in the history department — both are men.  
**3 of the 8** academic faculty members in the department are women.

Academic hierarchy and tenure are among the oldest institutions in the already ancient bureaucracy of academia.

Interim Provost Kathy Aiken said few entities are more tradition-bound than academia, and the answer isn't to throw it out altogether. Tenure ensures that faculty can research and share controversial ideas without fear of retribution.

"Academic freedom demands tenure," Aiken said.

Tenure-track faculty members arrive as assistant professors and begin a six-year probationary period, before becoming eligible for promotion to associate professor and the tenure benefits that come with it.

Jeanne Stevenson, vice provost of academic affairs, reviews promotion applicants as a non-voting member of UI's promotion committee. She said each college and department lays out expectations in

its by-laws for promotion and tenure-seeking faculty in four areas: teaching and advising, scholarly and creative activity, outreach and engagement and leadership and service.

Jon Miller, an economics professor in his 25th year at UI, figured about 75 to 80 percent of applicants receive tenure after multiple committees and administrators, culminating in the university provost and president, approve their portfolio.

"It's a very thorough process," Miller said. "It's not easy to get tenure."

In fact, many faculty members wait until they've secured tenure to start a family, rather than meeting two huge demands on time and energy that tend to hit at the same time.

Sean Quinlan, associate professor and chair of UI's history department, said the process is particularly challenging for

junior faculty members with responsibilities at home — whether they include care for young children, an ailing spouse or aging parents.

"Becoming an associate professor is like wandering in a wilderness," he said. "The path to tenure is existential. You get it or lose your job."

Quinlan is in the process of acquiring a full professorship, and said the system could use updating to accommodate modern life. From fading print publications to disappearing federal funding, old requirements don't account for a shifting culture.

Stevenson remembers arriving in Moscow in 1985 with an 11-month-old son to fill a vacancy as an assistant professor. She said her department chairs and deans made it possible for her to balance her responsibility as a parent with the workload of seeking promotion and tenure.

More than **1/2** the English department is female, and salaries remain about even until full professorship. **2 times** as many men as women are professors.

female lecturers make **17.8 percent** more than male lecturers

male instructors make **10.6 percent** more than female instructors

male senior instructors make **7.2 percent** more than female senior instructors

“I think I was able, partly because of how I managed my time, but also because of people’s willingness to be flexible — I could organize and manage the time so that I felt like I easily managed the expectations of the workplace, but also met my own expectations for time with my family,” she said.

Victoria Arthur, an English lecturer, met similar challenges when her husband died while she was studying for her doctorate, making her the sole caretaker of their 8-year-old son.

“I made career choices based on what was best for my son,” Arthur said. “I chose the limitations of lecturer, because of the benefits for my son — because that was more important to me.”

As a lecturer, Arthur wouldn’t be eligible for tenure, even if she had time to fulfill the requirements. Lecturers and adjunct faculty teach up to twice as many classes as tenure-track faculty without medical insurance or retirement benefits. Instructors and senior instructors occupy a similar position, but enjoy more permanent structures. Her one-year contracts don’t guarantee ongoing employment, but Arthur said she feels well supported by the department’s leadership.

“The job is inherently unstable,” she said.

Arthur hypothesized that women facing decisions like hers often opt out of the race for tenure because societal norms still

“

**Women withdraw from the labor force to have and care for young children. It’s not good or bad, it just is.**

Jon Miller



From left to right: UI economics professor Jon Miller, Vice Provost of Academic Affairs Jeanne Stevenson and associate professor of history Sean Quinlan



place domestic responsibility on women.

Miller, who said he has a more traditional perspective, said those norms might be based in biology.

“Women are hard wired, on average, toward children,” he said.

Miller explained that women’s lower earnings result from intermittent labor force participation caused by childbearing.

“Women withdraw from the labor force to have and care for young children,” he said. “It’s not good or bad, it just is. Intermittent participants are punished in the labor market because they lose skills, which is part of why women make less than men.”

Miller said he expects to see more women fill the upper levels of university and corporate institutions, but isn’t sure how the shift might impact home life.

“I’m not sure if trading the American family for more women professors is a good trade-off,” he said.

Deb Stenkamp, a UI biology professor, said she adjusted her expectations just this year. Historically, science departments considered external grants the primary evidence of rigorous research. But Stenkamp said dismal federal funding made grants scarce in recent years, the tenure discussion should consider other lines of evidence for maintained research, such as training graduate and undergraduate students, publishing research and teaching.

