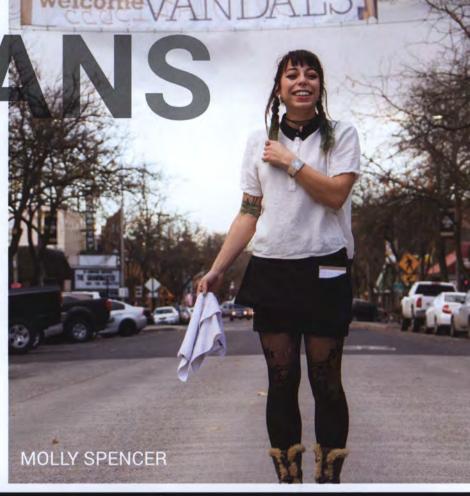
### For the love of science What it means to be a woman in technology and science **Perseverance** Perseverance is an art, and Lenny Hazewood is an artist blotmagazine.com The University of Idaho's student-run magazine March 2016

#### HUMA OF MOSCOW

I'd like to spread the idea of less judgment. I find myself being guilty of judging people, and I know it's something that interferes with my daily interactions with people. I feel a lot more centered when I'm not worrying about what somebody else is doing.

On page 21 and online at fb.com/uiblot



# VANDALSTORE ART CONTEST SPRING 2016 Submissions due April 11 Judging on April 20 Prizes

#### Contents

15

#### Altruistic autism

Autism isn't cut and dry, and programs are aimed to help people grow 18

#### Creating a community

The Office of Multicultural Affairs creates a community through culture 21

#### Humans of Moscow

Residents of Moscow discuss their greatest fear

7

#### On the cover Join the club

Ul's oldest club sport hits the snow-covered slopes

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#### Editor's note

Being a woman in the 21st century doesn't seem like a bad deal. We have the right to vote, we can attend any university we want and receive any education we choose. Women also have the freedom to find success in the workplace, and not just the kitchen.

However, despite the progress that has been made, there are still problems that women face in today's world.

The most common professions for women are ones that are thought to be nurturing, or characterized as feminine, such as nursing or teaching. Women are rarely represented when it comes to the hard sciences. There aren't many women in the science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM) fields.

Women aren't always treated the way they should be in these male-dominated fields. Sometimes they even feel the need to change how they act to fit into a more masculine environment. It is a struggle that ambitious women across the country have to deal with. They walk fine lines between femininity and power, yet never seem to have both.

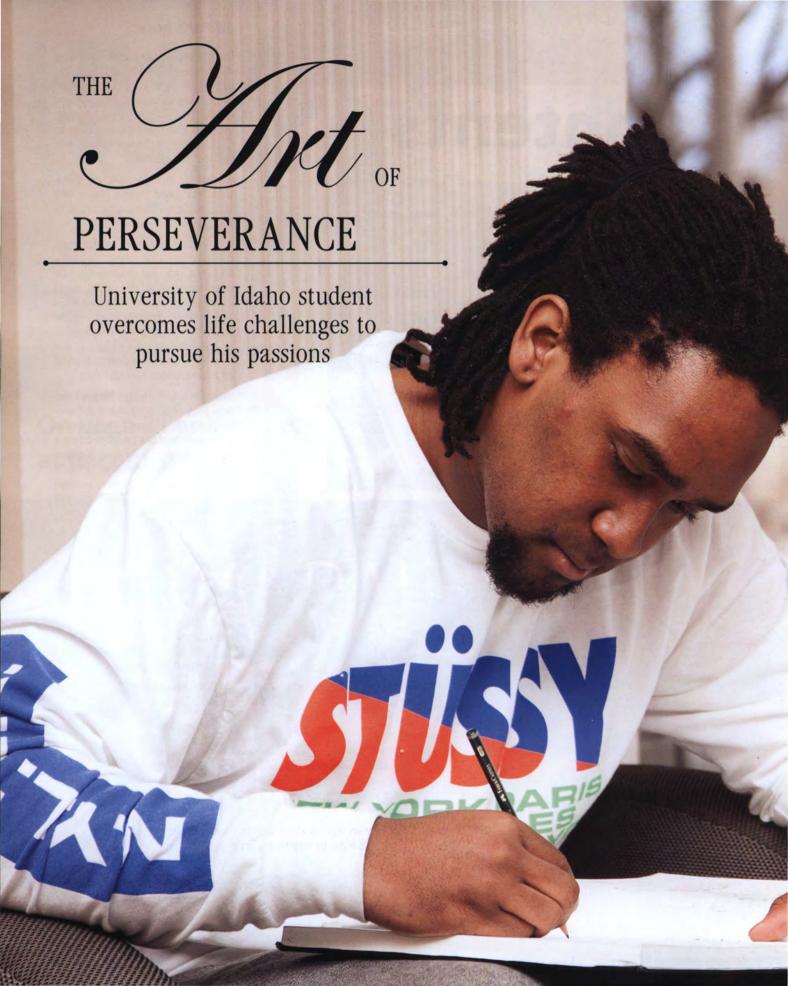
Women shouldn't have to give up their femininity in order to be taken seriously, and men shouldn't continue to view women as fragile creatures. If a young girl wants to be an astrophysicist, she should be encouraged to accomplish her dream.

