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Buddy Club

Moscow High School works to include students with special needs

Building communities

The College Assistance Migrant Program has built community and a family

HUMANS

OF · MOSCOW

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JARED LIEN

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Graduates!

- from the University of Idaho Faculty and Staff



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Editor's note

College is the time in a person's life where they can partake in new experiences.

From ballroom dancing to parkour to studying abroad, the University of Idaho is a place where new opportunities are available on a daily basis.

One of the best educational prospects for students at a university is the chance to interact with people from diverse backgrounds. People travel abroad to study here, but Idahoans with different ethnic backgrounds are on campus as well. With countless events to learn more about various cultures, there is an abundance of opportunity for students to become culturally literate.

The university is a safe space for people to feel included. The College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) is an example of a safe community for students who come from seasonal and migrant farm-working families. CAMP fosters equality and education in a group of students who could easily feel out of place on campus.

Education isn't always about going to class or reading books. Understanding others — and what their backgrounds are — is imperative to forming a strong society.

— CW

The Fine Print

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PARKOUR

Parkour Club at UI blends creativity with movement

Story by Erin Bamer

Photography by David Betts



● They glide, they vault, they sometimes flip.

It began with an unassuming post on a Humans vs. Zombies Facebook page two years ago. Now, parkour is both a class taught by University of Idaho Senior Clyde Mooney, and a club for which he is the president.

Mooney started practicing parkour before he arrived at UI. Once he came to Moscow, he saw how many cool locations the area had to offer, but he knew he had to go about it safely. He said having friends with him — to assure that someone would be there if there was an accident — was a precaution that ultimately led to the club's formation.

Parkour encourages participants to look at everyday obstacles as challenges to create more creative paths from one point to another, Mooney said.

The club primarily meets in the Physical Education Building, but senior Andrew LaPlant said when the weather is nice they like to explore the challenges that the Moscow outdoors has to offer.

LaPlant has been involved in the club from the beginning, and said he is in much better shape now and will attempt more daring tricks than he ever would have thought of two years ago.

"I definitely attempt a lot more stuff, between like skill-wise and fear-wise," LaPlant said.

At one practice in March, LaPlant attempted to do a standing front flip. Each time, he nearly stuck the landing but still ended up on his back. Despite this, the only thing he heard from his peers was encouragement.

This is the environment the club operates in, Mooney said — total acceptance. Even when a member completely fails and ends up sprawled on the blue mats, the only sound that can be heard is laughter without judgement.

But LaPlant wasn't totally satisfied with his performance.

— “ —
What you're really
doing, if you're doing it
right, is calculating risk

Clyde Mooney

"If I keep landing on my hands I'm going to hurt my elbow," LaPlant said.

This was where Mooney stepped in as the president, to offer advice and more encouragement. He said the most important rule in both the club and the class is that safety comes before anything else.

Safety first doesn't always mean padding everything, Mooney said. They can't make sure the obstacles outdoors are always padded. Most of the time, he said it involves putting thought into every stunt.

"What you're really doing, if you're doing it right, is calculating risk," Mooney said.

Many people have the misconception that parkour is risky, but both LaPlant and Mooney said that is not the case.

A common practice when someone attempts a new trick is to try it on a flat surface first, especially if the full stunt involves being higher up. This way, Mooney said, if the person fails, they don't get hurt. Once they can consistently perform the trick successfully in a safe environment, then they can try it in a more daring location.

Mooney takes safety so seriously that he doesn't teach flips in the parkour class that he teaches. The club allows its members to have more freedom to improvise with the tricks they are comfortable trying, but because Mooney cannot successfully perform a flip himself, he said he knows he doesn't have the right knowledge to teach someone else to do one.

"In the class, I'm the instructor and I'm responsible for everyone," Mooney said. "If I'm just letting people do whatever and they get hurt, that falls upon me."

Another misconception LaPlant mentioned is that only people in good shape can do parkour successfully, but that's also not true. The club is open to everyone, and they use this mindset during their practices.



On page 4: Derek Eaton practices on pads with members of the parkour class in the physical education building's gym. Above: Students of Clyde Mooney's Body Movement Class practice outside during one of the first outdoor classes of the year.

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I was always the
guy who was quote,
unquote 'monkeying
around'

Andrew LaPlant

During one meeting, some students wandered into the PEB basketball court while the other members were in the middle of practice. Most of them were students enrolled in the class who had just arrived early, and while they were content to sit on the risers while Mooney, LaPlant and the others finished, they were encouraged by the club members to join in.

Both LaPlant and Mooney became interested in parkour after the activity grew in popularity due to viral online videos. Mooney, who is a big fan of "Assassin's Creed," said he was referred to an "Assassin's Creed" parkour video by a friend and was instantly hooked.

