FEMME FATALE
HOOSEGW
GUMSHOE
HARD-BOILED
STOOL PIGEON
PATSY
CANARY
PEEPER
NOBODY
KNOWS
MORE
ABOUT
FILM
NOIR
THAN
GREG OLSON
I GIVE TO FUEL INNOVATION

Jeff R. / Entrepreneur, surgeon, mentor

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Founded in 1900 by students, University Book Store is where Huskies have been gathering since Day One. One hundred and nineteen years later, we’re still governed by UW students, faculty, and staff. Visit us for the best in Husky gear, books, author events, technology products, and more!
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HUSKY PICKS FOR MARCH MADNESS

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Alaska Airlines Arena at Hec Edmundson Pavilion is the all-time leader for facility wins in NCAA Division 1 men’s basketball history. Feel the Husky Fever with a panorama that captures a 2017 packed house for the fan favorite matchup between the Washington Huskies and the Gonzaga Bulldogs.

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Tipoff Time
Bring a whole new meaning to game time with a Husky watch featuring LED illumination and a comfort-fit silicone band. Why, it’s even water resistant for Purple Reign.

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Dawg Ballers
Your game is a slam dunk when you dominate the court with these Husky basketballs. Get one for the fast break and one to layup as a timeless collectible.

fanatics.com

Tougher Together
Complete your game day look with The Most Comfortable Sock On Earth™ from Strideline. Play all day with compression arch support and an invisible toe seam to prevent sock bunching.

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REAL DAWGS WEAR PURPLE

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HuskyHatts.com

Tokyodachi Husky Tee

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Poms

UBookstore.com

Washington Colorfield Sweatshirt

Hillflint.com

HuskyPicks_spring.indd   1

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UNEASE

I am counting down until spring arrives because I am itching to make it over to the Quad. No, not to see the cherry trees, as much as I love them. My favorite part of campus is up the staircase at the east end of the Quad, where the Art and Music buildings are.

When I was a photography student here in the early 1990s, I spent most of my life in the Art Building, or sitting outside it when I needed to come up for air after hours in the darkroom. There was nothing better than sitting outside on a pretty day, enjoying the sounds of students making music coming out of the open windows in the Music Building next door.

To me, what goes on inside those two buildings is what higher education is all about: inspiration, artistry, creativity, problem solving, the opportunity to learn something new, falling on your face and trying again. Knowing I was walking down the same halls and working inside the same classrooms as legends like painter Alfredo Arreguin, ceramicist Patti Warashina and photographer Art Wolfe never failed to blow me away. But it was more than that. Simply being in that building—where I soaked up knowledge from impressive professors and fabulous librarians and beyond-talented classmates—enriched my brain cells to no end. I usually walked out of that building feeling uplifted, challenged and inspired.

But now, those feelings have turned to concern. President Ana Mari Cauce said something during her October campus address that I can’t get out of my head: “The University of Washington that you know, that contributes so much to the state, can essentially disappear.”

I fear that part of the University is in peril—the humanities, arts, social sciences, museums, libraries. Support often seems tied to outcomes, and if you can’t measure it, then, well, the value just isn’t there. That is an unsettling way to view the quality this University practices every day. The idea of our programs in drama and music and geography and jewelry design and English and history among many others being vulnerable to disappearing? Everyday Huskies like me—who have a mortgage and kids and two cats and a dog and a lawn I pretend to mow—can’t allow this to happen. Our University deserves better.

Jon Marmor, ’94, Editor

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Communities learn how to preserve their history thanks to UW Libraries and the Ethnic Heritage Council.

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50 years of play time

Since the late 1960s, students who wanted to clear their heads and have some fun headed down to the IMA Building, the brainchild of former UW Recreation Director John Pariseau, ’60, ’62. UW Recreation is nationally known for providing students, faculty and staff a wide range of offerings: fitness and sports classes, recreation clubs, intramural sports, swimming, a climbing center, courts and fields, a golf range, UW Old Adventures, and the waterfront. “You name it, you can do it with UW Recreation. Since the 1960s, the IMA Building has changed a lot and is now just one part of the larger UW Recreation department. “The building may be turning 50 but the goal is still the same,” says current UW Recreation Director Matt Newman, “to give students a reason to do movement.” The IMA Building has added programs over the years to keep up with the changing student demographic such as expanded yoga and meditation and indoor cycling. And, yes, log rolling.

50 years of play time
MYLES GASKIN

HATS OFF TO

1,000 yards in
FBS annals to gain
only the 10th in
Pac-12 history and
the first player in
leader as well as
all-time rushing
leaves as the UW’s
his four years. He
5,323 yards during
reer by rushing for
stylin’ Husky ca-
He closed out his
and literally gasped.

Sensitivity Missing

Bend, Ore.
W. Archie Bleyer, ’71, ’79

Facebook

Twitter

Amy Wong

Mike Vandiver

Myles to Go

Phenomenal talent, humility and class
(Myles Gaskin, Going Out in Style, December). We’ll be seeing this young man on Sundays.

Facebook

This man is a true Husky.

I take it that a football player is more important than Paul Allen or a UW patient who has had two heart transplants. Please do not interpret this as anything to do with race or ethnicity. It’s whether a student-athlete on campus for four years takes precedence over one of the most charitable persons in Seattle or UW history or over lifesaving UW-based health-care interventions.

Mike Vandiver

Seattle

Taking on Travel

I enjoyed “Safe Travels” by Sally James (Solutions, December). In the spirit of my extremely careful professors at UW, may I gently point out that Augustine of Hippo (cited on page 41) did not live in 400 B.C.E. Placing him in this time period is logically impossible, as Augustine was a Christian theologian. The abbreviation “B.C.E.” means “before (the) common era” and is interchangeable with the older form of “B.C.” Augustine lived 400 years after Christ in 400 C.E., and he remains a principal source across multiple Christian traditions.

John M. Burger, ’31

Poets and Profs

Your article about poetry in the English Department in the ’60s, ’70s and beyond (Powerhouses of Poetry, December) included all the luminaries of that time. However, you omitted one professor who was just too humble to make the list though he meant everything to me and my poetry career (he was aghast I had not “read” in the ’70s). His name was Nelson Bentely. He had many fond memories of Ted (Theodore Roethke), even calling him “Moose.” I was horrified that Roethke died while I was a senior in high school, and so I “learned by going where to go” without meeting the great man himself. But Mr. Bentley—I could never bring myself to call him by his first name—was a great man and more than worthy of being mentioned by Columns.

M. Kathleen Thompson (Butler), ’70

Seattle

Thanks, Dr. Banks

Thank you for sharing this fascinating interview and for helping celebrate the incredible contributions and legacy of James Banks (Thanks, Dr. Banks, Columns Online).

Amy Gutmann

President, University of Pennsylvania

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When we come together, anything is possible

Dear Alumni & Friends,

ON THANKSGIVING, the eve of the Apple Cup this past November, one of the buses carrying the Husky Marching Band and UW Spirit Squad to WSU overturned, sending dozens of students to local hospitals. Thankfully, there were very few serious injuries, for which I will always be grateful.

The crash, which occurred about halfway between Seattle and Pullman, also prevented the band from completing the trip to this highly anticipated event of the football season. As Director Brad McDavid put it, “The Husky Marching Band is like a family, and we do everything together.” The Apple Cup would have to proceed without them.

And that’s when the magic happened.

In rural Grant County, where the accident occurred, local citizens heard the news and turned out in droves. Many left their own family celebrations to bring a community-sourced feast to our students, helping them recover from a traumatic event. And in Pullman, with only hours to prepare, the Cougar Marching Band learned “Bow Down to Washington” and performed it at the game to honor their absent counterparts. Both of these gestures were proof that whenever you root for, we are all Washington and we are all family.

That spirit of unity—the awareness that we’re all in this together—is our greatest strength, both as a state and as a community of Huskies everywhere. It’s fitting, then, that during the Apple Cup, WSU President Kirk Schulz and I announced a joint initiative—Yes, It’s Possible—to raise awareness that public higher education in Washington is both affordable and achievable for all students. We believe the time for this message is now because the importance of earning a credential beyond high school is growing, yet too many people are deterred from pursuing a degree by misinformation and misconceptions about college affordability and the availability of scholarships and financial aid from our institutions.

Without question, student debt levels in the United States are too high, but here in Washington—and in many other states—public higher education remains affordable, and the benefits of a degree far outweigh the costs. Nearly half of those who earn a bachelor’s degree in Washington leave with no student debt, and Washington ranks second in the nation in need-based grant aid per undergrad student. At the UW, we are proud that a full 60 percent of our undergraduates earn their degree with no known debt, and for those who do owe, the average debt is less than $22,000. And thanks to the Husky Promise, more than 40,000 low-income students at the UW have had their tuition and fees covered.

The UW and WSU join our state’s outstanding array of public community, technical and four-year colleges in preparing students to make the most of their lives and careers. And all of us are working together to ensure that students have a pathway to the knowledge, experience and preparation they will need. And that need is irrefutable: Whether it’s a certificate, an apprenticeship, a two-year degree or a four-year degree, the next generation of jobs will demand a more skilled and knowledgeable workforce.

Higher education is the surest route to that future, and the UW is proud to partner with the people of our state to ensure everyone has the opportunity to be part of it. And we are equally committed to ensuring that our students, families and communities know about these opportunities. As the collective response to the Apple Cup bus accident showed, we stand united. This spring, when I’m visiting Grant County to deliver an in-person thank-you to the community for the caring and generosity they extended to our students, I hope that this message of possibility is heard loud and clear. We are one community, and everyone has a stake in a well-educated world.

Wherever you are, in Washington or across the world, your support for and engagement with the UW helps create opportunities for students today and for generations to come. We are so grateful for all you do to bolster this great public university and to create opportunities in our communities. Thank you for being in this together.

Sincerely,

ANA MARI CAUCE
PRESIDENT | PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

Actually, it takes more than a village

From routine to high-risk, we offer complete care for women, kids and moms-to-be. With over 35 locations across the Puget Sound, getting an appointment is easy.

Visit uwmedicine.org/maternity or call 206.520.6055.
ONE EARLY EVENING in mid-January, a quiet storefront near the Othello Light Rail Station in southeast Seattle burst to life. Several hundred people—neighbors, community organizers, city leaders and students and faculty of the University of Washington—crowded in to celebrate the grand opening of a new community resource.

Othello-UW Commons, a 2,200-square-foot commercial space in one of the country’s most diverse ZIP codes, has become an outpost for the University. It features a meeting space where residents of all ages and languages (there are nearly 60 in this immigrant-rich community) can connect with educational, wellness and community-building resources.

Though the UW has a long history of working in Rainier Valley, it has now made a commitment to be visibly present, Sally Clark, director of Regional & Community Relations, told the crowd. Working with residents and local leaders, the school has created a space dedicated to learning and community partnerships.

“This is the fruit of years of collaboration with the community,” President Ana Mari Cauce said. “There’s something about having a place and having a face right here.”

The site now offers SAT prep courses, educational lectures for seniors, and professional development for local schoolteachers. It is also where UW students who live nearby can meet with tutors.

Othello is a neighborhood in progress. To the west, an area of public housing and concentrated poverty was razed in 2000 and redeveloped into NewHolly, a densely built mixed-income community with two-lined streets and nearly 1,400 homes. To the east sit several churches, a park and older homes dating as far back as 1900. In between, two new modern apartment buildings with ground-floor retail anchor the Othello Station intersection.

“Othello is my home,” said UW sophomore Samia Ali. “Its streets are filled with constant reminders of diversity.” Among her favorite sights are women in shortened hijabs on their morning powerwalk, neighbors in lawn chairs passing the afternoon and a P-Patch where residents, despite their different languages, encourage one another to garden. “It is more than just the buildings,” she said. “It’s people and stories. I’m so blessed to be a part of it.”

