

University of Washington Magazine



A Real Character

Jean Smart plays quirky, mean and everything in between

The Kelly ECC at Fifty

The Ethnic Cultural Center celebrates five decades **p24**

For The Love of iPhone

Tom Love's programming language for every iPhone **p28**

The Voice of Yakima Valley

Farmworkers rely on Radio Cadena **p34**



Galaxy Gazing

The Manastash Ridge, a basalt plateau that runs between Ellensburg and Yakima, is a favorite among hikers and snowshoers. It is also home to the UW's 50-year-old observatory. The remote site, on land owned by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, is about three hours from Seattle. In her history of the Manastash Ridge Observatory, Professor Emerita Julie Lutz writes that the faculty of the 1960s decided they needed a high-power telescope and chose a location on the east side of the Cascade Range where there is less cloud cover. With support from the National Science Foundation, some ingenuity from the professors and a 30-inch optical mirror from UC Berkeley, they dedicated the observatory in the spring of 1972. Students now use the facility each summer, looking at variable stars, star clusters and the Milky Way galaxy in general. Mark Hammegren, '92, '98, discovered the asteroid 1466 Hodge there. The observatory has survived the Mount St. Helens eruption, 30 years of unpaid rent—the University's real estate office lost track of the account—and a regular need for repairs, which are often performed by the students. *Photo by Mark Stone*

He helped us find our son's calling. It was as plain as the nose on his dog's face.

I was worried my son lacked direction. Doug said he just needed to find his passion and suggested we all three meet for lunch at an outdoor café and chat. My son brought his rescue dog Max. Doug had brought a dog biscuit for Max and when he saw how well trained Max was, he recognized my son's true passion: working with rescue dogs. Doug connected him with a local rescue organization. A few years and my son is running the whole outfit. Doug saw something bigger in my son because he was paying attention to **the little things**.

— Ashley, Los Angeles



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*Connor Lady
Environmental Science, '22*

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CRISTÓBAL ALEX

LATINO LEADER

Cristóbal Alex traveled from El Paso to UW to the White House, building Latino political power and fighting for a brighter future for his community.



DANIEL FERNANDEZ

FOR YOUNG READERS

After going pro in Finland, former Husky hockey club star Ryan Minkoff, '15, began an impressive writing career. Check out his latest book for young readers.



JOHN MATTHEW SMITH

DESMOND TUTU

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the late South African Nobel Peace Prize winner, twice visited the UW. He received an honorary degree in 2002 and joined the Dalai Lama in 2008 to inspire students to create a better future.



A scene from "Listening to Kenny G," a new documentary about the best-selling jazz musician. Kenny G, '78, is also making news with the release of his latest album, "New Standards."

COURTESY HBO

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For five decades, the UW's Ethnic Cultural Center has nurtured students of color and provided them with a safe, inclusive home away from home.

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Tom Love studied pigeons and chess players. And created the computer programming language for every iPhone, Mac, and iPad in the world.

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With loads of versatility and a high coolness quotient, Jean Smart's fan base continues to grow with every role she takes on in Hollywood.

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A new book tells the story of one of the nation's first full-time Spanish-language radio stations that was founded to serve farmworkers in Eastern Washington.

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COVER Actor Jean Smart
Photo by Maarten De Boer/
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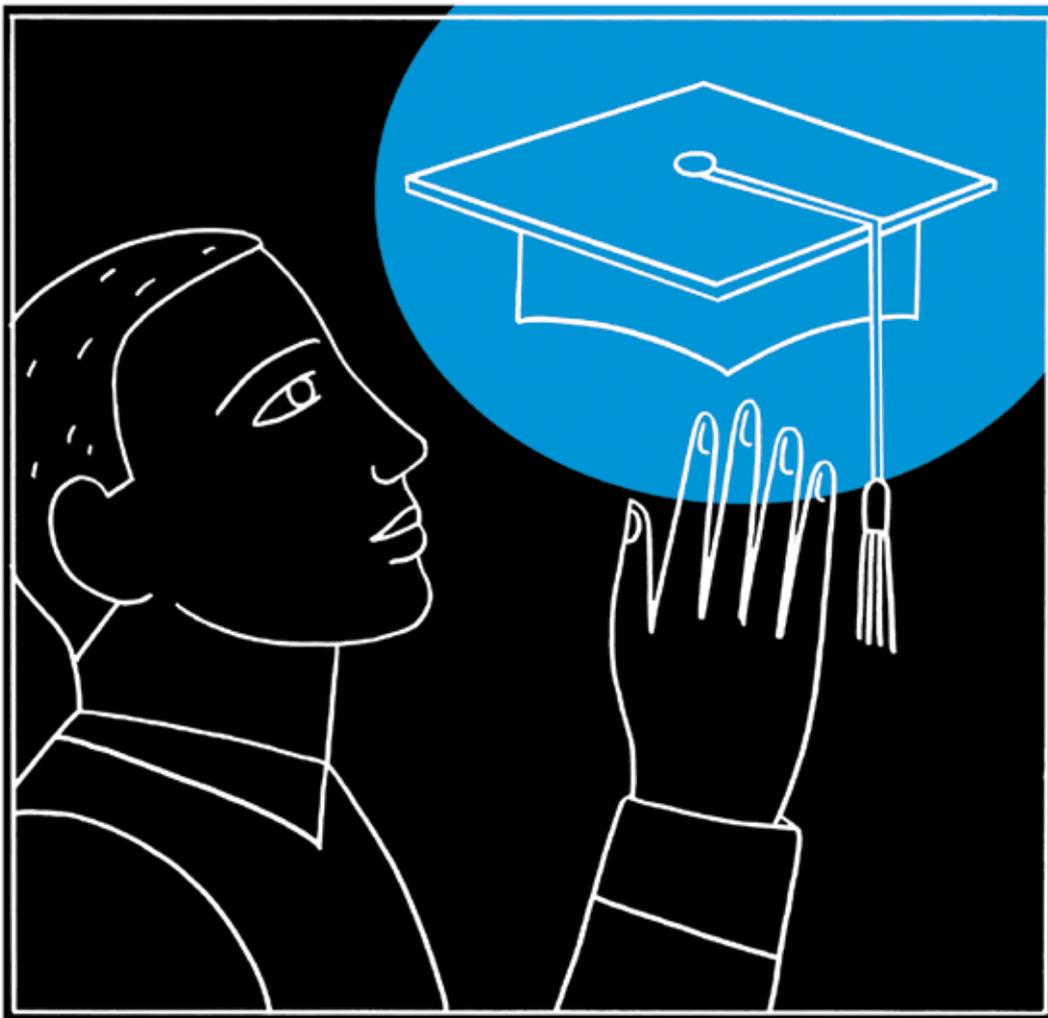
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Forward

OPINION AND THOUGHT FROM **THE UW FAMILY**



Where Our Voices Are Heard

BY **MUSTAPHA SAMATEH, ASUW PRESIDENT**

My name is Mustapha Samateh. My pronouns are he/him/his. I am a senior and a transfer student from a community college. I am also a queer immigrant from Gambia, a Black man and a first-generation college student. The higher education I am now privileged to pursue has given me different perspectives on how to live and embrace my identity.

Where I come from in West Africa, basic and higher education is not accessible to all. As a teenager I was a volunteer with the United Nations Children's Fund

and advocated for the rights of children and young people. The experience sparked my passion for advocacy and social justice; specifically, I'm interested in elevating student voices around the issues of educational attainment and equity.

My time as a student leader at UW and in higher education has allowed me to discover and develop a dedication for serving students in my community. I started on that path as student body president at Edmonds Community College and student legislative intern for the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. Now I am president of the Associated Students of the University of Washington.

I have heard numerous stories from my fellow students, and they have helped me better serve and represent their best interests and bring their voices to the platforms—including the Board of Regents and the faculty senate—I now have. The only thing that separates students with marginalized identities from anyone else is the opportunity for participation and representation. We want to be part of a community where we feel our voices are listened to and acted on.

Decisions on higher education issues affect our everyday lives and they are key factors that determine our success and retention rates in college. These past two years we have witnessed and experienced a global pandemic. It has been marked by countless challenges for our students to overcome whether they were academic, artistic or personal. In spite of the challenges, we persevered because UW thought us to be boundless. We pushed through COVID-19. We pushed through racial injustice. And we are still pushing through to change the norms and challenge the system to set a new normal that best reflects us as a community.

The world of higher education has changed, and it is still changing. We as students ask the stakeholders in our education system to be open and be flexible to the new ways of living and learning that will shape our experiences to allow us to be the best versions of ourselves.



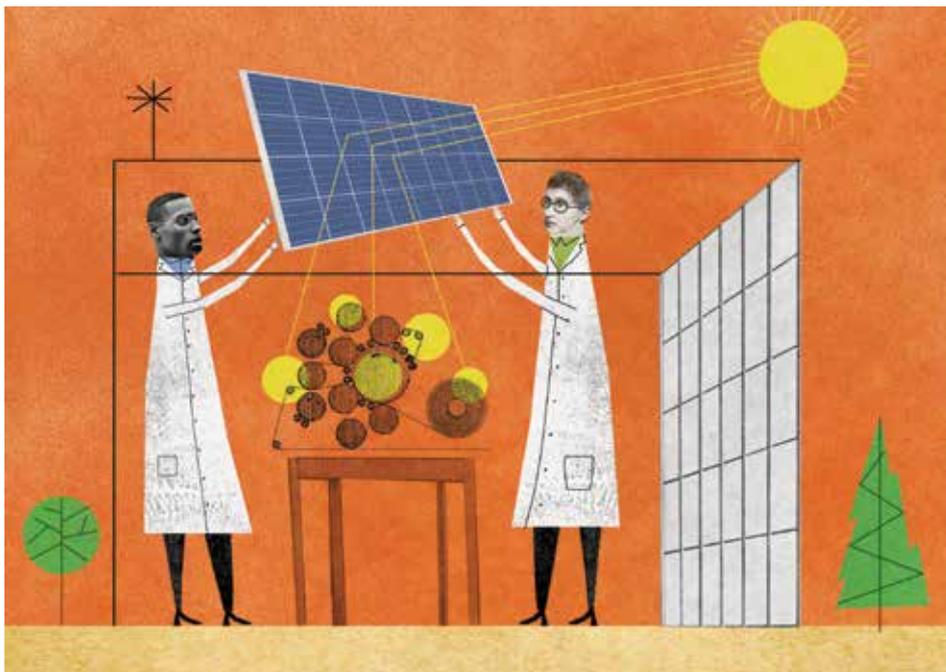
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The Power of Innovation

MESSAGE FROM THE **EDITOR**

One of the University of Washington's most innovative, impactful and downright exciting programs will begin taking shape in the not-too-distant future. At year's end, ground is expected to break on a 340,000-square-foot building in the west portion of the Seattle campus—an area increasingly known as Portage Bay Crossing—that will become home to the UW Center for Advanced Materials and Clean Energy Technologies. This facility will bring together UW scientists, engineers and students with businesses big and small, government, startups, non-profit and civic organizations so they can work together developing clean-energy solutions for a healthy planet and a sustainable future.

A key component of the new facility will be the Washington Clean Energy Testbeds, which were created by the UW's nationally renowned Clean Energy Institute to scale up and adopt new technologies in solar harvesting, energy storage and systems integration. Support for this undertaking is strong and far-reaching. The state Legislature has already invested \$29 million in the project.

An enormous amount of innovative thinking has gone into creating and operating the center, a move that will greatly benefit the University. Under a long-term property lease being considered by Regents

this year, the developer, Wexford Science + Technology—an expert in building academic facilities that specialize in the sciences—will underwrite construction, own the building and lease it to the University and other entities that want to rent space (and there will be many). Thus, the UW's focus can be placed almost entirely on the magic that will take place inside. Says Kevin Klustner, the center's executive director: "If we do this right, the UW will create an ecosystem for our students to truly collaborate with private and public organizations, and we can explore and scale up new ideas." Adds Daniel Schwartz, the Boeing-Sutter Professor of chemical engineering and founding director of the UW Clean Energy Institute: "It's unusual how community connected we are. Young people and students are so motivated in the climate space. We are a mission-driven organization, and you need that to be successful." That success has been noted. Peers constantly ask Schwartz how the UW has pulled this off. Six Clean Energy Institute researchers are among the world's most influential scholars, according to the Web of Science Group. Four of Forbes' most recent "30 under 30" leaders in clean energy are from the institute. In other words, UW innovation is about to turn this new University District facility into a real hotbed—one deserving of continued support and amazement.

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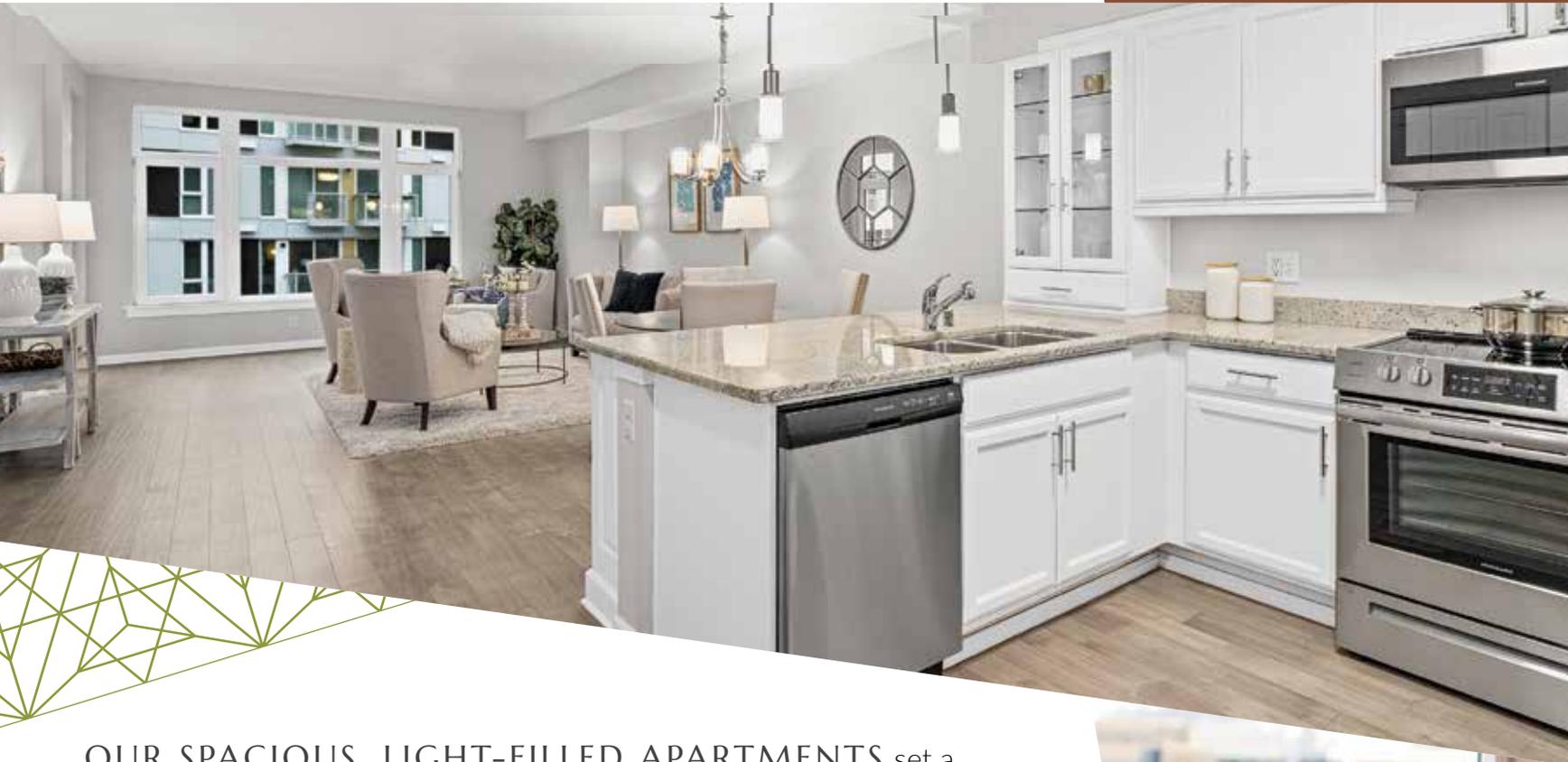
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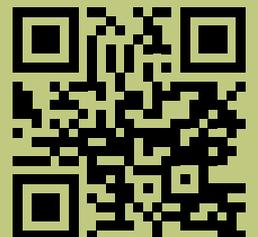


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Wishing for Better

“The Machine Runs Amok” (Winter 2021) was a timely and well-done article. However, the author was quick to reference Fox’s conservative Tucker Carlson as a problem but failed to mention CNN’s liberal and now infamous Don Lemon. Unfortunately, this is what I have come to expect from academia. I had hoped for better from the UW.

Phil Bird, '63, '69, Yakima



The UW’s Center for an Informed Public, which is featured in “The Machine Runs Amok,” has a mission to resist strategic misinformation, promote an informed society and strengthen democratic discourse.

A Fair Voice

Graduating from UW in 1971 and '72 was in many ways the highlight of my life. I have always been proud to claim association with the UW. Over the years, however, I have noticed a shift of what might be called the political position of University of Washington Magazine (some of which I don’t agree with) but I strongly believe that all sides need to have a fair voice in any academic environment aspiring to UW standards. However, “The Machine Runs Amok” crosses the line from legitimate opinion to propaganda. It is poorly researched, undocumented, opinionated blather. I would hope that in the near future, UW Magazine will restore its standards and either run an objective, corrected piece that looks at both sides and cites facts, or at a minimum offer opportunity for legitimate rebuttal. I would be very sad to conclude that UW Magazine has degenerated to a purveyor of fake news that ironically laments the existence of fake news.