Women can do anything.

- CW

#### The Fine Print

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#### Story by Corrin Bond Photography by David Betts

Lenny Hazewood, a 6-foot-4-inch, broad-shouldered University of Idaho Vandal Football linebacker is known by his loved ones for his perseverance, determination and kindness, but also for his love of art and design.

"I feel like I have an eye for design and the mind for it," Hazewood said. "Originally, I wanted to do interior design, but I couldn't finish it, so I wanted to go into apparel because I want to open a clothing line."

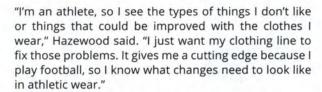
Hazewood, who transferred from a community college in Sacramento, originally had a difficult time choosing a major that he could complete in two years before his football scholarship expired.

Despite his love for interior design, he said the degree would have taken four years to complete, and that wasn't an option.

After working with the registrar's office, Hazewood said he found it would take only two years to graduate with a degree in apparel, textiles and design.

"It's a blessing I even found apparel, that I was even able to get into the major because I only have two years left," Hazewood said. "The way my credits are set up from going to junior college, I had to start with general studies. I went to registrar's office and luckily (someone) found the major apparel and from there, I took off."

When it comes to designing clothing, Hazewood said his practice as an athlete provides him with inspiration.



He's also interested in fabrics that incorporate new technologies, such as Dri-FIT material that moves sweat away from the body and evaporates off of the surface.

"I'm fascinated with Dri-FIT, I'm still trying to figure out what Dri-FIT is," Hazewood said. "I know it has a little bit of polyester — fabric is technology. It's a science."

While not many football players choose to pursue a career in apparel, textiles and design, Hazewood said he has always been encouraged to follow his dreams, especially by his mother, Yolanda.

"My mom is like my right hand, she's always been there for me," Hazewood said. "I've been through a lot of stuff and she's always by my side, every day, in and out. I wouldn't be nothing without her."

Hazewood said his mother has supported him in every decision, from moving away from home to play football to pursuing a career in textiles and design.

"She's definitely supportive. She didn't go to college, so she couldn't pursue her dream, but seeing me do it is really lifting her spirits," Hazewood said. "She's been successful without college, but seeing me grow up and do what I'm doing kind of warms her heart."

While she isn't at ease with every decision, like Hazewood's goal of pursuing a dangerous contact sport like football, Yolanda said she is proud of her son for working hard for his passions.

"He's been through a lot of things in life," Yolanda said. "I'm proud he hasn't allowed the challenges he's come up against to stop him from pursuing his dreams."

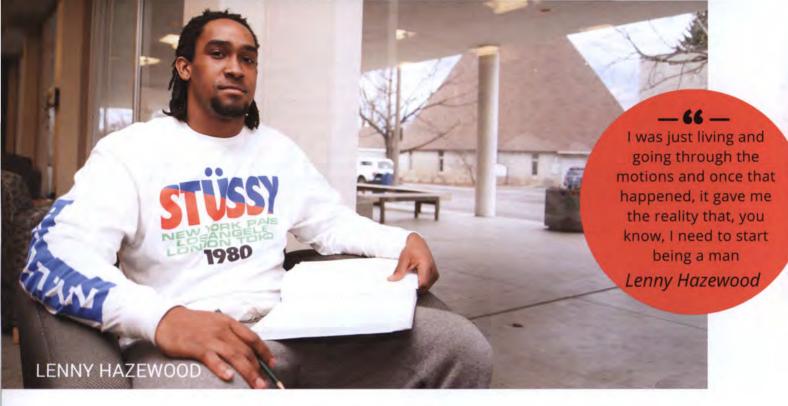
Hazewood has been interested in art since he was young, and Yolanda said she loves watching how her son blends his passion for football and design.

"I think it's good because it's something that he wants to do," Yolanda said. "That's important that he's going after what he wants to go after and not the typical accounting and engineering. That's not what he wants — he's more of a creative soul."

Although Hazewood has been successful and supported in his pursuits of football and design, following his dreams hasn't come without challenges. Before enrolling at UI, Hazewood experienced the death of someone with whom he was close.

"About four years ago, a close family member passed away and that's kind of where my motto came from," Hazewood said. "For a minute, it brought me down but everything happens for a reason, whether it's bad or not, so I just kind of got up and from that point, I've just been grinding, trying to follow my dreams."





Hazewood said the loss also prompted him to take action and be more proactive about going after his goals in life.