Aiken said UI administrators are working on the system as a whole, and some elements are past their prime.

“Now it’s harder for both men and women, because there are more dual-career families,” Aiken said. “And we haven’t really changed how we do the system to keep pace with how society has changed.”

Potential changes include less teaching for junior faculty, increased mentorship and opening the process to non-traditional paths, Aiken said. The most recent policy update allows assistant professors to stop the six-year countdown while they attend to personal or family needs.

Aiken, the history department’s first tenured female, said she had a difficult time with tenure, but she felt her struggle was worthwhile.

“Studies are showing that people of my age – of the women’s movement – were willing to do whatever it took to get promoted to full professor, because they felt like it was a responsibility,” Aiken said. “Well, a lot of women now are saying, ‘why.’”

She explained that women seeking tenure no longer view subtle, systemic challenges as noble hardships. Obstacles, such as having more advisees than male colleagues and serving on more committees as boards in need of diversity, greet women who move up in rank. Quinlan and Aiken noted that women who excel are often rewarded with more work – and not necessarily the sort that counts toward tenure.

“Clearly, the climate for women in academia has been a challenging one historically,” Aiken said. “At the University of Idaho in particular, when you look at people wielding power, there are typically a lot more men than women in those positions.”

Aiken said the landscape is gradually changing, and women are hired at more equitable rates and salaries to men.

Arthur said the system oppresses men and women alike because it is unfit for modern life. The difference is that women also work against cultural ideas of masculinity and femininity.

“It’s more challenging for women in general than for men in general, because our culture still has different ideas about who should be responsible for personal life,” Arthur said. “The people might be less implicitly sexist, but the systems and culture, in a lot of ways, still are.”

\*Editor’s Note: All numbers and statistics found in the University of Idaho Faculty and Exempt Salaries as of May 20, 2013 for fiscal year 2013-2014.

Male assistant professors make about **2.8 percent** more than female assistant professors

Male associate professors make about **4.8 percent** more than female associate professors

Male professors make about **5.8 percent** more than female professors

Female distinguished professors make about **7 percent** more than male distinguished professors

The College of Education is the only college that pays women, on average, more than men.

**8 of 18** academic faculty in the biology department are women. Male professors, on average, make **\$14,511.13** more than women in the same position.



# Falling

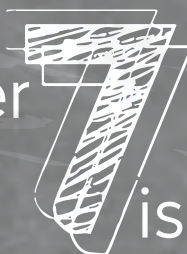
Over the years JESSE OLDROYD has developed a **severe mistrust** of

*He likes*

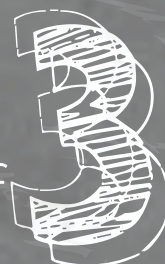


*much better*

*and feels*



*is weird*



*Story by Claire Whitley  
Photography by Philip Vukelich*

Oldroyd, a native to Anchorage, Alaska, has been at the University of Idaho for four years in the mathematics graduate program. While attending the University of Alaska, Oldroyd originally planned to study Spanish — because he was not a fan of math in high school, but liked languages.

As an undergraduate, Oldroyd discovered his love of math in an algebra course. The class was focusing on solving equations, and he came across the formula  $x^2 + 1 = 0$ . Until that point, Oldroyd had never been able to solve that equation.

His professor then introduced the imaginary number  $i$ . Rather than the idea that numbers could be imaginary, Oldroyd latched onto the idea that mathematicians could introduce something entirely new to solve a problem. He felt that imaginary numbers proved math's potential to break the rules.

He switched his major to engineering for a little while, but it was just the math he found fun.

“I decided if I’m going to be doing something, I might as well be doing something I like,” Oldroyd said.

He then switched his major to mathematics.

He had discovered what many overlook — there is more to math than numbers.

“A lot of people describe math as poetry,” Oldroyd said.