At UWRA-affiliated University House retirement communities, active seniors are making room for more stimulating community and memorable moments in their retirement years. Visit eraliving.com to learn more.
At a Christmas party in 2011, my friend Darin Donaldson told me he had set a goal: “I’m going to make a shoe.” I told him I had an idea for a shoe, too. Since I had broken my neck, I wasn’t able to put on my shoes. I just don’t have the dexterity to do the laces or step my foot into the shoe. My thought was to put a zipper around the toe so the whole upper part of the shoe folds over and you can put your foot in flat and zip it up. That’s how BILLY Footwear got started.

Our shoes sell at Nordstrom, Zappos and our website BILLYFootwear.com. One of our slogans is “Making a measurable difference in the world, one foot at a time.”

Two big things contributed to the success that I’ve had. One is the concept of engineering. The biggest thing I got out of it was problem-solving. The other part was making a choice to not stay in that dark place I was at. Being able to associate with people who not only empower you but are door-openers.

We also offer a product called BILLY Cares. It allows me to make presentations at schools, clinics or hospitals or one-on-one, talking about attitude, reminding people of what each and every one of us has within us. We truly have the capacity they have to do great things much more than they possibly imagine. We also contribute to the University of Washington athletics, clinics or hospitals or one-on-one, talking about attitude, reminding people of what each and every one of us has within us. We truly have the capacity they have to do great things much more than they possibly imagine.

It’s really incredible what each and every one of us has within us. We truly have the ability to do great things if we apply ourselves.
A GRADUATE WITH HIGH MARKS

The University District’s new Graduate hotel does not dream UW or Seattle. It ventures, in the lobby, two long, low couches face each other, covered in a plaid fabric dominated by shades of purple. At one end of the room, speakers and lamps culled from Seattle venues flank a giant gold-framed mirror, creating a floor-to-ceiling homage to the city’s music scene. Vintage landscape paintings from around Washington hang opposite the fireplace. One meeting room is named for Thelma Dewitty, a UW graduate student who in 1947 became the first black teacher at Seattle Public Schools. The hotel’s edges, making “every room a corner room,” with large windows and sweeping views, as a 1940 brochure boasted.

Since opening, the hotel has changed hands and names several times. Its latest incarnation was the Hotel Deca, which closed in 2007 when Atrium Capital Partners, which owns the Graduate chain, bought the building. The new hotel reopened with 154 rooms.

For the first time in the building’s history, a rooftop restaurant and bar take advantage of its full height. Located 16 floors up, the eatery includes outdoor and indoor seating with views of Cascade and Olympic peaks and Mount Rainier. The Graduate considers its street-level floors community space. Students and those who work or live nearby are welcome to study, hang out, drink wine or take a yoga class. The hotel offers free yoga instruction on Tuesday nights and Saturday mornings as well as free wine and live music from 5 to 8 p.m. every Thursday. Says Theresa Raleigh, the hotel’s marketing director: “We want to be the living room of the U-District.” —Julie Davis

Unsung Healer

She was a phenom not student and scientist—one who, at age 23, developed an early treatment for leprosy. But she died before getting full credit for her breakthrough. Seattle native Alice Augusta Ball, born in 1892, completed her UW degree in pharmaceutical chemistry in 1912 and then earned a degree in pharmacy. In 1914, she received a graduate scholarship to the College of Pharmacy of the University of Hawaii, where Ball was the first woman and first African American to earn a master’s degree in chemistry. Her thesis focused on the awa root and the extraction of the active ingredient. Then she used the same technique on chaulmoogra oil, which had promise as a treatment for leprosy. Her breakthrough resulted in a therapy that helped many people survive the flesh-eating disease. Sadly, Ball’s promising career was cut short by damage to her lungs from chlorine gas during a gas mask demonstration.

For several years, the Hawaii college president took credit for Ball’s groundbreaking work. But in 1922, Hawai'i’s public health officer made it clear it was Ball who developed the extraction method that led to the leprosy treatment. In recent years, Ball has gotten more recognition in Hawaii and across the country. Now a new Seattle park next to the Green-Wood Library will bear her name.

LAKE W. NORDSTROM
1960–2019

Lake W. Nordstrom was born in 1960 to a family whose name, for many, is synonymous with Seattle. The great grandson of department store founder John W. Nordstrom, and the oldest of three brothers, he graduated from Mercer Island High School and enrolled at the University of Washington to study economics.

Blake was a lot like their dad, brother Peter Nordstrom recalled at Blake’s memorial service, which was held Jan. 12 at Alaska Airlines Arena on the UW Seattle campus. He was devoted to his wife, Molly, and children, Alex and Andy. He was authentic, friendly to everybody, and always willing to extend himself. “The work hard, try hard thing was totally part of his persona and he really gravitated to people who had that attitude,” Peter said.

Last December, Blake shared the news of his diagnosis of lymphoma, a form of cancer that affects the immune system. He died on Jan. 2 at the age of 58.

While at the UW, Blake rowed on the 1982 men’s crew. After college, he maintained a strong connection to the program. Hours of rowing together in the rain on Lake Washington can build a powerful bond, said former teammate Eric Cohen, ’82.

For many years during the Opening Day of boating season, Blake and his friends would borrow a boat and load it up with UW crew T-shirts and sweatshirts to hawk to boaters on the Montlake Cut. The money they raised supported the Husky rowing program. Not only did Nordstrom value the sport and the lifelong friendships he made as a student-athlete, he also mentored many students throughout the years, said Michael Callahan, ’06, the UW men’s crew coach.

As a Board of Rowing Steward, he led the rescue of the Husky II, a wooden coaching launch from the 1930s that had succumbed to rust. After a three-year restoration, it is now back in use. He also donated his own racing shell, the last handmade single built by George Pocock, to the Comibear Shellhouse, where it now hangs near the dining hall.

Blake Nordstrom was a longtime leader of the family company. Like his father, Bruce, ’55, Blake started his career in the stockroom. During high school and college, he worked as a “shoe dog,” the long-used in-house term for a Nordstrom shoe salesman. Working his way up, he became president in 2000 and then co-president in 2015, sharing the role with his younger brothers Peter, ’86, and Eric, ’85.

Blake Nordstrom was a long-time leader of the family company.

In a store known for its customer service, Blake Nordstrom set the standard. He often went out of his way to connect with customers, employees and community members. He also dedicated many hours toward the revitalization of downtown Seattle as a member of the Downtown Seattle Association. With his wife, Molly, he chaired the major gift campaign for United Way of King County for six years.

“Lake will always be grateful for his generous support of our students and, as a dyed-in-the-wool Husky, he embodied the spirit of the Pacific Northwest in so many ways,” UW President Ana Mari Cauce said. “We are proud to count him, like so many members of his extraordinary family, among our alumni. His impact will be felt here—in classrooms, on the field, on the water, and in the lives of our students—forever.”
The Seattle Mariners opened the 2019 season against the Oakland Athletics in Tokyo in March; it’s the second time the M’s have played there and the third time for Oakland. But both teams have been to Japan fewer times than the Husky baseball team. The Huskies have played there five times—and the first four trips were more than 90 years ago! "Even though we didn’t speak the same language, there was a real bond of sportsmanship," outfielder Jeb Burr-Kirven, '82, recalls of the 1981 trip. "Before games, we would hand them a gift that had UW on it. I really believe it would be a great idea to schedule another trip, " outfielder Jeb Burr-Kirven, '82, recalls of the 1981 trip. "Before games, we would hand them a gift that had UW on it. I really believe it would be a great idea to schedule another trip."

HOW WAS IT TO RECEIVE THE PAC-12 HONOR?

"I feel deeply honored that they selected a woman. And that I can encourage young women to keep going for their goals. Because something incredible will happen. Don’t give up."

WHAT WAS IT LIKE WHEN YOU PLAYED HERE?

"There were great disparities between the programs. The women’s program was basically not funded. For a coach, we had a graduate student who knew very little about tennis, and we had no uniforms. My father ran into a lawyer, Don Cohen, and explained my problem at the UW. He said, ‘I’ll take your case for free. We wanted equitable athletic opportunities for women—and for me to try out for the men’s team until the programs became equitable."

BEST MEMORY FROM YOUR PRO TENNIS DAYS?

"Venus was in the top 10 last year. Any college team had ever taken."

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WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE CURRENT PLAYER?

"Venus Williams. Venus has that tall, lanky, long-muscled body you normally see in a tennis player. Even at 28 with health problems, Venus was in the top 10 last year."

HOW MUCH TENNIS DO YOU PLAY NOW?

"I have to play left-handed because I broke my right wrist. But it is just fun to be out there."

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WASHINGTON OWNED THE FOURTH QUARTER.

"You want dominant? Try 266 yards of offense, three touchdowns by Myles Gaskin—two running, one passing—and a shutout of No. 6 Ohio State. That was the fourth quarter of the 2019 Rose Bowl. Too bad the No. 9 Huskies were trailing 28-3 by the time the fourth quarter started. Had the final period gone another two minutes or so, well, we could only dream. The Huskies fell 28-23 in their first Rose Bowl since 2001. But that fourth quarter gave notice to the nation and us itching for fall to come round.

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The Identity Solution

A new charter school that focuses on social identity and civic engagement could transform the educational landscape, especially for students of color.
n a rainy January afternoon, 16 second-graders in matching gray sweatshirts file into a bright classroom decorated with international flags, fairy lights and a multicolored rug covered in geometric shapes. Twice a week, the children visit this room to study something overlooked in most American schools. Mr. Laster, a young teacher with dreadlocks gathered into a spiky bun, begins, “Welcome to Identity.”

PilotED Bethel Park, a new charter school launched by UW Bothell alumnus Jacob Allen and his co-founder Marie Dandie, operates on Indianapolis’ south side, in a low-lying 1950s-era building set between a Section 8 housing complex and a sprawling cemetery. The school’s students are mostly black and Latino, but many residents in the neighborhood are white descendants of the Appalachian migration. Visitors can spot a Confederate flag or two while driving down the area’s wide streets past small, worn-but-neatly kept homes. According to Opportunity Atlas, a tool that estimates social mobility by census tract, the average future income of a child growing up in the neighborhood around pilotED is $23,000 a year. Ten percent of children from the neighborhood might expect to be incarcerated, that percentage jumps to 14 for black children. This is a struggling neighborhood in a city where the gap between have and have-not is gaping and climbing out of poverty is particularly tough. Indianapolis ranks 46th among the nation’s top 50 metro areas in terms of upward mobility. If you are born poor here, you are very likely to remain that way. But pilotED and the people who work there belie those dire predictions. The school is an oasis—a warm and welcoming space with a young, energetic staff, brightly painted walls, an urban farm and a lovable miniature pinscher named Winston. Children are greeted in the morning with positive affirmations, and classroom conversations are dedicated to students and their experiences—new baby sisters or final immigration papers. PilotED does not suspend students or send them home, preferring instead trauma-informed and restorative justice practices. Students are evaluated based on “satisfactory participation,” not A-through-F grades. The school’s curriculum is centered around academic excellence, civic engagement and social identity training. This last piece—the focus on identity—may just be transformative in the educational landscape, particularly for students of color, including African American students.

For centuries, black people have believed in the power of education to transform their lives. Yet black students receive lower grades and test scores, are more likely to quit school and less likely to graduate from college. And that gap persists across class and circumstance. If education is a “passport to the future,” as activist Malcolm X once claimed, then the future for black America looks bleak.

Many academics, experts, politicians and pundits have tried to grapple the reason for this achievement gap between black students and their white counterparts—often conveniently placing the blame on dysfunction in black families, neighborhoods or culture. But noted Stanford social psychologist Claude M. Steele suggests that there is a “vastly underappreciated” connection between the “endemic devaluation” of blackness and academic achievement.