LaPlant watched a similar video and said it seemed like his kind of sport.

"I was always the guy who was quote, unquote 'monkeying around,'" LaPlant said.

People who love parkour like to move, and Mooney said he isn't an exception.

But, for the most part, Mooney said the best

part about parkour is the sense of freedom it offers. The people in the club participate out of want, not out of need. The viral parkour videos that hooked LaPlant and Mooney include stunts that are much more advanced than what anyone in the club attempts, but the same feeling of freedom exists in their practices, and Mooney said that is appealing to many people who try it.

Some of the best memories both LaPlant and Mooney have of the club are when there is an especially good energy to the practice. LaPlant said he loves it when he gets so in the zone that suddenly an hour goes by and he looks up to see that he and all of his friends are covered in sweat, just laughing.

For Mooney, he said he loves watching the other members when it's clear that they're having fun. When music is blaring and everyone has an upbeat attitude about practice, it's a high for him.

"Those are the days that you remember as good days," Mooney said. "You remember just the good mojo that exists there." ●



The Case for Inclusion

*Story by Lyndsie Kiebert
Illustration by Megan Hall*



● Hoots and hollers arose from the small crowd of desks and wheelchairs as Zac Efron took the court for the final basketball game of “High School Musical.”

Cheers erupted with each theatrical basket made. Moscow High School special education paraprofessional Jeanette Humphreys sat in a plush office chair near the back of the room and clapped along, shouting encouragements toward the students.

“They were so good during the lockdown drills yesterday,” Humphreys said. “This is their reward. They love ‘High School Musical’ and ‘The Ringer,’ but we had a movie night the other night for Buddy Club and watched something different.”

Buddy Club, a group comprised of students both with and without special needs, is focused on building friendships and promoting acceptance. Buddy Club adviser and special education teacher Cory Singleton said the club hosts monthly events and has no formal membership list — the entire student body is invited, with an emphasis on including those with disabilities.

The club began in 2008 after a parent of a special needs student at MHS saw a need for the further inclusion of her student in activities outside of school, Singleton said. Singleton became the adviser of the club in 2009, and said the club had to battle for attention, but is now arguably the most active club on campus.

“We’d plan an event and somebody would plan over the top of us, and they would be like, ‘Oh, it’s not that big of a deal,’ and I’d be going down to the office and I’d be like ‘Excuse me, this is a big deal, this is not OK,’” Singleton said. “I don’t think people are used to including people with disabilities into the mainstream as much as I think they should be.”



Buddy Club events include movie nights, softball tournaments, a yearly trip to Silverwood Theme Park and much more.

Singleton said the Buddy Club's biggest annual event is the Friendship Ball, a dance geared toward students with special needs, but is open to all students. Since it began in 2008, Singleton said the dance's attendance has hovered around 150 students.

"I had a parent tell me, 'I did not think that my daughter would ever get to do something like this. I never thought I'd get my daughter all dressed up and send her to a formal dance like this. This was not something that was ever in the picture for me,'" Singleton said. "So that in itself tells you, you know, that's why you do it. That's why we have these things."

In order to pay for transportation to Silverwood and other events, Singleton said she writes grants to Stepping Stones Inc. and Moscow Opportunity School, which together bring in almost \$3,000 annually. Students also fundraise throughout the school year.

Singleton said another facet of Buddy Club is the peer mentoring class she offers to all MHS students. In the class students are assigned a "buddy," a student with special needs they occasionally attend class with and are responsible for teaching appropriate social skills.

"It means so much more when a peer says, 'Dude, we don't act that way in high school,' versus me saying, 'Knock it off,'" Singleton said. "It's a peer saying it, and so that's been huge for the kids."

The peer mentoring class is how many students begin their stints as Buddy Club members, Singleton said. MHS senior Rachel Bechtel, former Buddy Club president and current vice president, said she spends time with a student with cerebral palsy. Despite the student's tough days when her confinement to a wheelchair frustrates her, the girl remains positive.

"If you ask her how she's doing, every day she says the same thing — she says she's awesome," she said.

Bechtel said it's a common misconception that the peer mentoring through Buddy Club exclusively entails regular students aiding students with special needs. Bechtel she learns so much from her buddy from each meeting.

"People always think, 'Oh, you're the volunteer, you're the mentor helping them,' but it's so much more than that because, like, working with a student with Down Syndrome, seeing someone that is capable of being so kind and so positive and so happy to everyone around them — that's something that I've learned from," Bechtel said.

Margaret Hanley, a mother of a MHS student with special needs and member of the Buddy Club, said the benefits of the club are mutual for both regular and disabled students.

