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I never served in the military. The closest I came probably was in 1974, when I was 18 years old and could have been drafted during the Vietnam War. Even though I didn’t serve, my appreciation and reverence for those who wear the uniform has never dimmed.

My dad was a veteran. A baby of the Great Depression, he enlisted in the Army in World War II when he was a skinny teenager from the South Bronx. Assigned to the 326th Glider Infantry Regiment of the 13th Airborne Division, he spent time in Sens, France, and came close several times to seeing combat in both France and Germany near the war’s end.

I was always curious about that part of his life because I had a hard time, as a kid, seeing my dad as a fighting man. He was always quiet, stoic, hard-working and shy. He never raised his voice to anyone. Ever.

I wondered: What did he carry with him from his wartime experience? How did it affect him? This has been on my mind a lot lately—especially with Memorial Day around the corner—because more and more of the students you will find today at all three UW campuses are veterans who have returned from Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere. Every time I go to the Art Building library or grab a slice of pizza at the HUB, I wonder: is the person waiting in front of me a veteran? I wish I knew because I’d love to buy them lunch and say thanks.

Recently, I was talking with Samantha Powers, who directs the Office of Student Veteran Life, and she told me that 1,700 UW students are veterans. On top of that, nearly 3,000 students are dependents of veterans. Her office (which is on the third floor of the HUB) is a hopping place, which tells me how badly it was needed. But what impresses me most is how the office was put together; it was founded by and is run by student veterans. Talk about built-in empathy.

It’s so gratifying how our society shows appreciation for those who protect us. I love it when military personnel are invited to board planes before the rest of us. Or how service personnel are honored at ballgames. I think 9/11 changed all that. And I am grateful our consciousness has changed. It was long overdue.

A charming husband-and-wife team are the heart and soul of West Seattle’s most beloved sandwich shop

Fifty years ago, the UW became a national leader in serving students from underrepresented minorities

Tykes tackle ethical questions in a UW center that recognizes the philosophical gifts of children

Feminism, sexuality, motherhood, propriety—writer Claire Dederer grapples with these and more
Tour de Oars


In September 2016, she launched her first public “Boys of 1936” tour. Later, she partnered with UW Recreation to bring fans through the 100-year-old ASUW Shell House, where the Boys of ’36 stored their boats and where master boat builder George Pocock crafted his famous racing shells. Her tours have served as a catalyst for the emerging $10 million project to restore the ASUW Shell House.

To join Barstow on a tour of hallowed ground of Husky Rowing, go to washingtonrowing.com/tours/. UWAA members can save 15% by using code UWAA2017.

Photo by Michael Moore/MrPix.com
What Do You Think?

I just called my school district and the Rotary to solve this problem in my part of California. A seed has been planted.

Steve McCullough, '01
Pacific Grove, Calif.

Facebook

The Queen of the Skies has reigned as the world’s most recognizable plane since 1969.

The Way of the Wood

Wood construction (The Wood That Could, December) helps complete the wonderful ecological cycle from seed in the forest through growth, harvest, building, disposal, compost and seed.

Your story did not mention that the first CLT-certified plant in the country is located in Riddle, Ore. Oregon is also home to several CLT buildings under construction, including the new School of Forestry building at Oregon State University in Corvallis.

Ralph Saperstein, ‘76
Wilsonville, Ore.

Death by Overdose

Staff writer Julie Garner describes the ongoing efforts for treating addiction to the opioid epidemic (The Opioid Boom, December) or those affected by this man-made epidemic. However, it should be mentioned that the seeds of the out-of-control opioid addiction were planted by the powerful influence of lobbying from the pharmaceutical companies. This result has been a nationwide epidemic of death by overdose at the astounding rate of nearly 100 victims a day. The pharmaceutical lobby has spent roughly $880 million over the past decade to squash any law regulating the industry. Pharmaceutical lobbying has pushed health-care costs beyond the financial reach of the typical American and prevented Medicare from negotiating drug prices.

Great story about UW alumni leadership dealing with the opioid crisis. I would have appreciated just even one sentence about some of the villains here who need to be held to account.

Amy Hagopian, ’77, ’83, ’03
Associate Professor, Health Services
UW School of Public Health

Wonderful article detailing the history of the opioid crisis and the shift to non-opioids. Many official agencies and health organizations (including the 2010 Army Surgeon General Report, the 2011 Institute of Medicine Report called “The National Pain Strategy,” the CDC, FDA and the Joint Commission standards) are now prioritizing non-pharmacologic strategies for pain care. The Pain Task Force for the Consortium of Academic Health Centers (made up

Nominate Distinguished Alumni, Veterans and Teachers

The UWAA invites you to recognize members of our UW community who have inspired, achieved and served with distinction. Deadlines are approaching.

Distinguished Alumni Veteran Award

is given to a living UW alum veteran who has made a positive impact on the local, national or international community, the UW or the veterans’ community.


Distinguished Teaching Legacy Award

recognizes a UW teacher, living or not, whose impact on students continues to be felt long after they left the classroom. Nomination deadline: April 6, 2018.

Read more about these awards and how to nominate at UWalum.com/awards.

Heather Tick
Gunn-Loke Endowed Professor of Integrative Pain Medicine
UW School of Medicine

I’m disappointed to read no mention of CBD, a non-toxic, non-psychotropic and non-habit forming molecule from the cannabis plant that is showing great medical promise, especially in helping treat pain and opioid addiction. The WHO just recently released a preliminary report affirming these facts. I hope that UW Medicine will place itself front and center in the fight to de-schedule cannabis so CBD, as well as the many other medicinal compounds found in this plant, can be studied and possibly used by modern medicine to treat pain and addiction. For the sake of all those suffering, please do not hesitate.

Kristofer Plunkett, ’08
Seattle

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CORRECTION

Our sports story “Ginger with a Snap” in the December 2017 issue printed the incorrect last name. While a student at the UW in the 1950s, her maiden name was Virginia Marie Johnston. Her married name was Ginger Cameron. Columns regrets the error.

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(Letters may be edited for length or clarity.)
Celebrating a Rich History of Women’s Achievement

Dear Alumni & Friends,

Little more than a century ago, still four years before American women would achieve universal suffrage, a onetime University of Washington graduate student, Jeannette Rankin, became the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Rankin, a Montana Republican and devoted pacifist, was instrumental in passing the legislation that ultimately became the 19th Amendment, extending the vote to women across the nation in 1920. It was here, at the UW, that she first found her calling.

Rankin came to Seattle to work at a home for needy children, but enrolled at the UW to learn more about the policymaking that affected those children. Here, she discovered the College Equal Suffrage League and was encouraged to join by Adella Parker, a UW Law graduate. Soon she was taking an active role in Seattle’s campaign for women’s suffrage, and in 1910, Washington became the fifth state in the nation to give women the right to vote.

March is Women’s History Month and an opportunity to honor and learn about women’s achievements. In that spirit, the UW can be proud of our legacy in educating and empowering women: from our University’s very first graduate, Clara McCarty Wilt, to former U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell; from Nobel Laureate Linda Buck to National Medal of Science winner Dr. Mary-Claire King. Now, as many people and industries are taking a hard look at how women are treated in the workplace and other parts of public life, we at the UW not only have the opportunity to celebrate the achievements of our students, faculty, staff and alumnae, but we also have the duty to ask ourselves how we can amplify and encourage the success of women and all who have been underrepresented in our communities.

Taking an unequivocal stance against discrimination, harassment and assault is certainly a precondition. But it also means expanding the representation of women in leadership. Women are well represented in our state’s congressional delegation: both our senators are women, as are four of our 10 House members. But more women, including women of color, are needed in both major parties if we are to work together across the aisle and across political divides for the common good.

Here on campus, we’ve seen a clear shift in recent years toward increased representation of women and people of color among student and faculty leadership. Seven out of 19 deans are women, including two women of color. Our athletic director Jen Cohen is the only female AD in the Pac-12. And our alumnae are making an impact everywhere, from Seattle Central College President Sheila Edwards Lange, to the celebrated sculptor Alyson Shotz, to our four female regents, Kristianne Blake, Joanne Harrell, Constance Rice and student regent Jaron Reed Goddard. For the second year in a row, our Faculty Senate chair is a woman.

In the STEM fields, where women have historically been underrepresented, they now make up 42 percent of our undergraduate majors, nearly double the number enrolled in those fields a decade ago. These are positive signs of the direction we’re headed, and it’s vital that we continue on this path because diversity and inclusion aren’t just a question of who is in the room, but of who is speaking—and who is being heard.

At the UW, we work and aspire to put that belief into practice in our labs and classrooms, through the work of the UW Women’s Center and the Alené Moris NEW Leadership program, and in every setting. We also dedicate ourselves to educating the next generation of leaders in a wide range of fields because education is the most powerful tool we know of to increase equity and inclusivity.

Jeannette Rankin knew this, too. She bequeathed her estate to a scholarship fund for low-income women students 35 and older. To date, the Jeannette Rankin Women’s Scholarship Fund has supported more than 1,000 women as they pursued their dreams. Education changed Rankin’s life, and with that education, she changed the course of history. So thank you for all that you do in partnership with the UW to change so many lives. Your support can make history.

Ana Mari Caucce
President | Professor of Psychology
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RIGHT AS RAIN by UW Medicine
I wooed my wife with poetry.
I wrote and sang a song for her the first Christmas we were dating. I think she wondered a bit, Is this guy serious with this? I guess it worked because we’re married! My creative writing training proved useful.

Writing didn’t take hold for me in college. I studied abroad in Italy during my junior year at UW [he graduated in 2009]. People were curious about what I was doing, so I started a travel blog. For a year and a half, I also wrote for The Daily.

An “epiphany bottle” is a wine that makes you want to become a sommelier. Mine was a 2001 Château Rayas Chateauneuf-du-Pape. I had just started working at Canlis and was there on a date with my now-wife. The sommelier offered me a taste of this rare wine. It was so expressive and had a distinct note of white pepper. It was a moment of truth.

Barista, bartender, kitchen server, lead server, sommelier, assistant wine director, wine director, master sommelier. I started working at Canlis in 2008 and worked my way up. I guarantee that eight out of 10 sommeliers started as a dishwasher or bussing tables. We find our way to the profession because we have a common desire to share stories and educate people about wine.

Canlis has 17,000 bottles of wine in the cellar with 2,500 different selections. I write about new wines to describe them to the staff, and I maintain the 88-page wine list.

No monocle or top hats!
People worry they don’t know enough about wine and they fear sommeliers. They have an image of a villainous old Frenchman wearing a monocle and cummerbund, telling them they’re wrong and didn’t spend enough money. Today’s sommeliers work tirelessly to share their knowledge and bring people together.

Paint them a word picture.
Being a sommelier is a combination of studying married to storytelling. You draw from your proverbial cellar of knowledge. It’s not interesting if you just spit out facts, figures and flavor profiles. You use stories to illuminate feeling.

Bacchus, the Roman god of wine, is depicted on the master sommelier pin that I earned in October 2017. It really does take 10,000 hours and more to earn it. The process requires personal study, apprenticeship, exams, reading and dedication.

Every wine has a story. Someone has to clear land to plant a vine. They wait years, sometimes decades, for grapes to grow. The weather has to cooperate. Someone harvests the grapes by hand, then makes the wine and ages, bottles, labels and ships it. There is another process for it to reach the restaurant.

Equal parts James Bond, Grace Kelly and Audrey Hepburn. Working at Canlis, you’re expected to interact with class, elegance, grace and a bit of suaveness. It’s about more than winning awards or turning a profit. The narrative of our fine dining experience is to make memories for people and protect their special time with their loved ones.

Whole milk is still the greatest pairing for chocolate chip cookies! I have access to some of the greatest dessert wines in the world but remain convinced that a glass of milk is best for cookies or chocolate cake. It’s important to think outside the box as a sommelier and consider what truly suits a dish.
Check out the digital side of Columns to find these and other exclusive stories you won’t find anywhere else. New content is added all the time so log in and learn.

BE A DIGITAL DAWG

Game Changers
Check out more images from our photo shoot with some of the students who helped create the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity 50 years ago.

Our Turkmenistan Man
The U.S. Ambassador to Turkmenistan is College of Arts & Sciences alumnus Allan Phillip Mustard, ’78. He stopped by Seattle—6,450 miles from his current home—and visited with Columns Digital Editor Quinn Russell Brown.

Describe Turkmenistan.
It’s 85 percent desert. It is very sparsely populated—about 5 million. Imagine California filled out by the population of Los Angeles.

What was the first time you went there?
1979. It was part of the Soviet Union.

Favorite Turkmenistani dish?
Manti. They’re large meat dumplings.

Is there a Costco in Turkmenistan?
No.

A Positive Perspective
Former CBS News legend Dan Rather has covered it all: war, assassinations, natural disasters, political movements. But he came to Seattle recently to discuss a positive outlook in his new book “What Unites Us: Reflections on Patriotism.” Oh, did we need that.

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The U.S. Ambassador to Turkmenistan is College of Arts & Sciences alumnus Allan Phillip Mustard, ’78. He stopped by Seattle—6,450 miles from his current home—and visited with Columns Digital Editor Quinn Russell Brown.
A Treatment Tailored to You

More and more, medicine will involve tailoring treatments to individual patients based on their DNA and molecular makeup. This customization, called precision medicine, will allow doctors to use more exact approaches to treat patients with cancers, Alzheimer’s, rare childhood diseases and other conditions.

Modern precision medicine has roots in the early 1990s with the Human Genome Project, which, by mapping the genome, allowed scientists to identify DNA codes that link to different diseases. Recognizing that precision medicine could make treatments more efficient and effective, the White House made it a national initiative in 2015.

Costco co-founder Jeffrey H. Brotman, ’64, ’67, was excited by the potential of the emerging medical approach and inspired when it became a priority for the country. Though Brotman died last August, his wife Susan and their friends Dan and Pam Baty, who shared his vision, made a $50 million gift to create the Brotman Baty Institute for Precision Medicine. The new institute combines the research strengths of UW Medicine, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and Seattle Children’s.

There is no such thing as a ‘typical’ patient. Yet for more than a century, medicine has been focused on diagnosing and treating patients as if it did,” says Jay Shendure, professor of genome sciences at the UW School of Medicine and scientific director of the new institute. The Brotman Baty Institute “will provide a much stronger bridge between the science of precision medicine and its applications to clinical care.”

Diversity Leader Named Provost

Mark Richards, the UW’s next provost and executive vice president for academic affairs, starts work in July. He comes from the University of California, Berkeley where he is currently a professor of Earth and planetary science and was dean of mathematical and physical sciences from 2002 to 2014. He simultaneously served as executive dean of the College of Letters and Science from 2006 to 2014.

Recognized for his commitments to diversity, hiring women and underrepresented minority faculty in STEM fields, he established a number of programs and courses at Berkeley to further these efforts. He once said the most important science and engineering problem facing our country is the lack of diversity in the workforce.

“Our University is gaining an outstanding academic leader,” said UW President Ana Mari Cauce in announcing his appointment. “Mark has a deep appreciation for the role public universities play in providing access to an excellent education for students from all backgrounds,” Richards will succeed Gerald Baldasty, ’72, ’78, who retires in June after more than 30 years as a UW professor and administrator.

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BECU is proud to partner with the University of Washington Alumni Association. Working together, we’re furthering the goals of both organizations: giving back to the community.
It’s the right thing to do.
“I thought my dad might give Bill some tips on how to raise a successful son.”


