BLOT

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Editor's Note

In 2012, Colorado and Washington state passed historic legislation at the state level — the legal use of recreational marijuana.

California first legalized medical marijuana in 1996.

Now, six states and the District of Columbia approve recreational marijuana use, and 44 states recognize its medicinal properties.

Marijuana remains a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act. Yet, the Institute of Medicine reported marijuana has therapeutic properties such as pain relief and anxiety reduction. Smoked marijuana, however, carries harmful substances.

The New York Times reported about 200 million Americans live in a state that supports medical marijuana and revealed consumers spent $5.9 billion on marijuana in 2016. That number is expected to triple by 2021.

There are many names for marijuana, but there is only one way to explain the nuances of its legality across the U.S. — complex.

That complexity can be found in border states such as Idaho and Washington.

In an area like the Palouse with two prominent cities and universities, opinions are bountiful and the possibility for legal altercations are more prevalent than ever.

The growing cannabis industry has prompted increased discusion among community members, law enforcement and political leaders around the country, especially on the Palouse.

– HS

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A MOONSCAPE ON EARTH

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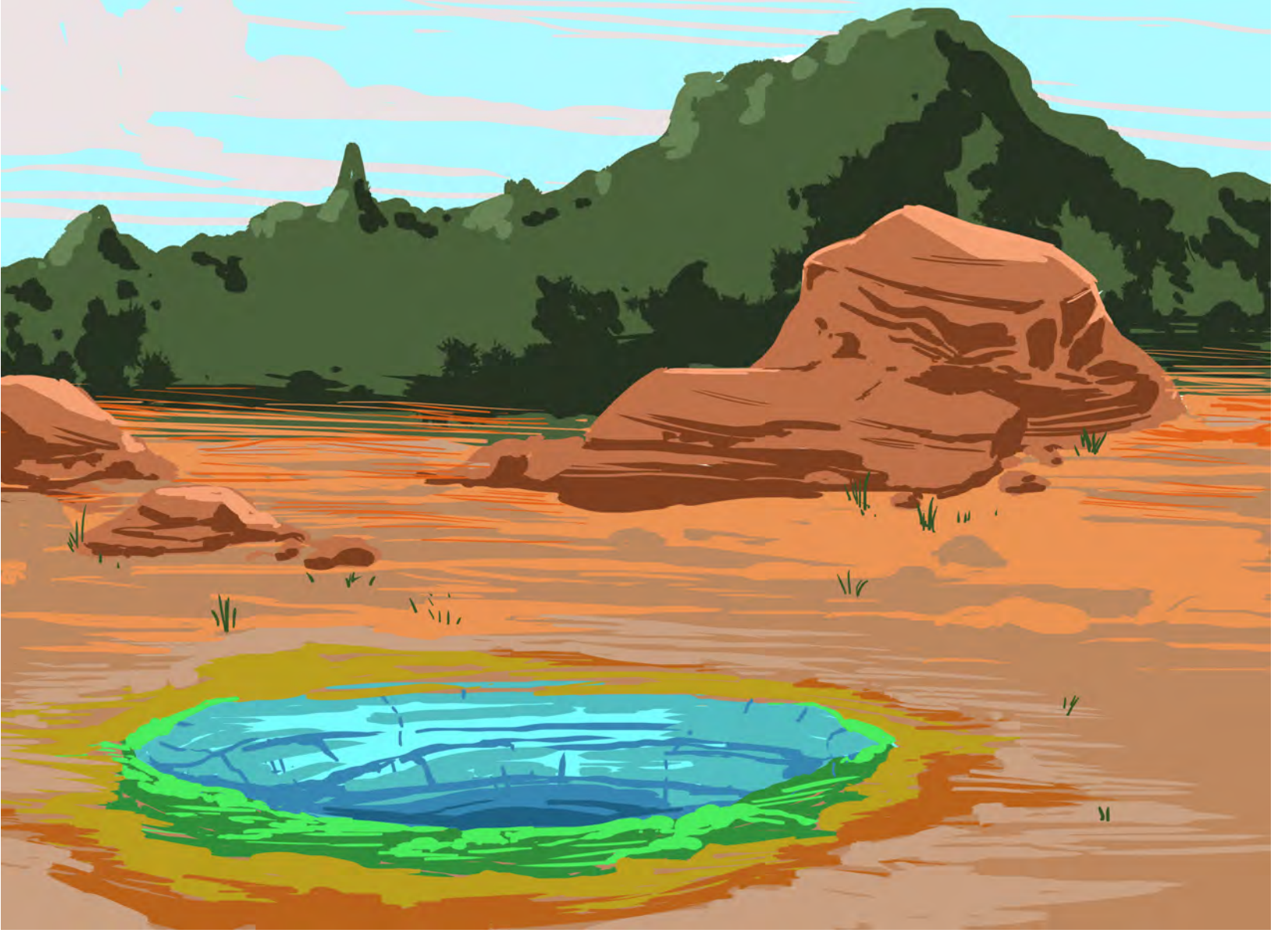


A TEAM OF UI GEOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS STUDY YELLOWSTONE'S GEOTHERMAL FEATURES AND UNCOVER THE PARK'S UNDERGROUND SECRETS

In 2016 about 4.25 million people visited Yellowstone National Park for its wilderness and recreational features — the busiest year yet.

The nationally owned land sits atop a volcanic hotspot and spans across parts of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Wildlife, geysers, lakes, mountains, hundreds of plant species and tourists throughout the year call the park home.

Only some of the 3,500 square miles of western wilderness is fit with tourist amenities, while most is untouched and pristine.

This is what Megan Aunan said draws her in most about the park.

The University of Idaho geology graduate student said Yellowstone is a researcher's paradise.

"Yellowstone really speaks for itself," Aunan said. "It has these huge geothermal springs and features that you just don't see in other places."

Aunan visited Yellowstone on a research expedition with Jerry Fairley, a UI professor of geological sciences, and other researchers during summer 2016, and has utilized the information gathered as part of her studies.

Fairley's main research focus involves geothermal systems surrounding volcanoes, making Yellowstone a prime area for fieldwork.

Fairley, who researched geothermal systems in Nevada, Oregon, Japan and New Zealand, said the methods used vary in relation to the type of volcanic system present.

The research process in Yellowstone began with a professor at Washington State University nearly six years ago, Fairley said. Four years ago, they began the grant process and submitted a proposal to the National Science Foundation to conduct summer research in Yellowstone.

"That was sort of the start of all this research," Fairley said.

Researchers from all over the world visit Yellowstone for its many scientific features.

Yellowstone Public Affairs Official Jonathan Shafer said the national park service allows up to 200 park research permits per year. That number is almost always met.