Dick Lowman, '71, '72, Emmett, Idaho

Teachable Moment

I just finished the Winter 2021 issue and enjoyed every article, but I was especially surprised to find an article (“Closing the Distance”) by my grandson’s second-grade teacher, Jennie Warmouth. I also really appreciated the cover story and “Parole Model.” Keep up the good work.

Carol A. Jensen, '70, Everett

Hall of Fame

In your story about new inductees to the Husky Hall of Fame, it is unfortunate that you did not explain why in 1969 the four Black football players protested Coach Jim Owens’ behavior toward fellow Black players. It is great that these men, and the assistant coach who resigned in protest of their treatment, are now being inducted, but this honor was earned when they took an anti-racist stand. You failed to tell the story. You also say that renowned actor Harvy Blanks, one of the former players, also “worked as an FBI agent.” This is not true. It was Carver Gayton who worked for the FBI, before becoming an assistant coach under Jim Owens.

Rebecca Timson, '74, '84, Seattle

Editor’s Note: The article “Husky Hall of Fame Welcomes 12 Additions” that appeared in the Winter 2021 issue incorrectly stated that Harvy Blanks worked as an FBI agent when it was Carver Gayton. In addition, just as this issue was about to go to the printer, we learned the sad news that Blanks, a real force in the theater in Denver who made his Broadway debut in 2017, died Feb. 6 at age 73 at his Denver home.

Refreshing Change

In the past, I often had the feeling that science and sports seemed to be overrepresented in the UW alumni magazine. As a retired microbiology professor, I certainly appreciate the importance of academic science. And college sports programs are of interest to many. However, more recently University of Washington Magazine seems to have taken a broader view with greater coverage of liberal arts faculty and departments. I find this change refreshing and enlightening. I think the new emphasis better reflects the rich range of academic pursuits at the University of Washington.

Richard Hull, '69, Quilcene

The Dynamic Dr. Fischer

I remember with such fondness the four years I worked as a lab tech in the biochemistry lab of Dr. Edmond Fischer in the 1970s. He attracted postdoctoral fellows

from all over the world—Japan, Switzerland, Germany, Nigeria, the U.S., Thailand, England and France, as well as professors who took sabbaticals from their own labs to do research in his. It was a dynamic place to be, with graduate and undergraduate students adding to the mix. His enthusiasm for the projects was infectious. During the weekly research review meetings, he had comments and ideas for each line of inquiry. His attention to detail was also legendary. In the early '70s, research submissions were typed directly on paper. He would revise them sometimes multiple times, requiring the papers to be retyped. I was originally hired to run the Model E Ultracentrifuge to determine the molecular weights of enzymes isolated by the researchers. The data was then punched on cards and run with a small program, also on punch cards, in the mainframe computer located in the basement of the UW Hospital. I also learned how to create hand-drawn graphs for publications and presentations, making slides from the negatives of photographs of the graphs. These were also frequently revised before being accepted. His tenacity to get it right, no matter what it was, made all the difference. I was later privileged to be a co-author on a few original papers as my participation in the research work grew. The experience in Dr. Fischer’s lab had an impact—attention to detail, striving for excellence and the pursuit of scientific knowledge were to last a lifetime. I celebrate his life along with all those he touched. Farewell, Ed.

Kristine (Peters) Switt, '73, Morriston, Florida

Brown’s Books

Thank you, John Wahl, for praising Daniel James Brown’s two great books. A few years ago, I had the opportunity to discuss “Boys in the Boat” at a social hour at a retirement home. They were most impressed with the 12-foot oar I brought, and wanted to know what “catching a crab” was—which I demonstrated with the oar. I started off by saying “I was last of the boys in the boat” when I went to the last open registration. I signed up for crew and tried out with 175 other freshmen. I rowed one semester during my freshman year (1957) and during my first year of medical school (1960). I took up rowing again about 40 years ago and continue to row three days a week at age 82. I just read his second book, “Facing the Mountain,” and was very enlightened.

Jim Margolis, '60, '64, Sacramento, California



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NEWS AND RESEARCH FROM THE UW

Native Leader Joins Board of Regents

After decades of campus involvement, Leonard Forsman deepens his engagement with the UW

By Chris Talbott

As a student, Leonard Forsman, '87, dreamt of a day when tribal students and tribal nations would be appropriately recognized on campus and beyond. Since finishing his anthropology degree, he stayed close to the UW, serving as both volunteer and adviser. Now, as a UW regent, he plans to help steward the school as well as represent Indigenous people at the highest level.

"I look forward to being present because I think what happens is that priorities are expressed within a university, but then you can't accomplish all of those priorities," Forsman says. "But you want to make sure you stay elevated. So that will be my job: to keep those priorities that the tribes have been asking for elevated and maintained."

Forsman made history in October when he became the first Native American in

state history to be appointed to a board of regents. But his is a long record of serving communities. Tribal chairman of the Suquamish Tribe since 2005 and president of the Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Indians, he also serves on numerous boards, including the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council, the Friends of Waterfront Seattle and the Washington Indian Gaming Association. He has also been vice chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a federal agency.

As a student, he worked as an intern at the Suquamish Tribal Archives in a partnership with the Burke Museum and later became director of the Suquamish Museum. Forsman remains on the Burke's advisory board, where he works with the museum's tribal liaison, Polly Olsen, '94. Forsman's appointment to the Board of Regents was celebrated by the Native community, says Olsen. "Why is it so important for Leonard to be there?" she asks. "I feel like the university is now correcting its responsibility to tribal communities. It's very important for government-to-government relationships. Leonard's leadership gives us a voice for appropriate change and for holding the university accountable instead of the rhetoric that that has been experienced for a very long time. For decades."

Forsman's strengths are his understanding of the differing needs and positions of the many Native communities in the

Northwest and his ability to build consensus among those competing viewpoints, says Olsen, a member of the Yakama Nation.

"As a leader he understands that diversity and the differences between us. He can make sure that everybody is represented. He's not the spokesperson for everyone, but he can come back and have conversations and make sure that there's some tribal equity in those conversations and policy changes."

Forsman says that over the years, he and other Native students at the university found community and resources available to them, but he wants to in-

I had to learn how to adapt to the culture of the University.

crease both significantly. He'll promote the construction of the second phase of *wətəbʔaltx*—Intellectual House, the learning and gathering space for Indigenous students and others that opened in 2015. He'll also support the UW's research efforts, the recruitment of Native faculty and students, and the development of a tribal curriculum.

Forsman credits the help of Native teachers, including Vi Hilbert, in achieving his goals at UW, and he believes a network of faculty who can create a welcoming community is essential. "They were there trying to keep us together and encourage us to keep engaged and enrolled and completing our degrees," Forsman says. "My experience was I had to learn how to adapt to the culture of the University. So that was difficult. And I think that it's probably difficult for all students, but I think it's even more so for American Indian students, many who are the first to attend college or first to attend a big campus like that.

"There are high expectations—your own expectations and then maybe your community's expectations—and sometimes they're hard to meet. But the faculty just wants you to be happy and learn and have a good experience. I think we want to get the university to start adapting to our culture, too, so it's like we're kind of trying to reverse roles here."

Leonard Forsman, '87, is an advocate for tribal communities, education and the environment. At left, he walks with Interior Secretary Sally Jewell, '78, a former UW Regent, during a 2014 visit in Suquamish.



Biodiversity In a Box

A few years ago, nature photographer David Liittschwager set out to capture life in one cubic foot of space. He crafted a stainless steel rod frame, painted it bright green and took it to eight different ecosystems around the globe to show how so much of the world's biodiversity occurs at small scales. Working with scientists, he measured and photographed what went through each cube over the course of a

day. Exploring the forest canopy in Costa Rica, he turned to forest ecologist Nalini Nadkarni, '83, at her study site in Cloud Forest. What he found was wondrous—145 species of birds, mammals, bromeliads and other creatures and plants. Now the project is a Smithsonian Organization traveling exhibit. The highly visual, interactive experience is on view at the Burke Museum through July.



More to the Understory

Featuring the UW's fabulous fungi collection

By Hannelore Sudermann

Olivia Filialuna, a graduate student in mycology, spends hours each week with the Burke Museum herbarium's fungal collection. As an undergraduate in Montana, Filialuna (who uses they/them pronouns) fell in love with mycology during a biology class and found their way to a job working with fungi in a research lab. They also connected with groups of foragers and researchers and took trips into the wild to find tasty treats or specimens. Now at the UW, they're in fungus heaven. "The West Coast from Washington through Northern California is a huge mushroom area," Filialuna says. "And because it is wet here so much of the year, there's a really big window of time for finding them."

Lately, Filialuna has done much of their

mushroom hunting in the basement of Hitchcock Hall, where the Burke collection specimens are kept in large cabinets, available to be checked out for study or research. Their role is filing and organizing and updating the databases. They sometimes have to decipher notes from collectors made in the 1960s. "Sometimes I find things I've never seen before," they say. There are at least 16,000 specimens in the catalog, and Filialuna is working to expand that.

Pictured here is *Amanita muscaria*, a well-loved member of the toadstool species that typically appears in summer and fall. Red with white dots, it lives in woodlands and cohabitates with birch and conifers. While stunning to look at, it is poisonous to eat but not usually deadly.

Students and scientists from around the world access the Burke Museum's Herbarium Collection for fungi specimens. The Amanita muscaria, pictured here, has been found throughout Western Washington.

Let's Talk About the Weather

This year, Mother Nature decided to wait until well after finals before delivering the gift of a significant snowfall. At the end of December, several inches blanketed campus. The spate of snowstorms came with record-setting low temperatures (20 degrees Fahrenheit at Sea-Tac International Airport and 7 in Bellingham) and a deepening snowpack in the mountains, according to the UW-based Office of the Washington State Climatologist.

The cold news continues: In January, Jeff Marti, Washington's state drought coordinator, noted that this year's mountain snowpack is already above normal and on track to grow. Meanwhile, there's also an increase in cold-water upwelling along the West Coast, which spells good news for salmon and steelhead. According to Brian Burke, '14, a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration research fisheries biologist, we're now experiencing some of the best conditions in 24 years. The cold water from the deep ocean carries nutrients and triggers rises in copepods, tiny invisible shrimp that nourish young fish before they migrate out to sea. While the increased salmon run could draw more predators like fish-eating birds, Burke also expects to see more anchovies, sardines and smelt to distract them.



MARK STONE

APRIL HONG



MOPHA, SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION, 20010723/26.01, PHOTO BY HOWARD STAPLES

50 Years of Equal Rights

By Hannelore Sudermann

Though Washington state had its own Equal Rights Amendment by 1972, a national version was not ratified by enough states. Above, demonstrators supporting a national ERA march through downtown Seattle in 1978.

Fifty years ago, Lois North and Peggy Joan Maxie, '72, two of just eight women in the Washington state Legislature, worked on an equal rights amendment to the state constitution. North, a Republican, and Maxie, a Democrat and the first African American woman elected to the Legislature, found bipartisan support for the effort. This included Gov. Dan Evans, '48, '49, a Republican, the Seattle League of Women, the ACLU, NAACP, the Washington Federation of Republican Women and the Young Republicans of King County.

With voter approval, Washington became one of the earlier states to ratify a gender equity amendment (though in 1890, Wyoming passed a broad amendment that included sex and race), but it

was a long time coming. The first efforts, nationally, started 50 years earlier, says Kim England, director of the Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies at the UW. It was in the wake of the success of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women the right to vote. "There was a lot of vitality and excitement about what else could we pass," she says. A first effort to secure full equity for women went to Congress in 1923. But it was buried in committee.

In the late 1960s, a new women's movement arose. The National Organization for Women led the effort to revive the amendment and by 1972, it had the approval of both houses. From there it was up to the states to ratify. The ERA needed the ratification of 38 states. That's when the opposition came out strong, England says.

Both nationally and locally, those opposed to the ERA focused on similar concerns. "Really it was a struggle around where is women's place," she says. It was a time when women couldn't apply for credit without the co-signature of a man. Some of the arguments against it claimed that it would lead to same-sex bathrooms and same-sex marriages. "It is fascinating that those things have come to pass regardless," says England.

In Washington state, according to a 1972 voters guide, opponents argued that women would lose "certain preferential treatments" such as special rates for auto insurance, that girls would have to compete with boys in sports like "high school wrestling," and divorce settlements would be less advantageous to women.

That November, voters approved the amendment. "It wasn't just an easy pass," England says. "The opposition took people by surprise." There were 645,115 votes for and 631,746 votes against. Absentee ballots in King County put it over the top.

As a student, Maria Hodgins, '20, wrote about the state ERA for the *Washington Law Review*. Though rarely used, it is still a powerful legal tool, she says. By amending the constitution instead of creating a law, the legislators and voters did something more powerful and unalterable.

It has appeared in just a few court cases over the past five decades. Nonetheless, simply having a state ERA increases the prospect of judges applying a higher standard of law in sex discrimination cases, Hodgins says.

Maybe someday there will finally be a federal equal rights amendment, something powerful and permanent, she adds. "I hope it happens in my lifetime."

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Tech Can Be Tricky

A new clinic will help navigate the ethical, legal and equity implications of technology

By Doug Parry

When people need legal advice but can't afford a lawyer, they can turn to legal clinics where law students offer representation and advocacy. When community organizations need advice on technology, they may soon be able to turn to a similar type of clinic at the University of Washington.

A pilot project led by Nicholas Weber, assistant professor at the UW Information School, will establish a public-interest technology clinic to serve local community organizations and governments, helping them operate in ways that support equity, delivery of services and the public good. The clinic will conduct policy analysis and do prototyping. It can even build alternative technologies alongside groups that typically lack the resources to advocate for their interests, for example, in the face of technologies that conduct surveillance,

gather biometric data or make decisions on behalf of "smart cities."

Weber recently received a \$178,800 grant from the Public Interest Technology University Network to launch the clinic, which will focus on bringing the expertise of researchers and students to bear in serving the Puget Sound region. Established by the New America think tank, PIT-UN is a consortium of universities and colleges committed to developing a field of study that accounts for ethical and societal implications of new technologies.

Technology companies are constantly chasing the next innovation with a focus on commercial success. A university can study the long-term ramifications of those innovations and help people advocate for their best interests, Weber says. "Our region has had a profound impact on the technology sector, but with that impact comes a responsibility," he adds. Weber focuses on civic technology. "I see the clinic really as a way for us to reckon with the consequences of our technology development for people who have not always been served by public institutions, and that includes public universities."

At the clinic, he and colleagues will

develop coursework centered on public-interest technology, establish relationships between faculty and community organizations, and fund summer internships for students. The clinic's "sweet spot" will be in scenarios where it could prevent potentially harmful effects from technologies that interact with people on a broad scale, Weber says. For example, privacy advocates

Technology companies are constantly chasing the next innovation with a focus on commercial success.

might work with the clinic to help protect the data private companies pick up from license plate readers.

The PIT-UN funding will help launch the clinic and sustain it through its first 18 months. Weber envisions a permanent clinic that's part of a national network with each outpost tailored to the needs of its own community.

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Simple Steps to Improve Youth Mental Health

By Kim Eckart and Hannelore Sudermann

By now we know that the COVID-19 pandemic has taken a particular toll on the mental health of young people. In December, the U.S. surgeon general issued an advisory on protecting youth mental health, calling on individuals, families, organizations, governments and others to take action.

Within households, we can make some easy and immediate options available, experts say. A recent UW and Harvard University study surveyed more than 200 Seattle-area children and teens before the pandemic and then during the initial lockdown phase as well as several months later. The study found that adequate sleep, a daily routine and limited screen time could help.

The spread of COVID-19, economic hardships and social isolation, especially during the first several months of the pandemic, fomented stress, anxiety and depression among children and teens alike, the study found. Top stressors for kids were exposure to seemingly frightening media coverage of the coronavirus; the extensive, and passive, use of screens—whether on phones, TVs or computers; and disrupted routines and sleep patterns.

“The biggest thing that we hope parents take from the study is that while youth mental health has been negatively impacted by the pandemic, there are some simple steps that families can take that may have a positive impact,” says one of the authors, Maya Rosen, a former UW postdoctoral researcher now at Harvard University.

The study involved two groups of Seattle-area children ages 7 to 10 and teens ages 13 to 15 who were already participating in research on youth mental health and behavior prior to the pandemic. Psychology Professor Liliana Lengua started following families when the children were 3 years old. Her work provided the team with a baseline with which to evaluate

Continued on p. 20

RESEARCH



CATARACTS AND DEMENTIA

Cataracts affect mostly older adults, including those at risk for dementia. Now UW researchers have found strong evidence that cataract surgery is associated with a lower risk of developing dementia. Using a Seattle-based observational study of more than 5,000 participants, researchers found that those who had cataract surgery had nearly 30% lower risk of developing dementia compared with those who did not. This lowered risk persisted for at least a decade after surgery. Cataract surgery was also associated with lower risk of Alzheimer's disease dementia specifically. The results were recently reported in the medical journal *JAMA Internal Medicine*.



IN PRAISE OF PRAISE

A Foster School of Business study shows that businesses that praise workers for behaviors that prevent the spread of infectious diseases like COVID-19 may work better than using shame. Marketing Professor Nidhi Agrawal and Lea Dunn, an assistant professor, determined that social media messaging promoting preventive behaviors worked when aligning tone with the politics of the recipients. Encouraging with praise motivated political conservatives to search out health information from credible sources and increased their adoption of practices like social distancing and wearing masks. According to news stories and reports over the summer, political conservatives have been the most resistant to vaccination. “While sometimes a powerful motivator, shame only works when individuals perceive they are violating well-established social norms,” explains Agrawal. “Without these norms in conservative communities, shame may create defensiveness that impedes the critical first step of information-seeking and subsequent distancing behaviors.”