"It's bittersweet for sure, but it strengthened me. It kind of told me that I needed to get my life together," Hazewood said. "I was just living and going through the motions and once that happened, it gave me the reality that, you know, I need to start being a man."

The difficult times that he's faced, such as the loss of his family member, are what Yolanda said she believes instilled a sense of determination within her son.

"(They) passed away pretty abruptly about three years ago and I think that's why he's so determined," Yolanda said. "It was a really, really challenging time for him because it wasn't expected ... I think that's where his drive and determination comes from, and his perseverance."

Hazewood, who one day hopes to play for the NFL, also encountered a particularly devastating injury that required him to sit out an entire football season. It was a challenge for him to go without working out or playing football, but Hazewood said the injury ultimately helped him learn more about who he is as a person as well as how to better take care of his body.

"I had to sit out the whole season. I went through six months of not really doing anything because it was a groin injury," Hazewood said. "It's tough to have your dreams and what you love taken away. I waited it out because I knew regardless, I was going to be good. It's starting to heal up now so I'm trying to get back in the motions."

Not only does Hazewood persevere despite the challenges he's faced, but he also helps his friends and teammates overcome their own obstacles through support and encouragement.

UI Senior and Vandal Football defensive end Kevin White said some of his most striking memories of Hazewood are the times when his teammate has been there to help him out on the field.

"One of our very first drills, we both were in defensive line, and I was kind of lagging, you know, slowing down," White said. "He came over to me and was like, 'Come on, bro, you gotta keep going.' He gave me a hand shake and we got back to working, it was a good feeling knowing he had my back."

The transfer students, who met during football recruitment, later became good friends and roommates.

"He's a really humble dude, he's smart, if you give him a task he always gets it done, no matter what," White said. "He always has my back, he's like my brother."

Whether he's out on the field or drawing designs in his sketch book, Hazewood said he lives by the idea that when someone falls down, they get back up again. So much so, he even has a tattoo of the saying on his upper left arm.

"My tattoo is Chinese writing and it says, 'Fall down seven times, get up eight.' That's kind of my motto," Hazewood said. "There's always going to be stuff that happens in life day to day and not letting it bring you down, but to come back up, even when you've been knocked down so many times is the way you've got to live your life."





Snow is one of the first images that comes to mind when people think of Idaho. Ski hills surround Moscow, and members of the oldest club sports team at the University of Idaho enjoy the slopes.

In 1937, a community of skiers started hiking up and skiing down Elk Butte became a community of skiers, later known as the UI Ski Team.

The UI Ski Team is one of the 11 ski teams in the Northwest Collegiate Skiing Conference of the United States Collegiate Ski Association. The team competes in Slalom, Giant Slalom and Dual Slalom races and has a short season starting in the beginning of January and ending in the middle of March.

Coach and faculty adviser Jerry McMurty is the Interim Dean for the College of Graduate Students and has been coaching the ski team for 21 years. He currently has two kids competing in the club.

"The students run the club," McMurty said. "My main concern is that they are students first and they peruse the ski racing second. I try and provide continuity between years, between leaderships and legitimacy on campus."

The season starts off with training camp in the beginning of January at Brundage Mountain in McCall. In the fall, they have dry-land conditioning workouts that the president, officer and McMurty create to help skiers maintain the best shape they can without snow. They focus on agility, endurance and strengthening their leg muscles. Since it is a club sport, they do not cut any members who want to join and welcome anyone wanting to

participate, McMurty said.

"The beauty of this club is that everyone gets to participate and the worst thing that happens is you get to be a lot better skier," McMurty said.

The team has a foundation of a family dynamic and all members strive to help out other members. Members of the team vary through all different majors and career paths such as food science, soils, landscape architecture and accounting, McMurty said.

McMurty's son Ben is in his first season racing and he's been skiing since he could walk.

"I've really enjoyed meeting people on the other teams as well," Ben said. "The UI team is pretty close with the Washington State ski team and we pretty much do everything together."

WSU is the closest competing school to UI. The community extends from schools all around Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Canada. Each team varies in size, with some only having four members and some having 20 members.

With WSU across the state border, the teams take advantage of the extended community by training, lodging and traveling together, Ben said.

"The UI Ski Team is a big family, they are all there for each other, root for each other and are concerned for each other," Ben said.

The team shares equipment provided by the university, but also share personal equipment within the team. The community is







dedicated to making things happen and work to be successful, McMurty said.

President Richard Crookston has skied since he was 5 years old and started ski racing his freshman year. He personally knew the coach growing up in Moscow and came into the club last year.

"The sport itself has a lot to offer," Crookston said. "There's such great energy on the mountain with all the other teams cheering for you."

Co-officer Peggy Beyerlein grew up ski racing from an elementary age until she reached high school and dropped the sport. After 10 years away from racing, she decided to rejoin the ski racing community last year at UI.