"Many teams come for one specific type of research," Shafer said. "From archaeology to zoology — you name it — it's being researched here."

This is where Fairley, Aunan and their research team members from WSU and Lewis-Clark State College come into play.

The permit process is a long one, Fairley said. They meticulously crafted their proposal for the five-day trip, he said, because of the competitive nature of the process. The team works under permit YELL-2014-SCI-6034 designated by the U.S. National Park Service.

The supervolcano resting beneath the park's surface provides multitudes of hydrothermal reservoirs — underground pockets of rock cradling heat and steam — to analyze at Yellowstone.

Fairley says his team is interested in the nature of the reservoirs for many reasons — one being the prediction of volcanic eruptions.

"We question if the fluids are mostly steam, liquid water and what temperature lies beneath," Fairley said. "Everybody wants to know if volcanoes are going to erupt, and we can find that primary driver from the heat emitted from the deep subsurface."

Aunan said much of their research is derived from hot spring water samples. This allows researchers to take water temperatures, study the spring's chemical makeup and infer how the liquid moves through the ground.

"These parts of Yellowstone are not open to development or exploitation — they are pure and natural," Aunan said.

The area is a unique set of geological systems,

she said, because Yellowstone is home to the only continental hotspot.

For Fairley, these areas gave the team a rare glimpse into the inner workings of Yellowstone's geology.

"An astronomer looks through telescopes to gather information about what is above," Fairley said. "For me, I look deep into a hot spring to gather information about what is below."

Though the hot springs may look beautiful and inviting, some hydrothermal features are incredibly dangerous, with hot temperatures and highly acidic compositions. Fairley said the ground is often too thin and can easily break if not properly inspected first.

"We don't go on any ground that we don't feel comfortable with. If there is any slight concern, we treat it as the biggest concern," Aunan said. "In geology, you never back up without looking where you're going."

It is not only the possible dangerous conditions that make a research trip like theirs an arduous expedition. Fairley said their research site had not been monitored in over 20 years.

"There's good reason for that," Fairley said. "It's pretty remote, it's not well-marked on maps and it's a pretty hefty hike in."

Preparation is key, Fairley said, because of the field site's 18-mile hike from any park junction and 12-mile hike from the team's campsite.

Aunan said strong physical and mental shape is important when taking on a project like this.

"Being organized and knowledgeable is super important," Aunan said. "You can't just forget a snack or tool and head back to the car like a tourist would."

IMAGE ABOVE/RIGHT: *Two springs, located in the River Group of Pocket Basin, are close toegther but have contrasting colors because of vastly different water chemistries.*

But, Fairley said, there are rewarding aspects too.

"It was incredibly challenging but incredibly fulfilling," Fairley said. "This place is just a moonscape — we didn't see any footprints or a single gum wrapper."

He said although there are few tourists who venture near the research site, wildlife is abundant in the area. Bears, wolf packs, coyotes and bison are often spotted.

"It really is an indicator of the wild character of this place," Fairley said.

Those wild and untouched qualities of the national park are most often seen in its history. Fairley said Yellowstone was not entirely

"YELLOWSTONE SORT OF BREATHES. IT SWELLS AND RELEASES AGAIN AND AGAIN."

researched with volcanic systems in mind until the '70s.

People most often think of volcanoes as mountain shaped pieces of geography, Fairley said. A tourist will find no such thing anywhere in the park. Instead, the volcano is hidden away underneath Yellowstone's surface, producing a caldera.

"A caldera is essentially a depression in the ground," Fairley said. "Yellowstone sort of breathes. It swells and releases again and again."

He said the caldera was formed approximately 40,000 years ago.

"It's so large that you can stand there and look around and never know that you are essentially inside of a large crater," Fairley said.

Though the caldera may not look like an average depiction of a volcano, he said the park hosts a plethora of underground magma chambers and movement.

The last super eruption at Yellowstone occurred about 640,000 years ago, beginning the formation of the caldera. Fairley said the time frame is small compared to other geological happenings.

"As a geologist, I always think — if only it could erupt in my lifetime," Fairley said. "As a human being I recognize it would be a disaster, but as a scientist I would run toward it instead of away."

He said scientists usually run toward the environmental processes that scare people most.

Although it is very unlikely the caldera will erupt again in multiple generations, Fairley said the eruption would produce a catastrophic situation for the U.S. and quite possibly the world.

Enormous releases of sulfur dioxide would enter the air and ash would cover 33 percent of the country. He said global temperatures would drop and a large portion of harvested land could be covered by up to 10 meters of ash.

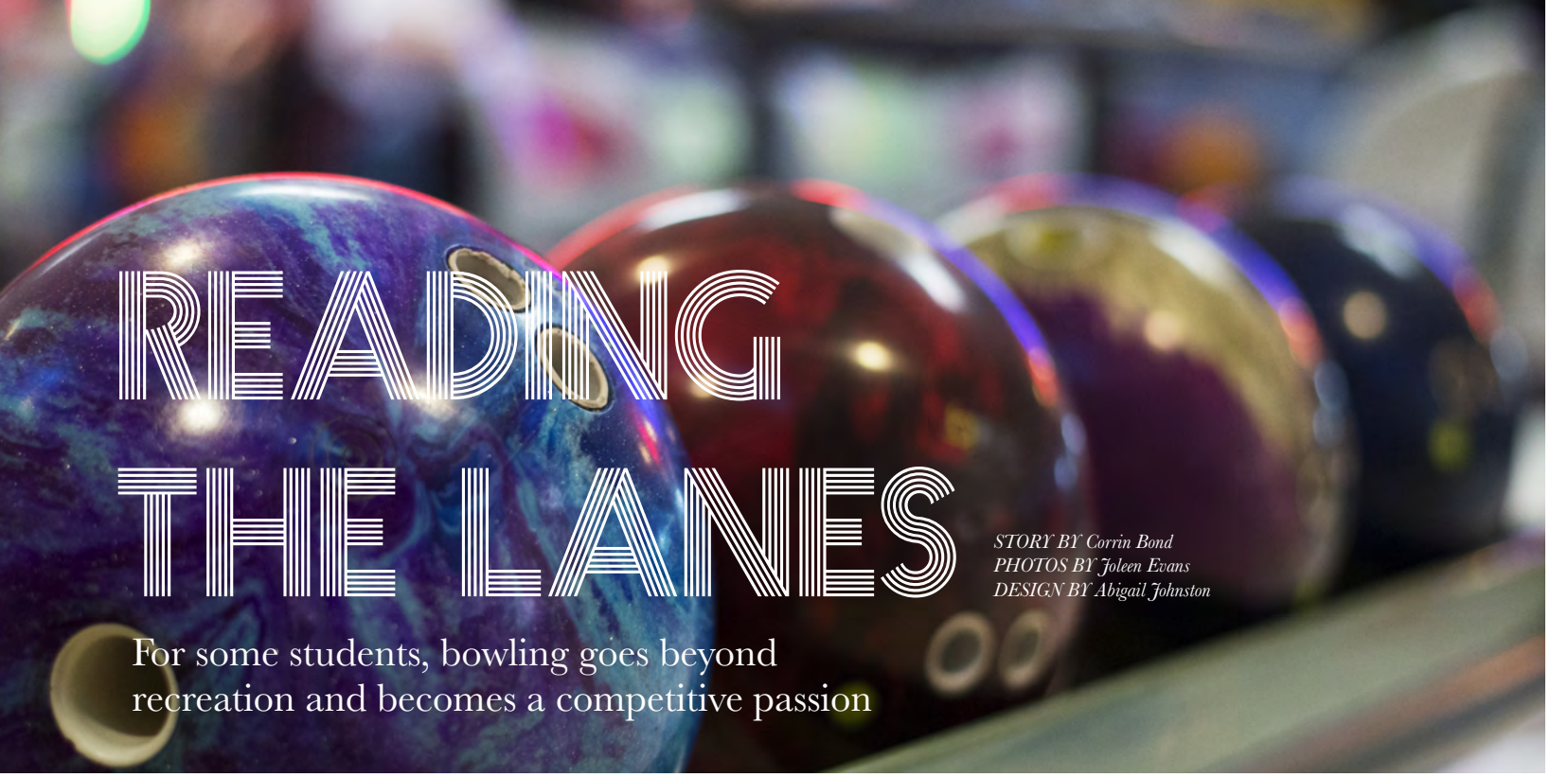
More locally, Fairley said the Palouse, like the rest of the world, would feel the change in climate. But, the implications for the Pacific Northwest would be fairly small in comparison to the lower western half of the U.S.