Café Racer is coming back to life. The café, which overcame a deadly mass shooting in 2012, has a new owner. UW employee Kurt Geissel, who owned Café Racer since 2004, will consult in the redevelopment of the beloved, self-proclaimed dive. And the neon sign we all love (above) will glow again.

A Wish Come True

Denver resident Sandra Arkin, ’59, really wanted to attend her 62nd high school class reunion at Tacoma’s Stadium High School, where her classmates gathered to celebrate their 80th birthdays. Unable to travel alone, Wish of a Lifetime, an organization that works to fulfill seniors’ dreams, came to the rescue with airfare and other expenses for Arkin and a friend. “It was a fabulous weekend,” says Arkin.

(konnichiwa) Adam “Von” Baron, a jazz drummer who has lived in Japan for the past 18 months, says he speaks Japanese “at the level of a three-year-old.” But that doesn’t keep him from performing and licensing his music for television, film, video games and other projects. Von Baron, ’97, who holds a UW bachelor’s degree in sociocultural anthropology, will tour Japan and perform music from his first three CDs.
The one-room Burke café, clad in tall hand-carved pine panels from the 1720s, has long been an elegant embrace—an escape to the scent of roasted coffee and the subtle sound of classical music.

What will become of all that when the museum moves across the parking lot and into the New Burke in 2019? That’s one of the most frequently asked questions around the museum project, according to staffers. Then, of course, there’s also the question of how a museum of Northwest culture and natural history ended up with the nearly 12-foot-tall European panels in the first place.

The provenance of the paneling has been something of a mystery, says Hollye Keister, ’04, who manages fine art in the Burke’s collection. Details have been lost through retirements and time, though some recent theories among alumni and staff include that they came from a Seattle mansion. Or maybe from the grounds of Versailles.

For now, their tale starts in 1931 at a port in Venice, according to records in the UW archives. They came to Seattle to be installed in a newly-built mansion in the Seattle Highlands. It was the home of Donald Edward Frederick, one of the founders of Frederick & Nelson Department Store, and his young wife Fay Swick Frederick. They had just sold their interest in the successful store and hired Beaux Arts architect Lewis Hobart to design a near-castle of more than 18,000 square feet.

Their grandson, Donald Padelford, says he was told the panels came from the residence of a noble in Italy. “The Highlands house is reinforced concrete,” notes Padelford. “To use the panels and other such overlays gave the residence a kind of instant patina of history.”

His grandmother lived in the home until her death in 1959. Adding an interesting twist, the Frederick family’s ties with the University included their daughter Fay, who married Philip S. Padelford, son of the prominent dean of the UW Graduate School. And for a very brief time, the University owned the mansion and the panels inside it.

But the neighbors didn’t like the idea of the UW in their backyards and the mansion was sold to a Seattle businessman who removed the boiserie and offered it up for auction in New York in the spring of 1967.

At this point another prominent Seattle family with UW ties joins the story. Charlotte and Louis Brechemin, who provided annual scholarships for UW music students, bought the boiserie. Louis had been a concert pianist and Charlotte the daughter of the Bloedel timber family. Their granddaughter Debra Person recalls they had a similar wood-clad music space at their home on Orcas Island. According to the Board of Regents meeting minutes in 1968, the Brechemins’ gift of the panels would be used in the “new wing of the Music Building.”

But that new wing was not in the offing. When, just a few years later, the Burke wanted to create a café space, magic happened. Robert Free, an assistant director at the museum, deserves credit for putting the panels and the café together. Seeking them out in storage, he knew the wood room, which included several sets of doors, over-the-door paintings and a limestone fireplace, would transform the space.

Once the café opened in July 1979, it became a popular and beloved hangout until closing its doors last fall. The panels are now part of the Burke’s permanent collection, says Keister. While some of them will go into storage, a selection will be hung on a sliding wall in the new museum’s Legacy Room, which has been designed with the panels and the many people who have been charmed by them in mind.

—Hannelore Sudermann

Some UW students travel to Europe to sample castles and cafés, but for many the trip has been much shorter—just through the doors of the Burke Museum.
Late last December, Isaiah Thomas appeared with other notable local athletes in a video for Macklemore at the Seattle rapper’s concert in KeyArena. It would have been perfect if Macklemore had performed his hit, “The Ceiling Can’t Hold Us,” when Thomas’ No. 2 jersey was retired and raised to the Alaska Airlines Arena rafters during the Huskies’ Feb. 17 game against Colorado. That’s because the ex-Husky has soared much higher despite being just 5-foot-9. “He was the only one who didn’t know he wasn’t tall,” former Husky coach Lorenzo Romar says. Thomas played three seasons at Washington (2008-09 to 2010-11), scoring 1,721 points and leading the Huskies to three conference championships. “Words can’t describe how grateful I am to receive this honor,” the two-time NBA All-Star says. “The UW provided me with the opportunity and support to pursue my dream.” See more: magazine.columns.edu

1. **What is this season’s outlook?**

   We have a returning core of six seniors who can mentor our six newcomers. We want to lean on the seniors to show us the way. Teams that create their own leaders always succeed better than those led by coaches.

2. **You have a player from Australia?**

   At first, she was not interested because she grew up in sunny weather down under. But she wanted to study psychology, and once she learned how great the UW psychology department was, she changed her mind. That speaks to what a gem this University is.

3. **Only 2 Northern Schools (UW and Michigan) have ever won a national title. Why?**

   We’re not an obvious choice for players. It’s hard to play up here in the Pacific Northwest because of the weather. The only way to be successful in this part of the country is to run camps so we can develop players.

4. **You played and coached here. Compare.**

   I had an awesome time as a player and even had the opportunity to compete in the College World Series. As a coach, I want to give exponentially so today’s players can have an even better experience. That goes for the classroom as well. In 2004, our team GPA was 2.84. Now, it’s 3.4.

5. **Share a favorite success story.**

   We had a player in 2010 who tried out as a walk-on but didn’t make the team. When we lost a player to injury, I asked her to come back as a practice player. Four years later, she not only made the roster but was our starting second baseman on a team that went to the College World Series. That’s impressive.
The biggest sporting event that many people haven’t heard of yet will come to the UW campus in July with the power to enthrall spectators—and maybe even transform their lives. That may seem a big claim, but the Special Olympics USA Games isn’t your run-of-the-mill event. With more than 3,000 athletes and 1,000 coaches involved in 14 sports over five days (July 1-6), these Games will be larger than the 1990 Goodwill Games, the last major amateur competition to be staged in Seattle. The athletes are what makes the USA Games different. Athletes with intellectual disabilities make up the majority of competitors and have overcome their challenges to become top competitors in sports ranging from gymnastics to golf and paddle boarding to power lifting. It may be easy for spectators to forget those challenges when they watch the level of competition. “I think it’s one of the examples of human potential exceeding expectations,” says Beth Knox, USA Games President and CEO. “They [the athletes] face hardships, they face discrimination we can’t understand, they face bullying. They overcome with the power of sport and gratitude for the opportunity.” Of course, you are invited to come watch the competition. Ten thousand volunteers will be needed to do everything from organizing the opening ceremony to officiating at events throughout King County and even cheering on the athletes. Consider joining with friends and volunteer for a shift at the USA Games. Best opportunities are available before the April 30 cut-off date. For more details about volunteering, go to specialolympicsusagames.org/uw-volunteers. Tickets for the July 1 opening ceremony at Husky Stadium start around $20 but all other events are free.
Children are by nature philosophical thinkers—ready to take on heady topics like race, fairness and human rights.

On a chilly day in November, the third grade classroom in Seattle’s John Muir Elementary School is cozy. Colorful posters cover the walls and beneath them, children fidget and giggle. The teacher, Marjorie Lamarre, urges the class to quiet down and gather in a circle on a big red mat. The day’s guest, Ph.D. candidate Debi Talukdar, sits on the floor with them. A fellow in the University of Washington’s Center for Philosophy for Children, Talukdar leads off a discussion that will soon focus on life, death and decision-making. Heavy mate-
Lone fell in love with philosophy as an undergraduate. After college, she started a career in law, a direction that provided a grounding in family law and children’s rights. After the birth of her first child, she decided to return to philosophy and enrolled in a doctoral program at the UW. As she was working on her dissertation, she noticed that her son, Will, now four, was asking profound questions like: Are numbers real? And can you be sad and happy at the same time?

She was surprised. “I never really thought of children as having philosophical potential,” she says. But then she started remembering her own childhood and how she would stay awake at night wondering about these types of questions.

Lone began to speculate that kids were engaging with these questions in ways that philosophers should be paying attention to. She decided to treat the constant “why” questions that children ask—and that adults sometimes ignore—as serious philosophical inquiry. “It’s tempting for adults to regard children’s philosophical questions as just adorable or that they don’t really understand what they’re saying,” Lone says. She is convinced the opposite is true, and that children are often more flexible in their thinking than adults. “Kids are aware of how much they don’t know,” she says. “Adults get embarrassed about admitting this.”

As she wrote her dissertation, Lone worked out an arrangement with her son’s teacher to visit the classroom on occasion and lead philosophical discussions with the children. Then in 1996, Lone created a nonprofit dedicated to philosophy for children, one of the first in the nation. It wasn’t exactly a welcome development in the rigorous world of academic philosophy. “I had people tell me: you’re committing professional suicide,” Lone remembers.

But the nonprofit grew and eventually became the Center for Philosophy for Children, now officially affiliated with the UW Department of Philosophy. In cooperation with the College of Education, the center places graduate students like Debi Talukdar in Seattle’s public schools each year as part of the Philosophers in the Schools program. In addition, the center provides training for teachers wanting to incorporate philosophical inquiry into their curriculum, sponsors the state’s high school ethics bowl and conducts parent seminars.

When children are introduced to philosophy, they learn to trust their own ideas and questions, says Lone. This intellectual adventure helps them realize that there are many different ways to understand the world and allows them to feel more confident in their own contributions, she adds.

Philosophy is the best discipline for cultivating analytic thinking, which is increasingly important as more information comes at us in contemporary life—presented as fact or truth when it really isn’t. “Children need to be able to explore and discern for themselves,” she says. “Those skills are really the most important gifts we can give them.”

The Philosophers in the Schools program, now running for more than 20 years, continues to surprise Lone. One technique she and her graduate students often use is to have kids read children’s books and discuss the philosophical lessons. Once, Lone assigned “The Paper Bag Princess” to encourage a discussion of gender issues. When she asked why it was so surprising that the princess in the story has so much freedom, a boy replied that he thought boys in school had less freedom. She asked him to explain and he told her, “Girls can wear anything they want to wear. Boys can’t wear anything they want to wear, we can’t wear dresses, we can’t wear skirts.”

“And that led the conversation into thinking about gender not just in terms of sexism and discrimination against women,” Lone says, “but also the way in which gender roles can be harmful to both genders.”

Once, a fifth-grade class was discussing Colin Kaepernick and the Black Lives Matter movement. Lone was surprised when one student, an immigrant from East Africa, expressed that she was uncomfortable with people taking a knee during the national anthem. “It is so disrespectful,” this girl said, “and it doesn’t acknowledge what this country is like.” Lone was surprised at this, and it made her reconsider how cultural norms can affect how you respond to injustice.

“One of the things I love about doing philosophy with kids,” Lone says, “is that it makes me think about philosophical questions in new ways.”

Back in the John Muir classroom, Talukdar presents the children with a hypothetical situation meant to spark their thinking. “You have one of two choices. They’re both difficult,” Talukdar tells them. “Imagine there is a trolley. It doesn’t have a driver. You can’t hit the brakes, and it’s going very fast. Here’s the problem: there are five people on the tracks...."
“Oh no!” gasp the students. Talukdar then unfolds the classic trolley problem, a thought experiment in ethics in which a runaway streetcar can, with a pull of a lever, be diverted from a track with five people to a track with just one. “Do you pull the lever?”

The class squirms. Then a girl in glasses and a pink shirt says, “I would switch it.” Talukdar encourages others to share. One boy explains why he’d pull the lever. “I might go to jail for killing one person, but it would be less than if I killed five.”

After taking a show of hands, it turns out most of the children think pulling the lever is a good idea. But one boy insists he wouldn’t pull the switch because he doesn’t want to go to jail. “If you pull the switch, you killed someone,” he says.

The girl in the pink shirt has changed her mind. “I wouldn’t pull the switch,” she says, “because if they were older people, like in their sixties, then they’ve only got a little bit of time until they die.” Talukdar, following a turn in the students’ discussion, adds age to the trolley problem.

“Let’s assume the five people are children and the one person is a much older person in their 80s or 90s. Does this change your response?”

The kids boisterously start to shout out answers and Talukdar urges them to take turns. “If that person was about to die anyway, then you probably should choose them,” says one girl. Another girl sighs: “I’d just run away.” It’s a hard choice, admits their guest teacher. Talukdar grew up and attended college in India. She obtained a master’s in psychology in London, then returned to India to teach. After several years, she became interested in teacher development and enrolled at the UW to pursue a Ph.D. in education. Then she found the program at the Center for Philosophy for Children. “I was so excited about it because growing up in India, our education system is not like this at all,” Talukdar says. “It does not privilege questioning and doesn’t have group inquiry like we do here.” She obtained a two-year fellowship with the center and is now in her second year. A large part of her work involves leading discussions with school children. She is also researching how children’s books can inspire adults to explore philosophical issues. She has found that books for kids get straight to the point.

Back in Lamarre’s class, Talukdar has added a new twist to the trolley problem. What if, instead of a lever, students had the option of pushing someone off a bridge to their death as a way of stopping the train? “I would push the person off because I would be saving lives,” one boy says. A girl chimies in, “I would pretend I hated the person. If I pushed someone off, I would feel super guilty.”

Before the children can get into a much deeper discussion of whether all lives are equal, they’re suddenly distracted. Outside, white flakes are starting to fall. They can sense the bell is about to ring. “So, who wants to go outside and see the snow?” asks their teacher. The classroom erupts into cheers. This is one point on which they can all agree. Further philosophical inquiry will have to wait until next week.

—Andrew Engelson is a Seattle freelance writer.
Best-selling feminist author Claire Dederer on growing up grunge, creating a literary canon for the Northwest, and bad men who create great art

By Hannelore Sudermann  Photo by Rosanne Olson
In November,

during the early weeks of the #MeToo movement, The Paris Review published her essay, “What Do We Do With the Art of Monstrous Men?” In that piece, Claire Dederer, ’93, details her struggle to reconcile her admiration for the work of artists like Woody Allen and Roman Polanski with her disgust for their behaviors toward women and children.

The piece came out as the nation grappled with a wave of stories about sexual misconduct. It went viral, was shared around the world on Facebook and reposted on dozens of sites. Dederer was also interviewed about it on National Public Radio.

“They did or said something awful, and made something great,” she writes of these “genius” creators. Knowing about the awful thing affected her enjoyment of the great work, whether it was “Annie Hall,” “Chinatown” or “The Cosby Show.” She also writes about the “general feeling of not-quite-rightness” she and women across the country have been experiencing even before the Harvey Weinstein accusations were made public.

“I really wrote it for myself,” Dederer says now, surprised with its continuing popularity. “But of everything I’ve written in my whole life, it is the thing that has been most read, responded to and shared by men.”

A New York Times best-selling feminist writer, Dederer is on a roll. She also published a midlife memoir about love, libido, intimacy and identity last spring. In “Love and Trouble: A Reckoning,” she frankly details her experiences with men and boys, including a childhood assault and fumbling mutual encounters when she was, perhaps, too young.

Since her days as a Seattle Weekly film critic in the late 1990s, Dederer has honed a frank and funny point of view.

