IT CAME FROM THE KINGPIN

How average students find high-quality drugs with minimal effort

Page 8
BIG UPS & BACKHANDS

The Kaimin’s take on this week’s winners and losers. Have a big up or backhand to contribute? Tweet us: @montanakaimin!

Big Ups to University maintenance for pouring my tuition on the grass every morning.

Backhands to any university named after a saint. It makes me feel guilty for wanting to kick your asses.

Big Ups to Drake for showing that all you have to do to get the girl is put up a billboard publicly declaring your love.

Backhands to the Grizzly offense for playing dead in the first half. Please never do that again.

Big Ups to Young Thug for writing a song called Harambe. Future historians will all wonder about the significance of our gorilla overlords.

ON THE COVER

Photo illustration by Kelsey Johnson

KIOSK

FOR SALE
Joint Effort Old School Cool! Come check it out. 1918 Brooks Street, Holiday Village Shopping Center. 543-5627

HELP WANTED
The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, a hunter based non-profit wildlife habitat conservation organization seeks outgoing college students for part time work, 15-25 hours per week, including mandatory weekends. $9.00 per hour. Excellent customer service, communication and computer skills required. Retail experience and a passion for conservation preferred. Start immediately. Email cover letter and resume to jobs@rmef.org

NOW HIRING
We are NOW HIRING at StoneCreek Lodge, Missoula’s Finest Hotel! Positions available at Front Desk, Night Audit, Breakfast, Attendant, Laundry & Housekeeping. Flexible Scheduling and Paid Vacation! Apply In Person at 5145 Airway Blvd, Missoula.

MISCELLANEOUS
One year of your life could change the life of another. No child should grow up hungry, but 1 in 5 children in Montana do. Montana No Kid Hungry AmeriCorps is looking for an enthusiastic, passionate, and motivated person to join the fight against child hunger in Billings, Great Falls, and Troy. To learn more and apply now, visit: http://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/americorps/join-americorps Search “hunger” under interests and “Montana” under state to locate online posting.

SUDOKU

Difficulty: Easy

Edited by Margie E. Burke

HOW TO SOLVE:
Each row must contain the numbers 1 to 9; each column must contain the numbers 1 to 9; and each set of 3 by 3 boxes must contain the numbers 1 to 9.

Answer to Last Week’s Sudoku:

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KAIMIN EDITORIAL

Don’t do drugs. But when you do, be safe

By Editorial staff editor@montanakaimin.com

In a lot of ways, Missoula really does live up to its idyllic college town reputation. It is the perfect middle ground, offering as much to outdoor enthusiasts as it does to art fans. The community is largely supportive, and in a lot of ways, it doesn’t feel like the rest of Montana.

You are also likely very aware of Missoula’s exceedingly lax attitude toward marijuana and its residents’ open-minded policy regarding psychedelics and party drugs. College is, after all, the time for safe experimentation.

The University of Montana reported in their Drug and Alcohol Biennial Review that as of 2014, 74 percent of students drank alcohol at least once a month. Reportedly, only 19 percent of students smoked weed once a month. The report does not, however, detail the use of other drugs like mushrooms, MDMA or cocaine.

For the purposes of this editorial, we’ll assume that some students have at least a passing interest in trying some drugs. While we in no way encourage this type of behavior, we do believe that harm reduction is a more educational approach than preaching abstinence for those who do choose to use.

There are some simple things you can do to have a safe inebriation experience. First, don’t smoke weed in your dorm room. It’s certainly tempting, and while the consequences are often minor, it’s not worth the risk of losing scholarships or getting cited for possession because you wanted to get ripped before marathoning “Cutthroat Kitchen.” Find a safer place off-campus.

Consider investing in a vaporizer to minimize odor — not just for your own benefit, but so you don’t smell like skunk to the rest of us.

If you’re planning to experiment with psychedelics like LSD and psilocybin mushrooms, take it slow and be careful with dosages. The last thing you want is to go HAM on acid and have a meltdown at three in the afternoon that results in punching out a fire extinguisher and screaming about a Jared Leto movie naked on the Miller lawn. Start small, work your way up, and most importantly, have a friend babysit you. It is much easier to be talked down from a bad trip by a friend than try to ride it out by yourself.

Should you decide to take a bunch of Molly before Dead Hipster, consider testing your drugs first. Unfortunately, manufactured drugs tend to get worse in quality the further from a coast, and Montana is pretty damn isolated from the Pacific. That means MDMA you just bought is likely cut with a lot of meth — a recipe for a very bad time. Drug testing kits can be purchased online for relatively cheap, are easy to read and will save you from a world of hurt. Better to be safe, and look out for each other this semester.

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Above all else, have friends who you trust who can help you out of a bad situation. Keep tabs on each other. If you notice a friend is too intoxicated to function, get them away from people who could take advantage of them. If someone is having a bad reaction to a drug that goes beyond psychological, or is having difficulty breathing or staying awake after drinking too much, don’t be afraid to call emergency services. Your drug or alcohol use will most likely not get you in trouble in that situation, and most importantly, nobody will die as a result.

Be safe, and look out for each other this semester.

Rebekah Welch/@bekah2493 Andrew Bird demonstrates his famous whistle during the song “Tenuousness” at The Wilma Theatre on Saturday, Sept. 3.
**Water we going to do about access?**

In the prairies of North Dakota, on the outskirts of Cannon Ball, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has gathered to defend their land from a looming threat: the Dakota Access Pipeline. The concerns over its construction are numerous. At the top of the list is the risk of a pipeline leak or rupture into the Missouri River, the source of potable water to the Standing Rock Reservation and other surrounding areas.

The Standing Rock Sioux’s anxiety reflects an underlying cultural truth: We’re running out of water. What remains of it will soon be worth more than its weight in gold.