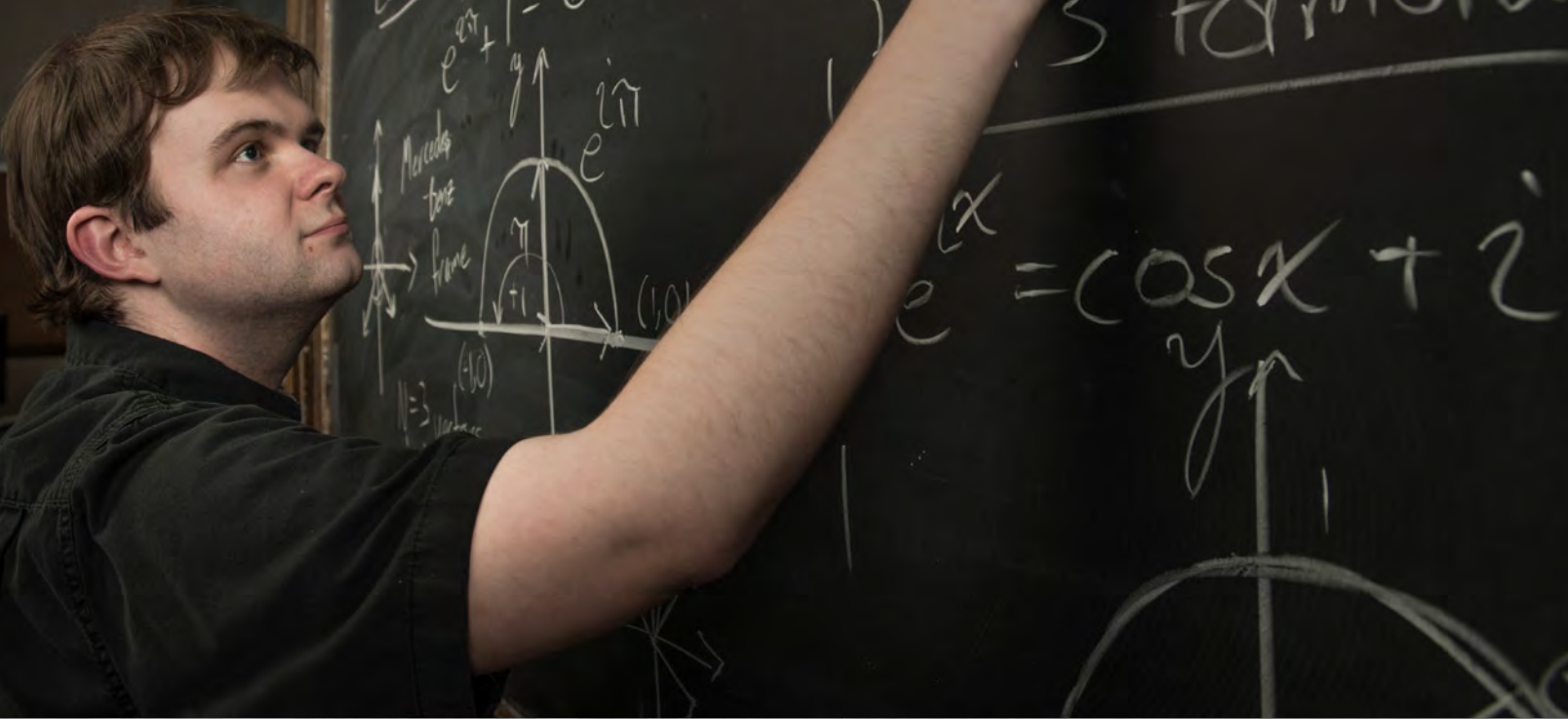
Math attracted Oldroyd with its intuitiveness and ties to human history. Concepts dating back to Aristotle, Pythagoras and Euclid, even though they may be modified from their original form, are essential to modern mathematical studies.

Oldroyd said he could be an adrenaline junkie, because of math. The problem-solving aspect of math is like a difficult puzzle — inspiring hours of frustration before the light bulb goes off. Something clicks, Oldroyd said, and the click spurs a rush of excitement.

“Interest is what got me into math.” Oldroyd said. “But it is the problem-solving-light-bulb aspect that keeps me here at all hours of the day.”



# for math



The graduate student teaches Original Differential Equations and researches linear algebra — specifically equiangular tight frames. His research focuses on how signals are sent and received by systems — the kind of algebra used in signal reconstruction.

To transfer a signal, Oldroyd said, it has to be decomposed, transferred and then reconstructed using a mathematical object. Oldroyd spends his time figuring out when these tight frames exist, and, if they do not, if can they be approximated.

According to Oldroyd, the FBI uses a related concept to store fingerprint files and reduce the size of the data.