Dederer realized her calling in a short-story class led by UW professor David Wagoner in the late 1980s. After two difficult years, the Seattle native had dropped out of Oberlin College, a private liberal arts school in a tiny Ohio town 2,400 miles from home. Compounding her angst, the creative writing professor there had rejected her from the program, saying she wasn’t cut out to be a writer.

Back home in Washington in 1988, Dederer enrolled at the UW and found Wagoner’s course. “This is such a weird story to tell, but I feel lucky to have it,” Dederer says from across a table of a Post Alley bar one evening this winter.

That summer school course was a rarity. Wagoner, a Pushcart Prize-winning poet and author, didn’t often teach fiction. Dederer was hungry for a deeper understanding of the Northwest—having sought stories of place in the works of Ken Kesey, Betty MacDonald, Tom Robbins and Raymond Carver. “I was so desperate to see where I live reflected in literature,” she says. Landing a spot in the class with one of the region’s most significant poets was a gift.

Dederer dug in, crafting story after story. Then one day in late summer, Wagoner pulled out one of her pieces. “He read it aloud,” she says, “and then dropped it on the desk and said, ’That is an actual short story.’”

“It was one of the top three moments for me as a writer,” Dederer says. Her head buzzing and the class over for the day, she wandered past Drumheller Fountain. “I walked to Red Square crying, because for the first time, I felt like I was a writer.”

But Dederer was about to be sidetracked by her insecurity, a boyfriend and a two-year detour to Australia (which became material for her most recent memoir). “I was scared to be a writer,” says Dederer. “I think about the years I lost because of it.”

She has more than made up for it with two books and a raft of publications in Vogue, The Nation, Harper’s and The Atlantic, as well as Yoga Journal and Entertainment Weekly. Now nearly 50 and living with her husband, Bruce Barcott, ’88, and son on Bainbridge Island (her daughter is away in college), Dederer still haunts her hometown of Seattle. For our interview, we meet at a downtown café, only to find that it’s closing early.

“I know where we should go,” says Dederer, steering us north up First Avenue through a wave of tourists. Through a nondescript door off a cobblestone alley, we find the Alibi Room and head for a seat by the window. Which looks smack into the back of another building. “That building is new,” she says, waving at a structure that’s at least 20 years old. “This used to be an incredible view out to the Sound.”

That comment sets the tone of the evening: what used to be. It’s one of Dederer’s favorite themes and a lens through which she sees Seattle. And she keeps thinking about how it has changed from the city she fell for as a teen. “Seattle is losing its character,” she says; it’s no longer a place for young people and artists. “If your city isn’t growing, it’s dying. I’ve been in Seattle when it wasn’t growing, and that was pretty upsetting, too.”

During Dederer’s adolescence, the city was foundering in a poor economy. Single-parent families were the norm, and for certain hours of the day, unsupervised teens ruled the city, roaming up Broadway and down the Ave. It’s a time and place that Dederer captures—along with the fierce and funny experiences of being a reckless teen—in “Love and Trouble.”

“I feel a drive to recall an era that feels like it’s being lost,” she says. “There’s lots of things that memoir does, wanting to capture something that feels like it’s slipping away. One of my biggest projects in terms of my own work is to evoke that sense of place.”

As a fourth-generation Seattleite, Dederer spent her childhood orbiting the University. It’s hard to understand in contemporary Seattle but the city used to be so different, she says. Laurelhurst, where she grew up with her brother Dave, ’95 (a guitarist with the Presidents of the United States of America), was a University neighborhood. Surrounded by professors and their children, the Dederers used the nature preserve around the Center for Urban Horticulture as their wild playground.

Their grandfather had season tickets to Husky football games. The spine of her teenage life was the Ave. She got her first real job there at Bulldog News. She killed countless hours at the Coffee Corral and Café Allegro, and ushered, for a time, at the musty, velvet-curtained Seven Gables Theater.

Lean, sharp and yoga limber, she sips wine from a tumbler and lane-mats that more writing about the Pacific Northwest of that time doesn’t exist. To fill that void, she has stocked her memoirs with details of the city in the 1980s and ’90s—including, even, a map of the Ave., paired with memories from some of her favorite spots.

Plumbing her teen diaries for material for “Love and Trouble,” she
also details her struggles with middle age. She writes that “you find that all of a sudden you can’t stop thinking about her, the girl you were.”

“I was going through some of these feelings, intense feelings,” she says, “and I couldn’t find any literature about it. And not many novels.” What she did find were menopause memoirs that seemed to chalk all these emotions up to “the change.” “I’m sort of philosophically offended by that,” says Dederer. “Richard Ford gets to have an existential crisis, and the women’s books are about having hormones. That was making me really angry. I felt called to write the book.”

A few years earlier, something similar was brewing inside her when she started her first book “Poser: My Life in 23 Yoga Poses.” In the 2010 New York Times best-seller, each chapter builds around a yoga pose as well as details of Dederer’s story of young adulthood, friends, family and becoming a mother. Dederer grapples with her sense of self while surrounded by other well-educated young mothers, all striving for some virtue in doing yoga, eating organic and raising their babies.

The idea for “Poser” came when Dederer was reviewing books for Yoga Journal and discovered a dearth of good books about yoga. So many seemed self-important. But what she first imagined as a series of essays by different writers evolved into a funny and honest look at her own issues with adulthood. “It just seemed like fun,” she says. “Can we not all have fun?”

In The New York Times review of the book, Dani Shapiro described it as a “fine first memoir, and it’s heartening to see a serious female writer take such a risky step into territory where writers of literary ambition fear to tread, lest they be dismissed as trivial.”

If writing memoirs is a type of intellectual yoga, with “Love and Trouble” Dederer takes a deep breath and folds a little deeper. Read one way, the book is an exploration of sexuality, self-awareness and midlife by a woman grappling with imperfections, anxieties and urges. Read another way, and it’s a requiem for a vanishing Seattle written by a woman who grew up in the era of grunge.

The city in the late ’80s and early ’90s was in turmoil, says John Toews, the UW professor that Dederer credits most for her intellectual awakening. “It was this kind of wild place when adolescent and early adulthood issues were wrapped up in the counterculture,” he says. “I saw that in many of my students.”

“There was a golden, infinite feeling I had never felt at Oberlin,” Dederer writes of that time (after Australia) when she returned to the UW and got down to the serious work of college. With comparative history of ideas (CHID) as a major, she feasted on the classes and still draws on the expertise of her professors. “I got the most top-notch education,” she says. “I have this breadth of background that I never would have gotten had I been a creative writing major.”

Toews, who retired last year, was the founding director of CHID and taught classes in 19th century European intellectual history. He covered history, identity and culture—“things that Claire was just at that moment trying to get control of,” he says. During that period, Toews often saw students from private and Ivy League schools transfer to the UW. They were trying to define themselves in their own ways, not having other people speak for them, he says.

Dederer was quiet in class. “But when she started writing, it was clearly obvious she was pretty advanced in her thinking,” Toews says. Dederer read Kant and Hegel, Schopenhauer, Kierkegaard and Nietzsche, and then found a home for their ideas in her contemporary experience.

Capturing Seattle of a bygone era in her writing, Dederer is helping create a new regionalism for the Northwest. She points to the body of work from Southern writers like William Faulkner, Eudora Welty and Alice Walker that captures the culture and landscape of a place. The Northwest deserves that too, she says.

It’s doesn’t matter that her Seattle isn’t everyone’s. “The true mystery of memoir is that its universality comes out of intense detail,” she says. She pauses before admitting, “I’m going a little into writing teacher mode.” Dederer leads writing classes at Hugo House, Hedgebrook on Whidbey Island and the UW.

She is now working on a book about Roman Polanski and “other bad people who create great art,” Dederer says, drawing from her feminist perspective and her comparative history of ideas training. The Paris Review article published last fall will likely be the first chapter. She is returning to the theme because she wants to reason through it at a time when most are responding with emotion. Meanwhile, “Love and Trouble” is due out in paperback in April.

As a feminist, Dederer mines her own life to expose questions and experiences women haven’t generally been encouraged to explore. And as a memoirist, she pushes against the classic form of transforming and improving through time. “The person I was at 13 is the persona I have now,” she says. “I’m really interested in the idea that we don’t always have to be improving. Writing ‘Love and Trouble’ was kind of a feminist act, and it changed me.” —Hannelore Sudermann is managing editor of Columns.
Photos by Erin Lodi
Sure, you can order groceries with one click from Amazon Fresh but it doesn’t take the place of walking into the homey heart of West Seattle’s Junction neighborhood and ordering the Husky Deli’s best-selling grilled chicken pesto sandwich or getting a homemade ice cream. Or, better still, talking to Jack Miller, the former UW student whose family has owned the West Seattle landmark eatery since 1932. With a twinkle in his eye and one dimpled cheek, Miller is a cheerful, hearty soul with a welcoming smile for

FOR 85 YEARS, Husky Deli has warmed the hearts of Huskies in West Seattle with scrumptious sandwiches, housemade ice cream, goodies from the world over, and the caring touch of the MILLER FAMILY.
everyone, whether they're a newbie or a regular. He's a third-generation owner who says there hasn't been a day he hasn't loved coming to work since he was 10 years old, when he started making ice cream in the back with his dad.

The deli, which is known and loved by Huskies far and wide, exudes the best of old Seattle and provides the kind of stability the city lacks at a time when building cranes dot the skyline and it's getting harder and harder to make rent. Strolling through the deli, with its old linoleum floors and friendly staff, many of whom are related to Miller, is a feel-good experience that a mouse click can't buy. The housemade ice cream has earned a reputation as the best in the city and West Seattle youth teams regularly stop by after a game, especially the kids who play for the Husky Deli-sponsored baseball team. No, you won't find goat cheese beet swirl or rose geranium flavors at the Husky Deli. However, for standards like vanilla or Rocky Road, it can't be beat. Miller did break down recently and make salted caramel ice cream. “It turned out great,” he admits.

Ringing the store is a selection of both local and imported specialty foods like tea from Harrod’s in London, Puget Sound-area preserves, even currant syrups to jazz up mimosas. If there’s a great European chocolate bar to be had, Husky Deli will have it. Tuong Nguyen is in charge of ice cream production, a job he has held since 1983, but he’s worked at Husky Deli since 1975 when he emigrated from Vietnam. Jack’s wife, Heidi, another former UW student, gave up a 30-year nursing career to take charge of candy and specialty foods.

The deli even features a small selection of Washington state wine.
While he admits craft beer is a money-maker, Miller’s not interested. “When I want a beer, I drink a Rainier. The rest of it is just pancake syrup to me,” he says. Like his dad before him, Miller started college at the UW, in 1975. But one quarter into school, his dad landed in the hospital with a heart attack, so Miller dropped out to run the store, a decision he does not regret.

The Husky Deli offers up much more than victuals; it frequently can seem like the heart of the community. Miller told the Seattle Times that after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, the deli was packed to the rafters. People needing to come together instinctively sought out the Husky Deli that awful day.

Herman Miller, Jack’s grandfather, named the place not after the UW mascot but from an ice cream concoction he created that got the family through the Great Depression: a large ice cream cone rolled in chocolate and nuts. Herman dubbed it “the Husky” and the name of the deli was born (and trademarked). But Jack and his family are die-hard Husky fans even though he has only been to a handful of football games. His store colors, after all, are purple and gold.

Of the deli’s 40 employees, probably 10 work there full time. “There are 24 grandkids and they have all worked here or they will. Any remote relative has worked here. It’s a rite of passage,” he explains.

Miller says it’s the perfect place for a young person to learn to work. Perusing a cellphone while a customer is waiting is a firing offense. Jack’s aunt, Mary Alice, who worked at the deli for 74 years from 1936 to 2010, was a formidable task master, he recalls. “When Alice was working, the girls would cry. I would tell them, ‘Once she calls you ‘honey,’ you’re golden.”

Husky Deli also caters events, cruises, company outings, school graduations, you name it. “When we graduated eighth grade, we got a kick in the butt. Now they get a cruise,” he says. Next time you’re in West Seattle, head for the Husky Deli and enjoy a local tradition that’s still going strong. —Julie Garner is a Columns staff writer
Student activism in 1968 led the UW to create one of the nation’s first office of minority affairs. Here’s their story. And their outlook for the future.
Around 5 p.m. they were ready for action.
After weeks of discussions, it came down to this moment on May 20, 1968. Members of the Black Student Union (BSU) and their supporters marched into the office of UW President Charles Odegaard. As students secured the room, it became clear: they weren’t leaving until their demands were met.

They were still reeling from the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4, this student group felt emboldened by the Black Power movement to take control of their own destinies. They had a lot to be angry about. At the time, there were only 150 Black students on a campus of more than 30,000. No work by Black scholars was part of the curriculum. The world around them was changing, and they were determined to see the UW change, too.

By 7 p.m., the number of people in the suite had grown to 150. Supplies, food, music—even two protesters—were lifted into the third-story office by ropes. At 8:45 p.m., BSU leader E.J. Brisker, ‘70, emerged from President Odegaard’s inner office with a signed document in hand.

On that day, the UW made a commitment to diversity, agreeing to the BSU’s five demands: to recruit more students of color, establish a Black Studies program, recruit Black faculty and administrators, include Black representatives in the music faculty and give the BSU a voice in decisions affecting Black students. That commitment led to the establishment of the UW’s Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity (OMA&D), which will honor that day and further efforts to advance diversity, equity and inclusion by recognizing its 50th anniversary in 2018.

What we now know as OMA&D began as the Special Education Program, run by Charles Evans, a professor of microbiology in the UW School of Medicine. It recruited and created a support structure for students who were underrepresented in the student body, based on factors like income as well as race. Its name was later changed to the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP), and EOP remains a central part of OMA&D’s suite of programs to this day.

Change did not come easy. Carver Gayton, ‘60, ‘72, ‘76, who became the UW’s first Director of Affirmative Action Programs, was tasked with increasing diver-

Rickey Hall, Vice President for Minority Affairs & Diversity and Chief Diversity Officer. “I’m all about business,” he says.
sity in faculty and staff. “It was a real challenge and took a lot of work for people to buy into the concepts,” Gayton remembers. “I’ll never forget someone from the top levels of the law school telling me about their faculty recruitment work: ‘We’ve gotten in contact with Thurgood Marshall, and he refused.’ Well, Thurgood Marshall was on the U.S. Supreme Court. There was a lot of pushback.”

When Evans returned to his job in the medical school, President Odegaard looked to Samuel E. Kelly, who wowed the President with his experience as an army officer and with his minority affairs work at Shoreline Community College. Kelly was firm that an organization, not just a program, was critical to helping students of color. He also insisted that Odegaard hire him as a Vice President with a seat on the President’s cabinet, a level of access still not granted to leaders of many diversity programs today. The Office of Minority Affairs (OMA) was born.

Sharon Maeda, ’68, was the second director of OMA’s Ethnic Cultural Center, the country’s first multi-ethnic center for students of color. When asked about Kelly, she remembers a man exacting in military discipline. She recalls, “He came to the ECC once and swiped his finger along the top of the bulletin board. He said, ‘You have to dust these.’ It was like we were all in the army.” But along with that discipline came the perseverance of a fighter. “He was dynamic. He fought for our rights at the highest levels,” Maeda continues. “We know that Dr. Kelly faced a lot of criticism and hostility from some people on faculty and in the administration.”