Our population is growing exponentially. Even with current numbers, we are already tapping the world’s aquifers at unsustainable rates, with 21 of the 37 most significant aquifers having more water removed than is being regenerated annually. It is speculated that by 2030, our annual global water requirements will exceed current sustainable supplies by as much as 40 percent, according to a report on global water security from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Lack of access to safe drinking water disproportionately affects minority groups because they often live in lower income areas and are unable to purchase water from private entities. The Dakota Access Pipeline could have been built in one of two areas the current location near the Standing Rock Reservation, or by Bismarck, North Dakota. Antonio Morsette, a member of the Chippewa-Cree Tribe who grew up in the nearby Rocky Boy Reservation, said “they didn’t approve the first one because it was near a city where the majority of the people were white.”

But at this rate, folks who live in privileged areas won’t be safe for long. As pressure on our water supply grows, our public officials still can’t make up their minds about our right to water security. It was only in July of 2010 that the U.N. voted to declare access to safe and clean drinking water a human right. Although the declaration was passed by a favorable vote of 122, 41 countries chose to abstain, with a surprising amount of developed nations making appearances on that list.

During the assembly, the representative for the United Kingdom defended their abstention, stating, “There is no sufficient legal basis for declaring or recognizing water or sanitation as free-standing human rights.”

Environmental injustices like these are nothing new, and The Dakota Access Pipeline is just another one of the countless examples in America, along with the water crisis in Flint, Michigan. A report by the Nuclear and Information Resource Service from 2005 said, “Low-income and minority communities are disproportionately targeted with facilities and wastes that have significant and adverse human health and environmental effects.”

As a conscientious and engaged public we cannot allow those with more power to opportunistically exploit disadvantaged groups. Not in the 21st century. We must assert that access to clean and safe drinking water is a fundamental human right and act against anything that may jeopardize it. As allies, we have to follow this story to its resolution, not discard it with the next big thing, like we did with Flint. Otherwise, we are nothing more than cultural vultures, consuming news but not investing in the livelihoods of others.

Darian Dovgan is an opinion columnist at the Montana Kaimin. Contact her at darian.dovgan@umontana.edu or @DarianDov

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**Putting the UN in unnecessary**

The United Nations has failed. They are expected to provide aid to developing countries in crisis, not provide a cholera outbreak. They are expected to help bring peace to a country mixed by civil war, not funnel money into a dictator’s entourage. Expectations have not been met.

In a world riddled with terrorism, climate change and the possibility of a dissolving European Union, the United Nations has become a blemish on the international community, and should call it quits.

Nicholas Potratz, a faculty advisor to the University’s Model U.N., believes the U.N. provides an important service. However, he does see its shortcomings.

“I think they have a very mixed role,” he said. “Having people come in from other countries hasn’t always been beneficial.”

This is an understatement. Affected by bureaucratic inefficiency and unaccountability, the U.N. is not prepared to achieve its goals in a world so different from the context in which it was formed. The organization has been responsible for undermining its own operations and failing to act timely in preventing human rights disasters.

The U.N., created in the wake of the Holocaust, failed miserably at maintaining its “never again” promise. It failed to stop the genocides in Rwanda, Darfur, Bangladesh and Bosnia. As evidence of North Korean human rights abuse grew, the U.N. held a moment of silence for the death of the country’s former dictator, Kim Jong Il, in 2011.

After six years of denial, the U.N. finally acknowledged its role in the cholera outbreak in Haiti, where infected aid workers tainted a river with raw sewage. More than 10,000 Haitians have died from the disease, according to the World Health Organization.

The U.N. operates at the whim of the five permanent Security Council members: China, France, Russia, the U.K. and the U.S. All decisions by the Security Council must be unanimous. This is problematic because it allows any of the five members to block any measure that would hurt their state.

When the council attempted to condemn Russia’s seizure of Crimea, Russia was the sole member to vote against the resolution, protecting itself from accountability. Additionally, the Security Council permanent members do not include a single country from the Middle East, Africa or any non-nuclear country.

A recent report by the Guardian showed how millions of dollars in aid money was funneled into EU and U.S.-sanctioned agencies in Syria with close ties to the Assad regime. Blood donated by countries sanctioning Syria was delivered to the Syrian government, which left the World Health Organization worried that the supplies would go to the Syrian military before adversely affected civilians.

An evolution is needed if world peace and stability are to continue being the goal of the U.N. and organizations like it. Perhaps the most obvious step that must be taken is for the U.N. to hold its member states accountable. The General Assembly can hold as many ‘landmark climate resolutions’ as it wants, but if there are no repercussions for disobeying, the likelihood of change is slim.

The U.K. signaled the end of an era with its vote to leave the European Union. If the international organizations that helped shape a post-World War II society cannot change to suit the modern world, it must stop itself from doing more damage and dissolve.

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**Loneliness is a virtue**

Happiness is overrated. The mere definition of the word has been overused by everything from advertising to music. It can be difficult for an individual to truly grasp the concept. Negative feelings such as anxiety, depression and loneliness are treated as problems created by the individual, and their issue alone to fix.

It is in our best interest to subscribe to an alternative narrative, that feelings like loneliness are not only underappreciated, but can be incredibly enriching if understood properly.

“Research says, over and over again, that you need human contact,” said Dr. Brown Campbell, a former professor of psychology at the University of Montana.

“In college, you have to find your niche, your circle,” Campbell said. “There’s such a broader base in college, meaning there are more choices, more opportunities to socialize.”

It feels like a conundrum, being asked to go out and socialize when you already feel socially anxious. But Dr. Campbell said, “We’re all socially anxious people. It’d be a lie to say that we weren’t.”

Loneliness itself is not the issue, though. The destructive, harmful ways one avoids loneliness are the real problem. Being lonely can force someone to see themselves for who they truly are and reflect on negative feelings such as guilt and regret. It’s easy to understand how one could end up in a depressive state, playing an excessive amount of video games or watching Netflix until it asks if you’re still watching, all in hopes to avoid the negative feelings associated with loneliness.

All these feelings are valid. They are not pleasant to experience, so avoidance is an understandable (but very unhealthy) way to go about ignoring your feelings.

But it’s important to understand that loneliness has no cure, no surefire prevention — it’s inevitable for an individual to experience it at some point.

