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Mirabella Seattle is a Pacific Retirement Services community and an equal housing opportunity.
Kathy Hsieh breaks stereotypes and builds opportunities for people of color in the theater. Now the performer, writer and director is primed for her next act.
**Big Six Big Days**

Thank you for the article (The Worst Case: A First Gridiron Giant, October, December). I love reading about historical institutions and how they were formed. Gilmour Doublie must have been a great coach, I had not heard of him before. I played football for the Huskies (after junior college) from 1961 to 1963, and we went to the 1964 Rose Bowl. There is one fact in your article that does not agree with the notes in my Rose Bowl program. During the 1963 season, The Athletic Association of Western Universities had six members known as the “Big Six”: Washington, Washington State, Stanford, California, Southern California and UCLA. The “Pac-8” was named, as you mentioned, a few years later. My program could be wrong, Oregon State went to the Rose Bowl in 1957 and Oregon in 1958 but the conference in 1963 was known as the “Big Six”. Non-charter members must have been ineligible to represent the conference. My recollection is that Oregon and Oregon State were added before 1958 but I’m not sure. I was in the Marines at that time.

**Don’t Let Up**

It was exciting to read about one early result of the UW’s commitment to improve world health: a $230 million gift from the Gates Foundation. It’s truly a transformational gift for the health of everyone. The good news just keeps coming when you are committed. Inside the University, work is being done to battle the Zika virus and to help children infected with HIV, among other research and partnerships. We can do our part by donating to the “Be Boundless—For Washington, For the World” campaign. We can also take action by asking our representatives and senators to support important worldwide health initiatives. This is exactly why every member of the Washington State Congressional Delegation signed a letter to former Secretary of State John Kerry, asking for America to continue its robust pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. America made the pledge, but it is our reminders to our representatives that will make sure it is funded in each of the next three years. The 8 million lives saved and the 200 million new infections averted are worth the time it takes to call, write an email or tweet to our elected representatives. So be a part of the UW’s commitment to world health, wherever you are. The more of us who take action, the bigger the difference we will make together.

**The Heart of Yakima**

Heartfelt thanks to Misty Shock Rule for bringing us an in-depth feature about Dulce Gutierrez (In the Heart of Yakima, December), her advocacy and leadership as a student, and her current work as a Yakima City Council member. It takes courage, vision, stamina and integrity to work effectively for others. Bravo to Dulce Gutierrez, and deep appreciation for her inspired modeling of what a good leader can do.

**Ailing Affordable Care**

Ailing Affordable Care—It throws more money at an already inefficient system. That being said, having just returned to Washington after decades in Texas, with and without, a general medical care/services are magnitudes better in Washington state than states like Texas. Bottom line: the return on investment is better. Having given up “normal” income to return home to care for my developmentally disabled sister, I have also been the grateful recipient of and have gotten to test out the Apple Health program. Cost-wise and quality-of-service-wise, the program is phenomenal. The one huge failure of that system is its lack of managing an up-to-date provider list (which is critical for utilizing a HMO). I have reported to the Office of the Insurance Commissioner that its lists can’t make an appointment with them at all. None of these shortcomings have anything to do with the availability of the Affordable Care Act. These are systemic issues that add burdensome costs to participants in their struggle to receive adequate medical care.

**Life in Union Bay Village**

What fun to stumble across this article (This Memory Lane Is A Paved Over Swamp, August). I really liked your profile of Dulce Gutierrez—and not only because I was born in Yakima and raised in Moses Lake with lots of Latino and Latina friends and neighbors. But also because I really want that community to benefit from the strong representation that it deserves and has been denied for so long. I am hoping that Dulce and others like her will consider running for the Legislature, particularly if she lives in the majority-Hispanic 15th Legislative District. Go Dulce! Please keep up the good work for such a well-written article and her excellent coverage of current events in the struggle for voting rights across our state.

**Papa Likes Print**

My father is a proud 1960 graduate of UW. His electrical engineering degree provided him with a fascinating career serving our nation’s defense and space programs. He so enjoys receiving Columns. Thank you for continuing to produce such a high-quality magazine in print. While I’m sure there are pressures to convert to digital only, I just want you to know how much my 85-year-old father appreciates your print magazine.

Diane Lee Pezick
Columbian Online

DULCE GUTIÉRREZ

**Clarifications & Corrections**

**Nobel Note**: Our story about 2016 Nobel Laureate David J. Thouless raised a question about other Laureates who at one point during their career served on the UW faculty but not when they received their Nobel. One case in point: William Shockley. He was on the newly-created Physics faculty at Stanford University during the 1950s when he created the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). He left the UW in 1956 for the University of California-Irvine and later taught at Stanford University. For his work at the UW, he received the 1956 Nobel Prize in Economics. Thanks to Frank Hodges, Michael G. Foster Endowed Professor and chair of the Accounting Department, for pointing that out. If you know of other examples, let us know at columns@uw.edu.

**Not a Nurse**: Our story on the UW Libraries exhibit “Washington on the Western Front: At Home and Overseas” and that featured Lauren S., 20, the UW only female ROTC cadet—was in error. In fact, she served as a Reconstruction Aide in the Army Medical Corps to help rehabilitate returning wounded and traumatized soldiers. Thanks to Lisa Och, of UW Libraries and creator of the exhibit for correcting our errors.

**Columns Magazine**

**Readers What You Think?**

Since retirement more than 20 years ago, I have found more time to do recreational on-site sketching. The most recent sketch of a series featuring columns on campus was done on a walk-atwill while I was a UW architecture student (1962-67; Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning, ’75). I felt challenged by the swirling fluidity of the Grand Staircase inside Suzzallo Library. But sitting at the head of the steps last summer, an UW architecture student (1962-67; Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning, ’75), I felt challenged by the}
Playing our part in a healthy democracy

DEAR ALUMNI & FRIENDS

At times like these of uncertainty and rapid change, our university’s role has never been more critical. As we create, advance and preserve knowledge and fulfill our public mission, we at the University of Washington have a part to play in a healthy democracy. We foster and teach critical thinking, invite reasoned dialogue and are steadfast in our commitment to the open exchange of ideas.

We welcome everyone’s contributions and value the richness and perspective they bring. At the same time, we strive to guide our students in understanding that the rest of the world isn’t so far away, that it can sometimes be challenging and difficult to reconcile different points of view, and that we are all interconnected, global citizens.

I had an extraordinary reminder of this earlier this year when I was invited on the first direct commercial flight from the West Coast to Havana, the city where I was born. It was a whirlwind trip—just two days—and an astounding opportunity to realize that Cuba, the country my parents fled and were never able to return to, is now just a 4½-hour flight from Los Angeles.

This wasn’t my first trip back to Cuba. But I was again reminded of the life-sustaining role that creativity and innovation have played there. More than 50 years of trade embargos and economic isolation have made this a nation of tinkers and inventors. They modify and repurpose everything from washing machine motors to metal food trays to solve their day-to-day challenges. It is also a country that, despite periods of extreme economic hardship, is alive with art, dance, and music.

Although the future of Cuban-American relations is uncertain, I hope for greater openness and continued engagement. There is so much we can learn from one another’s strengths and, in turn, we can share knowledge for the benefit of all. In short, we should find ways to collaborate.

None of the serious challenges we face—climate change, disease, poverty, racism, xenophobia, injustice—will be solved by one person (no matter how brilliant), by one institution (no matter how dedicated), or by one nation (no matter how wealthy or powerful). Solutions to our massive and interconnected problems will only come from deliberate and thoughtful collaboration across disciplines, and between universities, industry, nonprofits and governments. Moreover, to be truly successful, our collaborations will have to be global.

Research universities like the University of Washington are singularly equipped to foster this kind of cooperation, setting the conditions for new discoveries and the rare, serendipitous leap forward. As the UW enters the early phases of our Population Health Initiative, a long-term vision for improving the health and well-being of people in our own communities and around the world, we will create more spaces and opportunities that allow that kind of collaboration to occur.

We’re making significant progress toward this goal. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation recently made two transformational investments in the UW, one to fund a new population health facility and the other to expand the work of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in UW Medicine. These will accelerate our efforts to solve pressing population health challenges—like the disproportionate rate of breast cancer mortality among African American women or the increase in river flooding due to climate change—by reducing the barriers to interdisciplinary work and improving the way we train and educate students and practitioners.

The Gates Foundation, one of our most passionate partners in this endeavor, has an unofficial motto in the proverb, "If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." Thanks to you, our worldwide community of alumni, supporters and friends, we will go very far—together.

Ana Mari Cauce
President | Professor of Psychology

When do you care about can change the world

How do you create a world of good? Start with the things you hold dear. Your ideas and ideals. Your hopes and dreams. With the University of Washington, you can connect your passion with philanthropy. Link arms with the students, faculty and staff who unleash boundless possibilities every day.

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uw.edu/campaign
It was an international conspiracy. We acquired a collection I’m particularly proud of. In 1983, two Filipino-Americans—Gene Vienes and Silme Domingo, 75—were assassinated in Pioneer Square. They were union members who were advocating to sanction Ferdinand Marcos, then dictator of the Philippines, for draconian labor policies. Marcos conspired to have them killed. The Labor Archives houses the Domingo family’s personal papers.

Seattle was on the lips of everyone thanks to leading the recent minimum wage movement. The Northwest has a long history of being at the forefront of labor struggles. The 1919 Seattle General Strike is credited as being America’s first citywide labor action.

The music of the Industrial Workers of the World has a punk rock attitude. The archives include items dating from the 1880s to today. One of my favorite artifacts is an early 1900s little red songbook created by the IWW. The songs are set to popular tunes but with sarcastic, satirical, irreverent, humorous lyrics.

Respect for the dignity of labor anchors my professional and personal lives. One of my tattoos honors my maternal grandfather, who was a longshoreman.

The future may be mechanization, but given enough time, even two factory workers will win! There are shifts in labor history and the recent trend is dialogue about how to be more inclusive to represent the history of women, immigrants, people of color and others. I want the collection to reflect the diversity of the community.

One of my earliest memories is my father, who was a teacher, occupying the school district office during a strike. The teachers were demanding a fair contract. My mother, brother and I brought him dinner and people were singing and playing guitar. I remember feeling proud that my dad was doing something important.

As told to DEANNA DUFF
Photographed by RON WURZER
We Heart UW
Great outcomes, high volume earns UW Medicine heart transplant program nation’s top ranking

If you or someone you love needs a heart transplant, here’s your prescription: come to UW Medical Center. A recent report by The Scientific Registry of Transplant Centers says UW Medicine’s heart transplant program is among the very best in the nation.

Not only did the heart transplant program earn a score of 5 to make it one of only eight in the U.S. to receive the highest possible score, but surgeons at UW Medical Center performed more heart transplants during the reporting period than any of the other elite programs, with 48 from July 1, 2015 to June 31, 2016.

“It’s an honor to partner with such a dedicated and passionate team in this lifesaving work,” says Nahush Mokadam, ’07, surgical director of heart transplantation at UW Medical Center. “This honor reinforces that we are a world-class transplant program.”

UW Medical Center’s transplant patients live mainly in Washington, but the program also serves patients from Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and California.

The study evaluated 123 heart transplant centers nationwide. UW Medical Center was one of only two on the West Coast to receive the highest score.

UW Medical Center’s increased heart transplant volume mirrors a larger trend with 3,191 such procedures performed nationally in 2016, a 3 percent increase from 2015, according to the U.S. Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. At any given time, the UW has 40 to 50 patients on the waiting list for a donor heart. —Julie Garner

A Zillow Addition
Zillow, the online real estate database, has pledged $8 million to the UW for a second building to expand the University’s high-demand computer science and engineering program. It is the first time the Zillow Group has made a corporate donation. Zillow joins tech titans Amazon, which pledged $10 million, and Microsoft, which pledged $20 million, in supporting the $130 million project.

“Having founded our company in Seattle, we have long benefited from this wealth of talent and are proud to be able to support the expansion of such an extraordinary program,” says Amy Bohutinsky, Zillow Group’s COO.

Because it lacks the space, the University has had to turn away nearly two-thirds of the qualified students wanting to major in computer science. The new building, which is scheduled to open in 2019, would allow the school to double its CSE majors to more than 600 degrees a year.

Starting Up In Spokane

To support startups in Eastern Washington, the UW will expand its innovation lab system to Spokane this spring. The new CoMotion Labs @ Spokane will bring programming and mentoring to budding startup ventures. It will also host an entrepreneurial speaker series and live-stream workshops with its counterparts in Seattle.