Many black children spend their educational careers learning only what long-dead white men have contributed to the nation. Their hair and bodies are deemed illicit by supposedly unbiased dress codes. They are viewed with suspicion and disciplined more severely than other students. And scant attention is paid to the ways systemic inequality may affect their ability to sit quietly, reading, writing and doing arithmetic.

Schools have been ill-equipped and unwilling to reckon with blackness and also with the effect of oppression on black lives. Homicide is the leading cause of death for African American youth ages 13 to 24. Sixty percent of black girls have experienced sexual assault by the age of 16. And more than 61 percent of black American children have had at least one adverse childhood experience, a traumatic event associated with negative outcomes in learning and development.

“Biases and racism are alive and well in K-12 public education,” Allen, 32, says. “We shouldn’t be surprised that mental hospitals, prisons, low-income jobs are being filled by a certain type of person ... a person that is black or brown ... a person who attends all of our K-12 public education in urban America.”

Allen confirms that this is not a criticism of the many caring, committed educators and administrators who have worked to teach and support black students; it is a rebuke of a system that increasingly fails marginalized young people. He witnessed this failure up close as a teacher on Chicago’s West Side, and as a student growing up in Los Angeles and Chicago’s South Side. He witnessed the ongoing trauma of poverty, the struggle to succeed in white-dominated schools, the systemic inequality that affected his own life and the lives of his neighbors.

Allen, who experienced a system of biases and racism growing up in big-city America, aims to set a new system in place to give children of a color a chance to become a success.
and social and emotional learning, student performance improved.

Today, Mr. Laster introduces vocabulary words—ordinary, extraordinary and unique—that the class of wiggly second graders repeat. Then, the class reads and discusses R.J. Palacio’s book “We’re All Wonders” that encourages children to embrace difference.

But some people don’t see that I’m a wonder. All they see is how different I look. Some people don’t see that I’m a wonder. They don’t see that I’m unique. They only see how different I look. Sometimes they stare at me. There are 35-year-olds who cannot have these discussions.

Allen tells me proudly. An acknowledgment of identity doesn’t simply happen in this classroom; it is baked into the ethos of the school. For school administrators, Allen and Dandie are uniquely present in the lives of their students, invested in their positive self-regard.

Dandie, a petite, energetic woman fond of headwraps and natural hairstyles like Afros and twists, recounts how, earlier in the year, a biracial student with big, beautiful curls drew a picture of herself with stick straight hair. “I don’t like my big hair,” the student said. The principal not only discussed the beauty of all hair textures with the girl, but also arranged with the Spanish teacher for both educators to wear their hair curly for the next two weeks. Now, the student proudly wears her curls.

PilotED Bethel Park will add a new grade each year up to the 8th grade, but Allen and Dandie are invested in reaching many more children than can walk through the doors of their school. They are working on a national curriculum. Allen says, “One pie-in-the-sky goal is to get a curriculum published that is then pushed through the K-12 education system [like Common Core] at the state level, including in places like Washington (state). Because what are we going to do when they become middle-schoolers and they know the world better than the world knows them?”

In the meantime, Allen says, “We are creating what we think is part of the solution, which is getting kids the tools, making sure they have the vocabulary to go off and slay it in a way that is—yes, heavy on science, mathematics, and English—but is also heavy on a sense of self, a sense of community, a sense of history.”

He and Dandie are in this work for the long haul.

“I’m doing this for the rest of my life, because I have to ... There’s this weird fire in me, fueled by ... I don’t know if you want to call it God, reality, today, yesterday ... It’s just alive and it’s not going anywhere.”

—From her home in Indianapolis, Tamara Winfrey-Harris writes about race, gender and their intersection with politics, pop culture and current events. She is the author of The Sisters Are Alright: Changing the Broken Narrative of Black Women in America (Berrett-Koehler, 2015). Bob Goodwyn is a photographer and educator in Indiana who worked as a photojournalist for decades. He shot these photos on 35mm film and developed them by hand.

Students discuss things like melanin and chromosomes, the history of beauty in America and discriminatory practices toward kids of color. They mix paint colors to mimic their skin tones and give the colors names like “crumbled cookie” and “stunning.”

“My students outperformed everybody,” Dandie says enthusiastically. “Once you acknowledge who the child is as a human being ... what comes after that are highly engaged students. You’ve acknowledged their human self, you’ve validated all of their emotions, their anger, their sadness, their happiness. They understand. Now they can be even more engaged because they have the vocabulary to name the things that happen in them. When they meet characters in their books, they can connect more. They can answer comprehension questions because they’ve been forced to think about themselves and now they’re making those connections with the book.

[To meet academic standards] you have to be able to think critically, and if our kids don’t even know how to navigate their own bodies or communities, there’s no way they are going to be able to critically think about Anne Frank and what she went through.”

On Aug. 6, 2018, Allen and Dandie opened the doors of their first charter school, pilotED Bethel Park. The school serves 94 students in grades K-2. Allen serves as CEO, while Dandie, a graduate of Central Michigan University and Northwestern University, is the principal. The pair chose Indianapolis because of the city’s support of school innovation and its deeply engaged community.

“Three weeks per month we were in Indy,” Allen says. “Marie and I bought an Airbnb, and then just started carpooling in the neighborhood. We started reading education is at the tip of [everyone’s] tongues here. People said, ‘If you open a school [like this] in my neighborhood, can I be on the PTA? Can I drive the school bus? Can I be a lunch lady? Can I teach?’

Five educators followed Allen and Dandie from Chicago to be a part of their work. Ten more relocated from other states. The curriculum is energizing. There is an Identity Class taught every day at the school.

The Sisters Are Alright: Changing the Broken Narrative of Black Women in America (Berrett-Koehler, 2015)
Inside a large Ziploc bag, wrapped in an antique flour sack, lay an old, crumbling photo album. Pieces of the thick, black pages flaked off with every turn. Those brittle pages held images captured by a seasoned traveler who recorded his journeys across America. On the first page, he pasted his calling card. The elegant script reads “Mr. Lester Clement Barton,” and adjacent to the card is a cutout of himself from a silver gelatin print.

This photo album is the sort of item that could easily have been discarded. “A lot of people don’t really understand that everyday stuff is a part of history,” explains Nicolette Bromberg, visual materials curator with UW Libraries. The album is like many items Bromberg has been shown by participants in a workshop called “We Are History Keepers,” an outreach program of UW Libraries and the Seattle-based Ethnic Heritage Council that has helped communities, families and individuals in King and Pierce counties learn how to preserve and document their place in Northwest history.

The full-day workshops have been held in Seattle at St. Demetrios Hall and the Ethiopian Community in Seattle Center, Northwest African American Museum, Kent Senior Activity Center, Tacoma’s Asia Pacific Cultural Center and Kent Lutheran Church. UW librarians and archivists teach participants how to create and preserve historical records, archive photographic prints, store personal emails, and record oral histories. The goal, according to Anne Jenner, ‘93, UW Libraries Pacific Northwest Curator, is to help participants become “stewards of their own history” and archive their stories on their own terms. Each workshop is preceded by a focus group or planning session comprised of members of the community where it will be held.

Response to the workshops has been enthusiastic, especially in Kent, whose school district is ranked the 10th most diverse in the U.S. and where an estimated 138 languages are represented. Nancy Simpson and Jason Applegate, ’14, ’15, board members of the Greater Kent Historical Society, contacted the Ethnic Heritage Council for assistance in outreach to Kent’s burgeoning communities of color. “While our Kent Historical Society received an NEH Common Heritage Grant that required us to give donors information about caring for their documents,” says Mel Kang, the society’s president, “We were able to use the information packet provided at the “We Are History Keepers” workshop to fulfill this requirement. We also met librarians from the UW Libraries Special Collections who we later called with technical questions about preserving documents.”

“I want everyone to be a historian,” says Rosanne Gostovich Royer, ’64, ’76, one of the founders of the Ethnic Heritage Council and current president. She helped create the “We Are History Keepers” program with UW Libraries staff and manages the outreach. “It’s important to make sure our diverse communities are part of the Northwest story and are empowered by documenting their local experience.” This includes changes in what are considered artifacts, Jenner explains. For example, dances, music and cultural arts are becoming more recognized ways of bearing a cultural record; the same thing with food. Jenner says individual communities have a broader understanding of how their historical record might be represented. In the spirit of cultural outreach, food from various cultures has also become a signature high point of each workshop. Ask anyone who has attended, and they can’t say enough about the dishes served at the workshop at Seattle’s Ethiopian Community Center or the delectable chicken dish in the buffet prepared by Nadia Mahmoud of the Iraqi Women’s Association at the workshop held in the Kent Senior Activity Center.

“The tools and case studies presented at the workshops helped our researchers in the Turkish community save tons of hours so that we don’t have to invent something new on oral history projects,” says Ozgur Koc, a member of the board of directors of the Turkish American Cultural Association of Washington. “The workshops have helped us build relationships with other communities that we never have met.”

Want to learn how to preserve your community’s history or participate in a “We Are History Keepers” workshop? Contact UW Libraries Special Collections Pacific Northwest Curator Anne Jenner at ajenner@uw.edu
Welcome to Noir Town

Nobody knows more about film’s grittiest genre than Greg Olson. So buckle up and hang on.

BY SHEILA FARR  PHOTOS BY QUINN RUSSELL BROWN

If you need to track down an obscure noir film from the ’40s, whizman Greg Olson is your mark. He knows all the nooks and crannies where the classics hide out.
Greg Olson was a man without a job.

With a degree in English and newly married, he had few prospects on the horizon. His work experience to date included: writing film reviews for the UW Daily, temping for the post office, operating a movie projector for home screenings in the Highlands and handling miscellaneous duties for the Henry Art Gallery and a local film crew. Still, when he was hired as a shipping assistant at Seattle Art Museum, Olson saw it not as another fill-the-gap job, but an opportunity to create the future of his dreams.

A half century later, Olson, ’67, is celebrating his 50th anniversary at SAM, where he founded the institution’s acclaimed film program and initiated the world’s longest-running film noir series, begun in 1977. As a pillar of the Emerald City’s vibrant movie culture, Olson champions local filmmakers, searchers out rare prints of classic and little-known movies, and dazes film buffs with in-depth looks at great directors and actors from around the globe. He partners with other institutions and participates in annual programming around the culture-worshipped TV series “Twin Peaks” that draws David Lynch devotees from far-flung places.

Olson is a leading authority on Lynch. He researched and wrote the legendary director’s comprehensive biography, “David Lynch: Beautiful Dark” and is completing a new book on the series, “Twin Peaks: The Return.” Olson’s low-key manner masks the steel tenacity and self-confidence it took to build a successful career as a film programmer and writer. He credits growing up in a book-filled household with parents who appreciated culture and encouraged his interests; Movies were always part of the mix. As a kid, Greg thrilled to the smart, stylish British horror and sci-fi movies of Hammer Film Productions, like “Horror of Dracula” and “The Flame in the Flood,” and newly married, he had few prospects on the horizon. His work experience to date included: writing film reviews for the UW Daily, temping for the post office, operating a movie projector for home screenings in the Highlands and handling miscellaneous duties for the Henry Art Gallery and a local film crew. Still, when he was hired as a shipping assistant at Seattle Art Museum, Olson saw it not as another fill-the-gap job, but an opportunity to create the future of his dreams.

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Seven winters ago, Heather Evans, a graduate student in sociology, sat at her kitchen table stunned by what she saw on her computer screen. She had been running a statistical model of death sentences in Washington state, and the results were profound and troubling—a black defendant was at least four times as likely to be sentenced to death than a prisoner of any other race. She wondered if she had made a mistake. “Honestly, I did not think we were going to find a race effect,” she says of the project she had been working on with her professor, Katherine Beckett. So Evans started switching out variables like mitigating factors, the race of the victim, the locations of the murders and the heinousness of the crimes. But little changed. Black defendants were still much more likely to receive a death sentence.