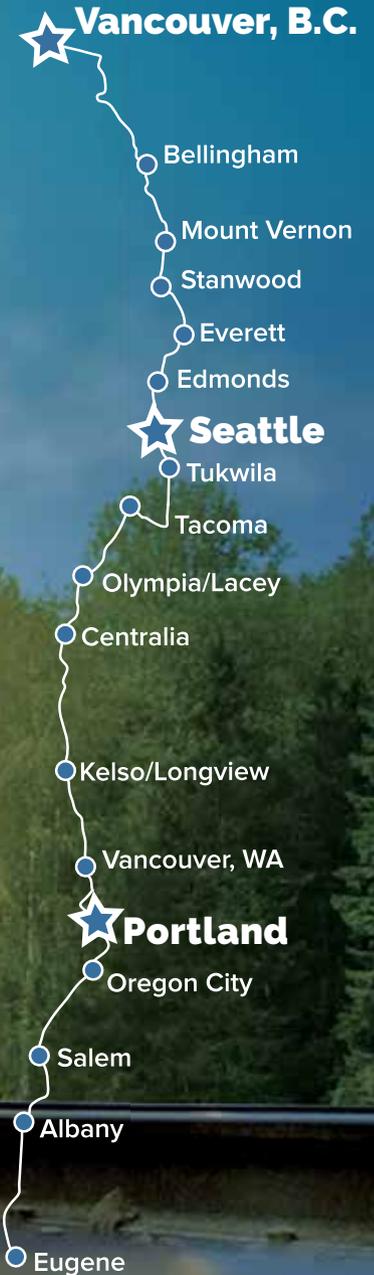
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Youth Mental Health Pandemic

Continued from p. 18

the effects of different phases of the pandemic. About half of participants were female, and about one-third were youth of color.

The research team asked about issues related to the young person's physical environment, burdens on family health and finances and social and academic stresses. The answers also helped show whether and how young people were internalizing stress—developing anxiety or depression—or externalizing it, which would manifest in changes in behavior.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented some unique experiences for youth and their families, says Lengua, who directs the Center for Child and Family Well-Being. "Research from past disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, and also from studying stressful things that happen for families, such as divorce, have highlighted the factors that contribute to youth mental health in these contexts," she adds. "But the pandemic included unique experiences, as well. Stay-home orders resulted in families having a lot of time at home.

Youth didn't have opportunities connect with peers and other adults for social support." While families reported they appreciated the additional time together, the youth reported feeling isolated and lonely. "Having healthy daily routines and adequate sleep were particularly important in this context," Lengua says.

Exposure to news of the pandemic affected young people differently. Researchers noted, however, the importance of having honest, age-appropriate

to the pandemic. We wanted to get under the hood of this variation to try to understand the vulnerabilities and resilience of different children. We also wanted to provide helpful tips to parents and teens," says study co-author Andrew Meltzoff, a professor of psychology and co-director of the Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences (I-LABS) at the UW.

"There may be other pandemics in the future, and we think that some of the discoveries we made this time around can

There may be future pandemics. What we learn this time may help parents and teens.

conversations with children and teens about crisis events such as the pandemic, answering their questions, and limiting exposure to sensationalized coverage.

"There was striking individual variation in how children and teens responded

help parents and teens," Meltzoff said. "There is no book about 'how to cope with a worldwide pandemic,' but science can provide helpful information that people can use now, even while we continue to gather more data."



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ATHLETICS COMMUNICATIONS

First on the Floor

Amara Cunningham was 3 when her parents enrolled her in gymnastics because she was always jumping around in her house and doing flips on the couches. What a great call that was. The senior from Nyack, New York, was All-Pac-12 Floor First Team as a junior, and is one of only two GymDawgs to average a score over 9.900 in floor exercises in the past 25 years. *Interview by Jon Marmor*

How did you end up so far from home?

Out of high school, I committed to Temple University in Philadelphia. But due to a coaching change, I decided to look elsewhere. I came out to visit the UW and fell in love with it. What a great combination of athletics and academics.

What's the biggest difference between the East and West coasts?

Life on the West Coast is much slower. When you go to the grocery store in New York, where I am from, people are in and out. Here, people always talk to the cashier and other people in line. It's really different. Also, the mountains here are fabulous. You don't see that on the East Coast.

Why do you specialize in floor and vault?

I'm more of a power gymnast; I draw strength from my legs. Last year, I worked with an outside choreographer, but this year I am working with [teammates] Brenna Brooks and Geneva Thompson as my choreographers. They know what I like to do in my floor routine. I love working with them.

How have you handled life during the pandemic?

"Interesting" is the perfect word to describe it. COVID-19 has affected three of my four years here. My sophomore year, [gymnastics] was taken away from us because of COVID-19, and we have not been able to always have a normal preseason. Our matches were canceled before the Pac-12 championships in 2020. Our first meet this year was canceled, and last year we didn't perform in front of fans.

You are one of two seniors on the team. What's next?

I plan to go to graduate school because I want to become a physical therapist. I am really into physical therapy because [therapists] have been the main reason I have been able to continue in the sport. I am looking at schools in the East and the West. Most of the time, my life is scheduled down to the hour because of school and gymnastics. Right now, I don't have a plan looking ahead. And I like being able to say that.

What's something people don't know about you?

I have not fallen in my gymnastics career.

Foreign Flourish

The Husky men's tennis team has high hopes this spring, thanks in part to the play of junior Clement Chidekh of Lyon, France. As a newcomer to the UW last year, Chidekh had a brilliant first season as a Husky, earning All-Pac-12 First Team honors, becoming the first Husky to do that in his first season since 2004. Playing at No. 1 singles, he went 13-6, won 13 of his first 14 singles matches and finished the season ranked No. 106 in the Intercollegiate Tennis Association national rankings. He also was named the ITA Northwest Region Rookie of the Year.

Chidekh started playing tennis at the age of 3 and won a national singles tournament at the age of 13. He was ranked in the Tennis Europe Top 100, and last year, as a UW sophomore, won his first six doubles matches, including impressive road wins playing at No. 2 doubles against Arkansas and Tulsa. *Magnifique!*



RED BOX PICTURES

Huskies Aim for Pac-12 Baseball Tournament

Innovation will meet the crack of the bat this spring when the inaugural Pac-12 Baseball Tournament is held May 25 through 29 at Scottsdale Stadium in Arizona. The double-elimination tournament will take place over five days at the spring training home of the San Francisco Giants. The top eight teams in the conference standings at the end of the regular season will earn berths in the Pac-12 tournament, and the champion will receive the conference's automatic bid to the NCAA Tournament.

This year's Huskies squad brings high hopes into the 2022 season, thanks in part to a group of new Huskies ranked No. 20 in the country by D1 Baseball. Among those listed by D1 Baseball are true freshmen infielders Cam Clayton of Lake Oswego, Oregon, and AJ Guerrero of Fife. They are expected to contribute early to the Huskies.

Talk about dominance: Pac-12 teams have combined to win 29 of the 74 NCAA baseball championships all-time, 15 more than the next closest conference.



The **KELLY ECC** *at*

Once a student activist's dream, the
Samuel E. Kelly Ethnic Cultural Center
celebrates five decades as a space for diversity and inclusion

By
HANNELORE SUDERMANN



THE DANCE

LEFT: Founding members of the Black Student Union Carl Miller, left, William Jackson, Larry Gossett and Eddie Walker, celebrate the 40th anniversary of their 1968 sit-in which led to more resources—including an ethnic cultural center—for underrepresented students.

ABOVE: Cultural celebrations are the norm at the Kelly ECC. These folkloric dancers perform at a M.E.Ch.A.-hosted event in 2015.

CREDIT SHOULD START with Eddie Walker. In 1966, the Cleveland High School honors graduate came to the UW and found it lacking. Of the University’s 32,000 students, only about 60 were Black, and there were hardly any faculty of color. Growing up in the Central District, he was accustomed to a multicultural community. While he encountered Chicano, Asian and American Indian students on campus, they just disappeared into the landscape. “It scared me,” he says.

Art, activism and culture were his priorities. Walker was raised on the Bible and the poetry of W.E.B. Du Bois, his mother’s favorite. In his 20s, he was studying the likes of Camus, Sartre, Che Guevara and Diego Rivera. He attended civil rights and Black student leadership rallies that mobilized students to engage in the social justice movement. He understood how important culture was in activating change, and as a founding member of the UW’s Black Student Union, he created a role for himself as “Minister of Arts and Culture.” “It was by self-definition,” he says with a laugh. He was longing for an art department or arts community to connect with. When the other BSU leaders asked him what he thought the UW needed, “I said, an ethnic cultural center, something multiethnic so the different cultures

can be near each other and go to other people’s events,” he says.

“We needed a building. We needed a space to be together. And we needed a theater so the community could come out and join us,” says Walker. E.J. Brisker, at that time the president of the BSU, added to the vision a center where students could be tutored through their most difficult classes.

Walker’s vision was a space where Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander and Native American students could meet and eat and party and dance together. Where they could teach each other and organize around social justice goals. Where they could make themselves at home. The BSU leaders handed the request to Samuel E. Kelly, the UW’s newly hired vice president for minority affairs. Kelly’s position had been created just a year earlier in response to student activism, particularly the BSU-led sit-in in the president’s office in 1968.

A former Army colonel and the UW’s first African American senior administrator, Kelly was the perfect champion for underrepresented students. “If Sam Kelly decided something needed to happen, he went after it,” says Emile Pitre, ’69, a student activist who ultimately served as director of the Instructional Center adjacent to the ECC, chemistry instructor and associate vice

president in the Office of Minority Affairs and Diversity.

Heeding the call of student activists to hire more faculty of color and recruit more underrepresented minority students, President Charles Odegaard and the Board of Regents also approved the plan to build a student center with a multiethnic focus. They funded the project with \$239,000 and hired Benjamin McAdoo Jr., '46, to design the project. McAdoo, the first Black architect licensed in Washington, was also the first African American to have an architectural practice in the state. He was best known for his midcentury modern houses, but his building designs also included churches, a fire station and the Queen Anne public swimming pool.

For the site two blocks west of campus at the intersection of Brooklyn Avenue Northeast and Northeast 40th Street, McAdoo designed an understated, one-story wooden, modern-style structure. While the center had its grand opening in the spring of 1972, it was already welcoming students in 1971. Walker, who had been traveling, came home to find a fully realized Ethnic Cultural Center. "They did it!" he says. "I was in shock. It was too wild."

The students wasted no time claiming the space. Emilio Aguayo, '72, painted the first large mural on the Chicano Room wall. Today his work, "Somos Aztlan," is one of the oldest preserved Chicano murals in the region. In the late 1960s and early '70s, murals—on houses, schools and city buildings—were fast becoming a major element in the Chicano movement across the South and West. "I got the idea that art always helps a cause," Aguayo said in a 2016 interview with the Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project.

Walker took on the next mural, "Bearers of Culture," which features an African American woman with images of other Black women in her hair. "I wanted to celebrate Black women," he says. "No one else was doing it. They were the ones who organized and got things done." He didn't ask anyone for permission to do the project. Walker bought his own paint, drew the outline free-hand and painted it before anyone could stop him. Asian American students and Native American students later followed with their own murals in the ECC.

"Even in its first few years, the center was a hotbed of activity," says Sharon Maeda, '68, who became the second UW director of the ECC in 1973. Every week, members from MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán), the American Indian Student Association, the Asian Student Coalition and the BSU came for their meetings. Students also used the space for major events and celebrations, to plan protests and paint picket signs, and often just to hang out, study or make a meal. "That kitchenette was very important," says Maeda. "It's not like now when you can buy all kinds of food on the Ave." For many students, food was a key connection to a sometimes-distant home. "Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, never mind that the University was shut down, they needed the kitchen," she says. She recalls one student who would bring boxes of flour tortillas from Yakima to sell to his classmates. Another would sometimes turn up with coolers of salmon from his reservation, selling the fish to defray his college expenses.

From the start, the center had its own social justice library, where students could access history and literature. The authors included Angela Davis, Zora Neale Hurston and Octavio Paz.

While student funds helped pay for the construction and maintenance of the building, there wasn't any support for programming. So, Maeda and other staff started writing grants to fund theater productions and cultural events. Students invited speakers like Stokely Carmichael and Julian Bond, both leaders in the Black Power movement. They also brought in playwright and filmmaker Luis Valdez and mounted a production of "I Am Joaquín," a work centered in the Chicano movement.

Every week brought new activities and new uses. In 1983, the National Coalition to Support Indian Treaties used the center for a forum on highly radioactive nuclear waste—the dumping of which affected Indian reservations and communities. A week



EMILIE PITRE

later, Chang Wen-Lung performed Chinese classical music in the theater. In 1992, activist Helen Zia, then editor of *Ms.* magazine, came to visit with students. The performance space known as the Ethnic Cultural Theater housed larger student meetings, as well as performances of works by multicultural playwrights by The Groupe Theatre.

Alex Rolluda, '85, who had spent much of his childhood in the Philippines, came to the UW in the 1980s to study architecture. As an undergraduate, he rarely ventured from the architecture building. "But I was approached by some friends who asked me to join them at a party at the ECC," he says. "There I found people of similar backgrounds just hanging out." When you're in a UW class with 250 students, it can seem overwhelming, he says. Students like him needed to decompress and see people from their own cultures. As an architecture student, he understood the value of the center not looking like the rest of the UW. "It was nice. You could just get away from all the collegiate Gothic

Roy Flores, the first director of the Ethnic Cultural Center, left, President Charles Odegaard and Vice President for Minority Affairs Samuel E. Kelly at the dedication of the original Ethnic Cultural Center in 1972.

and, being about a block away, you could feel a little detached from the main campus.”

Two decades later, the UW hired Rolluda’s firm to rebuild the center to serve a growing population of students. More than 70 student organizations were using the center and the need had far outgrown the original facility. Also, McAdoo’s original wood building, somewhat of a temporary structure, had deteriorated over nearly 40 years of heavy use. Rolluda’s partner, Sam Cameron, ’73, brought his own perspective as an African American student who had to transition from a small town to a big-city campus. So did Sam McPhetres, ’99, ’07, who grew up in the Northern Marianas. “Between us, we had the decades covered,” Rolluda says.

The architects worked closely with students and alumni to understand their priorities. A kitchen space was a must. So was saving the murals. “And socialization was very important,”

also wanted it filled with art and dance, a place to do taekwondo, tai chi or stick dancing from the Philippines. “That’s one of the beautiful things about living in the Pacific Northwest,” says Rolluda. “We’re so diverse here, and this provides a facility where people can learn about each other.”

When Maeda attended the grand opening of the new building in 2012, “I was awestruck. It was beautiful,” she says. Eddie Walker came in at the same time and looked up to see his mural hanging above in the main atrium. “Tears just ran down his face,” Maeda says. “He was blown away.”

More than a space to organize for social justice or socialize, the center has remained rooted as a sanctuary. In 2016, the year #BlackLivesMatter became an international movement, the ECC was the site of a teach-in, bringing together the University community and alumni. In 2017, when the federal government announced it would terminate the DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) program, many students who were either undocumented or who had undocumented family members were in distress. The ECC, which already had the Leadership Without Borders program in place to help undocumented students develop as leaders, became a resource for legal advice and counseling.

A few years ago, Yuhaniz Aly first stepped foot in the ECC as a high schooler to attend an event. “It was my first time in any UW building,” she says. She found it again as a high school senior, touring campus on a Purple & Gold recruitment visit. “I was excited about being a Husky,” she says, “and I asked if they hired students.” That led her to working at the center for the past four years. Before COVID-19, she would see hundreds of students come through each week. “It was my first community at the UW,” she says. “I met some of my closest friends there.” Because there wasn’t a club representing her Cham culture—a population of Muslim communities from Vietnam and Cambodia—she was invited to join other student clubs. “The upperclassmen that I met, they were just so passionate in their identities.” Then, with an ECC adviser’s encouragement, she revived the Cham Student Association.

Aly encouraged her classmates to explore the ECC. Magdalene Tran, one of her friends from high school, came for the center’s block party at the start of her sophomore year and found a place for herself, particularly in the space of civic engagement. As a staff member of the ECC, she has helped coordinate viewing parties and local election events where students review voters guides together.

While it opens in the morning, the center typically comes to life after lunch, Tran says. Students come in to study or watch music videos on YouTube. A dance or movement class may be taking place in the studio, and the Chinese Student Association might be making dumplings. “It is always so lively in the building, you can hear student voices coming from all the floors,” says Tran. “For me, it’s a home away from home. It’s a space where I have developed, not just as a student, but as a person. It’s where I hear the most about activism on campus and where I can create social change.”



Performers in the Kelly ECC welcome San Antonio Mayor Julián Castro in 2013. Dignitaries and community leaders often visit the center to share their own stories and urge students to build a foundation for future generations.

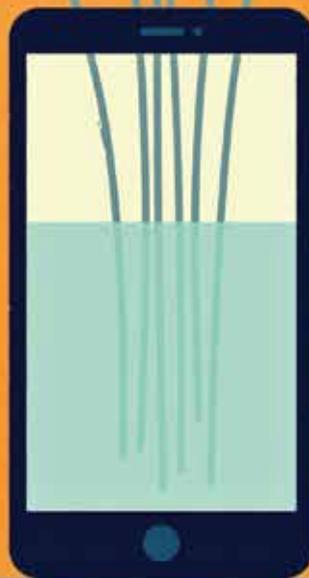
Rolluda says. “The students wanted to be able to look across the hall to see what’s going on in different parts of the building. They didn’t want people hiding behind walls and doors, and they wanted to share their cultures on the walls and through the doors.” The design team was inspired by the idea of a vibrant, open marketplace.

The new, \$15.5 million, three-story structure of wood, stone and concrete references some of the details of McAdoo’s original design. It is modern, and intentionally not collegiate Gothic. It has two major atrium spaces, a performance studio, with wide staircases and hallways where people can easily stop for conversations. When the students arrive, usually after their morning classes, the building really comes to life.