CoMotion, which was formerly known as the UW Center for Commercialization, helps students and faculty connect with the community, investors and alumni to bring their innovative ideas to life. Headed by director Brady Ryan, the newest lab will be housed at UW’s Spokane Center downtown. It will likely focus on manufacturing, health care, agriculture and robotics. The three other CoMotion labs in Seattle include the headquarters on Roosevelt Way N.E.; an incubator on the Seattle campus in Fluke Hall; and Startup Hall, a 20,000-square-foot tech space in Condon Hall, the former law school building. The labs offer office space, laboratories, educational services, and access to investors and advisers.

CoMotion has helped startups commercialize and navigate challenges such as intellectual property, licensing and patenting, marketing and finance. Last year, CoMotion helped spin out 21 new businesses. In the past decade, the UW has helped generate 126 new companies in such areas as health care, machine learning, design and gaming. —Hannelore Sudermann

Your Alma Mater, Their Inspiration
The #1 summer tech camp is back for its 17th season held at UW. Led by top-notch instructors, your child will learn to code apps, design video games, mod Minecraft, explore cyber security, engineer robots, and more! iD Tech programs aren’t just about building skills, they’re about creating those special “ah ha!” moments when a new concept clicks. For ages 6–18. Held at UW and 150+ prestigious universities.

ALUMNI SAVE $50 iDTech.com/UW Use code: UW17

Seniors never had it so good.
HSC was founded by UW grads in 2009 to serve the alumni of 20 colleges and universities. We provide refined in-home care for seniors. Call today!

A heart transplant at the UW Medical Center.

Huskies for Top Sailers
The #1 summer tech camp is back for its 17th season held at UW. Led by top-notch instructors, your child will learn to code apps, design video games, mod Minecraft, explore cyber security, engineer robots, and more! iD Tech programs aren’t just about building skills, they’re about creating those special “ah ha!” moments when a new concept clicks. For ages 6–18. Held at UW and 150+ prestigious universities.

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Schooled in Race Relations

Last fall 50 alumni and students met up to explore issues of race, equity and privilege. The new course in interrupting privilege was led by Associate Professor Ralina Joseph, organized by the UW Alumni Association and linked to a series of UWAA and Graduate School public lectures about equity, life for undocumented immigrants and how to talk about race.

Why did you take this 10-week workshop about interrupting privilege?
Antonia Martinez: I was curious about the topic. I want to continue to be engaged in that conversation and with the University, and now I want to do more. This workshop reminded me that we still have to continue to talk and to move the line on the thinking about race and privilege.

Tae McKenzie: I had a class with Ralina Joseph [who led the workshop]. I just fell in love with her teaching style and I really liked the week that is going on here at the Center for Communication Equity and Difference [which Joseph founded]. I wondered how we can bridge the gaps and how I can interrupt privilege.

What did you find meaningful or memorable from the experience?
Antonia: What are they waiting for? I wanted to know what is coming with this next generation of students. It was refreshing. It was so hopeful.

Tae: This class was challenging and affirming at the same time. You realize you have to listen to understand the others’ viewpoints. And you have to understand their viewpoints if you want to help them see things differently.

Havana: It’s hard to have conversations about race. You have to use words like “white,” and “black.” It’s one thing to say you’re committed to ideas of social justice, but hard to do much. This class is a good starting point. It forces you to think, what is my role as a student? As an alum?

What would you say to alumni and students thinking of taking the workshop?
Antonia: It was refreshing because in years past, talks like this weren’t engaged in that conversation and with the University, and now I want to do more. This workshop reminded me that we still have to continue to talk and to move the line on the thinking about race and privilege.

Tae: Listening to faculty like Dr. Francis and Dr. Joseph shows us we can be who we are. We can call out what we believe and are passionate about and that’s OK.

Havana: I can say some of my teachers here are powerful, influential, educated women of color. I never had that growing up. Now I think, “Wow, this is badass.”

There was no escaping Willis Konick’s attention. The comparative literature professor knew all his students by name, would often stand atop their desks to deliver a soliloquy, and would sometimes press them into playing a part in one of his skits. Sending thrills through the room, he broke that invisible barrier between the teacher and the class.

Because of his erudite style, because of his ability to make even the densest Russian literature thrilling, Konick, ’51, ’64, was a magnet to thousands of students in his 55 years of teaching at the UW. He organized his courses around tantalizing themes such as “Parents and Children,” “Love, Sex and Murder” and “Death and Transfiguration.” His classes regularly drew hundreds of students from every major—and had lengthy waiting lists to boot.

A Seattle native, Konick enrolled at the UW in 1942 to study literature and history, which grounded him for his later travels to Russia as a Fulbright scholar. He returned to the UW to teach and complete his PhD. He also taught Russian language and film. His lectures on “How to Read a Film” became the foundation for the UW’s degree program in Cinema and Media Studies. Konick retired from teaching in 2007. He died of heart failure on Nov. 30, 2016, at the age of 86.

A PBS documentary from the 1980s titled “Willis” captured his classic classroom style—dashing up and down the aisles of large lecture halls, Pulitzer-winner Tim Egan, ’81, a New York Times columnist and a former student of Konick’s, once described Konick as a cross between “Parents and Children,” “Love, Sex and Murder” and “Death and Transfiguration.” His

Two Giants, One Legacy

This winter, the UW lost two influential forces. One was a theatrical, thought-provoking professor who was as popular as any in UW history; the other, a student activist turned advocate for social justice and education who served as a beacon for underrepresented minority communities.

When he transferred to the University of Washington in 1971, Alan Tsutomo Sugiyama was already an activist for civil rights. He had co-founded the Oriental Student Union at Seattle Central Community College and quickly joined the Asian Coalition at the UW and advocated for Asian American studies. But that was only the beginning of his efforts on behalf of the Asian community and underrepresented minorities, work he continued until cancer took his health two years ago. He died on Jan. 5 at the age of 67.

When it came to social equity and justice, Sugiyama, ’84, was tireless. He co-founded an Asian community newspaper, created Seattle’s non-profit Center for Career Alternatives to provide job training for high-risk youth and underrepresented minorities, and was the first Asian American elected to the Seattle School Board. He also served on the UW President’s Minority Community Advisory Committee. For all his work and advocacy, he received the 2007 Dr. Charles E. Chelepaard Award, the UW’s highest achievement in diversity. He was also honored with a Distinguished Alumni Award from the UW Alumni Association’s Multicultural Alumni Partnership. And in 2010, the Seattle City Council proclaimed Oct. 26 Al Sugiyama Day.

Student activists and community leaders took great inspiration from Sugiyama, who always gave liberally of his time and energies. ‘He helped improve the lives of thousands through his leadership,’” says Diane Narasaki, ’77, executive director of the Asian Counseling and Referral Service. “He was an example to us all on how to live a life of meaning with gusto.”

Antonia Martinez, top, right, and student Tae McKenzie, center, and Havana McElvaine, left, talk about the workshop.
Twin Peaks Redux

The 2016 movie “Hidden Figures” recounts the true story of a group of African American women mathematicians who provided the brainpower behind John Glenn’s 1962 mission into space when he became the first American to orbit the Earth. After the movie released, the White House created a website honoring the many women who have contributed to NASA’s success. Not surprisingly, two UW alumnae are honored: Yvonne Eggle, ’88, (left) an astrophysicist selected as reserve crew for the Hawaii Space Exploration Analog and Simulation; and Marleen Martinez Sundgaard, ’06, (right) a systems engineer at the Jet Propulsion Lab.

Ode to the Mexican Man

There are no known relatives, the obituary said, Of the Mexican man, a former soldier. Died after falling from a high work stand. Deep in the hop field, the veteran's hand. His name was Guillermo V. Castaneda.

Deserving of Lost Honor

We received a poignant letter from a Yakima Valley alum who was touched by an obituary he read in his local newspaper. We want to share it with you: “Once in a while, in our local newspaper there is an article of a worker who was found dead in a field. No one knows much about him. Then, on occasion, someone remembered him saying he was in the army. And where he came from. And that the hard, year-by-year farm work he did feeds our nation, I composed my dedication poem at right, “Ode to the Mexican Man.” As you know, there are men and women veterans, deceased and alive, who have served with honor and dignity. But yet, because of their poverty, or of loneliness, or for some other reason, they and their service and dedication have since been forgotten. With my ode, I would like to bring back that lost honor to those veterans and families. After many people read the poem, they commented that the farmer-worker in the poem reminded them of an uncle, or of some other relative.”

Libretti Librarian

She once told a blogger, “I was born with a little gray bun and glasses on a chain and the nurse told my mother, ‘I’m so sorry, she’s a librarian.’” But Emily Rohan Cabaniss, ’14, isn’t just any librarian. She’s the librarian for the Seattle Opera, one of only three opera companies in the entire U.S. to have their own librarian. A graduate of the School of Library and Information Sciences program, Cabaniss came to opera unusually early. At a time when most of her high school peers were glued to a screen—think Instagram or Snapchat—Cabaniss was heading to the Seattle Opera in fancy dress with opera glasses in hand. Part of Cabaniss’ job is to ensure that everyone is working with the same score. She is also digitizing the opera company’s analog video collection. Quite a second act for someone who grew up on a Snohomish farm.
NET GAIN, NET LOSS

Two of the greatest guards ever to hit the hardwoods at Alaska Airlines Arena are going to be leaving the UW too soon: Kelsey Plum, the 5-foot-8, ponytailed, California-born scoring machine who led the then Huskies to the 2016 Final Four, is graduating in June; and Markelle Fultz, the baby-faced, 6-foot-4 freshman from Maryland who arrived as the best basketball recruit in school history, is all but certain to leave school to become the top pick in June’s NBA draft.

Never before have we fans had the opportunity to watch the best guards in both sports, at the same time, to see the fear in opponents’ eyes as you took the rock to the neck or stepped back to jack a three-pointer. Plum, you may remember, didn’t just choose to come to UW for basketball. A high school star in San Diego, she could have gone anywhere. But she loved the school, and could have gone anywhere.

We are willing to work hard. They know what it means to win. They are motivated rowers. Also, they are tough! And they are willing to work hard. They know what it means to be a rower here. They will learn how to win.

GIVE ME FIVE

Yasmin Farooq
NEW WOMEN’S CREW COACH

The former University of Wisconsin All-American turned Olym- pics coach is now a big change in coaching, having guided Stanford to a national title. She has big plans for the Huskies.

WHY DID YOU LEAVE STANFORD FOR THE UW?

This is rowing U. The UW is the heart of the rowing world. I loved Stanford but being here is the pinnacle of my career.

2. WHAT IS YOUR COACHING STYLE?

I model my teams after the U.S. national team—that means endurance, not power, is the key. We will teach our team not to pull so hard all the time. That will allow them to get more oxygen into their muscles.

3. YOU SAY THE UW IS THE MOST UNIQUE ROWING PROGRAM IN THE WORLD. EXPLAIN.

I marvel at the number of walk-ons who are so successful here. We recruit more walk-ons than any other top-10 school. We put up posters all over campus. Several hundred students turn out. They want to be part of this legacy.

4. YOU ARE IN THE NATIONAL ROWING HALL OF FAME. DOES YOUR TEAM KNOW THAT?

If you want to be impressed, come inside Conibear Shellhouse and you’ll see the number of Olympic gold medals Huskies have won on display. That says it all.

5. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF YOUR TEAM?

We have a lot of depth and some very motivated rowers. Also, they are tough! And they are willing to work hard. They know what it means to be a rower here. They will learn how to win.

PLUM POWER
• 3,094 SCORING INC (NO. 1 IN NATION)
• 1,393 REBOUNDS (NO. 10 NATION)
• 234 ASSISTS (LEADS PAC-12)
• 124 BLOCKS (LEADS PAC-12)
• 83 REBOUNDS TO SCORE 2,500 POINTS
• 2170 POINTS IN JUNE

Street Smarts

Think training for the Olympics is hard? Try making sure that the thousands of cars, buses, taxis, trains, trackless shuttles carrying athletes and fans can get where they need to go in the heat city during the two weeks of the Games. That’s what urban planner Turbo Brown, ‘72, did for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. He developed Georgia’s first Transportation Manage- ment Center, then the most advanced and sophisticated facility and system in the nation. Brown died Jan. 17 at the age of 78.
The dramatic dynamics of one Asian American artist

Seattle Theater audiences may know Kathy Hsieh as the cagey bilingual vice-minister Xi Yan in the 2015 ArtsWest production of “Chinglish,” where she parried in a hilarious culture clash of miscommunication. Or they might remember her as Fujiko in the 2007 Book-It production of “Snow Falling on Cedars,” or as Elizabeth in “Sex in Seattle,” a wildly popular live-theater soap opera that ran for 12 years.