"When you're a disabled kid it's not like the phone's ringing off the wall with people saying 'Hey let's go to a movie or let's go cruise the mall' or whatever," Hanley said. "It's nice because you have a built-in group of support — it's a good thing for the kids (with disabilities), and it's good for their peers too. It's just a win-win."

Hanley's daughter, Mary, who was diagnosed as severely cognitively impaired at 9 years old, is a senior at MHS and active member of the Buddy Club. Hanley said that Moscow — and Idaho as a whole — is a great place to raise a child with disabilities.

"I know in some places she'd be sitting in a corner doing nothing all day," Hanley said. "It's very interesting because in many areas Idaho is way behind, but in how they treat their disabled folks — they're just amazing."

— “ —

It's very interesting because in many areas Idaho is way behind, but in how they treat their disabled folks — they're just amazing

Margaret Hanley

Mary recently attended the Friendship Ball with a friend of hers who also has special needs. He asked her two days prior to the dance with a large sign displaying "yes" and "no" check boxes. Without hesitation, Mary said yes.

"I make a lot of friends in Buddy Club," Mary said. "Everyone is nice to me."

Hanley said she'd hate to know where Mary would be without the club.

"She thinks differently than we do and she doesn't communicate like we do. But here you learn that that's OK — she doesn't have to," Hanley said. "She can just be who she is and that's OK."

Friendships formed in Buddy Club continue after high school and regular student members are pursuing special education careers, Humphreys said, which is where she said she sees the club shine.

"It only takes one person to build a bond with, and that's where I think the strength is," Humphreys said.

Humphreys' daughter, Alexis, was the first president of the Buddy Club. Humphreys said that in her time teaching at MHS she has seen the attitude of students change who were previously hesitant to interact with students with special needs. She said students with disabilities promote kindness and acceptance — something she loves about her job.

"I think sometimes teenagers can tend to be cruel to each other or they'll nit-pick at things, and I think our students (with special needs) have a way of washing all that aside," Humphreys said. "I think they soften them."

Humphreys said the Buddy Club is a big contributor to the accepting environment of MHS and that she would never want to work anywhere else.

"I think that is the biggest gift (students with special needs) give us," Humphreys said. "We're not so focused on ourselves. You can't have your own agenda with them. You just can't." ●



THE EQUINE GUIDE

The Bureau of Land Management and the University of Idaho partner to provide a place for horses waiting for adoption.

● Over the course of history, horses have been used for everything from transportation to agriculture and combat. Today, horses play a different, more informal role in the lives of humans, said Heather Tiel-Nelson, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Twin Falls public affairs specialist.

*Story by Catherine Keenan
Photography by
Catherine Keenan and
Yishan Chen*

"We have transformed over history from really relying on horses," Tiel-Nelson said. "They are most definitely a recreation."

As horses are used less frequently for labor in the U.S. their numbers have increased throughout the country. Tiel-Nelson said historically, farmers and ranchers released their labor horses to the open range. These wild horses formed herds that reproduced and greatly populated the western range lands. The BLM pastures over 48,000 wild horses, either in long-term pastures in the Midwest or corrals in western states.

"Wild horse herds really have no natural predators to speak of," Tiel-Nelson said. "A horse herd can actually double in size every four years. We have really been focused on trying to encourage the public to adopt wild horses."

Since 2009, University of Idaho Extension and the Idaho BLM have collaborated to create a 4-H club. This program encourages potential owners to adopt horses.

Before adoption, basic training is required and the horses are usually between six to 12 months old. As of now, 250 horses have been adopted and \$17,000 has been raised.

Horses are often used to bond on an emotional basis, or for sports and recreation. UI is a part of this transition, connecting students to horses given to the university. The Horse Polo Club is one of

these outlets.

"Our team, we come and we take care of our own horses," said Horse Manager, Lindsay Kiel. "We play horse polo in an indoor arena. We (also) go on trail rides for fun."

There are two separate men and women's horse polo teams. The club is dedicated to students so that they have an opportunity to learn how to ride and be part of the sport. Kiel said some students had never ridden or owned a horse before joining the team. The fall semester is the time when new members learn how to ride and then, later, the game itself, Kiel said.

"It becomes a whole horse polo family," Kiel said. "They're not just friends, because we spend so much time with them."

UI's Horse Polo team and BLM 4-H programs' purpose is to encourage teamwork and help build relationships with the horses. Based on the Equine Therapeutic Program, riding horses has been proven to be an emotional remedy. Some owners learned to love these creatures at an early age, while others discovered it in their adulthood.

"It's hard for me to describe my love for horses," said Sara Holtz, Vice President of the UI Horse Polo Club. "I'd say they are my life. I think I've always loved them, and I think some girls grow out of that phase, but I just never grew out of it."