Evans called Beckett with the news. “Then she started asking about changing the variables and re-running the numbers,” says Evans, ’05, ’16. “I kept telling her, ‘Yes, I did that.’ And ‘I did that, too.’”

Evans and Beckett, a UW professor in the departments of Sociology and Law, Societies & Justice, undertook the study at the request of a legal team representing an African American man on death row in Washington. The team asked Beckett for a statistical analysis of Washington’s death penalty cases to see if race was a factor. She agreed, believing the project wouldn’t take more than 20 hours of her time. “But we quickly figured out that this would be much more complicated,” she says. She hadn’t realized it would take years.

Every state’s statute on the death penalty is different, so the UW researchers had to first decide where their study should focus and then figure out what data was available. Using trial report forms prepared by judges for all of the state’s capital cases since 1991, they decided to home in on two decision-making points—one where prosecutors determine whether the defendant should face the death penalty and one where the juries choose the death sentence. “Our first report had two surprises,” Beckett says. When the researchers initially looked at the prosecutors’ decision-making, they found that the race of neither the defendant nor the victim had any influence on whether to pursue the death penalty. Media attention, however, did appear to be a factor when prosecutors were more likely to seek death, Beckett notes. The higher-profile the case, the more likely capital punishment would be sought.

The second surprise came with the jury decision. “That’s when I got the phone call from Heather,” Beckett says, “because the size of the effect [that a black defendant was at least four times as likely to get death] was so big.” The sociologists ran the models again and again, considering different data like the defendant’s prior convictions, the victim’s race, the number of victims and whether the victim was a female, child or stranger.

Ultimately, Beckett and Evans reviewed all potential death-penalty cases in Washington between 1981 and 2014—a total of 332. They relied on the judges’ post-trial reports as well as other case materials and legal records. “I was the data geek of the team,” says Evans, who completed her Ph.D. in 2016 and now lectures in sociology at the UW. “As we kept going back to run the numbers with different variables, at first I was concerned that it was going to delegitimize our results. In fact, it did the opposite.”

PERSUADED BY A UW PROFESSOR’S RESEARCH ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, THE WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT TOSSSED OUT THE DEATH PENALTY FOR GOOD

BY HANNELORE SUDERMANN PHOTO BY QUINN RUSSELL BROWN
That race was a factor here in Washington didn’t completely surprise Silverstein. “If you just do a book of research, Professor Silverstein pointed to research resources, you can see with the naked eye that a large proportion of black defendants were getting the death penalty more than others,” says Beckert. Among cases in which death notices were filed and special sentencing proceedings occurred, jurists imposed death in 38.8 percent of the cases involving non-black defendants, but 64.3 percent of the cases involving black defendants. “It’s not any other studies from around the country are exactly the same, his likelihood of receiving the death penalty would have been notably lower,” he says. “The system as a whole is unconstitutional because it is infected with arbitrariness and racial bias.”

Later that day a Pierce County prosecutor stood before the justices and questioned the value and integrity of the Beckett Report. She argued that the work had a real focus and impact,” she says. “I've been mining her work. A piece in The Atlantic focused on the Washington Supreme Court’s reasoning in the Gregory case, and detailed some of the extended debate and attacks aimed at undermining her work. A piece in The Atlantic focused on the Washington Supreme Court’s reasoning in the Gregory case, and detailed some of the extended debate and attacks aimed at undermining her work.

The UW Center for Conservation Biology’s study on pregnancy failures in the orca population in southern Puget Sound linked the whales’ problems to a scarcity of salmon and nutritional stress.

OCEAN TRAFFIC
Tugboats and commercial fishermen often clash over the placement of crab pots because they could damage shipping traffic. The UW-based Washington State War puts at risk the safety and health of behavioral health professionals.

SUICIDE PREVENTION
The Seattle Minimum Wage Study, produced out of the UW’s Center for Public Policy & Governance, is assessing how an increase in the city’s minimum wage to $15 is affecting employers, workers and the local economy.

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VISION TESTING
The routine eye test for school children, an eye chart that has been in use since the Civil War, can’t detect whether a child’s eyes work properly or change focus or even detect that a child’s eyes work properly or change focus or even detect that a child’s eyes work properly or change focus or even detect that a child’s eyes work properly.
LAST APRIL, University of Washington President Ana Mari Cauce picked up a purple shovel to break ground on the new Population Health building—a $230 million investment in reducing health disparities locally and worldwide. About $210 million of the project will be paid for with a donation from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Six months later, as the footings for the building emerged from the site, Cauce appeared across the Seattle campus at Intellectual House to deliver her state of the University address. She was in a less celebratory mood. After a decade of diminishing state funding, the quality and affordability of the University is in jeopardy, Cauce warned. “It’s time to sound the alarm that our great public service mission is at risk.”

Like many top public research universities nationwide, there is a tension at the center of the UW’s finances. While rising private donations have created pockets of prosperity, other corners of the University are struggling. State funding for higher education—the core of the UW’s operating budget and what pays for the majority of undergraduate teaching, basic operations and building maintenance—has declined in what public universities nationwide are calling a “lost decade” for public funding.

To weather the 2008 recession and balance their budgets, most states slashed support for higher ed. Here in Washington, state cuts chipped away about half of the UW’s per-student funding. “We really haven’t recovered from that,” says Sarah Norris Hall, UW’s vice provost for planning and budgeting. Although higher education funding has ticked up slightly in recent years, a UW budget office study shows that Washington’s flagship university still receives among the least state dollars per student compared to 22 other top public research schools around the country.

ON A LATE DECEMBER AFTERNOON in his office, Robert Stacey, dean of the College of Arts & Sciences, recalled what drew him to the UW three decades ago. In 1988, Stacey decided to leave his job teaching medieval history at Yale for a position at the University of Washington. Going west meant more to him than a better shot at tenure. It gave him the opportunity, he says, “to teach at an institution where middle-class kids like me could get a really good, affordable education and, if they did well, they could go anywhere in the world.”

Stacey often draws upon the past to make his case. His examples sweep from education in ancient Greece to the postwar baby boom. He turns wistful as he describes the rise and what he fears could be the decline of a public commitment to higher education.

During the heyday of public funding for higher ed, which began with the GI Bill after World War II, states met the demographic boom in middle-class, college-aged Americans by expanding and opening new campuses. “I think that model is up for grabs at this point,” Stacey says. “Whether it will survive or not, I don’t know, because one of the things it rests on is the idea that higher education is a public good and its pur-
poses are greater than simply to provide workers for industry.”

When the conversation turns to budgets, Stacey becomes practical. The College of Arts & Sciences is a workhorse for the UW, he says. It grants 60 percent of all undergraduate degrees and most students, regardless of major, take their prerequisites in the college.

In the past three years, the college has lost 56 faculty members due to retirement or offers from other schools. Last year, for example, a recently promoted associate professor in chemistry left for the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in large part because of the cost of living in Seattle, according to Stacey.

In the decade since the Great Recession, as concerns about cost and student debt weigh on Americans across the political spectrum, the value of higher education is increasingly measured by how well students are prepared in certain high-demand fields like STEM, Stacey says. That means funding for less popular subjects can be hard to come by, he adds.

When professors resign or retire, money to replace them is scarce, especially in the humanities and social sciences, where enrollments are down. The history department, for example, no longer has a full-time faculty member who specializes in U.S. history between 1750 and 1900.

“In order to not be able to offer a class on the Civil War and Reconstruction is really kind of embarrassing,” Stacey says.

But there are ways to buck the state budget. Unlike the federal government, states must balance their budgets. That means tough choices. Washington is also one of only seven states without a state mission, it’s easy to lose sight of the state mission, it’s easy to lose sight of the state mission, it’s easy to lose sight of the state mission, he explains. In contrast, the UW has more than $5 billion to date. The new Population Health building will be one of the most visible landmarks of the campaign’s success. But donor support reaches well beyond campus and beyond, including nearly $250,000 in fellowships for prospective students who plan to go into public service, two recently endowed real estate professorships in the College of Built Environment, a new building for Computer Science & Engineering called the Bill and Melinda Gates Center, and a research vessel for exploring the waters in and around Puget Sound.

When state funding is declining, balancing the two messages can be tricky. Dryfoos says, “It’s a huge challenge to use these resources to keep the budget it consumes. When a recession hits and state revenues fall, taking money from higher education carries a certain logic in the minds of some legislators who reason that universities can draw on tuition and seek private support, says Douglas Webber, a professor at Temple University who specializes in the economics of higher education.

Higher education is also an investment in the future—a future where law- makers may not be around to claim it as a victory, Webber says. “Spend- ing on health care will help people today in a tangible way,” he adds, explaining that legislators who prioritize immediate results for which they can take credit. “When you cut higher education, you’re not going to see any bad effects for the next two or three years or even decades.”

In 2003, STATE MONEY MADE UP about two-thirds of the Uni- versity’s general operating costs. Today it covers just one-third. Tuition fills much of the gap by the loss of state dollars. Still, despite a 66 percent increase in undergraduate resident tuition adjusted for inflation between 2003 and 2018, the UW’s tuition remains among the lowest of top public research universities in the country.

That relative low budget for state funding leaves the University with few options for paying the bills, says Norris Hall. In 2013, the state Legislature froze tuition for two years, then reduced it for the prior year, before authorizing a roughly 2 percent increase in 2017-18.

Limiting tuition helps keep the price of college in check for students, but when the state runs low on cash, it also has to cut to student services. Norris Hall says. Less money coming in means fewer classes can be offered, new labs do not get built, and a backlog of $2 billion in deferred maintenance persists, she explains.

“Not to be able to offer a class on the Civil War and Reconstruction is really kind of embarrassing,” Stacey says.

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In November, Coae and Schulz offered an unusual display of unity around the Apple Cup football game in Pullman. The two presidents jointly delivered the message that higher education is “affordable and achievable” for all Washington state residents. University leaders hope their ongoing “Yes, It’s Possible” public awareness campaign will convince families that a state college or university is within their reach.

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KRISTIN HANNAH, the best-selling author of historical romances, does her writing in a most unromantic way. On a yellow legal notepad, she chooses some pleasant perches from which to compose. She starts her days up in her bedroom, in a chair next to the fireplace. If the weather is nice, she will move to the patio of the wood-shingled cottage home near Seattle that she shares with her husband, Benjamin.

But really, it’s her process—efficient and orderly with outlines, research, drafts and dedicated writing time—that seems to run counter to the lush landscapes and lively tales she brings to life in her sweeping novels.

“I don’t think of myself as one of those free-wheeling muse-driven writers,” says Hannah, 50, during a recent interview at her home. “I’m more organized, descriptive and analytical.” It has served her well as she has written more than 20 books, including “The Nightingale,” her 2015 novel about women in the French Resistance. The book has sold more than 2 million copies and been published in more than 45 languages. It was a No. 1 New York Times best-seller and a Wall Street Journal Best Book of the Year.

Hannah’s methodical approach to her work may come, in part, from her training and practice as a lawyer. Or it may be an instinctive response to the free-spirited childhood her family provided.

When Hannah was 8, in 1968, her family decided to flee crowded Southern California. They loaded Hannah, her younger brother and sister, and a couple of friends into a VW van and took off on a 16-week quest. “What my dad said was, ‘Raise your hand when you see home,’” says Hannah. Everyone in the van found something they liked in the Pacific Northwest.

So they settled in Snohomish, and from there frequently made the way up to the mountains and to Alaska to go fishing. That Pacific Northwest grounding is why the region factors into Hannah’s books, whether it is a brief stopping point or a central character.