By Sheila Farr  Photos by Drew Largé
Teachers were surprised to discover she actually spoke English very well. Suddenly she could communicate with the other kids. Ten. Then one day, the language wheels clicked into place and Kathy (right) became a theater artist and founder of the multicultural theater group ReAct.

Kathy Hsieh (pronounced “Shieh”) grew up in a family of high achievers. She was born in Logan, Utah, in 1965, while her parents were emigrating from Taiwan to earn her master’s degree in biochemistry and psychology. Her father, George, from Hong Kong to get his Ph.D. in civil engineering. They met at the university, got married, and had Kathy and her brother, David ’88, just 11 months apart. (David is also a Seattle theater artist and founder of the multicultural theater group ReAct.)

Hsieh was only 25, her abilities and intelligence were obvious: “She became editor of the Northwest Asian American Theatre (NWAAT), which became the proving ground for her administrative abilities. She quickly learned that speech communication was about the psychology of how people speak, why they speak and how they communicate. She was creative enough that people could come to me with whatever crazy idea they had for someone to listen and help them connect some dots.” Crazy ideas, Hsieh points out, can lead to amazing things. She has since been promoted to a full-time post as cultural partnering and grants manager, with the caveat that she can arrange her vacation time to perform in a couple of plays each year. The position gives her power and a prominent platform to promote equal opportunity for all artists, regardless of race, gender, age or sexual orientation.

Hsieh stepped in to help plan the Artistic Freedom & Artistic Responsibility Forum, where more than 400 people gathered at the Seattle Repertory Theatre to seek solutions. She told The Times, “It’s not just one show or one incident that’s at issue. … The underlying politics of why the controversy even happened are what needed to be addressed.” Those are the same issues Hsieh works through with students at UW, where she occasionally teaches a 400-level class in arts management. For her, the job was about “being innovative and creative enough that people could come to me with whatever crazy idea they had for someone to listen and help them connect some dots.” Crazy ideas, Hsieh points out, can lead to amazing things. She has since been promoted to a full-time post as cultural partnering and grants manager, with the caveat that she can arrange her vacation time to perform in a couple of plays each year. The position gives her power and a prominent platform to promote equal opportunity for all artists, regardless of race, gender, age or sexual orientation.

Her skill in negotiating such sensitive turf was apparent in 2004, when the Seattle Gilbert & Sullivan Society presented the comic 19th-century operetta “The Mikado.” The group was caught off guard when a Seattle Times editorial writer objected to its depictions of an imaginary Japanese culture, and that Asians were portrayed as demeaning stereotypes by non-Asian actors. A controversy ensued, with high emotions all around.

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Hsieh’s administrative scholarship at the University of Southern California’s film school; she didn’t like Los Angeles. Instead, she enrolled at the UW in Seattle and soon found herself playing the title role in a Seattle Repertory Theatre production of “The Mikado,” which became the proving ground for her administrative abilities. It created an administrative playground to develop new work. I learned how to do marketing, grant-writing, cleaning toilets, janitorial duties; how to hang lights, do set design. Everything you can think of in theater, I learned doing that job,” Hsieh recalls. Roger Tang, then a board member of NWAAT, remembers that although Hsieh was only 25, her abilities and intelligence were obvious. “She became the contact for the theater, and handled it so articulately and in such a knowledgable way—that’s pretty rare gift.”

By then Hsieh had figured out that her high school drama teacher was right. “There are opportunities for Asian American actors in mainstream theater, film and television were very limited. Stereotypes still ruled. “You can only audition when parts are available,” Hsieh says. “And a lot of parts I’d been casted in were only Asian or non-Asian characters.”

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“Everyone in the cast was Asian American. To a young Chinese American girl in Seattle, “It was mind blowing,” Hsieh says. “It was a chance to overcome a stereotype.”

When time came for college, Hsieh turned down a $10,000 Presidential scholarship at the University of Southern California’s film school; she didn’t like Los Angeles. Instead, she enrolled at the UW and chose speech communication as her major. A high school teacher had told her that as a woman of color, she had little chance of making a career in acting. So she bypassed the drama department and decided to learn how to make herself speak. Although she thought she was increas-
If you live in a Seattle neighborhood with high property values, your diet is probably healthier than someone’s across town. If you live in the Deep South, you are more likely than the average American to have diabetes. If you take the bus, you are more likely to be physically active than your car-only counterparts. Where we reside, the food we eat, how close we are to nature—all of that adds up to how long and how well we live. Under the banner of a new initiative called POPULATION HEALTH, UW scientists, doctors and data collectors will have more resources to help people not only survive, but thrive the world over.
Disparities in health care access hit communities of color hard—particularly when it comes to cancer.

If you are a Hispanic or African American woman diagnosed with breast cancer, your chances of a good outcome—and sometimes even of surviving—are not as good as that of a Caucasian woman. It’s an unfortunate fact in America’s health care system. Just ask Ali Mokdad. The UW professor of global health conducted a landmark study of 29 cancers and U.S. deaths by county from 1980-2014. What he uncovered was beyond sobering. Although deaths from all cancers combined fell by 20 percent in the U.S. as a whole, cancer rates are actually rising in 160 counties that had predominantly lower income and minority residents. In some counties, death rates are more than 20 times higher than average.

“In a country where we spend more than anyone else on health care and we debate health all the time, it surprised me to see such huge disparities at the county level. We are leaving people behind in some places where the cancer rate is increasing,” says Mokdad, lead author on the study that was completed at the UW’s Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. “You see certain counties where life expectancy is as high as anywhere in the world and other places where the life expectancy is like countries in Africa and Asia. Medical science can’t always explain why a particular cancer occurs more often in one part of the U.S. than in another. For example, in the Puget Sound area, people tend to get less cancer overall and have better survival rates than in places such as the Deep South, the states bordering Mexico and the Southeast. On the other hand, Puget Sound residents appear more vulnerable to brain cancer. And this area has seen higher rates of some types of blood cancer with higher death rates than in other parts of the U.S.

“It’s hard to speculate on reasons. Something else is going on, but it’s very important to know that it’s a problem,” says Mokdad. In general, disparities in cancer and death rates are affected by a host of factors: lifestyle, access to cancer screenings, patient compliance, access to quality care and proximity to quality treatment. “The question is, how can we bring prevention to the forefront of what we are doing,” he adds. “It’s not enough to have excellent treatment.”

The sad truth is that disparities in health care access, treatment and outcome hit communities of color especially hard. Breast cancer is a primary example. African American and Hispanic women are more likely to have more aggressive forms of cancer, to be diagnosed with more advanced cancer and to have worse outcomes. Lupe Salazar, associate professor in the Division of Oncology, says underrepresented minority women are also more likely to receive treatment that fails to meet recognized standards of care.

For more than a century, people across the U.S. have worked to improve human health. This section offers a sampling of projects already underway, work that will be expanded through the Population Health Initiative. The 25-year vision will build collabora-

tions, enhance research and do more to solve our greatest health challenges.

For example, the Medicaid vouchers wouldn’t cover PET scans,” says Salazar. “PET scans are vital in pinpointing the location and severity of cancer. But they are expensive; the average cost of a PET scan ranges from $8,000 to more than $12,000.

Minority women, particularly if they are low income or single parents, are also much less likely to participate in clinical trials. Government funding agencies always ask researchers to recruit from minority populations, “but [there is] nobody to give you resources or funding for things like paying for translators for help with getting consents,” Salazar explains. “It’s also very hard to enroll patients who don’t have a computer or a way to log on to clinicaltrials.gov or a way to find the database of experimental treatments.”

Health disparities plague other communities including immigrants. India Omelas, 39, assistant professor in health services, and Vicky Taylor, research professor in health services, are working to increase the number of refugee women who receive regular screenings for cervical cancer. They created a video to build awareness for non-medical audiences. Collaboration is absolutely vital to addressing these inequities in diagnosis and treatment. “We are going to come together to figure out what we can build on and what we can deliver,” says Salazar. “We hope the Population Health Initiative will improve the health care of the poorest people, whether you’re in the Pacific Northwest or a developing country. We will see.”—Julie Garner

Anyone can turn on a computer and find an interactive map created by the UW’s Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. They can search county by county for topics such as cancer, life expectancy, physical activity, diabetes, and causes of death. The map shows, for instance, that in Spokane County, life expectancy for women born in 1986 is 79.12 years. For men, it’s 72.46. King County’s numbers trend a little better. Grays Harbor County, just a little worse. But the data here in Washington state looks much better, overall, than in parts of Kentucky, West Virginia and much of the Deep South.

Resources like this offer crucial insight into America’s health prob-

lems—and stimulate research and support to figure out how to address them. This work comes out of the IHME, an independent global health research center based at UW Medicine. Established in 2007, the in-

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GATES GIFT

An historic $29 million donation will enable the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation to forecast health scenarios.

"Before the Affordable Care Act, we had patients at the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance who couldn’t get the full complement of services. For example, the Medicaid vouchers wouldn’t cover PET Scans,” says Salazar. “PET scans are vital in pinpointing the location and severity of cancer. But they are expensive; the average cost of a PET scan ranges from $8,000 to more than $12,000.

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study, UW researchers work with partners in nearly 130 countries on projects such as the study of air quality, stemming the spread of the Zika virus and helping nations understand the true nature of their populations’ health problems. The grant builds upon a long history of Gates Foundation investments to the UW in areas including library science, law, education and global health. Last fall, the Gates Foundation donated $210 million toward a building to serve as a hub for faculty and others in the Population Health Initiative. This new gift of $279 million will be used specifically for work in three areas: forecasting future scenarios to help plan population health priorities, tracking how health resources are spent throughout the world, and supporting the IHME’s work coordinating the Global Burden of Disease project.

What makes a city livable? Simple. Sidewalks, architecture, affordable housing, green spaces, access to food, and short distances to daily needs. Yet, it’s not really simple. Understanding that where we live can significantly affect how we live, UW researchers in such fields as medicine, epidemiology, urban planning and sociology are discovering just how deeply our social and physical environments affect our health. Living near major roads or freeways, for instance, increases the risk of heart disease. Spending too much time in the car adds to a sense of isolation and keeps us sedentary. And the stress of city life can lead to depression.

Even in the midst of a city, humans need nature to support good mental health. Exploring this notion, psychology professor Peter Kahn looks at how people in urban areas are more prone to mental illness. The disconnect from nature, says Kahn, takes its toll on our well-being.

Andrew Dannenberg, an affiliate professor of environmental and occupational health sciences, sees other harmful disconnections through our transportation decisions. Besides isolating us, cars surround us with pollution. For communities to be healthier—across age, culture and income—they need to reduce the use of private motor vehicles and promote other means of transport such as walking, bicycling and public transit. Last October, Dannenberg and Anne Vernez Moudon, professor emeritus in the College of Built Environments, co-authored a paper that pointed out that city planning does the most damage to human health when it prioritizes automobiles.

Linking neighborhoods to health behavior, Wendy Barrington, ’92, a UW epidemiologist, is finding that people who live in economically deprived communities have poorer health and often are vulnerable to suffering increased rates of stress and obesity. Are the neighborhoods safe places to walk? Do they have sidewalks? How far away are resources like parks, recreation centers, and healthy food outlets?

In the past few months, the UW has undertaken two significant projects that draw from the quality of life findings. The first puts faculty and students out in a community to help it become more livable. The second brings homelessness, one of our region’s most significant social and public health problems, right onto campus.

“The role of the University can be so much greater in this public engagement space,” says Jennifer Otten, assistant professor in the School of Public Health. Earlier this year, she led the UW’s new Livable City Year program with Branden Born, associate professor of urban design and planning. “We know the solutions and answers to so many things,” says Otten, “we’ve got to expand our public outreach.”

The Livable City is putting not one, but many of the UW’s resources to use. With more than 20 separate projects across classes and colleges, the University is generating energy and ideas to make the city of

A HISTORY OF HELPING HUMANKIND

Finding solutions to the world’s health problems is nothing new for the UW. In just about every imaginable field, faculty researchers and their students have tackled the most vexing problems facing human-kind and come up with an eye-opening array of solutions. Here’s a quick list of some research achievements that have made lives better.

- Long-term kidney dialysis. Professor Belding Scribner came up with the idea for implanting a Teflon shunt into patients with kidney failure. Professor Albert Babb then helped invent a home dialysis machine.

