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Manda J,
BECU member-owner
Uproot

Fourth grade had just come to a close, and I was eagerly looking forward to an exciting summer of catching lizards, going to the local bowling alley, playing army with my friends and doing activities with my Cub Scout pack (of four). Then my parents sat my younger brother and me down to tell us that we were moving from our small town in New Mexico to Southern California.

I was devastated. Our backyard was eight miles of open fields. Our elementary school had swaths of huge sunflowers that offered the best places to play hide-and-seek. And my Cub Scout pack had just won a contest and received the grand prize of one dollar, which we spent on ice cream cones. How could we leave all of that behind?

Sad as I was to say goodbye, I have to admit that Southern California wasn’t so bad after all. On the drive west, I counted palm trees. It didn’t snow in Los Angeles. The beach was nearby. The change I was so afraid of? It never materialized.

Fast forward a few million years and change is still with us. I winced when I saw that Jensen’s Smokehouse in Greenwood (my favorite place for smoked salmon, run by Mike Jensen, ’82) closed after 34 years, but was delighted that there are now seven Dick’s Drive-Ins (run by James Spady, ’83) all over Western Washington. The U District doesn’t resemble anything I remember when I moved here nearly 30 years ago. Our gorgeous campus has something new in every direction: Student housing, the Intellectual House, the Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, the renovated HUB and made-over Husky Stadium. And in September, this magazine will change as well. After 20 years, the name Columns will be retired and the look will be completely refreshed, from changes to the physical magazine to how stories are presented. What won’t change, however, is the quality of the stories we tell. Our values here at the UW Alumni Association, where the magazine is headquartered, wouldn’t dare let us drop the ball: We are keepers of a legacy; we welcome everyone; we make it personal; we build connections; we encourage lifelong learning; we recognize our members. And then there is the alumni association’s mission to support the UW and higher education in the state of Washington. This mission and these values inform every word, headline, photograph, illustration and design of every page of every issue we produce. They will be with us forever.

It has been a while since we had a formal refresh, so we brought in some new eyeballs to look at Columns, which in its current format started in 1989. It’s hard to say goodbye to a longtime friend. But the future is exciting as we open the curtains to a new way of seeing things.
Marc delaCruz made history on Jan. 19 when he took to the stage to perform the title role of “Hamilton: An American Musical” as an understudy. He thus became the first Filipino and first Asian American to play the lead role in the uber-popular musical on Broadway. DelaCruz, ’01, who was born in Hawaii and is of Filipino-Japanese descent, maintains several responsibilities within the production, such as his role in the Ensemble, and as understudy to the roles of Hamilton, Laurens/Philip and King George. He earned his UW degree in international studies and acted all over Seattle before making it to the big stage. In an Instagram post he wrote, “It’s an honor to represent my communities in any way big or small.”

Photo by Meron Menghistab
More Noir

★★★★ Your Columns magazine article on Greg Olson (Welcome to Noir Town, March) was exceptional. Even though I detest film noir personally, thinking it too dark, negative, smoky and with horrible hairstyles and make-up of the women, I still enjoyed the article. The fact alone of a SAM employee still working after 50 years deserves to be news.

Anthony Williams, ’58, ’72, ’76
Flagstaff, Ariz.

Verlaine’s Legacy

★★★★ Thank you for your tribute to Verlaine Keith-Miller (Memorials, March). In 1972, as a high school student, I was fortunate to be selected for a work-study program sponsored by the Black Student Union at the UW. This was a program designed to steer minority students toward careers in math and science. Not only was I employed for the summer, the coordinators of this wonderful program met with us after our work mornings and escorted us to science- and math-related presentations by UW instructors. The amount of coordination and time devoted to this program is overwhelming and I am so thankful to have taken part.

Thank you, Ms. Keith-Miller, for your care.
Sally J. Sato, ’80
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Alice’s Appearance

★★★★ The March issue of Columns had a very interesting article (Unsung Healer, March) about the UW educated scientist, Alice Ball, who developed an early treatment for leprosy. I recently learned about her after visiting the Greenwood Library, which is across the street from the park that will be named in her honor. Although I usually enjoy seeing artwork as a change from photographs in publications, I felt the linocut representation of Alice accompanying the story did a disservice to her actual image. While the lines carved to create the contours of her hair work, those lines were too distracting to match her image. I’m sure that this was not intentional on the artist’s part.

Alice accompanying the story did a disservice to her actual image. While the lines carved to create the contours of her hair work, those lines were too distracting to match her image. I’m sure that this was not intentional on the artist’s part. As Ms. Ball is not a well-known figure to the general population, it may have been nice to use a photograph in this case. An interesting side fact: her father had a photography studio in Seattle in which other family members worked as well.

Lori Hingtgen, ’81
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Dear Alumni & Friends,

A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY, THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON is defined by our mission of service. That service takes many forms, including the education of more than 40,000 undergraduates and thousands of graduate students who are advancing discovery and receiving the training and credentials to become leaders in their fields. It encompasses research and innovation that is changing how we treat diseases, combat climate change and understand our world from the quark to the cosmos. It includes serving as Washington’s most comprehensive health-care provider. And all over the world, UW alumni are honoring that spirit of public service through your work and citizenship.

Our mission to serve the greater good is founded on the principle that public investment is required for public benefit. That investment has waned in the past decade, not only in Washington but across the nation. This year, however, our state Legislature approved a budget that reinvests in public higher education. With this budget, Washington taxpayers are supporting greater educational equity and opportunity. The Legislature authorized full funding for the Washington College Grant (formerly the State Need Grant), keeping public higher education affordable and achievable for all students, regardless of family income. Our state also increased core funding for the UW, a big win for our students because it will help us recruit and retain talented faculty and staff to teach and mentor them. We’ll also be able to increase our capacity in some high-demand majors on all three campuses, including engineering and biomedical technology. The budget adds critical core funding to the UW’s hospitals and clinics, which provide millions in charity care each year and support for clinics in the School of Dentistry. And it provides foundational support for a new behavioral health teaching hospital, a bipartisan initiative led by Gov. Jay Inslee and our state Legislature that is critical to addressing the growing mental health needs in Washington.

The Legislature also dedicated a new revenue source to fund some of these investments by passing the Workforce Education Investment Act, which raises the state’s business and occupation tax on certain professional services and businesses. Some of Washington’s—and the world’s—largest employers, including Microsoft and Amazon, championed this legislation. These employers, like so many in our innovation-driven economy, benefit from thriving public colleges and universities whose graduates advance their businesses. It’s wonderful to see members of our business community support this vital pipeline of talent.

I am deeply grateful to everyone who supported this public investment, particularly through the UW Alumni Association’s legislative advocacy program, UW Impact. Its members, representing districts across the state of Washington, sent thousands of communications, met with their elected officials in Olympia and testified before the Legislature to advocate for renewed investment in the UW and higher education in Washington. To all who raised your voices: You made a difference. Your support benefits students across all of our campuses and contributes directly to the UW’s academic excellence and ability to have the greatest possible impact. In short—your voice matters.

President Cauce with student Stacie Tao and Regent Joanne Harrell at the Husky 100 celebration. The event honored students who—through academic achievement and community engagement—are making the most of their time at the UW.

Alumni and friends, your connections to the UW play a critical role in enabling your University to fulfill our public mission. We are grateful for your engagement, your support, your questions and, yes, your critiques. You demonstrate what’s possible for our students and communities when we come together in support of the things we care about. Thank you for caring about the UW and those we serve.

Sincerely,

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UW Medicine
Climate Change Expert named 2019 ASLD

ONE OF AMERICA’S leading climate change scientists grew up on the Palouse, where he loved to tinker in his dad’s basement machine shop. It was partly there that James Anderson, ’66, developed a knack for solving problems, a skill that served him exceedingly well when he earned a bachelor’s degree in physics from the UW. Blending his love for science, space and engineering in his graduate school days, Anderson went on to become an internationally recognized expert in understanding the atmospheric chemistry affecting ozone and its implications for climate change and the health of our world’s population. That’s what led the UW to honor the longtime Harvard professor as the recipient of the 2019 Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus Award, the most prestigious honor presented to a UW alum.

Now 73 years old, Anderson shows no signs of slowing down. He still travels the world giving lectures about his research about the damage to the ozone layer. Anderson has already received numerous honors, such as election to the National Academy of Sciences as well as a display in the Smithsonian Institution that showcases his research projects. But even though he lives on the East Coast, he remains attached to his alma mater, coming back to lecture in the UW Department of Physics, and following Husky sports, especially football. Check out the September issue for more coverage of the 2019 ASLD award.

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Howie Echo-Hawk

Uniquely UW

My comedy is for Native people and people of color. But the reality is that there are mostly white people at most of my events because we live in Seattle and the genocide is a thing that happened, so. I describe my comedy as punishment for white people, not comedy for white people.

I talk about things that I think about a lot: colonization and what the future looks like for Native people.

I get questions like, “Why’d you choose to talk about these things in a funny way?” It’s a question I hate. Nobody asks John Mulaney why he’s talking about wearing suits. He’s just a white guy and that’s what he does. I’m a Native person and this is what I got.

I was born and raised in Alaska. I’m the youngest of eight. My dad is Pawnee. We are enrolled members of the Pawnee Nation in what is now called Oklahoma. My mom is a lovely, small, white woman who is probably Irish. We were adopted by the Athabaskan Tribe into a village called Mentasta. We don’t have any Athabaskan “blood,” but that’s the culture we grew up around. So to them, we’re Athabaskan.

Comedy has given me the opportunity to co-create Indigenize Productions, a collective of Native performing artists. We want to make a place where Native people can pretend that white people don’t exist for a little while.

I’ve wondered why I didn’t come out earlier as queer. I’m pretty sure straight people don’t exist. I’m going to get a psychologist to write a book about how straight people are broken and they can be fixed.

I grew up in a Christian church environment, where the performance was kind of a big part of it. I’m not a Christian anymore. Most days I’m a soft atheist, hard agnostic.

After the election of Donald Trump, I was shocked but not surprised, as my professor (at the UW) Dr. Moon-Ho Jung put it, mostly by white liberals. The fact that they didn’t see it as a possibility made me realize we’re living in two completely different worlds. I live in a world where cops talk to me in Spanish and white liberals live in what they describe as a liberal bubble.

The first joke I wanted to do the day after the election was to ask, “So, who’d you all vote for?” and watch the audience cry.

I’ve started asking if the people booking me have any other people of color booked on the show. I never want to be the only one. It’s like, you’ve got a Native American, non-binary person. They’re like, “That checks all the boxes.” No thanks.

The moment that a bunch of white people are like, “Up next, genocide comedy by Howie Echo-Hawk,” is the day I burn everything down. White people should not be able to just enjoy these things. They’re funny for Native people and people of color because we deal with them all the time.

As told to JULIE DAVIDOW
Photographed by RON WURZER
From our Lasting Legacies feature, December 2002.

Cited among the compilation of 101 UW Achievements is the invention of the disposable diaper. It may not evoke the same sense of awe as other entries on the list, but it makes you smile, doesn't it? Our willing and dry-eyed model, though, now a high school senior, would die if she finds out we ran this photo again.

Head to magazine.uw.edu to meet more robots from our cover story (page 26), like the bow-tied HERB pictured above. While you're at it, follow him on Twitter at @HERB_UW. He's too humble to tell you, but he had a cameo on the “The X-Files” last year.
The Buzz, The Skinny, The Sizzle

Children should learn that reading is pleasure—not just something teachers make you do in school.

FAMOUS FLYER

Janet Kavandi soared into space three times and logged more than 13.1 million miles in 535 orbits of Earth. Then she held a number of high-level jobs within NASA, including her current role as director of NASA’s John H. Glenn Research Center in Cleveland. Add that up and you understand why Kavandi, ’90, was inducted into the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame in April. She is the fourth Husky astronaut to reach such rarified air.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM A WISE WOMAN OF A HUNDRED AND THREE.

Beloved children’s author Beverly Cleary, ’39, still knows the score. The Oregon native and life member of the UW Alumni Association struggled to learn to read as a child before becoming one of America’s most cherished authors.