Fairley said scientists currently research the subject for future reference, but they don't expect an explosion any time soon.

"This is one of those events that are actually quite common in a geologic sense," Fairley said. "So we often say any day now — anytime in the next 10,000 years."

Although Fairley and Aunan have not yet ventured into making predictions about future eruptions, the work they cultivate in the field feeds into the predictions of other scientists.

"To be there for just the visual aspect is absolutely amazing," Aunan said. "But the fact that the entire space is your office — your laboratory — is even more incredible to think about." ■



READING THE LANES

STORY BY Corrin Bond
PHOTOS BY Joleen Evans
DESIGN BY Abigail Johnston

For some students, bowling goes beyond recreation and becomes a competitive passion

In summer 2016, Luke Henderson was bowling a standard game when something new happened — he was moving toward the final frames and still bowling strikes.

At the time, the University of Idaho alumnus averaged a score of 215 per game, and it wasn't unusual for him to hit six or seven strikes in a row. When he finished the ninth frame with a strike, however, he knew he wasn't playing a standard game anymore.

"After you finish the ninth frame, you only have the tenth left and you have to get three strikes in a row," Henderson said. "That's the nerve-wracking part."

By the eleventh strike, Henderson's knees were shaking.

When he released his bowling ball for the final throw of the game, he wasn't even sure what the ball was going to do. Then, all ten pins toppled. For the first time, Henderson had bowled a perfect game.

"It was insane. I have no other way to explain it," Henderson said. "I was crazy nervous — nervous and excited at the same time — and when I finally got the last strike, it was just a rush of pride and emotion. I had finally done it."

For some students, bowling is a fun recreational sport. For others, like Henderson, it's an art. Henderson has bowled competitively in leagues since he was 10 years old, and has worked in bowling alleys since the age of 14.

The Nampa native said scholarships he received from the tournaments he bowled in throughout high school helped him pay for his college education. Since UI does not have a bowling team, and Moscow doesn't have a bowling alley, Henderson turned to honing his craft at Zeppoz, a bowling alley in Pullman.

Bowling is a fun challenge for him, he said, as the sport requires a great deal of technique and consistency.

"It's a very repetitive sport," Henderson said. "You have to be able to do the same things multiple times. A perfect game is 12 strikes in a row, so you have to be able to throw the same ball the same way to the same spot 12 times — there's a little leeway, but it's mostly a lot of repetition."

Henderson said despite the importance of repetition and consistency in the sport, bowlers must also learn to adjust to environmental changes. Bowling lanes are oiled before tournaments to provide consistent playing surfaces for all competitors. Henderson said as games progress, the pattern of the oil on the lane changes — something competitors have to account for.

"The more you bowl, the oil gets pushed around and moved so you have to learn how to adjust for that," Henderson said. "Certain balls are made to hook more or hook less or to go straight or react differently depending on different oil patterns on the lane."

In the same way there are several different types of bowling balls, Henderson said there are different types of bowlers, such as crankers, who pull up on the ball upon releasing it, which increases its spin; strokers, who have slower, more forward rolls; and mid-rangers, whose technique is somewhere in between.

Chance Mair, a member of the Washington State University Bowling Team, said the mentality with which a bowler approaches a tournament is also an important aspect of the sport.

"The mental game is one of the biggest parts," Mair said. "If you can keep yourself calm and collected, then you'll probably do good. Thinking too much is one of the big factors as to why I don't do good sometimes."

When Mair bowls a bad frame, he said he likes to take a moment to clear his head, drink some water and think about what the oil is doing on the lane or how he's moving his body.

The WSU junior first began bowling at the age of five, and has enjoyed the sport ever since. He said one of the best games he ever bowled was during his senior year of high school, when he was competing against the best bowler in his league. Mair and one of his teammates arrived to their match late and flustered, as they had originally gone to the wrong bowling alley.

"The match was only a frame and a half in, so we were both able to join in," Mair said. "At that point, I had no practice, I was in a bit of a flush to catch up, and I got 10 strikes in a row — 289. I didn't expect to do that."