While she started out writing romance, Hannah has evolved to be master of the tearjerker: Best friends and betrayal, a family torn apart. The characters deal with love, loss and recovery. Hannah says her aim is not to write “great literature” but to craft compelling stories.

“What people choose to read is not necessarily what they’ve been told to read,” Hannah says. Among her own favorites are “Gone With the Wind,” “The Thorn Birds,” and “Anna Karenina.” “I have always loved best the big emotional epic female-driven novel that takes me to another time and place,” she says.

While romantic, traditional love still threads through her tales, Hannah now turns her focus to other relationships—sisters, best friends, parents and children. Bonds built and broken, misery, tragedy and recovery set against different backdrops.

“Firefly Lane” is my UW book,” Hannah says of her 2008 best-seller that features two best friends over 40 years. It is, she admits, the most personal and autobiographical of her books. It draws details from her 1970s-era childhood in Snohomish and her college years at the UW.

The characters cross Red Square to hear lectures in Kane Hall and hang out at the HUB. One major in communication, just like Hannah did. The other contends with breast cancer, like Hannah’s mother. The book, which sold more than 1.2 million copies, gave the author the chance to explore and understand her mother’s experience as well as to spend some time in the “REI-clad” Seattle in which she came of age.

But it was “The Nightingale” that became a professional turning point. “It’s the book where I found my voice, my footing and my future,” Hannah told The New York Times last year. It covers an important time in world history and takes inspiration from real stories of women in the Resistance. Like those women, her characters rescue Jewish children from the Nazis and help downed Allied airmen escape from France. In taking on the subject, Hannah manages to provide a rarer, women’s point of view of World War II.

Hannah’s most recent novel, “The Great Alone,” features a 1970s Alaska homesteading family. It’s a tale of human struggles and survival set in a beautiful and dangerous landscape. The book, released last spring, shot to the top of The New York Times Best Seller list and was a Washington Post “notable work of fiction” of 2018. Both “The Nightingale” and “The Great Alone” have been optioned by Tri-Star Pictures.

She has surpassed her mother’s vision, becoming an internationally famous author with a massive following—her rare book signings are typically jam-packed. Even so, Hannah, in classic Northwest fashion, has kept a low profile at home. “I don’t think my neighbors even know I’m a writer,” she says.

With plenty of books behind her, she is now shifting her pace. “For years and years and years, I wrote a book every year,” she says. “Now I’m taking 2 to 2½ years, with a break in between.” Still she is halfway through her next work of fiction, she says, waving toward an inked-up notepad. “It’s a historical novel about two women, and it’s set in America,” she says, demurring when asked for more detail.

In fact, she’s ready to get back to work, she says, waving goodbye from her front door. “I’ve got writing to do.”
The ferry stopped for a passing pod of orcas. She watches sea lions play near the shore. Twice so far on his way to work, his new home, he walks to the water with his boys, ages 8 and 12, and the Seattle campus from Wedgwood for 5 acres on Vashon Island. From the vantage point of the office, he can see the fresh air. "Houses are full of exercise equipment that doesn't get used," says Safford. Parks offer an "added benefit of seeing other people, being out in nature. It's just so much nicer." Safford moved to Seattle in 1970 for a mountain-climbing class and ended up enrolling in medical school at the UW. She is a lifelong advocate for outdoor time. She grew up in New Hampshire and spent family vacations in the White Mountains. But persuading her patients to embrace outdoor workouts, especially in the cold and rain, is often a tough sell. Many of Safford's patients at the Ferndale Family Medical Center, a federally designated rural health clinic, are low-income and do not have the time or money for ski trips or mountain bikes. Even suggesting an inexpensive alternative like walking close to home can be complicated, says Safford. That's especially true in Ferndale, she says, where a good number of her patients live on rural roads with deep drainage ditches, no sidewalks and cars rushing by at 50 mph. By providing specific spots to safely enjoy nature, Safford hopes the parkscriptions will remove at least one obstacle between her patients and the fresh air. "Homes are full of exercise equipment that doesn't get used," Safford, '76, says. Parks offer an "added benefit of seeing other people, being out in nature. It's just so much nicer."
Busier Bees

Using tiny, tiny batteries and sensors, insects provide a valuable eye in the sky for agriculture

BY SARAH McQUATE AND HANNELORE SUEDERMANN

In the latest buzzworthy contribution to the Internet of Things, engineers at the UW have created a sensing system small enough to ride aboard a bumblebee. Because the insects are fueled with their own food—as opposed to mechanical drones that require power of some sort—only a tiny rechargeable battery is needed to run the sensors. And it can do so for seven hours of flight and then recharge while the bees are in their hive at night.

“We showed for the first time that it’s possible to actually do all this computation and sensing using insects in lieu of drones,” says Shyam Gollakota, an associate professor in the UW’s Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering and one of the faculty leads on this project. “Small (mechanical) drones can fly for maybe 10 or 20 minutes before they need to charge again, whereas our bees can collect data for hours.” The researchers were drawn to bumblebees because they are tiny, highly efficient and present in many ecosystems. While they’re out doing their own work drinking nectar and gathering pollen, they could also be helping with precision irrigation and providing environmental sensing. They outshine mechanical drones, because their energy is stored in fats and carbohydrates, providing much higher energy mass density than a drone’s batteries.

The research team outfitted three species of bumblebees common to the East and West coasts with a microelectronic package weighing 102 milligrams—the weight of about seven grains of uncooked rice. Since the battery is 70 milligrams, the rest of the sensor equipment had to stay around 30 milligrams. Still, that was enough to include sensors to measure temperature as well as humidity and light intensity. Though honeybees are the primary workers for most crops that need pollination, the bumblebee is growing in use, particularly in greenhouse farming.

While they can fly longer than drones, bees aren’t the perfect sensor carriers. They can only carry small payloads, which limits the size of sensors and precludes the use of power-intensive GPS. To counter that, engineers came up with a power-free method to know where the bees were going. Multiple antennas broadcast signals across a specific area. A receiver in the bee’s backpack uses the strength of the signal and the angle difference between the bee and a base station to triangulate the insect’s position.

Also, it is hard to control where the bee might go. But that might also be valuable. “It would be interesting to see if the bees prefer one region of the farm and visit other areas less often,” says co-researcher Sawyer Fuller, an assistant professor in the UW Department of Mechanical Engineering. “Alternatively, if you want to know what’s happening in a particular area, you could also program the backpack to say: ‘Hey bees, if you visit this location, take a temperature reading.’”

“This isn’t the first insect endeavor for Fuller and Gollakota’s lab. Their teams also recently collaborated on “RoboFly,” the world’s first fly-sized drone that does not need a wire from the ground to supply power and control signals. And their students already had some practice putting backpacks on bees, having recently done a similar sensor-load experiment. “The process of attaching the pack involves chilling the bumblebee in a freezer for a few minutes to slow its movement, and then gluing on the unit of sensors and battery. A similar process is used to remove the device that allows men to control their own fertility. The gel contains a progesterone hormone that is already in use in female contraceptives. Paired with testosterone and applied once a day to men’s backs, the hormone inhibits sperm production. In earlier trials, the contraceptive gel has been shown to have minimal side effects and to be safe, reversible and easy to use. The developers see great potential for the gel because, contrary to common misperceptions, men are interested in controlling their own fertility and currently have few options other than condoms and vasectomy. The results of the trial are scheduled to be released in 2022, at which point the gel may move to a final, widescale clinical trial for the purpose of obtaining FDA approval.

A Whale of a Find

No teeth, no baleen, no problem for 33 million-year-old whale

there’s a new whale in the fossil community, and this one is named in honor of one of the UW’s very own scientists. The Maishahamita nesbittai, recently identified by Smithsonian scientists, is a 33 million-year-old fossil in the Burke Museum’s collection. Named for Elizabeth Nesbitt, the UW associate professor and Burke curator who works primarily with marine fossils, this whale is a link between the ancient whales with teeth and the modern ones with baleen, rows of flexible plates that allow the whales to filter food like krill, zooplankton and small fish out of ocean water. This fossil was discovered in Oregon in the 1970s but only recently have scientists at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History been able to fully clean and examine it. It had no teeth, but neither did it have baleen. They believe it had strong muscles that allowed it to feed by sucking fish-filled water into its mouth.

New Heart In, Hepatitis Out

The Pacific Northwest’s first heart transplant recipient to purposefully acquire the hepatitis C virus from the donor organ has been cured of the virus by medication. UW Medicine researchers gave the recipient, Harry Hayes of Anacortes, a eight-week course of daily antiviral medication following his July 2 transplant at UW Medical Center. Because of this new protocol, UW Medical Center could see as much as a 10 percent increase in transplants according to JasonSmith, associate professor of cardiac surgery.

Uh Oh, Our Snow Might Go

Snowpack accumulation in Western Washington is not looking good over the next few decades. That could spell problems for skiers and for anyone who drinks water. A new study co-authored by Cristian Proietto and a postdoctoral researcher at the UW’s Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean, shows that weather patterns over the previous few decades protected the Pacific Northwest from the scourge of climate change. But no longer.

Early Gender Transitions Aren’t Random

A new study suggests that children most likely to socially transition to a gender other than their sex at birth already demonstrate the strongest “cross-gender” identities. The study also found that transitions don’t appear to alter a child’s gender identity or preferences. Kristina Olson, associate professor of psychology, said that “the new findings suggest that early childhood social transitions are not occurring randomly.” Olson launched the TransYouth Project at the UW to examine gender development and well-being among children.

Doctors, Elderly Don’t Agree on Dialysis

Elderly people suffering from kidney failure are routinely steered toward dialysis even when they don’t want it. A study led by Susan Wong, assistant professor of nephrology at UW Medicine and a core investigator at the VA Health Services Research and Development Center, reveals that benefits from dialysis are “less certain in older, frailer patients.” This frustrates physicians, whose “values are very much entrenched around longevity being most important,” Wong says.

Bike-Share Riders Not Using Their Heads

Bike-sharing is finally catching on in the Emerald City. That’s great news except for one troubling thing: people who ride bike-share rentals are not wearing helmets often. Only 20 percent of those riders wore helmets, according to the study by the Harborview Injury Prevention & Research Center. “What we’re concerned about is: What are the implications of casual riders not wearing helmets?” asked Stephen J. Mooney, a Harborview epidemiologist and lead author on the study. “What’s the risk for them and other people?”

A topgel used daily could be the next big thing in contraception. For men. Scientists at UW Medicine and their colleagues at the Los Angeles Biomedical Research Institute have taken the gel to the real world for testing. Over the year, about 400 heterosexual couples in Seattle, Los Angeles and Kansas City, Kan., as well as several countries around the world will try the hormone treatment that
For a couple of months in 1974, Frank Chopp lived in a Seattle parking lot. The UW student wanted to draw attention to the demolition of low-income housing nearby. He rented a parking stall for about $10 a month, and then he and his dad, a Bremerton shipyard electrician, built a small geodesic dome for shelter.

At the time, the city was a blue-collar town grappling with Boeing layoffs, high unemployment, power brownouts, and a national oil crisis. Low-income housing was vanishing, and Chopp felt driven to help.

Now, as he wraps up 21 years as the Washington State Legislature’s longest-serving Speaker of the House, Chopp, ’75, pauses to reflect on his lifelong habit of shaking things up and finding ways to help the underserved members of the state.

He grew up in blue-collar Bremerton with two working parents who taught him about needs and opportunity and hard work. “My dad first started working at age 12 in the coal mines in Roslyn,” he says. And though his mother had to leave school at 14 to work, she always put a premium on education and insisted that her children all go to college.