- The Hepatitis B vaccine. Created by Professor Ian7 Hall and his team.

- Bone marrow transplants to treat leukemia. Developed by Professor E. Donnell Thomas.

Where do we live affect our quality of life in so many ways, including our health, happiness and social equity.

Auburn, the program’s inaugural site, more livable.

The mid-sized city in South King County is grappling with a growing homeless population. Kyle Crowder, ’90, Blumstein-Jordon Professor of Sociology, and his students are reviewing the city’s plan to address the challenge, and recommending how to prioritize areas such as food, housing and community outreach. Another of Crowder’s classes is exploring ways to preserve the city’s older, more affordable homes in the face of encroaching development.

Another effort in Auburn has students working on water quality. And a fourth looks at how one area of Auburn connects to another. “The city is really spread out into five different neighborhoods,” says Born. UW students are examining the differences and then pursuing projects, like signage, to improve the sense of place.

Meanwhile, back on campus, the UW is addressing one of Seattle’s most significant public health crises by hosting Tent City 3, a city-authorized homeless encampment. In 2016, King County saw nearly a 20 percent increase in homelessness from the year earlier, with a one-night count of 4,500 people without shelter. While several private schools, including Seattle University, have hosted homeless encampments, this is the first time a major public university has done so.

On the December day Tent City 3 moved into a UW parking lot for a three-month stay, Brandon Walker and four of his first-year dentistry classmates helped set up pallets and pitch tents to house nearly 100 homeless men and women. “It was great, though freezing cold out,” says Walker. “It felt good to get to know some of the residents.” Some of the Tent City folk he met had bad jobs, some were looking for work, and some had only recently been living in their cars. Many, he says, had untreated medical needs.

Several weeks after move-in, Walker and his classmates returned to provide free medical and dental examinations. “They’re not just battling the stigma of being homeless, many are trying hard to get jobs and a place to live,” says Walker. “Having health problems can really complicate that.”

Today, more than half the world’s population lives in cities, and outside of the United States the number of megacities—metropolitan areas of 10 million people or more—is rising. Through the UW’s Population Health Initiative, faculty and students in public health, urban planning, environmental sciences and education will continue their explorations of urban issues including poverty, growth, and access to food and resources and will turn their findings into solutions.

- Hannelore Sudermann

LIVE BETTER

Where we live affects our quality of life in so many ways, including our health, happiness and social equity.

COLUMNS MAGAZINE

Improving lives worldwide by focusing on human health, environmental resiliency, and social and economic equity

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Diet & Disease

Most non-communicable diseases are tied to diet. Now we know that economics and social disparities also factor in.

It is obesity coming to a neighborhood near you? If your home is in King County, Adam Drewnowski can tell you. The director of the UW Center for Public Health Nutrition looks at incomes, zip codes, and proximity to grocery stores, and has found the metric with the clearest correlation with obesity and physical activity is property value. The higher the property value, the healthier an area's residents.

The three key things that affect weight and wellness: "Location, location, location," he says. "There really is no obesity in lakeside properties with a view."

In his office in Raitt Hall, Drewnowski opens a map on his computer. "I like maps," he says. "They pinpoint the geographic location of the problem." This particular map is covered with colors reflecting the diet quality in King County on a block-by-block basis. Green means good and healthy, red, less so. North Seattle tends to be more green. South Seattle and the Kent Valley, more red. "There are no groups here good and healthy, red, less so. North Seattle tends to be more green. South Seattle and the Kent Valley, more red. "There are no groups here very, very bad diets," says Drewnowski. "But what you see is we are able to map diet quality by neighborhood. This is unprecedented."

Why is this useful? If you have public health jurisdictions with limited resources, a map like this immediately tells you where your resources will be most critical," he explains.

Drewnowski's career studying obesity, social disparities in diets and health ties directly to the University's Population Health efforts, which focus on improving human health and well-being, social and economic equity, and environmental resiliency. "Food and nutrition and diet are at the forefront of population health," says Drewnowski. "Most non-communicable diseases are diet-related."

Research on diet, health, and equity, usually focuses on food deserts and the distance to healthy food sources. "But we really should be talking about access to foods," says Drewnowski. "Access" includes cultural preference, experience cooking time and, last but not least, money, "Obesity is very much an economic issue."

Leading a recent NIH-funded Seattle Obesity Study, Drewnowski and his team conducted a survey of men and women in King County. Typically, studies like these look at access to markets, fast-food restaurants and convenience stores. But through his study, Drewnowski realized that rather than shop at their nearest supermarket, residents went to the one that best suited their needs.

In King County, any supermarket is just 20 minutes away, he says. And then there are expensive supermarkets. And then there's Whole Foods, he says. He found that people who shopped at Safeway and QFC were more likely to be overweight than those who frequented Whole Foods and the Puget Consumers Co-op (PCC). Whole Foods shoppers bought more fresh fruit and vegetables than those who shopped at Safeway.

When incomes drop, families shift their food choices toward cheaper, energy-dense foods. Whole grains and seafood give way to pastas, re- ceals and fatty meats, says Drewnowski. He also found that limits of kitchen facilities, cooking skills, and time contribute to people pursuing fast, but nutrient-poor, calorie-rich foods. How do you counter this? "Minimum wage is a very effective way of providing a safety net," he says. With more income, families can afford healthier foods like fruits and vegetables and have the time to shop for and prepare them. And there, he notes, the issue slides out of the nutrition realm and into public policy.

Nutritionists can't look at food and diet in isolation, says Drewnowski. His colleagues in urban development have found that most farmers markets are in northern King County while a greater number of fast-food restaurants operate in the south. "Was it fast foods making the community obese, or fast foods locating near the obese?" he asks. "Our work on geography points to unequal distribution of food resources. That is why we [created this] map." But how do we fix this situation? By improving the quality of foods in grocery stores and promoting urban gardens, he says.

Many elements surround food and human health, not the least of which are social justice, cultural practices and environmental impact. David Battisti, the Tamaki Endowed Chair in Atmospheric Sciences, for example, studies how climate will affect food production. It's all part of the bigger picture, says Drewnowski. "Our dietary choices affect the environment and impact climate change. And climate change will affect what we will eat in the future."

Cultural Anthropology Professor Ann Anagnost teaches students about the cultural politics of diet and nutrition, exploring things like whether current federal dietary guidelines are optimal for health. UW Bothell global studies lecturer Kristi Leisle studies the chocolate trade and the inequalities of sex and gender that it perpetuates (see page 40).

Nutritionist Jennifer Otten from the School of Public Health is working with the Evans School of Public Affairs & Governance on a five-year study of the impact of raising minimum wage. One key question: Does raising the minimum improve quality-of-life measures, including health, nutrition and daily family life? Brandon Burns (see page 33), associate professor in urban design and planning, examines food systems in urban environments. Only recently has food been integrated into land use and city planning, he says, which is why he devotes time to connecting the University's studies and expertise to public policy makers.

"Traditionally," Drewnowski explains, "nutrition has been concerned with biology and metabolism of things like Vitamin A. But the new nutrition absolutely embraces the economic environment, anthropology, geography, ethnography, environmental science, what people eat and why and for how much. All these components are part of what we do."
Rhymes with Mic

Rooted in a rich legacy at the UW, a generation of poets sweeps words off the page and onto the stage.

Story and photos by Quinn Russell Brown
Every

A new generation of poets

RETRO has hosted monthly open mic nights since 2002, when students Anthony Rose, ’09, and Tony Rivito, ’09, started the club as a place for students of color to mix creativity with activism. The name is both an abbreviation (retrospective) and an acronym (respect, educate, teach, reflect, observe).

The open mics have offered a haven for young poets over the past 15 years, especially those who perform spoken word, slam poetry and hip-hop music. Some take the stage for fun, while others have garnered national attention for their performances.

This new generation of UW poets descends from a prestigious history. In the 20th century, the prolific professors of the English department—Theodore Roethke (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1954), David Waggoner (Pulitzer Prize, 1977), and renowned teaching couple Nelson and Beth Roethke (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1954), David Wagoner (Pushcart Prize, 1977), and renowned teaching couple Nelson and Beth Roethke (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1954), David Wagoner (Pushcart Prize, 1977), and renowned teaching couple Nelson and Beth Roethke (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1954)—crafted verses that helped shape the Northwest voice. They inspired students like Richard Hugo, ’48, ’52, and Linda Bierds, ’69, ’71, who then blazed their own trails as lauded wordsmiths.

The legacy of that era looms large. Bierds, whose work appears regularly in The New Yorker, now teaches poetry workshops in the English department, and other faculty and alumni remain at the forefront of the Northwest poetry scene. But many of UW’s new generation of poets hail from programs outside of English. They use poetry to investigate what they learn in departments like Ethnic Studies and Comparative History of Ideas, and to dissect and defend their identities along the way.

“Poetry’s origin is in oral culture,” says Amaranth Borsuk, a poet and assistant professor at UW Bothell. “The relationship of poets to performance has changed over time, based on what is popular and what’s in vogue.”

Bards of the Homeric age recited their work in group settings. While public performance has always been part of modern poetry, reading one’s work aloud became more central to the craft as audio recording devices were invented in the 19th and 20th centuries. A company called Caedmon Records popularized the trend in the 1950s by selling recordings by seminal poets like Dylan Thomas, Sylvia Plath and Robert Frost.

Borsuk performs her work in public spaces, but she also employs technology to make her words perform themselves. Her 2012 book “Between Page and Screen” features digital poems that must be deciphered with a webcam. When the book is held up to a computer, the words appear on the screen. For another project, an iPhone app called Abra: A Living Text, Borsuk and collaborators Kate Durbin and Ian Hatcher wrote a poem that readers can interact with. “If you add a touch of language into it, the app learns that language,” Borsuk says. “Over the course of your reading, those words can come back to you.”

With “Pomegranate Eater,” her most recent book of poems, Borsuk has returned to stages from California to Colorado to perform. The book’s title is a nod to Persephone, the Greek goddess kidnapped by Hades and taken to the underworld (in the myth, Hades feeds her pomegranate seeds to ensure she returns each winter). In “Perception,” Borsuk recounts the abduction from Persephone’s point of view:

“You can’t imagine—a curtain rose, and when he entered flowers burned. Really, the underworld’s a perfect place for girls like me who never too/ I’ve got myself a man who’s into melodrama, what I always dreamed. Of course, it took some getting used to. I’m all nerve and he’s burnt sugar, bellisimo, a burl in silk. I like to run my fingers over.”

Borsuk teaches in UW Bothell’s Creative Writing & Poetics program, which offers evening classes for aspiring wordsmiths. “I like that our program is structured to support working students,” she says. “You don’t have to drop everything in your life to be an artist. It’s part of your identity. It’s who you are.”

The bodies, and the streets—to find the seed of hope that still persists, to

“Black Lives Matter,” a video poem recorded in front of Suzzallo Library, Oliver speaks to white people who feel threatened by activism:

“In 2017 is going to be the year where we see who the allies really are.”

(continued on page 55)

Rhyming to a beat

On a Friday afternoon in Capitol Hill, Sol Moravia-Rosenberg smiles down at her cell phone as she picks at a chicken salad. “My last couple tweets went viral and I’m trying to figure out why,” he muses.

The day before, the soft-spoken hip-hop artist, better known by his stage name Sol, had fired off a tweet about the founder of the Coachella Music Festival, Philip Anschutz, who has donated to anti-LGBT groups. “I’m simply trying to dig deep below the muck, and the mire, and the bodies, and the streets—to find the seed of hope that still persists, to remind myself that my life matters, too.”

“Black Lives Matter,” a video poem recorded in front of Suzzallo Library, Oliver speaks to white people who feel threatened by activism:
EMERGENCY

Prevention Revisited

A Harborview-based center looks for ways to prevent injuries and violence

By Hannelore Sudermann

LAST SEPTEMBER, ONE OF THE FIVE VICTIMS OF THE Cascade Mall shooting in Burlington lived long enough to be rushed to Harborview Medical Center, where trauma surgeons struggled in vain to save his life.

Earlier last summer, three young people were killed by a gunman at a house party in Mukilteo and a fourth, a UW student, arrived at Harborview with a bullet in his chest.

And last December, a Mount Vernon policeman was wheeled through the ER doors after being shot in the head during a standoff.