Eventually, these feelings will push you out of your room and into a world with vast unpredictability. There is no guaranteed success of alleviating any negative feelings you’re currently combating, but that’s the beauty, and possibly the biggest value in the experience. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Despite the reassurance that everyone out there may be as socially anxious as you may be, it seems almost paradoxical to avoid the feeling. You have to go through the even more pronounced uncomfortableness of socializing with people you may not get along with. However, it beats the alternative of complacency by a long shot.

Eventually, and if you have to tackle the issue of loneliness, you’ll wake up one morning and feel the fulfillment of conquering feelings alone. This is true happiness.

Sam Tolman is an opinion columnist at the Montana Kaimin. Contact him at samuel.tolman@umontana.edu or @olivertolman
Empty halls: Despite enrollment drops, Missoula College hopeful for new building

By Lucy Tompkins
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If the scent of freshly baked dinner rolls isn’t enough to lure students into Missoula College’s brand new building, maybe the pull of an energy-efficient, riverside classroom will be. With enrollment at the two-year college plummeting, professors and administrators are counting on the new building to draw in both eager learners and much-needed income.

Set to open for students in the fall of 2017, the new $32 million MC campus will replace the current buildings, which were built in 1968 and no longer have enough capacity nor adequate student services, according to Missoula College Director Of Fiscal & Personnel Services Katie Dalessio. The Montana Legislature approved $29 million of state funding for the project in May of 2013, and UM funded the remaining $3 million.

MC’s new building is five stories high and sits on the bank of the Clark Fork River. Almost all of the southern side of the building is windows, to showcase the view of the river and Mount Sentinel. Inside are new wet labs for science classes, designed for the use of chemicals and biological matter. There will also be a telecommuting classroom, a cadaver lab, a new kitchen three times the size of the current one and a riverside restaurant, which will also serve alcohol.

For Chef Instructor and Catering Director Rose Burland, the expanded kitchen space is an exciting opportunity to grow the program and give more specialized attention to students. The culinary program currently has four instructors but hopes to hire 14 more if enrollment increases.

“With bringing on more instructors, a lot of us will be able to concentrate on what our passion is,” Burland said.

Even with its shiny new kitchen, the culinary program will have to fundraise and recruit students in order to fill its classes, Burland said. The current building only has capacity for 50 culinary students, while the new one could hold 150.

Given that MC’s enrollment dropped by 6.5 percent last fall, adding 100 new students is no small feat. UM has four admissions counselors — or “road warriors” — for the Mountain Campus and only one for Missoula College, according to Emily Ferguson-Steger, the associate director of recruitment and enrollment services.

According to data obtained in 2015 from the Office of Planning, Budgeting and Analysis at UM, only 12 students were declared culinary arts majors in fall semester of 2015. Food service management dropped from 60 students pursuing the major in fall of 2014 to 38 in 2015.

Graduation rates at Missoula College have also suffered in recent years. Of all students that entered the school in 2012 in pursuit of a degree, only 3.8 percent graduated in two years. Retention rates are also poor. For students who started in fall of 2013, only 44.7 percent continued on to a second year. On the Mountain Campus, first-year retention was 72.5 percent during this same period.

While the new facility will hopefully attract new students, instructors will have to help as well. But Burland said instructors are familiar with fundraising, as it’s already crucial to the existence of their program.

“We have to fundraise for the majority of what keeps our program going,” Burland said, which is primarily done through catering events.

Burland also said the riverside restaurant should help with fundraising. While MC has always served food to the public, the new location is an opportunity to expand their menu and stay open on the weekends, hopefully attracting more of the community.

And, the new building is green — both in color and according to the U.S. Green Building Council. MC is on its way to receiving a gold Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification for its emphasis on environmental responsibility and energy efficiency.

LEED uses a set of rating systems for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of green buildings. To reach a gold LEED certification, the new building must earn points across six credit categories: sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources and indoor environmental quality, plus bonus points for innovation in design.

Since former University President George Dennison signed the American College & University Presidents Climate Commitment in 2007, all new University buildings are required to meet a minimum silver LEED certification, according to campus architect Jameel Chaudhry. Since then, three new buildings on campus have earned LEED certifications.

To meet this requirement, Chaudhry said they are using new, energy efficient ways to regulate the building’s temperature. For example, well water will be pumped from the Missoula aquifer over plates within the building to keep the inside cool.

“The groundwater is typically at 50 to 55 degrees year round, so we use that cooling capacity,” Chaudhry said. “So it’s almost like free cooling, because all we’re doing is using well water. It’s basically just the cost of power to run those pumps, as opposed to a full-blown air-conditioned, refrigeration-based system.”

The building is also designed to let in as much sunlight as possible in the winter months. With Mount Sentinel looming to the south, the windows on the western side of the building are designed to face the sun at its strongest point during the winter.

When finished, Chaudhry says MC will be about 30 percent more energy efficient than the average U.S. building.

“I’m happy to say that what we’ve got now is well-functioning and energy-efficient, using materials that should be low-maintenance,” Chaudhry said. “It’s a very aesthetically pleasing building, which I think the University and the College will be very proud of.”
New freshman seminar aims to increase retention

By Matt Neuman

Karin Schalm asked her freshman seminar class to divide up into four groups: scholars, explorers, careerists and hedonists.

“I know it’s your first day of college,” Schalm said, “but you probably have some kind of expectation about what you want from the college experience.”

The students mingled with like-minded classmates and discussed what kind of advice to give to the other groups.

In one corner of the room, the scholars politely suggested that the party-animal hedonists occasionally go to class. The hedonists told the careerists to chill out and focus more on having a social life. The explorers, happy to keep searching for their rigorous major, 

Homework assignments consist of watching TED talks. Classes include community-building exercises and presentations from campus resource offices. Flipping through the pages of the syllabus, it becomes apparent that the new freshman seminar class is a breed of its own.

Incoming freshmen were automatically enrolled in a one-credit seminar course this year with the goal of increasing retention and aiding student success. The class focuses on cultivating academic skills and creating a sense of belonging on campus, said Associate Provost Nathan Lindsay, the driving force behind the program.

“They’ll develop skills, relationships and awareness of resources that they would not gain any other way,” Lindsay said.

Cohen Ambrose, one of the professors who taught the pilot course, believes that the class is worth it.