While equiangular tight frames are Oldroyd's work, his fascination lies in another mathematical concept — Euler's Identity. Which has captured the graduate student's attention ever since he saw it.

"The first time I saw that, my mind was blown," Oldroyd said.

All of the numbers in the equation are incred-

ibly different. There is no reason to believe they are related in any way, but Euler's Identity puts them together into one formula. Each number represents a distinct idea: Euler's number  $e$  represents the natural logarithm,  $i$  is imaginary,  $\pi$  is an irrational number,  $1$  is the multiplicative identity and  $0$  is the additive identity.

"That is what really got me thinking about being a mathematician," Oldroyd said.

Euler's Identity is often extended to solve equations with imaginary numbers in an exponent.

Leonhard Euler, the equation's creator, is Oldroyd's favorite mathematician. According to Oldroyd, much of modern mathematics is based off of Euler's work.

Oldroyd joked that theorems, numbers and many other concepts had to stop being named after Euler or math would be full of "Euler's whatever."

Euler's Identity is cited as an example of "mathematical beauty," the idea that math can bring about aesthetic pleasure — much like the joy Oldroyd gets from working with numbers. ■

# 1 day at the Bagel Shop

We spent a Saturday at Moscow Bagel and Deli and interviewed average people who stop in. For more stories, visit [blotmagazine.com](http://blotmagazine.com)

10:06 A.M.

By Hannah Shirley

It's five hours from Moscow to Seattle — just long enough to warrant a good meal for the road. For University of Idaho junior and Phi Delta Theta president Dradein Kreft, Moscow Bagel and Deli provides just the meal.

Kreft dropped by the Bagel Shop Saturday morning to pick up bagels for himself and his girlfriend, Kappa Kappa Gamma Emily Lanterman. The couple drove back to see Kreft's family in Seattle that morning.

The drive shouldn't be that bad, Kreft said — he'd have bagels, music and good company to keep his spirits up.

"I'm a big rap guy," Kreft says. "Eminem is a favorite — I also listen to a lot of underground rap, like from Seattle."

For this drive, though, Kreft says he'll probably just give the remote to Lanterman.

The couple met last year, when Lanterman was Kreft's little and spent much of her time at the Phi Delta Theta house, but it wasn't until this year that the two clicked romantically.

As Kreft's bagels were readied, he paused to impart one piece of advice.

"Take every opportunity that presents itself," he said. "It may seem like a lot of work, but it'll be worth it."

2:34 P.M.

By Ryan Tarinelli

The lack of edible culinary options at home drove Challis Phipps to gather a group of friends and trek to the Bagel



Shop midday Saturday. Phipps explained as she glanced over the variety of band posters laminated on the counter in front of her.

teach English through the Japan Exchange Teaching Program at UI. Phipps' love for Japanese culture extends to one of her favorite video games, "Pokemon," which she still plays regularly. Like other college students, Phipps is also a dedicated fan of "League of Legends."

4:11 P.M.

By Claire Whitley

Tyler Chmielecki, a freshman at the University of Idaho, was waiting for his girlfriend, Abbey Achziger, from Walla Walla Community College to arrive, and passing the time for a few hours on a dreary Saturday because he said he had nothing else to do.

The bagel shop provided a refuge from the rain, but it was not the first time the Lewiston native had been to the small shop.

"I like it here," Chmielecki said. "It has a good atmosphere; a nice ambiance."

Chmielecki and Achziger have been dating since November 2013, but have known each other since their sophomore year at Lewiston High School.

They dated for a little while in high school, but Achziger was unsure of the relationship. Chmielecki and Achziger picked up again during their senior year. Achziger was wary of the long-distance relationship. She was unsure of how well it would work, so they were "unofficial" until late last year.

Chmielecki stopped in the shop for a blueberry cinnamon bagel, which is his favorite because it is simply delicious.

Shop midday Saturday.

"We had crappy stuff at home," Phipps explained as she glanced over the variety of band posters laminated on the counter in front of her.

Phipps, a junior English major at the University of Idaho, said she keeps busy by taking a high credit load and reading a continuous stream of novels. Her favorite is the sequel to the Graceling series "Fire," which tells the fictional story of a young woman ostracized because of her supernatural abilities.

As a Boise, Idaho native, Phipps said she decided to go to UI because it was not Boise State University and far enough away from home where she could live independently.

She said she has grown to enjoy Moscow's community and all the lively shops and businesses downtown.