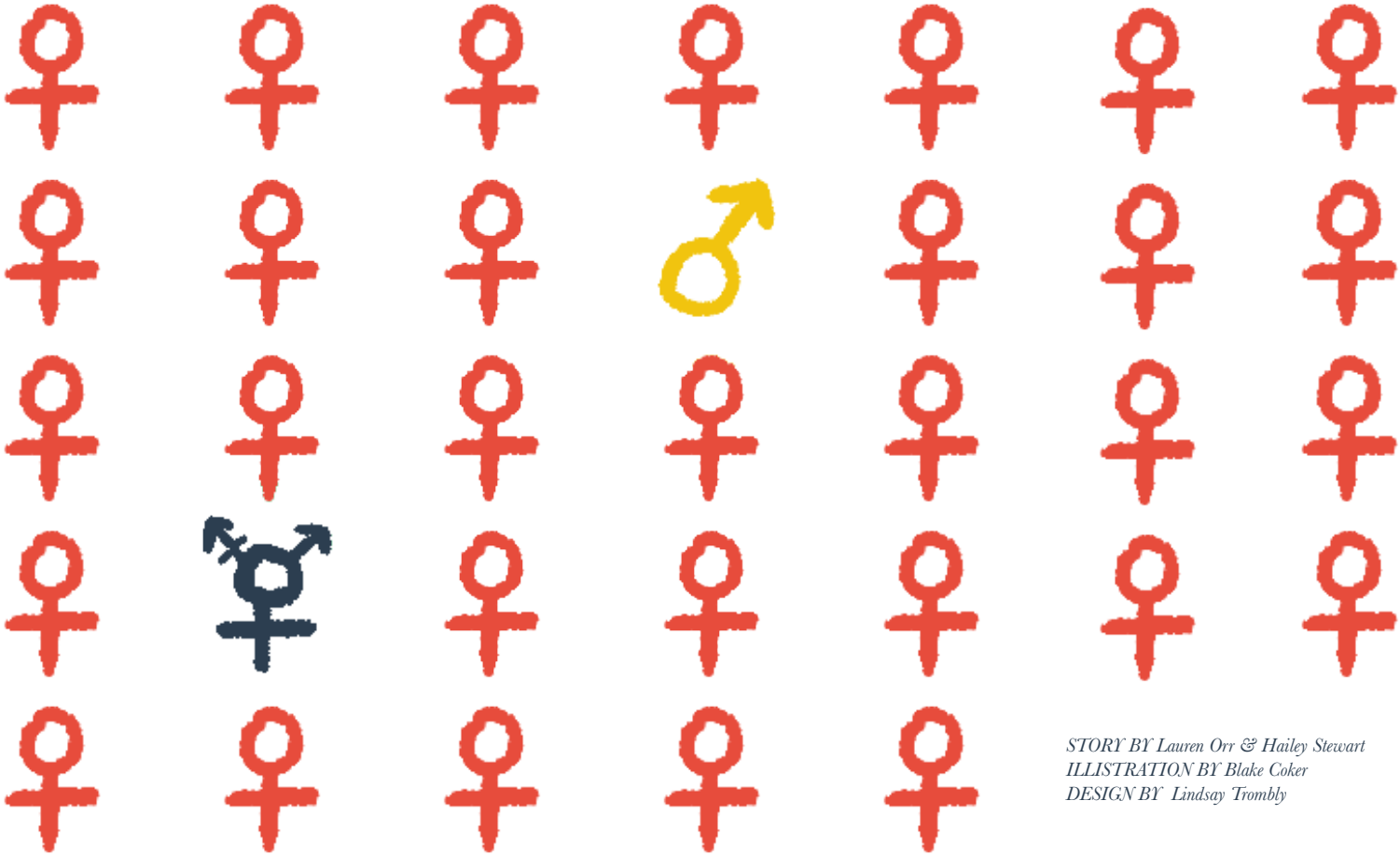
"WHEN I FINALLY GOT THE LAST STRIKE, IT WAS JUST A RUSH OF PRIDE AND EMOTION. I HAD FINALLY DONE IT."

Henderson said keeping a clear head and not overthinking is so important during a game there is an unspoken rule among competitors about not psyching each other out.

"If someone is on run for a 300, you're not supposed to talk to them about anything related to bowling," Henderson said. "You can talk about what's going on in your life or whatever, but if someone is like 'Oh hey, nice eight strikes in a row,' it's like 'No, no, you don't bring that up.'"

Additionally, Henderson said every bowler has their own quirks and superstitions when it comes to bowling successfully. Despite the challenges and stressors of bowling competitively, Mair said the sport has developed into a lifelong passion. Similarly, Henderson said that while he would like to move away from working at bowling alleys, he will continue to hone his craft of competitive bowling. ■

IMAGE RIGHT: *Luke Henderson practices Sept. 16 at Zeppoz in Pullman.*



STORY BY Lauren Orr & Hailey Stewart
ILLISTRATION BY Blake Coker
DESIGN BY Lindsay Trombly

'Challenging assumptions'

Through women's and gender studies courses, students approach the negative associations with feminism

Women's and gender studies courses were born from the Women's Liberation Movement in the mid-70s during what feminist scholars call the second wave of feminism. According to the Berkley Department of Women's and Gender Studies, the field materialized with the goal of bringing women's experiences and knowledge to the forefront of education.

Katie Blevins, a University of Idaho professor in the College of Letters, Arts and Social Sciences, has been teaching women's studies courses for six years. She currently teaches an upper division journalism and mass media course titled "Women in Media."

Blevins said women's studies is an important aspect of university curriculum.

"I think (women's studies) is important because it's challenging assumptions," Blevins said. "It teaches us to reflect on society as a growing organism."

Diversity in a student population and in critical thought is a highlight during a student's time on campus, Blevins said.

"I think from a liberal arts perspective, we want students exposed to different ideas," Blevins said. "It's the idea that — let's talk about something that is fundamental to the identity of the entire world."

Leontina Hormel, an associate professor and the director of the women's and gender studies program, said there are 20 students currently enrolled in the program with a minor. Around 20 to 30 students have steadily enrolled in the program for the last several years, she said.

Hormel said although sexuality is not in the title of the program name, she said the university plans

to add to the name in the near future to more thoroughly explain the complexity of the study.

"Even if it's not yet in the title, we certainly try to approach the intersectionality of women and gender with sexuality."

The majority of women's and gender studies courses at UI are dominated by females.

"I think that it's compounded — there is a negative association to feminism," Blevins said. "I think feminism has been challenged and constructed in negative ways."

Blevins said the negative connotations surrounding this course of study might outweigh the benefits for some students.

"People are concerned that they're going to have to participate in a negative experience or be judged for participating," Blevins said.

She said this negative association toward feminism may contribute to both men and women straying from participating in classes in women's and gender studies.

Dawn Amos, a first year UI student, is an active participant with the UI Women's Center.

She said there is not as much incentive for students to apply their education to gender studies because of the perceived lack of future career opportunities.

"I would say the reason that people don't go into gender studies is because they don't believe that it is an employable study," Amos said. "With the political climate that we have it's a pretty controversial thing to get into."

Women's and gender studies is available as a minor at UI, but it is not offered as a major.

Hormel said the women's and gender studies minor may not carry the full weight of a major, but it allows interested students to understand how those studies interact with their major.

"We major in the sociology and psychology courses, but this helps to better understand how women, gender and sexuality are examined in those studies," Hormal said. "It is a more holistic view."

This does not stop students from having an interest though, Amos said.