“It’s not yet another unit of work,” Ambrose said. “It’s spending a credit in your first year building a toolkit of skills that will actually help you cope with a really rigorous major.”

The freshman seminar is based on decades of research from across the country,” Lindsay said, including a study from the “Journal of College Student Retention” by John Miller and Sally Lesik that suggested an approximate 10 percent increase in first-year retention, and eventual graduation, for students who took a freshman seminar course.

The course uses a dual-instructor system by employing a faculty instructor as well as a peer mentor. Peer mentors are upperclassmen who help answer the students’ questions regarding on-campus services and day-to-day college life.

While all incoming University of Montana freshmen were pre-registered for the course, taking the class is not mandatory. As of Aug. 31, the Office of the Provost said 722 freshmen were enrolled in the course.

Some students were unsure if taking an additional credit and associated coursework could actually make their lives easier. Maddie Larchick, a first-year student at the University, said she agreed the course would actually help them cope with the stress of college.

However, some students were optimistic about the opportunity to make personal connections and learn about campus services. Jalynn Nelson, a freshman majoring in theater education, looked forward to engaging her surroundings.

“It will make us 10,000 percent more excited to learn about the Curry Health Center services and to get help with financial aid.”

Results from a pilot course offered last spring were encouraging, Lindsay said. In a student evaluation of the pilot, all respondents rated the course as either good or excellent.

Rachel Blanch, a junior peer mentor, is confident the program will be flexible enough to suit each student’s needs.

“It always feels good when you can actually answer the questions they are wanting to have answered,” Blanch said. “Sometimes with structured programs like this, the problem is that it doesn’t necessarily show them the things that they want to know. I think ours really does.”

The University will be monitoring the effectiveness of the course for the future, but instructor Karin Schalm already sees the benefits of the course for students.

“We had a question from one of our students on our very first day about how to do the overrides,” Schalm said. “It was just really exciting to be able to point them in the right direction, instead of having them wander around anxious and lost, thinking that they just can’t take math.” •
Shook shakes up Business School

By Kathleen Stone
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Last year, the new dean of the School of Business Administration, Christopher Shook, spent three weeks hiking across Spain trying to figure out what he wanted to do next in his career. Today, he sits in an office in the Gallagher Business Building with a panoramic view of Missoula’s mountains.

Shook grew up in Colorado, on a homestead that’s depicted in soft pastels in a framed painting that hangs in his office. He studied accounting at the University of Northern Colorado as a first generation college student.

After graduation, he spent a few years in Colorado and Kansas working as an accountant until he met Linda, now his wife, who took him back to the South, where she was from. He decided to go back to school for a master’s degree in business administration at the University of Mississippi.

“The only thing I ever really enjoyed, the only thing I think I didn’t really get bored at, was learning,” Shook said.

He went on to earn a Ph.D. in business administration at Louisiana State University. He worked at a few different universities but spent the longest amount of time at Auburn University.

In his 13 years there, Shook directed the Central and Eastern European studies program, where he took business students on trips around the world to learn about international business as well as the local culture.

After sitting as the chair of the Department of Management at Auburn, Shook had three options. He could serve as department chair for another five years, continue to teach and research or he could go into administration. He took a sabbatical to try and make up his mind.

“Really, I was just stuck. I couldn’t decide. So on the first month’s sabbatical, I walked the Camino de Santiago,” Shook said.

The Camino de Santiago is a 500-mile walk across Spain’s peaks and plains. The walk acts as a spiritual journey for many, and Shook took the time to think about what he wanted to do.

Shook walked 18 miles a day, on average, and said that both the physical and mental aspects of the journey were exhausting. A third of the hike took him through the plains of Spain, which he describes as “high plains without a tree in sight… flat and brown and hot.”

After meeting and talking to people from across the world, and after pushing himself through the trek, Shook decided he wanted to go into administration. A friend nominated him for the open position of dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Montana.

“When I saw the job description I thought ‘Okay, there’s my job,’” Shook said. It just clicked.

University of Montana President Royce Engstrom also thought Shook was the right man for the job.

“Chris Shook brings a wealth of accomplishment and knowledge to this position,” Engstrom said. “He has tremendous experience in international business, and he has a vision to establish UM SOBA as among the very best in the nation.”

As the dean, Shook hopes to get his students more engaged through social media, contests and international travel.

Becoming the dean of the School of Business Administration has been a whirlwind for Shook. He flew out to Missoula for an interview in early May, got the job about a week later, moved to Montana mid-July and started work three days later.

While adjusting to life in Montana, Shook has gone hiking every weekend but one, and it’s still where he finds inspiration.

“When I come back on Monday morning, I’ll have all these ideas and [my staff] will be like ‘oh, you went hiking again,’” Shook said.

Gen ed groups renamed

By Kathleen Stone
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General education groups X and Y have new names, after a review committee changed the groups to clarify learning objectives and move away from geographical designations.

Group X, American and European Perspectives, and Group Y, Indigenous and Global Perspectives, have changed to Cultural and International Diversity, and Democracy and Citizenship, respectively.

The open interpretations of these groups have caused confusion, but the general education subcommittee hopes the new terminology will clarify the goals and structure of the groups.

“We were trying to get to something that was still comprehensive but cleaner for students, advisors and instructors,” said John Eglin, a UM history professor and the chair of the Academic Standards and Curriculum Review Committee.

Students and advisors had trouble with the difference between X and Y groups. As Eglin explains, Group X, American and European Perspectives, was strictly geographical, while Group Y, Indigenous and Global Perspectives, was too vague.

 “[Group Y] was sort of a catch-all for general education requirements,” ASUM Senator Chase Greenfield said. He worked as the only student on the general education subcommittee of the ASCRC.

Greenfield hopes that Group X will look at the social and cultural aspects of societies around the world, while Group Y will focus on social justice, how the democratic process works and civil rights.

The same classes will fall into groups X and Y this year as in previous years, but classes will be reviewed before fall 2018 to decide if they still satisfy the general education requirement under the new categories.

Eglin said professors can already send in proposals for new classes they think would fit in the new groups.