“We asked students what they wanted their experience to be from the time they stepped in the front door,” says Rolluda. “One of the first comments was, ‘I smell food.’ They wanted the smells to go up to the third floor and attract people down to share.” They

For the Love of iPhone

**Software developer
Tom Love's innovative view
on programming language
became the backbone
for every Mac, iPhone and
iPad the world over**



BY CLINTON COLMENARES

JOCK GUIDONE/THE LSPOT

T

ALKING WITH TOM LOVE IS LIKE taking a tour through the early days of software development. During his career, he has worked for or consulted with some of the world's largest organizations: GE, ITT, Morgan Stanley, the Veterans Administration Hospital System.

But everyone wants to know about the time he and his business partner, Brad Cox, sold a new programming language to Steve Jobs, which ultimately became the backbone for every Mac, iPhone and iPad in the world.

"Once upon a time, we went to a computer show in Los Angeles," says Love, '72, '75, a natural raconteur. It was 1985, at one of those cavernous software conferences, and a guy from a brand-new computer company called NeXT walked up to the booth that Love and Cox were manning. NeXT was started by Jobs after he was ousted from Apple and before Apple bought NeXT, rehired Jobs and changed the world in profound and dramatic ways. The NeXT employee was interested in what Love and Cox had done, which was to extend and expand the programming language C into a language called Objective-C.

"He came back an hour later and said Steve sure would be interested in knowing more," and he invited them to the newly opened NeXT office in Palo Alto. "We arrived on a Tuesday, and they had opened the doors on Monday," Love says. "I guess one could call that a ground-floor opportunity."

IT STARTED WITH PIGEONS

How did Love, who received his master's and doctoral degrees in psychology at the University of Washington, find himself in such a promising position at such an opportune time in the history of computers?

It started when he was an undergraduate in the late 1960s at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, not far from the tiny town of Aliceville, where Love grew up. Love wanted to know how the mind works. To do this, he learned to program electric relay switches, the precursor to circuit boards, "so we could train pigeons to peck when a light came on, and things like that."

His application to graduate schools listed this electromechanical

programming experience, which caught the eye of Earl "Buz" Hunt, chair of the psychology department at UW at the time. "Earl was studying memory and cognition, and he wanted people who could do computer-controlled studies of human memory," Love says. The two struck up a friendship, often spending winter weekends cross-country skiing in the mountains near Seattle.

Once he was working in Hunt's lab, Love proposed a different tack to their research. "I walked in one day and said, 'Buz, we've been making a lot of progress with this memory study, but if you told me to study basketball players, I wouldn't go to the local gym, I'd go to the NBA,'" Love recalls. He told his mentor, "If we're going to study memory, why don't we find somebody who's good at it and study them."

Love's office mate suggested he talk with the husband of one of their fellow students, an accomplished chess player by the name of Viktors Pupols, an American chess master. "I knew he was pretty good; I didn't know he might have been the premier chess player on the planet at the time," Love says.

Two years later, Love had done a number of studies with this fellow, who "had the first- or second-best memory of anyone whose memory had been studied," he says. In the last year of his doctoral work, Love started looking for a more employable skill than studying chess players.

Hunt had read a magazine article on structured programming, the notion of making programming easier to write, understand and use—basically making it more efficient. Hunt told Love, "If you started studying computer programmers instead of chess players, and how they were structuring their programs so they're easier to read and modify, there's got to be a computer company that's interested in you."

That's exactly what Love did. "I went to the heads of the engineering and computer science departments and said I wanted to understand the characteristics of the students that make some of them really good and a lot of them not very good at all."

PIONEERING A LANGUAGE

The work became Love's dissertation and led to his first job, as founder of a software psychology group at GE. After a few years there, Love was recruited to start a software research group at ITT, which was still in the telecommunications business at the time.

While at ITT, Love hired a fellow Southerner with a similar background, a programmer named Brad Cox. He had grown up on a dairy farm in South Carolina and went on to earn a Ph.D. in mathematical biology from the University of Chicago.

Cox walked into Love's office one morning after reading about objective language in a magazine and said he thought he could improve upon one of the most common computer languages of the day, called "C." He persuaded Love to let him take a computer home, which wasn't as easy as sliding a laptop into a backpack in those days; Etta Glenn, Cox's widow (Cox died in January 2021) says it was as big as a coffee table.

Two weeks later, Cox emerged with a new language, Objective-C. Over the next year or more, Love started his own company, attracted venture capital and started selling the new language to companies such as Hewlett-Packard.

"Tom was the bridge and Brad was the engine room," says Bill Curtis, who taught statistics in the UW psychology department when Love was working on his doctorate. He served on Love's dissertation committee, and Love later hired Curtis at GE and at ITT. "One of Tom's great skills is getting people excited about what's next," Curtis says. "He's really good about talking to executives about what they ought to be doing and why what they're not doing isn't good."

Continued on p. 43



Jean Smart plays a book editor in the TV series "Girlfriends' Guide to Divorce." Among her current projects, she reprises her Emmy-winning role in the second season of "Hacks" and joins the cast of the upcoming motion picture, "Babylon."

A person wearing a red jacket is sitting by a window, looking out. The window shows a blurred view of a city or landscape. The person's face is not visible.

A Real Character

Versatile enough to play everything from quirky to menacing characters, Seattle native Jean Smart has never been typecast as she becomes more popular than ever

By David Volk

To hear Emmy Award-winning actress Jean Smart talk about her career, it is hard to tell if she's more proud or embarrassed of her unique bragging rights. As it turns out, the star of HBO Max's series "Hacks" didn't have to wait for a big break. While many of her contemporaries had to take odd jobs to make ends meet, she says she has never had trouble finding acting work.

"I hate telling this to my actor friends [but] I never worked a civilian job after I got out of college," she says.

Were it not for the sense of amusement in her voice, Smart, '74, would almost sound like Deborah Vance, the character she plays in "Hacks," a successful, hard-edged Joan Rivers-style Las Vegas comedian who has fought to get to the top of the heap and is struggling to remain relevant. While Vance won't hesitate to say to a prospective employee, "I was just wondering why you're dressed like Rachel Maddow's mechanic," Smart is more diplomatic. When she recounted her experience auditioning for a lesbian cabaret singer who gave her her first major role in New York City, for example, she says, "Wow, I never met anybody like her and, um, I think 'Toto, we're not in Kansas anymore' went through my mind."

Smart might have worked just as hard as her fictional counterpart and played plenty of tough women along the way, but there's one other key difference between the two. Smart is so versatile, she's as relevant today as when she started her career, effortlessly moving from live theater to TV and movies, transitioning from network TV to cable and now capitalizing on the growth in podcasting.

And the funny thing is, she has her mother and the University of Washington to thank.

From BALLARD to BROADWAY

Smart says her mother, Kay, wasn't thrilled when her daughter said she wanted to study acting—Kay felt it was frivolous. The elder Smart didn't stand in her way, but vetoed her daughter's plans to leave her native Seattle to join her sister at Washington State University out of concern for her health. Smart had been diagnosed with diabetes when she was 13, and her mother "still wasn't comfortable with my being away," she says.

"Thank goodness," Smart says, looking back on the life-changing decision. "Washington State might have been fun, but it didn't really even have a drama department. It was part of the speech department."

Given the distance from New York's theaters and California's studios, the UW might seem an unlikely launching pad. The University of Washington isn't a home for summer stock performers trying to make it big on Broadway and it doesn't appear to have a Seattle-to-Hollywood pipeline for aspiring screen actors, either. What it does have is the Professional Actor Training Program, an application-only, three-year intensive drama program that was just getting started when Smart attended in the early 1970s. Although it's now a master's-level program, it also admitted undergraduate students when Smart became one of 10 who made the cut.

The UW program was quite an education for Smart, who had been the family ham from way back. When she was a young girl, she and her sister put on shows in a neighbor's garage and charged admission.

She benefited from the program's lower teacher-to-student ratio, working with top-notch visiting directors and performing in higher-quality productions. At the same time, she was also introduced to styles of theater ranging from 18th-century England's bawdy Restoration comedies to the tragic-comedies of Italian playwright Luigi Pirandello.

Smart was also able to try a wide variety of roles, including a ditzzy maid in a Restoration comedy; Grace, the jaded owner of a diner in "Bus Stop;" and Hecuba, a queen who avenges the death of her son after the fall of Troy. "It gave me an enormous amount of confidence and experience," she says.

Her roles also brought her to the attention of local theater companies that were eager to cast her. "I was actually offered a job by Joe Papp's Public Theater in New York, and I said I couldn't do it because I [was] getting married. Everybody in



the drama department thought I'd lost my mind."

When the marriage ended, she returned to acting, starting with the Oregon Shakespeare Festival in Ashland and performing in regional theaters around the country until she could afford to move to New York.

She developed her penchant for playing unusual personalities shortly after cabaret singer and first-time director Harriett Lighter cast her as the lead in "Last Summer in Bluefish Cove." Smart played Lil, an earthy, sarcastic lesbian who falls in love with Eva, a straight woman escaping an unhappy marriage by vacationing at a beach community, which she doesn't realize is an informal summer gathering spot for gay women. What Eva doesn't know is that Lil is dying of cancer. It was a breakout role for Smart. "It's still one of my favorite roles I've ever



As a student in the UW's Professional Actor Training Program, Jean Smart played a cornucopia of characters in dozens of productions at the UW School of Drama. All of that work prepared her to become one of the most versatile and acclaimed actors in Hollywood.

played," Smart says. Given the quirky characters she has played over the years, that's saying something.

Smart never planned to go into TV. She'd only been interested in theater, and the UW's actor-training program didn't cover acting in front of a camera. But when she got an audition for the recasting of "Teachers Only," a show starring Lynn Redgrave, she recalls thinking, "Maybe it's time I find out what this part of the business is about."

The show was canceled after nine episodes, but she stayed in Los Angeles because she was making decent money, offers kept coming, and the work was somewhat similar to stage acting. As she put it, "It was kind of like doing a one-act play every week, except you can stop and say, 'Can I do that again?'"

She rose to prominence during her five-year run as ditzy Charlene Frazier Stillfield on the CBS sitcom "Designing Women," then risked leaving a successful series when her contract ended. Plenty of actors have faded into obscurity after leaving a series, but not Smart. Her move paid off when she was cast as the nation's most famous female serial killer in the TV movie "Overkill: The Aileen Wuornos Story." The role kept her from being typecast and also seems to have set her up for a career playing quirky characters.

Again, chalk one up for the UW's Professional Actor Training Program, where "you weren't ever made to feel that you were a type, and I never thought of myself that way," she says. "I thought of myself as more of a character actor than anything else, which is really the best thing because character actors work a hell of a lot more than the leading man or the leading lady."

Her perspective has helped her remain busy ever since, often playing oddballs. The mix has included a Martha Stewart-like doyenne of domesticity in "Style and Substance" on CBS and her Emmy Award-winning turn as Frasier Crane's unrequited high school crush-turned-aggressive love interest in "Frasier" on NBC. Her transition to shows on FOX and other cable networks allowed her to take edgier roles, including chain-smoking, alcoholic Pickles Oblong in "The Oblongs," an animated adult comedy about a family deformed by toxic waste, a first lady so mentally unstable that she stabs the president in "24," and the boss of a Midwest crime family in "Fargo." Smart also upped her coolness quotient and captured a whole new fan base years into her career with major roles in two superhero comic book-inspired series, "Watchmen" and "Legion." Not bad for an actor in her mid-60s.

And that was five years before she had two shows on HBO and HBO Max at the same time. In "Mare of Easttown," a heavy psychological story about an unsolved murder, she provides comic relief as the Fruit Ninja-playing mother to Kate Winslet's police detective.

Comic relief has a whole different meaning in "Hacks," where she plays Vance, a headlining comedian who is being relieved of some of her show times by a casino owner who wants to hire an a cappella group to attract a younger crowd. In an effort to update her material, her management company hires a recently fired young comedy writer, Ava Daniels (Hannah Einbinder), even though neither wants to work with the other. Not too surprisingly, sparks fly when they meet and their enmity fuels much of the show's humor.

Watching Smart as Vance, it's little wonder why one critic called her "The Meryl Streep of Tough Broads" (a label she laughs at) and USA Today nicknamed her "The Queen of Cable."

She gets to say and do things she never could have on network TV and she appears to enjoy every minute of it. When her alter ego listens to Ava prepare for a comedy writing session, she says, "Wow, it's like listening to Picasso sing." Her counterpart replies, "You mean paint." Vance shoots back, "No." And when Ava storms out of their first meeting at Vance's palatial home, the younger comedian quips, "It's so cool they let you live in a Cheesecake Factory."

Smart says she enjoys working on cable because of the freedom it gives actors, writers and directors. While networks worry about standards covering what's appropriate and shows must provide a season's worth of material, networks like HBO offer limited series that allow top talent to appear without having to commit to a long-term contract. "And the material is sometimes better than what they're being offered in movies."

While her comedic alter ego is a legend in a rut, appealing to the same fans and telling the same jokes over and over, Smart herself seems to be continually pushing her boundaries, appealing to new audiences with whatever she does.

If you need evidence of Smart's interest in staying current, there's her interest in podcasting. She and friend Angeliki Giannakopoulos were so inspired by a podcast that they created SmartAngel Entertainment just to produce it. The fledgling company is also working on three other productions including the movie, "Miss Macy," which Steven Spielberg's Amblin Entertainment will produce and Smart will star in and executive-produce. And did she mention she's hoping to appear again in "Mare of Easttown" if the limited series is renewed?

Like many women, she's still juggling her busy career with her family life as a mom to a teenager. Unlike most parents, Smart, who is 70, is trying to find that balance at a time when her contemporaries' kids have kids who are already grown. "I still can't wrap my mind around that. It's a typo. It's so frigging bizarre," she says, referring to her age.

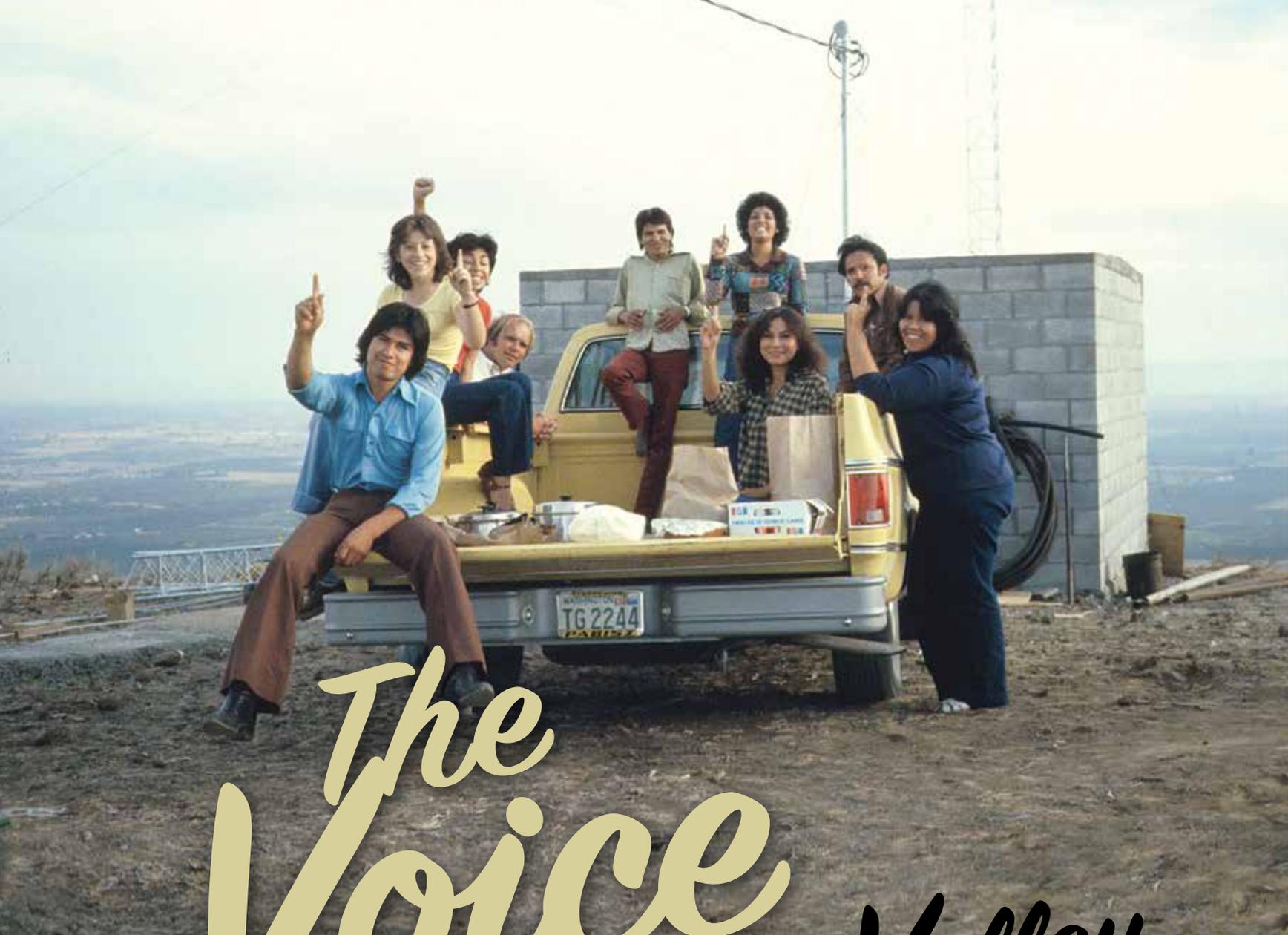
Smart, who has a 32-year-old son, also has a 13-year-old child adopted from China with her husband, Richard Gilliland, an actor she met on the set of "Designing Women." Gilliland put his career on hold to support her success and be a stay-at-home dad. He died from a heart condition in early 2021. "I need another me real bad, especially now that I'm a single mom, I'm trying to

Smart never planned to go into TV. She'd only been interested in theater.

figure out how to deal with all this stuff," she said in early fall.