Tiel-Nelson said that wild horses really have a romantic pull for a lot of people.

"I grew up with horses ... We would often haul our horses to the Owyhee desert and enjoy some of Idaho's great open spaces, and loving that freedom that comes from riding horses," Tiel-Nelson said.

UI gives its students the opportunity to experience the benefits of horse ownership without the financial commitment. For students there can be a budget struggle without even considering the additional costs of caring for a horse.

"There are a couple of people throughout the Northwest that have a little bit of money but most of us, we're just college students," Kiel said.

Tiel-Nelson said some people may be apprehensive about buying or riding horses due to their lack of experience. That's where the BLM steps in and bridges the gap by training yearlings before putting them up for adoption. There are requirements before adopting, such as having proper facilities and no criminal record in animal cruelty, Tiel-Nelson said. This program is primarily to help maintain wild horse herds free-roaming the West, and to keep range lands healthy.

"I think it's so special when people bond with these wild horses," Tiel-Nelson said. "There is just nothing like when they touch them for first the time." ●



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I'd say (horses) are my life. I think I've always loved them, and I think some girls grow out of that phase, but I never grew out of it

Sara Holtz



ONE BIG FAMILY

UI's College Assistance Migrant Program builds a lasting community on campus

● In the spring of 1999, Yolanda Bisbee received a phone call that would carry her career in a different direction.

At the time, Bisbee was the coordinator for the University of Idaho's Upward Bound program, a nation-wide initiative that helps high school students from low-income families receive a higher education. She worked with Isabel Bond to write grants that guided disadvantaged students throughout the college application and admission processes.

"They called me, as coordinator of Upward Bound and said, 'Do you accept the CAMP grant?' and I looked at Isabel and I said, 'They want to know if we accept the CAMP grant,'" Bisbee said. "We had been writing so many grants, we didn't know which one it was. She said, 'Yes, accept it.'"

Bisbee didn't know it at the time, but Bond had written her into the grant as the potential director of the program.

While Bisbee was thrilled to receive the grant, she said she didn't feel prepared to establish the College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) on campus. The federally funded grant dictated that the program would consist of a cohort of 35 students from seasonal and migrant farmworker backgrounds.

In the fall semester of 1999 Bisbee, equipped with a small staff and a temporary office space, brought 11 students from seasonal and migrant farm-working families to Moscow.

Although Bisbee is now the executive director of tribal relations at UI, she served as the CAMP director for 16 years. In that time, she said she's only seen the program grow, as well as the Latino community on campus.

While CAMP has served students of a variety of ethnicities, Bisbee said the program has primarily prompted an increase in Latin American students.

"In 1999, when we were funded, the Latino population was about 2 percent and we're fast approaching 8 to 9 percent now," Bisbee said. "I attribute that to being able to get a cohort of 35 students. Ninety-eight percent of

the seasonal farmworker population in Idaho is Latino, so when you target that population, your program is going to look Latino."

Beyond the increase in Latin American students on campus, Evelina Arevalos, the current CAMP director, said Bisbee established the legacy of a community that primarily welcomes first generation students from a unique background.

"With Yolanda's leadership, I think she started something great — I know she started something great," Arevalos said. "A lot of students called her 'Big Mama,' and that's what a lot of us needed ... someone rooting for you or when you messed up to have someone say, 'Hey, you need to do better,' or 'Why did this happen?'"

The program includes what Arevalos calls "intrusive advising." CAMP students are required to complete weekly study hours and check in with the program adviser. They are also required to live on campus their first year and maintain curfews.

As CAMP has grown, Arevalos said the program has built a reputation among farm-working populations throughout Idaho.

"The unity has been there since the beginning, because that's what they built into the program," Arevalos said. "That has continued over the years. The major difference we see is in the recruitment area. A lot of legacies are coming over, they know about CAMP by word of mouth and by relatives who were involved."

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I was still kind of
amazed that I came
here to college. College
wasn't really that
feasible for me. Both
of my parents are
farmworkers

Luis Aleman

Gabriela Franco, a junior accounting major, learned about CAMP through her older sisters.

“I had two sisters, and they were a part of the program,” Franco said. “I had heard (CAMP) was strict sometimes, but they really liked it. They really made it seem like a family.”

Bisbee said CAMP's impact on campus is an example of how a little do-it-yourself growth can create a community.

“We started creating that community with this group of students,” Bisbee said. “They started creating their own organizations, bringing to campus their own culture and customs.”

Franco, among other former CAMP students, did just that. After leaving CAMP, she went on to become the chair of UNITY, an umbrella organization composed of 13 multicultural student associations and organizations on campus, and the president of ALPFA, the Association of Latino Professionals of America.