Though Greenfield and Eglin are both happy with the new groups, they anticipate resistance from some faculty members. Greenfield said classes that are designated as general education have higher enrollment, which eventually leads to a higher budget for the department, so a change in the general education designations could negatively affect some department budgets.

According to David Beck, a Native American studies professor, enrollment is not the issue. His department’s classes have high enrollment regardless of general education requirements, but he worries about the larger implications of the change.

“Under the system we have now, you don’t really have to learn about a culture that’s entirely different from yours,” Beck said. “And I think that the next change is going to make it even easier not to learn about a culture that’s different from yours.”

Beck said he is concerned that these changes might make general education requirements more vague than before. He said he still isn’t sure how the changes will impact students and his classes, but he acknowledges that it is difficult to come to a consensus on general education classes because of different priorities across departments.

Eglin said the main goal for general education courses is to give students a variety of knowledge and skills.

“My final hope is that we can get eventually to a general education that we can live with and leave alone — one that we could have in place for decades,” Eglin said.
As R.C. Stonewell sat on his customers’ dirty couch smoking a cigarette, his pink eyes looked around as he tried to think of the last person he knew who had Adderall. He was worried that everyone in town with a prescription was out.

Stonewell searched through his phone contacts. He called everyone he knew. But the town of Missoula, on this particular night in January 2016, was dry of the overly expensive and poor quality drugs its dealers are known to sell.


Stonewell searched through his phone for a few cheap uppers to celebrate the end of his academic year. He had just started to come down.

“Are you just doing meth?” Stonewell asked. “You might as well just do it.”

The room went quiet. Eyes darted around, practically bouncing off one another. Each person in the room had that wide-eyed, tight-lipped are-you-thinkin’-what-I’m-thinkin’ look slapped across their faces.

Stonewell noticed.

And then there was meth. It was crystal white, glistening as it burned down into brown translucent oil in a clear pipe, the stem of which Stonewell was rolling back and forth between his thumb and pointer finger as he inhaled.

Then there was guilt. Stonewell has smoked meth more than most people, but a lot less than others. He’s not a big upper fan, so he doesn't do it often. Meth also gives Stonewell a killer hangover, one that’s almost not worth the high.

“We should’ve just ordered something else,” Stonewell said when he started to come down. “We could’ve just waited.”

He could only hope the people he had just introduced to one of the meanest, most addictive drugs would feel the same way. Stonewell didn’t want to be the reason someone got addicted. Not anymore, at least.

Meth, Stonewell thought, could have been avoided if they had just planned ahead and ordered from the web.

Although the word ‘dark’ in dark web is a bit of an understatement, it does offer an interesting benefit to small cities like Missoula.

“National Geographic reported in its documentary series “Drugs Inc.” that drugs are often produced in one place by a kingpin who manages a staff of drug dealers. Those dealers sell to clients they know and trust for a fair price.”

The people buying are often dealers themselves. In order to make a profit, they then sell the drug for a higher price. To increase profits again, most dealers throw in cheaper drugs, straight from whoever produced them.

This happens over and over until the drug reaches the lowest level dealer in the smallest city possible. By then, the drugs are expensive, impure and dangerous.

On the dark web, dealers like Stonewell can order drugs at a low price straight from kingpins who are producing mass quantities of pure drugs, and have them delivered to their homes in a matter of days.

The Craigslist-style websites allow users to rate producers on the quality of their drugs and delivery. A few bad reviews and a producer could go out of business.

Stonewell reached across a cluttered coffee table for a zip-close baggie and said, “OK,” as he prepared to continue explaining the risky world of ordering and mailing drugs.

His room was small and cozy. One bong was on the coffee table and another was on a bookshelf farther from reach. Beer cans and clothes laid on the ground and chairs. It wasn't gross. It was college messy.

The tapestries hanging on the walls smelled of incense and cigarettes until Stonewell's baggie peeled open. Suddenly the room was filled with the smell of skunk.

Stonewell pulled weed from the bag and, piece by piece, placed it in a silver grinder and then into the glass bowl of the closest bong.

Stonewell put his lips to the top of the bong and placed one hand on the bowl, the other on the lighter, and took a breath before starting. The flick of the lighter, inhale, the glug-glug-glug of the dirty water in the bong.

Stonewell was stoned again.

“If you were to buy drugs on the dark web,” Stonewell said as if he never had, “it’s just about safety. If you’re smart about it, you set up your own VPN, which is a virtual private network. That increases your anonymity. Certain internet providers, like Charter, can tell if you’ve connected to the dark web. But you can actually
control that and change it to where they can’t.”

To Stonewell, everything about the dark web is about safety. It’s untraceable, uncut and, according to him, unlikely you will get caught in the mailing process. Safety is important to a person as paranoid as Stonewell, who only shops at the finest of black markets with perfect reviews.

Stonewell also only buys from sellers who ship their drugs in multiple layers of Mylar. Mylar is a plastic, reflective material that drug suppliers use to prevent fumes from being detected by drug dogs and postal inspectors. Most good vendors also use vacuum sealing to hide the smell.

Between the two, Stonewell said most packages go unnoticed. At least he’s never been caught.

“Mylar is a hell of a packaging,” Stonewell said, smiling as he held up a small piece of black Mylar he pulled from a box sitting at his feet.

Stonewell said the best part of mailing drugs is what he calls his one “ace-in-the-hole.” If you’re caught with drugs in most situations, no law enforcement agent would accept the classic line, “That’s not mine, officer.”

In the Postal Service, the rules are different. Stonewell said if drugs haven’t been detected, the package would be small enough to fit in a mailbox or to be set on your doorstep, so you’ll never be asked to sign for the package.

“If you have to sign for it, chances are you’re going to have to go to jail,” Stonewell said. “So you say you have no idea the package was coming and you don’t feel comfortable signing for it. Then your house gets red-flagged, which means they open all your packages for the next couple years. But it’s the one way you’re good.”

Mike Weddle, supervisor of the University Center Shipping Express, started working at the UC after 17 years with the Post Office and seven years at FedEx. Weddle said the punishment for shipping illegal substances is similar to the punishment for offering an illegal bribe.