"I have some professors that I talk to in sociology and psychology, and they told me that the enrollment for women's studies courses have

"The reason that people don't go into gender studies is because they don't believe that it is an employable study."

shot up," Amos said. "While people may not want to minor in women and gender studies, they're interested in taking the classes."

But Amos said she does agree there is a negative stereotype against women's studies classes that may turn students away from wanting to participate in the courses.

There is a "radical feminist or liberal image" attached to gender studies and Amos said she believes students shy away from those in order to avoid being called "Femi-Nazis" or something similar.

The judgement that may come with being a part of courses such as Blevins' "Women in Mass Media" can be difficult for students to move past.

"When (students') friends ask 'Oh, what are you taking?' and you say 'Women in Media,' there's kind of this recoil like, 'oh why are you taking that,'" Blevins said. "From that perspective, (students) have to overcome that public perception."

Before Blevins began teaching specifically Women in Media, she taught a course more thoroughly centered on gender and race in the media. She said it was a fairly balanced class of men and women. Still, the female population in the course dominated the male population.

Blevins said she attributes this to the fact that within the humanities, there are generally more female students taking part in humanities majors.

"In my class, since it is upper division seminar, and because it is directed towards feminist theory, that definitely limits some people's interest in it," Blevins said. "Over time, I'm hoping that if (students) want to do really interesting critical cultural work, this is the way to do it."

Hormel said the program gives students a chance to broaden their education and engage in the highly controversial political climate.

"This is one of the opportunities that students have to look at how disciplines approach issues that revolve around women, gender and sexuality," Hormel said. ■

STORY BY Savannah Cardon
PHOTOS BY Joleen Evans
ILLUSTRATION BY JP Hansen
DESIGN BY Tess Fox

The borders of legality

The legalization of marijuana near Moscow evokes debate among locals

Despite Pullman and Moscow being two prominent border towns on the Palouse, a recent rift has formed between them — marijuana.

In 2012, Washington state legalized the use of recreational marijuana, instantly prompting the expansion of dispensaries around Pullman, including those near the Washington state-Idaho border.

This has sparked some debate among Palouse residents, particularly in Moscow.

Conflicting perspectives

Jordan Johnson was first introduced to marijuana when she was 7 years old.

"I didn't actually know what it was at the time," Johnson said. "I just thought my mom was like smoking cigarettes, but they smelled different."

The University of Idaho ASUI Chief of Staff grew up and soon recognized her mother was not smoking cigarettes, but marijuana, and that she smoked it — a lot.

It was not until high school she discovered the true reasoning behind her mother's frequent marijuana use.

"My mom was sick," Johnson said.

With constant migraines and chronic pain, Johnson's mother used marijuana as an escape from the severe discomfort.

However, as Johnson entered high school, her mother tried prescription drugs, hoping they might alleviate the pain like marijuana had. Between fentanyl patches, morphine and hydrocodone, it became too much for her body.

Following the legalization of marijuana in Washington State, Johnson's mother was able to find relief in something other than high-dosage opioids — Rick Simpson Oil (RSO).

"It's a very high concentrate of cannabinoid that you can put on a pill, or you can put in the back of your tongue and you just take it," Johnson said "My mom started taking RSOs about three years ago and has weaned off of fentanyl patches, hydrocodone and she's still on morphine twice a day, but she's on the lowest dosage of morphine you can be on."

Johnson said her mother still smokes regularly, which has reduced her pain substantially.

"That's kind of what showed me that marijuana isn't this big bad (thing) that the D.A.R.E. program teaches us in elementary school," Johnson said.

Her mother's marijuana use is what prompted her more recent interest in working as a "budtender."

In May 2017, Johnson began work as a budtender at Floyd's Cannabis Co., a dispensary not even one mile west of the Washington state-Idaho border.

Johnson said not only has she seen benefits from marijuana use in her mother, but among many of the customers she served as well.

"I would venture a guess that 85 percent of my customers were not pot-smoking college students," Johnson said. "They are people who are in pain and who have headaches and who have anxiety and they have some issues that marijuana helps take the edge off. It's a magical thing that can do a lot of really helpful things in my opinion and I've seen the miracles — it can work."

For Angel Davila, a fourth-year UI student, marijuana was not as easily accepted by his family growing up.

This didn't influence his decision to defend its legalization.

"My parents particularly believe it's just a bad thing," Davila said. "For me, I wouldn't say I'm pro-recreational. If it's recreational or not, I don't really care. But the fact that there's so many medical uses for it I feel like it should be legalized medically, at least."

Similar to Johnson, Davila said his passion for supporting medical marijuana stemmed from his belief that people in pain should have access to its medicinal properties.

"If there's people that are suffering from an illness and we have a cure to at least help them with that illness, why can't we give them that?" Davila said.

Arlene Falcon, Moscow Hemp Fest Organizer and owner of Tye Dye Everything, also has a passion for the legalization of marijuana, both medical and recreational.

"I'm pretty against the rules the way it stands right now," Falcon said.

The stigma surrounding marijuana is what Falcon said frustrates her the most, including the constant battle marijuana advocates face while striving to educate people about marijuana's benefits.

Falcon compares marijuana with alcohol in

"It's a magical thing that can do a lot of really helpful things in my opinion."

many aspects, including the dangers one might run into under the influence of alcohol.

Alcohol is legal everywhere in the U.S. for anyone over the age of 21, and this concerns her.

"Prohibition didn't work for alcohol and it's not really working for pot," Falcon said.

With the legalization of marijuana in Washington State, Falcon said she has not seen changes in attitude toward marijuana in Moscow, other than the excitement it has become more readily available.

A hesitant population

The legalization of marijuana has raised concerns for some people in Idaho.

Corporal Dustin Blaker, who has been with the Moscow Police Department for 17 years and works in narcotics, said he recognizes there could be negative effects on the population if marijuana becomes legal in Idaho.

His main concern is marijuana's potential to be a gateway drug.

"Some people don't call marijuana a gateway drug," Blaker said. "I think marijuana and alcohol are both gateway drugs."

Eventually, Blaker said, he believes people will progress to more harmful drugs.

"Maybe not always, but … that's what I've seen," Blaker said.

Another concern is raised with the idea that mind-altering drugs may stunt the growth of developing brains.

"When you're younger, your mental capacity and the way your brain waves work are still developing," Blaker said. "Any type of substance that alters your brain to any degree can change that and make it harder for you for the rest of your life."

Much like Blaker, Grace Cieszkiewicz, a senior at the University of Washington, worries marijuana negatively affects the brain, especially for college students.

"Substances numb you from the possibilities of exercising your brain and mental capacities to their full potential," Cieszkiewicz said. "Many students have or continue to use marijuana, and it is putting them at a greater achievement disadvantage in school."