Phipps said she is also working toward minors in education and Japanese, with the goal of moving to Japan to





# *It's a numbers game*

Story by Arianna Anchustegui  
Photography by Jesse Hart  
and Philip Vukelich

“

*I chose 33, because my brother wore it in high school and I've always looked up to him as a mentor. He's my role model.*

*Alyssa Charlston*





The Vandal swimming and diving team readies themselves for the next round during the Jan. 26 against Oregon State.

For Idaho women's basketball player Alyssa Charlston, a senior, playing attire is more than just a number. Jersey numbers represent players more easily than names, but when Charlston chose the number what would represent her through her college athletic career, she chose from the heart.

"I chose 33, because my brother wore it in high school and I've always looked up to him as a mentor," she said. "He's my role model."

Charlston learned at a young age to ignore statistics and play her hardest, but for other athletes numbers are inevitable. Idaho's swimming and diving team records each swimmer's stroke weight, maximum heart rate per stroke, distance rate and training speeds.

"We cannot escape the clock," said Mark Sowa, Idaho swimming and diving coach. "Numbers really for us are everything. Everything we do is timed."

Sowa said swimming is based on interval training, which consists of work-to-rest ratios. Coaches pay close attention to different energy systems to help swimmers train. Statistics are recorded in time, distance and tempo. Swimmers measure efficiency by tracking each athlete's heart beats and how many strokes are taken per distance.

"From a technical standpoint, we look at stroke mechanics," Sowa said. "So if you go say, a 25-yard swim, and you take seven strokes and it takes

“**The No. 1 most important thing is winning or losing, but statistics do play a role. A good team doesn't often have bad statistics.**

*Paul Petrino*

you 13 seconds to go seven strokes. If eventually it takes six strokes to go that same amount of speed, you've improved your efficiency. We try to eliminate variables."

In the past, the team used a system on 3SCoach.com called the Super Sports System. Sowa said it's called parametric training and is made possible by algorithms. The system incorporates speed endurance training by increasing the number of repetitions per set.

"Like I said, everything we do is based off numbers," Sowa said.

Idaho swimmer Rachel Millet, a junior, said the way she uses numbers differs from other sports, because percentages aren't used in swimming statistics. Each swimmer receives a time for an individual race and uses times throughout the season to track advances.

"We use our times as the main founda-

tion for our improvement," Millet said.

While swimmers depend on the clock individually, soccer players rely on improving team performance. In the midst of a game, numbers are irrelevant for freshman Idaho soccer player Alyssa Pease.

Soccer players track shots on goal, goals and forwards. Pease said statistics are not of high importance, because a team can easily have low stats and play well.

"It shows how well someone did in that certain game, but really you can't base it off of anything more than that," Pease said.

Idaho soccer coach Derek Pittman said the only equation in soccer is when effort equals opportunity to succeed.

"(Statistics) only tell part of the story when you're looking at a game. In our game it's very interesting how a team can dominate statistically but still lose," Pittman said.

Pittman said a team with a high number of possessions could theoretically have the ball for 60 percent of the time, yet not make any goals.

"That is the ultimate statistic, you just don't see that in other sports," Pittman said.

In contrast, Idaho women's basketball assistant coach, Kristi Zeller, uses statistics when making strategic decisions about Vandal defense. Basketball teams chart field goals attempted, field goals made, 3-point shots attempted and made, free throws attempted and made, rebounds, steals, assists and turnovers. From a coaching standpoint, Zeller utilizes statistics to track percentages and leading scorers.

"Our whole game is based on statistics, it gives us a game plan basically," Zeller said. "We can look and see things we need to improve on statistically and then we'll get in the gym and work on improving it. Most of the time it improves."

Idaho men's basketball player Connor Hill, a junior, said the numbers are of less importance.

"You might not have great stats that game, but you may have played an overall good game to help your team win," Hill said. "It really doesn't mean that much to me."



Idaho men's basketball coach Don Verlin said statistics mean everything. Basketball practices and games are charted to evaluate the team's performance.

"The guy who shoots the best percentages, he's your best shooter and I'm going to find a way to get him shots," Verlin said.

As for playing at the next level, all athletes agreed statistics contribute a great deal to advancement. In football, numbers are often used as a recruitment method.

Idaho football coach Paul Petrino said the statistics coaches use are not typically understood by the public. The Vandal football team uses a program called DVD Sports to track percentages either by down and distance or by personnel groups.