It's a far cry from where she likely expected she would be when she started acting. Even when she was struggling to make ends meet, she remained confident. "I just always felt that it would work out the way I hoped. I'm not saying it necessarily played out the way I envisioned, but I always felt that I would work. I never thought, 'I'm going to go to LA and make movies and I'm going to make money.' To me, people who start out in the theater, they're not doing it for the money, God knows," she says, laughing. "That wasn't on my radar. My radar was thinking about eventually going to New York City to do theater and that was the goal."

And the UW helped get her there.—David Volk is a Seattle-based freelance writer.



The Voice of Yakima Valley

KDNA, a nonprofit radio station with a remarkable story, has been a lifeline for Eastern Washington's farmworker community since 1979. While working on her doctorate, Monica De La Torre, '16, interviewed the founders and volunteers at Radio Cadena, one of the nation's first full-time, non-commercial Spanish-language stations. She shares their stories in "Feminista Frequencies," a new book from the University of Washington Press.

BY
**MONICA
DE LA TORRE**

As SOON AS AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED the impending threat of volcanic ash from the eruption of Mount St. Helens on the morning of May 18, 1980, KDNA-FM began broadcasting news of the fiery eruption that killed fifty-seven people and destroyed 250 homes. A mere five months before the eruption, on December 19, 1979, KDNA's community radio

Radio Cadena founders and volunteers in front of the transmitter shack overlooking the Yakima Valley, Washington, circa 1979. The antenna sits atop Ahtanum Ridge, on land belonging to the Yakama Nation. From bottom, left to right: Roberto Alvizo, Martha Valadez, Bernice Zuniga, Dan Roble, Ezequiel Ramirez, Bee Gee Ochoa, Rosa Ramón, Mario Z. Alvarez, and Estella Del Villar.

broadcasters had transformed the 91.9 FM dial into one of the first full-time Spanish-language community radio stations in the United States, shifting the airwaves of the Yakima Valley's agricultural hub into a space where approximately 35,000 Spanish-speaking residents, especially farmworkers, could tune in for the latest emergency responses, news, music, and community-based programming. KDNA's announcement about the eruption allowed farmworkers, who were out in the fields at 8:39 a.m., when the explosion occurred, to seek safety from the harmful effects of the ash.

Located in Granger, Washington, approximately 85 miles east of Mount St. Helens, KDNA was the only full-time Spanish-language media outlet in the region capable of reporting this catastrophic emergency to the region's Spanish-speaking farmworker community, which by the early 1980s consisted of both men and women in the fields. Station manager Rosa Ramón and staff acted quickly to start emergency broadcast services transmitting the news that "¡Santa Helena ha eruptado! ¡Vayan a sus casas y sigan escuchando Radio KDNA! (St. Helens has erupted! Go to your homes and stay tuned to KDNA for more information)."

While the transmission on Dec. 19, 1979, was technically KDNA's first broadcast on its newly licensed designation on the radio dial at 91.9 FM, just a few years earlier a group of Chicana and Chicano community activists, along with two radio producers hailing from Michigan, had begun radio production workshops with farmworker youth. This project created early iterations of Spanish programs that would later become KDNA's signature broadcasting mix of news, music, and cultural affairs.

Radio Cadena—the name given to the project before the designated call letters of KDNA were established in 1979—first started in Lynden, Washington, in 1975 where radio producers Julio César Guerrero and Daniel Robleski (often shortened to Dan Roble) educated farmworker youth in radio production skills—a program sponsored by local community organization Northwest Rural Opportunities (NRO) headed by Ricardo García. Along with the other cofounders, KDNA's future station manager, Rosa Ramón—who also worked for NRO—recognized early on that access to radio broadcasting would have a significant impact on Mexican migrants and their families, especially women and farmworker youth, navigating new geographies and sociopolitical structures in the area. Soon the training program in Lynden would migrate to Seattle before settling in Granger, where KDNA established its own radio station studio in NRO's well-known three-story brick building with a former life of its own. Prior to the brick-and-mortar station being established in Granger, Radio Cadena was based in Seattle and transmitted Spanish-language programming with the help of community radio station KRAB FM. Indeed, Radio Cadena's founders and volunteers tapped into institutional resources and already existing activist networks throughout the Pacific Northwest to successfully launch KDNA 91.9 FM.

The Mount St. Helens incident is just one early example of how Radio Cadena, including its staff and volunteers, served Mexican American and Chicano communities establishing roots in the Pacific Northwest. From educating farmworkers about the harmful effects of pesticides to empowering women to leave situations of domestic violence, KDNA quickly became a tool for community building, advocacy, and entertainment that was

especially leveraged by the women who led it. For many of KDNA's female farmworkers-turned-broadcasters, developing skills in community radio production led to an awakening of personal agency and the brokering of new social relations both inside and outside the recording studio.

The station's culturally relevant broadcasting, job training in radio production, and maintenance of Mexican and Tejana/o cultural traditions vis-à-vis radio programming and community events all worked to uplift farmworkers and their families, particularly women. The development of Spanish language radio in the Yakima Valley was a tool for community building facilitated by the rise of community-based public broadcasting across the country, alongside Chicano movement activity in the region.

... Staged alongside the Chicano movement in the Pacific Northwest, KDNA emerged as the leading advocate for farmworkers' rights in the region, especially by encouraging "workers to demand minimum wage, toilets in the field and water to wash pesticides from their hands before lunch. KDNA demands better conditions for migrant workers while keeping their culture alive." Radio Cadena set out to be a station that provided news, information, and entertainment to Spanish-speaking listeners, while calling on Mexican farmworkers to build community often through direct participation with the radio station. Perhaps it was KDNA's unique and targeted outreach to farmworkers, often employed under terrible conditions, that worried growers in the region. For example, orchard owners "bombarded the Federal Communications Commission with claims the station was sparking worker rebellion," as Ricardo García, cofounder and KDNA's second and longest-serving station manager, recalls. "They realized now that we're not really inciting or promoting restlessness amongst farmworkers. What we're all about is information and education."

The intentional public support for farmworker families elevated by KDNA's radio programming is how the Chicano movement in the Pacific Northwest was heard on the airwaves. For Mexican communi-

ties throughout the Yakima Valley, community radio was the platform where listeners congregated on-air in a space that was intentionally created with them as the target audience. Many of Radio Cadena's founders and broadcasters came from farmworker backgrounds, often with direct experiences and memories of working in the fields as children and young adults. KDNA's programming was driven by an awareness that community radio became a life-sustaining tool for farmworker communities across the Yakima Valley who were often exposed to pesticides while working in the fields.

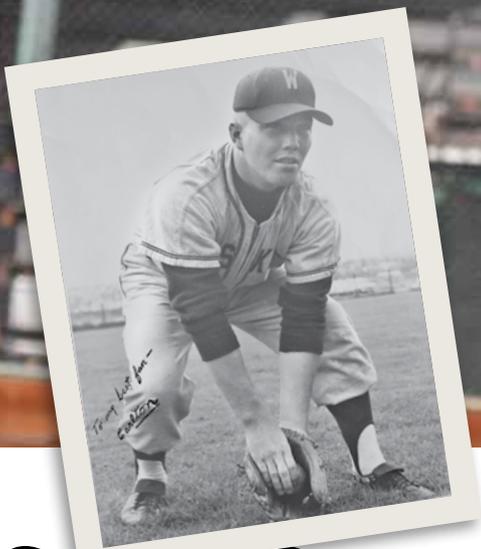
While there were also efforts to launch Spanish-language public service television programming and Spanish-language newspapers in the Yakima Valley, Radio Cadena was unmatched in its reach and popularity with Spanish-speaking listeners. ... Mexican farmworkers in the Yakima Valley who tuned their radios to 91.9 FM woke up to the sounds of *musica mexicana*—rancheras, boleros, and Tejano music—their transistor radio speakers blaring accordions, brass horns, and strings, perhaps transporting them back to the Tejano conjunto bailes (dances) they attended in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

(Excerpted from "Feminista Frequencies: Community Building through Radio in the Yakima Valley," UW Press, 2022.)—*Monica De La Torre is an assistant professor in the School of Transborder Studies at Arizona State University.*

Mexican farmworkers in the Yakima Valley who tuned their radios to 91.9 FM woke up to the sounds of *musica mexicana*—rancheras, boleros, and Tejano music.

Columns

NEWS FROM THE UW COMMUNITY



Sweet Success

Carlton Olson overcame Type 1 diabetes to play 4 years of Husky baseball

By Jon Marmor

It's March and baseball's in the air. So it's the perfect time to recall the little-known story of Carlton Olson, a player on the 1959 Husky baseball team, one of the best in school history.

When the third baseman from Wenatchee suited up for the UW freshman team, he carried a secret: Type 1 diabetes. He's one of the rare student-athletes to play four years of a major college sport with the condition.

In the 1950s, children diagnosed with diabetes were only expected to live for 25 more years. When Olson was diagnosed at age 12 after developing a chronic thirst and mysterious weight loss, his doctor told him that he was done with sports. Olson's dad took him for a second opinion, and the second doctor buoyed the crestfallen kid's

spirits, telling him that not only could he play sports, but he should never let diabetes control his life. "That has been my slogan through life," says Olson, 83.

That boost enabled Olson—a retired businessman who still makes his home in Wenatchee—to play four years of college ball and be inducted into the Husky Hall of Fame with the 1959 team, which played in the District VIII Regionals at Seattle's Sick's Stadium against Fresno State. But juvenile diabetes wasn't the only hardship Olson faced in his young life. His mother, a homemaker and talented piano player, died when he was 6 (his older brother was 8 and his younger brother was 3). His father worked nights at Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. so he could be home by 8 a.m. to get the boys off to school. (His father had help from housekeepers.)

As Wenatchee High School's shortstop, Olson played in two all-star games in Sick's Stadium in 1957. After game one, he thought he was done for the day. But coach Edo Vanni told him the shortstop scheduled to play the second game was ill, so Olson grabbed a sandwich from his sports bag and played 14 innings that night.

At the UW, Olson joined his older brother Ralph's fraternity, Delta Tau Delta. "A godly cook took a liking to me and was a tremendous help in controlling my diabetes for four years," he recalls. "She always had cookies and sweets in special places in the kitchen for emergencies. I could count on a sandwich and snacks for local games and the start of road trips. Control of my diabetes was a constant issue, but never once was I hospitalized. I instructed my fraternity brothers on the fundamentals of diabetes so they were spot on when I was in need of help."

Few knew about Olson's diabetes. "One thing I regret," he says, "was not telling more people that I had diabetes. Only a few close friends were aware." He didn't tell coach Chesty Walker when he played Husky Frosh Football. Baseball Coach Dale Parker found out when he saw Olson eating a sandwich on the bench during a game when the Huskies were up to bat.

Olson, '61, has successfully dealt with diabetes for 71 years. "There have been a few operations," he says, "a few new parts and the usual getting-older signs, but I am still going strong."

AJUL KAMAH

ATHLETICS COMMUNICATIONS

TRES

TRACY BALLON

MASTER CARPENTER
(UW SCHOOL OF DRAMA),
BOAT BUILDER &
SQUIRREL SUPPORTER*

I WANTED TO STUDY ART IN COLLEGE, BUT I DIDN'T HAVE ANY WAY TO PAY FOR IT SO I DECIDED TO LEARN A TRADE.

I WENT TO BOAT BUILDING SCHOOL AT SEATTLE CENTRAL COLLEGE.

AFTER I FINISHED MY AA, I ENROLLED AT THE UW AND STUDIED SCULPTURE AND ART HISTORY, WHERE I HAD A WORK STUDY JOB IN THE SCENE SHOP.

AFTER COLLEGE, I WORKED IN COMMERCIAL SHOPS AND I DID MUSEUM INSTALLATIONS AND INTERACTIVE NATIONAL PARK EXHIBIT SORTS OF THINGS BEFORE WORKING AS A SCENE SHOP SUPERVISOR AT CORNISH."

THEN THE JOB CAME UP AT THE UW, WHICH DOESN'T HAPPEN VERY OFTEN.

STUDENTS WHO COME TO GET A MASTER OF FINE ARTS IN SCENIC DESIGN OFTEN DESIGN OUR SETS.

"THEATER IS A VERY COLLABORATIVE ART FORM. THE CREATIVE TEAM OF GRAD STUDENTS — THE DIRECTOR, LIGHTING DESIGNER, SET DESIGNER AND COSTUME DESIGNER — GET TOGETHER AND TALK ABOUT WHAT THE CONTEXT IS GOING TO BE: IS IT SET AT A DIFFERENT TIME? OR THE BIG IDEA FOR THIS SHOW IS THAT EVERYTHING IS GOING TO BE BLUE."

EVERY SHOW IS DIFFERENT. EVERY DAY IS DIFFERENT. LAST FALL I BUILT THAT HORSE (**). NOW I'M WELDING AND CUTTING THINGS OUT OF WOOD FOR A PLAY LATER THIS SPRING. THERE IS NO TYPICAL DAY IN THE SCENE SHOP. IT'S ALWAYS DIFFERENT. THAT'S ONE OF THE THINGS I ENJOY ABOUT IT."

(**) FOR 'THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST'

WHEN WE GET A FIRST LOOK AT THEIR PLANS WE OFTEN SAY, "THAT'S A REALLY COOL IDEA, BUT IT DEFIES GRAVITY AND WOULD COST \$50,000."

"THEN IT GOES BACK INTO THEIR HANDS AND THEY DEVELOP A MORE REASONABLE PRELIMINARY DESIGN. FROM THAT POINT WE BUDGET THE SHOW, FIGURING OUT HOW MUCH TIME AND MONEY WE WILL NEED. EVENTUALLY THEY GIVE US A PAINTED SCALE MODEL AS WELL AS LARGER COLOR RENDERINGS, AND WE ORDER MATERIALS AND START BUILDING."

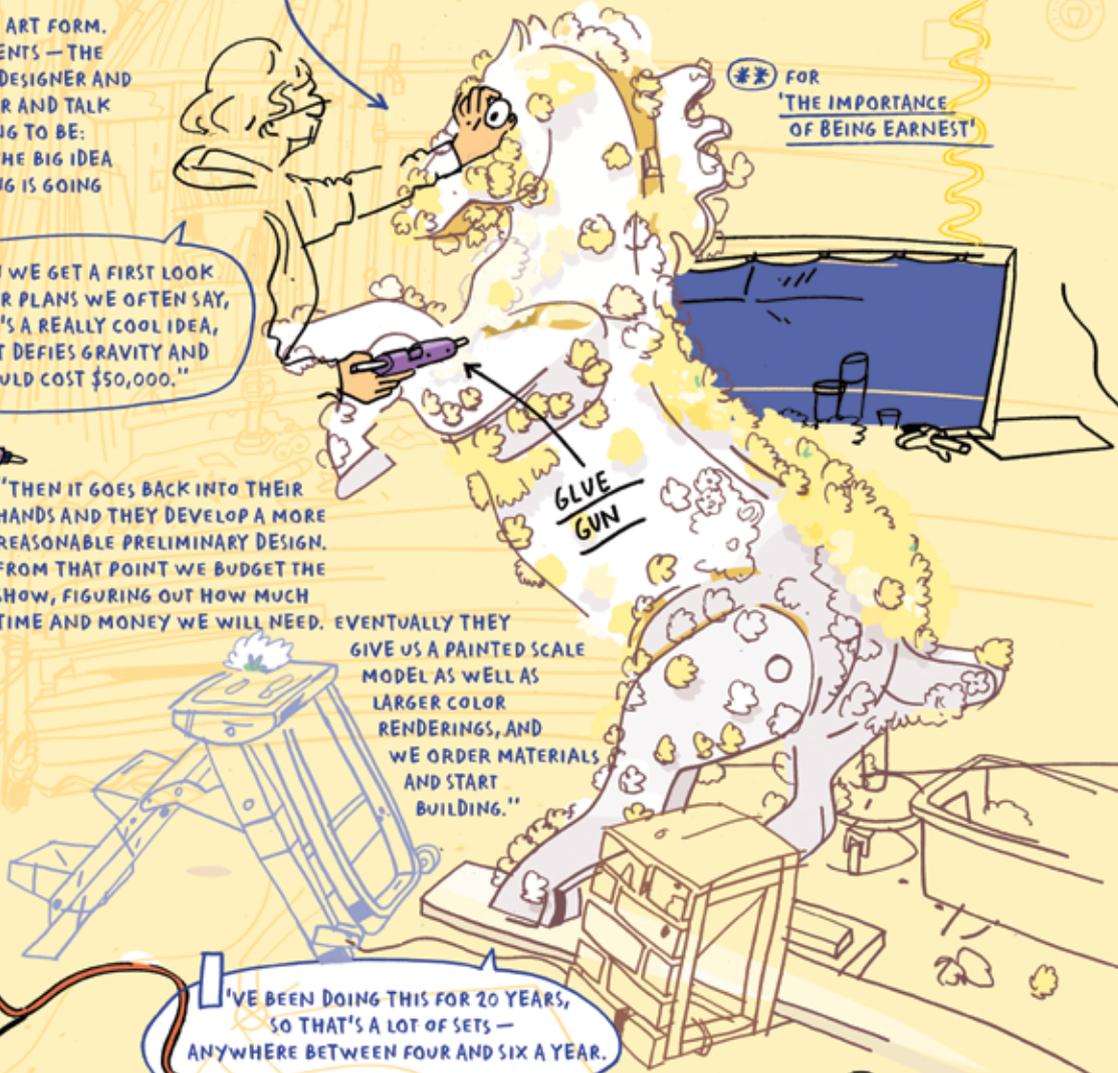
* LAST YEAR I RAISED A GROUP OF ORPHAN SQUIRRELS.

THEY FIT IN MY HAND AND HAD LITTLE SKINNY TAILS. THEY WERE SO MUCH FUN.