High-profile gun violence cases here in Washington—and there are many—make up just part of the story. State counts show that this year alone, more people were injured or killed by firearms each year. Yet we know so little about the causes of gun violence or how to prevent it. Hardly anyone is studying the phenomenon from a public health perspective because there’s no shift to gun violence funding to do so.

But Harborview’s Injury Prevention & Research Center (HIPRC) is doing it anyway. The center works with Seattle Children’s Hospital and a number of UW schools and departments to explore everything from infant vaccination to the role alcohol plays in traumatic injuries. And when it comes to firearms, the center has a long history of exploring the impact of gun violence and the use of trigger locks could reduce firearm deaths. Now, with support from lead trauma surgeon Clifford Herman to track and research the injuries and deaths that came through the hospital.

Finding ways to prevent these and other kinds of injury and death prompted pediatrician Abe Bergman to help establish the HIPRC in 1985. He had been working with surgeon Clifford Herman to track and research the injuries and deaths that came through the hospital.

Today, the HIPRC collaborates with several UW schools including medicine, public health, social work, nursing. The center also conducts research in five countries to study the injuries suffered by everyone from infants to the elderly; says director Monica Vailala, "We are looking to the future to inform policy and practice.

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But Harborview’s HIPRC study into why parents didn’t buy their children helmets revealed that cost was an issue, as was general awareness. Seven years later, after an outreach campaign involving TV, radio, pediatricians and giveaways, helmet use in Seattle had increased to 57 children out of a hundred. In adults that number had increased to 70 percent. And Seattle hospitals were seeing significantly fewer bicycle-related head traumas.

But researching firearms is not a priority for federal policymakers. In the 1990s, Congress reduced funding for gun violence research, cutting $2.6 million from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s budget. It also passed a measure banning funding for research that would “advocate or promote gun control.” This move came in response to Rivara’s work, a landmark 1993 study that explored whether the risks of keeping a firearm in the home outweigh the potential benefit of personal safety. The study, which focused on homes where homicides had occurred, found that having a gun in the home is associated with a threefold increase in the risk of homicide. Victims were more likely to die “at the hands of a family member or intimate acquaintance” than from a total stranger.

The study caught the attention of the NRA, which complained to Congress that the research was tantamount to advocating for gun control. With no federal funding for further research around gun violence, politicians and policy makers have had to debate the issues of gun ownership and control with very few facts.

As a legitimate topic for public health research, says Rivara, gun violence falls right in the wheelhouse of the HIPRC where epidemiologists, pathologists, social workers and surgeons study every manner of injury and death with the mission of reducing the impact of injury and violence on people’s lives. On any given weekend, the Harborview emergency center treats motor vehicle crash victims, burn patients, broken bones, and those harmed through purposeful acts like suicide and murder.

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Their goal was to understand the circumstances around preventable injuries and inform the public and public policy makers about them. When they launched the center, it was one of the first CDC-funded injury research centers in the country. The doctors hired Rivara, already a known figure in prevention research. “He brought, more than anyone else, rigor to our research in injury prevention,” says Bergman.

One of the center’s early projects focused on bicycle helmets. In the mid 1980s, only about 114 in 100 Washington children wore helmets and Harborview pediatricians were seeing nearly 200 children a year with bike-related head injuries. The HIPRC study into why parents didn’t buy their children helmets revealed that cost was an issue, as was general awareness. Seven years later, after an outreach campaign involving TV, radio, pediatricians and giveaways, helmet use in Seattle had increased to 57 children out of a hundred. In adults that number had increased to 70 percent. And Seattle hospitals were seeing significantly fewer bicycle-related head traumas.

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"There’s no doubt that gun violence is a public health concern," says Fred Rivara, ’80 a professor of pediatrics and founding director of the HIPRC. More than 30,000 Americans die from firearms each year and in Washington, firearm deaths (suicide, homicide and accidental) outnumber motor vehicle deaths.

But researching firearms is not a priority for federal policy makers.

After finding that alcohol is a major factor in many trauma injuries and one that can adversely recover, the center recommended—and Harborview implemented—alcohol counseling for ER patients. The practice is now widely used around the country.

Epidemiologist Ali Rowhani-Rahbar, ’09, started his career exploring infections and vaccines. But after the shootings in Sandy Hook in 2012 where 20 children were killed, he expanded his research at the UW to include gun violence. In one recent study, he and Rivara tracked gunshot victims at Washington state hospitals for five years and discovered that they were three times more likely to get shot again, four times more likely to die of a gunshot wound and twice as likely to get arrested.

Those numbers justified an intervention with the high-risk group, says Rowhani-Rahbar, “We can do something to make their lives better.” So he started a randomized trial, pairing gunshot victims with a support specialist who meets them in the ER and then works with them for six months to find resources like mental health support, vocational training, drug and alcohol treatment, housing and even financial counseling. “We hope to provide evidence to policy makers that this support can significantly reduce the risk of subsequent injury,” he says.

According to a 2013 Washington State Department of Health report, 25 percent more residents die from firearms than from vehicles. Nonetheless, “when you think about the scale of the problem, it pales when compared to funding for research into other injuries,” says Rowhani-Rahbar. In January, the Journal of the American Medical Association published an exploration of research funding for 30 different causes of death and found that, based on mortality rates, gun violence was the least researched. It had 1.6 percent of the funding by comparison as many people as sepsis, but funding for gun violence research was just 0.7 percent of that for the infection-related syndrome.

Now Seattle’s city leaders are asking for more research and interventions to reduce gun violence. In 2015, the city council passed a gun violence tax on the sale of firearms and ammunition in the city. That means $2 per handgun, $6 per rifle, and $12 per every bullet—is slated to fund research into gun violence and injury. Seattle is a great place to do this work, says Rowhani-Rahbar. “You don’t see this in other cities around the country.”
SINCE 2010, STUDENTS HAVE savored the lessons of Dr. Chocolate. The UW Bothell lecturer, also known as Kristy Leissle, is a leading researcher of the global cocoa trade. “Chocolate is socially meaningful in a way that most other foods aren’t,” Leissle, ’04, ’08, says over a cup of hot cocoa in University Village. “It has whole movies and books about it, and even the word itself sparks our desires. If I say ‘vanilla’ or ‘peach,’ it doesn’t do that.” Leissle will spend the spring finishing her new book, “Cocoa,” which traces the history, politics and economics of the global chocolate industry. 

Cocoa powder, which is used to produce chocolate, is made by grinding up cocoa beans harvested from oval-shaped pods that grow on trees. Indigenous to Central and South America, the crop has been popular for over 3,000 years. Demand surged in Europe after colonizers developed a taste for it and enslaved people from Africa to harvest the crop in the Americas. “There’s a darker side to this thing that makes us so happy,” Leissle says. Europeans eventually transplanted the tree to sub-Saharan Africa, and nowadays around three-quarters of the world’s cocoa comes from that region, mainly Ivory Coast and Ghana.

Leissle did her doctoral fieldwork in Ghana as a student in UW’s Department of Gender, Women & Sexuality Studies (GWSS). The idea for a dissertation about chocolate came while she was traveling on a Breaden Fellowship, an eight-month study abroad opportunity for UW students to explore topics outside of their degree. She took a global tour of chocolate that ranged from Southeast Asia to Europe. Her adviser, ethnographer Priti Ramamurthy, encouraged her to further her chocolate studies. “A Ph.D. is a very long and lonely academic journey for UW students to explore topics outside of their degree. She shares her findings in academic journals, industry magazines and her own “CocoBlog.” From 2010 to 2013, she worked as the educational director of the Northwest Chocolate Festival. That’s where she got her nickname, “Dr. Chocolate,” courtesy of chocolatier Steve D’Vries, a founder of the American craft chocolate movement.

“She’s not just analyzing chocolate from an academic perspective,” says UW Bothell colleague Ben Gardner. “She’s engaged in public conversations with industry folks, and she’s connected to communities of people for whom chocolate is a central thing.”

A handful of companies dominate the global market: Mars, Nestlé, Hershey, Mondelez (Cadbury), Ferrero (Nutella, and gold-foiled Rocher balls) and Meiji (in Japan). But in the past 15 years, hundreds of craft chocolatiers have sprung up and transformed the industry. They work with high-quality beans, tailoring their flavors to the bean itself rather than a brand. Craft chocolate only makes up a small percentage of the market, but it’s changing the way we eat, buy and talk about chocolate. 

Leissle appreciates the fine flavors of the craft world, but she hasn’t sworn off mainstream chocolate. It’s partly nostalgic: As a child on Long Island, she cherished Hershey’s Kisses and hoarded Special Dark bars. It’s also a matter of money. Chocolate is a $12 billion industry that employs five million farmers, and millions more people depend on the cocoa trade for a living. “They struggle and they suffer,” Leissle says, “but they have an income and a market.”

She admits the big companies can improve their practices—but she doesn’t think a boycott is the answer. The major problems that farmers face, such as unreliable water supplies and a lack of paved roads, need to come from a corporate tax base in a country, she says, not the cocoa industry itself.

So what can a conscious consumer do? Support trade justice movements and buy certain brands if you agree with the company’s practices or prefer their product. But don’t buy into the notion that one category of purchase can save the world. Instead, Leissle says, think bigger. “What do I think helps? Learning. Reading. Teaching. Voting. Our global and civic engagement has to change.”
Here are just a lot of ink. The brand spanking new UW Northwest Center for Oral and Facial Surgery has opened for business in Magnolia Park. This state-of-the-art facility—which tackles everything from wisdom tooth extraction to reconstructive jaw surgery—is under the direction of Thomas Dropbox, chair of oral and maxillofacial surgery in the School of Dentistry.

Foster is First
With a job placement rate of 98 percent, the Foster School of Business ranked No. 1 out of the top 20 U.S. business schools, according to the latest Financial Times MBA Rankings. President Brad Smith will receive the Dean’s Award. Parker, UW Medical Center’s chief nursing officer. Fewer than eight percent of U.S. hospitals currently carry this designation. The Power of Plants & Paint

libologist Jennifer Nemhauser’s fascina-
tion with plants originated with her granddaughter. “He built a house next door to the house he grew up in and the land between the houses was a huge garden that he worked on for 70-plus years,” she says. “Some of my fondest memories are of him showing off his latest experiments.” Now, in her laboratory in Hitchcock Hall, Nemhauser has experiments of her own. She and her students study plants and how plants are able to change their physical form to adapt to their surroundings. “I have always been drawn to understanding how living things solve problems,” says Nemhauser. “Plants are especially interesting problem-solvers. They don’t have a fixed final form like most animals but instead grow into a form that suits their environment. They radically change their shape to solve problems.” But plants aren’t Nemhauser’s only love. Art comes in many ways to combine the two, those garden lessons have served her well. She and her students study plants and how plants are able to change their physical form to adapt to their surroundings. “I have always been drawn to understanding how living things solve problems,” says Nemhauser. “Plants are especially interesting problem-solvers. They don’t have a fixed final form like most animals but instead grow into a form that suits their environment. They radically change their shape to solve problems.” But plants aren’t Nemhauser’s only love. Art comes in many ways to combine the two, those garden lessons have served her well.