In addition to her concern about developmental disadvantages, Cieszkiewicz said recreational marijuana, much like alcohol, puts people at risk on the road.

"This kind of safety concern should not be something that people have to worry about — yet it is," she said.

Cieszkiewicz said legalization gives people more license to partake in risky actions.

Complex legalities

Despite the legalization of marijuana so close to Moscow, Blaker said he has not seen any change in the prevalence of marijuana in the area.

"Being a college town, marijuana has always been very high here," Blaker said.

The primary change Blaker said he's noticed with dispensaries close by, particularly at the college level, is the new way marijuana is packaged.

Instead of students purchasing marijuana from local dealers, they are going to dispensaries for packaged marijuana. This packaging is what Blaker said the police department sees most often since legalization in Washington state.

The City of Moscow's Prosecuting Attorney Liz Warner called the new packaging commercial.

"Because we are unique in that Moscow is so close to another state border in where it is legal … we have had an increase in cases that have commercial marijuana," Warner said.

Like Blaker, Watson said more and more cases present marijuana in a form

law enforcement and attorneys have never before seen.

Another problem Blaker noticed focuses directly on high school students. He said younger generations are now able to use a similar tactic they might use when obtaining alcohol — find someone over the age of 21 to buy it for them.

Marijuana use for Moscow High School students has gone up because of this, Blaker said.

"It's even easier for them to get it now," Blaker said. "It's real easy for them to find someone to go buy for them."

Another leading problem Blaker said he runs into involves the edible-making process.

Ever since marijuana was made legal, starting with medical, the experimentation of turning marijuana from its raw form to oil has increased, Blaker said.

The problem with edibles, Blaker said, is that higher concentrations of TCH, a mind-altering chemical in marijuana, are found in the oil used to make such edibles.

People then often believe they consume less THC than in reality, which can cause adverse reactions.

"You can overdose on marijuana," Blaker said. "It's not like overdosing on heroine where you O.D., you stop breathing and you die. Every drug that's out there that alters your mind a little bit you can overdose on."

Because of this, Blaker said there are more hospital visits from adverse reactions due to overdose on THC from edibles.

"When you make an edible, like a cookie or a brownie, you never know how much of the actual THC gets in each portion." Blaker said.

Blaker said this is a trend commonly found in Colorado and Washington state.

When it comes to marijuana and crime, Blaker said the two are not highly associated.

"We all kind of know that," Blaker said. "Marijuana is just, because of the type of reaction that people have to it, the way people get high from it and is more of a depressant, that's not going to be the type of person who goes out and commits a violent crime that's high on marijuana."

However, according to Idaho Code, any person in possession of marijuana under three ounces will be charged with a misdemeanor. The fine can be up to $1,000 and, or one year in jail.

"Is that what a judge is going to give here?" Blaker said. "No, for a first time offense possession, you're probably going to get a couple hundred-dollar fine and that's probably about it."

"I think marijuana and alcohol are both gateway drugs."

Warner said each case is unique and the severity of a punishment depends on the person's criminal history.

Typically, Warner said the punishment is $555 for possession and $455 for paraphernalia. However, both charges are subject to a discount of $200 if the defendant pleads guilty and completes an Alcohol and Drug Information School training.

A historical battle

The criminalization of marijuana is nothing new.

Marijuana has been cast in a negative light for many years, beginning in the '20s, when Mexican immigrants entered the U.S., according to David Musto, a professor from Yale who the New York Times called "an expert on drug-control policy."

According to Musto's "Opium, Cocaine and Marijuana in American History," Mexican immigrants became an "unwelcome minority linked with violence and with growing and smoking marijuana."

This is where the negative connotation toward marijuana began, while Americans commonly associated violence with marijuana use.

However, it wasn't until the '60s that the presence of marijuana became ubiquitous among young adults across the U.S.

Davila said much of the stigma surrounding marijuana began with the President Richard Nixon era and the war on drugs.

According to CNN, "the war on drugs was a political tool used to fight blacks and hippies."

"He started that, and people ran with it," Davila said.

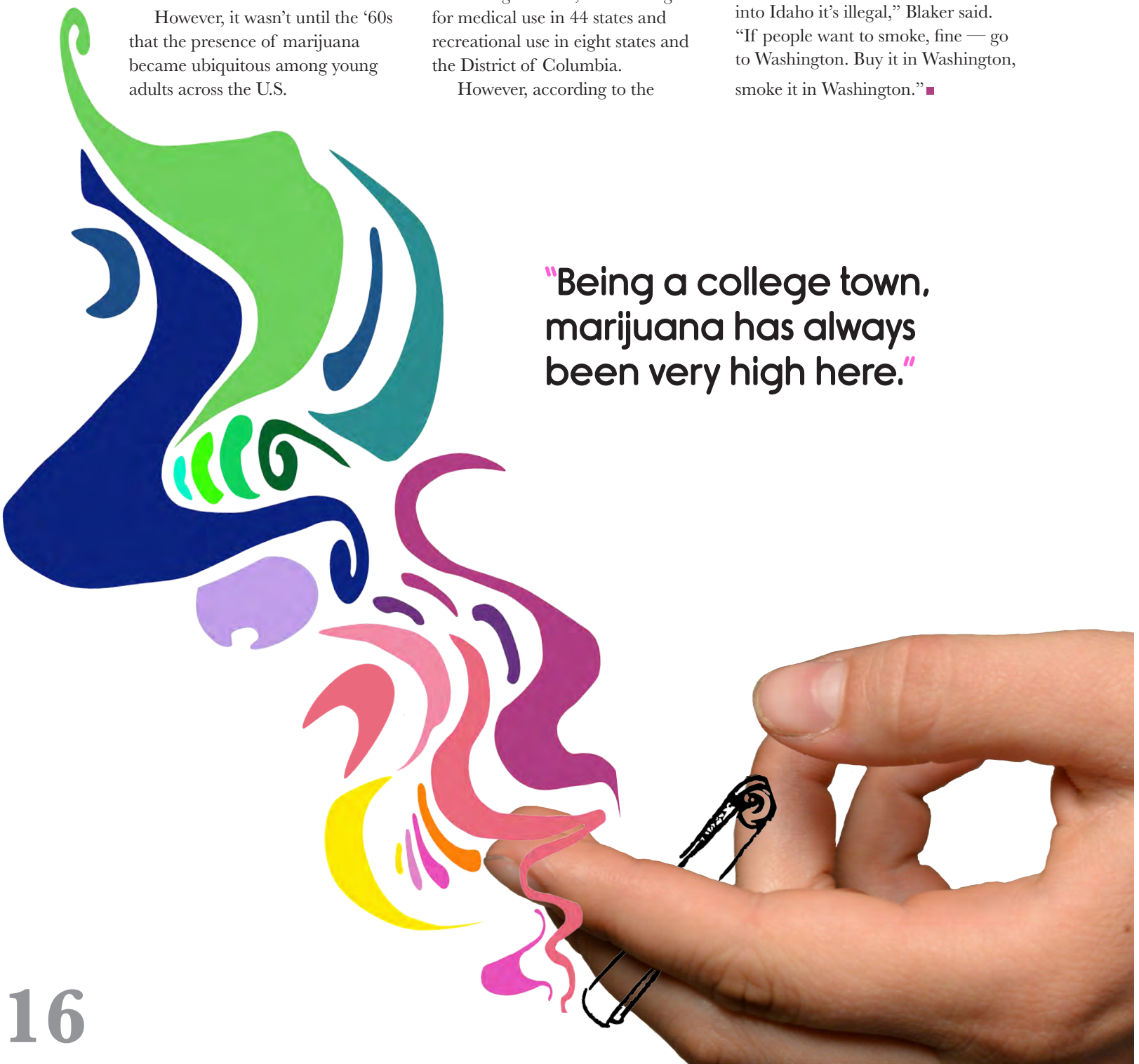
Despite marijuana's bumpy road toward legalization, it is now legal for medical use in 44 states and recreational use in eight states and the District of Columbia.