One of the first Black army officers to command both Black and White troops, Kelly had a talent for bringing people together. He led OMA at a transformative time in Seattle’s history, with cross-cultural collaborations by activists like the Gang of Four, which included BSU founding member Larry Gossett, ’71; Roberto Maestas, ’66, ’71, the leader of El Centro de la Raza; “Uncle Bob” Santos, who fought to preserve the Chinatown/International District; and Bernie Whitebear, the founder of the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation.

With support from the community, a strong partnership with President Odegaard, a clear vision and tenacity, Kelly created and strengthened many of the programs that define the office today, from EOP and the Ethnic Cultural Center to the Instructional Center, which has served more than 35,000 students with academic support since 1970, and the Friends of the EOP, which has raised millions of dollars to support students since 1971. With college access programs like Upward Bound, OMA went across the state to reach students from underrepresented minority communities to share the dream of college.

Gayton credits OMA’s early success to its origins: “The student movement made an impact on the immediacy of the issues. The foundation gave a sense of urgency from the beginning for getting a Vice President
and setting it up for success.” Just as it did in its early days, the office has continued to evolve to meet the needs of underrepresented minority, first-generation (first in their families to attend college) and low-income students, along with faculty and staff. In service to those communities, it has reflected our changing world, shaping the landscape around diversity, equity and inclusion in higher education and at the UW.

Magdalena Fonseca was born in Mexico. When she was a child, her father was sponsored by a farmer in Othello and brought the family to the tiny Eastern Washington community. Her older sister, the first to go to college, attended the UW. “She was bossy. She said, ‘You’re going to go to college, you’re going to the University of Washington,’ ” Fonseca recalls. Fonseca entered the UW as part of the EOP and went on to earn a bachelor’s degree in sociology in 1998 and a master’s degree in education in 2011.

As she began life as a UW graduate, Washington state experienced a dramatic shift in the conversation around race. In November 1998, Washington voters passed Initiative 200. It forbids universities or any government agency from using race or sex as criteria, outlawing governmental affirmative action programs.

After earning her undergraduate degree, Fonseca came back to OMA as an office assistant. She remembers experiencing a high level of anxiety in the aftermath of I-200’s passage. “To be a young person who had just graduated, I was intrigued to see where politics meets real-world experiences,” she says. “There was the feeling that we may not be able to provide the same level of resources to our students. It was scary.”

After I-200, enrollment of students from underrepresented communities dropped. UW leadership regrouped, outlining initiatives to improve diversity while complying with state law. The UW created a more holistic approach to admissions, looking at the whole student rather than just grade-point average and test scores. Working to attract a diverse pool of students, OMA ramped up its outreach efforts across the state. This included creating the Student Ambassador Program, an effort connecting UW students with high school and middle school students, and continuing work in the Yakima Valley, Eastern Washington and other areas across the state with historically underrepresented communities.

By the time Rusty Barceló stepped on campus as the UW’s new Vice President of Minority Affairs in 2001, the level of anxiety had subsided. But the crisis was not over. OMA had to adapt to survive. One place to begin was the name of the department. The Office of Minority Affairs became the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity to reflect the fact that the office serves more than just underrepresented minority students—it serves first-generation and low-income students as well.

Under Barceló’s supervision, the office’s focus broadened to include all areas of the University, from faculty and staff—with the establishment of the Office of Faculty Advancement—to campus climate and diversity-related research, teaching and service.

Data became a critical part of how OMA&D told its story and measured success. Emile Pitre, ’69, is a founding BSU member and was a
tutor, instructor and director at the Instructional Center, before becoming OMA&D’s associate vice president for assessment. He is quick to rattle off a list of prominent government and community leaders who are among the nearly 30,000 UW graduates who were EOP students.

After a year as an office assistant, Fonseca moved to the Samuel E. Kelly Ethnic Cultural Center (renamed for the founding vice president in 2013), and she’s been there ever since. “I have known many of the people at OMA&D for over 20 years now,” she reflects. Now, as the center’s interim director, she serves more students than ever. For two years in a row, the UW has set records for the most diverse incoming class in its history.

At OMA&D, the community works together to move forward, serving 21,000 students in middle schools, high schools and two-year colleges across the state. More than 5,700 current UW undergraduates benefit from opportunities ranging from advising to community building and leadership development. OMA&D’s most recent addition, Intellectual House, provides a learning and gathering space for American Indian and Alaska Native students, faculty and staff, as well as others from various cultures and communities. Its 2015 opening was the culmination of a four-decade-long dream to build a longhouse-style facility on campus. With these efforts, OMA&D is doing work that will benefit our University and our region. As Pitre says, “You can’t advance the cause unless you have a group that’s ready to go alongside you.”

Barceló is not surprised about the heightened conversation around race today. In her career working on diversity, she has seen it play out on our country’s campuses. “There has been this quiet backlash, a re-trenchment,” she’s observes. “I’ve seen programs like Chicano studies, African American studies being challenged across the country.

“The University of Washington, especially around its diversity programs, is one of the country’s best-kept secrets. What makes the UW so unique is how everybody, from the leadership to the community to the whole campus—not only the folks at minority affairs—comes together to make things happen.”

Across society, diversity work has historically existed on the margins, the job of someone else to figure out. Rickey Hall, UW’s current Vice President of Minority Affairs & Diversity and Chief Diversity Officer, says that time has come to an end: “In order to succeed, it has to be everybody’s everyday work. We all must lead from where we are. We all have spheres of influence. No one person is going to be able to transform the institution. It takes all of us pushing and lifting.”

Building our university community is a shared responsibility. This theme is reinforced across all three campuses today with the Race & Equity Initiative, launched by UW President Ana Mari Cauce in 2015.

As OMA&D celebrates the past, it is also looking forward. According to Hall, plans for the next 50 years start in one place: with students. “Issues are ever-changing and evolving, and this office must change and adjust as the needs of our students change,” he asserts. “That’s what we’re trying to do here: make sure we are meeting the needs of our students today and students coming in tomorrow.”

The students OMA&D serves today define their identities on multiple levels, not just race or gender. They were raised with more education around these issues and have a different level of awareness. And they are outside of the traditional ethnic boundaries, like multiracial students, and other intersectional identities.

The Leadership Without Borders program, which is led by Fonseca and serves undocumented students, is one example of how OMA&D is responding to the changing needs of our student populations.

With undocumented students in mind and with the mission to serve as a launch pad for students’ leadership, the program is a space for community building and a connection point for awareness, as well as resources and services.

From leadership development resources, health and wellness programming, meeting space and connecting peers, to loaning textbooks out of the Husky Lending Library, the program offers a lifeline to a group experiencing high anxiety today.

One thing is clear: the hugely successful impact of OMA&D. “Without this office, I probably would’ve dropped out,” Fonseca confesses. “If I didn’t have these spaces where I felt like people were going to understand me, I wouldn’t have stayed. I would’ve felt like it wasn’t for me, just like I believed growing up that college wasn’t for me. I would’ve fulfilled that prophecy. I will always sing the praises of the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity. I’m homegrown. And I want to give back.”

—Misty Shock Rule received a Grand Gold Award from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education for her profile of Dulce Gutierrez, ’13, the first Latina elected to the Yakima City Council.
mile Pitre points to two pictures at the entrance of the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity (OMA&D) administrative suite on the third floor of Mary Gates Hall on the UW campus. “There I am,” he says with a smile. In one photo, Pitre, ’69, is challenging a speaker at a 1970 rally at Hec Edmundson pavilion. In the other, he is raising his fist during a 2015 student walk-out. Forty-five years separate the young man and older man, but the gaze of both is strong, unyielding. These two pictures tell the story not just of Pitre’s life but that of OMA&D.

As a UW student, Pitre was a founding member of the Black Student Union (BSU), which occupied the office of UW President Charles Odegard in 1968. They demanded that the UW commit to diversity, which led the UW to becoming the first university in the nation to appoint a vice president to lead an office dedicated to minority affairs. In 1982, he became a chemistry instructor at OMA&D’s Instructional Center, which offers tutoring, workshops and other academic support to students. By 1989, he was named director of the center, a position he held for 13 years. In 2002, he was appointed OMA&D’s associate vice president for assessment, a role he held until his retirement in 2015.

Now 73, Pitre looks like he’s a long way from the revolutionary who took part in the 1968 sit-in. His tailored suits often include a matching tie and pocket square. He is almost never without his camera; his photos were a regular part of OMA&D’s e-newsletters in a feature called “What the Campus Walker saw.” His voice is soft, and a broad, warm smile spreads across his face as he talks.

But you’ll still find hints of the young man who was urged to action in 1967 when he was called a racial slur on the UW campus. He had thought, coming to Seattle from Louisiana, that he’d escape the racism of the Deep South. He found the group of students that would become the BSU and joined their fight for change.

Pitre was the son of Louisiana sharecroppers, the fourth of eight children. In the Jim Crow South, Black families like Pitre’s were poor but they didn’t take injustice sitting down. He remembers when one landlord cheated his family of their fair share of the cotton proceeds: “They were treating us like we were dumb. My daddy called the landlord a liar. My cousin thought my daddy was going to be lynched for that but he didn’t, because he was right.”

“In my family, arrogance was a part of the genetic makeup,” he continues. “Everybody had to treat me with dignity. If you didn’t I was going to have to say something.”

Pitre skipped the first two months of each school year so he could work in the fields alongside his family. In the eighth grade, a teacher told his father that he had too much potential to miss that time. When his father heard that, he sent his son to school for the full year and insisted that Pitre stick it out, even when he was threatening to quit. Balancing school work with farm work, the long bus ride to school and bearing the ridicule of the kids in town made pursuing an education tough. But with his family’s urging, Pitre, the fourth son, went on to become the first in his family to graduate from high school.
That same teacher encouraged him to apply for a National Science Foundation program for Black students of high ability, and he was selected. Later, his principal took him to Southern University in Baton Rouge and introduced him to the chair of the chemistry department. Pitre got a full ride scholarship to Southern and graduated with a bachelor's of science degree in chemistry in 1967. That fall, he landed on the UW campus as a graduate student that fall.

Education gave Pitre a path out of poverty. Teachers mentored him and a supportive community of color inspired him. It's easy to see how OMA&D and the Instructional Center became his home.

Between 1980 and 1982, he worked in North Carolina as a senior analytical chemist, but he found himself at the college library helping students with chemistry. When he started working at the UW Instructional Center, Pitre always went the extra mile. If students had a test coming up on Monday, he'd have workshops on Saturday and Sunday, with over 60 students in attendance.

Students gravitated to him. He will recite their stories in meticulous detail to this day: the young man who got a perfect score on his chemistry exam and went to Harvard Medical School, the chemistry teacher who learned how to teach from him, the high school dropout who went on to graduate magna cum laude. One of his students, cardiologist Lorne Murray, '99, reflects: “The mentorship provided by Mr. Pitre still serves me well in my professional career. He first empowered me to recognize my own academic potential. I am forever indebted to Mr. Pitre."

The thing is, it's never about him—it's always about the students. “That's the big story,” Pitre explains. “That's the one that says the university didn't make a bad decision by allowing students with low academic credentials but high academic potential to enroll.”

Pitre's scientific mindset helped him demonstrate the Instructional Center’s impact. Inspired by the ways libraries function, he decided to use barcodes to track a student's attendance. He then matched the student records with the UW database and correlated their time at the Instructional Center with improved grades.

Rusty Barceló, who led OMA&D between 2001 and 2006, describes the community Pitre created as the Instructional Center's director: “Emile's shop had people who were teaching courses with doctorate degrees. They could be faculty anywhere in the country, and they chose to work with Emile and the center. He cultivated a group of people who shared his passion. This was about taking students from where they were and making them stronger. Without Emile, I am not convinced we would've been as successful in terms of student success.”

Since 1982, the Instructional Center has helped 20,000 students graduate. In 2001, during Pitre’s tenure, the Instructional Center was recognized by the entire UW community with two Brotman Awards, named after Jeffrey Brotman, ’64, ’67, and his wife Susan. It became the first program to win two Brotman Awards in the same year, one for Instructional Excellence and another for Diversity.

Eddie Demmings, another BSU founder, calls Pitre the keeper of the flame for the BSU. “Being part of BSU meant helping the disenfranchised, Black people and other people be successful,” Pitre says. “It was my calling to make sure what we started at BSU survives. I’m the person who worked to keep it going for all those years when I decided to stay.”

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**SUPPORT TWO ICONIC ORGANIZATIONS.**

The Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity and the UW Alumni Association have provided me two distinct yet connected communities that have been instrumental in my personal and professional development.

These two wonderful communities share key characteristics including caring, smart professionals committed to the students, faculty, staff, alumni and supporters of our great university. They each have provided me the opportunity to continue to grow and learn through various programs, activities and events and to give back to the university through advocacy and student engagement.

In honor of the OMA&D 50th anniversary, the UWAA is proud to offer a limited-time membership offer. Support excellence, diversity and inclusion at the UW, and join the 56,000-strong UWAA community, with one donation!

With your $100 gift today, you will:

- Make a $50 tax-deductible donation to OMA&D’s Educational Opportunity Program Endowed Fund
- Enjoy two years of UWAA annual membership benefits (normally $50 per year)
- Receive a commemorative W honoring the 50th anniversary of OMA&D

I encourage you to get involved with these two deserving organizations and to see for yourself their value and why they are worthy of your continued support.

Clyde Walker, ’77
Past President, UWAA

Learn more at UWalum.com/omad50
We’re with the Dawgs.
Solutions  
Stirring Science to Life

Genetic Fortune Telling

By Julie Garner

▶ On a cold, windy day last spring, I sat at my desk spitting into a test tube. I paid 23andMe $200 to find out what deep secrets my genes would reveal. Hence, the test tube that was part of the kit I was sent.

My plan was to take the results to a UW ethics specialist to discuss whether it was ethical to send important health information based on genes directly to consumers. Actually, I wanted to know if heart disease or cancer were in my future. Then I wanted an ethicist to weigh in on whether it was ethical for a computer-generated report to forecast my health future.

What did I discover? That my genes make me likely to be a light sleeper, unlikely to be an elite power athlete and that I can detect the distinct odor of asparagus from urine. Wow. I’ve had trouble sleeping all my adult life and I can’t run a mile without wanting to call an aid car. But recently, I realized that I could download the raw DNA data from 23andMe, and, for $5, send it to a company called Promethease and get a report which seemed to promise a more comprehensive look at my genes. I couldn’t make sense of that report.

So, I called Peter Byers, who has been a geneticist at the UW for 44 years. He is the No. 1 expert in the world on a rare condition called Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, which covers a range of connective tissue disorders. If someone could help me decipher the report, it was he.

Byers is an avuncular fellow who took me by my unscientific hand and led me to a conclusion: 23andMe captures only a fraction of the scads of genetic variants that may (or may not) cause disease. If you’re only testing a handful of variants, you won’t have enough information to infer much about your genetic potential for disease. It would be like finding an apple with a worm and declaring the orchard diseased.

“Here at the UW,” Byers explained, “our people sequence the entire genome.” He went on to say that the 23andMe results are recreationally interesting but not “medically actionable.”

If you need medically actionable information about your genes, the UW is the place to go. UW geneticists can assess genetic risk for inherited movement disorders and scores of other problems where genetics come into play. People who have reason to suspect that a disease runs in the family may be candidates for genetic testing and counseling.

Without the groundbreaking discoveries of UW geneticist Mary-Claire King, it wouldn’t be possible to test for the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, both inheritable causes of breast cancer. In June 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that human genes cannot be patented in the U.S. because an act of nature can’t be patented; it would be like seeking a patent for blue eyes. Within hours of the high court’s decision, UW was the first lab in the nation to make available testing for these genes. The testing gave women the ability to make decisions about whether to undergo mastectomy, like Angelina Jolie has done.