Nemhauser’s partner, Matthew Offenbacher, is an artist, and the couple recently completed their first formal collaboration, a conceptual art project called “Deed of Gift.” Working with curators from the Seattle Art Museum, they purchased and donated seven artworks with feminist and queer themes using money from the Neddy at Cornish Award—things students can see and experience in daily life. In my quarter, we turn to the molecular and cellular world, topics that require a deep dive into abstraction. Artists are experts at abstraction, and they are also great at quickly synthesizing new ideas into visual products.” Nemhauser will use the artwork inspired by Cowie’s residency to stimulate discussion and provide new perspectives for her students. Nemhauser’s partner, Matthew Offenbacher, is an artist, and the couple recently completed their first formal collaboration, a conceptual art project called “Deed of Gift.” Working with curators from the Seattle Art Museum, they purchased and donated seven artworks with feminist and queer themes using money from the Neddy at Cornish Award. In my quarter, we turn to the molecular and cellular world, topics that require a deep dive into abstraction. Artists are experts at abstraction, and they are also great at quickly synthesizing new ideas into visual products.” Nemhauser will use the artwork inspired by Cowie’s residency to stimulate discussion and provide new perspectives for her students. Nemhauser’s partner, Matthew Offenbacher, is an artist, and the couple recently completed their first formal collaboration, a conceptual art project called “Deed of Gift.” Working with curators from the Seattle Art Museum, they purchased and donated seven artworks with feminist and queer themes using money from the Neddy at Cornish Award. In my quarter, we turn to the molecular and cellular world, topics that require a deep dive into abstraction. Artists are experts at abstraction, and they are also great at quickly synthesizing new ideas into visual products.” Nemhauser will use the artwork inspired by Cowie’s residency to stimulate discussion and provide new perspectives for her students. Nemhauser’s partner, Matthew Offenbacher, is an artist, and the couple recently completed their first formal collaboration, a conceptual art project called “Deed of Gift.” Working with curators from the Seattle Art Museum, they purchased and donated seven artworks with feminist and queer themes using money from the Neddy at Cornish Award.
**Super Citizens**  
They laugh when you call them a power couple, but UW Regents Joanne Harrell, a Microsoft executive, and Seattle City Councilman Bruce Harrell have earned the title. Their work and public service — both individually and in support of one another — is too great to describe in just one paragraph. But a snapshot includes heading United Way of King County (Joanne, ’76, ’79), providing pro bono legal work for small businesses (Bruce, ’91, ’94), serving on the Seattle Urban League (Joanne), and volunteering as a trustee with the UW Alumni Association (Bruce). Oh, and he was a 1978 Rose Bowl Champion. Now they can add the Charles Odegaard Award to their list of accomplishments. The campus and community honor, which will be presented to both Harrells at the UW’s Educational Opportunity Program Celebration in May, honors those community leaders who exemplify UW President Odegard’s dedication to diversity — HANNAHLORE SUDERMANN

**Watch Out, Cancer**  
A research team headed by Bioengineering Professor Suze Purk won the National Cancer Institute’s Nanotech Startup Challenge to shorten the time it takes to develop a targeted drug delivery system for breast cancer. The proposal targets a specific population of tumor-promoting cells present in most cancers. Co-funding, the UW’s hub for innovation and spinoffs, connected Purk’s research team with ECF Biosolutions, an East Coast company to develop the approach. — ANIL KAPAHI

**Passing On Perfect**  
Tiffiny Duff, ’10, ’19, a national figure in the women’s leadership movement, recently published “Drop the Ball,” a memoir and guide to letting go of perfection and finding ways to focus on what you care about. As a UW student, Duff served as a writing tutor at the Office of Minority Affairs and Diversity’s Instructional Center. — ANIL KAPAHI

**WIFI Wizard**  
Jenna Winnick, a company created by UW engineers, raised $1.4 million in its quest to create a better, more power-efficient way to generate WiFi transmissions. Passive WiFi can produce WiFi transmissions that use 10,000 times less power than the conventional means. Now that’s powerful. — ANIL KAPAHI

**Diamond Graduation**  
The University of Washington Bothell Class of 2017 will hold its commencement ceremony June 13 at Safeco Field. It will be the first time UW Bothell will use the Seattle Mariners stadium to honor its graduating class. UW Bothell outgrew the Edmundson Pavilion, where its commencements have been held since 2013. — ANIL KAPAHI

**Daniele Meñez**  
**A Student Voice | The first Filipino student body president in UW history, Daniele Meñez has found the experience to be quite an eye opener. “I didn’t think this year would be as politically charged as it turned out to be,” says the senior who will graduate with a degree in public health in June. From being involved in the University’s Race & Equity Initiative to helping students deal with the aftermath of the presidential election, Meñez worked overtime handling these hot-button topics as well as carrying a 21-credit load every quarter this year. A self-described “high school underachiever” who spent most of her life in Guam and had never even been to the U.S. mainland until freshman orientation, Meñez is particularly proud of helping the UW become one of few schools in the nation to create a “Bias Incident Reporting Tool” for students. She explains: “It’s all about giving students a voice.” — JON HARMON

**Making Music**  
Patients with motor disabilities can now make music. Thanks to a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to the UW Center for Digital Arts and Experimental Media. The kiloBots project, done in collaboration with the Swedish Neuroscience Institute, will enable patients who have suffered a stroke, spinal cord injury or have Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, to play special instruments using an electroencephalogram. — ANIL KAPAHI

**ALUMNI PROFILE**  
Joanne Chen Gilles  
Growing up in a small village in southern China, Joanne Chen Gilles may have earned a master’s degree at Stanford University, but she still remembers the isolation she felt growing up in a small village in southern China. To correspond with Gilles email him at gillesjeanelie@yahoo.com

**Venture Forward**  
It first came a category 4 hurricane with 145 mph winds. Then, a cholera outbreak. But once things settled down this past summer in Haiti, there actually was cause for celebration: a new university created and led by Jean-Elie Gilles was still standing. Maybe the little university in southern Haiti is blessed. Last June, Gilles, dressed in his UW purple and gold doctoral robes, greeted the school’s first 71 graduates. It was an opportunity to rejoice in a country still reeling from the effects of a massive earthquake, years of political unrest, overcrowpoverty, and population. One summer morning, Gilles, ’98, ’02, dropped by the Wallingford Center to talk about the new university — Université Publique du Sud-est à Jacmel. The nattily attired Gilles described the exhausting undertaking of founding and governing a new university in a country where higher education is a luxury few can afford. Gilles was in town to visit with Nancy Nelson and her husband, Karl, who have known and supported Gilles on his life’s unusual path for the last 23 years. They met in Nice, France, where Gilles was studying business and Nancy was studying French. Their acquaintance lasted many years. — JULIE GARNER

**Hoisting higher education in Haiti**  
When Gilles returned to Haiti, there had been a military coup d’état. The Tonton Macoute, the paramilitary force that had held sway in Haiti until the 1990s, branded him an intellectual. They wanted to kill him. “My mother was arrested because they couldn’t find me,” says Gilles. He had Nancy’s address in the “T5-Cities” and wrote her for her help. “The Noreens secured a student visa. Gilles relocated to Washington, learned English, earned a bachelor’s degree at WSU, and then came to the UW to earn a doctorate in French Literature. That wasn’t Gilles’ only escape. In 2010, an earthquake reduced his Port-au-Prince apartment building to rubble. But he survived. “I felt that I was saved to serve. Since the Ministry of Education was looking for help in establishing a public university in Jacmel, I offered to help. But as it turned out, I am leading the institution,” he says. “The UW helped me understand the workings of a successful university, and to develop persistence regarding the implementation of good programs where quality and success are the aims.” Running the university is a struggle. Some professors haven’t been paid since October 2015, but keep working because they believe in the cause. “When Gilles feels discouraged in his never-ending quest to find scholarships and money for the university, he plays music. “In the morning I put on a fabulous opera to join the chorus of birds and roosters. My neighbors say ‘Oh, my God, thank you.’” To correspond with Gilles email him at gillesjeanelie@yahoo.com

**Bruce & Joanne Harrell**

**Passion Above the Field**

Bruce & Joanne Harrell
Residents of University House Wallingford, an assisted-living facility, stay active and healthy at a fitness class.

OLEG ZASLAVSKY arrived at the University of Washington in 2008 with a Fulbright Scholarship in hand and a research track in trauma care in mind. But at a reception welcoming the class of new nursing scholars, a conversation changed his course.

Zaslavsky, who had come to work on a Ph.D., sat with supporters of the School of Nursing and shared his background and intended pursuits. A native of Russia, he had served six years in the Israeli military and worked as a nurse and researcher focusing on trauma patients.

Across the table, Eli and Rebecca Almo, longtime benefactors of the school and chairs of its advisory board, immediately felt a connection to the charming student and shared their own interests—the science of gerontology and processes for healthy aging.

The Almos are founders of Era Living, which operates eight senior living communities in the Seattle area. In 1996, the couple endowed the School of Nursing’s Aljoya Professorship in Aging, and they routinely welcome UW nursing students and faculty to Era Living communities to conduct research with curious-minded residents more than happy to participate.

Getting nursing students jazzed about gerontology is difficult at a time when the country is experiencing a decline in health care practitioners specializing in geriatrics. Health care today often focuses on curing the sick instead of supporting people to enjoy their lives to the fullest as they age. But the need is growing as Americans are living longer and the population is aging. Nearly 20 percent of the country will be age 65 or older by 2030—up from 13 percent in 2010.

At the reception the Almos found a captive audience in Zaslavsky. After dinner, the Almos introduced Zaslavsky to Rheba de Tornyay, the retired Dean of Nursing and namesake of the school’s de Tornyay Center for Healthy Aging. The evening changed Zaslavsky’s course. He and de Tornyay built a strong student-mentor relationship. The bond between Zaslavsky and the Almos also grew.

“Eli and Rebecca embraced me as part of their family,” Zaslavsky says. “We ended up having more conversations that shaped my research in healthy aging with a goal of developing care strategies so that frail adults can maintain their functional independence for as long as possible. His research may also help clinicians predict frailty and identify ways to delay its onset. “Oleg is a star,” Rebecca Almo says.

Zaslavsky is currently conducting a study to explore what motivates older people to become more physically active. Residents are keeping daily “travel diaries” that track their every movement. Zaslavsky says some are surprised at their entries, telling him, “I thought I was more active!”

His research fascinates the Almos, who are constantly adapting services at their communities to better support their residents’ health and happiness. The Almos’ interests in healthy aging, however, are rooted in more than just business. Eli Almo says he and Rebecca chose their path in part because of his own parents’ history. Lilly Aljoya was 13 and Jack Almo was 19 when they were sent from their home in Salonika, Greece, to the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp. Every member of their two families perished in the Holocaust. After they were liberated, the couple met, found love and support in one another, and rebuilt their lives together. “I never got to meet my grandparents or watch them grow old,” Eli Almo says.

By supporting Zaslavsky’s professorship, the Almos have found another way to honor their memory—and make a difference. “It is truly fulfilling to engage with the faculty and students who carry out our passions,” Eli Almo says.

Zaslavsky considers his research in healthy aging a personal mission on behalf of de Tornyay. “We had hours upon hours of conversation about her philosophies on aging,” he says. “I feel an obligation to carry out her legacy.”

In October 2016, the UW launched Be Boundless—For Washington, For the World, the largest campaign in its history. Visit uwedu/boundless to learn more about how, by partnering with the UW, you can help create healthy futures for all.

Eli and Rebecca Almo support research into healthy aging.

“Aging as a science of resilience and vulnerability is a constantly evolving field,” Zaslavsky says. “Our research shows that resilient older adults have different levels of stress hormones than those who are less resilient, and that some maintain quality of life in spite of health challenges while others demonstrated less resistance to stress. “What makes one person more resilient and the other more vulnerable?” he wondered.

Eli and Rebecca Almo support research into healthy aging.

“Eli and Rebecca embraced me as part of their family.”
—Oleg Zaslavsky

Zaslavsky said he had seen older patients in emergency rooms and noticed that some maintained quality of life in spite of health challenges while others demonstrated less resistance to stress. “What makes one person more resilient and the other more vulnerable?” he wondered.

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“Aina. She, her.”
“Jason. They, them.”
“Makh. He, him.”

It’s a normal Friday morning at UW Bothell’s Digital Future Lab (DFL). Students and staff are sharing their gender pronouns before starting their weekly check-in meeting.

The DFL isn’t a typical video game studio—and that’s exactly how Executive Director Jason Pace and Assistant Director Aina Braxton like it. At the heart of their approach to preparing students for careers in software development—and beyond—is an emphasis on what they call “radical diversity.”

Emmett Scout, the studio’s lead designer and a four-year veteran of the lab, explains: “Radical diversity is the way we describe our approach to intentionally maximizing differences at the DFL. We build a space that values, respects and seeks out people across a whole lot of different versions of difference.”

With help from a small core of professional staff, the lab’s team of more than 40 students takes on everything from art, design, music composition and programming to production, project management and marketing. Along the way they find constant opportunities to recognize their diversity, to learn about different backgrounds and cultures, and, ultimately, to become better communicators and professionals in their chosen fields.

Pace and Braxton’s vision extends beyond the walls of the lab. Through the students they mentor, they’re sowing the seeds of a more inclusive future in the video game and tech industries.

“Video game studios are still very much a ‘white, male, straight male world,’” says Pace, who has more than two decades of software-development experience. Moreover, the tech industry is often criticized for its dearth of diversity.

“Many of these students are first-generation college students, and this is the first time they’ve worked on game projects,” says Braxton. “They’ve never seen themselves being game developers because most game developers don’t look like them. I want to get them to see themselves for who they are—they are game developers. It’s their identity.”

Games start as research prototypes jointly led by both the DFL and Kerlin Smug, a professor of computing and software systems. As introductory computer science students build them, they learn basic programming skills. Games with potential make their way into the DFL’s commercial pipeline and open up educational opportunities across disciplines—from computer science and communications to social justice and art.