I BUILT A ROAD BOX SO I COULD BRING THEM BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN WORK AND HOME. ONE LIKED TO RIDE AROUND IN THE POCKET OF MY HOODIE. I SPREAD A LOT OF SQUIRREL JOY AT THAT TIME!"

I'VE BEEN DOING THIS FOR 20 YEARS, SO THAT'S A LOT OF SETS — ANYWHERE BETWEEN FOUR AND SIX A YEAR.

IT IS A LITTLE SAD TO TAKE THE SETS DOWN. I THINK, OH, ALL THAT WORK AND THERE IT GOES... BUT WE DO RECYCLE A LOT.





HEATHER JIN

Caring for Custodians

Custodial workers have served diligently during the pandemic. Evalynn Romano thinks it's time they were respected and appreciated for their dedication

By Jon Marmor

When the pandemic began, people were quick to express their appreciation to the individuals who worked on the front lines fighting COVID-19, as well as those who performed other essential jobs: health-care workers, grocery store employees, firefighters, police officers, bus drivers, letter carriers, delivery drivers. However, one group always seemed to be left out—custodians. Evalynn Fae Taganna Romano, '10, '21, who has master's degrees in public health and social work, was moved to show respect and recognition to campus custodians, inspired by both of her parents, who have been UW custodial workers.

Romano's desire to highlight and support the many custodians who work at the UW was natural because she has dedicated her work and organizing efforts to

serve underrepresented communities whose experiences tend to be minimized. This month, Romano marks two years since she started bringing early morning breakfasts to custodians, an initiative that's grown into a full-blown advocacy effort that has raised nearly \$40,000 for direct support including food, masks, grocery gift cards and comfortable shoes.

The most public part of her efforts is a photo exhibition that has been on display in UW buildings for the past six months. The show, titled "*(in)Visibility*," provides pictures and stories focused on the health impacts of campus custodians' workplace and home. Supported by a UW Campus Sustainability Fund grant, the exhibit has been on display in the Art Building and in the UW Tower. The grant enabled Romano to compensate participants for their time,

The daughter of two UW custodians, Evalynn Romano created the photo exhibition titled "(in)Visibility" to tell custodians' stories.

and she worked with them to select the images that mattered most to them.

"The photo exhibition is based on storytelling, with lots of community-based research and advocacy," Romano explains. "I wanted it to really show what it is like to be who they are and what changes they want to see. Photography is a very powerful way for custodians to share their lives."

Romano's connection to the UW runs deep, as her mother has been cleaning campus buildings for more than 30 years.

I wanted it to really show what it is like to be who they are and what changes they want to see.

Her late father was a campus custodian for 25 years. "A lot of the custodians are my aunts and uncles," Romano says. Even if they aren't related biologically, "there's a real feeling of family."

Building community relationships has always been important to Romano, who was born and raised in Seattle. After earning her bachelor's degree from the UW, she spent three years in the Peace Corps. She served in a rural village in Cambodia and worked on critical community-based projects such as improving access to food and water. She spent an additional year working for a non-governmental organization hospital in Cambodia, fundraising so surgeries could be provided for free to low-income residents. Her job required relationship-building with key stakeholders, a skill she found incredibly useful when she created the UW Custodian Project to spotlight "underappreciated and underrepresented voices" of custodians.

"It's about relationship-building and how I could help highlight the custodians who are a critical part of the UW community" as public health workers and guardians who keep our spaces clean and safe.

She also advocated for policy changes, including COVID-19 vaccine access, hazard pay, livable wages, and extensive interpretation and translation services.

"I am very appreciative that people care," Romano says. "People now ask, what can I do to help?"

To learn more about the UW Custodian Project (not affiliated with UW), visit www.uwcustodianproject.com. To see images from the "*(in)Visibility*" photo exhibition, go to magazine.washington.edu



AT&T has the **LARGEST** network in Washington*

*Fastest based on analysis by Ookla® of Speedtest Intelligence® data median LTE download speeds from previous quarter. For more details, see att.com/network. Ookla trademarks used under license and reprinted permission.

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Mickey Rowe, an actor with autism and low vision, shares his story of representing the autistic and disability community in popular culture in his new book, "Fearlessly Different." Here he plays the role of an autistic teen in "The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time."

Autism in the Spotlight

Actor Mickey Rowe takes center stage and represents the disability community

By Chris Talbott

COLLEGE was a chaotic and confusing time for young Mickey Rowe. The University of Washington drama major had not yet received his autism diagnosis, and he was never sure how to navigate the social aspects of life on a lively campus with an endlessly renewing supply of sensory input.

Over time he found a way to regulate himself during overwhelming experiences: He'd put on headphones, plug into an audiobook and walk. The UW's beautiful architecture and tree-lined pathways offered the perfect setting as he listened to a book about theater or became absorbed in the latest thriller.

"Also, I think UW in many ways at times can feel like a very giant school and at times it can also feel really small as well, which I really appreciated," Rowe says. "So I felt like when I needed to just disappear, I could go on those long walks with my audiobook and feel like I was completely anonymous and like the entire world just vanished, and I just disappeared into this giant school, which felt really, really nice to be able to disappear like that sometimes.

"And yet I also knew that at any time, whenever I wanted, I could walk into the drama school lounge and have this completely different experience in this really small department where everyone knew each other and everyone was friends with each other and where I knew I could just walk right in, pop on the couch and there would be so many people there excited to see me."

Rowe, '11, appears at Town Hall Seattle in March with the release of his book, "Fearlessly Different: An Autistic Actor's Journey to Broadway's Biggest Stage." Timed to land between the Disability Day of Mourning on March 1 and Autism Awareness Month in April, the Rowman & Littlefield release is both an autobiography and a manual on how to treat one another with kindness and understanding. Rowe wrote the book outlining his journey from a legally blind self-described outcast who felt spurned in a variety of ways to the hero of his own story of perseverance and resilience hoping others would take inspiration.

"Fearlessly Different" is the story of Rowe's pursuit of a role in the stage version of "The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time." The best-selling novel centers around Christopher, an autistic teen who's solving a mystery of who killed a neighborhood dog, a story that turns out to be intensely personal.

Rowe fell heartbreakingly short of earning the role with the Broadway touring

company following extensive auditions in New York City, but he finally realized his dream of playing Christopher in 2017 with the Indiana Repertory Theater and Syracuse Stage. He may be the first autistic person to play the role. His efforts and performance were covered by The New York Times.

It's just one of several success stories in "Fearlessly Different" as Rowe overcomes a number of obstacles due to misperceptions about autism and his abilities. He navigates a childhood made more difficult by a resentful mother and unprepared teachers as well as an adolescence dominated by a lack of real human connection. Later he faces inequities in the arts world.

Completing the two-year process of publishing a book extends the list of Rowe's successes. His most recent success was recording an audio version of the book.

"I just finished recording the audiobook last night," Rowe says. "(It) was really quite an awesome experience. Especially for someone who's legally blind. I was really, really worried about the recording process because I was going to have to just read the whole book out loud start to finish, which is a really difficult thing for me." The recording studio installed a big TV monitor, making the script really big. "And we're really, really proud of the results," says Rowe.

In some ways, Rowe says, his many successes started with his diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder at the UW Medicine Adult Autism Clinic. "This was the first time I had heard those words directly in connection with myself," Rowe writes in "Fearlessly Different." "I felt a huge sense of relief!" He likens it to the time when he was 6 and he first tried on his glasses. "The diagnosis was a lens that finally brought my whole confusing life into focus."

When Rowe arrived on campus more than a decade ago, he found both resources and understanding. Now he's excited to find that the University has recognized the need for a wide range of support for students like him who have different ways of learning and being.

"I definitely wrote the book with college-aged me in mind, thinking about what I needed," Rowe says. "Especially now, this generation that's currently in college, who is on TikTok, they have really expanded the disability movement along with the autism acceptance movement in huge strides that I would have never imagined possible 10 years ago when I was at UW. And so, with this generation, I'm so excited for them to get their hands on this book."

MEDIA



New Standards

Kenny G, '78
Concord Records,
October 2021
Kenny G is back! The Grammy Award-winning jazz saxophonist has released "New Standards," his first

album in six years. The collection of 11 original compositions is inspired by ballads from the '50s and '60s. Kenny G set out to compose and perform songs that reference the music of the likes of Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald. As he describes it, the project is "a wonderful (and painstaking) labor of love." At the same time, a documentary featuring the musician is now airing on HBO. "Listening to Kenny G" chronicles the artist's rise from Seattle's Kenneth Gorelick to one of the best-selling artists of all time.



One Great Lie

Deb Caletti, '85
Atheneum Books for
Young Readers, 2021

The award-winning young adult author takes on the subjects of sexual harassment and power structures with this story of a recent high school graduate navigating a

writing fellowship, and the behaviors of a much-admired mentor in Italy. She also digs into her own family mystery involving a poet from 500 years ago. All this is wrapped in the stunning setting of Venice and done so in a thoughtful and deliberate manner. Caletti is the author of "Honey, Baby, Sweetheart," a finalist for the National Book Award in 2004.



Win a Trip to Browntown

George
Tramountanas, '93
Losing weight is a challenge many of us face in life. In his new feature film, Tramountanas introduces an unusual

incentive. Tramountanas, who holds a UW bachelor's degree in business, received his master's from USC's film program. After struggling with the stress surrounding his mother's death a few years ago, he wondered, "What could motivate a middle-aged family man to lose a bunch of weight, short of someone offering him a million dollars?" The result is a comedy that is taking film festivals by storm. The film will be released March 22 on iTunes and later on other streaming platforms. More at magazine.washington.edu

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For The Love of iPhone

Continued from p. 29

Objective-C was one of the first widely accepted object-oriented languages, says Bryan Catron, an instructor in computer science at Furman University, who taught the language in an app development class as recently as 2014. Swift, the language currently used to program iPhones, and Java, another popular programming language, are both rooted in Objective-C.

Objective-C offered a “much more conceptual view of the world,” Catron says. Pre-object-oriented languages were more

Objective-C offered a much more conceptual view of the world

fundamental. “If we were building a structure, with C you’d be talking about bricks. With an object-oriented language, we’re talking about rooms and hallways and stairs.”

With Objective-C, “you see the world as it is,” Catron says. This new ability led to desktop interfaces that allow users to manipulate computer files as they would real files. What made Objective-C enduring, Love says, is its simplicity. “It was a pure superset of C. We didn’t change anything that was already there,” he says. “Had we designed the language so that it was a variant of C with a unique syntax, it would have failed for sure.”

After a series of meetings and negotiations, NeXT agreed to use Objective-C to build its operating system, and offered to license the language for a per-unit cost: \$5 per device. But the

board of Love’s company was made up of venture capitalists, not programmers. They wanted the return on their investment in a cash settlement, not tied to a potentially risky sales figure.

According to an Apple Insider article titled “The Most Successful Failure Ever,” NeXT computers sold 50,000 computers. But when Apple, which was already using Objective-C, bought NeXT in 1996, it rehired Steve Jobs. Objective-C became the language for Jobs’ new vision of consumer electronics—iPads and iPhones. From 2007 through 2018, more than 1.46 billion iPhones were sold worldwide. In the second quarter of 2020, Apple sold more iPhones in the U.S. than ever: 15 million.

In a 2011 interview, Love was asked how it felt to be the co-creator of a computer language that spurred a revolution in software and touched so many lives. “It would feel better if the \$5 contract was signed,” Love says, only half joking. He had a falling-out with his board over the lost deal and left the company. “It still stings,” he says.

Now mostly retired in Virginia’s rural Shenandoah Valley, Love takes pride in straw-bale gardening, which like Objective-C is simple and straightforward but yields huge results. “It’s a really good way to make friends with your neighbors,” he says. “I wander around in August and say, ‘Would you like 50 pounds of zucchini?’”

“I would say I’ve spent much of my career searching for things like straw-bale gardening,” he says. “Whether it’s a simple way to manage a software development project or a simple and effective way to manage a garden.”—Clinton Colmenares is director of news and media strategy at Furman University. This is his first article for University of Washington Magazine.



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GENEROSITY AND OPPORTUNITY AT THE UW

Dinosaur Dreams

Zeke Augustine, '23, has sifted through soil for microscopic fossils and helped dig up a Triceratops. The Burke Museum has been at the heart of it all.

By Jamie Swenson
Photography by Dennis Wise

On his 20th birthday, Zeke Augustine slung a 25-pound bag of plaster over his shoulder and trudged up a soft hillside in the triple-digit midday heat. It wasn't how he'd expected to spend his birthday.

But Augustine, '23, wasn't complaining. The aspiring paleontologist was in the middle of a dream come true: his first dinosaur dig. Here in the remote eastern Montana portion of the Hell Creek Formation—possibly the best place in the world to find fossils from the Late Cretaceous—he was working with a small team of experts to uncover the fossilized bones of an oviraptorosaur, a category of beaked dinosaurs closely related to birds.

The team included Greg Wilson Mantilla, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the UW's Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, and Dave DeMar, '16, one of his former Ph.D. students and postdocs. For two days they had been carefully removing sediment from the animal's fossilized pelvis, vertebrae and limbs, wrapping them in plaster for transport back to the Burke.

The exact identity of this dinosaur was unknown, and the mystery and excitement more than made up for the oppressive heat. Was this a "chicken from hell," paleontologists' nickname for the rare *Anzu wyliei*, which once could be up to 11 feet long and weigh 650 pounds? Or might it even be a new species? It was too soon to tell.

Suddenly, DeMar's voice echoed from the other side of the hill: "Zeke! We found a claw!"

Time stopped for Augustine. The self-identified "bonehead" had been fantasizing all his life about a moment like this, and here it was.

But long before he ever got to dig up a dinosaur, he had to become one.

ZEKE THE T. REX

Obsessed with dinosaurs since childhood, Augustine joined the Burke-affiliated Northwest Paleontological Association at age 15. Soon, he'd landed a series of volunteer positions with the Burke—including dressing up in his own T. rex costume to greet patrons and sell memberships.

In addition to the philanthropic support that helps fund everything from field-research trips to community education



events, the Burke's volunteer program is central to its mission. Pre-COVID, some 400 volunteers worked in nearly every department. And now Augustine was one of them.

Happy to be doing anything adjacent to dinosaurs and those who studied them, Augustine slowly but surely made a name for himself at the Burke, while learning more about how fossils were studied and presented to the public. It was the Burke's inside-out museum experience—with viewing windows where visitors can watch staff and volunteers prepare everything from bird specimens to dinosaur fossils—that really got him thinking.

“Zeke isn’t just incredibly knowledgeable about dinosaurs and prehistoric life. He’s passionate about sharing this knowledge with others,” says Emelia Harris, the Burke’s volunteer program manager. “When he saw fossil preparation being done in a visible way, it opened a whole new world of possibility for him.”

Someday, Augustine hoped, he would be on the other side of the glass. Or, better yet, out in the field digging up the fossils.

‘A HIGHLIGHT OF MY LIFE’

Year after year, Augustine angled for a spot on a dinosaur dig. First, he was too young. Then the dig team was full. And next the dig was canceled because of the pandemic. Augustine pressed on with his studies, attending Cascadia College, transferring to the UW—and jumping at every opportunity to work with fossils.

He volunteered in curator Wilson Mantilla’s lab, sifting through sediment brought back from the Hell Creek Formation to find microscopic treasures: ancient crocodile teeth and tiny bits of lizards, salamanders and more. It required meticulous focus, but, says Augustine, “Any time I get to work with fossils is a good time.”

As Augustine progressed in his research, Wilson Mantilla took note of his tenacity and his interest in working on theropods: meat-eating dinosaurs like Tyrannosaurus and Velociraptor. The curator had started a theropod tooth project with Dave DeMar (now a research associate at the Burke and the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History), so he put DeMar and Augustine in touch. Soon,

“Any time I get to work with fossils is a good time.”

Augustine was recording measurements of Hell Creek theropod teeth. And when Wilson Mantilla was deciding who’d go to Hell Creek in 2021, one answer was clear.

“Zeke earned his chance by his diligent work in the lab, so he was at the top of the list of undergrads,” says Wilson Mantilla.

Before long, Augustine was on the sunbaked hillside in Montana, uncovering fossils—including that significant claw.

“I have a feeling it’s going to be a highlight of my life,” he says.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GLASS

If you visit the Burke Museum today, you might see Augustine behind the glass in the Fossil Preparation Lab, where he now volunteers as a preparator and carefully restores fossils brought in from the field. Recently accepted to the UW biology major with a minor in paleobiology, Augustine still beams with

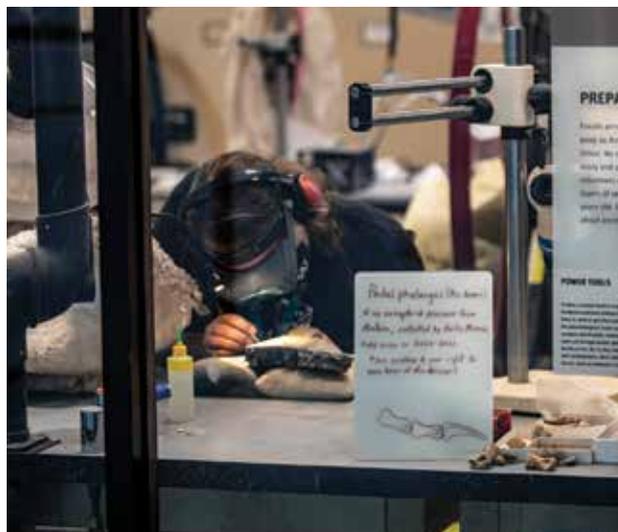
enthusiasm about the recent dig, when he spent several weeks helping uncover not just the oviraptorosaur but also three other dinosaurs, including a Triceratops.

Finding fossils is a highlight, but Augustine has relished every opportunity to connect with paleontology experts, whether in the field, at the Burke or in Wilson Mantilla’s lab.