“The person who offers the bribe is the one who gets in trouble first,” Weddle said. “So if you’re shipping it, it’s probably crossing interstate lines and it becomes federal. Then it’s crazy how much trouble you can get into.”

Weddle said in most illegal shipment cases he’s witnessed, mail carriers could smell the drugs inside the package. Weddle said the Post Office and shipping companies employ postal inspectors, who are ranked as highly as FBI agents, to X-ray packages for weapons and drugs. Some postal inspectors even have drug dogs to sniff suspicious packages.

Weddle and others in the shipping business have been trained to spot suspicious looking packages. Packages with oily stains, excessive tape, strange odors, misspelled words, protruding wires or no return addresses are isolated and left for postal inspectors to deal with.

“Post inspectors will open it and look and see who has shipped it,” Weddle said. “It’s really the dumbest thing you could ever do in your life to ship something illegal like that.”

Weddle said items without return address-
es that are over 13 ounces can’t even be sent in the mail, and Unabomber Ted Kaczynski is to blame. Because Kaczynski sent bombs in the mail without return addresses, that is the biggest red flag.

Weddle said he has seen a huge amount of drugs sent through the mail in Missoula.

“More than I could even imagine,” Weddle said. “We saw it happen a lot a few years ago, I’m not sure if it was because specific people were doing it a lot, but in Missoula it was happening quite often. People do it, but it’s dumb.”

A.F., a junior at the University of Montana, started doing drugs the same way a lot of people do. She smoked weed for the first time at the end of her senior year in high school. By the time A.F. was almost through her freshman year in college, she realized what had happened.

“I was kind of just becoming a lazy fuck,” A.F. said. “I was kind of a pothead because it was something I liked to do and I wasn’t around my parents.”

A.F. quit smoking pot, but for her, it was the cliche gateway drug. Soon, A.F. was recreationally trying drugs like MDMA, also called Molly, and DXE, a strand of ketamine that disassociates your brain from your body. It makes for a weird high.

But her favorite is Molly, and for good reason.


“MDMA is essentially the combination of the effects of fluoxetine (Prozac), the serotonin reuptake inhibitor and antidepressant,” the book reads, “fenfluramine (Pondamin), the serotonin releaser; and amphetamine, a dopamine releaser.”

In short, an MDMA high is euphoric. So when A.F. decided she wanted to try Molly again, she was pleased when a friend of hers said he could order it online. The first time A.F. saw the dark web, she thought it looked strangely primitive, like Craigslist.

Then A.F. noticed what was going on in non-drug markets.

“It’s a scary place, man,” A.F. said.

Drugs are only a small part of the dark web and other markets are selling at a constant rate as well. Because the Tor software needed for access to the dark web allows users to set up a Virtual Private Network, they become anonymous. VPNs make it nearly impossible for Internet providers to see suspicious activity, so downloading Tor goes unnoticed.

It’s the same technology used by Popcorn Time, free software that allows users to watch movies online without paying.

According to a 2015 study by Gareth Owen and Nick Savage, “The Tor Dark Net” published by the Centre for International Governance Innovation and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the dark web has an average of 2 million users a day trusting the anonymity of Tor.

The same study found that drug sites are the most common on the dark web, with fraud sites coming in a close second. While drug sites may take up about 15 percent of the dark web, sites for gambling, selling guns and sex trafficking take up the rest.

Nearly 80 percent of all searches on the dark web are for abuse sites, not drug sites, according to “The Tor Dark Net.” These are sites that sell child porn.

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**About 15 percent of sites on the dark web are drug-related, more than any other website category. However, nearly 83 percent of search requests on the dark web are for abuse sites hosting child pornography and sex trafficking.**
His hand hovered above the mouse. He needed something he hardly understood at the time. A caller reported to UM Police that his wife and daughter were on the "M" trail and "may be suffering from heat stroke." When police arrived on scene with an ambulance to help the caller, transport to a hospital was reportedly unnecessary.

A custodian called UMPD after she heard footsteps coming from the fourth floor of the Fine Arts Building after midnight. Although she had locked the balcony doors earlier in the evening, she found them wide open but couldn't find anyone in the building. Responding officers were also unable to find anyone.

A cow from the agriculture department was roaming the Missoula College campus. UMPD "advised Tom A.," who handled the situation.

A man was reportedly trying to break into a blue, four-door car parked at a University lot by the footbridge. The caller told UMPD the man seemed intoxicated. Police found the man actually owned the vehicle and lost his keys, which he eventually found in the grass.

A caller watched a gray-haired man in his 60s follow a few young girls from the Higgins Dairy Queen back to the Craighead/Sisson apartments. The man was reportedly driving a white Chevy truck with a rack in the back, which the police were unable to find.

A man was reportedly yelling at and threatening staff members in the Music Building but left before UM police arrived. A few hours later, a caller told police the same man was in a hallway on the second floor playing music. Officers made the man leave.

As R.C. Stonewell smoked a cigarette, he petted his cat and popped a Xanax. He was finished explaining the dark web and its many convoluted pros and cons and could finally relax.

Stonewell's girlfriend sat on the couch next to him and muted the TV show that had been running in the background for a half hour. The show was about two lion-hearted police officers making an honest effort to catch the bad guys — drug dealers.

Stonewell exhaled smoke and mentioned again that everything about the Dark Web is safer and more efficient for both drug producers and buyers.

"With the dark web, you're getting it straight from the source," Stonewell said between coughs. "You don't have to worry about people cutting it through because you're fucking with big people."

"So," Stonewell's girlfriend interjected, "Doing this is super easy once you figure it out?" "So I've been told." •

Disclaimer: Names have been changed to ensure anonymity of sources.
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montanakaimin.com September 7-13, 2016
World class andouille, bratwurst, or chorizo here in Missoula? You can thank the Joint Effort’s owner Bill Stoianoff for opening Uncle Bill’s Sausages.

Uncle Bill’s Sausages started out in a very unique way — with a breakfast burrito.