Scout, who is majoring in interactive media and social justice, thrives on these opportunities. Through outreach projects and industry panels, he has discovered a knack for public speaking. He has also embraced the tremendous value of being exactly who he is—nothing more, nothing less.

“It came out through the lab and through being in a really comfortable, very supportive space,” Scout says. “I’m a very proud trans man and I’m a very proud queer man, and there’s so much that I have gotten from that in terms of my perspective on the world, and this is one of the only spaces where I’ve felt fully comfortable saying, ‘That is an asset, and that is valuable to the people around me.’”

“Helping make communities more trans- and genderqueer-friendly, the lab uses gender-preference check-ins to recognize the fluidity of gender. It is a respectful effort to avoid making assumptions about others’ gender identifications.

“When a person’s identity conforms with the gender he or she was assigned at birth, sex is transfeminine,” explains: “Radical diversity is the way we describe our approach to intentionally maximizing differences at the DFL. We build a space that values, respects and seeks out people across a whole lot of different versions of difference.”

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When Hukuhuhu-based investor Jay Shidler looks at the cluster of UW Medicine buildings in the South Lake Union neighbor-
hood of Seattle, he sees more than glass facades and the
research laboratories they house.

“There’s everything you see—the buildings and the land. And
there’s all the stuff you don’t see—the lease agreements, the income
streams, the source of income and the value drivers influencing fu-
ture income,” he says.

Put simply, Shidler looks into the future—and the future is in the
dirt. The real estate expert recently acquired the land beneath a portion of
the UW Medicine research campus in South Lake Union. Through a
c Creatively structured gift, he’s honoring another Shidler: his distant
uncle Roger, a 1924 graduate of the UW School of Law and pioneer in
the field of technology law.

Jay Shidler says his love for transactions and acquisitions is a “cre-
ative outlet,” but others might call it a sixth sense. Since 1972, when
he bought his first hotel in Hawaii, The Shidler Group has grown to
acquire and manage more than 2,000 properties nationwide.

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acquire and manage more than 2,000 properties nationwide.

In 1976, one such investment was an office building in downtown
Seattle kitty-corner from the law office of Roger L. Shidler, a relative he
had never met. “Roger called me one day and said he was looking out
his window at my new building, and that we should get together,” says
Jay Shidler. “We just talked for a long time. He was a very bright guy.”

Roger Shidler had co-founded the law firm in 1924. Later, with his
partner Bill Gates Sr., the firm became Shidler, McBroom, Gates & Lu-
cas. Following a series of mergers, it is today known as K & L Gates.

Years later, when the younger Shidler acquired the South Lake Union
parcel, his thoughts turned to Roger. “I wanted to do something for the
University of Washington, and I wanted to honor Roger [Shidler, ’24].”

—JAY SHIDLER

“I wanted to do something for the
University of Washington, and I wanted to honor Roger [Shidler, ’24].”

—JAY SHIDLER

Shidler wanted to make a more immediate contribution. Provided the rent
market in that neighborhood continues to thrive, a steady stream of
income will go to the UW School of Law to fund faculty in intellectual
property and technology law. Shidler has also committed a substantial
amount toward the existing Shidler Lecture Series.

“Jay’s investment in the Shidler Lecture Series makes an immedi-
ate impact by exposing students to leading-edge practitioners, judges,
and scholars,” says Kellye Testy, the Toni Rembo Dean of the UW School of Law.

“Universities are long-lived institu-
tions,” Shidler adds. “While you and I
think in terms of 10 or 15 years, 59 years is not that long ago. And to a university,
‘tomorrow’ is 10 years from now; 20 years from now; 30 years from now, even 59
years from now. You and I won’t be here. I don’t know if Boeing and Microsoft will
be here. But the University of Washing-
ton will be exactly where it is today.”

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BY JULIE GARNER  Fifty years ago this April, Gov. Dan Evans, ’48, ’49, signed the Community College Act of 1967, opening the doors to affordable higher education for millions of Washington residents.

At the time, the nation was wrestling with how to provide college and university access for the baby boomers, who were overcrowding the four-year schools. Washington only had a few junior colleges, and they were attached to and run by the public school districts.

In a speech to the Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers in Yakima the year prior, Evans championed an idea that seemed radical for the time. “Community colleges should be a part of the higher education system,” he told the crowd. “I know that a furor will be raised when I make this suggestion.”

Not only were school districts loath to surrender the control and income brought in by their junior colleges, but there was also general concern over where the new colleges would be located and who would run them. Ultimately, Evans pulled together a coalition of business and education leaders from across the state, including UW President Charles Odegaard, to draft a bill “… to offer a post-high school education to every citizen, regardless of background or experience, at a cost within his means.”

It would become a way for more Washingtonians to obtain the skills and opportunities to find better jobs, further their educations and improve their circumstances. At the first meeting of the trustees of the new community college system, Evans predicted a great demand: “I am convinced that you are just beginning to see the pressures that will grow over the next five years for adult education and re-education, the training and retraining of people to meet the demands of an increasingly complex technology.”

In 1991, Washington’s five vocational technical institutes merged with the community colleges. Today, the 34-school system is overseen by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and serves more than 380,000 students annually. Each year, about 4,000 of them transfer to the UW’s three campuses. Many are veterans and low-income, underrepresented minority and first-generation students.

The UW continues to expand its relationship with the state’s community and technical colleges and is working to enhance the experience of its transfer students. Evans has said that preserving over the creation of the community college system is one of the things he is most proud of from his time as governor.

Rhymes with Mic
(continued from page 27)

Sol, ’11, has always mixed activism with his music and his public persona. In November, he packed the nearby music venue Neumos for a show that raised $15,000 to build schools in Haiti, and he’s ready to feed off the frenzied political climate of 2017. “I feel in touch with my purpose now more than ever,” he says.

That’s saying something. During his four years at UW, Sol recorded five album-length projects. One of them, “Tours Truly,” charted on Billboard and hit #1 on iTunes. At 28 years old, he’s released over 100 songs and headlined two tours.

As a student, Sol double majored in Ethnic Studies and Comparative History of Ideas, and he traveled around the world on a $20,000 Bendorman Fellowship to explore the role that music plays in people’s lives. While his time at UW exposed him to new ideas, his political awakening happened long before college.

“I was already politicized, for lack of a better word, just by growing up as a biracial kid in America,” says Sol, whose mother is a Haitian immigrant. As a teenager, he read “The Autobiography of Malcolm X” and listened to hip-hop legends like Tupac and Nas. Week after week, he filled up rhymebooks with poems. “I didn’t know how to rap to a beat,” he says. “It was mostly on paper.”

By middle school, he was hanging around a music studio three to four nights a week—watching rappers record, writing lyrics to their beats in his head. He made a MySpace page for his music and released his first mixtape as a high schooler. When he enrolled at UW, he expected to have a career in music by the time he graduated.

As a lyricist, Sol follows a strong legacy of artists to squander that potential. Hip-hop has a shorter but still impressive lineage of artists to squander that potential. His latest album, 2016’s “Headspace Traveler,” was born out of a struggle with depression. On the song “See the End,” he raps about art’s potential to make social change—and the tendency of artists to squander that potential.

“Turning dollars into change, we can save the globe. But most times we don’t. We just smoke up, and fall back, and stay safe at home. Tune out, go numb while they pull out their guns. Tears fill my lungs while the streets fill with blood.”

Despite the dark sentiments, a smile is never far from Sol’s lips. His new album parties as much as it politicks, and the joy he gets from his job is apparent when you see him perform. Fans call him “Solzilla” for his extreme on-stage energy. He’ll be the first to tell you how lucky he is to be doing this full-time.

But if you look past the viral videos and the sold-out venues, Sol is still that teenager filling up rhymebooks. He’s still that seventh-grader standing in the corner of the music studio, stitching together verses in his head—that student working part-time to pay tuition, that amateur rapper with a handful of fans. He keeps picking up the pen for the same reason he picked it up in the first place. “It’s just how I get through life. For as long as I feel, I’m gonna write.”

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Be a Good Sport
Whether we’re rooting for our beloved Huskies or Seattle’s other home teams, UW alumni know how to get their cheer on—often with a little help from Harry. Be a part of the pack May 27 when MLS Cup champions the Seattle Sounders FC take on local rivals the Portland Timbers. Or join us at Safeco Field on July 22 to watch the Mariners play the New York Yankees. Reduced ticket prices for all; special incentives for UWAA members. A portion of the proceeds benefit UWAA-sponsored scholarship programs. uwalum.com/events

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### 1980s

- David V. Jordan 72 | Redmond, age 49, Nov. 12
- Joel E. Miller 73 | Seattle, age 64, Nov. 13
- Gregory L. Beckerlyen 73 | Seattle, age 68, Nov. 21
- Frederic H. Gerber 73 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 12
- Kenneth D. Holland 73 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 22
- Mohammad Habib 75 | Bellevue, age 66, Oct. 4
- John Griffin Budlong 76, 70, '82, '86, '92, '95
- Joanne I. Davis 77 | Tacoma, age 65, Oct. 16
- Frank L. Waynewood 79 | Seattle, age 79, Nov. 26
- Laurence H. McNamee 79 | Seattle, age 77, Nov. 17
- Randall C. Wright 79 | Baton Rouge, age 65, Oct. 18

### 2000s

- Rebecca A. Ashby 80 | Seattle, age 56, Sept. 5
- Heidi W. Doriguzzi 82 | Sumner, age 57, Oct. 8, 2013
- Lars A. Gilmore 86, 92 | Beulah, age 59, Oct. 1

### 1970s

- James A. Brue 70 | Seattle, age 72, Oct. 31
- Harry Nelson Brown 71 | Mercer Island, age 78, Jan. 18
- David W. Huff 71 | Seattle, age 72, Oct. 14
- Max W. Wilson 71 | Mercer Island, age 77, Jan. 1
- Doris E. Welch 73 | Kent, age 53, Dec. 7
- Norman Parker Christensen 73 | Bellevue, age 66, Nov. 21
- Fred W. Titus 75 | Seattle, age 59, Nov. 6
- Charles E. Webber 75 | Seattle, age 57, Nov. 12
- Reese M. Lindquist 75 | Seattle, age 58, Dec. 13
- Howard C. Shuter 75 | Seattle, age 60, Jan. 1
- Donnie W. Swenson 75 | Seattle, age 61, Oct. 31

### 1960s

- Richard Barnes 60 | Bellevue, age 80, Oct. 28
- Irwin Bloom 60 | Seattle, age 77, Dec. 25
- Mary L. Nordquist 62 | Edmonds, age 78, Oct. 11
- Leon Monroe Cole 62 | Seattle, age 65, Sep. 7
- Keishi Echigo 63 | Seattle, age 63, Feb. 23
- Dale Gorman 63 | Seattle, age 62, Dec. 19
- Donald W. Mowat 64 | Burlington, age 71, Oct. 30
- Frederic H. Gerber 67 | Seattle, age 68, Apr. 9
- Kenneth D. Holland 72 | Seattle, age 74, Oct. 16
- Mohammad Habib 75 | Bellevue, age 66, Oct. 4
- John Griffin Budlong 76 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 12
- Joanne I. Davis 77 | Seattle, age 77, Nov. 17
- Randall C. Wright 77 | Baton Rouge, age 65, Oct. 18
- William J. Yoshida 77 | Bellevue, age 67, Nov. 4
- Kathleen G. Schultz 79 | Shoreline, age 63, Oct. 1
- Evelyn J. Chapman 79 | Seattle, age 60, Nov. 19
- Peter Jacobsen 79 | Bellevue, age 67, Nov. 14
- Tony J. Miller 80 | Tacoma, age 71, Oct. 6
- William T. Williams 80 | Seattle, age 70, Sept. 26
- Charlie E. Cross 80 | Seattle, age 67, Sept. 17
- Jack R. Gast 80 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 9
- Charlie E. Cross 80 | Seattle, age 67, Sept. 17
- Jack R. Gast 80 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 9