"It gives you tendencies of the opponents. If you make sure your players understand it, then that gives you a great advantage," Petrino said. "The No. 1 most important thing is winning or losing, but statistics do play a role. A good team doesn't often have bad statistics."

Though numbers may not impact an athlete's performance, they are always of use for tracking goals and improvement. One number has meaning to each and every athlete, the number that represents them while swimming, shooting goals, making hoops or scoring touchdowns.

"We don't remember names," Charlston said. "We remember numbers, our numbers represent us." ■

## UI Swim and Dive record holders

**23.25** 50 freestyle,  
Erica Anderson 2013

**50.13** 100 freestyle, Rachel Millet 2013

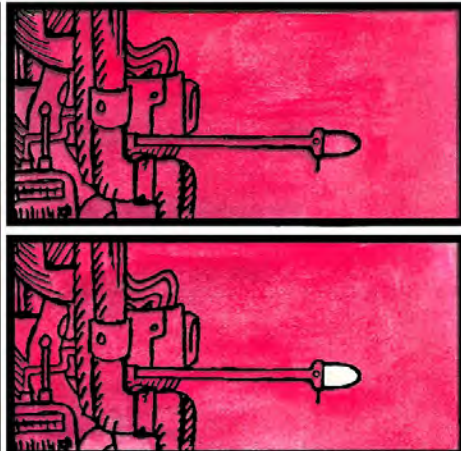
**4:57.50** 500 freestyle,  
Nancy Bechtholdt 1982

**10:24.31** 1,000 freestyle, Kaela Pettitt 2010

**286.4** 1-meter diving  
(6 dives), Paige Hunt 2012

**1:41.47** 200 medley relay 2013

## Small Triumph by Shane Wellner



# Deferred consequences

*Deferred maintenance takes toll on UI facilities*



Story by Ryan Tarinelli

Illustration by Sway Harner

■ It's hard to comprehend why a tattered Depression-era farmhouse would house a world-class research institute. But that is the situation the University of Idaho's Aquaculture Research Institute has found itself in because of the disappearing maintenance funding from the state, said Keith Ickes, UI executive director of planning and budget. "It's an old farmhouse, it is in need of repair, it needs a new roof, it needs new facilities and it's developing mold in certain areas," Ickes said. "We are doing 21st century science in 19th century buildings."

Ickes said the aquaculture lab conducts research on fish toxins and disease, and developed an antibiotic to combat a disease affecting Idaho's trout industry.

Ron Hardy, director of the institute, said although the old building does not directly impede their research, they have had maintenance issues with the roof, electrical system, windows and plumbing.

"We are faced with various safety and compliance, and code issues — it means we can't do certain things," Hardy said.

Deferred maintenance costs consist of renovations and maintenance projects UI administrators know need to be fixed, but lack the funds to complete.

Ickes said UI has accrued \$228 million in deferred maintenance costs.

He said the cost increases annually,

because maintenance problems continue to grow and become more expensive to fix. UI's status as a public university means it is the responsibility of the state to fund major repairs and renovations, which Idaho's state government has neglected to do, Ickes said.

"The state of Idaho has not been able or willing — either one — to put the money into renovation that is necessary," Ickes said.

Ickes said UI receives approximately \$2.6 million from the state each year to repair facilities, but that's not enough to make a dent in the accumulated deferred maintenance costs. He said UI decides which facilities need the most urgent care and submits recommendations to the Idaho Legislature for approval.

"We know we're going to get about \$2.6 million, and we make sure we get the most out of that \$2.6 million, and then we go do good things," Ickes said.

Ickes said deferred maintenance costs have severely affected many facilities on campus including the historic Morrill Hall, multiple heating and cooling systems and the Food Science Building.

Brian Johnson, assistant vice president of facilities, said deferred maintenance is so widespread almost all buildings on campus need repairs and renovations.

Johnson said limited state funding

has caused UI to continue using outdated facilities that are not up to code. He said the Native American Student Center building on the corner of Line Street and West Seventh Street is a prime example.

Johnson said the Native American Student Center's building was constructed as a temporary building during World War II, but was not demolished and continued to house UI administrators for the next seven decades.

Ickes said large deferred maintenance costs are common among public universities across the U.S. that built large facilities, but lack the state budget to provide proper maintenance.