BYE-BYE BINARY

WHERE PINGPONG TABLES ONCE STOOD, the Husky Union Building now hosts a 1,000-square-foot Esports Arena & Gaming Lounge. Esports is organized, competitive video gaming, and it has a growing fan base. Around 30,000 UW students have been identified as gamers who compete on mobile devices and computers, says Adam Serafin, an assistant director at the HUB. In fact, the Seattle campus has 12 registered student organizations dedicated just to gaming. Because of the demand and, yes, the educational possibilities of a great gaming facility, a portion of the HUB basement was remodeled to accommodate 40 high-end gaming computers, each with its own ergonomic chair and headphones. Students also have access to two VR systems and a casting station for live streaming to Twitch. More than a distraction from classes, the arena, which opened in April, is about bringing people together around a passion, catalyzing innovation in gaming—which could lead to a career—and competition.

SPORTS WITH AN E

Where pingpong tables once stood, the Husky Union Building now hosts a 1,000-square-foot Esports Arena & Gaming Lounge. Esports is organized, competitive video gaming, and it has a growing fan base. Around 30,000 UW students have been identified as gamers who compete on mobile devices and computers, says Adam Serafin, an assistant director at the HUB. In fact, the Seattle campus has 12 registered student organizations dedicated just to gaming. Because of the demand and, yes, the educational possibilities of a great gaming facility, a portion of the HUB basement was remodeled to accommodate 40 high-end gaming computers, each with its own ergonomic chair and headphones. Students also have access to two VR systems and a casting station for live streaming to Twitch. More than a distraction from classes, the arena, which opened in April, is about bringing people together around a passion, catalyzing innovation in gaming—which could lead to a career—and competition.
Sometimes the enormity of it hits her. When Jean Primozich starts to mull the fact that she’s working on a 66 million-year-old dinosaur—the Tufts-Love Tyrannosaurus rex—she’s moved to tears.

“I was working on a nostril a while ago, and I started to cry,” says the Burke Museum volunteer. She was imagining the creature alive, moving, breathing Cretaceous air. “It saw a different world.”

A retiree from a research position in UW Medicine, Primozich started volunteering in specimen preparation at the Burke more than a decade ago. When fossil preparator Michael Holland was looking for someone to help him prepare the partial skeleton of the T. rex discovered by volunteers at a 2016 Montana summer field program, Primozich jumped at the chance. Some might find the painstaking work of dusting and dabbing sand away from a fossil tedious, but even after two years and thousands of hours, Primozich still marvels at it. “Every day there’s something exciting,” she says. Minutes earlier she had uncovered a baby tooth in the massive jaw. “It’s amazing to just be the first person to see these things.” Before the old Burke Museum was closed in December, more than 100,000 people came to see the T. rex being prepared. Many of them spied Primozich working on the dinosaur, and a lucky few were invited in to see the massive teeth up close. Now, the volunteer and the fossil are settled in the new museum building, which is scheduled to open to the public in October. They’re racing against time to have the fossil ready for display. “I’m here every day. I’ve given up nearly everything else,” Primozich says with a grin. “I’m the biggest kid.”
**HOT SEAT**

Go watch a Seattle Mariners game at T-Mobile Park and chances are you will see a couple of Huskies flashing the leather to protect fans. Ball girls Taylor Nussbaum, ’17, (seated) and UW student Camryn Steiner snag line drive fouls at every home game.

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**Sports**

**ON THE GREEN**

*From around the World*

The Husky women’s golf team isn’t just great—it competed in the 2019 NCAA national championship tournament and won it all in 2016—it’s quite international: Six of the eight players are from three continents outside the United States. Seniors Julianne Alvarez and Wenyung Keh are from New Zealand, while junior Karen Miyamoto and sophomore Rino Sasaki are from Japan. Sophomore Wenyan Ma hails from China, and freshman Martha Lewis is from England. The reason? In many countries, you can’t play in college. “There are not a lot of options,” Coach Mary Lou Muffler explains. “So when you tell recruits that they can come here and get a degree and play very competitive golf, they’re like, ‘What? Really?’ ”

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**Give Me Five**

**Melanie Jackson**

**EDITOR, ESPNW**

Women’s soccer began here in 1991. Lucky for us futbol fans, Melanie, ’95, was a Debut Dawg. The 1993 All-American is now a senior editor and writer with ESPNW.

**1.**

**How Did You End Up at the UW?**

I trusted coach Dang Pibulvech and his vision, visited Seattle and fell in love with the campus. The other selling point was that I also knew a lot of the players on the same recruiting trip. You could see it in our eyes. We had this great vision—maybe we could build (the team). And we did.

**2.**

**What Was It Like Playing for the Huskies?**

It was the best thing ever. I remember the first time I walked out of the tunnel into Husky Stadium and being in awe of the magnitude of being a part of this university that is doing such great things on so many levels.

**3.**

**When Did You Start Working in Media?**

I wrote for my high school newspaper. While at the UW, I pitched a story to the Everett Herald on teammate Emily Thompson, one of our leading scorers. We called her “Tommy Gun” because she had a rifle of a shot. The story ran on Page 1. My professor said maybe I should consider pursuing sports writing.

**4.**

**What’s It Like Working at ESPNW?**

Covering women’s sports for a living, primarily women’s basketball and women’s soccer, is a dream come true. I love getting to see athletes like Sue Bird and Megan Rapinoe away from the field.

**5.**

**Will the U.S. Win the Women’s World Cup?**

We have the best front line in the world with Alex Morgan, Tobin Heath and Megan Rapinoe. As a defender, I wouldn’t look forward to trying to stop them.

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**GIVE ME FIVE**

**BEN VANHOUTEN, SEATTLE MARINERS (2)**

**Time in the mile recorded by incoming recruit Samuel Tanner of New Zealand.**

**7**

**Number of years of a contract extension for softball coach Heather Tarr, ’98.**

**3.87**

**GPA for senior basketball guard Jenna Moser, named to the Pac-12 All-Academic first team.**
Going To Bat For Mom  
A few weeks into this year’s Seattle Mariners’ spring training in Arizona, former Husky outfielder Braden Bishop threw a charity event that drew more than 350 guests. They helped him raise $50,000 through donations and selling baseball souvenirs such as a Ken Griffey Jr. jersey and an Ichiro bat. The event was in support of his 4MOM charity project, which he started after his mother, Suzy, developed early onset Alzheimer’s several years ago. Since then, Bishop, 26, has raised a considerable amount of money for Alzheimer’s research. Last year, he made a donation for every hit he got at spring training, as did many of his teammates. Manager Scott Servais also had the team wear 4MOM shirts before a game last spring. “(Servais) gave me the platform to tell my story and then he backed it,” Bishop says with much appreciation. “And then all the players did as well. That was cool.” His work earned him the Mariners’ Dan Wilson Minor League Community Service Award. “It was huge to be honored with an award with Wilson’s name on it,” says Bishop.

I was like, ‘What?’

Husky softball pitcher Gabbie Plain, after being told that she had just thrown the second of back-to-back no-hitters after a 1-0 victory over Seattle U on March 10. Two days earlier, she no-no’ed Northern Illinois 2-0.

THE METROPOLITANS CHAPTER

Kevin Ticen was a Husky baseball player, played pro ball, worked as a Husky assistant coach, coaches summer league high school teams and is a cancer survivor. But he just wrote his first book—about hockey. “When It Mattered Most: The Forgotten Story of America’s First Stanley Cup Champions and the War to End All Wars” chronicles the story of the Seattle Metropolitans, the first U.S. team to win the Stanley Cup (in 1917). Ticen picked a perfect time to publish, with Seattle getting its own NHL team in 2021.
THE 101-YEAR-OLD ASUW SHELL HOUSE was home to George Pocock’s brilliance and the fierce determination of the boys in the boat. History comes alive inside the aging ASUW Shell House, which served as home to the workshop where George Pocock created unrivaled racing shells and legions of Husky rowers learned their craft.
In 1936, a team of nine boys from the University of Washington arrived in Hitler’s Germany, ready to compete in the Summer Olympics. As the U.S. Olympic team’s eight-oar crew, they stunned the world by pulling off a victory that never should have happened. Those rowers were sophomores and juniors, pitted against seasoned, government-sponsored teams from around the world.
Not surprisingly, they were assigned to lane six, the outside lane—a lane so exposed to the wind that it was like adding a two-length handicap behind the boat in lane one, the best lane. That lane, of course, was assigned to the Germans. To make matters worse, the boys from Seattle were so preoccupied with keeping their shell straight in the face of the wind that they missed the drop of the starter’s flag and got off the line a stroke and a half late. Don Hume, ’37, their stroke oar; the man who set the pace, was ill with what was probably walking pneumonia. Shortly into the 2,000-meter race, he nearly passed out, and became unaware of his surroundings.

It wasn’t until the last 500 meters or so that Hume snapped out of it and began to respond to the call of coxswain Bobby Moch, ’36, to pick up the pace. It should have been too late. But their skill as a team, their wicked-fast racing shell, and the bond between the boys would not allow any of them to let the others down. They pulled off an impossible win in front of Adolf Hitler. By six-tenths of a second.

Where did this amazing team come from? Not from any of the prestigious rowing programs of colleges back east. They trained right here in what was then the backwater town of Seattle, in an old building that housed seaplanes at the end of World War I, known then as the ASUW Shell House. Located along the shore of the Montlake Cut, this building, which was erected in 1918, not only served as the training center for decades of Husky oarsmen, but also housed the workshop of the legendary George Pocock. The racing shells he built by hand were unsurpassed in speed and structure; no wonder they were used for decades by colleges across the country as well as by Olympic competitors.

Inside this huge, wooden shell house, the boys were privy to the wise counsel of Pocock, a man who understood both the dynamics of rowing and the dynamics of the human soul.

SHELL HOUSE TIMELINE

1918
Built to serve as naval seaplane hangar in World War I

1919
After war ended, government gives it to the UW for $1

1920
Becomes shell house for UW men’s rowing team

1922
George Pocock’s boat-building work site established inside the shell house

1936
The UW team, aka “The Boys in the Boat,” wins the gold medal in the eight-man crew at the Summer Olympics in Berlin

1948
The four-man UW team wins gold at the Summer Olympics in London

1949
Final year the crew team uses the shell house; Crew moves to Conibear Shellhouse
So, what are my earliest memories of the old ASUW Shell House? You might think they were from my childhood but I was only 3 years old when the 1936 crew gathered for its 10-year reunion row in 1946. Just a few years later, the new Conibear Shellhouse was up and running and the old ASUW Shell House was relegated to storage and miscellany. I actually never entered the shell house until 2012, after my dad, Joe Rantz, ’39, was gone. That was after “The Boys in the Boat” was written, and after I had done so much research for Daniel James Brown’s book that I began to understand how Dad’s history, my history, and a portion of my heart were tied into the history of that shell house.

Still, it was serendipity that I ever got to go into that old building at all. After a movie studio optioned the book for a motion picture, Brown and I were taking a potential screenwriter on a tour of the campus, looking at some of Dad’s memorabilia and the Husky Clipper in the Conibear Shellhouse, as well as scouting locations on campus that were mentioned in the book. We told the screenwriter we could show him the outside of the old shell house, but it was locked so we couldn’t get in. (You may wonder why we didn’t have access, but this was in 2012 and the book had neither been completed nor released yet. Nobody knew who we were.) But, as fate would have it, the screenwriter found an open door and in we went.

Being inside was almost mystical. Even though the interior was in a state of disarray, filled with a motley assortment of canoes, paddle boards, rowboats, old Pocock racing shells and such, the building still had an air of nobility. I can picture the coaches’ offices off to the side, the racks of gleaming new racing shells, the groups of tall, young men moving around those racks. It was enough to bring tears to my eyes and raise the hairs on the back of my neck. The history was still there, still alive.

I have been asked what my vision would be as the UW explores op-
I am thrilled that the old ASUW Shell House may have a new lease on life. I can see it as a gathering place, a teaching place, a place to celebrate and better understand how we are connected to the past. A place to honor those whose courage and dedication—whose grit and determination and honest endeavor—put the UW and Seattle on the world map. And for whatever part "The Boys in the Boat" had in this resurrection, I will remain extremely grateful that I had a role to play.