However, according to the Marijuana Policy Project, Idaho is one of only two remaining states whose law does not acknowledge marijuana in any way, along with Kansas.

Yet even with laws in place, Blaker said it is still common for people to forget marijuana is illegal in Idaho.

"As soon as you buy it in Washington, the moment you cross into Idaho it's illegal," Blaker said. "If people want to smoke, fine — go to Washington. Buy it in Washington, smoke it in Washington." ■

"Being a college town, marijuana has always been very high here."



BEHIND THE LIGHTS AND SIRENS

A glimpse into the daily life of first responders in Moscow

STORY BY Martha Mendez
PHOTOS BY Leslie Kiebert
DESIGN BY Ray Garcia

On an average day, the Moscow Police Department receives about 30 calls per shift, Police Captain Paul Kwiatkowski said. With three shifts every 24 hours, the attendants of the police station answer between 60 and 90 calls per day.

"If you're going to be a police officer, it's not about shooting and firing. It's more about talking," Kwiatkowski said. "You're more about being a social worker with a gun."

But long before any police offer is ready to take calls, they must undergo a minimum 26-week training camp, he said.

Academy trainees are taught how to deal with everything from domestic violence situations to car crash responses and to properly use a firearm, Kwiatkowski said.

“Not many college kids get to experience what we experience.”

He said a large amount of information is presented during the 7-month training period, which takes place in Boise.

“It’s like drinking water through a fire hose,” he said. “Then you come back and you spend another 16 weeks in an FTO program.”

The Field Officer Training Program gives new officers a chance to work with experienced officers in the field before going out on their own.

Kwiatkowski said the extensive training helps lessen the fear officers might have before experiencing real-world situations.

“You train, train, train, train and then when something happens, training takes over,” Kwiatkowski said.

He said some aspects of the job are nerve-racking, but the lengthy training process helps during those intense times.

“We’ve had murders here — we’ve lost a police officer,” Kwiatkowski said. “Going through that door and you don’t know what’s on the other side, is scary, but you’ve trained to do it, and you do it.”

Kwiatkowski said there is little time to let emotions get in the way when things get tough.

“You deal with it and then at the moment you cannot be hysterical,” Kwiatkowski said.

Though it might seem unlikely, he said one of the most dangerous tasks an officer is given is pulling over a car because of the uncertainty of who might be in it.

“I can run the license plate thing and tell me the name of the person the car is registered to,” Kwiatkowski said. “But I don’t know if that person just killed somebody, robbed somebody, made a drug deal, beat up their wife, has a warrant from some other state.”

Despite the dangers, long hours and little pay, he said he loves his job because he can help others.

“It’s a great job — it’s all about service,” Kwiatkowski said.

For Ryder Magnaghi, a third-year University of Idaho student, the service oriented lifestyle was not always on his mind before going to college.

“I didn’t come here to become a first responder — it wasn’t like a childhood dream,” Magnaghi said. “I saw it was kind of an opportunity that I saw and it looked really fun and interesting — something I wanted to try.”

It was not until the beginning of the forestry major’s sophomore year when he first heard about the Moscow Volunteer Fire Department’s program with the university.

The Resident Firefighter program began in 1948 according to the City of Moscow website. The program gives new firefighters the chance to live in the downtown fire station and attend school while training and responding to emergency situations in the Moscow area.

“In exchange for living at the station for free, we run our shifts, we run our calls,” Magnaghi said.

He also said his unique participation opportunity in the resident program allows for him to receive free training as well.

Magnaghi said his shifts rotate along with the other residents. He said there are five crews — Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta and Echo —

that work at the fire station. Magnaghi became the crew boss of the Alpha shift this year.

He said a general weekday shift begins at 4:30 in the afternoon and ends at 7:30 the next morning. Weekend shifts, he said, are often 24 hours long. This schedule allows for Magnaghi to attend classes and train with the fire department.

Magnaghi said his experience is unique in the fact that he can go to school and help the community as a first responder.

"We get to go to school, and then you know, maybe 10 minutes after being at a class, we're driving lights and sirens with an engine down the road," he said.

Magnaghi said he finds joy in knowing he's doing something to help others.

"We've gotten calls where somebody obviously really needs our help," Magnaghi said. "It's nice knowing you're the person there to help them."

But, Magnaghi said, every job has its difficulties.

Because he is in charge of a crew, Magnaghi said more responsibility falls to him when making the tough decisions. He said he decides when his crew should drive straight to the fire or if they should do more research before arriving on the scene.

"Their lives are on my hands," Magnaghi said. "It's a big risk for a bunch of 18 to 23-year-old kids — it can weigh pretty heavy."

He said safety is always in the back of his mind on and off the job.

Magnaghi said the comradery between volunteer firefighters and the resident firefighters helps to create a close community of first responders.

"We're a pretty tight knit group here — not only with the resident program but with the department as a whole," Magnaghi said. "We're always training together or setting aside time to train together."

Both Magnaghi and Kwiatkowski said teamwork between the fire department and police department, as well as other first response teams, is important.

Kwiatkowski said though their individual roles vary, the need for a cohesive team of first responders helps most in regard to safety.

"The police officers are usually the first on the scene, simply because we're on the street," Kwiatkowski said. "But when a fire call comes out, we are the ones directing traffic."