"Each race is a community-run event," Beyerlein said. "Everyone does everything to put the show (together), we don't have paid people to do gatekeeping or setup."

A race weekend timeline begins Saturday and ends Sunday afternoon. The teams get to the mountains Saturday morning and help load the gates up the mountain to set up the course. Races start around 9 a.m. and a second flight begins in the afternoon. Sunday teams help tear down and leave the mountain around 3:30 p.m., Beyerlein said.

"There's two runs a day, and each lasts maybe a minute at the longest," Crookston said. "You put all this time into training for one minute of thinking about what is next and not getting tired, you live for it."

The team has required study sessions Saturday nights when they are away competing. The study sessions are two and a half to three hours dedicated to keeping the team members eligible to compete, Beyerlein said.

"It's a balancing act, you definitely need to stay on top of things," Beyerlein said. "At study sessions, if you're ahead of your work that's great, but if not, be quiet for the members who need that time."

The team members are required to stay in a good academic standing at a 2.0 GPA or above and take a minimum of 12 credits, McMurty said.

"You're not here to ski race, you're here to get an education and the ski team is value added," McMurty said.

Most members ski all four years, then move forward in their careers and continue to ski. Since the ski team is the oldest club team on campus, they have a large alumni base, McMurty said.

"This year at training camp an alumni that used to race on the Olympic team came and helped train," Beyerlein said.

The alumni base is all over the Northwest, and they not only help the team by volunteering their time, but they also help fund the team with their donations, Beyerlein said.

"They had such a great time here that they want to give back," McMurty said. "Our next race is in Mission Ridge, Washington and our Seattle alumni are coming up to support and volunteer."

The ski team is part of a community that makes their sport happen. It costs about \$15,000 a year in costs of transportation, lift tickets, lodging, etc. For each club member it costs around \$450 for a season. The team gets some funding from the school, but raise a majority of their money through annual fundraisers and alumni donations. The team hosts a premier of a new ski movie and helps with the ski and sport swap on campus during the fall term, McMurty said.

"It gives you a place to be part of a community," McMurty said. "To do something that you love and then to be with a bunch of people who love skiing and everybody's goal is to get to be a better skier. That's a win-win."



The gender gap is closing, but many STEM fields are still predominantly male



When Sarah Munds stands in front of the mirror in the morning, she's not thinking about the classes she will attend later that day, the exams she has to study for or the codes she needs to write during her next shift at Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories. Instead, she's wondering if the skirt she wants to wear is too short or if her dress is too cute.

After years of learning in a classroom environment and working in the industry, Munds, a senior computer science major at the University of Idaho, has learned to assess the ways in which she presents herself so things like the clothes she wears won't run the risk of being too sexually inviting.

Munds said choosing between changing her behavior to fit a specific environment and fighting against social norms is one of the many struggles she's faced while working as a woman in a predominantly male field.

"I've learned a lot in my internships about things I need to change about my behavior in this environment. A lot of it is changing how you dress," Munds said. "It's a tough line because I feel like in order to be successful I have to tell myself, 'Don't be cute, be a little less than cute, don't wear heels, don't wear dresses.' It's frustrating because I don't want to do that."

Munds, a Post Falls, Idaho, native, received her associate's degree in journalism at a community college before deciding to pursue computer science at UI. She said she chose to enter into the field for the chance to find better job prospects after college. Currently, she can count the number of female students she knows within her department on one hand.

The number of women in science, technology, engineering and math education (STEM) fields is strikingly low and while some fields, such as the life and social sciences, have seen an increase in female students, others, like computer science and engineering are still working to close the gender gap.

Dilshani Sarathchandra, UI assistant professor of sociology, said the age-old argument that more men enter hard science fields because biological differences between the two sexes gives them a greater aptitude for learning sciences has been debunked many times.

It's also a claim she said she considers to be absurd.

Sarathchandra said the gender imbalance in such fields is largely influenced by the ways in which individuals are socialized to think about science and math as children.

"There are stereotypes that we hear in society that affect how girls and women think about science or going into a scientific career and how they perceive that affecting their life balance and future aspirations," Sarathchandra said.

In addition to how children are socialized to think about science and societal pressures placed upon individuals to perform traditional gender roles, Sarathchandra said the lack of women in STEM fields also creates an uncomfortable environment for female students studying these subjects.

"It translates to what sociologists call the chilly environment," Sarathchandra said. "When you go into an environment that is heavily masculine, then it creates a level of isolation and intimidation and that can also affect and create a loss of self-confidence in women."

The chilly environment is one that Munds has become familiar with throughout her college career. Munds said being one of the only women in a male-dominated field can be a socially isolating experience.

"I've been sexually harassed in jobs I've had and that was something I was expecting, but there's this type of discrimination

where people are afraid of you," Munds said. "I was not prepared for that. When I walk into classes, it'll be quiet for a minute and I'm like, 'Could you guys just not be weird like this, please?"