As for the aquaculture lab, Hardy said UI has decided to demolish the old farmhouse and build a new research lab. He said the building is so old it would be cheaper to build a new lab that has proper research facilities, as opposed to remodeling the farmhouse.

"We have just run into a situation where there are so many things that are not up to code and are wearing out, that it costs more to maintain than to replace," Hardy said.

Ickes said construction on the new aquaculture lab will begin this summer, and UI will remove multiple expensive items from its deferred maintenance lists by building a new lab, as well as give the institute a proper building to continue its research. ■





# ***Breaking the cycle***

**1,750,000**  
*Americans are homeless.  
This is one man's story ..*

“

***Not all homeless people are standing on the street corner begging for money. A lot of them are like me — people who have children who just can't seem to get ahead.***

*Terry Cosner*

*Story by Amber Emery*

*Photos by Philip Vukelich*

■ Under a makeshift cardboard roof on a sidewalk sits a man bundled up with a sad excuse for a blanket. His hands are dirty and his unshaven face is burrowed under his arm, which is holding a sign to convince passersby to stop and help.

The situation is one that Americans have become somewhat accustomed to witnessing. While poverty and homelessness may seem distant to most, it knocks daily on 45-year-old Terry Cosner's front door — if he had one.

“Not all homeless people are standing on a street corner with a sign begging for money,” Cosner said. “A lot of them are like me — people who have children and just can't seem to get ahead.”

Homelessness and poverty are growing problems in the Palouse region, said Stephen Bonnar, executive director of Sojourners' Alliance — a local homeless resource center.

Bonnar said Latah County's 2010 census revealed that 29.2 percent of Moscow residents meet the federal definition of living in poverty.

“Most of those cases are at extreme risk of becoming homeless if they aren't already,” Bonnar said.

Bonnar said Sojourners' Alliance was initially designed by the Young Women's Christian Association to assist women and children who needed emergency assistance, but has since expanded to serve families and single men, like Cosner.

Cosner lived an ordinary childhood and grew up on a cattle ranch in Orofino, Idaho. He was raised by his father and said he was taught the value of hard work at a young age.

“I had chores to do before school and after school, and I took care of 4H animals,” Cosner said. “I had a lot of freedom, but I had a lot of responsibilities. That work ethic that goes with ranching has carried over — like now I wake up when the sun is up, because my brain does it easily after 40 years of doing it.”

At 16, Cosner stopped going to school and left his father's ranch to find work at a sheep ranch in Riggins, Idaho.

“I found out what the price of cheese is,” he said. “It's expensive and I like cheese. That among other things, I mean when you're out on your own and start paying money for things that are normally just there — like there was always toilet paper and hot water at my dad's — and all of a sudden ain't nothing is free and it's all on you.”

Cosner said the following years were spent “bumming around,” doing odd jobs and traveling to places he'd never been with people he hadn't known long. Homeless, Cosner started using meth heavily.

He racked up a few possession charges in the state of Washington before bolting to the East Coast to find work. He spent time in Florida and traveled as a driver and ride operator with a carnival company for a few years, before attempting to settle down in Minnesota with a job in construction.

“After you start on (meth), it's really hard to stop,” Cosner said. “Like I would be working at a construction site and they'd be all happy and high and they'd say, ‘Here, do a line and let's get this concrete poured’ and I'd just do it.”

Cosner received another meth possession charge in Minnesota at the age of 28. He spent a while jumping states, until authorities discovered him in Florida and extradited him back to Washington to face his escaped felonies. He was also forced to return to Minnesota and turn himself in for drug charges there.

“I rode all the way from one corner of the nation to the other shackled with belly chains — it sucked,” Cosner said. “It took a long time to get back up here.”

Cosner eventually made his way back to the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley, where he attempted to settle down again. This time, he was newly married and had two daughters, born in 1999 and 2000.

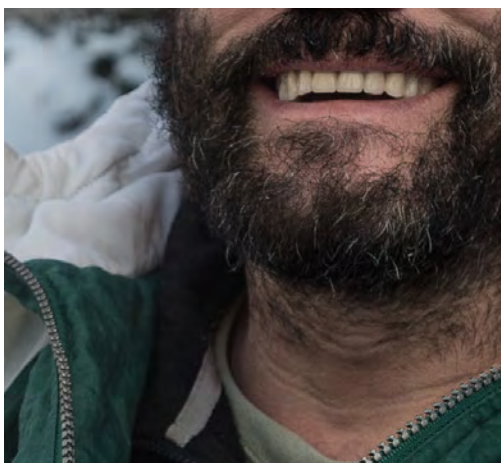






“  
***I would go find aluminum cans out of recycling bins and on the streets and take them to the recycling center when it opened and I would usually make about \$20 doing that. I would usually buy some food and pot.***

*Terry Cosner*



“They became the reason I went to work,” Cosner said. “I remember feeling like things were finally falling into place.”