As a teenager, Chopp did have long hair and maybe, he admits, one pair of bell-bottoms. But the hallmark of the early ’70s that he has kept to this day is his activism. “I was a rabble-rouser,” he says. “It was pretty much who I was from early on. My dad used to joke that he didn’t know where I got my politics from. But I got it at home right there at the dinner table.”

Chopp made his way to the UW in the footsteps of his older brother and two sisters. “There was never any question,” he says. “My parents had a clear expectation that that was where I was going.” They were so proud of his UW degree that they gave him a lifetime membership to the alumni association as a graduation present.

As a student, Chopp found an outlet for his rabble-rousing through...
BRINGING JUSTICE TO EDUCATION

When James A. Banks arrived at the University of Washington in 1969, he was the first Black professor in the College of Education.

“Everybody of color during that era was the first,” says Banks, who grew up in a segregated farming community in the Arkansas Delta.

As a child, he watched the education system fail many of his peers, even after schools were integrated. He also had questions about representation in his textbooks: Why were enslaved Black people portrayed as happy and loyal? And why did only three other African Americans— Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, and Marian Anderson—appear in the narrative? These questions would follow Banks to graduate school and beyond.

In a 2014 interview by Arizona State University professor Audrey Amrein-Beardsley, Banks recalls that he was a determined, hardworking young student who dreamed of helping children succeed in school, “particularly those who were poor and those who were Black.”

Academic from the outset, he says he even earned the nickname “Lil’ ‘fessor” in his community.

A lifetime of work

More than a half century and a distinguished career later, Banks holds a different moniker: the father of multicultural education.

In his doctoral dissertation for Michigan State University, hearkening back to his childhood, Banks examined how African Americans were depicted in—or largely omitted from—textbooks. Then he began broadening his research to include other groups struggling against injustice. “My notion of equality and bringing about justice keeps expanding,” Banks told Amrein-Beardsley. “The notion of trying to work for more justice in the world is a wide one, and it’s a lifetime of work.”

In his own lifetime of work, Banks has authored 100 plus articles and has written or edited more than two dozen books—several with his wife, Professor Cherry A. McGee Banks, who retired in 2018 from the UW Bothell School of Educational Studies.

In 1992, James Banks founded the UW Center for Multicultural Education, which focuses on improving practice related to equity issues, intergroup relations and the achievement of all students. After 27 years of thought leadership by the center, the field of multicultural education has become an essential part of curricula in pre-K-12 classrooms and schools of education worldwide.

Looking to the future

Banks’ retirement from the Kerry and Linda Killinger Endowed Chair in Diversity Studies in January marked the closing of his extraordinary academic career. But with an eye to the future of the field he helped establish, he and McGee Banks made a gift to establish a professorship.

“We wanted to ensure that multicultural education would remain an important priority at the UW in future generations,” Banks says.

The inaugural James A. and Cherry A. Banks Professor of Multicultural Education, Django Paris, says that holding this position is “beyond a dream.”

Like Banks, Paris didn’t see his identities represented in his childhood studies, and he also wanted to help create change. “There weren’t a lot of opportunities for my Blackness, in particular my Jamaican-ness,” he says. “The stories of migration, of linguistic diversity—there wasn’t really a place for that in public schooling.”

Over the past five decades, Banks’ work has helped spread a more equitable and just pedagogy and curriculum around the world. Paris aspires to build on this foundation as the Center for Educational Justice.

The center’s shift in focus is necessary, says Paris, because school systems have historically reproduced inequality and injustice more often than they have fought against them.

Much of the Banks Center’s research will be devoted to finding local schools and organizations that are making progress toward educational justice and learning as much as possible from them, says Paris: “We want to better understand what it means to work toward an education that honors and values who communities have been, are and can be. Educational justice is not something you simply arrive at. It’s always unfolding.”

As he looks to the future, Banks shares similar sentiments. Considering Martin Luther King Jr.’s famous pronouncement that the arc of the moral universe bends toward justice, Banks cautions that this does not mean justice happens on its own. It will happen only, he says, “if we work to make it happen.”

WORDS JAMIE SWENSON AND DUSTIN WUNDERLICH
PORTRAIT QUINN RUSSELL BROWN

Known as the father of multicultural education, Professor James A. Banks taught at the College of Education for 50 years. Now he and his wife, Professor Cherry A. McGee Banks, are building on their legacy of educational justice at the UW.

WORDS JAMIE SWENSON AND DUSTIN WUNDERLICH
PORTRAIT QUINN RUSSELL BROWN
A ROAD TO RECOVERY

Struck by the number of nonviolent offenders imprisoned on drug charges, the Tulalip Tribes partnered with UW School of Law alumni to offer second chances through treatment.

This story was produced in collaboration with the Tulalip Tribes. The UW is grateful for their assistance and support.

When Everest* was 12 years old, an accident left her with an excruciating compound fracture. It was made bearable only by Percocet, a fairly standard but dangerously addictive prescription. Everest, a citizen of the Tulalip Tribes, became dependent before she realized it. Fifteen years later, she has more than 20 drug charges on her record and jail time hanging over her head.

Her story is a common one. But Tulalip Tribal Court prosecutor Brian Kilgore, ‘11, doesn’t believe that jail time and a record are how these stories should end—and neither does the community he serves. Enter the Tulalip Healing to Wellness Court. Presided over by Tulalip Tribal Court chief judge Ron Whitener, ‘94, a citizen of the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Wellness Court provides nonviolent drug offenders with an alternative to incarceration: real help.

Taking a therapeutic approach
“The traditional criminal justice system says, ‘We’re going to punish you, and you’re going to behave differently,’” says Kilgore. But studies show that up to 80 percent of drug abusers commit a new crime once they’re released from prison, and 95 percent start using again.

At the UW, Kilgore honed his skills at the philanthropy-supported Tribal Court Public Defense Clinic. Since 2002, the clinic has offered School of Law students hands-on experience in public defense under faculty supervision, while Tulalip Tribes citizens receive legal counsel.

According to the state’s Department of Health, drug- and alcohol-related deaths in Washington amount to 32.4 per 100,000 people annually. In Tulalip, that number skyrockets to 278.7 per 100,000 people. In search of a more supportive and productive path for nonviolent offenders imprisoned on drug charges, Kilgore and Tulalip community members worked with a team of professionals to kick-start the Healing to Wellness Court. In 2017, they welcomed its first participants.

Setting a holistic path
Stories of addiction cross Kilgore’s desk every week. If an offender meets the requirements for participating in the Wellness Court, they go up for review by the team: judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, coordinator, case manager, chemical dependency counselor, law enforcement officer and tribal community member, who supports cultural reintegration—an element that distinguishes the Tulalip Wellness Court from other state drug court programs.

Participants typically start with 28 days of intensive inpatient treatment, then focus on finding sober housing. Later, they work on community service projects and take part in education and job training.

They must also appear in Wellness Court every week to check in with their team. If it was a good week, Judge Whitener may reward them with incentives such as later curfews. After a hard week, there will likely be sanctions. Either way, the team is there to help the participant succeed.

“The goal is to not have people come back through the criminal justice system,” says Kilgore. If done right, the program ends with a case dismissal. If the participant doesn’t finish, they’re found guilty and wind up right back where they started.

Connecting with tribal culture
This process is far from easy. Many participants don’t have a support system— in fact, their social network may be part of the reason they struggle with addiction.

To that end, they have the option of living at the Tulalip Healing Lodge, a transitional home for people pursuing a sober lifestyle. Under the guidance of community member Robert ‘Whaa-Ka-Dup’ Monger, participants reconnect with their native roots by singing and praying in Inipi (sweat lodge) ceremonies, making traditional drums or weaving baskets.

“Some of them have never had somebody like me in their life; somebody who walks and talks and lives and breathes the spiritual way of life,” says Monger, who’s nearly 20 years sober himself. “I’m very fortunate and blessed to be able to do this kind of work.”

The future of the Wellness Court
The first participant graduated in 2018, and the Wellness Court community has great expectations for them.

“Numbers around the country show that this model is far more effective than conventional prosecution,” says Kilgore. “People who graduate commit new crimes at much lower rates. It’s better for them, it’s better for their families and it’s better for the court system.”

Participants like Everest face hurdles during treatment, but the Wellness Court offers a special link to tribal culture that has inspired many of them to reconnect. As the program grows, Kilgore also hopes to serve people whose cases aren’t qualified as high-risk or high need. “Almost every case we file is a result of addiction,” he says, “and my dream is that the Healing to Wellness Court will expand to cover every one of them.”

Monger wants to widen the program even further—to reach young adults before they start using. “These are human beings,” he says. “We need to continue doing things differently to try to help them overcome these addictions.”

*Name has been changed.
Making Play Possible

By Chelsea Yates

Through the HuskyADAPT club, engineering students and community members are learning how to modify toys for children of all abilities.

When Molly Mollica moved to Seattle for graduate school, she was surprised that there wasn’t a single toy library in Washington state that was registered with the USA Toy Library Association. In Ohio, where she’d moved from, there were more than 70.

Toy libraries are an inexpensive way to provide children with a variety of toys that stimulate their development. But, explains Mollica, a Ph.D. student in bioengineering, “not all toys are accessible to all kids, depending on their abilities.”

Children with disabilities are often unable to play with toys in the ways they were designed to be used—which can prevent them from reaping the developmental benefits of play, like learning cause and effect, improving motor skills and increasing independence. Some manufacturers offer modified toys, but these are frequently much more expensive.

While an undergraduate in Ohio, Mollica had learned how to apply basic engineering and circuitry skills to adapt toys for local toy libraries at a fraction of the cost. She got to thinking: How could she do that at the UW?

Building a network

Mollica met fellow UW graduate student Brianna Goodwin, 18, who also had a background in toy adaptation. As an undergraduate in Oregon, Goodwin had been involved with GoBabyGo!, a program that modifies battery-operated ride-on cars for young children to meet their unique mobility needs.

Goodwin and Mollica connected with Kat Steele, associate professor of mechanical engineering, whose research brings together universal design, accessibility and inclusive community building.

“With assistive technology and accessible design, there’s a lot of room for fresh ideas and innovation, so it’s a great space for student energy,” Steele says.

Steele, Goodwin and Mollica contacted other UW experts, including Anat Caspi, who directs the Taskar Center for Accessible Technology in the Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering; Human Centered Design & Engineering lecturer Diane Hendricks; Heather Feldner, assistant professor in the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine; and Shawn Israel, a physical therapist and instructor in rehabilitation medicine.

Before long, a campus network began to form around accessible play technology.

HuskyADAPT is born

“Modifying an electronic toy is a surprisingly simple process with a lot of positive impact and educational benefits,” Mollica says. By soldering a headphone jack in parallel with the original activation switch, she explains, she can make it possible to activate the toy by pushing a large button—or whatever option works for a particular child.

Mollica began collaborating with Hendricks and Caspi to organize toy adaptation workshops on campus. As more students got involved, Goodwin worked with Steele and other faculty to develop a student organization; they named HuskyADAPT (Accessible Design and Play Technology). Thanks to a gift from Carolee Mathers, ’65, and Tom Mathers, ’70, the organization had a strong first year and expanded its footprint. Now in its second year, it has trained hundreds of students and community members to adapt toys for children of different abilities.

“The interdisciplinarity of HuskyADAPT is exciting,” says Goodwin. “Students from across campus—those studying engineering, future educators, physical and occupational therapists—participate in the club.”

In addition to making toys more accessible for local children and their families, HuskyADAPT teaches students valuable career skills. “If we can train engineering students in accessible and inclusive design today, we can help create a more diverse and prepared engineering workforce for tomorrow,” says Steele.

A gift to power the future of accessible design

In partnership with the Taskar Center and local nonprofit Proval, HuskyADAPT recently won a grant from Ford Motor Company’s Blue Oval Network. It will help them create something Mollica has long hoped for: a lending library of adapted toys for children with diverse abilities.