UNITY is composed of Greek, social and professional organizations, many of which were started by former CAMP students, like the Organizacion de Estudiantes Latino Americanos (OELA), Sigma Lambda Beta and the College Assistance Migrant Program Organization of Students (CAMPOS).

UI Junior Luis Aleman said the latter organization, CAMPOS, stemmed from the desire to maintain the sense of community students found through CAMP, which technically only serves first-year students.

“Our main purpose is to build this bond between current CAMPers and former CAMPers,” Aleman said. “Our goal is to foster that sense of family and have that unity amongst each other — letting them know that there is someone else here because we know how hard it was coming here and not knowing anybody.”

When Aleman first joined CAMPOS, there

were about 10 members. After that, many members graduated, and the president left campus to study abroad, which left the group temporarily inactive.

Although CAMPOS disbanded for one year, Aleman said an increased interest in rebuilding that community prompted him to work toward bringing more current and former CAMP members together.

“Last year's CAMPers had heard there was this organization called CAMPOS that did all these things and they were like, ‘We want to start it,’” Aleman said. “Little by little it became a thing, and right now we have plenty of members.”

Aleman now serves as the co-chair for CAMPOS, where former CAMP students reach out to first-years, serve as mentors and hold social events. CAMPOS members are no longer officially a part of CAMP, but Aleman said they're still members at heart.

“Even though we are known as the former CAMPers, we're still CAMPers no matter what,” Aleman said.

Jorge Hernandez, a member of Sigma Lambda Beta and OELA, said the organizations created by campers have helped bring Latin American culture to campus.

“Some of those organizations that CAMP helped create or are involved in have a large emphasis on our cultural background,” Hernandez said.

Both Hernandez and Aleman said they never thought they'd attend UI, let alone become so involved on campus. Growing up, neither thought college was an option.

“I was still kind of amazed that I came here to college. College wasn't really that feasible for me,” Aleman said. “Both of my parents are farmworkers, and they were always working — we couldn't afford it basically, and so I was excited that because of CAMP I was able to dig myself out of the hole I felt that I was in.”

Now, many former CAMP students are encouraging more Latino students to apply and enroll at UI through organizations like OELA, which hosts informational workshops for incoming and current students.

“We want to focus on the retention of Latino students on campus as well as getting the information out to high schoolers,” Hernandez said.

OELA also hosts an event which welcomes Latino high school students across the State of Idaho, where they can be helped

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Some of those
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CAMP helped create or
are involved in have a
large emphasis on our
cultural background

*Jorge
Hernandez*



through the application process and financial aid forms necessary to attend college.

"A lot of the students who come to our main event did get accepted," Hernandez said. "I think the emphasis on getting the information out there is really important. In high school, I didn't know about a lot of opportunities out there."

Before organizations like OELA, there was only CAMP. Franco said she appreciates the program because of the resources she was provided with as a first-year student.

"I felt like having them there helped me a lot more than students not a part of CAMP who don't have access to the OMA," Franco said. "They didn't know who to use as a resource. So that's something I really appreciate

CAMP for."

CAMP can only admit 35 students. Applicants who are not admitted to the program are directed to the Office of Multicultural Affairs and are considered eligible to become Diversity Scholars.

Aleman said he's grateful that he was able to participate in the program — for both the academic support and the community environment that encouraged him to become more involved on campus in later years.

"I took pride in the fact that I was chosen for this program," Aleman said. "They walked me through my first year, whether it be through tutoring or the support and also the first-year CAMPers, we had each other." ●

OLYMPICS IN HEELS

Ballroom Dance Team glides their way to competition-ready performances

● AS SAM SMITH'S "LAY ME DOWN" played through the speakers, two dancers moved closer together, swaying in a gentle rumba in the middle of the Memorial Gym's basketball courts.

A particularly sultry move was met with wolf whistles and cat calls from the risers. When they pulled off a lift, cheers erupted.

*Story by Erin Bamer
Photography by David Betts*

Both the dancers and their audience make up the Ballroom Dance Team at the University of Idaho. The rumba was a solo performance for the team's recital April 9 at Moscow High School.

At their dress rehearsal about a week before the recital, the team ran through the entire show — including everything from a Viennese waltz to a hustle. They practiced with and without music, and occasionally paused their routine to listen to the advice from their coach, Andrea Johnson.

"The team here is fairly new," Johnson said. "But I'm helping to kind of take them to the next level if they'll let me."

This is the first semester the team has utilized the guidance of a professional coach. Vice President of the team Aubrey Milatz said in previous years the team was led entirely by students.

That doesn't mean Johnson isn't experienced. Johnson said she has been a ballroom dancer for 26 years and has coached ballroom dance groups for 15 years. She came to Moscow because her husband is currently a law student at UI.