### 1950s

- Robert A. Mathies 50 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 10
- Robert G. Neill 50 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 10
- John S. Wineman 50 | Seattle, age 70, Aug. 27
- Charles E. Webber 51 | Seattle, age 59, Jan. 1
- Robert A. Mathies 51 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 10
- Robert G. Neill 51 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 10
- John S. Wineman 51 | Seattle, age 70, Aug. 27
- Charles E. Webber 52 | Seattle, age 58, Dec. 13
- David V. Jordan 53 | Redmond, age 49, Nov. 12
- Gregory L. Beckerlyen 53 | Seattle, age 68, Nov. 21
- Frederic H. Gerber 53 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 12
- Kenneth D. Holland 54 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 22
- Mohammad Habib 55 | Bellevue, age 66, Oct. 4
- John Griffin Budlong 56, 70, '82, '86, '95
- Joanne I. Davis 57 | Tacoma, age 65, Oct. 16
- Frank L. Waynewood 59 | Seattle, age 79, Nov. 26
- Laurence H. McNamee 59 | Seattle, age 77, Nov. 17
- Randall C. Wright 59 | Baton Rouge, age 65, Oct. 18

### 1940s

- Susanne Fisher Hubbach 38 | Seattle, age 88, Nov. 12
- Frank W. McDermott Jr. 40 | Bellevue, age 90, Oct. 3
- Marjory A. Barbee 40 | Seattle, age 66, Nov. 20
- George D. Christie 40 | Mercer Island, age 69, Dec. 27
- Anne D. Knowles 40 | Seattle, age 65, Oct. 8
- Dorothy Alice Mostafas 40 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 12
- Clive W. Wienker 40 | Seattle, age 66, Oct. 17
- Shirley A. Jams 50 | Seattle, age 66, Oct. 17
- Robert L. McKinney 40 | Mercer Island, age 60, Oct. 30
- Lorraine Carosino 50 | Seattle, age 66, Oct. 17

### 1930s

- Gretchen C. Schneeberger 97 | Seattle, age 92, Jan. 12, 2016
- Myrick R. Wood 97 | Seattle, age 97, Sept. 4
- E. Terry Dalton 97 | Seattle, age 92, Dec. 5
- June E. Farwell 98 | Seattle, age 98, Oct. 1
- Robert Bruce Banks 98 | Seattle, age 98, Dec. 10
- William J. Schlipperoort 98 | Bellevue, age 92, Dec. 1
- Christine A. Siddons 98 | Seattle, age 97, Oct. 1
- Donna G. Shankland 98 | Seattle, age 97, Oct. 7
- Thomas K. Arntlage 98 | Bellevue, age 97, Oct. 21
- Donald R. Holman 98 | Seattle, age 98, Dec. 8
- Hal S. Huskinson 98 | Seattle, age 98, Dec. 26
- Kenneth Hong Lew 99 | Mercer Island, age 99, Jan. 3
- Donald L. Macdonald 99 | Seattle, age 99, Dec. 8
- Gary Dan Box 99 | Seattle, age 98, Dec. 21
- Herbert J. Bittman 99 | Seattle, age 98, Oct. 16
- William Calvert Jr. 51 | San Mateo, California, age 62, Oct. 19
- William Lawrence McQueen Jr. 51 | Seattle, age 68, Jan. 25
- Frank S. Fujii 51 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 31
- John P. Harris 51 | Seattle, age 65, June 17
- Richard E. Kopplitz 51 | Redmond, age 68, Nov. 12
- Reese M. Lindquist 51 | Seattle, age 60, Oct. 2
- Kathleen J. Thorsen 58 | Edmonds, age 68, Sep. 8
- Charles E. Webber 58 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 28
- Glen L. Carlson 59 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 28
- Rodney D. Lee 59 | Whidbey Island, age 79, Oct. 6
- Ralph E. Blossom 51 | Bellevue, age 90, Sept. 30
- John Ott 51 | Seattle, age 90, Dec. 12
- Harold L. Turney 51 | Mercer Island, age 83, Oct. 1
- Robert F. Rainbridge 51 | Edmonds, age 76, Oct. 11
- Morris J. Rillison 51 | Woodinville, age 91, Sept. 12
- Thomas V. Kane 51 | Seattle, age 68, Jan. 8
- Sally A. Nollan 51 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 19
- Marvin L. Norelius 51 | Bellevue, age 68, Aug. 15
- Raymond O. Watne 51 | Seattle, age 68, Oct. 13
- Shirley L. Eastman 51 | Centreville, Massachusetts, age 95, Nov. 1
- Raymond H. Siderius 51 | Seattle, age 66, Dec. 19
- Charles Anundson 51 | Bellevue, age 68, Dec. 5
- Donald L. Macdonald 51 | Seattle, age 68, Dec. 28
The Responsive Eye. The chief curator at the Portland Art Museum once described him as “a quiet force for clarity and intelligence in painting.” He died Nov. 20 at the age of 86.

Paul R. Cressman ’54, ’66, chaired the UW President’s Club and also served as a trustee of the UW Alumni Association and the UW Law School Foundation. He died Oct. 7 in Bellevue at age 94.

Barbara Ann Crist excelled at anything she tackled: medicine, piano, sewing. At the age of 42, she returned to nursing school, graduated at the top of her class and became a nurse at UW Medical Center and Seattle Cancer Care Alliance. She died Jan. 6, 2016 at the age of 55.

James Douglas ’32, was a dedicated pediatrics, radiation oncologist and family man. His obituary says he was “a man of faith—both in God and his Ohio State Buckeyes.” Douglas died Dec. 23 in Seattle at age 93.

June 23 in Seattle at age 65.

Francis M. Fukuhara ’55, was an associate professor in the School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences. Despite the fact that he and his family were sent to the Minidoka Relocation Center during World War II, he joined the U.S. Army and served in military intelligence. Fukuhara died Oct. 9 in Seattle at age 91.

Shelby Gilje ’56, was a 30-year veteran of The Seattle Times best known for the consumer focus of her troubleshooting column. She was inducted into the Communication Department’s Alumni Hall of Fame. Gilje died Oct. 19 in Seattle at age 79.


Nancy Gregory ’65, ’66, who also taught voice at UW research teams as a technologist and study coordinator. Rost served on the Visiting Committee for the School of Nursing. She died Dec. 27 at the age of 96.

James H. Kahn ’54, had a thriving career in the textile business—but his first love was history. So at the age of 97, he earned a master’s in history at the UW and became a devoted friend and supporter of the UW History Department and UW Libraries. He also authored an award-winning Columns magazine article about history professor W. Stull Holt, who during World War II created escape-and-evade tactics for allied pilots deemed behind enemy lines. Kahn died Dec. 6 at the age of 89.

William Albert Kelly ’51, ’54, Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology at the School of Medicine. A member of the Washington Alumni Association and served on the Visiting Committee for the School of Nursing. He died Sept. 21 in Clinton at the age of 99.

Betty McCurdy ’49, was president of the UW Alumni Association and served on the Visiting Committee for the School of Nursing. She died Dec. 27 at the age of 96.

Philip R. Millard ’63, was a clinical assistant professor in the School of Medicine and served as president of the Washington State Obstetrical Society. Millard died Dec. 10 in Mill Creek at age 79.

John A. Moga, an emeritus member of the Foster School of Business Advisory Board, had a distinguished career in business and accounting. He died Dec. 23 in Seattle at age 79.

Carl E. Pearson, professor emeritus of applied mathematicians, taught in the aeronautics and astronautics and department and was instrumental in the founding of the applied mathematics department. Pearson died Aug. 6 in Issaquah at age 91.

Melynn Poll was an opera star who performed all over the world. But he particularly loved singing the national anthem before Husky football games. Poll, 92, 95, who also taught voice at the School of Music, died Jan. 12. He was 75.

Elaine F. Rest ’57, worked on UW research teams as a technologist and study coordinator. Rest died Oct. 23 in Lacey at age 71.

Thomas Shepard was an old-fashioned pediatrician, the kind of doctor who could make diagnoses without expensive tests. A member of the School of Medicine faculty from 1956 to 1993, he was also a giant in the field of birth defects and wrote a textbook that is still used in medical school today. He died Oct. 3 at the age of 93.

Thomas W. Wall, ’66, ’68, ’74, was a clinical associate professor of psychology. When he retired, he and his wife tended a blueberry farm in the Cascade foothills. Wall died Nov. 18 in Edmonds at age 73.

The Propeller Under the Bed: A Personal History of Homebuilt Aircraft
By Ellen A. Bjorkman
Pilot and aeronautical engineer Bjorkman weaves a thoughtful and fascinating history of the homebuilt aircraft movement into her personal account of life growing up in a family of aviation enthusiasts.

Vagrants & Accidents
By Kevin Craft
Craft’s second and intensely lyrical collection explores things taken out of context and asks how we reconnect ourselves in the crossfire of constant, rapid, global transformation. Craft teaches in the University of Washington’s Creative Writing in Rome Program.

Native Seattle: Histories From the Crossing-Over Place
By Coll Thrust
With a new preface by the author and Foreword by William Cronon, this updated edition of the Pacific Northwest classic brings the indigenous story to the present day and puts the movement to recognize Seattle’s Native past into a broader context.

Memorials
by J.P. Bolsaid Hawkins
60

Michael Goldberg
1959-2016

Michael Lewis Goldberg was a film-loving feminist, a charmed chatterbox and lifelong member of Red Sox Nation. He went from high school slacker to the Ivy League, and in the fall of 1959, he became an associate professor at the budding UW Bothell campus, where he taught American history and “henrystory” (for more than 25 years. Known for his reverence for Bruce Springsteen, an appetite for knowledge and food, and his respect for romantic comedies (he even taught a course on the genre), Goldberg died Dec. 28 at age 72.
Exhibits

Jacob Lawrence: Eight Studies for the Book of Genesis
April 8–October 1
Henry Art Gallery
Upper Level Gallery
In celebration of the centennial of the birth of renowned artist and UW professor Jacob Lawrence (1917–2000), this exhibit features unknown prints that tell the Genesis narrative of creation through the artist’s memories of time spent attending services in the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. *“A star in honor of the artist’s birthday, the Seattle Art Museum presents ‘Jacob Lawrence: The Migration Series’ through April 9.”*

Music

UW Symphony with Lushno Market
March 10
7:30 p.m.
Meany Theater
David Alexander Rohrbee and Ludmila Horlet conduct the University Symphony in a program of works by Messiaen and Ravel, plus works performed by winners of the 2016 UW Concerto Competitions.

Tahltlikw
March 11
7:30 p.m.
Meany Theater
Lauded by Gramophone Magazine as “one of the world’s top baroque orchestras,” Canada’s award-winning period instrument ensemble, Tahltlikw, is known for its creative new contexts for the performance of baroque and classical music.

Faculty Recital: Craig Sheppard and Susan Thorncroft
April 4
7:30 p.m.
Meany Theater
Faculty artists Craig Sheppard, piano, and Susan Thorncroft, violin, perform Beethoven’s Sonata in A Major, Op. 26; César Franck’s Sonata in A Major; and other works.

Music of Today: DAFKS
April 7
7:30 p.m.
Meany Theater
The University of Washington School of Music and The Center for Digital Arts and Experimental Media (DAXM) co-sponsor this series featuring groundbreaking new works and modern classics by faculty and guest composers.

Opera Theater: Oedipus and Amasis
April 9
7:30 p.m.
Meany Theater
Artists-in-Residence Stephen Stubbs and Cynthia Sargent lead UW voice students in staged scenes from Henry Purcell’s monumental Baroque opera “Oedipus and Amasis” with starring by Anna Manfredi

Footnotes

A. Jacob Lawrence (U.S., 1917–2000) and God said ‘Let the Earth bring forth the grass, trees, fruits and herbs.’

Les Ballets Trockadero de Monte Carlo
May 18–20
7:30 p.m.
Meany Hall
The popular dance company performs a classic ballet repertoire with a definite twist.

Theater

UW School of Drama
Pippin
March 8–19
7:30 p.m.
Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse
An Evening of One Acts
April 11–16
7:30 p.m.
Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse
Orlando
April 25–May 7
Glen Hughes Penthouse Theater
Seabe
May 23–June 4
Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse

Lectures

Naomi Klein, This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate
April 6
7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, room 130
The author and columnist will talk about global warming and how it’s not about carbon. It’s about capitalism. She says we can seize this existential crisis to transform our failed system and build something radically better.

Peggy McIntosh, Waking Up to Privilege Systems: Putting Unearned Power to New Uses
April 11–16
7:30 p.m.
Kan Hall, room 130
Activist Peggy McIntosh will talk about how she came to see privilege systems. Her own work since 1981 has focused on seeing the many ways in which people have pushed aside the hypothethical line of social justice, through no virtue of their own. Individuals and organizations can use this unexamined advantage to weaken privilege systems. She will explain how.

Events

Parent & Family Weekend
April 7–9
UW Seattle
Undergraduates and their families explore the Husky Experience with lectures, events, and campus opportunities.

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