“It’s helped me become a junior researcher myself,” says Augustine, who went into the dig thinking he *probably* wanted to be a paleontologist. Now he’s certain: “This year has definitely cemented that.”

As you peek through the window into the Fossil Preparation Lab, you just might see that significant claw from the Hell Creek dig. At four inches long, it is likely a hand claw. Researchers are still narrowing down the possibilities of what the rare—or entirely new—species of oviraptorosaur actually is, but Wilson Mantilla believes it’s the genus *Anzu*. Regardless of the final verdict, Augustine is awed that he was one of the first people to see it.

On that stifling July day, he had bounded over to where Dave DeMar stood. “I was initially like, ‘No way,’” Augustine remembers. “But then, sure enough, just sitting there in the dirt: ‘Wow. There it is.’”



Augustine carefully glues together part of a Triceratops frill in the Fossil Preparation Lab.

Powering the Burke

Philanthropic support of the Burke Museum—Washington state’s oldest museum—powers its ability to curate stunning natural history and cultural exhibits; maintain a collection of more than 18 million biological, geological and cultural objects that are a boon for researchers around the world; and send faculty, students and volunteers into the community to conduct research and offer educational programs for learners of all ages.

Support research and education. When you contribute to the Burke Museum Annual Fund, you can help ensure that our community continues to learn, share knowledge and be inspired. giving.uw.edu/burke-annual-fund

Impact



Strengthen the Husky Experience. When you support the UW Fund, you can help provide an unparalleled graduate-student experience for students like Ang. giving.uw.edu/uw-fund

THE BIG PICTURE

YOU DESERVE THE WORLD

By Ally Ang, '21

Photo by David Bessenhoffer

What to do with this knowledge that our living is not guaranteed?

—Aracelis Girmay, “Elegy”

During this latest shiny new catastrophe, while I lie in bed and luxuriate in the silk of my sadness, a friend’s text lights up my screen: *You deserve the world*. Not

this world, hostile and unkind, but the one we are building in the lines of poems, in our wildest melatonin dreams, in the dirt of our gardens and the recipes passed down to us

in a language that we have not yet forgotten. I catch glimpses of it in the tsunami of voices that floods the streets after another life is snatched from a mother’s grasp, their demands

for justice impossible to ignore. I feel it in my friend’s deliberate knuckles massaging coconut oil into my scalp, how their steady hands unworry my brow. Everywhere I look,

aliveness. I open my cupboard to discover the plump red face of a tomato that I forgot to turn into pasta sauce, now blooming soft tufts of mold, the stubborn insistence

of life in even the harshest conditions. I slice the tip of my finger while chopping cloves of garlic, and before the first drop of blood has blushed the counter, it coagulates at the edge of the wound—

a miracle, this body, how it has already begun to heal before I’ve even registered the hurt. When I say *You deserve the world*, what I mean is this is not the first apocalypse

we have survived. The world has ended before, and before and before, and for some, there was no after. We have watched its rind cracking open like a freshly broken heart, and each time

we build and rebuild. We kiss our houseplants on their leafy foreheads before we go to sleep. We dress our bodies in the most brilliant light. We dance like the empire is dying,

water the ground where it once stood, and watch what blooms, lush and verdant, in its wake.

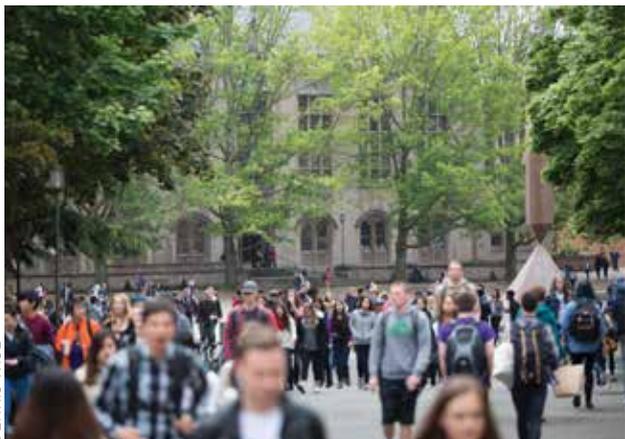
Commissioned by the University of Washington.

ABOUT THE POET

Ally Ang is a 2021 graduate of the UW Master of Fine Arts program in creative writing, with a focus on poetry. They are currently a development associate at Seattle’s Hugo House, a nonprofit writing center named for Richard Hugo, ’48, ’52, a two-time finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in poetry.

Watch a video collaboration of Ang performing this poem at uw.edu/boundless/ally-ang-mfa-poet

YOU
DESERVE
THE
WORLD



DENNIS WISE

A Path Forward for All

By Patrick Crumb
Chair, UW Foundation Board

This school year, on returning to the UW campus in Seattle, I basked in the familiar sights and sounds I'd missed so deeply during the first year and a half of the pandemic: Professors giving animated lectures, students deep in thought. The focused silence of Suzzallo Library Reading Room. Smiles and laughter between classes.

As all three UW campuses have returned to life, it's been wonderful for the Husky community to teach, learn and be together in person once again. We have learned not to take that for granted.

But the many precautions we still take are reminders that we still have a long way to go. They also illustrate the value of medical science and how far we've come since the time, two years ago this month, when Washington became the first U.S. epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic.

I'm grateful to UW Medicine for its role in detecting our nation's first community-spread COVID cases, for providing the majority of the state's COVID tests early in the pandemic and for continuing to care for those who fall ill. I'm proud to say that as of January 14, the UW has provided more than 4.1 million COVID tests and administered 534,000 vaccine doses—including 36,000 to children under 12.

Our COVID response extends beyond medicine, across many disciplines at the UW. The pandemic has reflected some of our society's structural inequalities: Black, Native, Latino and Pacific Islander Americans have faced higher rates of COVID-19 cases, hospitalization and death compared to white Americans. UW faculty are studying these and other barriers to equality—and working toward an equitable path forward for everyone.

Much of this work would not have been possible without you, our donors and advocates. Your foundational investments helped us launch into action at the start of the pandemic and continue keeping our populations safe and healthy. Thanks to your generosity, we're also looking to the future, working on next-generation vaccines that protect against all COVID-19 variants—and may revolutionize how we treat many kinds of disease.

I am grateful for how far we've all come in two years. And with your support, I'm excited about where we'll go next.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES AND NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Making History

Bringing perspective to the pandemic

By Margaret O'Mara
*Howard & Frances Keller
Endowed Professor of History*

In this complex moment we find ourselves in, we are beginning to shape a path forward in the late stages of a world-changing pandemic—while also trying to make sense of what we have endured over the last two years.

These themes resonate deeply with me and run parallel to my work as a historian. I teach and write about the political, economic and metropolitan history of the United States. I spend a lot of time thinking about the critical role of history in how we understand the present and how we look to the future. My research focuses on the high-tech industry, American politics and the connections between the two.

While it's true that history is made every day, there are days, weeks, months and even years you just know will be prominent in the history books. And since early 2020, we have been living in one of those times.

Experiencing history in the making is an uncomfortable place for a historian to be. We tend to like to wait until the dust settles before we attempt to make meaning from human events. It still is far too early to render a verdict on the last two years, not least because the story of the pandemic is far from over.

But I have been thinking a lot about past crises and what we can learn from them about how to navigate this one.

There's the 1918–19 influenza pandemic, of course. Seattle was relatively less affected than some other large American cities, but still, about 1,500 Seattle citizens died of the flu—many of them healthy young adults and children. And the worldwide toll was staggering. More American soldiers died of the flu than died in combat in World War I.

Yet here and beyond, that pandemic quickly faded from collective memory. Americans threw themselves headlong



into the Roaring 1920s. Leaders and communities did little to mourn the great losses suffered by so many people. This collective amnesia persisted; in the U.S. history textbooks that our students read and that professors like me write, that pandemic often gets only brief attention.

So we mostly forgot that people fought over pandemic-mitigation measures then, too. We forgot that disinformation thrives at moments of collective crisis. We forgot how much leadership matters; President Woodrow Wilson was so concerned about damaging morale during wartime that he and most other world leaders downplayed the pandemic's seriousness until it was too late.

Perhaps if the influenza pandemic had been more familiar to the average person in 2020, we as a population would have more readily understood and accepted how to curb disease's spread. We would more easily have seen that individual outcomes depend hugely on the actions we take as a community.

Even crises that loom larger in our collective memory can benefit from a closer look. We've heard a lot over the last months about the solidarity of World War II's "greatest generation," which sacrificed so much, seemingly without complaint. Well, the truth of the matter is that the wartime generation did complain, and argue, and sometimes mightily resist the rationing and restrictions on everyday life imposed by government during the war. President Roosevelt was called a tyrant, a dictator, a socialist.

Shared sacrifices were uncomfortable, hard, painful—but essential to winning the war. Americans overcame their differences then. Maybe they can now.

As much as I look at the big picture, about how we will move forward together as a society, I think about this community

right here: the small things I have experienced, the remarkable moments I have shared with my students. They have been extraordinary. I don't miss teaching on Zoom at *all*, but I was proud to share with my students this collective effort to create community in a virtual space.

I watched many of them truly rise to the challenge—from their own nooks, bedrooms and corners of their apartments—engaged, resilient and open to learn.

To share in this experience, together, was to share a great deal of vulnerability. Yes, it was incredibly taxing. But to go through this collectively, as a community—it knit us together more tightly.

Let us not forget. Let us grieve. Let us forgive our mistakes and learn from them. Let us also learn from our successes: following the science, protecting student and community health, finding new ways to teach and learn.

And let us also celebrate the wider UW community that enables all of this to happen. You strengthen this community, and you help keep us healthy—through your scholarships, through your support of faculty and research, through your contributions to the facilities and programs that help make the UW one of the best public universities in the world.

We thank you, our generous donors and advocates, for all that you make possible at the UW, and for the role each of you plays in making history.

In both pandemics, Seattle transit riders were required to don masks—whether (1) catching a Metro bus on Campus Parkway in 2021 or (2) riding the Green Lake electric trolley in 1918. (3) Seattle Red Cross nurses wearing influenza masks, 1918. (4) The Seattle Fire Department held a pop-up COVID-19 vaccination clinic for the UW community at Alder Hall, 2021.

*Margaret O'Mara
photo by Jim Garner/
jgarnerphoto*

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We Want Your ASUW Shell House Photos

By Jon Marmor

Oh, the stories you can find inside the ASUW Shell House. Historians are collecting photos of the structure, which started out as a Navy building before becoming home to the UW's renowned crew.

Efforts to preserve and renovate the historic ASUW Shell House on the Montlake Cut—home to the “Boys in the Boat,” who shocked the world by winning the gold medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympics—continue full speed ahead. Led by UW Recreation, “The Next 100 Years Campaign” is seeking the resources to turn this iconic building into a welcoming student space, history museum and event space.

This is where you come in. The project's historians are seeking photographic evidence of the Shell House's history and invite you to send us what you've got. This dramatic building has played many roles over its first 100 years. Built and used by the Navy at the end of World War I, it served as home to Husky crew and master



PHOTO BY WASSISSA

rowing-shell builder George Pocock until 1949. For decades, it has been the hub of all UW student water recreation and was known as the “Old Canoe House.”

No matter how insignificant you might think your old photos are, stored away in dusty albums in attics and basements, if they show the Shell House, we'd love to

see them, and the older, the better. We're seeking photos of the interior and exterior, and of course, any photos of the crew are always welcome.

To contribute photos and learn more about the project, email project manager Nicole Klein at kleinn@uw.edu or go to www.asuwshellhouse.uw.edu.

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marysplaceseattle.org



Community Builder

Millie L.B. Russell, '80, '88, already had a full lifetime of experiences as a health-care worker, civil-rights advocate and community builder before she came to the UW in 1974 to direct the Preprofessional Program for Minority Students in Health Sciences.

She spent another three decades at the UW as an administrator and instructor who helped generations of BIPOC students become medical professionals. "For a certain generation, if you are a Black doctor, dentist, nurse, med tech and you went to the University of Washington, you knew my mother," says Russell's daughter, Pat Russell. "The whole generation."

Russell grew up in Seattle's Central District in a progressive household where it was not unusual to see Paul Robeson or Marian Anderson, both towering performers and civil- and worker's-rights advocates, drop in. She joined the youth chapter of the NAACP at Seattle University, where, in 1948, she was the first Black graduate of the medical tech program. She met NAACP lawyer Thurgood Marshall during this period and traveled the South with the future Supreme Court justice.

Russell was not particularly drawn to

teaching but she saw a need while working for more than 25 years at the Puget Sound Regional Blood Center. That led her back to Seattle University for a science-teaching certificate in 1971. She would later earn a master's degree and a doctorate at UW.

"Civil rights was important, and that was my volunteer work—but I also liked health care and I liked making precise decisions about what is important for a person's health-care needs," Russell was quoted as saying in a UW Memoriam. Among her many contributions, she served as assistant to the vice president of the Office of Minority Affairs and was the founder of the Early Scholars Outreach Program, inspiration for the national GEAR UP program, which serves students from low-income families. Russell has been recognized with the UW Outstanding Public Service Award and the Charles E. Odegaard Award, UW's highest diversity award. The Dr. Millie Russell Endowed Scholarship was established upon her retirement in 2007 for the benefit of underrepresented, low-income and first-generation students interested in science. She died Nov. 1 at the age of 93.

RECOGNITION



LINDA NASH, '00, was a UW history professor who focused on American environmental history and the West. Her colleagues and students considered her a

legend for her research, which encompassed race, gender, the body, landscape, ecology, medicine, colonialism and consumerism. She also served as the director of the UW Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and co-founded the Cascadia Environmental History Collaborative. She died Oct. 17 at the age of 59.



GEORGE FLEMING, '64, a Husky Hall of Fame football great, was a state legislator who represented the 37th district for 22 years. He was the second African American

elected to the state senate and served as the chairman of the state Democratic caucus for eight years. Fleming was instrumental in UW's back-to-back Rose Bowl victories in 1960-61, helping the Huskies stake a claim to the 1960 national championship. He died Dec. 6 at the age of 83.