Another thing I could visualize is a life-sized diorama under Pocock's workshop. It would feature an actual Pocock eight with models of rowers in various stages of stepping into the shell—some sitting, some still on the dock, a mural of Lake Washington in the background, along with the sounds of water lapping and of a shell bumping against the dock. This would give the observer a personal experience of the actual size of a racing eight—what the inside looks like and how the rowers sit.

And, of course, there's Pocock's workshop—this is where I feel the strongest draw. Even now, how can you step into that area—almost a century later—and not imagine smelling a whiff of cedar shavings? Or the suggestion of the sounds of long-gone hand tools working the wood? Dad was drawn to Pocock's workshop. When his family abandoned him as a teenager in Sequim at the beginning of the Great Depression, Dad often worked with a neighbor to "earn" meals. One of the skills the neighbor taught him was how to work with cedar that had been left behind by loggers. Dad loved creating useful things out of throw-away wood. He loved the sound of the cedar as he split a section away from the main block of wood. He loved the smell of freshly split cedar and cedar shavings. Is it any wonder Dad was drawn to Pocock's shop? The creativity and precision that went into the building of a delicate racing shell spoke to his soul. Pocock firmly believed that when you put your best into something, you left a piece of your heart in it. Dad understood that love. His precision work with cedar later in life involved making roofing shakes and fencing rails, pickets, posts and poles, trellises, and bridges. And Dad taught us those skills. When my husband and I decided to build a house, Dad suggested that if I wanted to do something absolutely personal for the new house, he would teach me how to make shakes and help me put them on. This was no small task. Over three years, I split out 15 squares (each square covers 100 square feet) and in the end, Dad and I put them on the new house, each shake split by hand. The legacy of working in cedar lives on.

I want everyone who visits Pocock's workshop to walk away with a better understanding of the labor and craftsmanship that went into building a racing shell, and to recognize Pocock's dedication to the quality of his product. We have talked about infusing the workshop with the aroma of cedar shavings. We have talked about having a partially built shell on permanent display, having shell-building demonstrations by a master craftsman. I also would love to see Pocock's many inspiring quotes displayed on the walls. I want people to experience the wisdom and philosophy of this amazing man.

I am thrilled that the old ASUW Shell House may have a new lease on life. I can see it as a gathering place, a teaching place, a place to celebrate and better understand how we are connected to the past. A place to honor those whose courage and dedication—whose grit and determination and honest endeavor—put the UW and Seattle on the world map. And for whatever part "The Boys in the Boat" had in this resurrection, I will remain extremely grateful that I had a role to play.

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Judy Rantz Willman is the daughter of Joe Rantz, ‘36, one of the Boys in the Boat who stunned the world by winning the Gold Medal at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin.
The CATHEDRAL ON THE CUT

Why it means so much  BY JIM CAPLE

W hile the 70-year-old Conibear Shellhouse is the home of UW men’s and women’s crew—and such memorabilia as the 1936 Olympic gold medal-winning shell—there is another, even older boat house on campus that deserves your attention. Perhaps even more attention.

That would be the 101-year-old ASUW Shell House, which is located on the southeast side of Husky Stadium, along the shore of the Montlake Cut. “It’s like our cathedral,” says Eric Cohen, ’83, a former UW coxswain and rowing historian. “It’s historical, but it’s also spiritual to us. It’s a large part of what makes Washington rowing special. Not just the athletes who get to participate in it but the University of Washington and more of the entire Seattle community that has stood side by side with the UW since the very, very beginning. I just see it as a blessing.”

Interestingly, the ASUW Shell House didn’t start out as a home for one of the most storied university crew programs in the nation. It was actually built during World War I as a naval aviation hangar, where it was intended to house seaplanes to train naval aviators. Nearby was a training camp for servicemen and volunteers. (At the time, all things sports on campus were run by the UW student government, the ASUW, thus the name of the facility.)

The War to End All Wars ended soon after the shell house was completed, so the hangar was turned over to the UW and promptly became the crew’s shell house. And what great teams trained there.

The men’s rowing team won eight national championships over the next three decades and also sent a team to the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. Now referred to as the “Boys in the Boat,” thanks to Daniel James Brown’s best-selling book of the same title, that crew won the gold medal at those Olympics by six-tenths of a second—with Hitler watching from the stands. The UW crew would go on to win a gold medal in the four-man rowing competition at the 1948 Olympics in London shortly before the team moved to the Conibear Shellhouse.

Following the rowing team’s relocation to Conibear—which was built in 1949—the ASUW Shell House was converted into a site where people could rent canoes; for many years, it was known as the Canoe House. More important, in a shed located on the west side of the building called the “Lean-To” was where UW women’s rowing restarted in 1969 after having been dropped as a program in 1917. Thanks to Title IX, women’s rowing became a varsity sport in 1975, and that team also moved to Conibear.

Nearly torn down in 1975, the ASUW Shell House was saved by being named to the National Register of Historic Places—the first building on the UW campus to receive that acclaim. It also was listed as a Seattle historic site in 2018. The aging facility is still beloved; it hosted a reunion of family and friends from the 1936 Olympic team last fall as well as a gathering for the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I in November.

Does it look like other UW buildings or athletic facilities? No. It has a barn-like style and is made of wood, with cedar shingles covering the exterior walls that slope slightly up toward the high roof. The daughter of 1936 gold medal rower Joe Rantz, ’36, Judy Rantz Willman, recalls being in the shell house with Dan Brown while doing research for his “Boys in the Boat” book. Continued on p. 64
The Code for Success

The opening of the Bill & Melinda Gates Center for Computer Science and Engineering will advance our quest to serve humankind

THE FAMOUS PHOTO OF TWO TEENAGERS

hard at work on a Teletype terminal in the late 1960s never fails to make us smile. Paul Allen and Bill Gates, pals from Lakeside School, made their way to the UW campus every chance they could to scavenge time on UW's computers, writing programs and developing the know-how they would parlay into one of the most innovative and successful companies on Earth: Microsoft.

Back then, they probably had no idea how their passion and drive would revolutionize our lives. It so fitting that today, in the heart of the UW campus, where much of it began, you will find the Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, housed inside two magnificent buildings: the Paul G. Allen Center and the new Bill & Melinda Gates Center, just across the street from each other. Talk about symbolism!

February's grand opening of the Gates Center was the capstone of a dream that was many years in the making. The accomplishments of Bill, Melinda, and Paul inspired a community—of state and university officials, friends, colleagues and businesses—to join forces and contribute the resources that completed an extraordi-

By Jim Caple  Photos by Quinn Russell Brown
Researchers in the UW Robotics Lab, which is housed in the new Bill & Melinda Gates Center, are solving a problem faced by an estimated one million Americans. The Assistive Dexterous Arm, or ADA, is a robotic arm that attaches to a wheelchair so that people with physical disabilities can feed themselves. This technology isn’t consumer-ready yet, but thanks to UW innovations like facial recognition cameras and 3D-printed forks, the ADA is becoming smarter every day.
This little guy, known as a Darwin robot, lives in the UW Robotics Lab. His umbilical cord plugs into a desktop computer, which lab members use to puppeteer his body. The goal of doctoral student Kendall Lowrey is for Darwin to learn how to act autonomously, with no direction. In other words: to evolve.
nary complex of facilities for computer science education and research. “This is a wonderful Seattle story,” says Ed Lazowska, the Bill & Melinda Gates chair in the Paul G. Allen School. “When I joined UW, computer science had a dozen faculty members, and Microsoft was a dozen 20-somethings in Albuquerque. Today, the Paul G. Allen School is one of the world’s leading computer science programs, and the Puget Sound region is one of the world’s great technology centers. We’re blessed to belong to a true community—people and organizations that help one another to grow and excel.”

Ah, there’s that word. Community. The UW is famous for lots of things, none more so than the way collaboration and community engagement take place all over the institution. It doesn’t matter if it’s libraries or medicine or computer science or classics. Collaborating to address the big issues of our time is a big reason why the UW has become one of the truly preeminent computer science programs in the nation, competing with the likes of Stanford, MIT, UC Berkeley and Carnegie Mellon for faculty and graduate students, and earning a national reputation for the quality of its undergraduate programs.

Forget the days when business administration or psychology were the top first-choice majors of incoming UW freshmen. Today, it’s computer science—and it isn’t even close. “The long-term trend is clear,” Lazowska told GeekWire recently, “due to the long-term role of computer science in the world. And our region is at the center of much of this.”

And the reason why our region is at the center? The long-term partnership between UW and Seattle’s tech community.

The Paul G. Allen Center, which opened in 2003, was a huge lift to UW’s computer science program, providing the laboratory space that enabled it to complete with the elite tier. But it didn’t take long for those new facilities to max out. In the decade following the opening of the Allen Center, the school added more than a dozen new faculty members and more than tripled its research output. During the same period, the number of students enrolled in the program increased by 50 percent, and legislative leaders announced a plan to double enrollment from that level, responding to dramatic growth in demand from students and employers. Something had to be done. So a public-private partnership was forged to assemble the $110 million required to construct a second building—a building with additional laboratories, yes, but with its main emphasis on student capacity and the student experience. This partnership included the state Legislature, the University, leading tech companies including Microsoft, Amazon, Zillow, Google and Madrona Venture Group, and more than 500 individuals.

One particular community of donors was a group that became known as the “Friends of Bill and Melinda.” Led by Microsoft President Brad Smith, his wife Kathy Saurus-Smith, and Charles and Lisa Simonyi, this group of 13 couples and Microsoft provided the funding to name the building for Bill and Melinda Gates. They did it as a gesture of friendship and gratitude for a couple who had done so much for the University, the field and the world—and to make sure the UW maintained its position as an international leader in computer science. Unaware of this effort, which was being carried out very quietly, Bill and Melinda stepped in to complete the fundraising for the project.

“This project was a wonderful journey that gave many of us an opportunity to partner together—even competitors,” Brad Smith says of the fundraising campaign. “We at Microsoft had the opportunity to work with Amazon, with Zillow and other companies in Seattle who really stepped up.” The result? A gleaming 135,000-square-foot facility that doubled the Allen School’s physical space, enabling the school to educate many more students—the vast majority of whom will be from the state of Washington. And it was completed not a moment too soon; today, the Allen School is approaching 1,800 students and has roughly 75 full-time faculty—and counting.

“It is a program that just keeps growing,” says Lisa Simonyi. “It’s vital to support that. The Gates Center is a new landmark.”

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING had humble beginnings at the UW. In 1967, it started as an inter-college graduate program known as the Computer Science Group, before becoming an official department in 1975, when an undergraduate program in computer science was added. A second undergraduate program, in computer engineering, was added in 1989 when the department was moved to the College of Engineering. In 2017—the program’s 50th anniversary year—the Board of Regents voted to create the Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, a move that elevated the program’s status within the University and forever linked the school with Allen, the beloved visionary who used UW computer labs long ago and was a generous supporter of the University in countless ways until his untimely death in October.

The expansion of computer science at UW coincided with its rising stature, and today, the Allen School is renowned as one of the very top computer science programs in the nation, not to mention one of the top suppliers of talent to such firms as Microsoft, Amazon and Google. Inside the new robotics laboratory on the ground floor of the Gates Center, students are exploring ways computing systems can work in concert with humans and replicate human actions. For example, UW researchers have developed an autonomous feeding system using a robotic arm that attaches to a wheelchair, with a robotic hand that can operate a fork. The arm was developed by a company called Kinova. But the feeding system that runs the arm was developed here. It means individuals with physical challenges, for maybe the first time, can feed themselves.

“The building is a fantastic place, but what’s really important is what goes on inside—the teaching, the learning and the research,” says Smith. Other unique facilities enable the UW to push the frontiers of the field and deepen connections with the local technology community. They include a wet lab to advance the interface of computer science and biology, in a partnership with Microsoft Research; a fabrication research lab for exploring new approaches to rapid prototyping and computational design for manufacturing; and the aforementioned robotics lab, outfitted with a kitchen that supports the development of robots capable of assisting people with everyday tasks.

Beyond the technical, though, is another innovative touch rarely seen in such facilities: spaces to gather, collaborate and create a sense of community. The building is designed to get people out from behind their computer screens and foster the kind of serendipitous interactions that lead to new ideas. Examples include a main floor devoted to undergraduate students, including the Charles & Lisa Simonyi Undergraduate Commons—a gathering space with casual seating areas, a kitchenette, and meeting and project rooms—and the Silverberg Family Student Services Center, which offers a one-stop shop for academic and career advice. “Our No. 1 goal for the building was to create a warm and welcoming environment for a diverse student population—spaces in which people would enjoy spending time,” explains Hank Levy, Wissner-Slivka Chair and Director of the Allen School.