> Rather than facing blatant discrimination, Munds said there are subtle differences in the environments of her computer science classes compared to other courses she's taken.

"It kind of sucks a little bit," Munds said.
"Just being a woman there is this element
that is always following me around, there is
this cloud that influences kind of everything
you do."

I've been sexually harassed in jobs I've had and that was something I was expecting, but there's this type of discrimination where people are afraid of you

-66-

Sarah Munds

In addition to feeling socially isolated, Munds said her knowledge is challenged more than that of her male peers and she often feels like she has to maintain a bravado of confidence in order to be taken seriously.

Munds has also been sexually harassed more than once, which has prompted her to question whether or not she has to change how she presents herself.

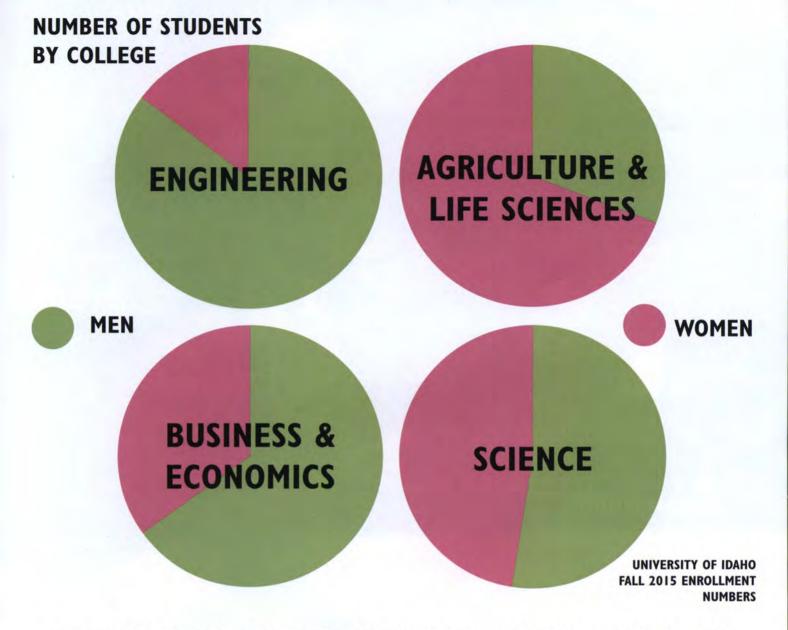
"I'm having this inner turmoil right now," Munds said. "I'm like, do I change what I do to fit the mold a little better so I can get through this, or do I have a firefight all the time about people being creepy and stuff like that?"

Despite the challenges she's faced, Munds said she loves her coworkers and thinks highly of her male counterparts.

It's not about the players, or the individuals who surround her on a regular basis, Munds said.

Instead, the problem has more to do with the game, or the environment created by a collective male consciousness and societal pressures to conform to gender norms.

However, there are those within the industry who are trying



to make a change. For the past three years, UI Professor of Computer Science Terry Soule has taught a summer coding course to middle school girls through the Digital Innovation Generating New Information Technology program, or Dig'n IT.

In addition to the week-long coding camp for young girls, the program started by the Vice President of the university's Coeur d'Alene campus, Charles Buck, includes a Java camp for teens and an internship for high school students interested in STEM fields.

Soule said the coding camp first began after the state of Idaho and Micron conducted surveys regarding changes in the youth's interest in STEM fields.

"(They) found that interest in STEM fields in Idaho sort of started really high and it was toward middle school, especially for girls, that it dropped off pretty dramatically," Soule said. "It wasn't clear from the study why, but we could at least say, This is the time we want to catch them before they lose interest."

While the environment in fields like computer science isn't the most female-inclusive, not every subject is the same.

Unlike Munds, first-year graduate mathematics student, Kileen Sutherland, was pushed to pursue a technical field from a young age.

Sutherland said that her undergraduate mathematics classes were composed of mostly math education students, many of whom were women. It wasn't until she entered graduate school that Sutherland first saw a shift in the gender composition of her classes.

"In undergrad, I never really had a whole lot of classes where there weren't other women in my class," Sutherland said. "This year, I've noticed a lot more the gender imbalance than I've had before. There's only two women in the math grad program, then it's just a bunch of guys, but I've ever really had a problem, I get along well with all of them."



When it comes to gender imbalance in STEM fields, Sutherland believes the problem is not about the subjects themselves, but rather about society.

"I think the solution is cultural rather than STEM," Sutherland said. "I think we've made a lot of progress in the last few decades as far as giving this idea that women are equal to men. I think that as we bring up this new generation, they're being taught that even more."

Encouragement to pursue scientific fields like the kind Sutherland experienced as a child is among one of the many ways Sarathchandra said society can begin to close the gender gap in certain areas of study.