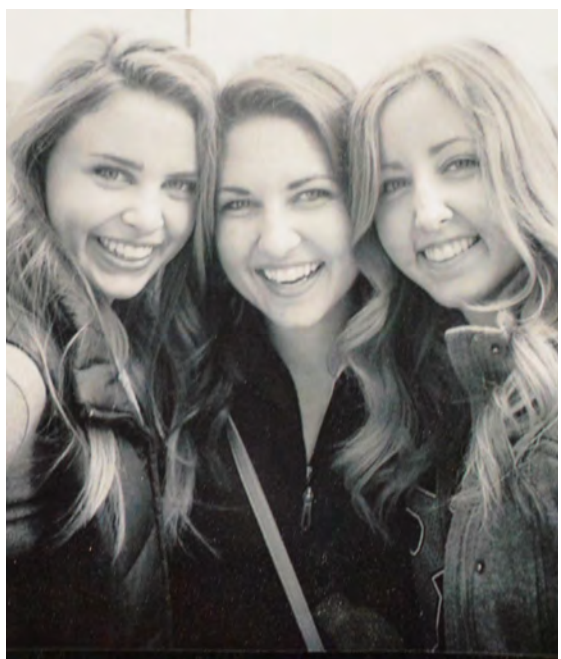
Magnaghi said the help needed for both groups to succeed is mutual.

"We run into the law enforcement all the time on calls and stuff," Magnaghi said. "If they need us, they call us or, if we need them, we call them." ■

STORY BY Nicole Etchemendy
PHOTOS BY Abigail Johntson
PHOTOS COURTESY OF the Mosmans
DESIGN BY Jamie Miller

Raised a Vandal

A family with UI roots shares what it is like to be multigenerational Vandals



When it came time to decide, there was no doubt in Cathy Mosman's mind as to where she would attend college.

"We were raised Vandals," Cathy said.

As a second-generation Vandal and active alumni member, she attended the University of Idaho from 1979 to 1983. She later acquired her master's degree in 1987.

For Cathy's family, the university is more than just a school — it is their home away from home. Cathy's parents and siblings are all also part of UI's alumni base. Each of her children, once they graduate, will be too.

"Being a Vandal is a part of being a family," Cathy said.

Cathy's parents, Dwaine and Carolyn Tesnohlidek, were both dedicated Vandals, and it was their commitment that started the legacy Cathy and her family members carry now.

Cathy said her father always represented the Vandals, even when it was not the most convenient.

"When he was betting with his friends he would always bet on the Vandals, even if they weren't doing well," Cathy said.

of them helped carry on the family's Vandal legacy.

"I don't think my kids ever considered going anywhere else either," Cathy said.

Cathy's family not only found a home at the university, but in Greek life as well.

Maria said she loves hearing about the experiences her mother had as a Gamma Phi Beta.

"I really like the atmosphere in the house, it felt like home," Maria said. "Sometimes when my mom is up here she'll say things like 'Oh yeah I used to live in this room too.'"

Maria said she remembers her first time visiting UI's campus.

"The first event I ever remember attending was when I was about five," Maria said. "We were at an alumni event before the game and I got to take a picture with Joe Vandal."

Maria isn't the only member of the family who remembers football games from an early age. Marie Duncan, Cathy's niece and the associate director of alumni

"I was raised believing that being an involved Vandal meant giving back time, talent or treasure."

She said her father embodied a true UI fan and alumnus.

"When my dad passed away in 2009, they played the fight song at the end of his funeral," Cathy said.

Like Cathy, the love her parents and siblings all share for the university translated into her children's lives as well.

Cathy's two daughters, Maria, a sophomore, and Sarah, a junior, are both UI students and part of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority. Cathy and her sisters were in the same Greek house when they attended UI.

Cathy's oldest daughter, Katie, who also attended UI and was part of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority, graduated in 2013. Cathy's son Ray graduated in 2015. She said both

IMAGE ABOVE: *Cathy Mosman and fellow sorority members of Gamma Phi Beta pose for a group photo during her undergraduate years, 1979-83.*
IMAGES LEFT: *Alumna Cathy Mosman, her husband and daughters Maria, Katie and Sarah Mosman.*

events, recalls her first Vandal football game on the day she turned 11.

"We woke up at 5 a.m. and traveled from Fruitland to Moscow in time to have a birthday party for me in the city park and then went to the game afterward," Duncan said. "It was fun to see my parents interact with the people they went to school with."

Maria said taught Vandal pride at an early age.

"I remember learning the Vandal fight song before I really even knew the ABCs," Maria said.

Duncan has spent the last eight years of her life dedicated to UI in some capacity. She has worked with the Office of Alumni Relations for the past three years.

"I was a part of SArb and was involved with that for four years, and I knew I wanted to stay and work on campus," Duncan said.

IMAGE ABOVE: *Katie and Maria Mosman pose with Joe Vandal in the Memorial Gym.*

Duncan said Cathy contributed to her dedication to being involved on campus and in the UI community.

"I was raised believing that being an involved Vandal meant giving back time, talent or treasure," Duncan said.

Agriculture has also played a large role in Cathy's UI family legacy. Her father graduated in 1958 with a degree in agricultural education and, like her father, Cathy graduated with a degree in agricultural and extension education.

Her daughter Katie graduated with the same degree and continued on to teach agriculture at the high school level. Ray graduated from UI with a degree in agricultural economics and now works with their family farm.

Cathy said it was her professor and adviser that made the greatest impact on her while at UI.

"One of the main reasons I stayed so involved was because of Lou Riesenberg, he was my advisor my freshman year and he had such a strong vision for the university," she said.

> "I remember learning the Vandal fight song before I really even knew the ABCs."

Riesenberg advised Cathy throughout her undergraduate and graduate degrees. She said he helped her find a vision for her university experience.

Cathy said Reisenberg's dedication to watching the university grow and flourish still has a great impact on her views for UI.

"Being a Vandal is about supporting the Vandals no matter what," Cathy said.

She said school spirit was abundant while she was at UI. Cathy was part of Collegiate FFA, Block and Bridel, SArb and she held a position within ASUI Senate.

Cath said it is these experiences that have created a bond between her family and the university.

"I am very thankful that my family is a Vandal family," Cathy said. ■

Tobacco-FREE for UI and

The University of Idaho is a tobacco-free campus. Cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes and all other tobacco products are not permitted on UI property. More information can be found at uidaho.edu/tobacco-free. APM 35.28

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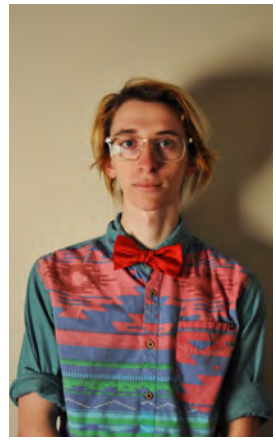
Questions can be directed to vandalhealthed@uidaho.edu.

University of Idaho



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