That includes occupants like Melanie Mendoza, a senior majoring in Computer Engineering. “You can really feel the thought and care that went into its design,” she says. “Having a designated capstone lab was particularly useful when I took the robotics capstone last quarter, as our particular lab was not the most well-equipped.”

The facilities are here. The next challenge? “To manage the growth of our program and increase the number of students we serve in a way that preserves our culture and enhances our excellence, fulfilling the expectations that Paul Allen had for us when he endowed the Paul G. Allen School,” Lazowska says. “It is a great responsibility—and a terrific opportunity for our university and our region.”
From timber territory to tech hub, the Northwest passion for fashion has flourished.

In the 1990s, this shirt’s owner modified a classic Eddie Bauer plaid, subverting the masculine look to suit a queer style that highlighted his body. It is typical in Northwest fashion to modify and personalize garments to suit the wearer.

This classic boot was sold in early Seattle by Wallin & Nordstrom, the company that became the national fashion retailer Nordstrom. A unique and practical strap replaces the more common buttons or zippers. Nordstrom’s founders met during the Gold Rush in Alaska and used money from a Klondike claim to open their original shoe store.

By Hannelore Sudermann

Photos © MOHAI Collection
From timber territory to tech hub, the Northwest passion for fashion has flourished.

This tailored suit, left, belonged to John Doyle Bishop, a Seattle fashion authority. His women’s shop on Fifth and Union was the place to go in the 1960s and ’70s for glamorous clothing.

Seattle is no stranger to couture. This two-piece ball gown from the House of Schiaparelli belonged to Ruth Schoenfeld Blethen Clayburgh in the 1950s. The wearer was a prominent arts patron and founder of PONCHO theater.
The large picture windows of Luly Yang’s showroom look onto bustling Fourth Avenue in downtown Seattle. Chic cocktail dresses and colorful gowns inside the glass seem to float above the sidewalk. Twenty years ago, Yang, a University of Washington alumnus, began her career in architectural graphic design. She was invited to participate in an event pairing graphic artists with paper companies, and Yang chose to create a paper dress. Based on
a butterfly; the resulting Monarch Dress glowed red, orange and yellow inside a graphic black frame. The feminine, fancy gown was every bit a reference to nature as well as a metaphor marking Yang’s transformation from graphic designer to apparel icon.

Soon after that first dress, she opened a small downtown atelier, where she made couture and bridal gowns and held fashion shows in the hallway. Yang has since grown her business to include the couture showroom and studio—where gowns are designed, created and altered on site—as well as an exclusive ready-to-wear line, bespoke menswear and, most recently, custom corporate uniform programs for clients including hotels and Alaska Airlines.

With two decades of clothing design under her belt, Yang considers her role in the Seattle fashion scene. “This city is not known for couture,” she admits, nodding to the plaid-and-raincoat image. “It’s more known for active wear, outdoor wear and outdoor workwear.” But there’s more to fashion than black-tie events. “It’s being smartly dressed for any activity,” says Yang. “That’s something worth thinking about.”

The Museum of History and Industry is also thinking about that. The current exhibit, “Seattle Style: Fashion/Function,” is perhaps the first comprehensive look at the history of what people have worn in the Pacific Northwest. It addresses a cultural conversation that should have been opened long ago, says MOHAI curator Clara Berg. Clothing from here is often practical and comfortable, Berg says, but sometimes it’s also stylish and edgy.

Several years ago, an article in Vogue asked: What to pack for an imaginary lost weekend in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest? The answer: “Something sophisticated, but disarmingly down-to-earth.” Our relationship with fashion is complicated, Berg says.

A colorful pair of mannequins greets visitors as they walk into the exhibit. On the left, a woman’s form sports a bright-green 1948 ski ensemble from the Seattle Woolen Co. The man’s form on the right wears a 1970s custom-made men’s suit with a boldly-patterned batik jacket. The pieces play off one another.

“Through most of the exhibit, the women’s pieces are fashion and the men’s are function,” Berg explains. “We thought it would be fun to turn that around right at the beginning.”

The man’s ensemble belonged to John Doyle Bishop, one of Seattle’s most in-demand dressers in the 1950s and ’60s. Harper’s Bazaar named him one of the 100 best-dressed men in the country, and he was broadly known for dressing Seattleites in glamorous clothing and accessories, as well as for his own impeccable, personal touch. “He was sort of my gateway into the Seattle fashion story,” says Berg, who first discovered his clothes as a high school student volunteering at the museum. She later made him the focus of her master’s thesis at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York.

About a decade ago, Berg, who had been working in MOHAI’s collections department, decided to explore a career in museums. Her first step was to enroll in the UW’s eight-month program for a certificate in museum studies. She found she loved exploring how fashion deepens or challenges what we know of our history. That led her to graduate school in New York.

A few months after she graduated, the job of collections specialist for textiles and costumes opened up at MOHAI. It was a perfect fit. She finds herself drawn to garments like the waxed canvas rain poncho she discovered in the MOHAI collection years ago. “It’s quintessentially Northwest,” she says. A big beige square of canvas punctuated with a hole in the middle, framed by a rounded-edge collar that she describes as “enlarged Peter Pan,” is the perfect pre-Helly Hansen garb for a wet day on Puget Sound. But it also comes with a great story.

The poncho once belonged to Belle Stevens, a zoologist who earned a Ph.D. in biology from the UW around 1916. At the time of her death, Stevens was a research associate in the Department of Oceanography. Apparently, she had an expertise in hermit crabs, says Berg. “I could see her wearing this while boating in the San Juan Islands, doing research.”

Over her time with MOHAI, Berg’s tours of historical boutique sites and
Byron Ragland is an Air Force veteran
BYRON RAGLAND IS THE YOUNGEST OF THREE and his parents’ only son. He has the wide-open smile and arms-length charm of an adored child who might be a bit tired of all the attention. With his straight posture and angular form, he looks like someone cut to fit a military uniform. Ragland wore that uniform for nine years in the Air Force. He was stationed in Turkey, Qatar, Germany, South Korea and South Carolina. He repaired the machines that support planes ferrying supplies and troops in and out of combat zones. He spent a year in the honor guard, wearing dress blues and carrying the caskets of soldiers who served decades before he was born.

Five years ago, he came home and in 2017 enrolled at UW Tacoma to study psychology. And last November, Ragland sat down at a table in a frozen yogurt shop in Kirkland—a 31-year-old black man dressed in jeans and a sweater.

The chilly evening didn’t feel like ice cream weather, but that wasn’t his call. Ragland works for a private Seattle agency overseeing court-ordered visits for children and parents. He was in Kirkland with a mother and her 12-year-old son, regular clients attending their last required supervised meeting. After an hour or so at a local park, the three headed to the nearby Menchie’s Frozen Yogurt shop, where they often ended up. The shop’s cursive logo, round tables and menus create an effect as smooth and yielding as the soft-serve yogurt. A sign hanging in the window reads, “Beware: Opening this door may cause severe bouts of happiness.”

Ragland chose a table behind mother and son—close enough to log their interaction, but with enough space to let them be together. He took notes on his phone to document the visit, something he routinely did. After about 20 minutes, Ragland looked up and saw a police officer standing over him. We need you to leave the premises.

A Menchie’s employee had called the shop’s owner about a suspicious man in the store. The owner checked the security footage and alerted police. “They’re kind of scared,” he said, according to a transcript of the 911 call. “He just keeps looking at the phone and looking at them.”

There’s no sound in the Menchie’s security video, which is posted on
Byron Ragland is a social worker
the Kirkland Police Department's website. Like a silent film, it tells a story about the two-and-a-half minute encounter between Ragland and the police through hand gestures and body language. It's clear who is in charge. Who feels threatened. Who feels safe taking up space. And who would prefer to disappear.

The officer walks in past the counter and over to Ragland, whose head is down as he types on his phone. Ragland extends his arm to shake the officer's hand. A second officer enters the store and stands by the door, watching. The mother, who is white, turns around in her seat. "That's wrong," she said to the officer, according to the police report. "He didn't do anything, and he is with me. He is here for a supervised visitation." Ragland stays in his chair.

A FEW MONTHS AFTER the Menchie's incident, Ragland sits at a coffee shop near UW Tacoma recalling his mother's instructions when he was a child about how to behave in public. Don't draw attention. Be nice. Be polite. Be quiet. Go in there, go out. Don't be anywhere you're not supposed to be. Don't be standing around, talking to anybody you don't know. Go in there. Come out.

He had a lot on his mind that afternoon at Menchie's. He was worried about studying for finals and excited to visit his 7-year-old son in Missouri for Thanksgiving. As treasurer for the UW Tacoma Black Student Union, he started the day at a campus forum discussing the use of a racial slur.

"The second I look up and see these cops are talking to me, I was like, OK, let's make it out of here," Ragland says. "Let's make it home tonight." He was aware of the other possibilities. The Black Lives Matter movement and videos captured on cellphones have made public names his mom didn't yet know. Sandra Bland. Michael Brown. Stephon Clark. Charleena Lyles. Eric Garner. Philando Castile.

Ragland grew up in Decatur, Ga., a community close enough to Atlanta to attract the hallmarks of a gentrifying suburb over the past decade: microbreweries, rising home prices and a growing population of young white professionals. As a teenager, Decatur seemed more to him like a dead end. During his sophomore year in high school, Ragland joined the ROTC, not so much because he felt called to duty (that came later), but because the military offered a path out of Georgia, a chance to see other countries and a way to pay for college. His mother, father, two sisters and two uncles all made the same choice when they were young. Ragland's parents enlisted in the Army after high school and met while stationed in Germany, a few miles from the base where his son was born three decades later. His father grew up in Atlanta and recently retired after 30 years as a custodian for the local public school district. His mother, a financial planner, graduated from Garfield High School in Seattle.

"As a 10-year-old, you know what color you are," Ragland says. "You know that you can be a target. Not a lot of black parents are letting their kids get to 10 without telling them, 'Hey, being black is going to cause you some issues.' Those issues come up every day, he says. Air Force officers who outrank him telling racist jokes. Looks lingering on him for a breath. He noticed the mother getting upset—Can I help you with something? Do you know anybody here? But this was different. "Nobody's ever called the police on me."

WHEN A NATION IS AT WAR, every soldier is a witness. As a mechanic, Ragland was never on the front lines, but he absorbed his own blows from America's two decades of war in Iraq and Afghanistan. He watched coffins unloaded from planes. He walked the hallways of the military hospital in Germany while his newborn son and girlfriend rested. He saw injured soldiers in wheelchairs. "I grew up in the military," Ragland says. "It made me realize, as a citizen, you have a role. It made me acutely aware of citizenship. It's not just a given. People do things for you to be able to live this way."

There's a long history of black veterans invoking their service to claim citizenship rights denied to black Americans. "Shall we be citizens in war, and aliens in peace?" Frederick Douglass wrote in 1865. "Would that be just?" His quote opens the first chapter of "Fighting for Democracy: Black Veterans and the Struggle Against White Supremacy in the Postwar South," a 2009 book by UW political science professor Christopher Parker. After every major war, black soldiers have returned to civil life asking a version of Douglass' question, says Parker, who served in the Navy for 10 years. Black veterans came back from World War II and the Korean War, for example, ready to challenge white supremacy by joining the Civil Rights Movement.

For Ragland, after the wars of his own generation, Douglass' question remains unanswered. "How much more do I have to pay to be a citizen? How much more do we have to pay? Tell me what else I have to do to be treated like an American."

AT MENCHIE'S, with the officer still standing over him, Ragland took a breath. He noticed the mother getting upset—He's with us. What's going on?—as the police officer asked for his identification. He saw the confusion on the boy's face. He's supposed to shield children from this kind of adult drama. Let's go, he remembers saying to the mother. In the security video, the three walk out of the yogurt shop single file. The boy leaves first, carrying his cup of frozen yogurt. The mother follows. Ragland is behind them.