In addition to providing students with equal access to classroom resources and creating more holistically inclusive classroom environments, Sarathchandra said providing positive female role models for young girls is crucial.

As a result of the lack of women in science, she said society largely views scientists as predominantly white males, a concept illustrated through a study that asked children to draw a scientist.

"A bunch of kids were asked to draw a scientist and what they drew was predominantly male old people with lab coats," Sarathchandra said. "Nobody drew a female scientist. When we are asked to think about a scientist, we think about white gentlemen like Einstein."

Sarathchandra said the best way to change the system is to change society's perception of the fields.

"How can we break through the stereotypical imagery?" Sarathchandra said. "One way is to introduce them to other female role models who have become successful in science, but who don't look like Einstein."

Providing encouragement and becoming a positive role model for young women is exactly the thing that Munds aims to do.

"Part of my plan is I want to get my degree, work (in the) industry for a while and go back and teach computer science to high school or middle schoolers," Munds said. "You know, someone has got to destroy the gender schema eventually and somebody has to play a positive role, so I want to do that."

## ALTRUIS Story by Catherine Keenan

Not everyone with autism is the same.

"Remember this, if you've met one person with autism, you've met one person with autism. Don't think that (if) you've just met one person, you've met them all," said University of Idaho Alumnus Will Symons.

The Autism Speaks Corporation, a nationally recognized research organization devoted to learning about and helping individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), considers ASD to be a neurological disorder that attributes difficulties in communication issues, whether through lack of eye contact, verbally, missing social cues or repetitive behaviors. However, this definition is only the first layer of the onion.



Overtime this tuned hearing becomes hazy, and deciphering words in a public place becomes demanding. Conversely, after an exhausting day an individual falling asleep can easily be disturbed by an unwanted sound. In a similar manner, individuals with ASD regularly cannot filter loud noises, which causes the brain to drown in racketing noise.

"The brain is capable of filtering loud noises in a crowd so that a person can selectively listen to friends while ignoring disruptive clamor. This is known as spatial hearing, a process that allows the brain to select a sound that a person deems more important than frequencies at equal levels.

We like to think of it as more of a spectrum instead of Autism, Asperger's or pervasive developmental disorder ... Classifying it all under Autism Spectrum Disorder does broaden everything, and its more inclusive," said UI Clinical Assistant Professor Gwen Mitchell.

According to Mitchell, diagnosing ASD cannot accurately be found in blood samples or MRI scans. The only way to properly identify ASD is through psychological evaluations.

One way to comprehend what ASD is like is to learn about the Theory of Mind test, where a specialist tells a child a story about two girls — Sally and Anne. The test, which was published by Simon Baron Cohen, Alan Leslie and Uta Frith in 1985, helped evaluate potential patients. In the test, a child is told about how Sally has this beautiful marble that she cherishes and decides to hide her basket. She then leaves the room to go for a walk. While Sally is away, Anne sneaks the marble out of Sally's basket and places it in her own box. After a while, Sally returns to the room.

The child is then asked where would Sally look for her marble. According to Spectrum News, 88 percent of children with ASD tendencies would respond "Anne's box," theoretically seeing these two characters from one perception.

"We're all just so different I think one size doesn't fit all," Symons said. "You've got to really learn to know yourself. I know it's easier said than done, (it's) definitely worth it to know yourself well enough to assess what's going to be hard for you."

Autism Speaks confirms that one out of 42 boys, and one out of 182 girls are diagnosed ASD within the United States. These statistics have increased by 40 percent in the last 60 years. However, this raw data cannot conclude whether there is an increased probability of having ASD or an increase in number of diagnosis.

"Diagnostical and statistical manual (guidelines) criteria has changed. That's one reason why we're seeing more individuals diagnosed (with ASD)," Mitchell said.

Once established, Autism Speaks provides a detailed gauge known as the DSM-5 Diagnostic Criteria Spectrum which is used to accurately attempt to understand the

We're all just so different
I think one size doesn't
fit all. You've got to really
learn to know yourself

Will Symons

stages of "severity level."

Level one is the minor stage that observes an individual's lack of social interactions, planning, organization or difficulty adapting to unpredictable situations.

Level two is an increase in the above impairments and issues in verbal and nonverbal communication abilities. Higher outputs of distress and issues coping with changes.

Level three is in the top severity scale in communication skills, minimal interactions, extreme output behavior and extreme difficulty understanding or managing a situation.

"Sometimes students on the spectrum, with Autism, need ... a little more direct instruction in the area of communication, and helping them understand and process language," said Aleksandra Hollingshead, a UI faculty member with a doctorate in Special Education.

On campus, students with ASD are supported by the Raven Scholars Program, whose mission is to help provide a successful academic experience.

"(The) program supports a smooth transition to the university setting, providing ... life and organizational skills that are useful in order to be successful in higher education," said Elizabeth Miles, the Raven Scholars manager.