Columns

In Memory

JOHN MARTIN HANSEN
'49, Seattle

KENJI "KEN" NAKAMURA
'49, Seattle, age 97, Nov. 20

CHARLES FRANK SANBORN JR.
'49, Mercer Island, age 96,
Aug. 1

VICTOR M. TAKEMOTO
'49, Newcastle, age 95, Nov. 27

1950

JULES BERGER
'50, Seattle, age 94, Oct. 30

GEORGE A. DEBON
'50, Shoreline, age 99, Nov. 20

JOHN E. DUFF
'50, Des Moines, age 95, Sept. 17

GEORGE R. FRAZIER JR.
'50, Fircrest, age 97, Sept. 1

DONALD HENRY KALLANDER
'50, '56, Kirkland, age 93, Nov. 24

MARGARET S. CUNNINGHAM
'51, Tacoma, age 94, Nov. 3

J. WILLIAM KNAPP
'51, Bainbridge Island, age 93,
Nov. 6

MALCOLM ALLEN MCINNIS
'51, Atherton, California,
age 92, Nov. 17

EVELYN KRISTJANA WEAVER
'52, Mercer Island, age 91,
Oct. 18

ALEXANDER POPOFF JR.
'55, Seattle, age 88, Oct. 30

JUDITH DRAKE WALKER
'55, Seattle, age 88, Dec. 8

ROBERT ARTHUR BRINE
'56, '57, Lynnwood, age 91,
Dec. 1

GEORGE SANFORD ZOFFEL
'56, Langley, age 87, Aug. 28

PATRICK DONLAN COOGAN
'57, Tacoma, age 87, Oct. 26

C. DEAN DERBY
'58, Walla Walla, age 86, Oct. 29

JOHN WALTER GEARHART
'58, East Wenatchee, age 85,
Nov. 26

SATORU TASHIRO
'58, '64, Bellevue, age 86,
Oct. 8

ROBERT ACKERMAN
'59, Tulalip, age 84, Nov. 21

DEREK EVERT ENGSTROM
'59, Las Vegas, Nevada, age
88, July 8

ROBERT KNIGHT
'59, Santa Barbara, California,
age 83, Aug. 24

WALDA ELLYN ROMSTEAD
'59, Lynnwood, age 84, Oct. 6

1960

JAY D. ROETER
'60, Wenatchee, age 90, Aug. 27

ANNE BEISHLINE
'61, Bellingham, age 82, Oct. 26

CHARLES EUGENE PEERY
'62, Kent, age 87, Aug. 29

SARAH MORFORD TOUSLEY
'62, '89, Seattle, age 81, Oct. 15

JUDITH PENCE ROOKS
'63, Portland, Oregon, age 78,
June 1

CECILIA V. SAARI
'63, '66, Seattle, age 89, Nov. 25

PHILLIP ROSS FRASER
'64, Kenmore, age 80, Oct. 18

JAMES GORDON LOCKERBIE
'64, '67, Seattle, age 79, Sept. 23

JACK LEE MANNING
'64, Redmond, age 82, Nov. 19

LARRY RAY PASCO
'64, '71, Seattle, age 81, Oct. 14

ROBERT WICKLUND
'64, Bainbridge Island, age 79,
Dec. 12, 2020

JUDY PRICE ALVINE
'65, Sioux Falls, South Dakota,
age 77, Aug. 12

PAUL J. "JACK" FREDERICK
'65, Fort Myers, Florida,
age 82, Oct. 21

MARK RONALD HEILBRUNN
'65, Seattle, age 80, July 5

EDWARD "DON" HICKMAN
'65, '66, Kirkland, age 84,
Nov. 30

MARSHALL LEE HIGHTOWER
'65, Seattle, age 86, Dec. 2

BETTY LACKNER SCHMOLL
'65, Kirkland, age 98, Dec. 1

DON C. MILES
'66, Seattle, age 79, Dec. 2

DENNIS J. ORTBLAD
'66, Seattle, age 77, Oct. 24

HELEN WATKINS
'66, Seattle, age 93, Nov. 22

WILLIAM ALFRED REISER
'67, Shoreline, age 80, Nov. 22

MARVIN STRUM
'67, Shoreline, age 94, Oct. 13

ANN WARD "PIXIE" CRICKMER
'68, Ann Arbor, Michigan,
age 78, Aug. 20

LYNDA ROBERTA LUNDQUIST
'68, Seattle, age 75, Oct. 1

TONI KOLAR CRANDALL
'69, Bainbridge Island, age 74,
Oct. 26

MARGARET ALVORD HUGHES
'69, '74, '82, '94, Lake Stevens,
age 83, Nov. 27

JONATHAN W. RIDGEWAY
'69, Issaquah, age 73, April 7,
2021

JERALD HUNTER SUTTON
'69, Edmonds, age 89, Dec. 7

1970

MARTIN A. PETRICH III
'70, '92, Tacoma, age 78, Nov. 27

JACK RALPH POLICAR
'70, Tempe, Arizona, age 74,
Oct. 16

ALFRED L. STARR
'70, Seattle, age 79, Nov. 18

LEON MARK CLANCY
'71, North Chesterfield, Virgin-
ia, age 75, Oct. 10

RUTH H. JONES
'72, Helena, Montana, age 85,
Oct. 20

CHRISTINE WERNER MOCHEL
'72, '77, Mercer Island, age 71,
Nov. 19

OLAV N. RUUD
'72, Seattle, age 72, Oct. 16

RICHARD "DICK" SANDSTROM
'72, Mountlake Terrace, age
76, Nov. 15

RAYMOND AUGUST KEMPF
'73, Redmond, age 78, Oct. 25

PATRICK JOSEPH CARR
'74, '90, Santa Rosa, Califor-
nia, age 70, Oct. 11

WARNER DALE NELSON
'74, Lynnwood, age 84, Aug. 18

MARY UMSTOT
'76, Tacoma, age 83, Oct. 12

MELVIN FRANK LOCKE
'77, Seattle, age 68, Nov. 23

LEE HARLAN HAYCOX
'78, Orting, age 74, Oct. 25

LAURIE G. HENDRY
'79, Renton, age 77, Dec. 4

RICHARD J. STARCH
'79, Wild Rose, Wisconsin

ALUMNI

FRED RUEDY
Seattle, age 92, Nov. 12

PATRICIA L. SHEPPARD
Bellevue, age 86, Oct. 19

JACK "JERRY" SUSSMAN
Seattle, age 94, Oct. 20

1940

ALBERT LEO SHEEHAN
'42, Bellevue, age 100, Oct. 16

MARILYN BATEY
'44, Bellevue, age 95, June 10

KENNETH EDWIN MERKLIN
'45, San Rafael, California,
age 101, Oct. 2

BELVA "MAXINE" HEARING
'46, Bellevue, age 93, Oct. 6

JOHN "JACK" HOMER LAFFAW
'46, Gig Harbor, age 96, Oct. 16

INA LETTY EDWARDS JENKINS
'47, Seattle, age 95, Nov. 18

WILLIAM CALDERHEAD SR.
'48, Seattle, age 96, Dec. 9

CHARLES D. DRAPER SR.
'48, Seattle, age 96, Oct. 13

ALLAN THOMAS TAYLOR
'48, Bellingham, age 94, Sept. 14

NANCY CARVER
'49, Seattle, age 93, Dec. 8

1980

MARY LYN HIKEL

'80, '83, '87, '89, Bothell, age 71, Nov. 18

GRETCHEN K. LINDBERG

'81, Oreland, Pennsylvania, age 62, Oct. 5, 2019

SUE PARTRIDGE

'81, Seattle, age 72, Aug. 1

SUZANNE E. SARASON

'81, Olympia, age 64, Dec. 4

DAVID A. STEINER

'81, Bellevue, age 63, Nov. 2

MARK FREDERICK DUBACH

'83, Seattle, age 76, Dec. 2

SHARON L. FILIPCIC

'84, '90, Seattle, age 86, Nov. 23

THOMAS MICHAEL FRANCIS

'86, Seattle, age 60, Dec. 10

ERIC K. GROSCH

'86, Anchorage, Alaska, age 60, July 2021

ERIC ALLAN PALANDER

'87, Seattle, age 58, Nov. 22

MICHAEL ANDREW FRIZZELL

'88, Manchaca, Texas, age 56, Nov. 13

2000

DINAH DUFFY MARTINI

'03, Sultan, age 75, Dec. 1

FACULTY AND FRIENDS

STANLEY H. BARER, '61, '63, was a Walla Walla native who served on the UW Board of Regents and on the UW Foundation Board. In addition, with his wife, Alta, he created the Barer Institute for Law & Global Human Services at the UW School of Law. A former attorney for Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, '29, he played an instrumental role in rebuilding U.S.-China trade relations and was the 2021 recipient of the UW's Gates Volunteer Service Award. He died Dec. 13 at the age of 82.

BERTHA BARRIGA, '71, served many years on the faculty of the UW School of Dentistry, specializing in pediatric dentistry, while maintaining a part-time practice until her retirement in 2004. She helped create and administer the UW dental school's Law-Lewis Endowed Lectureship in Pediatric

Dentistry. She died Aug. 1 at the age of 86.

JOHN A. "JACK" DREXLER JR. taught at the UW from 1979 to 1983. He also was a research scientist at the Battelle Memorial Institute Human Affairs Research Center and spent more than 25 years on the faculty of Oregon State University's College of Business. He died Oct. 21 at the age of 75.

TYLER JAMES ECKEL overcame visual impairment and other medical issues to live life to the fullest. He and his friend Pete, who was also blind, ran a successful coffee-and-snack vending stand at Husky Stadium for five years. He died Nov. 1 at the age of 46.

ELIHU ESTEY was recruited by UW Medicine from MD Anderson to lead the leukemia program at UW Medicine, Seattle Cancer Care Alliance and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. Estey was an expert in treating patients with acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome, a bone-marrow disorder. A prolific researcher, he believed that one of the most important things he could do for his patients is inform them about clinical trials. He died Oct. 8 at the age of 75.

ROY MATHEW GUNSOLUS III, '65, '69, spent nearly 30 years on the faculty of the Department of Orthodontics in the UW School of Dentistry. He also was president of the Edward H. Angle Society, the premier study club for orthodontics, and was chairman of the American Association of Orthodontics Council on Practice Management. He died Sept. 14 at the age of 76.

NORBERT HORST HERTL, '79, was born in German-occupied Czechoslovakia during World War II, and at age 19, immigrated to the U.S. He served in the Air Force, earned his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree at Ohio State University and came to the UW School of Dentistry to earn a specialty degree in endodontics. He taught at the UW while maintaining a private practice in Lynnwood, and he co-wrote a history of the UW Department of Endodontics. He died June 3 at the age of 80.

ROBERT J. KOHLENBERG was a longtime UW professor of psychology and pre-eminent clinical psychologist. He died Nov. 28 at the age of 84.

PHILLIP LEVINE, '61, was one of the Seattle area's most prominent sculptors, and his works can be found all over Western Washington. Among his large-scale bronze sculptures of the human form is "Dancer With Flat Hat" on the UW campus near 15th Avenue NE. The Chicago-born Levine earned his MFA from the UW School of Art. He died Sept. 19 at the age of 90.

DONALD LEWIS started out as an engineer before switching fields to become a pediatrician at UW Medicine. He enjoyed a rich career devoted to the care of children, especially counseling adolescents. He also played a central role in crafting the original legislation relating to children's rights, particularly regarding adoption and foster care. He died Dec. 8 at the age of 94.

ARTHUR PEDERSON, '57, '61, '76, spent 25 years at the UW's Applied Physics Lab, where he patented two instruments. After he retired from the APL, he founded SeaBird Electronics. He died Oct. 8 at the age of 89.

MICHAEL ALAN PERKINS was a UW professor of environmental engineering who was known as the "milfoil man." He died Nov. 5 at the age of 79.

BOB PHILIP, '40, was a World War II veteran who owned the Tri-City Herald and Pasco Weekly. He was a member of the same fraternity as two of the "Boys in the Boat," who won the gold medal in rowing at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. He served on the UW Foundation Board and the UW Board of Regents and was a Husky season ticket holder since 1945. He died Nov. 14 at the age of 102.

COREEN REDDOCH was a nurse who worked her entire career at UW Medicine. After 10 years in the inpatient orthopedic unit, she became an integral member of the Family Practice residency clinic until retirement. She died Dec. 3 at the age of 76.

DEMETRIOS "DIMITRI" SPYRIDAKIS was a longtime UW professor of civil and environmental engineering, teaching water chemistry until his retirement. He was a lifelong educator and caring role model who found great reward in mentoring students. He died Oct. 12 at the age of 89.

SAMUEL H. TARICA, '52, was the son of Greek immigrants

who earned his M.D. from the UW School of Medicine in pediatrics, specializing in allergies. He served as chief resident at Seattle Children's, and was a clinical associate professor emeritus of pediatrics. In 2012, he received the UW School of Medicine Alumni Service Award. He died Nov. 24 at the age of 94.

BRUCE L. TEMPEL served as associate professor of otolaryngology and head & neck surgery at UW Medicine from 2001 to 2011, when he was named director of research for the Department of Otolaryngology until his retirement in 2017. He developed an internationally respected research program focusing on how the brain decodes acoustic information to localize sound. He died Sept. 11 at the age of 65.

GEORGE IRVING THOMAS, '58, served in the Korean War as a 1st lieutenant in the department of surgery at an Army hospital. He later assumed a surgical residency and cardiovascular fellowship in the UW Department of Surgery. He was part of the first team in the West to perform open-heart bypass surgery in 1956. He held several UW teaching appointments, was actively engaged in research and earned a patent for his Thomas Femoral Shunt. He later served as director of the Washington Research Foundation from 2001 to 2017. He died Oct. 20 at the age of 96.

JOSEPH ALAN VANCE, '51, '57, was a UW geology professor from 1957 to 1990. A native of Aberdeen, his love of the outdoors and the mountains inspired him to pursue geology as an academic career. He died Nov. 9 at the age of 91.

DAVID WAGONER was one of the most famous and prolific poets to teach at the UW. Once mentored by former faculty member Theodore Roethke, Wagoner taught poetry at the UW from 1954 to 2002 and served as editor of Poetry Northwest for many years. He received numerous awards for his work: fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, Ford Foundation and National Endowment for the Arts; two National Book Award nominations and the American Academy of Arts and Letters Award. He died Dec. 19 at the age of 95.

FRITZ WAGNER, '70, '74, received two degrees from the UW College of Built Environments, served as chair of the

UW Department of Landscape Architecture from 2004 to 2008 and was appointed interim dean in 2006. He was also an affiliate in the UW Canadian Studies Department. He was the founding dean of the College of Urban and Public Affairs at the University of New Orleans, a position he held for 20 years. Working with the World Health Organization, he established the WHO Collaborating Center for Health Aspects of Urban Development to investigate the impact of planning on health in big cities and small villages. He died Oct. 7 at the age of 79.

NOLAN WAYNE WATSON worked at the UW for Dr. Robert Rushmere, the founding father of bioengineering. During his 30 years at the University, he learned the importance of creative, detailed and well-thought-out research as well as how to use his electronics background to design new instrumentation. He died Nov. 26 at the age of 88.

RICHARD RALPH WHITNEY, '45, was the first unit leader of the Washington State Coop Unit (now the Washington Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit) when it was formed in 1967 as a fisheries-only unit in the UW College of Fisheries. He was promoted to professor in 1973 and retired in 1993. He died March 17, 2021, at the age of 93.

GENE K. ZEMA, '50, came to the UW in 1944 to study aeronautical engineering, and enlisted in the Navy's V5 pilot training program during World War II. However, after the end of the war, he switched majors and earned a B.A. in architecture. The California native went on to become an iconic architect of the Northwest School architectural movement of the 1950s and '60s as well as a connoisseur of Asian art. Zema, who participated in the design of two buildings on the UW Seattle campus, was particularly known for working with wood. UW Professor Emeritus Grant Hildebrand captured the architect's life and career in his 2001 book, "Gene Zema: Architect, Craftsman," (published by University of Washington Press). Zema died Oct. 9 at the age of 95.

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THINGS THAT DEFINE THE UW



Far left: The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke to a full house in the auditorium at the old Meany Hall.

Left: President John F. Kennedy chats with UW President Charles Odegaard during the 1961 University Centennial Convocation inside Hec Edmundson Pavilion.

An Introduction to Greatness

By Jon Marmor

In the fall of 1960, John Edsall arrived at Sea-Tac Airport as an 18-year-old from Colorado, eager to carry on his family's tradition of matriculating at the University of Washington. While waiting for his luggage, he had no idea that his UW experience would include attending two of the most momentous events to occur on the UW Seattle campus: visits by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and President John F. Kennedy.

In the span of seven days in November 1961, the legendary civil-rights leader made his only visit to the Pacific Northwest. He came to Seattle to deliver three talks, including one at the UW on Nov. 9. One week later, during his first year in office, Kennedy traveled to the Emerald City to attend a grand ceremony honoring the UW's centennial anniversary. That visit was due in part to two of the era's most

powerful U.S. senators, who happened to be alumni: Sen. Warren Magnuson, '26, '29, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, '35, chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

King came to Seattle at the invitation of Rev. Samuel McKinney, pastor at Seattle's Mount Zion Baptist Church and a Morehouse College classmate of King's. At first, King was supposed to speak at First Presbyterian Church in Seattle because Mount Zion would not be large enough to accommodate the crowd that was anticipated. But First Presbyterian Church backed out, claiming construction work and other commitments prevented it from being available. (McKinney said the cancellation was due to racism.) So, McKinney arranged for other Seattle venues, including the University of Washington. King, who arrived in town the night of Nov. 8 and checked into the Olympic Hotel, gave his first lecture the next day in the auditorium of the old Meany Hall before a capacity crowd of 2,000 students. Just 32, King received an enthusiastic welcome at UW. It was quite a change from the contentious greeting he received a few days earlier in England.

Edsall was among those giving the civil-rights leader a hero's welcome. "Dr. King

spoke without any notes," he recalls. "He was a very good orator, and we gave him a standing ovation. All these years later, I still remember one line from his talk: 'We've come a long way, but we've got a long way to go.'" After his UW stop, King spoke that evening at Temple de Hirsch, and the next day at Garfield High School at the Eagles Auditorium. A reception followed at Plymouth Congregational Church. In 1964, at the age of 35, King would become the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize at the time "for his non-violent struggle for civil rights."

Students learned of the Nov. 16, 1961, University Centennial Convocation event featuring President Kennedy through small notices in *The Daily* and began to line up outside the Administration Building (now Gerberding Hall) at 5:30 a.m. for the 7 o'clock ticket giveaway. Inside beautifully decked-out Hec Edmundson Pavilion, some students sat so close to the podium that they could clearly see the colors of the president's academic regalia (crimson, since he was a Harvard graduate). They also took in the colorful regalia worn by the procession of UW professors, administrators and dignitaries including the governor, U.S. senators and other officials and community leaders. A large U.S. flag was set up behind the stage.

During the president's speech, he addressed the importance of education as well as the state of America's international affairs, with an emphasis on the challenges of defending freedom and maintaining peace as a world power. Kennedy paid homage to the UW—which, he pointed out, was founded during the Civil War; no one could be sure in 1861 if the country would survive. As part of his plan to maintain peace and democracy in the world, Kennedy, in one of his first acts as president, asked Congress to establish the Peace Corps to recruit Americans 18 and older with college degrees to volunteer in the developing world for two years.

Little did the president know that the UW would become one of the nation's most prolific providers of Peace Corps volunteers. (From its start in 1961 to 2020, when the pandemic forced the program to temporarily suspend operations and bring volunteers home, more than 240,000 men and women served in 142 nations.)

"I think this University and others like it across the country, and its graduates, have recognized that these schools are not maintained by the people of the various states in order to merely give the graduates of these schools an economic advantage in the life struggle," Kennedy said. "Rather, these schools are supported by our people because our people realize that this country has needed in the past, and needs today as never before, educated men and women who are committed to the cause of freedom. So, for what this university has done in the past, and what its graduates can do now, and in the future, I salute you."

November 1961 was an exciting time to be in Seattle, as Antoinette Wills, '75, and John D. Bolcer eloquently point out in their wonderful book, "University of Washington: The Campus History Series." "The future looked promising. Seattle was preparing to host the 1962 World's Fair. The university was growing ... in anticipation of the baby boom generation that would soon arrive. The university was being led by a man who would turn out to be one of its greatest presidents, Charles Odegaard." And visits by King and Kennedy gave the UW community—especially students—an opportunity to see young leaders—Kennedy was 44, King was 32. It's no wonder that students' pride in their alma mater shines so strongly today.

RESOURCES

BOOK: "University of Washington: The Campus History Series," by Antoinette Wills and John D. Bolcer, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, S.C., 2014.

WEBSITE: JFK Library <jfklibrary.org> featuring President Kennedy's speech at the University of Washington on Nov. 16, 1961, plus a transcript of that speech.

WEBSITE: Peace Corps <peacecorps.gov>



BEN ATKINSON, '02, '07
Assistant Director, Child Nutrition/Dietitian
Auburn School District, Auburn, WA

REAL DAWGS WEAR PURPLE

When Ben Atkinson took a nutrition class at the UW, he saw how his biochemistry degree could help people access and eat healthier food. That inspired him to earn a master's degree in nutritional sciences. Now a dietitian for the Auburn School District, Ben is a proud Husky who creates and tests new recipes, helps deliver breakfast and lunch to students during school breaks, and ensures that the district's 17,000 students enjoy nourishing, culturally relevant meals.

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