"SOMETHING'S TAKEN," Ragland says, sitting on a bench in the student lounge at UW Tacoma's Mattress Factory—one of the many re-
Byron Ragland is a black man in America
As a 10-year-old, you know what color you are.

—BYRON RAGLAND

2019

Two months after the Kirkland Police Department’s public apology, while Ragland was applying for graduate school, the department released a report concluding that its officers had not violated policy or acted out of racial bias. Still, the department changed its policy for responding to “unwanted person” calls, and the city hired a consultant to hold implicit bias trainings. “We believe that by improving our systems,” Chief Harris said in a statement, “we can significantly reduce the possibility that misunderstandings, such as the one that occurred at Menchie’s, occur again.”

For Ragland, what happened on that November evening amounts to more than a misunderstanding. It’s a reality he can never shed. At the Tacoma coffee shop, Ragland rubs his forearms as he describes what it is like to be black in public—a constraint he lived with long before the police asked him to leave the yogurt shop. “It’s just like walking around all day with an extra-small sweater on,” he says. “It’s tight. It’s confining. You’re always uncomfortable. And you just got to function like this. While you’re over here with your extra, extra-small sweater on, everybody’s over there chilling with a tank top on—able to move and do all these things.”

After the Menchie’s incident, everything felt even tighter. “Now, it’s my sweater, it’s my pants, it’s my shoes, my hat. I got gloves on. It’s a scarf,” he says. “It’s not even like you take it off at night. You have to plan your day by this kind of stuff. It’s a real thing about the way people go through life.” Real, but not always acknowledged. “If you don’t see it,” he says, “it’s easy for you to tell yourself it’s not there.”

UNEASE WITH BLACK PEOPLE moving freely in public is nothing new in the United States. When the Civil War ended, the defeated Confederate states enacted laws to control and contain how, when and where formerly enslaved black people could define their new freedom, says Megan Ming Francis, a UW political science professor who studies American politics and race. Vagrancy laws, punishable by arrest and prison time, established curfews and required ex-slaves to show employment papers and pay special taxes. A brief period of political power for black citizens during Reconstruction was followed by the backlash of Jim Crow.

Americans tend to think about racism as a failure of individuals, a character flaw, rather than a building block of the inequality and discrimination black people face everywhere from prisons to politics, Francis says. “That’s much harder and we don’t want to do that work.”

Ragland sees himself and what happened at Menchie’s as part of the longer historical continuum Francis describes. He carried his blackness into a yogurt shop, aware in the abstract that he is always a potential target but unprepared for the response his presence would provoke on that particular day. The Menchie’s incident did not alter Ragland’s politics. He has long believed that addressing historical and contemporary injustice requires a broader economic solution. The news conference offered him the chance to make his case.

“We are an exceptional people with a very specific claim to justice and restitution,” Ragland said. “For the last four centuries, we’ve been enslaved, lynched, redlined, mass incarcerated and benignly neglected.”

In his remarks, Ragland invoked the idea of reparations, a concept percolating anew in the national conversation about race since Ta-Nehisi Coates published his article, “The Case for Reparations,” in The Atlantic in 2014. Once dismissed as a far-left pipe dream, the broad notion of apologizing and providing restitution for slavery is now a mainstream talking point in the Democratic presidential primary. “Does that mean that everybody gets a check?” Francis says. “What reparations mean for a community is much broader. It’s a larger statement that we did wrong and we are trying, even though we can never repair the harm of slavery. We can never repair the harm of Jim Crow, of hundreds of years of federal policies that have benefited poor whites but not poor black people. We cannot rectify all of that harm and all of that disadvantage, but we recognize that, and we want to try to do something to make it better.”

purposed, former manufacturing buildings on campus. He used to go there to study between classes. He graduated in March. Asked what’s taken, Ragland responds in a series of short, sharp phrases. “My freedom. My humanity. My ability to look at society in a positive light. My ability to do my job. My trust and respect in the system.”

About a week after the Nov. 7 Menchie’s incident, Ragland talked to Seattle Times columnist Danny Westneat. “When you’re singled out for a certain type of thing and you represent a certain type of people, now this is your responsibility,” he says. “You have to react.” Westneat’s column came out on Nov. 16, and a flurry of media attention followed. Kirkland Police Chief Cherie Harris and City Manager Kurt Triplett released a joint statement apologizing for an “interaction that did not meet the expectations of our community or the high standards we set for ourselves. As a result, Mr. Ragland and the other individuals with him were left feeling unwelcome in Kirkland. No one regrets this more than the men and women of the Kirkland Police Department. We are truly sorry.”

Ragland spoke at a news conference arranged by the Seattle-King County NAACP four days after Westneat’s column was published. He stepped in front of the cameras with two pages of typed notes. He knew the incident at Menchie’s would be shared and dissected on social media. He felt compelled to claim his part of the conversation. “I need my son to be able to look back and point to something—’This is what my dad stood for.’”
We partied like students with the winners of this year’s distinguished teaching awards. Here’s the evidence.
DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD

Jennifer Doherty
Senior Lecturer, Biology

EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING AWARD

Margarette Zevulun
Jeffrey Bransfelt

DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD

Julie Shyne
Senior Lecturer, Arts & Sciences

LET IT GO

STEINRECK
THE GRAPES OF WINE

Assistant Professor, Foster School
Arriving at the South Texas Family Residential Center—also known as the “Baby Jail” in Dilley, Texas, in February—was a shock. After flying to San Antonio, our group of students and faculty drove about an hour south into the countryside. The closer we got, the less there was to see. I grew up near the border in San Diego, a lively metropolitan area full of beautiful views. By contrast, Dilley is a small town in a flat landscape. It is made up of family-owned restaurants, a few fast food chains, gas stations and jails.

My first impression of the detention center’s legal aid bungalow is still vivid. The room was packed with families in highlighter-colored sweats. Children were laughing, screaming and crying all at once. Although the room was visually bright, I’d never been in a gloomier place. Tension and anxiety covered the face of every woman in the room. I could tell that they wanted to stop me to ask questions, and at that moment, I felt both small and big at the same time.

I had heard about the opportunity to volunteer at the detention center in Dilley before winter break. The UW School of Social Work and the UW School of Law were collaborating with the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs to practice asylum law and provide social-work assistance to families being detained by the federal government. Personally, the trip meant a lot more than “opportunity.” This was a responsibility.

I am a former undocumented immigrant, a proud Latina from Mexico City. I didn’t know my immigration status until I was 14, when my parents explained why I couldn’t get a passport and go to Europe.
with my classmates. Being undocumented gave me a sense of hopelessness that I wouldn’t wish on anyone. Fortunately, in high school I obtained legal status. But I was well aware that this was not the case for many undocumented folks all over the nation. The memory of that experience sparked in me a desire to help others in similar situations. Although I knew that this volunteer opportunity would be emotionally grueling, I had to witness firsthand the atrocities I had heard about in the news. I wanted to provide support in any way that I could.

After several hours of training by the CARA Family Detention Pro Bono Project, my job was to prepare families for their grueling asylum journey. As a native Spanish-speaker, I was able to immerse myself in assisting the families. My tasks included conducting “charlas,” or talks, 20-minute group-intake conversations to inform the asylum-seekers of the interview process, their rights, our role as their legal aides, and to offer our legal services. We helped the detainees prepare for their Credible Fear Interview, in which they had to convince an Immigration and Customs Enforcement officer that they were escaping persecution or trauma in their home country.

My first preparatory meeting with a detainee took over three hours. I paired up with Jane Lee, assistant professor at the School of Social Work. Our detainee had tears in her eyes from the start. She and her 4-year-old son were fleeing a domestic violence situation in Honduras. She had experienced death threats, physical, emotional and sexual abuse. Her little boy volunteered the story of seeing his mother threatened with a knife. Jane and I realized we were working with someone who suffered a tremendous amount of trauma. We tried to offer empathy, kindness and a safe space for her to share as much of her story as she felt compelled to.

Many, if not all, of the families we encountered had been arrested by the Border Patrol after crossing the Rio Grande. They were first placed in a holding facility known as the “hielera,” which literally translates to icebox, because of its freezing temperatures. The detainees had just one Mylar blanket to keep them warm, and were denied dry clothing.

Unfortunately, that was just the start. The families were then transferred to the “perrera,” or dog pound, an overcrowded facility where they were kept behind chain-link fences, fed bologna sandwiches twice a day, and forced to use lavatories in front of guards. If they declared fear of returning to their home country, they were transferred to Dilley. Because of the conditions of the first two facilities, nearly all the women and children were ill.

I threw myself into the chaos of the Dilley center. I spent hours helping fill out immigration forms and listening to stories. I could sense the relief of having someone who could speak their language, a friendly face. Another woman shared the devastating details of her daughter’s kidnapping by an MS-13 gang member who was extorting her for money. At the end of our emotional preparation, she tearfully said, “I’m so glad I got you. You look like my niece, and it will be so comforting to have you during the interview with me.”

Another woman’s 10-year-old daughter talked about her love of learning. She hadn’t been able to attend school in Honduras for more than a year because of gang violence and was so grateful for the school services in Dilley. I thought about my 10-year-old sister back home and how this child deserved to be in a real school, to have friends and to enjoy her childhood. Instead, she was sitting in this facility sharing how rejected she felt by this country. I looked her and her mother in the eye, and said, “You are absolutely welcome here. I welcome you with open arms and an open heart. You absolutely deserve to be here and I am so glad you are.”

One of my most daunting duties was going with inmates to their ICE interviews. The first woman I accompanied was terrified. She was about to share agonizing details of her domestic violence situation with a stranger, one who held her future in his hands. We met the morning of her interview. She hadn’t slept the night before.

As we walked over to the court bungalow together, she was wringing her hands and fighting back tears. To our dismay, the hearing was canceled. No explanation. No rescheduled appointment. ICE didn’t care what effect this had on her mental and emotional well-being. That happened to many women that day—women who were bewildered and powerless and struggling to understand what was happening in a language that was foreign to them. At that moment, I was so glad to be there to provide her with comfort and clarity.

That event was a reminder that while I had traveled to Texas to provide assistance, I was also there to witness the actions of our government. I saw disregard for human rights and lack of compassion. I learned about abhorrent conditions at the detention facilities and of violations of the United Nations 1967 Protocol obligating the United States (and more than 140 other countries) to provide protection for people seeking asylum. I saw children so sick that they couldn’t keep their eyes open, and mothers who begged for medical care beyond the VapoRub and honey they were given. And I witnessed infants under a year old in jail.

The families had come to the United States with plans to go to places around the country where friends or family were waiting to welcome them. Coincidentally, our group encountered a family on their way to Bellevue, Wash. I realized how close to home this was.

I always knew I wanted to work in policy and advocacy. My experience at Dilley, however, helped me focus on the immediate trauma of these women and children in detention, as well as the long-lasting effects the experience would have. At the end of the week, I talked with my professors at a café in San Antonio and realized there is a profound need for psychosocial services for families at the detention facilities as well as in their new communities after they are released.

Later that day at the San Antonio airport, we saw the woman and her child on their way to Bellevue. After a week of being barred from any physical contact with detainees and their children, we were finally able to embrace them and have a moment of closure. One of our group bought the child his first real American meal—chicken fingers.

As I saw the boy eating happily, his mother smiling at his side, I thought about how I spent the past week with a knot in my throat, a feeling of disgust with humanity, and a deep sadness. But then there was this moment, which held promise. I was honored to support these families. Their faces will forever be in my memory. —Alejandra Villa completed her Master of Social Work degree this spring. Shortly after returning to Seattle, she started searching for ways to put her experience at Dilley, her expertise in social work and policy, and her language skills to use. In March, she was hired by U.S. Rep. Pramila Jayapal’s office, where she now serves as a Constituent Services Representative working with asylum-seekers and undocumented immigrants, their families and the communities around them.
A World of Worry

Life’s dangers should make you concerned. But not too much.  

BY JULIE DAVIDOW

Eric Chudler, a UW neuroscientist, doesn’t think you should worry about the literal earth-shattering impact of a devastating asteroid. But a frisky Golden Retriever pulling too hard on the leash? That’s a problem worthy of immediate attention.

Not only are dogs more likely to injure or kill you than a giant space rock falling from the sky, but you can take steps to avoid the harm.