That breakfast burrito came into the story when Stoianoff went to San Francisco to attend the Winter Fancy Food Show. He was staying with a friend and he thought he’d make her a breakfast burrito one morning to show his gratitude for the lodging. He went out and bought potatoes, avocado, chorizo, onion cheese and tortillas. On the way back he flipped the chorizo pack over and started reading the ingredients, the first listed lymph nodes.

“I threw it away on the spot. I knew I could make a better product using pork shoulder, no hoses, noses, toes or roses,” Stoianoff said.

Stoianoff’s sausages are made in Montana with natural top shelf ingredients, the kind of product that would find itself the center piece of backyard grills and fine restaurants alike. The ingredients have been improved by a world traveler, who only wants to bring the finest flavors to the forefront of your taste buds.

Stoianoff’s shop, The Joint Effort, opened the September of 1968 and, he’s been selling sausages for 30 years. The shop offers an odd selection of cook books, tin windup toys, incense, glass pipes, sauces, handwoven Indian bedspreads and three chest freezers stocked with the most delicious sausages one could hope for.

48 years in the business and Stoianoff doesn’t seem interested in slowing down. Stoianoff has established “Uncle Bill’s Sausages” in Thailand and hopes to continue establishing on a global scale.

Stop into the “The Joint Effort” sometime and you’ll be greeted by a face splitting smile beneath a black beret. If you just want to browse or buy that’s fine, but if you inquire about Uncle Bill’s history or where his recipes come from you’re apt to get a real story with characters voiced and acted out with gusto. There’s usually a life lesson in the stories he tells as well.

“Here at The Joint Effort, we’d rather give it to you than stick it to you,” Stoianoff said.
The Ultimate Wine Run

Because who doesn’t like adding wine to practically any activity? Not only will there be a 5k run and a 1k walk, other highlights include a live DJ, mechanical bull, a climbing wall and more. This is a family event, but of course those imbibing must be 21+

Ogren Park Allegiance Field
3:00 PM

Pokémon GO Training

Have you ever wanted to be the best that ever was? Now is your chance to learn the ins and outs of 2016’s most widespread digital phenomenon. Bring a smartphone, download the popular app and go on a Poké-venture to capture these iconic beasts.

Missoula Public Library
12:30 - 1:30 PM
Free — Registration required by calling 721-2665.

I Love the 90’s Tour

A can’t-miss event for fans of classic hip hop, rap and R&B. Performers include such influential performers as Salt N Pepa, Coolio, Young MC, Rob Base and Kid ‘N Play. Expect a night that will take you back to when Michael Jordan and Kid ‘N Play. Expect a night that will take you back to when Michael Jordan and Bugs Bunny were on the same basketball team.

Adams Center
7:30 PM
$75.50 for first 10 rows on the floor. All remaining seats are $46.50.

“In Bruges” features hit men with soul

Boe Clark
boe.clark@umontana.edu

To say that “In Bruges” hits the ground running is a bit of an understatement. The movie opens with the voiceover: “After I’d killed him, I dropped the gun the Thames, washed the residue off my hands in the bathroom of a Burger King, and walked home to await instructions.”

It was released in 2008, and was the film debut of writer and director Martin McDonagh.

“In Bruges” is a dark comedy about a pair of hitmen named Ray and Ken -- played by Colin Farrell and Brendan Gleeson -- who are ordered to lay low after a killing in the preserved medieval city of Bruges.

“In Bruges” is breathtakingly shot without ever seeming like a travelogue. The location of Bruges, with its 12th-century canals and dreary streets, forms the sublime backdrop to the medieval probing of morality, blame and redemption.

Ken and Ray bicker in one brilliantly scripted scene after another. Sharp contrasts in mood wait around every corner as these two go from small talk to heavy emotional issues, trying to wrap their heads around the work they do and where it could lead them.

The characters in this movie are as human as it gets. McDonagh weaves the human condition into the story flawlessly through this script. The interactions between Ken and Ray are reminiscent of the conversations heard in a Quentin Tarantino movie if you removed the cool.

They take out their contact lenses at night, emotional issues, trying to wrap their heads around the work they do and where it could lead them.

The characters in this movie are as human as it gets. McDonagh weaves the human condition into the story flawlessly through this script. The interactions between Ken and Ray are reminiscent of the conversations heard in a Quentin Tarantino movie if you removed the cool. They take out their contact lenses at night, they fall over in the snow, their failures and shortcomings are what make them so watchable.

“In Bruges” evokes the feeling of guilt better than most motion pictures. It paints almost all of the films characters in a negative light while at the same time humanizing them to such an extent that you can’t help but feel their pain.

Montanakaimin.com September 7-13, 2016 13
Keep-out Kailey: Norman excels in net for Griz soccer

By Isaiah Dunk
isah.dunk@umontana.edu

The Montana Grizzlies’ soccer program is off to its best start in program history and ranked No. 9 in the National Soccer Coaches Association of America Pacific Region poll.

Goalkeeper Kailey Norman already has two shutouts to her name through four games, but she gives much of the credit to her teammates.

Norman earned her fifth career Big Sky Conference Defensive Player of the Week after an exciting start to her senior season that featured tough road wins over Oakland, Purdue and Denver, as well as a draw at Wyoming.

“I think it shows more about the team than me,” Norman said. “I think the back line did really well. There were a couple bumpy spots but overall it’s an honor for our back line.”

Bumpy spots mean the mere two goals opposing teams have scored on Norman and the stout Grizzly defense in 2016. In the second match of the season on Aug. 21, Purdue jumped out to an early 1-0 lead before some overtime heroics gave the Griz a big upset win.

Less than a week later, Wyoming snuck a goal past Norman in the second half, but Montana was again clutch in the waning minutes and earned their third draw in four years against the Cowgirls.

Norman said the team’s experience and the aggressive play of the outside backs have made it easier on her. There’s still work to do, especially with the communication between her and the center backs, but overall the team’s experience has helped her hold opponents to such low scores.

In the two matches where a Grizzly opponent has scored, Norman has a combined 11 saves.

“It’s that kind of play that has head coach Mark Plakorus impressed with the senior.