Genetic knowledge is leading to targeted treatment, especially for tumors that may respond better to some drugs than others. Colin Pritchard, co-director of the Genetics and Solid Tumors Laboratory, is among the UW Medicine researchers working to develop targeted treatment of prostate cancer based on a man’s genes.

“The excitement of precision medicine includes immunotherapies that are becoming available and that are effective in treating prostate cancer,” says Pritchard. For example, there is one particular DNA defect found in between five and eight percent of metastatic prostate cancer patients. Immunotherapy has been successful in patients with this defect. Researchers are also working to combine therapies that may control cancer, making it more of a chronic disease.

Like Byers and King, Pritchard advises against looking at 23andMe for medical decision-making. “Genetic testing is heavy-duty business and is part of the practice of medicine. Direct-to-consumer testing is fraught because it is removing medical professionals from the practice of medicine,” he explains. If I had delved into the 23andMe website a little more, I would have discovered that the company essentially agrees with the geneticists: “These reports are not intended to tell you anything about your current state of health, or to be used to make medical decisions. These carrier reports are not intended to tell you anything about your risk for developing a disease in the future or anything about the health of your fetus, or your newborn child.”

Wylie Burke, a UW professor whose work focuses on the ethical and policy implications of genetic information in research, public health and clinical care, chuckles a bit over 23andMe. “It’s never been illegal for people to waste money,” she says. “After all, people go to fortune tellers, don’t they?”
When I was a medical student at the UW in the early 1980s, we would practice performing physical exams on classmates under the supervision of a specialist for the particular organ system we were studying.

One afternoon, we dilated our pupils and took turns looking in the back of each other’s eyes. My classmate, an excellent student who turned out to be a very good doctor, thought he saw something unusual on my retina. So he called over the ophthalmologist who was instructing us. I will never forget when the ophthalmologist looked into my eyes and said, “Whoa, that shouldn’t be there. You’re too young.” He described the finding as drusen, speckles on the retina associated with age-related macular degeneration, the most common cause of blindness in the western world.

“Whoa, that shouldn’t be there. You’re too young.”

How did that happen? My parents’ vision was fine. My grandparents all lived to an advanced age and didn’t have macular degeneration, as far as I knew.

Many years later, when I was well into my career as a practicing physician, I decided to be tested by 23andMe to see what I could learn. Being of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry, where the founding population is small, I learned of thousands of people to whom I’m related, some famous, some infamous, but mostly strangers who are my kin.

I decided to sign up for this test before the FDA restricted 23andMe’s reporting of health-related information due to serious concerns if test results are not adequately understood by patients. Among the results I received was a prediction of my significant risk for developing macular degeneration, using scientifically sound and well-validated genome-wide association studies. The results estimated that I had a nearly 60 percent chance of developing the vision affliction compared to just 7 percent in the general population.

It turns out that I possess two copies (that means I am “homozygous”) for each of several top high-risk common genetic variants and that my genetic risk for macular degeneration is just about as strong as it could possibly be. Amazingly, my older brother, son of a gun, who was also tested through 23andMe (and now I have proof that we are indeed siblings), has a risk of less than 3 percent, well below that of the general population. Evidently, our parents, who are sadly no longer with us but whose vision held out for as long as was needed, must have been heterozygotes for the high- and low-risk variants of each associated gene. That explains why my brother was lucky and I was not.

Many of the genes implicated in risk for macular degeneration are members of the vascular endothelial growth factor pathway. One of the most effective therapies (really, the only therapy) for macular degeneration is just about as strong as it could possibly be. Amazingly, my older brother, son of a gun, who was also tested through 23andMe (and now I have proof that we are indeed siblings), has a risk of less than 3 percent, well below that of the general population. Evidently, our parents, who are sadly no longer with us but whose vision held out for as long as was needed, must have been heterozygotes for the high- and low-risk variants of each associated gene. That explains why my brother was lucky and I was not.

Now that I teach genetics to first-year medical students, I use my own results from 23andMe, in particular those for macular degeneration, as a case study illustrating inheritance of common multifactorial diseases.

Many of the genes implicated in risk for macular degeneration are members of the vascular endothelial growth factor pathway. One of the most effective therapies (really, the only therapy) for macular degeneration is, in fact, eyeball injection periodically with drugs that inhibit this growth factor. Interestingly, this therapy was introduced to practice based on a hunch more than anything else—that happened years before genome-wide association studies confirmed its importance. Yet, it works, and now we know why.

These studies have identified genes in other pathways that just as strongly contribute to pathogenesis of macular degeneration. These include “complement” components of the immune system, suggesting novel, rational approaches involving new drugs that instill me with confidence that, should I ever need it, medicine will have plenty to offer.

Marshall Horwitz

Marshall Horwitz enjoyed damaging his eyes growing up under the California sun before arriving in Seattle 35 years ago to earn M.D. and Ph.D. degrees in the UW Medical Scientist Training Program, which he now directs. He learned to embrace gray skies and continued his training at the UW, Fred Hutch, and Seattle Children’s in internal medicine and medical genetics. His South Lake Union laboratory researches the hereditary basis of cancers of the blood, among other topics. He recently helped to launch a new clinic at the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance focusing on patients with a family history of blood cancers.

By Marshall Horwitz
And when calamity strikes, whether it is a car crash, a fall or a bullet wound, precious time flies by before emergency help can arrive. But bystanders with a little knowledge can save lives, says Maria Paulsen, the trauma outreach education coordinator at UW Medicine’s Harborview Medical Center.

Paulsen and an elite team of trauma surgeons staff the Stop the Bleed Program, a joint effort with UW Medicine, the School of Nursing and the Harborview Injury Prevention & Research Center (HIPRC) to train members of the general public to perform simple, yet life-saving tasks. Stop the Bleed is part of a national awareness campaign launched by the White House in 2015 as a response to the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting and other mass casualty events. Blood loss is the leading cause of death in mass shootings.

The purpose of the Stop the Bleed campaign was to encourage witnesses to step in and help until emergency workers can take over. Taking up the challenge, the Seattle-based program has so far trained 1,700 people in techniques from packing wounds and setting tourniquets to practical advice like writing the time of treatment on the forehead of the injured person so the ER team knows the details.

The trauma department at Harborview sees stab wounds, gunshot wounds, car crashes, and suicide attempts—all injuries that could lead to bleeding to death. “The idea is to convey the message that this can happen anywhere, at any time,” says Monica Vavilala, ’97, UW professor of medicine and director of the HIPRC. “We can’t predict it, so we need to be prepared and do what we can to save a life.”

The Stop the Bleed class is about two and a half hours long and contains two components—a lecture about what to do in an active shooter situation and hands-on training in stemming blood flow. In small groups, students practice stuffing rags into latex models of wounds and tightening tourniquets on test dummies. One day late last fall, UW surgeon Bryce Robinson stepped to the front of the class to offer some expert encouragement. “Apply pressure on top of the wound, enough to counteract the victim’s blood pressure,” he tells them.

These life-saving skills are also applicable in other situations. Robinson adds: “Old men like to climb on roofs and clean gutters and they’re all on blood thinners.” The hands-on practice comes easily to the students with health-care backgrounds. But most in the class—including teachers, a vending machine mechanic and a woman who brought along her teenage daughter and niece—are new to the idea. Robinson instructs them not to worry about whether the rags and tools they’re using are sterile. “You have to live long enough to get an infection,” he says. “Let me deal with that.”

At the end of the class, the students left with plans of how to respond during a shooting as well as an understanding of how to pack wounds, apply dressings and use tourniquets.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, trauma is the leading cause of death in people under 45. About a third of these deaths are the result of exsanguination. “A person can bleed to death in four to five minutes,” says Eileen Bulger, a UW professor of surgery and chief of trauma at Harborview. “Just like you learned CPR to help somebody who has a heart attack on the street, we think that everybody should know the basic skills of bleeding control.”

Bulger’s office is about 50 feet from the Harborview ER. And right outside sits the helipad that receives trauma victims from all over Washington, Alaska, Idaho and Montana. The trauma chief sees a need for these skills every day. “Three or four months ago, I took care of a man who was stabbed in the neck,” she says. “He was bleeding very vigorously. Ultimately she was able to stabilize him, but if someone had held pressure on his wound before medics arrived, he would have fared much better. In a situation like that, she says, “it’s the person next to you who’s going to save your life.” —Manisha Jha is a UW undergraduate studying health sciences.
Sound Solution
Cochlear implants address pitch

The invention of the cochlear implant was a huge step forward for people with severe hearing problems, providing a sense of sound for those who are deaf or severely hard-of-hearing in both ears. But current cochlear implant designs are only able to weakly convey pitch, a basic aspect of sound that is vital for listening to speech and music, especially in noisy environments. Scientists have long debated how the ear and the brain actually produce pitch, and two main theories have emerged based on “place” or “timing” information. Count Bonnie Lau, '14, a speech-language pathologist and postdoctoral fellow at the UW Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences, as someone who believes “place” information is the key. She conducted a study based on the fact that different frequencies activate different parts of the ear, with pitch organized from high to low like a musical scale. With a cochlear implant, sound is captured by a microphone, then converted to electrical impulses that are sent to electrodes in the ear via a speech processor and receiver/stimulator. Lau’s results suggest that enhancing place information in the ear and auditory nerve could improve the pitch transmitted by an implant. If so, cochlear implant users may hear better, for example, in a crowded restaurant or at a musical concert.

Good Neighbors
Facing down youth homelessness

While the University District is a natural gathering place for UW students, it’s also where nearly one-third of King County’s homeless youth can be found. State Rep. Frank Chopp, ’75, who represents the 43rd district in the Washington state Legislature, helped secure $1 million for the Doorway Project, which is part of an initiative called Urban@UW. This funding will enable the University to tackle the thorny problem of youth homelessness through interdisciplinary research, teaching and community collaboration. The Doorway Project will establish a neighborhood hub that includes a community café, a space where UW students can conduct research. It will also serve as a centralized clearinghouse where young people who are homeless can find services and information about housing and the educational, legal and health-care support they need to live stable, productive lives. Participants include the schools of nursing, law, and social work, the College of Education, the Carlson Leadership & Public Service Center and YouthCare. A November pop-up event at the University Heights Center kicked off the project, drawing more than 100 people (57 meals were also served at the gathering). A second pop-up event occurred in February, and the wheels continue to turn. A permanent location for the café is being sought.

Virtual Reality Gets a Real Boost

Facebook, Google and Huawei have joined forces to fund the UW’s new Reality Lab to boost innovation in virtual reality and educate the next generation of researchers and practitioners. The center will develop technology to power the next generation of applications that will speak to a wider population—from learning Spanish by seeing objects labeled in your field of view to achieving telepresence by conversing with a remote relative or co-worker as if you were in the same room.

An Appetite on a Wide Scale

There’s a small group of fishes whose diet doesn’t consist of algae or plants. No, they eat the scales of other fish in the tropics. According to a team led by biologists at the UW’s Friday Harbor Labs, some species ram their blunt noses into the sides of other fish to prey upon sloughed-off scales while others open their jaws wide to pry scales off with their teeth. Researchers are trying to understand these fish and how this odd diet influences their body evolution and behavior.

Touchstone for the Baby Brain

Touch is the first of the five senses to develop, yet scientists know far less about a baby’s brain response to touch than, say, to the sight of mom’s face or the sound of her voice. Till now, that is. Thanks to safe, new brain imaging techniques, researchers at the Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences got the first looks inside the infant brain to show where the sense of touch is processed. Further research could reveal how infants develop sophisticated body awareness.

Dust Gets in Your Eyes

Two UW astronomers were part of a team that found what they thought to be a huge, orbiting alien megastructure that caused a distant star to dim and brighten sporadically. But it turned out to be nothing more than dust. “Our observations were within the first three high-resolution spectra to be taken of the star after the dimming began,” says Brett Morris, a UW doctoral student.

Now, Where Was I?

New research at the UW has found a way for us to return to and complete our tasks when we get interrupted at the office. Taking a minute when you are interrupted to create a “ready-to-resume” plan can help you disengage and move on, says Sophie Leroy, assistant professor at the UW Bothell School of Business. “The ready-to-resume plan need not be long or elaborate—even a minute’s work will do, to note where you left off and where to resume,” Leroy says. Where has this been all our lives?
A Student With Hope
At the age of 12, Shree Saini had a pacemaker implanted because her heart didn’t beat enough. Her doctors told her to forget about dancing ever again. As if that would stop her. Saini, a current UW student (who has also studied at Harvard, Stanford and Yale) was recently crowned Miss India USA 2017. A native of Punjab who was bullied as a child, Saini plans to dedicate her life to community service. Watch out, world.

Narasaki’s Legacy
If you mention the Asian Counseling and Referral Service, what’s the first thing that comes to mind? Our guess: longtime executive director Diane Narasaki, ’77. She announced plans to retire in October after 22 years of leading the nonprofit for half of its existence. Narasaki has always been at the forefront of the fight for social justice. A member of President Obama’s Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and

Pacific Islanders, she also chaired the King County Asian Pacific Islander Coalition. And that isn’t scratching the surface of her service.

Seven Up
Every year, Kiplinger’s rates the “300 Best College Values” in the land. For 2018, the UW is ranked No. 7, up from No. 12 a year ago. Rankings are based on academic quality, affordability, admission rates, four-year graduation figures and more.

“Mom” Milestone
The CBS sitcom “Mom” — starring our very own Anna Faris, ’99 — celebrated a major milestone when its 100th episode was broadcast on Feb. 1. But that isn’t all Faris is up to. In addition to starring in movies and promoting her memoir, “Unqualified,” she produces a podcast (“Anna Faris is Unqualified”) and serves as an adjunct lecturer at USC. Whew.

Tops In Tacoma
A record 5,185 students enrolled at UW Tacoma this past fall, an increase of 4 percent over a year ago. That number included 1,807 new students (freshmen and transfers); 91 percent Washington residents; 2,600 individuals who would be the first in their immediate families to receive a four-year degree upon graduation; and 1,500 members of underrepresented groups. “We have helped transform student lives and provide for opportunity where little existed before,” says UW Tacoma Chancellor Mark Pagano.

Cybersecurity
Interested in cybersecurity? Good, because society needs you — now. In fact, there is room for the cybersecurity workforce to double, according to Michael Stiber, associate dean of the UW Bothell School of Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics. That’s why, beginning this fall, UW Bothell will offer online access to its graduate certificate program in software design and development. UWB.edu is the place to go.

Century Celebration
The UW Filipino American Student Association will cap off its 100th anniversary with an April 28 gala that will honor 100 Filipino-Americans and their contributions to the organization. Batì! (That’s “congratulations” in Tagalog.)

STEM Stalwarts
The University continues to be a leader in a supporting Washington’s STEM students. The UW enrolled nearly 1,500 recipients of the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship, which has helped more than 8,400 students statewide attend the state’s universities and colleges.