“What can you do about it?” is one of the key questions at the center of “Worried? Science Investigates Some of Life’s Most Common Concerns,” a new book co-authored by Chudler and Lise Johnson, a neural engineer at Rocky Vista University. Chudler and Johnson wrote another book called “Brain Bytes: Quick Answers to Quirky Questions About the Brain” in 2017.

“Worried?” explores anxiety-provoking topics ranging from food safety to mobile phones and bedbugs. It’s written as a popular, non-academic guide to life’s worries, free of scientific jargon. The cover features four of the emojis most often used to express stress and dread.
Chudler and Johnson are not experts on worry, anxiety or any of the topics in their book. They’re scientists who know how to collect, examine and weigh evidence and data. “We had no prior bias about any of these topics,” Chudler says. “Should you be worried about these topics? We didn’t know.”

The book is organized around seven broad categories: food, medicine, environment, chemicals, animals, travel and miscellaneous (a section that includes toys made in China, pirates and an asteroid strike). Each potentially worrisome subtopic, including spiders, bears, asbestos and gluten, is covered with a two- to three-page chapter explaining its relative danger. All topics are ranked according to a “worry index,” which includes three factors: preventability, likelihood and consequence.

A summary graph in the conclusion makes clear which concerns should take precedence. Along one axis is “preventability;” the other is “likelihood.” Worries are represented within the graph by circles. The larger the circle, the greater the potential threat to life and limb. Worriers can expect the most return on their fretting for anything that lands in the upper-right-hand quadrant.

“If a big asteroid hits, it’s the end of human life,” Chudler says, pointing to the largest circle on the worry graph. “But if it lands in this quadrant where you can’t do anything about it and it’s very unlikely, it’s not worth your time.”

Dogs, on the other hand, feature prominently in the red-alert quadrant. Every year, more than 4.5 million people are bitten by dogs, and 800,000 of those bites result in trips to the hospital, according to the authors. Cases of bone fractures in elderly dog walkers who were pulled, tripped or knocked down by their pets more than doubled between 2004 and 2017, according to a recent study published in the peer-reviewed journal JAMA Surgery.

“Should you worry about dogs?” Chudler says. “The answer is Yes!”

Johnson, an admitted worrier, thinks a lot about how to keep chemicals out of her kids’ water and protect them from fire retardants in furniture. Doing research for the book helped focus her attention on other legitimate worries that can be readily addressed, like lead and alcohol, she says.

“Just stressing and wringing your hands is not productive,” Johnson says. Chronic stress can contribute to sleep problems, difficulty concentrating, high blood pressure and digestive issues. “What’s more productive is figuring out what you can do.”

Many concerns can be addressed with a set of simple steps: eating more vegetables, washing your hands, limiting processed foods, reducing dust at home, reading and following product instructions, and talking to your doctor. “There’s no magic formula,” Chudler says.

Almost 400 pages and 58 worries later, the most popular question Chudler and Johnson field from reporters, friends, colleagues and readers is, “Did you write about [fill in pet concern]?”

As for more Pacific Northwest-centric hazards like earthquakes and volcanoes, says Chudler, “Maybe that’s Volume 2.”

An appendix offers suggestions for doing your own digging into subjects not covered in “Worried?” Chudler and Johnson do not expect readers to subscribe to medical and scientific journals. Scholarly articles are too difficult and time-consuming for most people to decipher, Chudler says.

Instead, the authors suggest relying on multiple, credible popular sources—think a newspaper article based on a cited scientific study versus your aunt’s Facebook post. And, they say, look for consensus among the experts. “People latch on to one study that goes against everybody because it reinforces their own beliefs,” Chudler says. “That’s not what you should do.”
Clean Energy’s New Wave

Converting ocean waves into electricity poses challenges—and promise  

BY JON MARMOR

In the glorious Pacific Ocean waters off the windward coast of O’ahu, waves crash along the Kailua coast. But it isn’t just surfers who salivate over those ocean jewels. Scientists believe the motion of the ocean could bring the promise of something even more important: clean energy.

That’s why the U.S. Navy established the Wave Energy Test Site in Kaneohe, Hawaii. This location is currently the only grid-connected wave energy test site in North America and has hosted several wave energy converter tests.

Now don’t get carried away just yet. This power-from-paradise idea is light years from powering up the electrical grid to light up cities in the islands or anywhere else, if at all. But in the near future, wave energy may be the best option to generate power for undersea scientific stations, drones and sensors. This is why a team of engineers from the UW joined forces with a UW-incubated startup named WiBotic, the University of Hawaii, Europe-based Fred. Olsen Renewables, and the U.S. Navy on the project. At the UW, the experiment involved researchers, faculty and students from the Department of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Physics Lab.

Current testing of Fred. Olsen’s BOLT Lifesaver wave energy device has two primary aims: improving the reliability and power performance of the device through alterations to the device mooring and control strategy; and demonstrating an alternative means of powering oceanographic instrumentation without using utility-supplied electrical grid power or single-use batteries. This is the world’s first demonstration of the potentially transformative capability for wave-energy converters to enable persistent oceanographic observation and unmanned, undersea vehicle recharging without a cable to shore.

Brian Polagye, ’05, ’09, associate professor of mechanical engineering, runs a UW research group that focuses on the conversion of marine renewable energy resources (river, tidal and ocean currents, as well as waves) to mechanical power. His focus is not just how to capture and convert the energy from the waves but understanding the environmental impact of the wave energy converter equipment moored offshore. “Regulators want to know if turtles or other sea creatures are becoming entangled in the moorings,” he explains. “And to do this, we need to use a
variety of sensors—sonar, acoustics, for instance. Studying this helps to make sure we can minimize our environmental footprint underwater.”

That’s critical because all of the forms of scientific equipment in the ocean requires power to operate. Till now, that meant the use of portable batteries, which are expensive and require a tremendous amount of effort and money to be replaced when they die. The wave energy converter being tested uses three removable power units that convert the motion of passing waves to electrical power by way of rotary electrical generators. That energy is then stored in a battery bank on the structure.

“Since I’ve been involved in marine energy research and development, the common assumption has been that these technologies (like the Lifesaver) would only be deployed in large arrays to provide power to coastal grids, in the same way as terrestrial and offshore wind do today,” Polagye says. “Projects like this one show that marine energy may, at least in the near term, be better suited to providing power in the open ocean where none is available today. For example, over the last month, if we had tried to run the Wave-Powered Adaptable Monitoring Package on battery power, we would have consumed the equivalent of several hundred automotive batteries. With the Lifesaver powering us, we can collect as much data as we want for as long as we want. That has the potential to transform how we think about coastal and ocean security, to say nothing of frontiers in ocean science.”

This project sure has had its share of challenges. First, Polagye and others thought powering the adaptable monitoring package would “only be slightly more complicated” than plugging it into the existing battery banks onboard the Lifesaver. Wrong. “This proved to be a poor assumption on my part,” Polagye recalls. The team from the UW’s Applied Physics Laboratory, particularly senior mechanical engineers James Joslin and Robert Cavagnaro, came to the rescue by engineer-

ing a power solution that could accept power from the Lifesaver, as well as a supplemental solar panel and store that power in another battery bank until it was needed—and they accomplished that from scratch in a matter of a few months.

Another challenge: how to communicate with the Wave-Powered Adaptable Monitoring Package—specifically how to get data back to shore for processing and remotely enabling and disabling systems. Then there was the challenge of how to adapt machine-learning algorithms to successfully track and classify targets from a platform that rolls with the waves in the unrelenting sea. Previous work in this area had been done with stationary sensors, not sensors subjected to constant motion.

“Harnessing energy from ocean waves is a very challenging endeavor,” says Bob Frederickson, a Navy engineer. “Remember, we are dealing with elements that are corrosive. It is expensive to build and install the equipment and conduct these experiments. We had to design a device that could survive in a harsh environment for a long time. The equipment and moorings take a beating because the ocean never stops moving.

“But it is developing. Remember when wind energy started. Back then, all the turbines looked differently. Now they are the same. We are working to try to help industry figure this out.”

The current subsea monitoring sensor package (otherwise known as the Wave-Powered Adaptable Monitoring Package) was developed by the Pacific Marine Energy Center at the UW. That project yielded promising results. “The final stats showed it was 84 percent “uptime” over a three-and-a-half month period, which compares quite favorably to the 90 percent “uptime” we’ve had on systems cabled back to shore,” Polagye says.

WiBotic is a startup that was born out of the UW’s CoMotion Center in 2015. Its core technology was developed by co-founders Ben Waters, ’12, ’15, and Joshua R. Smith, UW professor of computer science and engineering, and electrical engineering, and offers a variety of wireless charging and power management solutions for drones as well as mobile and underwater robots. WiBotic created the wireless power-transfer system that takes power made by ocean waves and transmits it to undersea equipment in need of juice.

What does the future hold? Maybe undersea power-transmission cables—a very costly venture—won’t be needed as often. That will be a boon on the environmental front because it’s imperative that cable not be laid in sensitive areas, such as where eel grass or coral live. And then there is the possibility of mainland uses—can the energy generated by the sea ever be connected to the grid? That would mean no need to use fossil fuels to power places, especially isolated, populated islands like Diego Garcia, which is nearly 2,000 miles away from the Indian mainland. “Generally, we are pleased with the project,” Frederickson, the Navy engineer, says. “This is a difficult problem to solve, but we are seeing progress.”

Polagye, the UW professor, adds: “How do we optimize technology yet decrease our environmental footprint?” he asks. “How do we optimize energy production without consequences. That’s the big question.”

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A Joyful Privilege  Connie Kravas, the UW's chief advancement officer, loves Monday mornings in the spring. “The carillon on top of Kane Hall is playing,” she says. “And you can look out over Drumheller Fountain and see blooming trees and all those students walking fast-paced to class. I feel almost like I did the very first day I was a grad student—I wanted to be in higher education every day of my life.”

Over the past 40 years, she has managed to do just that. Kravas, who retires from the UW this summer, started her career at a time when fundraising for public universities was yet to be defined. She has led the way in developing the field and is today one of the most vocal and successful advocates for higher education for all of Washington.

“I had great anxiety about asking people to make a gift in the early days,” Kravas says. “But I soon realized that the act of giving is often an act of joy. It is about something they are experiencing—excitement at the moment, and continued deeply felt emotions when they meet the students and see the work they are supporting.”

Current and former employees describe Kravas as genuine, inspiring and fearless. One of her first fearless acts when she arrived at the UW in 2001 was to ask Bill Gates Sr., ‘49, ’50, to chair a fundraising campaign—after he had already declined. She prevailed, and with Gates at the helm, ran a campaign that raised $2.68 billion from nearly 300,000 donors and increased affinity for the University throughout the region. Now she is leaving the UW in the final phase of its most recent campaign—a drive to raise $5 billion by 2020. The effort has surpassed its goal, and is continuing to bring in more support for future generations of students, faculty, doctors, patients and others.

Kravas also championed the integration of fundraising, alumni relations and marketing and communication to better serve the University.

“If her contributions to advancing access and excellence for students were limited to the UW, she would still have an amazing career,” says President Ana Mari Cauce, “But her impact extends far beyond our university.”

Kravas has also mentored and guided the careers of more than 50 former employees who now lead fundraising at colleges and universities around the country. For her leadership, her efforts to bring more women and people of color into the field, and for sharing her knowledge on a national level, the Council for Advancement and Support of Education will honor her with the E. Burr Gibson Lifetime Achievement Award in July.

And her UW family is not letting her get away so easily. Alumni and donors worked together this spring to surprise her and her husband, Gus, with an endowed scholarship, which has so far garnered $3.5 million.

“We believe that higher education has the power to change lives, communities and the world,” Kravas says. “For both Gus and me, it has been a joyful privilege to devote our entire careers to work that we love.”

Frazer Cook and the Husky Marching Band worked in harmony for 57 years. Cook, ’65, who retired last year, started his career as band announcer for Husky football games in 1963. Then, he was a 19-year-old UW sophomore with almost no public speaking experience other than appearing in high school plays. “I tried out at 9 a.m., and they had a game to do three hours later,” Frazer said. “Little did I realize it would turn into a long-term relationship.”