After Johnson took her first dance class when she was 12 years old, she was hooked. Ballroom dancing became her activity of choice through her years in high school and college, she said. Performing and competing led her to travel various places across the U.S.

"I made some of the best friendships of my life dancing in college," Johnson said. "Like, they're still my friends to this day. And that's how I got to see the world, by dancing and performing."

Graduate Student Kate Kaminski said a coach as experienced as Johnson has really helped the team improve.

"She's an expert at what she does, and her choreography is fantastic," Kaminski said.

Kaminski is in her second year of graduate school studying geology, while Milatz is a junior studying psychology. The students on the team encompass

a variety of fields of study. Arill Bartrand, from Washington State University, is a double major in civil engineering and applied mathematics.

Though their other interests differ, the team comes together because of one important shared passion — their love of dance.

Johnson said dancing acts as a creative outlet for her. She also said many dancers she knows are extroverts who thrive on stage. For Milatz, dance is simply one of the only forms of exercise she enjoys, but she also likes the connections and camaraderie that take place in the process. Kaminski said dancing acts as a form of stress relief for her.

"When I was looking at grad schools I made sure that they had a dance team," Kaminski said.

Bartrand said he doesn't know exactly why he likes ballroom dance so much, all he knows is that he enjoys it.

There are many misconceptions about ballroom dancing, though Johnson said it has become less prevalent after the introduction of "Dancing with the Stars" into popular television.

Kaminski said until people see ballroom dance performed, many believe it's a feminine activity and guys are afraid to give it a chance. In reality, she said it is very technical.

"It's both a sport and an art form," Kaminski said. "And a lot of people don't really consider that until they see a performance."

Although Johnson said there are fewer misconceptions about the activity, she is one of the ever-growing number of people who believes that ballroom dancing should be made into an Olympic sport. She said it requires just as much training and athleticism and is equally as competitive as other sports that are included in the Olympics.

"And you have to do it wearing three-inch heels," Johnson said. "Or one-and-a-half-inch heels for the men." ●

Left: Andrew Schaffer and Kate Kaminski twirl on stage prior to their April 9 performance in a recital later that day.

Right: Anna Hein and Ryan Chidester practice the hustle before their April 9 performance.





COLLABORATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

*Sociology students from UI
and WSU travel abroad for
a lesson in criminology*

*Story by Austin Maas
Photography by Emma Smith,
Chloe Westgate and Claire Whitley*



● While Sociology 336, Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, might sound like a normal college course, the class actually brings together students from the University of Idaho and Washington State University for an educational experience abroad.

Melanie Neuilly, a professor of comparative criminal justice at WSU, thought the course was a great opportunity to take students to study criminal justice in another country. This year's program traveled to the Netherlands for its third year at WSU and second at UI. She said in previous years the program has also traveled to London.

"The purpose of the program is to expose students to a variety of dimensions of criminal justice," Neuilly said.

The course provides students with the opportunity to compare cultures while witnessing the processes of international organizations in the field of criminology. Neuilly said beyond that, the class exposes students to a more detailed international perspective of criminal justice.

"The most obvious difference is the vastly different approach to what we call 'vice,'" Neuilly said.

She said items that could be considered vice include the consumption of cannabis and prostitution.

"Here in (America) overall there is no tolerance for vice, it is illegal," Neuilly said. "But in the Netherlands vice is not strictly legal. There are a lot of illegal aspects to it, but there are enough things normalized that it ends up being tolerated."

When it comes to the legalization of conventionally illegal practices, Neuilly said it's common for misconceptions to arise, like the idea that cannabis consumption and prostitution are common practice in Amsterdam.

"While the consumption of cannabis is tolerated in the Netherlands, when you look at the statistics, it's not the Dutch that consume the cannabis," she said. "The locals have a fairly low percentage of consumption as a population compared to the American population."

Neuilly said though it's tolerated in Amsterdam, the majority of the population don't partake. Whereas, in the U.S., some vices are still criminalized, but the majority of the population do them.

Neuilly began to discuss the idea of collaborating with her husband Brian Wolf, who is professor of sociology at UI.

"We began to question 'Well what if we both take students?'" she said.

Wolf said the collaboration was a natural transition because he thinks there is a lot of redundancy in the two programs. Wolf said he has

traveled abroad a lot and wanted to build a program that would be specific to criminology, but also get students who normally wouldn't consider going abroad interested by doing a short-term experience.

"It's been astonishingly successful," he said. "It's actually shocked me with how well it's worked."

Casey Keller, a UI senior studying accounting and sociology, has attended the program for two consecutive years. He said he believes the experiences provided by these programs can help participants develop a more global view of the world.