“Kailey is a big part of this team and always has been since she got here,” Plakorus said. “The goalkeeper is a special position. You have a lot of responsibility on you all of the time, you’re expected to pick up the whole team, you have to be a leader, you have to always have confidence, you have to have a short memory when things go bad, and you always have to be a guiding light for your team. Kailey does all those things for us.”

When she’s not playing soccer, Norman is finishing a degree in management marketing and taking care of her one-year old puppy, Lilo.

“She takes up all of my spare time,” Norman laughed.

Not that Norman has much spare time between travelling to games and blocking shots. Nonetheless, she was excited about the start of the season.

“It’s awesome to be undefeated, but we’ve only played four games,” Norman said. “We have to be focused on our big priorities and that’s doing well the rest of the season in the Big Sky.”

Norman and the rest of the team still have a few tests before they can focus on that, however. After a Friday trip to Washington State, resulted in the Grizzlies’ first loss of the season, Montana now prepares to host Boise St. and Gonzaga.

The Griz will finally play a Big Sky opponent when Idaho comes to Missoula on Friday, Sept. 23.

Views from the 406: Lessons from week one

Jackson Wagner
is the sports editor of the Montana Kaimin. Email him at jackson.wagner@umontana.edu.

The Montana Grizzlies opened the 2016 season with a win against Saint Francis under the lights at Washington-Grizzly Stadium with a Jekyll and Hyde-type performance from the Montana offense.

After scoring just six points on a pair of field goals in the first half, the Grizzlies fired back with 35 second half points to beat the Red Flash 41-31. The game didn’t dazzle fans by any stretch, but a win is a win.

Here are some things we learned about the Grizzlies in week one.

1. This is a balanced Montana offense. Looking across the board, it is hard to spot a true superstar player. Brady Gustafson had five touchdowns, but he also fumbled twice and threw a pair of picks.

Montana powered the ball on the ground for 167 yards, but no ball carrier had 60 yards individually. Likewise, six different receivers caught three or more passes. This is a good thing. If you focus too much on Keenan Curran on the outside, Josh Horner will cut across the middle. Show too much respect for Justin Calhoun and Jerry Louie-McGee will slice you up.

There may not be a superstar, but that doesn’t mean the roster isn’t loaded with talent.

2. Jerry Louie-McGee will be a fan favorite. I suspected this after watching him in last year’s fall scrimmage, but it became apparent on Saturday. Louie-McGee caught six passes for 60 yards, but his elusiveness and creativity on the field had Griz fans oohing and aahing all night.

3. The defense will survive without Ty Gregorak. When the former defensive coordinator left for the same job at Montana State, it seemed like the sky was falling. Saturday night proved the Grizzlies will still be a strong defensive team under Jason Semoire.

Until a 73-yard touchdown strike with just over two minutes remaining, the Griz held the Red Flash under 200 yards. Marcus Bagley is a legit back, but the Grizzly D held him to just 3.4 yards per carry on 28 attempts. It wasn’t the defense’s fault SFU scored 31 points, which leads me to...

4. The special teams need work. The best way to check this fact is to look at Grizzly Twitter and see how many times the name Bobby Hauck comes up. The former Griz coach emphasized special teams, which the current Grizzlies could use a little more of right now.

Lorenzo Jerome played the best game of any player on Saturday, intercepting two Gustafson passes and leading the Red Flash in tackles. More damaging for Montana, he returned four kicks for 196 yards and a touchdown, and would have scored another if Evan Epperly didn’t get a chase-down tackle at the Montana seven-yard line. He also returned a couple punts for 41 yards, single-handedly keeping the Red Flash in the game.

5. The new look of Washington-Grizzly Stadium is fresh. A massive new HD video board to go along with a new sound system and a new two-tone turf improved what was already the best stadium (in this writer’s opinion) in the FCS. Construction outside gummed up entry to the stadium a bit, but the atmosphere of Washington-Grizzly Stadium is still tops.
After a month of morning practices and three scrimmages, Montana finally opened the season with a 41-31 win over Saint Francis. The Grizzlies enter their second season under head coach Bob Stitt, and an experienced offensive line is one group looking to show their growth after a learning year in 2015.

The O-line should see success in year two simply because of numbers; seven returning lineman will bring a combined 92 starts to the table in 2016. The large group vying for playing time is a plus for offensive line coach Chad Germer.

"Last year at this time we didn't have a ton of competition spot for spot, and now we do," Germer said. "That builds and improves on what we have."

Once the spots are filled, consistency and rhythm become key. Germer hopes to avoid a constant rotation of players that is often seen in other positions, like the defensive line.

One lineman Germer will count on is senior guard Devon Dietrich, a two-year starter who earned an All-Big Sky Honorable Mention in 2015.

Dietrich has 27 career starts to his credit, but only 13 in Stitt's up-tempo offense. He admitted that although he prefers the grind-and-grind of run blocking, a second year in the pass-heavy system would make things easier.

"Having the second year down, it's really easy to pick things up, the basics, the assignment stuff, and not worry about that anymore," Dietrich said. "It feels really good."

He also said the offensive line got "called out" at the end of the season last December, which pushed them to lift seriously, eat more and compete harder this offseason. The competition during fall camp helped the group grow together.

"We're really feeling like we're hitting our stride," Dietrich said. "We feel good about where we are and what we're going to do this year."

Joining Dietrich is fellow senior Ben Weyer, who started twelve games in 2014 but missed the 2015 season because of an injury. Weyer wasted no time while he was out, spending hours in the film room picking up the new system.

His time off the field helped him prepare better mentally and gain a greater appreciation for football.

"You develop an entire new love for this game, and a greater love for the people who play it with you," Weyer said. "I'm so happy to be back and couldn't be more thankful."

Weyer's impact is sure to be felt in more than just his playing ability, as his demeanor and leadership skills will be crucial to the group's cohesiveness. His return, combined with the help of Dietrich, senior guard McCauley Todd and junior tackle David Reese, gives the Grizzly offensive line big expectations in 2016.

As for what they expect of themselves, Weyer said the goal is to be a group that opposing coaches worry about when preparing for the Griz.

"We want to be a very mean group up front," Weyer said. "We have all the learning behind us now, so it's time to go play football, finish blocks and go be dominant out there."
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