Lauding Leaders
Three alumni who have spent their lives serving their communities were honored by the Washington state government. Assunta Ng, ’74, ’76, ’79, who founded the Northwest Asian Weekly and Seattle Chinese Post, received the Washington State Community Service Award along with a $250 gift to the Northwest Asian Weekly Foundation’s Scholarship Fund. Meanwhile, Gregg Alex, ’71, and Dora Krasucki, ’79, who founded the Matt Talbot Center—which serves the homeless, addicted and mentally ill in Seattle’s Belltown neighborhood—jointly received the Washingtonian of the Year Award. They
Tony Greenwald’s office in Guthrie Hall is a welcome refuge on one of those winter days when cold rain pours from the skies: cozy with books and papers, and walls covered with images of jazz musicians, including Dizzy Gillespie and Thelonious Monk. Greenwald is a professor of psychology who is world-famous for his work on implicit bias and the development of the Implicit Association Test. What is implicit bias, you ask? It’s bias that can influence your behavior without your awareness. ♦ Surprising findings of his research, he observes, are “that women show male-favoring implicit biases even more strongly than do men, and preference for racial White is shared by a surprising 80 percent of White Americans.” ♦ When I tell him, “I feel like there is someone inside me who possesses attitudes I reject. Those attitudes probably affect my behavior and how I treat people in ways I’m not aware of.” With a genial smile, he says, “That’s a good description.” ♦ In 2005, Greenwald and colleagues started a nonprofit organization called Project Implicit (projectimplicit.net). ♦ Anyone can take multiple tests there, to observe thoughts and feelings that of which they may be unaware. These include the race attitude test, first taken by Greenwald when he created it in 1995. He was unhappy then to discover his automatic preference for White. “I thought I could undo it by practicing on the test, but that didn’t work,” he says. “I repeatedly show the same result that many others do.” There is also what’s known as the male virtuoso problem, which meant that for decades women had trouble getting hired to play in symphony orchestras because males were thought to be better musicians. Having the applicants play behind a screen meant judges couldn’t see the applicant. That’s when the rate of hires of women increased.

◆

Greenwald, who has taught at the UW since 1986, has a keen sense of humor. His office’s work table features a polished rock inscribed with the words, “Nothing is written in stone.” This brings up Greenwald’s interest in helping organizations to reduce bias through fair policies and procedures. For example, in courts of law, race bias affects peremptory challenges—African Americans are disproportionately dismissed from juries when the defendant is African American. He is urging Washington’s Supreme Court justices to track these dismissals to support possible fixes, and he also works with judges on developing jury instructions to combat implicit bias. ♦ Before he started tackling the weighty matters of bias, Greenwald “used to be a bebop trumpet player,” he says. His father, composer and music director for “The Sid Caesar Show”, “gave him opportunities to see world-class musicians at work. Greenwald concluded that “maybe my brain would be a better instrument for me than the trumpet.”

Story by Julie Garner  Photo by Quinn Russell Brown
KATHERINE TURNER
COLUMNS MAGAZINE MARCH 2018
Newsprint

Rayburn Lewis

**Medicine Man** | After retiring as CEO of Swedish Issaquah last summer, Rayburn Lewis could have hung up his white coat with the most impressive of medical résumés. The longtime executive started as chief resident at UW Medicine and rose to leadership posts in the Providence and Swedish health-care systems. But now Lewis, ’78, ’80, ’83, has been named chief medical officer of International Community Health Services, a Seattle nonprofit that provides “one-stop” health care to thousands of patients in 15 languages. The self-proclaimed “outdoor nut” always finds a way to escape into nature—whether it be scaling Mount St. Helens with his wife, Beth, or sitting on the board of nonprofits like Cascade Bicycle Club. “You can look at those organizations and see who I am and what I’m about,” he says, before sharing a catchphrase that has defined his life: “Get up. Get out. Get on with it.” —QUINN RUSSELL BROWN

Meanwhile, in December, Diversity faculty in the state’s largest increase in full-time faculty. During his tenure, the college was able to hire from AI to zombies. Researchers have long waited for the precise marine weather observations that were diligently recorded by Navy officers in the early 1800s to be digitized so they could have easy access to them. Now, that will become a reality, thanks to a nearly half-million-dollar grant from the Council on Library and Information Resources to the UW and three other national organizations. This is part of the “Digitizing Hidden Special Collections and Archives” awards. Says Kevin Wood of the Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean, a research center operated by the UW and NOAA: “The Civil War- and Reconstruction-era logs we are targeting here are particularly useful to fill in and extend our knowledge of past weather conditions around the world.”

**Boost for DACA**
The UW is partnering with TheDream.US to provide scholarships to undocumented immigrants who plan to transfer to the UW after graduating from community college. The Dream.US recently received a $33 million gift from Amazon.com CEO Jeff Bezos that will give an additional 1,000 undocumented immigrant students with DACA status the opportunity to go to college. At the UW, the organization expects to provide scholarships to 10 to 20 students each year.

**President Babington**
Chaminade University in Honolulu has a new president: Nursing School alum Lynn Babington, ’84, ’95. Previously, she was interim president at Fairfield University after serving as provost and vice president of academic affairs there. In 2013, Babington was selected as a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Executive Nurse Fellow to assist in major efforts to improve America’s health-care system.

**From Mayor to CEO**
Former Tacoma Mayor Marilyn Strickland, ’84, moved up to become CEO and president of the Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce. Strickland served eight years as Tacoma’s first African American woman mayor until she was forced out by term limits in November. She is the chamber’s first African American CEO.

**On the Eastern Front**
If you are in Eastern Washington and in need of medical care, here’s a suggestion: go see Dr. Stephanie Fosback of Palouse Medical in Pullman. Fosback, ’02, ’06, ’09, just received the Alvin J. Thompson Internist of the Year Award from the American College of Physicians’ Washington state chapter. She also teaches third-year medical students as part of UW Medicine’s WWAMI program.

**Public Health Star**
The UW School of Public Health honored Dr. Bruce Psaty, ’86, with its Distinguished Alumni Award. Psaty, who keeps quite busy as a professor of medicine for the UW School of Medicine and a professor of epidemiology in the School of Public Health, developed the UW’s first course in cardiovascular disease epidemiology in 1987. He is also a national leader in encouraging better post-market surveillance of approved medications.

**Thanks x2**
Two alums who had distinguished careers in Washington’s community college system have retired. Gary Oettl, ’70, ’72, former president of the UW Alumni Association, retired in August after a 45-year career in higher education and nearly a decade as president of South Seattle College. During his tenure, the college was recognized for having the largest increase in full-time diversity faculty in the state. Meanwhile, in December, David Mitchell, ’84, retired after 42 years in higher education including 15 as president of Olympic College. Under Mitchell’s guidance, Olympic College was a two-time finalist for the prestigious Aspen Prize as the best two-year college in the nation.

**Best Essay in U.S.**
An essay by Laurie Marhoefer, assistant professor of history, has been named the most memorable of 2017 by editors and readers of The Conversation US, an independent news website that publishes evidence-based writing by academics, including many at the UW. Her piece, “How should we protest neo-Nazis? Lessons from German history” was selected from more than 1,700 scholarly articles on subjects ranging from anthropology to zoology and from AI to zombies.

**Let’s Get Digital**

Chris Curtis

**Market Maven** | From ice cream to icle radishes, Chris Curtis contributed as much as anyone to Seattle’s food landscape. After she and her husband sold their Haagen-Dazs franchise on the Ave in 1991, they headed to California on a “retirement trip.” Curtis, ’73, was so delighted by the farmer’s markets she saw there, that she decided to replicate that in the Emerald City. In 1993, she opened the University District Farmers Market. That market—which she ran out of her basement—drew 600 shoppers and started a movement. The demand for local farm food was so high that Curtis created the Seattle Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance, which expanded to six farmers markets that draw hundreds of thousands of hungry shoppers. Now, after 25 years, Curtis is retiring from her role as executive director. “It’s hard to imagine Seattle without its network of excellent farmers markets,” she says. We agree. —JULIE GARNER

received $250 to be donated to their favorite charity.

**Geek of the Week**
A UW undergraduate majoring in computer science and engineering received the inaugural Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence Outstanding Engineer Scholarship for women and underrepresented minorities. Christine Betts, a onetime Congressional intern in Washington, D.C., has worked as a baker’s apprentice and as a coach for low-income girls. She is making headway in her new chosen field. She was named “Geek of the Week” by GeekWire in January.

KATHERINE TURNER
Most families bond over dinner. The Seeley clan has done it over a pristine and remote atoll in French Polynesia and their shared love for the University of Washington. ◆ James and Marsha Seeley, parents of UW alumni Laine, '85, David, '86, and Elizabeth, '90, and grandparents to a growing number of Huskies, have led their family in supporting UW marine research at a field station on Tetiaroa. There, scientists and students from the College of the Environment can study delicate, healthy marine ecosystems and develop an understanding of conservation's future in the face of climate change. ◆ Hollywood legend Marlon Brando once owned the isolated atoll and had plans to turn it into a marine preserve and eco-friendly resort. As Brando's general counsel, David Seeley became invested in making the vision a reality, work that he continues on the executive board of the Tetiaroa Society, a nonprofit organization focused on preserving the nature and culture of island and coastal communities. ◆ “I’m motivated to involve the UW because it’s a big part of our family and a leading institution in marine science,” says David Seeley. ◆ The entire Seeley family became committed to fulfilling the dream and started in 2014 providing seed money for UW faculty and students to study ocean chemistry, biodiversity and ecology on Tetiaroa. Research now includes how corals will respond to more acidic waters, the biology of reef sharks and worms, and what measures might help fragile reefs survive. Over time, as the scientists obtain grant funding, the Seeleys will reinvest in additional projects. ◆ “We wanted to inspire science and inspire people to build a legacy of programs over the long term,” says Jim Seeley. Marsha Seeley finishes the thought: “And the UW’s done that beyond our wildest expectations.” ◆ UW researchers working on the atoll have encouraged the Seeleys to participate. The rapport has spurred younger family members to discover unexpected passions. Blake Kain, age 17, interned at Alex Gagnon’s biomineralization laboratory last summer and now intends to major in oceanography. David’s son, Matt, ‘17, worked on the atoll with the shark researchers. ◆ “I’m so proud to be a UW alum,” says Laine Seeley, David’s sister. “The best part is the connectivity that the UW creates: my siblings, our spouses, our children and lifelong friends all share this bond ... To be able to create connectivity in return by bringing together Tetiaroa and UW science makes us feel so fortunate.” ◆ “Supporting this work has been great for our family,” David says. “These days, it’s pretty easy to go your separate ways. Our family’s support of UW science on Tetiaroa has been a great way for all of us to stay connected over the things we care most about.”
Through the shimmering heat waves of a midafternoon sunbreak, hundreds of yards across the silent expanse of the Lamar Valley, students can barely see three wolves through a spotting scope. The elusive animals are curled up in the snow, camouflaged against a backdrop of brown sage.

All week long, during an experiential learning course in Yellowstone National Park, students from the University of Washington have been hoping to catch a glimpse of the iconic predator. Now they take turns sharing the scope, each getting a brief but precious look.

It’s the class’ last day in the park, and while this much-hoped-for sighting is the exclamation point on their pilgrimage, the experience has been about so much more than wolves.

Each spring, professors and students from the College of the Environment make a classroom out of Yellowstone, one of the most closely monitored ecosystems in the world.

A week of intensive fieldwork followed by a research project and presentation, the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences’ course “Wildlife Conservation in Northwest Ecosystems” teaches UW students about the intertwined ecosystem of America’s oldest national park.

Of the 16 students in the class, some have already done several animal surveys at the UW. Others are just dipping their toes into research and have never even been to a national park. Leading them all in the field are professors John Marzluff, a bird expert with a focus on ravens, crows and jays; Aaron Wirsing, who studies how large carnivores shape the behavior of their prey; and Beth Gardner, who uses mathematical models to monitor and manage wildlife, plant and fisheries populations. Together, they educate the group about the rigors of science, life in the field and what their futures might look like.

Learning about the animals that make their homes in the park—and the people who work in and around it—gives students hands-on experience that they’ll bring back to their classrooms in Washington, as well as to their careers in the wide landscape beyond.

Visit bit.ly/uw-yellowstone to see what the students saw, hear what they heard and learn what they learned in the park.
UW student Esther Bullock, '17, scans for birds near the northeast entrance to the park.

You can support immersive student learning

When you support the College of the Environment Immersive Learning Endowed Fund, you make it possible for students to get hands-on experiences that propel them toward the careers of their dreams.

uw.edu/giving/environment

Professors Beth Gardner (in green), Aaron Wirsing (in blue, pointing) and John Marzluff (in gray, foreground) spend their spring break teaching students about the rigors and joys of fieldwork.

Yellowstone is home to a host of wildlife, including golden eagles, wolves, elk and bison.
FOR TOO MANY high school students in Washington state, college seems out of financial reach. Though academically qualified, a significant number of students don’t pursue higher education because of the cost.

In 2007, the University of Washington sought to change that through the Husky Promise, which pays the tuition and fees of Washington state students from low-income families. This year, nearly 10,000 students are attending the UW thanks to the Husky Promise. They’re among the 39,000 students who have had their tuition covered since the start of the program.

To celebrate the 10th year of the Husky Promise, we checked in with several students whose lives were changed by the opportunities it afforded them.

M. Janel Brown, ’11
As part of the Upward Bound program at Franklin High School, M. Janel Brown began visiting the UW at age 15. “Being on campus during high school made the UW feel like home, which is probably why I was set on going to college outside Seattle at first,” says Brown. “But as applications went out, the realities of college costs set in,” she says. “Then I learned about the Husky Promise, which solidified my decision to attend the University of Washington.”

Brown flourished at the University, serving as president of the Black Student Union and director of community relations for the Associated Students of the UW.

She also served as a Husky Promise ambassador, traveling to high schools to let students know about the program. “I felt that informing students of the possibility, especially those from my neighborhood and similar backgrounds, was one small way I could give back,” she says.

Brown graduated from the UW in 2011 with a bachelor’s in American Ethnic Studies and minors in Diversity and Education, Learning & Society, then moved to Washington, D.C. She’s now the founding director of curriculum and instruction at Sustainable Futures Public Charter School. “The Husky Promise is the ticket to a world-class education,” says Brown. “It afforded me four years of experiences, teaching and learning that I am not in debt for.”
William Thing, ’16
William Thing’s journey to a college degree was filled with twists and hurdles—all of which helped him succeed.

Raised by a single mother who immigrated to the U.S. from Cambodia, Thing watched as she worked two jobs to support their family. When it came time to apply for college, he was torn. “I wasn’t sure if I should go to college or help provide for my family,” he says. In addition to that, Thing didn’t know how he could afford tuition at a four-year institution.

Thing began attending Seattle Central College, but he still wasn’t sure if higher education was the best choice. Then he went to visit family in Cambodia. “I saw people who didn’t have basic amenities, like electricity,” he says. “After the trip, I decided that I wanted to go to college so I could help.”

He transferred to the UW, where he planned to pursue electrical engineering. He also received financial support from the Husky Promise—a crucial factor in helping him get into the major.

“Electrical engineering at the UW is really competitive, and I didn’t get in my first or second try,” Thing says. But he kept at it. “With the Husky Promise, I just had to focus on getting better grades and getting into the major.” On his third try, he was accepted.

Now a software engineer at Comcast, Thing often remembers his first day at the UW: “I saw Drumheller Fountain for the first time, and behind it was the electrical engineering building. I stood there for a few minutes and just let it soak in. I’d made it.”

Victoria Braun, ’17
“Most people think that the Husky Promise is only financial aid,” says Victoria Braun. “But it does so much more than that.”

During Braun’s first quarter at the UW, she felt overwhelmed. “So I left,” she says. “I went through a lot of personal things during that time that made me realize I just needed to leave school and figure out a game plan.”

Taking time off to work and attend classes at community college helped Braun decide what to do next. “I wanted to be able to tell people that I was able to stick with it and complete my degree,” she says. “Going back to the UW will forever be the best decision of my life.”