“So many of the things I’m passionate about—engineering, education, accessibility, empowering others and making an impact—have come together through HuskyADAPT,” Mollica says. “Thanks to Ford and our volunteers, supporters and collaborators, we’re opening an adapted-toy library for the Seattle community that can be a model for future toy libraries across the state.”

Enable play for all

By supporting HuskyADAPT, you’ll help make it possible for UW students to create accessible toys for children of all abilities.

giving.uw.edu/huskyadapt

Learn more about HuskyADAPT, including how to request an adapted toy.
deptrs.washington.edu/adaptuw

TEAMING UP FOR THE UW

Across the country, NCAA basketball teams are jostling for spots in one of the most thrilling sporting events in the world: March Madness. This month, 68 men’s teams and 64 women’s teams will officially earn their passports to their NCAA Tournaments—but many more will not.

And though these young players may be disappointed for a while, they’ll still come out winners in the long run. I know this from experience.

From 1980 to 1984, I played on both the JV and varsity basketball teams at the UW. As a four-year walk-on, I managed the grind of keeping my studies along with strength and conditioning training. I was on the scout team, which tried to emulate what our opponents would be doing on game day.

It wasn’t a glamorous job, but it was one my teammates appreciated. It also taught me a valuable lesson. There are piano players and there are piano movers, and teams need both to be successful. Great teams have players who understand their roles and accept them. I was a piano mover and loved every minute of it.

My senior year was particularly memorable. As co-champions of the old Pac-10 Conference, we made the NCAA Tournament and the Sweet 16, defeating Nevada and Duke in the process. In our game against Nevada, I scored the only point of my college career.

Those lessons I learned more than three decades ago still inspire me today. I think they’re especially applicable to the incredible work I see happening across the UW during our historic fundraising campaign. The UW’s alumni, faculty, staff, parents, donors, advocates and friends—we’re all one big team. We rise to the challenge in tandem, and while some may see more of the limelight than others, what matters is what we can achieve together.

Whether you are a piano player or a piano mover, you matter to the UW. Thank you for your ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Pete Shimer
Chair, UW Foundation Board
The Artist and Visual Arts Professor from Chicago creates work that focuses on space theory and land development, sculpture and performance. Drawing on his interest and training in urban planning and preservation, Gates renews spaces that have been left abandoned. This lecture is co-sponsored with the School of Art + Art History + Design.

Lectures

The Graduate School Public Lectures

An Evening With Theaster Gates
May 2, 7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, 150

Are our history and memories still relevant? Artists Monir Shahroudy Farmanfara, Trinh T. Minh-ha and Sara Zewde use different mediums to create visual works around these questions. Please join us for a panel discussion moderated by Ping.putu of the Seattle Art Museum, as these three artists talk about how places we care about change and how that affects our memories.

Kim TallBear: Why Is Sex a “Thing”? Making Good Relations for a Decolonial World
April 24, 7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, 150

Kim TallBear, associate professor in Native Studies at the University of Alberta, is interested in the Western constructions of “nature” and “savagery” and how they might be understood differently from indigenous points of view.

An Evening With Sir David Adjaye
May 9, 7:30 p.m.
Kane Hall, 150

Sir David Adjaye is the Ghanaian British architect who designed the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. in fall 2016. His broadly ranging influences, ingenious use of materials and sculptural ability have established him as an architect with an artist’s sensibility and vision.

English Department Lecture

And Annual Leo Scheingold Lecture in Poetry and Poetics
March 7, 7 p.m.
Kane Hall, 220

Featuring Leanne Betasamosake Simpson and Alexis Pauline Gumbs in conversation.

Music

Studio Jazz Ensemble & UW Modern Band
March 11, 7:30 p.m.
Katharyn Alvord Gerlich Theater

The School of Music’s Studio Jazz Ensemble performs big band arrangements and repertory selections. The Modern Band performs innovative arrangements.

UW Wind Ensemble
March 12, 7:30 p.m.
Katharyn Alvord Gerlich Theater

The Wind Ensemble presents a program prepared for their 2019 spring tour of China.

Chamber Singers and University Chorale: Odranoel
March 13, 7:30 p.m.
Katharyn Alvord Gerlich Theater

A tribute to the 500th anniversary of the passing of Leonardo da Vinci with ODRANOEL, the concert will feature Italian madrigals both new and of the time of this Renaissance genius. Also on the program Members of the Chamber Singers perform choruses from Handel’s oratorio Samson.

Adventures

Italian Riviera

SEPTEMBER 28–OCTOBER 6

The Italian Riviera. Need we say more? OK, we will. Discover the enchanting coast along the Ligurian Sea while staying in beautiful Sestri Levante for seven nights. Then cruise to Portofino and Santa Margherita, admire the picturesque Cinque Terre villages, and explore Genoa and Camogli. In nearby Tuscany, visit historic Carrara and Lucca.

uw.edu/alumni/travel/tours/italian-riviera-aca/

Awe-Inspiring Antarctica

JANUARY 2–15

Voyage to the bottom of the world to the awe-inspiring Great White Continent and take in the majestic beauty of glacial mountains and remarkable wildlife aboard Albatross Expedition’s Ocean Atlantic. Access remote polar channels and landings on a ship built specifically for arctic travel.

uw.edu/alumni/travel/tours/awe-inspiring-antarctica/
Verlaine Keith-Miller

1948-1984

A s a founding member of the Black Student Union in the late 1960s, Verlaine Keith-Miller helped lead the student movement demanding that the UW recruit and retain more students and teachers of color. The students’ activism led to the establishment of the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity. Though Keith-Miller, ’73, ’80, was afraid about possible violence and arrest, she felt compelled to join her friends and classmates on May 20, 1968, when they staged a sit-in at the administration building with a list of demands. “It was really about making a change for the world for the better,” she said in an interview last year. “And there was a great unity among students. We were all in the struggle together.” After completing her bachelor’s degree in Black Studies in 1973 and a law degree in 1980, Keith-Miller went on to a life in law and public service. She was an assistant attorney general for the State of Washington for several years and later served as an industrial appeals judge for the Washington State Board of Appeals until she retired in 2015. She died Oct. 18 at the age of 70.
Memorials

Anthony James Matteo
78 | Seattle, age 66, Oct. 10.

Stephen C. Nelson
76 | Seattle, age 64, Sept. 12.

Marjorie A. Dougherty
77 | Seattle, age 90, May 25.

Corey A. Mendoza
77 | Seattle, age 65, Nov. 12.

Merle Brett Parsons
77 | Seattle, age 80, Sept. 21.


Elaine Julianne Darling
Port Angeles, age 66, Sept. 5.

Marjorie A. Dougherty ‘79 | Seattle, age 80, Sept. 21.

Merle Brent Parsons ‘77, ‘79 | Seattle, age 80, Sept. 21.

Jennifer Dow Walls
Seattle, age 63, Sept. 11.

Eric Robert Shields
Seattle, age 91, Nov. 11.

Stephen C. Nelson
Seattle, age 66, Oct. 10.

Corey A. Mendoza
Seattle, age 65, Nov. 12.

Linda Carol Cornish Johnson
78 | Seattle, age 70, Oct. 3.

Thomas Walter Payne
78 | Seattle, age 90, July 7.

Tove Lund

Bruce Myers

Craig Alan West
79 | Bothell, age 68, Sept. 1.

Faculty & Friends

Beverly J. Edmond

Kevin Wade Trent
‘84 | Seattle, age 57, Nov. 3.

Eleanor J. Runn Connolly
‘90 | Seattle, age 81, Sept. 26.

John Richard Jecner
‘90 | Seattle, age 66, Sept. 17.

Christina Lynn Westerdale
‘90 | Bellevue, age 43, Sept. 16.

Diana L. Herrmann
‘92 | Bellevue, age 45, Sept. 16.

Bruce Myers

Ellis Dale Evans
4 at the age of 96.

Lawrence Martin Brammer
was a long career in administra- tion at the UW, working for Continuation Education, the College of Built Environments and the College of the Environment. She died Dec. 14 at the age of 81.

Robert Clark Rain served as an adjunct faculty member in internal medicine at the UW School of Medicine and volun- teered as a medical expert for Social Security claims. He died Dec. 14 at the age of 81.

Lawrence Martin Brammer served as the chair of the UW’s Educational Psychology Department for six years and as president of the American Psychologi- cal Association (Division 17, Counseling Psychology). He also led the Washington Office of Public Instruction’s efforts to develop measures and creden- tialing criteria for competency- based programs in counselor education. Brammer died Nov. 4 at the age of 96.

Ellis Dale Evans served the UW for 33 years as a profes- sor and chair of educational psychology. A former captain in the Air Force, he was passionate about music and played trom- bone in various bands, including the E Sharp Ensembles and the Nice and Easy Band. As a volunteer, he served Dec. 12, 2017 at the age of 83.

James Fernandez taught math in the UW’s Upper Bound pro- gram, an initiative of College of Minority Affairs & Diversity. He also volunteered at Seattle’sparks and played at FHS high schools to work with teachers as well as students who wanted to attend college. After rapping a calculus lesson, he was referred to as “Dr. Cool Dude.” He died Dec. 12 at the age of 69.

Marvin Joseph Flaherty served as a farm laborer and ap- prentice carpenter, served in the Army and later joined the UW, where he was associate professor and chairman of the Department of Construction Management in the College of Built Environ- ments. He also developed and built subsidized housing units around the country. Flaherty died Nov. 13 at the age of 91.

Ronald W. Floyd retired from the U.S. Navy after 29 years at the UW as a senior bayer. He died Oct. 1 at the age of 80.

Mary Alice Frisique, ‘77, worked for the UW for nearly 10 years in the 1970s and 1980s as an under- graduate advisor and program assistant in the Slavic Depart- ment. She also ran the Russian House, a student residence in a large house on the north side of N.E. 45th Street. She later moved to New York, where she was executive director of the Interna- tional Association of Crime Writers, North America. She died Nov. 27 at the age of 91.

Nancy Gantz, ‘79, held a num- ber of administrative positions at the UW, including in Envi- ronmental Health and Services. She retired from the University in 1990 and later worked to serve as coordinator of the Emergency Feeding Program in the University District. She died Dec. 20 at the age of 91.

Branko Grünbaum was born in what is now Croatia, emigrated to Israel and came to the UW in 1960 to join the faculty in the mathematics department. His monograph, “Convex Polytopes,” received the presti- gious Leroy P. Steele Prize for Mathematical Exposition from the American Mathematical Society because “much of the development that led to the pres- ent, thriving state of polytope theory owes its existence to this book.” Grünbaum, who taught at the UW for 35 years, died Sept. 14 at the age of 88.

Dana Hadfield, ‘75, was a former faculty member in the School of Pharmacy who began the first pharmacist-managed anti-coagulation service and initiated the first outpatient Reinf. Authorization Center. She died Dec. 2 at the age of 66.

Diana L. Herrmann spent 28 years as cooordinator of student financial aid counseling services. She died Oct. 25 at the age of 54.

Randolph Henning Hokanson was a pianist, teacher, composer, and raconteur. He spent 35 years at the UW instructing musi- cans but retired to return to composing and performing. Hokanson died Oct. 18 at the age of 103.

Robert C. Jones taught at the UW for 10 years—a period that was one of the Northwest’s most prominent abstract painters. A hyperbolic colorist known for his compositions based on the curves of the human form and simple geometries of the land- scape, Jones died Dec. 23 at the age of 86.

Roderick E. Jones, ‘99, was well loved by the Husky sports community for two reasons—he was a key member of the 1984 football team that trousted Oklahoma in the 1985 Orange Bowl and he was a longtime academic coordinator in the Athletic Department. She died Dec. 2 at the age of 54.