James LoGerfo Sr., ’72, has used his time in retirement to expand his training of health-care workers around the world. His peers describe the former Harborview medical director as a tireless and visionary leader in addressing chronic, non-communicable diseases, a critical frontier in global health. Once the director of the UW Health Promotion Research Center, he now focuses on health-worker training in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.
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A type of zooplankton called a calanoid

At 5:24 a.m., the R/V Carson's engine has slowed to an idle. Under a full moon, UW senior Deana Crouser helps researchers lift up a drifter—a floating contraption fitted with an infrared camera—over the bow and into Hood Canal.

Like that of the researchers, the drifter's work has just begun. As the boat motors on, the drifter's camera begins capturing videos of tiny animals that play a crucial part in the marine food web: zooplankton.

No longer adrift

Last year, Crouser was a chemical engineering major struggling to figure out how to apply her education to helping the environment. Then she took an introduction to oceanography course.

"It felt like I was in a TED Talk every time I went to class," says Crouser. "The lab is very hands-on. You have to do lots of experiments, then you go on a day trip on the R/V Carson. Once I did that, I was all in."

After changing her major to oceanography within the College of the Environment, Crouser landed a summer internship that culminated in this research cruise.

"There's always something to look forward to," she says. "I feel like this internship gave me life again."

Tiny animals, big impact

Crouser admits that when her internship with UW School of Oceanography Professor Julie Keister started, "I didn't know the name of one kind of zooplankton. I didn't even know where they were in the food web." Now she grasps their immense importance.

Zooplankton spend their lives searching for food—usually phytoplankton, the microscopic algae that are the linchpin of all ocean life. Where phytoplankton bloom, so do zooplankton; and where zooplankton thrive, so do larger marine animals, from salmon to orca whales.

What will happen to zooplankton as our oceans continue to warm and absorb human-produced carbon dioxide, growing more acidic and lower in oxygen? And if
they adjust their behavior accordingly, what happens to the animals that feed on them?

These are big questions with big ramifications. To help peer into the future, Keister and fellow oceanography professor Daniel Grünbaum are starting very small.

For 10 days last September, Keister and Grünbaum cruised around Hood Canal on the Carson, researching how zooplankton change their behavior in response to environmental conditions. Crouser, two oceanography graduate students and a volunteer went along to assist.

Part of Puget Sound, Hood Canal is a nearly 70-mile-long glacial fjord whose oxygen content drops in late summer and fall.

“It’s like a mini ocean,” says Keister. “It’s incredibly diverse oceanographically and biologically over small scales, so it’s really easy to study important processes here.”

Lessons from the microscopic
Back on the Carson, Crouser helps label containers full of specimens. Varying in population density, they’re a snapshot of mass migration: Zooplankton surface at night to eat, then head back to deeper water to avoid being seen by predators in the daylight.

In addition to tracking the movements of large populations, Grünbaum and Keister are observing individual zooplankton in their natural habitat with the help of infrared video cameras. They suspect that zooplankton’s behavioral responses to changing environmental conditions may be magnified as they ripple up through the ecosystem.

“The water in Hood Canal is stratified,” explains Keister, meaning that different depths have divergent oxygen and pH levels. “Zooplankton are moving through big differences in conditions as they go up and down.”

Grünbaum illustrates what these movements can teach us: If significant populations of zooplankton hide in low-oxygen waters to avoid predators, we may see a drop in salmon populations and an uptick in jellyfish—predators better suited to those conditions.

Whatever the findings, says Keister, “It could have significant implications for the food web.” This includes humans: where we harvest animals, and what we’re able to catch.

The ocean of tomorrow
It’s nearly 2 p.m., and Crouser has helped haul up the last of the drifters. Dozens of specimen containers await transport to UW labs, where they’ll be added to a host of data that may help shed light on the future of our oceans.

For having been awake since 3 a.m., Crouser is remarkably alert—and optimistic about her place in the future of oceanography. But she also faces the reality that tomorrow’s ocean may be starkly different from what she’s always known.

“There’s a lot at stake,” she says. “It can be sad at times. But schools like this are what give me hope. It’s this research. It’s the UW.”

Lessons from the microscopic
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giving.uw.edu/environment-learning

THE R/V CARSON: BRINGING RESEARCH TO LIFE
Named after the celebrated American conservationist, the R/V Rachel Carson was purchased in 2017 with the help of a $1 million donation from William and Beatrice Booth, ’69. The 78-foot vessel unlocks many possibilities for UW researchers. With larger lab space than its predecessor, the Carson has better tools for lowering equipment into water, more space for people to sleep and the capability to travel offshore for coastal ocean research.
Seen through the eyes of Charity Urbanski, senior lecturer in history, the women of medieval Europe have a lot to teach today’s students.

Medieval Europe was a place of tremendous upheaval. Power balances were shifting, cultural norms were evolving and social dynamics were transforming—changes that still sound familiar more than five centuries later.

That’s why Senior Lecturer Charity Urbanski, the history department’s Joff Hanauer Endowed Faculty Fellow, sees the medieval period as a lens we can look through to understand the present, especially when it’s focused on the experiences of women.

In her course History 340: Medieval Women, Urbanski dives into what life was like for women in the Middle Ages, including how gender stereotypes developed and how early feminist thought emerged in response.

“We look at things like women in religion, women in work, and marriage and family,” Urbanski says. “It ends up being a really interesting exploration of culture during the medieval period.”

To paint a more complete picture of women’s lives, Urbanski includes as many primary sources by female writers as possible—which sets her class apart from others about the same era.

**Centering women’s perspectives**

Because finding female sources from the Middle Ages can be tough, many educators may inadvertently favor men who were writing at the same time.
“One of the big challenges is that I have to teach the class with a dearth of voices,” says Urbanski. “But we do have some, like Christine de Pizan, and I try to bring them in whenever I can.”

The works of only a few prominent women have survived: for instance, those of de Pizan, a 15th-century French political thinker who wrote about women’s rights. But there were almost certainly more medieval female authors than the ones we know of today.

It’s likely that their writings have disappeared because men largely controlled which works were published, circulated and archived. Of the surviving texts by women, many are still with us because they were correspondences with prominent men, says Urbanski.

“‘No text is a transparent window into the past.’

When she can’t present women in their own words, Urbanski provides as much cultural and historical context as possible. “No text is a transparent window into the past,” she says. “So one of the things you need to do as a historian—and, frankly, as a human being—is assess whatever you’re reading.”

That includes looking at the larger context in which a text was written, such as where the author lived, who the intended audience was and whether the writer was trying to prove a particular point.

Given how many people get their news from social media and other barely vetted sources, this skill has become more necessary than ever.

Reading between the lines
Consider Fredegund, a Frankish queen from the sixth century.

While there are no known writings from the queen herself, an account by her contemporary Gregory of Tours has survived. He portrays her as ruthless and conniving compared to male rulers of the time, who engaged in the same political scheming that Gregory criticizes Fredegund for.

But since it’s our only depiction of the queen, “We have to painstakingly piece things together to pull her into view,” says Urbanski. “We know Gregory doesn’t like Fredegund. So if you just look at her actions logically, how do you think she actually did as a ruler?”

Lessons for the 21st century
By studying the past, Urbanski’s students learn how they can be more engaged thinkers and citizens today.

“This class challenges you to think about who has been left out of the historical narrative—and why,” says senior Izzy Matlick, who took Medieval Women in 2018.

“It amazes me how much in the way of law, attitudes and cultural habits we still retain from the medieval age,” says junior Alexander Clark. “You can really see how far we’ve come and where we need to go next.”

Over the past few years, the class has grown in both the number of students interested and the scope of majors represented. In fact, many of Urbanski’s students come from engineering, computer science and other STEM fields.

Urbanski is happy about the range of students who enroll. Given the timely lessons offered by the class, they’re developing skills that will be useful in any field.

“If nothing else, never accept anything at face value just because it’s in writing,” she says. “Scrutinize it more because of that.”

By supporting the Department of History, you can help students take lessons from the past to create a better future. giving.uw.edu/history-future

Urbanski’s class features writers like Christine de Pizan, depicted in this illumination from her famous manuscript “The Book of the Queen.”
A country is in the midst of a brutal conflict. The capital has become a battlefield, and residents are caught in the chaos. Food is scarce, public utilities have been cut off and every bed in the hospital is full.

As a foreign-aid worker, you’re trying to get supplies to civilians. It involves more than simple logistics: Will you need armed protection to reach people safely? If you do, will some groups see you as a threat? Should you even be doing this if the government doesn’t want your country’s help?

Students at the UW’s Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies grapple with questions like these as part of the Donald C. Hellmann Task Force Program.

By giving undergraduates the chance to address real-world crises, Task Force has created a pipeline for the next generation of global leaders—which is more crucial now than ever.

**Finding community abroad**

Maya Sullivan, ’19, is undoubtedly one of those future leaders. Sullivan grew up in Redmond with an American father and a Japanese mother. Because of her biracial background, she says, she never fully accepted by either culture.

“People in my shoes often feel like they’re floating between cultures,” says Sullivan. “That feeling makes me want to create a community, and I think the best way to do that is to understand as much as you can about other people.”

At the UW, Sullivan found that studying international relations was the perfect way to nurture her curiosity. It also opened the door to internships abroad: one at the U.S. Embassy in Senegal, and another with a strategic intelligence company in Jordan.

Her internships were funded in part by the Donald C. and Margery S. Hellmann Scholar Award, given to Jackson School students who wish to pursue a career in international affairs. Sullivan is the inaugural recipient.

When she came home from Jordan last December, Sullivan was eager to apply what she’d learned to Task Force.

**Learning the world of policy**

Task Force is the capstone project for all international studies majors.

In winter quarter, groups of 15 students are placed in Task Force sections covering current topics in national or international policy. Then they spend nine weeks working on a report with recommendations for their focus area.

Sullivan joined a Task Force exploring humanitarian aid in the post-9/11 era. Because most students haven’t studied their section before, they’re guided by deeply experienced instructors like Mark Ward, who retired as a career minister with the Foreign Service after more than 30 years in regions like Libya and Syria.

“I’ve seen what humanitarian aid can do, how politicized and manipulated it can be and what challenges it can face,” he says. “Students who are considering careers in international affairs need to think about those challenges with the hope that someday they can fix them. That’s the job of the next generation.”

Task Force culminates with Evaluation Day, when guest evaluators assess the student reports for their realism and practicality. Sullivan’s group was assessed by Colin Thomas-Jensen, who served as senior policy adviser to Ambassador Samantha Power, the United States’ former permanent representative to the United Nations.

“Students should realize there are no black-and-white solutions in humanitarian aid,” he says. “When I worked for Ambassador Power, it wasn’t about whether or not you knew the answer to a question—but rather looking at a situation, evaluating it and making a judgment call.”

In addition to expert feedback, evaluators offer Task Force students another rare opportunity: the chance to network with people who could help kick-start their careers. Past evaluators
include U.S. Representative Adam Smith, journalist Jill Dougherty and former ambassador Ryan Crocker. As a result, many alumni consider Task Force to be a defining moment in their professional lives.

**Next steps for Task Force**

After graduation, Sullivan plans to either work with an NGO or the Foreign Service or get her master’s degree, she says. She credits the Jackson School with making any of these paths possible.

In the future, more funding will be needed to ensure that Task Force can continue educating students like Sullivan to make a difference in our politically intricate world.

In particular, the Jackson School is looking to hold more sections abroad. One Task Force takes place in Italy, and the school hopes to add other countries. A major part of this effort would be providing scholarships so that students from any financial background can participate.

Additional support would also enable the Jackson School to open up Task Force to other relevant majors, preparing more students to impact policy and people across the globe.

With her Task Force experience, Sullivan is poised to do just that. “In five years, I’ll be able to look back and say, ‘I learned these skills from Task Force,’” she says. “I just hope I do some good for the world.”

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**You can help cultivate the next generation of global leaders by supporting the Task Force program. giving.uw.edu/task-force**

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**SHARING THE HUSKY EXPERIENCE**

In addition to enjoying our own Husky Experiences more than 30 years ago, Laurel and I had the tremendous pleasure of watching all four of our children attend the UW, grow as individuals and pursue distinct paths into adulthood.