Symons was in the Raven's Program while he attended school. He himself became a mentor for the program.

"I went through the training and reversed it, and wanted to give everyone else the help I received," Symons said.

The Raven Scholars program has a strong community and helps peers gain experience over time, for staff and students. Miles said students interested can apply to become a mentor. The program is certified by the College Reading and Learning Association to train level one singularity students in supporting people on the Autism Spectrum.

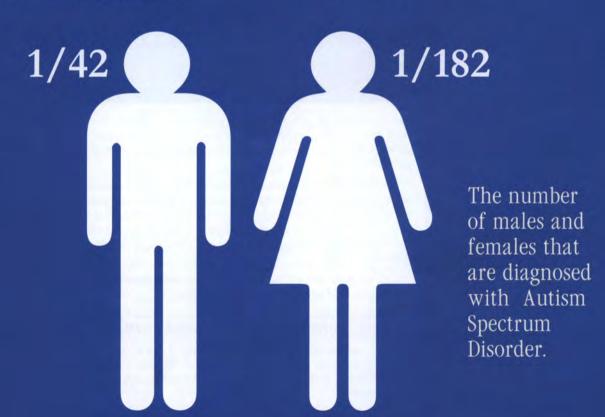
"We can all improve ourselves," Symons said. "It's definitely true that there is no shame in getting help, despite what all those crazy bullies told you in middle school. You're not stupid if you're in special education. You're not dumb ... to try to get extra help. Especially in college you got to be patient sometimes things don't happen as fast as you would like."

People with this condition are often misunderstood. Psychologists can more accurately understand outward action from an ASD person, but what's happening on the inside is still a mystery.

"There is a lot of misunderstanding about what autism is, and many people on the spectrum are stereotyped, stigmatized and excluded," Miles said.

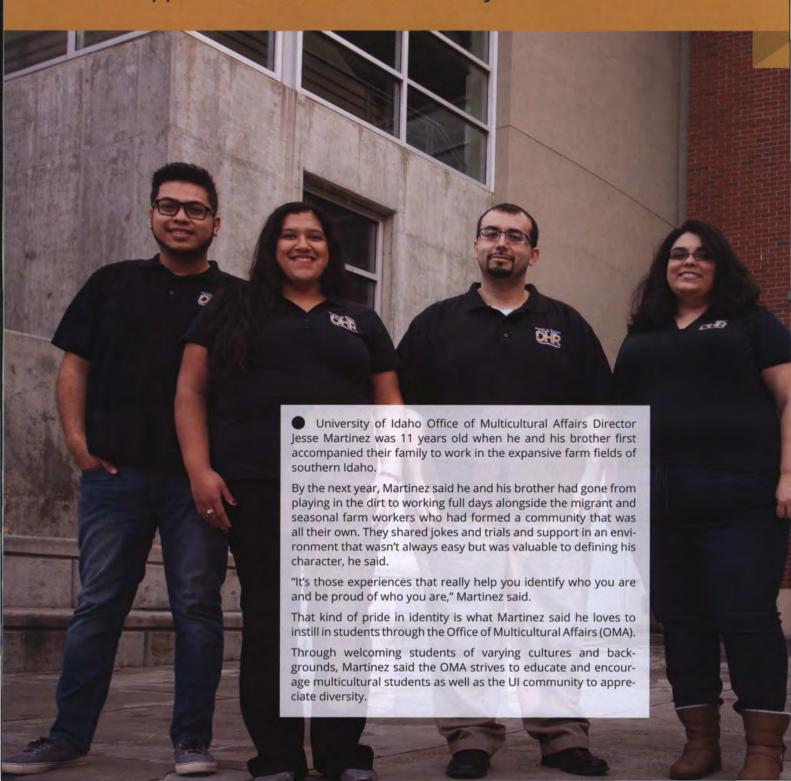
There is another, altruistic way to approach ASD. Some individuals with ASD have almost superhuman hearing sensitivity known as Auditory Sensory Hearing. Others are incredible singers, prodigy mathematicians or motivational speakers.

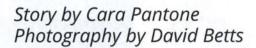
"Our program students are incredibly talented, altruistic and engaged, and they have significant contributions to make to society," Miles said. "Neurodiversity is a form of diversity that enriches society."



## CREATING A COMMUNITY THROUGH CULTURE

Ul's Office of Multicultural Affairs helps foster a supportive and diverse community





"It's really about having the people understand those differences, appreciating those differences and looking at ways to work together with people from different backgrounds," Martinez said. "Ultimately what we want is that all students, when they graduate from the University of Idaho, they can go anywhere and work with anyone and be successful in that."

In addition to fostering a sense of community acceptance and appreciation, Martinez said other major goals of the OMA include the recruitment and retention of multicultural students. Like many other high school students who come from migrant or seasonal farm working families, college was not a possibility Martinez said he had envisioned when he was younger.