After returning to campus and receiving support from the Husky Promise, Braun took advantage of free tutoring and advising offered by the program. In her senior year, she joined the UW Debate Union. “I had nothing to lose. Even if I was mediocre, I would learn something and prove to myself that I can be successful this time around,” she says.

As it turns out, Braun wasn’t mediocre. At the 2017 Cross-Examination Debate Association tournament, she led her team to a national championship in their division.

That June, Braun graduated with a degree in communication. Since then, she has worked as an account manager for an IT staffing firm in Seattle. “The Husky Promise meant I was able to go to college and earn a degree,” she says. “And ultimately, it provided me with the financial security to succeed.”

Help Washington students thrive
The Husky Promise is funded in part by private donations. When you support the Husky Promise Scholarship Fund or other student scholarships, you can help students like Brown, Thing and Braun pursue their goals—and make an impact on the world.

uw.edu/giving/promise

BE BOUNDLESS
FOR WASHINGTON 
FOR THE WORLD
“The average cost of developing a new drug is $2.6 billion,” says David Younger, who recently received his Ph.D. in bioengineering from the University of Washington. “But it’s not necessarily that it costs that much to develop one compound. It’s that nine out of 10 compounds that enter clinical trials fail.”

When it comes to drugs that target and disrupt specific protein interactions to fight maladies such as autoimmune diseases and cancer, screening candidates can be especially challenging. These drugs show great promise in their effectiveness—but there’s a catch. “If you design a drug to disrupt a particular protein interaction, it’s likely that it’s also going to disrupt others,” says Younger. These unplanned, or “off-target,” interactions are very difficult to predict—and potentially lethal. In addition, they can typically be tested only one at a time using established screening techniques.

With these problems in mind, Younger invited his colleague Bob Lamm, a current Ph.D. student in bioengineering at the UW, to join him in starting a business focused on improving drug-testing efficiency. Rooted in Younger’s thesis work on agglutination (put simply, yeast reproduction), their business, A-Alpha Bio, is developing a platform that uses genetically engineered yeast to help scientists test hundreds of drug candidates against thousands of potential targets.

By programming yeast cells to adorn their surfaces with human proteins and adding different drugs into the mix, Younger and Lamm can see which proteins and drugs interact—and how strongly. “Basically, we can screen thousands of protein interactions in a single test tube,” Younger explains.

But venturing into the world of business came with very different challenges than the ones presented by engineering microorganisms roughly 1/200 of a millimeter in diameter. “It’s like learning a completely new language,” says Younger.

When their team entered A-Alpha Bio in the Business Plan Competition hosted by the Foster School of Business’ Buerk Center for Entrepreneurship, Younger and Lamm took advantage of the many resources made available to help them navigate the business world. Through the Buerk Center, they connected with local attorneys, entrepreneurs and investors who helped coach the A-Alpha Bio team as it built out a business plan, presentation and pitch for the competition.

“It’s a lot of work,” says Younger. “You put a pitch together and show it to people, and they say, ‘Nope, that’s a science pitch. Start over!’”

Each step through the Business Plan Competition was accompanied by workshops and panels that opened our eyes to more and more we didn’t know,” says Lamm. “From there, we’ve been keeping in contact with individuals from the panels, workshops, office hours with entrepreneurs, mentors through CoMotion [the UW’s innovation hub]—and, of course, we’ve been doing extensive internet searches.”

After months of shaping the strategic framework for A-Alpha Bio with an executive summary, a showcase with mock investors, a 15-minute PowerPoint presentation and a 15-page business plan, Younger and Lamm saw their hard work pay off. They advanced to the semifinal round of the competition. Although they didn’t win, they were awarded the Perkins Coie Best Innovation/Technology Idea Prize. They also applied for and received a patent to engineer yeast cells to aid in drug development. During the process, they select yeast from an existing colony and create streak plates like the one pictured at left.
Innovation is at the heart of my daily life, and it has been for a long time. In my work in the professional services industry at Deloitte, we look for new and creative solutions to help our clients tackle their most complex business issues. At home, I focus on continued learning and staying up on the latest trends. I use cycling apps like Peloton and Zwift for my daily workouts, and my family and I run our household with the help of artificial intelligence, machine learning and the internet of things.

Innovation played a core role in my education at the UW, too—it was baked into the culture of the Foster School of Business when I was a student. Bill Resler, a brilliant tax accounting professor who passed away recently, challenged us more often with case studies than with traditional exams. For him, it was less about the answer and more about how you attacked the issue. His approach to problem-solving has stuck with me throughout my career.

Today, I’m inspired to see budding entrepreneurs from a variety of disciplines—like UW bioengineers David Younger and Bob Lamm, at left—turn to the Foster School’s Buerk Center for Entrepreneurship as they navigate the path from creative idea to successful business. And I’m thrilled that this out-of-the-box spirit fuels innovation across our campuses.

The UW’s innovation mindset extends beyond the expected forums. Faculty from the School of Music and the Center for Digital Arts and Experimental Media explore the intricacies of the mind with an electrode “cap” that turns brain activity into actual sounds. Currently under construction, the Life Sciences Complex will rely on an inventive design to reduce water usage in its greenhouse. The Experimental Education Unit in the Haring Center puts cutting-edge research into inclusive practice by educating young children of all abilities.

No matter who you are, there’s a good chance that the hard work and creative thought of UW faculty and students have already made a difference in your life. They certainly have in mine.

Pete Shimer
Chair, UW Foundation Board

Help drive innovation at the UW
When you support the CoMotion Innovation Fund, you can power projects across the UW that have a high chance of making an impact.

uw.edu/giving/innovation
Seattle on the Spot: The Photographs of Al Smith
By Quin’Nita Cobbins, Paul de Barros, Howard Giske, Jacqueline E.A. Lawson, and Al “Butch” Smith, Jr.
Distributed for the Museum of History & Industry
February 2018

With his camera, Al Smith chronicled the jazz clubs, family gatherings, neighborhood events and individuals who made up Seattle’s African American community in the mid-twentieth century. This hardcover book is a companion to the “Seattle on the Spot” exhibit at the Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI), which runs until June 17.

The book features highlights from Smith’s photographic legacy, including musical performances, community events and candid family shots. It also offers reflections from historians, scholars, friends and family members. The book’s authors include UW doctoral candidate Quin’Nita Cobbins, whose research focuses on African American women’s history in the Pacific Northwest, and former Seattle Times jazz columnist Paul de Barros.

A Family History of Illness: Memory as Medicine
By Brett L. Walker
March 2018

This gritty historical memoir argues that family legacies shape us both physically and symbolically, forming the root of our identity and values. While telling the story of his family’s medical history, the author urges us to renew our interest in the past or risk misunderstanding ourselves and the world around us.

High-Tech Housewives: Indian IT Workers, Gendered Labor, and Transmigration
By Amy Bhatt (UW alum)
May 2018

In this revealing ethnography, Bhatt shines a spotlight on Indian IT migrants employed by tech companies such as Google, Amazon and Microsoft, and their struggles to navigate career paths, citizenship and belonging as they move between South Asia and the United States.

Uplake: Restless Essays of Coming and Going
By Ana Maria Spagna
March 2018

The author of “Reclaimers” returns to muse on rootedness, yearning, commitment, ambition, wonder and love. These engaging, reflective essays remind us to value what we have while encouraging us to still imagine what we want.
**Dance**

Cloud Gate Dance Theater of Taiwan
March 22, 23, 24, 8 p.m.
Meany Theater
Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan is renowned for transforming ancient aesthetic traditions into stunning modern celebrations of movement. Founder Lin Hwai Min returns to Seattle with his company to perform his newest work, “For-mosa” (beautiful island).

Hubbard Street Dance Chicago
April 19, 20, 21, 8 p.m.
Meany Theater
Celebrating its 40th year as one of the most original forces in contemporary dance, Hubbard Street Dance Chicago has long been known for its exceptionally talented dancers and a diverse repertoire of adventurous choreography.

**Theater**

Cole Porter’s Anything Goes
March 7-18, various dates and times
Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse
The UW Musical Theater presents Cole Porter’s “Anything Goes,” a rollicking, good time on the high seas. The musical-comedy features many of Porter's enduring longs including “De-Lovely,” “I Get a Kick Out of You,” and “Anything Goes.”

Angels in America, Part II Perestroika
April 24-29, various dates and times
Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse
The School of Drama presents Part Two of Tony Kushner’s epic tale of AIDS in 1980s America. Profoundly funny, devastatingly affecting, it is an epic tale of hope in the midst of chaos.

**Music**

Simon Trpčeski
April 5, 7:30 p.m.
Meany Theater
The Macedonian pianist Simon Trpčeski performs Mendelssohn’s “Songs without Words” and Rimsky-Korsakov’s “Scheherazade.”

**UW GRADUATE SCHOOL Lectures**

Presented in partnership with the UWAA

**Diane Ravitch**
April 4, 7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, 130
Diane Ravitch, a historian of education and educational policy analyst, guides conversations about why schools should not operate like businesses and how citizens can defend public schools from privatization.

**Megan Ming Francis**
April 9, 6:30 p.m.
Immaculate Conception Church Seattle
Professor Francis explores this pivotal moment in U.S. history and how ordinary citizens can join the contemporary rights movements.

**Dennis Overbye**
April 17, 7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, 130
New York Times science correspondent Dennis Overbye talks about covering the universe in the age of the internet and disruption.

**Bryan Braverman / A Hairstory of Violence**
April 25, 3:30
Intellectual House
The professor of Indigenous Education and Justice at Arizona State University talks about land, race, indigeneity, and fear in the making of the United States.

**Claudia Rankine**
May 15, 7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, 130
Poet, playwright and essayist Claudia Rankine delivers the Jesse and John Danz Lecture for the UW Graduate School.

**Viewpoints: Elizabeth Murray and Anne Waldman**
May 5–Nov 4
Henry Art Gallery
This iteration of the Viewpoints series, which pairs works from UW faculty, features Her Story, 1988-1990, a series of thirteen prints by Elizabeth Murray and accompanying poems by Anne Waldman.

**Literary Voices—UW Libraries**

**Ted Chiang**
May 2, 6 p.m.
The Hub
Ted Chiang, author of the novel-la “Story of Your Life,” provides the keynote at this event in support of the UW Libraries. Dine with dozens of notable writers. Tickets are $150 per person. For more information or to register, contact uwlibs@uw.edu or call 206-616-8397.

**Mingle**

Dawg Days in the Desert
March 12, 14
Coachella Valley, California
UWAA’s classic series of events in the desert returns for another great year. Events include the Desert Scholarship Luncheon and Chow Down to Washington.

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Richard F. Gordon Jr. 1929-2017

Richard F. Gordon Jr., ’57, was a member of one of the world’s most elite groups. As an astronaut for the Apollo 12 mission to the moon, he became one of only 12 men in history to orbit the moon. Gordon, who held a degree in chemistry from the UW, was selected by NASA as a test pilot for its third group of astronauts in 1963. During 1969’s Apollo 12 mission, Gordon orbited the moon in the command module while astronauts Charles “Pete” Conrad and Alan Bean landed on the lunar surface. Gordon died Nov. 6 in Oceanside, Calif., at the age of 88.
Robert W. Day

Robert W. Day played an essential role in leading the UW School of Public Health to national prominence before going on to develop the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center into a world-class operation. After serving as the school’s second dean from 1972 to 1982, Day became president and director of Fred Hutch from 1981 to 1997. In that capacity, he oversaw the relocation of Fred Hutch’s campus from First Hill to South Lake Union and helped develop the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance. Day died Jan. 6 in Seattle at the age of 87.
Fred Beckey, ’49, was a climbing legend who, over the course of 70 years, recorded more first ascents than anyone on the planet. When a Columns writer spoke with Beckey at age 90, he had just returned from a climbing trip to China. He wrote the original Mountaineers guide books for the North Cascades. Beckey died Oct. 30 in Seattle at age 94.

Thomas H. Bennett, ’80, was a popular lecturer in the Foster School of Business. He also worked in the Academic Computer Center, the School of Nursing and as assistant to the director of Branch Campus Planning. Bennett died Nov. 17 in Edmonds at age 81.

Frank H. Brownwell spent his academic career as a mathematician at the UW. He first became interested in mathematics while he was operating counter–radar machines for the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater during World War II. He loved to read “Winnie the Pooh” and “The Wizard of Oz” to his children and grandchildren. Brownwell died Oct. 21 at home on Bainbridge Island at age 95.

Patricia A. Burg, ’49, who worked in UW Medical Center Nursing Services from 1980 to 1993, was honored as the medical center’s employee of the year in 1987. She also volunteered for 20 years keeping Golden Gardens Park’s beach clean. Burg died Nov. 14 in Seattle at age 90.

Ronald N. Carter coached the UW men’s soccer team from 1985 to 1991. One of his earliest memories: being evacuated from London to Wales during the bombings of World War II. Carter died Dec. 28 at age 85.

John C. Coldwey served as a professor in the UW English Department for 38 years. He specialized in teaching and research of medieval and Renaissance drama as well as Shakespeare. In his spare time, he rescued greyhounds. Coldwey died Nov. 15 in Seattle at age 73.

Caspar R. Curjel, professor of mathematics, joined the UW faculty in 1963 and spent his career here. The Berlin native was an infant when his family fled to Zurich, Switzerland to escape the Nazis. Curjel died Oct. 15 in Zurich at age 85.

Oscar Eason Jr. spent his life as a community activist who fought for civil rights. A native of Texas, he was the national president of Blacks in Government from 1994 to 1998 and president of the Seattle King County NAACP from 1999 to 2002. In 2006, the UW Alumni Association’s Multicultural Alumni Partnership presented him with its most prestigious honor, the Samuel Kelly Award. Eason died Dec. 18 in Seattle at age 87.

Del Hazeley, ’33, served as director of strategy and organizational excellence for the UW Police Department. He held a master’s in information management from the iSchool and was known for his contagious optimism. He died Oct. 16 at the age of 80.

J. David Heywood, ’67, joined the UW Department of Medicine in 1964. He served as president of the King County Medical Society in its centennial year of 1988, and was president of the Washington Society of Internal Medicine from 1992 to 1993. Heywood died Nov. 23 in Kirkland at age 84.

James C. Hunt Jr., ’78, worked with NASA on the Apollo program and later headed the UW’s Air Force ROTC program. He was twice awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in the Vietnam War. Hunt died Dec. 10 on Mercer Island at age 89.

Betty L. Johnson, who spent 22 years as an editor and office manager in the UW Psychology Department, died Nov. 24. She was 91.

Robert A. Kauffman was an ethnomusicology professor at the UW from 1968 to 1977. His sponsorship and promotion of Dumas Maraire and the marimba ensemble of the Shona people of Zimbabwe was key in the spread of the art form throughout North America. Kauffman died Aug. 9 at the age of 88.

Ruth M. Kirk, ’50, enjoyed a long career at UW Libraries as head of the University’s interlibrary loan system. Many scholars praised her ability to find just the right references they needed for their research. Kirk died July 29 in Seattle at age 92.

Eduardo Mendez, ’05, ’11, was co-director of UW Medicine’s Head and Neck Oncology Program. He was the first head-and-neck surgeon to provide minimally invasive robotic surgery in Washington state. He died Jan. 5 at the age of 45.

Pat Miller Evans, ’51, came from a family with strong Seattle and UW roots. At Roosevelt High School, she served as Girls Club President and received the Outstanding Senior Woman’s Award. At the UW, she served as president of the Associated Women Students and a member of Mortar Board and Alpha Phi Sorority. A master gardener, she was also a first-rate agate hunter. She died July 4 at the age of 88.