"You have a bigger appreciation for everything," he said. "You see things about London, Paris or Africa on TV, and it almost seems like it's not real because it's on the other side of the world. When I went to London for the first time it was surreal. When people were driving on the other side of the road, culture shock hit me and I realized how real it was."

Wolf said it's important to allow students to see examples of international criminal justice systems. He said often when teaching classes and reading material, criminology is slanted toward "big-city type stuff," so he always searches for ways to broaden students' perspectives.

"London is a very popular location, so this year professor Neuilly and I wanted to do something different," Wolf said.

Wolf said he wanted to take students to a non-English speaking country because he believed it would encourage them to see something that was a big contrast to what they had seen in the past.

"This year's trip was strictly criminology based activities," Keller said.

Keller said they were given the opportunity to speak with an ex-prostitute who now manages a prostitution information center and local law enforcement to understand different perspectives on the same controversial industry.

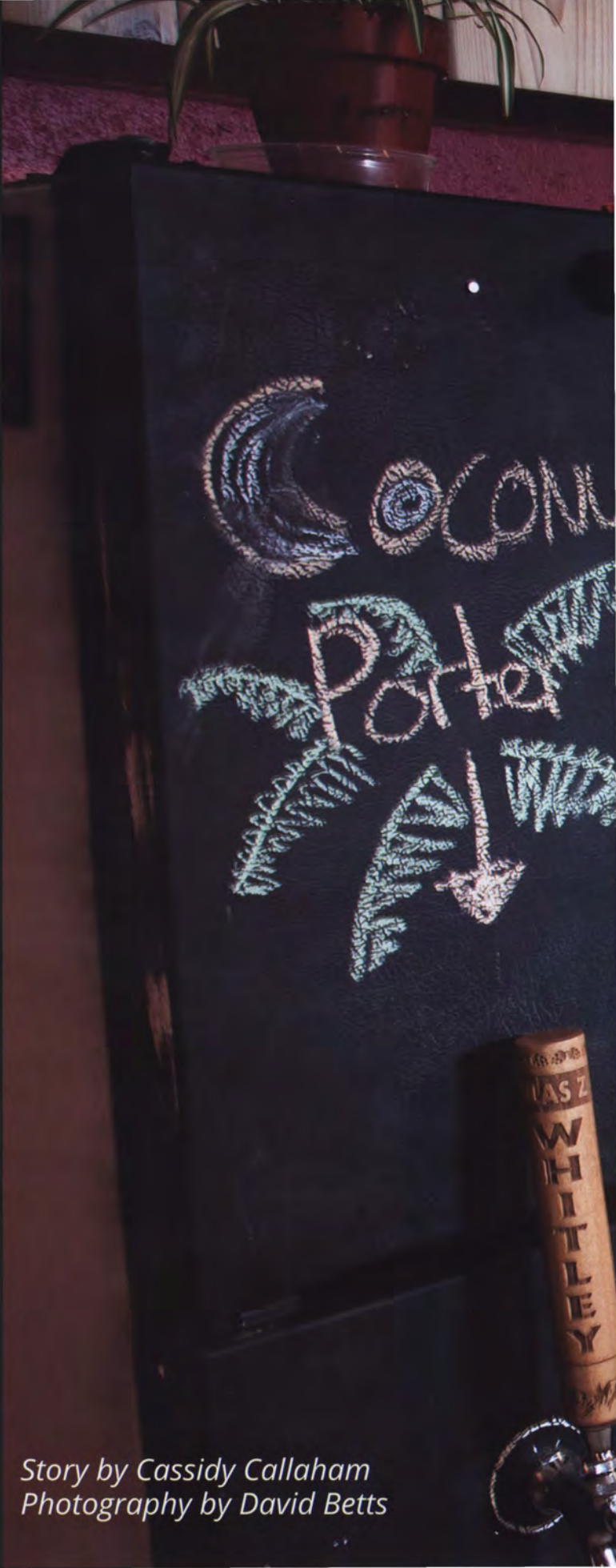
"We thought it would be interesting to see how law enforcement approaches that and also to see how proprietors, people who make money off that system, like sex workers and cannabis coffee shop owners, talk about it," Wolf said.

It was a natural way to put the two university's resources together and give students an experience that they can draw from in the future, he said.

"When you go abroad, it absolutely changes your perspective," Wolf said. "In this case it was about criminology, but it even changes your perspective of how people use space, how people eat meals and even how people ride bicycles everywhere." ●

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 Melanie Neuilly

BREWING A Dream



Story by Cassidy Callaham
Photography by David Betts



- Silas Whitley's hobby of brewing his own beer started when his mom began homebrewing around three years ago.