Timothy Williams Keller served on the psychiatry faculty at the School of Medicine. He also helped established com- munity mental health centers in the 1970s and 1980s as an alternative to large state psychiatric hospitals when he was on the staff of the National Institute of Mental Health. Keller died Sept. 1 at the age of 78.

Joseph Chan Kent spent 42 years as a professor of engineer- ing at the UW. Known for his stern lecturing style and tough but fair exams, he also consult- ed for a civil engineering firm in Seattle, working on such proj- ects as the Mercer Island Float- ing bridge, Seattle Aquarium and the Ballard Locks. He died Dec. 28 at the age of 96.

Roger C. Lindeman was a clinical professor of otolo- gy in the School of Medicine who became renowned for developing a tracheal diversion technique which became known as the Lindeman procedure. A pioneer in the Pacific Northwest in the otologic surgical approach for the excision of acoustic tumors, he also served as president and CEO of Virginia Mason Medical Center. Lindeman died Oct. 30 at the age of 83.

Kathleen G. McKanna, ‘72, ‘74, served as an associate pro- fessor of dental hygiene at the UW School of Dentistry from 1974 to 1979. She worked as a dental hygienist for 30 years in the office of Dr. Jack Riggs in Seattle and Dr. Arnold Bates in Woodinville. A longtime Tyvek member and season- ticket holder, she died Jan. 12, 2018 at the age of 70.

Wallace E. Opydke, ‘59, was one of the biggest names in the Washington wine industry. A well-known investor and en- trepreneur, he joined a small group that acquired Ameri- can Wine Grocers, which was renamed Ste. Michelle Wineries and later Chateau Ste. Michelle. He served as founding president and his vision for the company led to the creation of the winery in Woodinville. In honor of his career, Opydke was presented the UW Foster School of Busi- ness Distinguished Leadership Award in 2003. He died Oct. 13 at the age of 81.

Donald Ray was a giant in the field of pathology, both as a faculty member at the UW School of Medicine and as the Deputy Medical Examiner for King County. He established a forensic pathology fellowship training program for patholo- gists affiliated with the Univer- sity and taught hundreds of medical examiners and homi- cide detectives about forensic science. Ray died Nov. 10 at the age of 81.

Jonathan Skow, ’85, was a famous Los Angeles fashion designer behind the renown Mr. Turk line. His husband and business partner, designer Trina Turk, ’83, he collaborated with Walt Disney Studios and other major brands to develop apparel. He also was a well-known fashion photographer. He died Oct. 12 at the age of 65.

Ellen Mary Winters worked at the UW School of Medicine, where she managed the Medical Transcription Department. She died Dec. 15 at the age of 92.

Caleb T. Otto 1943–2018

A s a representative from Palau at a World Health Organization conference on tobacco control, physician Caleb T. Otto joined politicians and business leaders from other countries. “Who are these men that they should have so much power over the lives of our people?” Otto recalled, according to a history of the conference. Otto said he “spoke for people around the world” when others argued against measures to reduce tobacco use. In 2013, Otto, ’70, ’75, was named Palau’s ambassador to the United Nations. In addi- tion to tackling tobacco, he used his medical training and pub- lic-health expertise to address the stigma surrounding mental health, promote the value of breastfeeding babies, and increase awareness about the impact of climate change and ocean deg- radation on Palau and other small Pacific island nations. As an undergraduate at the University of Washington, Otto joined the ym train. He maintained an interest in sports and physical fit- ness throughout his life. Otto died Oct. 28 at the age of 75.

COURTESY OTTO FAMILY

Otto family

Otto family

Otto family
his sensitivity to female roles. That's exactly what attracted Olson. He was also drawn to the dark emotions of the moody, cynical American crime and detective films of the 1940s and '50s known as film noir. In 1977, Olson booked his first film noir series. “Those something about that—people plotting at night and carry- ing through dark wishes—the eroticism, sudden death... People loved it. I love it.”

Since then the film noir series has become an annual staple of Olson's programming at SAM. Now in its 42nd year, it is the longest continuously running noir series, drawing a group of fanatical fans. “That's something I've gone to since my twenties,” says film and theater director Janice Findley, who teaches film history at Seattle Film Institute. “It's a passionate group that comes, and most years it's sold out within weeks. We live in this dark rainy place and you say, ‘OK, bring on the dark, bring on the winter, we are into film noir!’”

Film buffs like Findley admire Olson for searching out movies that can't easily be found anywhere else. That's because over the years, he has developed relationships with private collectors, film artists and studios that give him special access to rare material.

His acquaintance with the great British director Michael Powell (1905-1990)—acclaimed for classics like “The Red Shoes,” “A Matter of Life and Death” and “Black Narcissus”—is a case in point. Olson organized a series of Powell's movies at SAM and was instrumental in bringing Powell to Seattle in 1989. He was dazzled to spend time with Powell and his wife, the renowned film editor Thelma Schoonmaker, while they were in town. Schoonmaker has edited Martin Scorsese's films for the past 50 years, winning three Oscars for Best Film Editing (“Raging Bull,” “The Aviator” and “The Departed”). Powell died the following year, but Olson and Schoonmaker have remained friends.

In 1990, Olson read an article in The New York Times about a TV show called "Twin Peaks" that would soon revolutionize television. He looked over at his part- ner, Linda Bowers, and said: “I’m intrigued.” After the first episode, “We were just watching the series, drawing a group of fanatical fans. … People loved it. I love it.”

On a whim, Olson got in his car and drove up I-90 to the Snoqualmie movie set, skirted security, found a gap in the fence, and slipped in among the crew, unnoticed. Moments later, Lynch stepped through the same gap in the fence. Olson, annoyed by it all, stayed until midnight and later wrote an account of the day’s filming, which he published in Film Comment. When he learned that Lynch liked his article, Olson decided to write a biography.

He published “David Lynch: Beautiful Dark” in 2008. During his research for the book, Olson and Bowers visited Lynch at his California compound. The pair had shared a fascination with “Twin Peaks” from the start. So when Bowers, a former executive director of Seattle Arts and Lectures, died of cancer in 2017, Olson continued working on the book about the TV series in her honor, feeling her spirit is part of it.

Olson’s role at SAM has expanded over the years. As film curator, he also coordinates film presentations to comple- ment the museum's current exhibitions, in addition to his quarterly film series. During the 25th year of the film noir series, Olson and then-contemporary art curator Trevor Fairbrother co-curated an exhibition “Night and the City: Homage to Film Noir.” It was so popular, Olson says, the exhibit was extended two extra months.

After decades of showing movies at SAM, Olson still searches out and books the films, writes the programs, and takes people’s tickets, greeting everyone as they enter the theater. And he still feels that old exhilaration when he sits down at the back of the auditorium to watch. “I’ll be in a room of people having a new experience,” he says. “That really pumps me up. And while I’m in the dream of the movie, I have the thought: I’m the agent that made this possible.”

—Sheila Faire is the former art critic for The Seattle Times and a frequent contributor to Columns.

In addition to his film noir addition, the handcuffed Olson (right) is considered the expert on someone else who creates moody, affecting cinema: David Lynch.

Gandhi's Search for the Perfect Diet: Eating with the World in Mind

NICO SLATE
MARCH 2019

Mahatma Gandhi redefined nutrition as a holistic approach to building a more just world. What he chose to eat was intimately tied to his beliefs. His values of nonviolence, religious tolerance, and rural sustainability developed in coordination with his dietary experiments. His repudiation of sugar, chocolate and salt expressed his opposition to economies based on slavery, indentured labor and imperialism.

Author Nico Slate, a history professor at Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the transnational history of social move- ments in the United States, with an empha- sis on South Asia. In this book, Slate writes about important periods in Gandhi's life as they relate to his developing food ethic. Gandhi's fasting, vegetarianism, limiting of salt and sweets and avoiding processed food foreshadowed many of the debates of contemporary food studies as well as the neces- sity of building healthier and more equitable food systems.

UWAA members receive 20 percent off all University of Washington Press titles if you or- der online or via phone from a catalog of more than 3,000 titles. Become a UWAA member at UWAlum.com.
Past, Present, Future

This hole in the ground will soon be the second-largest skyscraper in Seattle. Situated on UW property next door to the Rainier Tower in downtown Seattle, the 58-story tower will feature retail, 200 residences and more than 772,000 square feet of office space to be leased by Amazon to accommodate 3,500 employees. In this photo, 100-year-old Robert Philip, former chair of the UW Board of Regents, stands next to current Regents chair Dr. Constance Rice, ’70, ’74. Philip, who still looks as sharp as he did when he graduated in 1940, was instrumental in getting the Rainier Tower built in the 1970s. He’s still involved in UW’s real estate dealings, especially this one. The UW owns the tract that is home to the Rainier Tower.

CONGRATULATIONS
Jacob Allen!
FOR CREATING A POSITIVE IMPACT ON SO MANY, YOU LEAVE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE.
(To see how, turn to page 20.)

HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS

You may not be on campus, but you’re still part of a legacy. BECU is proud to work with you, the UWAA and the community on initiatives that help, inspire and give back to the UW and the greater Puget Sound.

Stand up for state support.
HIGHER ED NEEDS YOUR VOICE.

UWAA membership never goes out of style.
BE PROUD. BE PURPLE. BE A MEMBER.
JOIN TODAY.
UWALUM.COM/JOINUWAA
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.
Continued from p. 46

service-learning courses. He helped start the Cascade Shelter Project, which provides affordable housing in the neighborhood now known as South Lake Union. He also volunteered on the Kent Planning Commission. At the same time, he thrived in a UW residential program where students with shared interests lived in the same dorm, took classes together and had the same faculty advisers. Those experiences gave Chopp tastes of sociology; art, thanks to ceramics professor Robert Sperry, ’55; and urban planning at the feet of legendary College of Built Environments professor Norman Johnston, ’42. These pursuits provided the solid foundation for representing the 43rd District, which includes the University District, Fremont, Wallingford and Madison Park.

After college, Chopp worked at community and senior centers. He served 15 years as director of the Fremont Public Association, now Solid Ground, a nonprofit that works to end poverty and oppression. That desire to serve his community led to running for office and 24 years in the state Legislature. As speaker, Chopp leads the majority party and strives to build strong relationships on both sides of the aisle, organizing support for legislation around issues like health care, education, housing and social services.

Bring up the federal government and Chopp shakes his head. “We’re completely different,” he says. “Here in Washington, we actually work together and we get things done.” Good ideas come from all directions, he says, “and when they’re good ideas, I’m highly motivated to pass them.”

He struggles to name a favorite accomplishment, but has several he thinks about all the time: money for in-home care for adults, a housing trust fund, the new Paid Family and Medical Leave Act, and free health care for children in low-income households. And for college students, he points to the state’s Dream Act—which helps undocumented students—and the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship, which matches state funds with money from private companies to help low- and middle-income Washington state resident students.

This year, Chopp says, the time is right to step away from the job of speaker. “I want to leave on a high note,” he says. “We [the Democrats] picked up a bunch of seats in the last election, I’m in relatively good health and I want to keep working and potentially running again.”

And he’s looking forward to handing over the gavel at the end of this legislative session. “It’s time for somebody else to do the job,” he says. “I’m going to keep working on the same issues, just in a different role.”

Mari Horita was born a Husky. Both her parents are UW alums and from the time she took her first steps on campus, she has been connected to the University. She came for law school and returned to serve on advisory boards and as a UWAA Trustee. Mari took up the violin at age six and later learned the power of the arts to heal, inspire and build community. As president and CEO of ArtsFund, she used arts to bring people together and create positive change. Now shifting careers, Mari is still building community — this time for Seattle’s new NHL team. We anticipate another outstanding performance.
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