But in 2002, his wife gave birth to his son, and the three of his children were taken away by the state because the doctors found traces of methamphetamine in his son’s blood — due to his wife’s meth addiction. Cosner and his wife fought an 18-month battle to regain custody of their children.

“That’s when my wife left,” Cosner said. “She left me to be with her meth-using boyfriend. I did what I had to do and became a single father to my three kids.”

Cosner and his children moved to St. Maries, Idaho and lived in a small cabin in the woods in exchange for working for the man who owned it. Cosner said as the kids grew older they wanted to see their mother more often, and their mother wanted a second chance. Cosner said she suggested their children move in with her.

“I didn’t want to tell my children they couldn’t see or live with their mother,” Cosner said. “I understood that they loved their mom. So, I gathered all of their things — beds, dressers, clothes, school supplies — and moved them in with their mother.”

Cosner put all of his belongings in a backpack and took off to Albuquerque, N.M., where he began a hunt to find the only remaining family he had left — his biological sister he hadn’t seen in more than 20 years. He returned to a life of homelessness and wandered the streets looking for her.

“I was sleeping on couches or hopping in and out of shelters the entire time,” Cosner said. “They would wake up really early and kick us out. I would go find aluminum cans out of recycling bins and on the streets and take them to the recycling center when it opened and I would usually make about \$20 doing that. I would

usually buy some food and pot.”

When Cosner came back to the Northwest a few years later, he was shocked at what he found.

“My ex-wife had kicked the kids out of her place and I found them staying at my ex-girlfriend’s house,” Cosner said. “I was upset. If she wanted the kids back, then why did she kick them out the door when I was gone? Now look at where I am.”

Cosner is living in transitional housing with 12 other men at a facility supported by Sojourners’ Alliance.

“I am holding down three jobs right now,” Cosner said. “I work part-time with Sojourners as a maintenance worker, I get work with Wilder Fencing and I get some cleaning gigs.”

Cosner said after everything he’s been through, he is thankful that he has somewhere to stay for the time being and his main goal is to get his kids back —because they still live in Lewiston, Idaho with his ex-girlfriend.

“For Thanksgiving, I rented a room at Motel 6 down in Lewiston to spend time with the kids,” Cosner said. “It was great but it made me realize how much I want my kids back. I’d like to get them out of that nasty valley, because the pollution from the mill down there is not good for them.”

According to a 2013 study by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, an estimated 1.75 million Americans are homeless.

Cosner is just one of those 1.75 million individuals. He said although he’s working on rebuilding his life, it’s hard to get started because homelessness is a perpetual cycle.

“It’s that first paycheck actually, that first month and half when you really don’t have anywhere to shower,” Cosner said. “It’s really hard getting started. Cause yeah, I can go work any old time because I have skills. But if I don’t have somewhere to come home to where I can shower or where I can leave my stuff while I go to work — I’ve had to carry everything I own to work with me before — it’s tough.” ■



**1.4** tons of light bulbs are re-cycled per year.



**253**

buildings on campus

**100**

milking cows live at the university dairy, located behind Winco

**660**

gallons of milk and heavy cream purchased by UI

# UI By the Numbers

Numbers compiled by Kaitlyn Krasselt  
Illustration by Kaitlin Moroney

**130**

estimated gallons of water used every day by the average student in 2007

**10,500**

acres of land owned by the university in 2011.

**17**

trees saved recycling one ton of paper

**11**

reams of paper per month are purchased by each department

**5,441**

pounds of produce used per week

**5** percent of UI food products are grown locally

**100**

pounds of manure was composted by the university in 2009-2010

**\$7,500**

in waste related costs saved by UI as a result of composting

**20,000**

pounds of leaves were composted by the university in 2009-2010

All data was provided by the 2011 campus sustainability assessment and the 2013 Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

# COUNTLESS WAYS THE COMMONS & SUB MAKE LIFE EASIER

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