Jean Murray worked in the UW Department of Career Planning from 1977 until her retirement in 1994. A past member of the Sweet Adelines chorus, she had a lifelong passion for crossword puzzles, and was a proud Scot. Murray died Dec. 10 in Bellevue at age 88.

Paul E. Neiman, ’64, longtime professor of medicine, was a founding member of Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. He also was a member of the clinical team that developed the first bone marrow transplant protocols to treat leukemia. Neiman died Oct. 11 in Seattle at age 78.

Margaret P. Padelford, ’45, won the Ladies Junior Championship Trophy at the 1942 NW Ice Skating Competition. An avid hiker, skier and tennis player, she was a generous supporter of the UW. She died Dec. 12 at age 92.

Alan Rabinowitz was former chairman of the Department of Urban Planning in the UW College of Built Environments. He authored seven books on topics ranging from municipal bond finance to social change philanthropy. A native New Yorker, Rabinowitz was a World War II vet and an All-American soccer player at Yale during his undergraduate days. He died Nov. 29 in Seattle at age 98.
Robert Richmond was an entrepreneur and founder of Active Voice, a software company that would become the world’s leading independent developer of PC-based voicemail systems. He also was a philanthropist who supported the Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences and the new UW Computer Science & Engineering building. He died Dec. 20 in Seattle at age 67.

Thelma K. Sameth, ’70, worked as a librarian at UW Libraries. She also traveled the world and was a lifelong supporter of Jewish causes, civil rights and progressive social issues. Sameth died Sept. 19 in Seattle at age 89.

Wolfgang Schubert joined the UW faculty as a professor of organic chemistry in 1947. As a young boy growing up in St. Louis, the native of Germany would race the streetcar to watch the St. Louis Cardinals as part of the “knothole gang.” A former college track star, he also was known for taking students out for a beer if they earned a perfect score on an exam—a rare event indeed. Shubert died Nov. 19 in Seattle at age 97.

Dorothy (Dottie) Lewis Simpson, ’86, joined her late husband W. Hunter Simpson, ’49, in supporting a variety of UW programs. In fact, they did so much for the University and the Seattle community that she and Hunter were the first recipients of Gates Volunteer Service Award in recognition of their philanthropy and service. She died Feb. 12 at the age of 93.

Carin Brown Steckler, ’48, served as president of the UW Purple and Gold Society, a group of alumni who graduated at least 50 years ago. A one-time FBI employee, she died Oct. 28 in Burien at age 91.

Robert E. Tostberg served the UW as a professor of philosophy of education from 1960 until his retirement in 1989. A former Navy pilot, he enjoyed traveling, golfing and gardening, especially in the Southwest. Tostberg died Nov. 12 in Seattle at age 89.

Carolyn M. Wenzl, ’93, worked as an insurance manager for the UW Office of Risk Management. Her family described her as spirited with a beautiful, contagious smile. Wenzl died Dec. 22 in Seattle at age 66.

Floyd Udell Jones, who rose from a sharecropper’s son to successful stockbroker, drew from the hardscrabble lessons of his childhood to succeed in business and, when he found success, to drive his philanthropy.

Born in 1927 the 11th of 12 children, Jones went to work early helping his family pick cotton in the fields of Missouri. He finished high school in California, the first of his siblings to do so, and paid for college with the help of the GI Bill. When the Korean War started, he was called to duty at Fort Lewis. It was a fortuitous move. While attending a friend’s engagement party, he met Delores Haglund, ’50, and wasted no time sweeping her across the dance floor and into his life.

Jones’ 1954 UW degree in business administration led to a stockbroker job with Dean Witter and Co. He quickly became one of its top brokers on the West Coast. All the while, he and Delores were united in their interests in social justice, human rights, the arts and education. They developed an early habit of giving, starting with the Union Gospel Mission, the American Civil Liberties Union and the University of Washington. The Jones family took great joy in the gifts they made, viewing their growing philanthropy as a fitting way of giving back to society. In 1986, the pair formed the Floyd and Delores Jones Foundation. What started as a $1 million gift to the UW to establish a chair in the arts evolved into even more generous giving to refurbish and rename the UW’s historic playhouse (pictured above in 2008).

At 90, Jones was giving in a way that reflected his breadth of interests, including civil rights, public television, the YMCA, medical research and higher education. He believed deeply in the power of education to better one’s life and was committed to giving back to the University that played such an important role in his success. Recently, his donations included the priorities of his companion, Alené Moris, a passionate supporter of the UW Women’s Center.

This long history of diverse philanthropic investment now culminates in a significant estate gift to support the arts, the Women’s Center, the UW College of Arts & Sciences and other organizations and causes.

“If you do good, it comes back to you,” Jones said in an interview last year. “I don’t just imagine it, I really believe it’s happened to me.” He died Jan. 5 at home in Seattle.
When the Class of 1968 holds its 50-year reunion in June, attendees may not view themselves as being part of one of the most pivotal classes in University history. But this class straddled what was probably the greatest transformation in UW student life. It was, in fact, a revolution—in attitudes, politics, sexual mores, and the balance of power among students and between students and the University. When these freshmen wandered toward their first classes on Sept. 29, 1964, they encountered a campus that had changed hardly at all since World War II. When they left four years later, it was an entirely different place.

Therein lies a tale of University life.

I was a member of that class. When we arrived that fall, the Greek system dominated campus culture. There hadn’t been a non-Greek ASUW president since 1952. Nearly all the big-name athletes were Greeks (unless they happened to be Black; that barrier wasn’t broken until 1965, when basketballer Rafael Stone joined the Psi Upsilon house—
Merry’s New Book
fraternity men such as Douville or Kirk to maintain a balance between the reform impulse and the old power distribution of campus politics.

Observing all this in 1967, I wrote in a campus publication called Tyee Magazine, “The Beatles, hardly the product of the American middle class, replaced fraternity man Rick Nelson. … [And] while few fraternity men would be without a sizable wardrobe of madras shirts and V-neck sweaters, they nevertheless periodically tug on their cowboy boots, sport paisley ties and postpone trips to the barber until their locks are hanging over their ears. … And neither are the nation’s sorority girls, following styles set by Mary Quant and enjoying Bob Dylan, any longer the pacesetters for the young adult set.” My article quoted John F. Scott, a UW sociology professor who had written on the structure of the American Greek system, as saying, “The hippie is the great innovator now.”

Thus, the stage was set for the 1967 ASUW elections, when only one Greek candidate emerged for the student presidency. That was Joe Schocken of Zeta Beta Tau, who ran against two residence hall candidates. That should have split the vote nicely for Schocken, but the winner was Rich Kirkpatrick of Haggett Hall, the first dorm resident to become ASUW president in 15 years.

Although Kirkpatrick had a Sunny Jim demeanor appealing to co-eds, including sorority girls, his most noteworthy campaign trait was his negative tone. He savaged student government as “designed chiefly to construct egos for a handful of HUB-jocks dying to get to Olympia.” He railed against student-political “machines” whose philosophies centered on “promises, polish, buttons and kazoos.” Kirkpatrick’s anti-government populism was precisely the right message for the time.

Meanwhile, the new second vice president was the last remnant of the old CRAM movement. Mike Mandeville, popularly known as “Bootman” (because he favored boots over Bass Weejuns), ran the most stark protest campaign ever to prove successful up to that time. Upon winning, Mandeville promptly made plans to stick around campus an extra year and run for ASUW president.

Kirkpatrick quickly found himself buffeted by powerful winds of change. Corporate recruiting booths were disrupted, antiwar protests gathered force, and a new dissident organization called the University District Movement gathered several thousand students to a rally that snaked its way through campus on one particularly dramatic spring day. In the HUB, student politics increasingly focused on grabs for power as much as the wielding of it.

Over at The Daily, all this was hugely exciting. It was a hell of a story, and we were resolved to cover it dispassionately and professionally. Coinciding with this was a confluence of journalistic talent that seemed rare for any era. None of us followed Sam Angeloff to Life magazine, but one of our number wrote copy for Walter Cronkite at CBS News; another covered a presidential campaign for the Associated Press; two went on to enjoy prominent bylines at the Wall Street Journal; at least two are published authors. And many others emerged as important figures in Northwest journalism.

It was inevitable that the tides of change would lap at the shores of our little paper. The Daily was a campus power center and thus inevitably a power-grab target. It began mildly enough, with internal disputes about story selection and editing. But soon Mandeville was pressing to tilt the political balance of power on the Publications Board, which selected Daily editors. He succeeded in transferring control of the news paper from the professionals to the politicos. The Daily became a cat’s paw in the ongoing struggle.

Meanwhile, in the HUB, events were rushing toward the great watershed ASUW election of that great watershed year of 1968. The
There’s nothing like hitting the road to clear the mind, have some fun and learn a thing or two. Better still is when you don’t need to go very far to do that. Here’s what is in store for this fall.

One of North America’s great unspoiled wildernesses, the Canadian Rockies offer bountiful rewards for outdoor-loving travelers. While staying in unique mountain lodges, you ride in Glacier National Park’s famed Red Jammers, visit cerulean Lake Louise and set foot on Athabasca Glacier. Amid stunning alpine scenery, it’s a feast for the eyes—and the spirit.

It's a land of scenes epic in scope, from the immense Grand Canyon and the sinuous Colorado River to the sandstone spires of Bryce and the red-rock cliffs and chasms of Zion. It's the Southwest, which our small group celebrates at favorite national parks and preserves. Enhancing the journey: stays in “Old Pueblo” Tucson and uber-scenic Sedona.

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Greeks, losing morale and a sense of identity, didn’t even field a candidate, and it appeared the presidency would go by default to Mandeville. Then a group of students, almost on a lark, decided to put forth a totally obscure and exquisitely unqualified Greek candidate. The idea was simply to foil Bootman.

I must confess to a certain involvement in this ill-fated and probably ill-conceived venture. But for a time it appeared we might actually pull it off. “Your timing has been impeccable,” we were told as election day neared. “You’re peaking at just the right time.” Clearly, we had pulled ahead of Mandeville.

But we didn’t calculate the sprightly appeal of an equally obscure but hugely more resonant candidate, an unaffiliated gadfly named Thom Gunn. His was a protest candidacy, as was Mandeville’s, but Gunn’s was soft-edged and fun. He called for “a good five-cent bowl of soup in the HUB—you know, with things in it.”

One Daily ad had him sitting atop a huge military cannon, which he was about to detonate. The caption: “Thom Gunn Declares War on the ASUW!” Another showed him sitting on a stoop with a lovely little girl on his knee and a St. Bernard dog at this side. “Thom Gunn,” said the ad, “Loves Animals and Children.”

Gunn stunned the campus establishment by winning the prize. He governed as he had

Continued on p. 67
Membership Makes a Difference
For more than 125 years, the UW Alumni Association has brought Husky alumni and friends together in support of the University, higher education, and each other. With more than 56,000 members, the UWAA is one of the most loyal and connected alumni communities in the nation. Members are the difference an organized alumni community makes in the life of the University of Washington.

Student Scholarship Support
Annual events like Alaska Airlines Dawg Dash and UW Night at the Mariners raise thousands of dollars each year that go directly to scholarship funds.

Columns Magazine
UWAA membership dues support the award-winning storytelling and outstanding photography that make Columns Magazine one of the top alumni magazines in the nation.

Huskies Helping Huskies
UWAA creates many opportunities for alumni to connect with students through programs like Huskies at Work, student career treks to cities outside of Washington, networking events and mentoring opportunities.

Supporting Higher Education in Washington State
UWAA’s non-partisan legislative advocacy program, UW Impact, helps mobilize alumni for causes like restoring state support for higher education. uwimpact.org

Bringing Huskies Together
UWAA supports more than 325 events annually that connect our vibrant alumni community members to each other. Lectures, football tailgates, movie nights, salmon barbecues, sport and theater nights—UW alums enjoy being together.

Thank you to everyone in our UWAA community for your membership and support. For anyone—alumni or friends of the UW—who want to join or re-join the pack, visit UWAlum.com/be-a-member

Download the UWAA App
If you haven’t already downloaded the UWAA app on your iPhone or Android phone, visit the app store for your phone today!
You’ll have convenient access to upcoming events, your member benefits, news and more. Redeeming your membership benefits is easy with your digital membership card.

Enter the Dawg Zone
The new “Dawg Zone” features uniquely-UW sounds and stickers just for you. Play “Bow Down to Washington,” or relive the sounds of the Gerberding Bells. You can also preserve the memory of your devotion with Husky stickers for your phone’s camera and keyboard.
Members can also play “Where Am I?” by listening to a mystery sound and guessing “Where Am I?” Answer correctly and be eligible to win prizes! Visit UWAlum.com/app for details.
For helping the Husky Leadership Initiative cultivate young leaders.

For providing scholarships to first-generation college students.

For volunteering alongside UW students to help others in our hometown.

We are from here for here.
campaigning, not as an angry activist whose roots stretched back to Fred Kuretski. Rather he was a joyful activist who simply refused to take seriously anything that represented authority or tradition. It was all for fun. For his inauguration he drew a huge crowd into the Quad, where he featured a Stanford coed who had become famous by posing nude in Playboy. She promptly went topless as Thom looked on with a mischievous grin and thousands of students cheered wildly.

The old order died that day. With Gunn’s election, the associated students declared they would not stand athwart ever-greater protest movements, growing waves of anti-establishment fervor, or even the cult of violence that would lead to the occupation of the Administration Building and the torching of the ROTC center. The consensus was: Go with the flow, and enjoy this heady time.

It didn’t last. The protest receded with the slow build-down in Vietnam, the end of the military draft and the powerful tragedy of Kent State. The Greek system faltered, with at least one leading fraternity actually going bankrupt, but it soon regained its footing (though never to be what it once was). The anti-establishment fervor gave way to much milder forms of intergenerational tensions.

But the campus realities in existence throughout the postwar era, right up to the fall of 1964, were gone forever. The revolution of 1964-1968 swept them away.

The UW’s Class of ’68 certainly isn’t unique in its student experiences. The same revolution unfolded at universities throughout the nation, in some instances with more violence and disruption. And of course the campus protests were merely a small manifestation of a much larger transformation taking place throughout society. But as members of this UW class congregate in reunion a half century after their fateful year of graduation, it’s worth noting that it was the only class to actually straddle the revolution—arriving when the old 1950s culture prevailed on campus and still around when 1968 finally washed away the last vestiges of that old culture.

I suspect that the ever-flowing rivulets of time will have washed away any gritty sands of animosity spawned by those times of turbulence so long ago, and thus the Class of ’68 will come together in appreciation of the fact that we all participated, in one way or another, in a little slice of a much broader cultural and political revolution of profound significance even to this day. After all, fifty years should go a long way toward placing into perspective even momentous and emotion-charged events. —Robert W. Merry (J68), who spent 40 years in Washington, D.C., as Wall Street Journal reporter and executive at Congressional Quarterly Inc., is the author of five books on American history and foreign policy.

Chris Gregoire is an unstoppable Dawg. The first woman Attorney General of Washington state, she served tirelessly for three terms. Then she ran for governor, becoming Washington’s 22nd and serving two terms. A champion for healthcare and research, she brought great benefits to Washington citizens. Her passion for creating a world-class education system, resulting in smaller class sizes and increased enrollments at colleges and universities, has given thousands of Huskies boundless possibilities.

Chris Gregoire, BA ’69
ATTORNEY GENERAL 1993-2005
GOVERNOR 2005-13

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