"Being the youngest of my family, with nobody who had gone to college, I did have a TRiO advisor talk to me about going to school," Martinez said. "That was the first time I'd ever heard about higher education and the College Assistance Migrant Program."

The College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) helped him through the admissions and financial aid process, and he said with that help, he was able to enroll at UI.

Martinez said the OMA also serves as a channel for programs that help stu-

dents gain access to a college education, like TRIO, CAMP, Vandal Challenge and the Peer Advising and the College Experience (PACE) mentor program.

Such programs have increased the recruitment and retention of multicultural students, Martinez said, especially for Latinos.

In comparison to the first-year retention rate of 77 percent of the general student population, Martinez said the first-year retention rate for

If I had come here on my

own and never had any

connection with the OMA,

I wouldn't be the person

that I am today

Izaiah Dolezal

Latinos is 84-85 percent, a percentage Martinez said continues to improve.

model for the last 15 years, and we saw that it was very effective and very successful so we implemented that in OMA," Martinez said. "That's the model we approach, which is that academic,

cultural and social support, and we've been very successful in connecting our students to campus and helping them stay at the University of Idaho."

UI senior Vivian Gonzalez, also a firstgeneration student, said the service opportunities UI offered were what first attracted her to the school, but CAMP was what ultimately solidified her decision to come to Moscow. Gonzalez said as soon as she arrived on campus, OMA gave her opportunities to be involved and instantly provided a support system, a service she has seen

consistently generated by the staff in the OMA throughout her four years attending UI.
"The staff is very personable, and they genuinely

"The staff is very personable, and they genuinely care about your well-being, but also about your academics," Gonzalez said. "I think that is the best thing this office provides, is that support."

Gonzalez said OMA deftly connects students, multicultural or not, with outside resources and opportunities.

Through the OMA, Gonzalez has been involved in Movimiento Activista Social, UNITY, an umbrella organization that houses 17 multicultural student organizations, and currently serves as the Chief of Staff for ASUI.

Each involvement opportunity has helped her to appreciate the diversity at UI, Gonzalez said, as well as improvements that could be made to nurture multiculturalism.

"I've been very happy with my experience here at UI," Gonzalez said. "I think our university has a lot of diversity and multiculturalism. It's just fostering that and making sure people are aware of these different cultures and they appreciate and they learn, because this is what the real world will be."

Third-year student and current ASUI Director of Diversity Affairs, Izaiah Dolezal, said his success is also due to his involvement in the OMA. Dolezal became involved on campus after the previous Director of the Office of Human Rights, Access and Inclusion, Carmen Suarez, directed his energy and passion toward revitalizing the Black Student Union and the PACE program.

"I would define multiculturalism as the difference in people ... It's your culture, the things you do, the things you practice," Dolezal said. "Everyone has different traditions because of where they come from."

Dolezal said it is the coming together to learn from, appreciate and celebrate different cultures that the OMA does so well. Dolezal, like Gonzalez, said he believes helping students prepare to live and work in a diverse world is a vital part of student success.

"The OMA, CAMP, the Native American Student Center, they have shown improvement with the little they have and they've done a lot," Dolezal said. "They've touched a lot of people's lives, and if I had come here on my own and never had any connection with the OMA, I wouldn't be the person that I am today."

Through his experience with the OMA, Dolezal said he has seen how the office changes lives every single day and, while UI does foster and support these efforts, there is always more that can and should be done to promote and embrace multiculturalism.

"Everyone can stand to learn something new," Dolezal said. "I believe in staying in the present but glancing to the future, and one such way is to get out of your own comfort zone, your own perspective and learn how someone else lives because you'll grow as a person ... you'll see not everyone has the same upbringing and the same background as you, and that's important."





## HUMANS

OF · MOSCOW

Photo Essay by Jackson Flynn

Stories, experiences and perspectives are always unique to the individual. When they are shared, they allow the potential for others to empathize or even adapt their own perceptions. This is a project that pairs portraits of individuals with glimpses into their experiences. An homage to Brandon Stanton's "Humans of New York," this photo essay seeks to share some of the interactions with people of Moscow.

I'm very confident in my independence. I don't rely on my family much. A lot of my friends are in relationships and are dependent on someone else. I'm not like that at all. But it's also why I got him. I was by myself, because of that independence. It holds me back a little bit, but I don't want to lose my independence, it's what I like most about myself.





I fear not living to my fullest potential, but I know that I have drive and passion.

#### what's your



I fear not being happy but I know that life is going to be an adventure.



I'm living my biggest fear right now. I lost my kids and wife. But I'm confident that I can accomplish anything. I'm a hard worker, keeping on the grindstone. That's how it goes.

#### biggest fear?

Following the path of my soul is what I'm most confident about. It's a double edge thing for me right now. I know exactly what I should be doing and want to be doing. On the flip side, if I'm not doing that, it's my biggest fear.



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