Whitley originally began with wine, but his attempts failed. He switched over to beer, and after he realized how much he enjoyed it, he decided to invest around \$250 in brewing equipment. Now, Whitley makes his own recipes, grows his own hops and saves money by brewing his own beer.

"The last batch I made was \$16 for five gallons," Whitley said. "It's about the tenth of the cost of going to the bar and buying a \$4 pint."

Whitley tries to make every batch around 5 or 6 percent alcohol, and it takes about 12 pounds of grain to make that percentage. Since he grows his own hops, yeast and grain are the only ingredients he has to buy, Whitley said.

"It would probably cost \$40 for a batch, including hops," Whitley said. "You can get the hops and equipment at any brewing store or down at Ace Hardware."

He grows about eight different types of hops for his recipes. Hops are the flowers off of the hop plant *Humulus lupulus*. They help flavor and act as a stability agent in beer. There are about 50 or 60 different commercially grown hops, but there are also hybrids and ones people don't even know about, Whitley said.

"I have a whole recipe book," Whitley said. "I've made some funny stuff, like I've made a strawberry blonde ale, and the one I've got now is a coconut porter."

Whitley uses the "all-grain method." It takes about four hours to begin the brewing process. He steeps the grain in a cooler for around one hour, called the "mash" process. It has to boil for 60 to 90 minutes after the "mash" process and then cools down for about 30 to 45 minutes, Whitley said.

"The fastest I've made a beer that's drinkable and good is about two weeks," he said. "That's absolute minimum and that's if you keg it. When you keg it you can force carbonate it in five minutes."

Bottling takes around three weeks to carbonate it. In either case, they both have to condition. They won't be finished until the yeast is done doing its thing, and that can take a couple weeks, he said.

"I wouldn't mind doing it as more than just a

hobby," Whitley said.

Tyler Hawkins turned his hobby into a career as a brew master with Rants and Raves brewery after he made his boss, Neil Marzolf, a batch of beer for his birthday five years ago.

"I think our moment was right away," Hawkins said. "I think it was during his consumption of the five gallons that he realized 'Why am I not doing this?'"

They realized that their dream was to own their own brewery. He worked on Marzolf's farm as a goat milker and was brewing on his own for about a year before he and Marzolf started brewing together. They came up with their own recipes over the years, with many not making the cut, he said.

Rants and Raves received their Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) federal license at the end of March 2016. They started brewing their first original beer, an IPA, the first weekend in April, Hawkins said.

"We're going to bring seven or eight up right away," Hawkins said. "Every beer that we are coming out with right away is going to be ales. We're not lagering or barrel aging, but we will."

Before April, Rants and Raves served guest beers from different breweries. Since receiving their TTB, they will work toward having eight to 10 original beers on tap and 10 guest taps featuring mostly ciders, he said.

"Waiting on the federal government has been little bit of a hassle," Hawkins said. "The last week has been the worst because we've had our TTB, but we've been waiting on all of our perishables that we couldn't justify ordering earlier."

The biggest transition has been going from a half-barrel system to a seven-barrel system since Hawkins used to make five gallons of beer at a time that used a one-ounce bag of hops. With the system inside Rants and Raves, he will be brewing 14, 15.5-gallon kegs.

Wolftrack Brewing and Tasting Den in Cottonwood, Idaho uses a smaller one-barrel system that

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It's about a tenth of
the cost of going to
the bar and buying a
\$4 pint
Silas Whitley

produces 31 gallons. Owner John Candalot started back in the 1980s brewing five-gallon batches.

"A brew shop opened up near our house," Candalot said. "So we thought that would be fun and we started brewing on the stove top."

Candalot and his wife Pollyanna started to move around and stop brewing. They were visiting Washington and went to a couple breweries during their trip. Those breweries renewed Candalot's interest, and he started making 10-gallon batches outside, he said.

"From there, I just started brewing a lot and the industry was growing," he said. "We thought we'd give it a try here in Cottonwood and we opened up the Den about four years ago."

They have eight to 10 original beers on tap and around 12 recipes they have developed over the years, but Candalot said he brews all ales because

they are faster to produce. Candalot, like Whitley, uses the all-grain brewing method like bigger breweries do, he said.

"We are considered a Nano-brewery by industry standards," he said. "We pay for the Den out of pocket."

Cost of goods is different than when they started, because they started buying ingredients at more volume. The grain comes from River Port Brewing in Lewiston. Candalot uses two-roll barely, although there are many different grains like caramel, crystal and malt grains, he said.

"When I got back into all-grain, I definitely thought this is something I could do during retirement," he said. "I've done floor covering for 30 years and Pollyanna still does massage (therapy)."

The Candalots are working to fund Wolf Track Brewing, but hope to retire to just brewing, he said. ●



NEIL MARZOLF

BREWING A Dream

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