College is a time for exploring your identity and setting the course for your future, and Laurel and I both carried this transformation into our professional and personal lives. We also watched it happen with our children—in classrooms, labs, student clubs, study groups, dorms, fraternities, sororities and sports teams.

While our twins were still at the UW, we leapt at the chance to host the University’s inaugural Parent & Family Weekend (and the second one a year later). At its heart, this annual celebration is about spending time with loved ones you may not have seen for weeks or months. But it’s also about observing the mosaic of opportunities at the UW through their eyes.

In April, the UW hosted its fourth annual Parent & Family Weekend, and families came from far and wide to get a taste of their Huskies’ lives. They visited the Henry Art Gallery to see new and innovative work, watched the softball team battle Arizona State, took a yoga class at the IMA, attended lectures by distinguished faculty, and cheered on participants in the UW Global Business Case Competition at the Foster School. Many also caught up with their loved ones over bubble tea or shawarma on the Ave.

If you came to Parent & Family Weekend this year, we hope to see you on campus again soon. If you have a UW student in your life, we encourage you to join us next year to discover everything they’re up to.

A robust Husky Experience is possible for every student on our campuses because of private support from our generous Husky family. You contribute to a wide range of scholarships, hands-on learning experiences, clubs, activities and events—and you play an essential role in helping thousands of young people find their own paths every year.

Thank you,

**Pete Shimer**

Chair, UW Foundation Board

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**Dates**

**Shows, Prose, Crescendos**

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**Outdoor**

**Gardening with the Seasons: Summer**
**June 19, 7-8:30 p.m.**
UW Botanic Gardens, Center for Urban Horticulture, Douglas Classroom
Learn how to manage weeds and pests, prune, water and care for containers to keep summer's bountiful garden healthy and ready to enjoy.

**Family Wild Walk: Wonderful Wetlands**
**June 22, 1:30-3 p.m.**
Washington Park Arboretum, Graham Visitors Center
Free for the first 30 people to check in between 1:15-1:30 p.m.
Tour the wetlands of Washington Park Arboretum's Foster Island and stop along the way to enjoy activities geared to children ages 2-12.

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**UW Tacoma Lectures**

**Grit City Think & Drink** *(Free, all ages)*

**Poetic Multiplicity and Intersectionality**
**June 11, 6:30-8 p.m.**
The Swiss Restaurant & Pub, 1904 S. Jefferson Ave., Tacoma
Sarah A. Chavez, a lecturer at UW Tacoma’s School of Interdisciplinary Arts & Sciences, will explore how two formative American authors—Walt Whitman and Gloria Anzaldúa—represent a tension particular to U.S. literature and culture between individuality and nationalism in a country built on immigration.

**Framing Injustice: How the Media Covered the Dakota Access Pipeline and Why it Matters**
**Aug. 13, 6:30-8 p.m.**
The Swiss Restaurant & Pub, 1904 S. Jefferson Ave., Tacoma
Ellen Moore, a senior lecturer at UW Tacoma’s School of Interdisciplinary Arts & Sciences, will discuss media coverage of the movement that emerged to challenge the Dakota Access Pipeline. Her talk will also describe how her work with the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe revealed perceptions of the pipeline, media, politics and social movements.

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**UW Bothell Talk**

**Buried and Submerged Forests of the Pacific Northwest**
**June 25, 7-8:30 p.m.**
Haynes’ Hall at McMenamins Anderson School, 18607 Bothell Way N.E.
Pat Pringle, professor emeritus of Earth Sciences at Centralia College, will take attendees on a snapshot tour of trees that were submerged by post-glacial tectonic forces, killed by a flow of hot volcanic fragments, buried in landslides or drowned in lakes damned by landslides. His talk will explore what the trees can tell us about post-ice age geologic events in the Pacific Northwest.

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**School of Art + Art History + Design**

**Graduation Exhibit, Division of Design**
**June 13-22**
Jacob Lawrence Gallery
Students receiving bachelor of design degrees from the Division of Design will have their work displayed.

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**School of Drama**

**Body Awareness**
**June 8-9**
Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse
Andrew Coopman and Kristie Post Wallace, both first-year MFA students, direct this play set on a college campus in Vermont, where Phyllis and her partner Joyce host a visiting photographer famous for his female nude portraits.

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“Cecilia Vicuña: About to Happen,” the first major United States solo exhibition of the influential Chilean-born artist, traces Vicuña’s career-long commitment to exploring discarded and displaced materials, peoples and landscapes in a time of global climate change. The exhibition includes sculpture, installation, drawing, video and text-based work from Vicuña’s practice since the late 1960s.
Apulia—Undiscovered Italy

Life is different in Apulia, Italy’s rustic, sun-kissed southern region. Experience Mediterranean meals savored slowly amidst olive groves and family vineyards. Tour ancient villages atop limestone cliffs and see boats bobbing in Adriatic seaports where time stands still. Relish Apulia’s heartwarming charm, its landmarks, and its famously fresh, simple dishes on this journey. Washington.edu/alumni/travel/tours/apulia-undiscovered-italy/

APRIL 22-30

Majestic Slovenia

Slovenia offers visitors an enchanting, well-rounded surprise. Tucked between Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia, this small country has it all: cosmopolitan cities, shimmering lakes, Alpine mountains and great swaths of forestland. Savor Slovenia’s farm-fresh fare, its wine, and its Mediterranean breezes—and enjoy a refreshing journey off the beaten path. Washington.edu/alumni/travel/tours/majestic-slovenia/

MAY 21-29

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**Fishes of the Salish Sea**

**BY THEODORE W. PEITSCH AND JAMES WILDER ORR**

**ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOSEPH R. TOMELLERI**

**MAY 2019**

Do you wonder about the jawless hagfish? Are you intrigued by the prickly sculpin? Who wouldn’t be? Now there’s a definitive guide to the marine and anadromous (river migrating) fishes of Puget Sound and the straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca that features nearly 40 newly identified species. Theodore Peitsch, professor emeritus of School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences and curator emeritus of the Burke Museum, joins with James Wilder Orr, his former student and fisheries biologist with NOAA, and Joseph Tomelleri, a well-known fish illustrator, to create this three-book set, which sells for $150.

“Fishes” offers comprehensive accounts and striking illustrations of 260 fish species. It also tells of the region’s heritage of marine exploration and research and provides illustrated taxonomic keys to help with species identification. In 2015, Peitsch and Orr co-wrote a report that identified 37 new species, among them the Bering eelpout and the half-banded rockfish. Their primary source was the fish collection at the Burke, but they also dived into other major West Coast collections in Canada and California. That report provided the foundation for the set.

Whether you’re a scientist, angler or teacher, or you’re just plain fond of fish, this set is a treat to savor and marvel over.
Shapes of Native Nonfiction: Collected Essays by Contemporary Writers
EDITED BY ELISSA WASHUTA, ’09, AND THERESA WARBURTON
JUNE 2019
JUST AS A BASKET’S purpose determines its materials, weave and shape, so too does the purpose of an essay relate to its material, weave and shape. Editors Elissa Washuta, who completed her MFA at the UW, and Theresa Warburton ground this anthology of essays by Native writers in the art of basket weaving. Using techniques such as coiling and plaiting as organizing themes, the editors have curated an exciting collection of essays by 27 contemporary Native writers from tribal nations across the continent. Washuta (Cowlitz), ’09, is assistant professor of creative writing at the Ohio State University and Warburton is a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in American studies and English at Brown University as well as assistant professor of English at Western Washington University.

Gordon Walker: a Poetic Architecture
BY GRANT HILDEBRAND
JULY 2019
ARCHITECT GORDON WALKER is a unique figure in the American architectural movement and in the modern aesthetic of the Pacific Northwest. While he has designed commercial buildings and private residences, he is particularly known for his attention to place and detail. This biography contributes to an understanding of the design processes and, in a broader sense, to regional and architectural history. Walker, who has taught at UW’s College of Built Environments, co-founded Olson Walker Architects (now Olson Kundig), worked with NBBJ in Seattle and San Francisco, and practiced in his own name for 12 years before joining Mithun Architects as a consulting principal. Hildebrand is an architect and professor emeritus of architecture at the UW. The book, which has 140 color illustrations, is being distributed for ARCADE, a Seattle-based nonprofit that creates opportunities—in print, in the community and online—for sharing ideas about design, culture and the built environment.

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Memorials
R.I.P. Beloved Huskies

To report an obituary, email us at columns@uw.edu or write to us at
Columns magazine, Campus Box 359559, Seattle WA 98195-9559

1940s
Maxine Feek Nelson '41 | Scottsdale, Ariz., age 98, Nov. 11.
Lois Parker Simonson '42 | Seattle, age 99, March 16.
Francis Drake Reynolds '44 | Redmond, age 98, Jan. 17.
Eileen H. Tanac '45 | Seattle, age 96, Dec. 3.
Marilyn Seefield Rabura '46 | Port Gamble, age 94, March 15.
Charles Andrew Grotz '47 | Burien, age 95, Jan. 12.
Mary Louise Maybee '47 | Rapid City, S.D., age 92, Feb. 3.

1950s
Terry Joe Goodman '50, '59 | Gig Harbor, age 81, Dec. 11.
Donald Richard Henkle '50 | La Conner, age 90, April 6.
Henning Knudson '50 | Seattle, age 95, Jan. 9.
Donal “Don” Lee Olsen '50 | Edmonds, age 90, March 16.
Rhea Claire McCarthy '51 | Camarillo, Calif., age 88, March 19.
James D. Pugel '51 | Seattle, age 91, March 2.

John N. “Jack” Lein
1926-2019
Easern Washington and other rural, less populated western states were desperate for doctors. But thanks in part to the work of Jack Lein, '55, UW Medicine created a first-of-its-kind program to educate budding physicians in Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana and Idaho who could serve those communities. WWAMI, as the program is called, became a big success and a model for regional medical training. Lein earned a reputation for building connections between the School of Medicine’s faculty and community doctors, between legislators and the school, between rural and urban communities. “I guess I was a traveling salesman, like my dad,” Lein said in 2010, when he received the UW Medicine Alumni Service Award. Lein died March 31 at the age of 92.

James Vester Atkins '48, '50 | Carmel, Calif., age 92, Dec. 23.
Helen Buschmann Belvin '48 | Redmond, age 92, Feb. 14.
Andrew Curtis Jr. '48, '49 | Seattle, age 95, Jan. 17.
James John Jr. '48 | Bellevue, age 93, Jan. 11.
Alastair Cameron McNicoll '48 | Seattle, age 93, Jan. 10.
Alexander William Mansy '49, '54 | Seattle, age 93, Jan. 8.
Jack Meyers '49 | Fall City, age 98, Jan. 24.

“Jack” Yukeyi Tsuchiya '51 | Sammamish, age 90, Feb. 10.
Beatrice Harrison Zuluaga '52 | Victoria, Australia, age 89, Feb. 3, 2018.
Gerald S. Albaum '54, '58 | Albuquerque, N.M., age 95, March 23.
Burton Appelo '54, '64 | Tacom, age 91, March 14.
Amos Ross Black '54 | Redmond, age 90, Jan. 25.
Earl Bond Hansen Jr. '54 | Shoreline, age 85, Jan. 4.
Aavo Kalviste '54, '62 | Shoreline, age 95, March 11.
Robert J. Patrick '54, '55 | Yelm, age 86, Feb. 11.
Charles Daniel Shannon II '54 | Seattle, age 89, Jan. 19.
Richard Bruce Talbot '54, '58 | Kapaa, Hawaii, age 87, Dec. 27.
Ben Thal '54, '58 | Edmonds, age 96, April 15.
Helen R. Watts '54 | Del Mar, Calif., age 85, Dec. 3.
Samuel Arnstein '55 | Scottsdale, Ariz., age 85, Feb. 22.
Howard Bradford Phelps '55 | Seattle, age 90, March 11.
Elmer James White Jr. '55 | Seattle, age 85, Feb. 4.
Barbara Louise Wilson '55 | Seattle, age 85, Feb. 4.
James Agar '56, '65 | Snohomish, age 87, Feb. 22.
John “Jack” Michael Crawford '56 | Des Moines, age 91, March 25.
William R. Lanfear '56 | Bellevue, age 85, Feb. 3.
When the UW wanted to ramp up its innovation and technology transfer operations, it was no surprise that Vikram Jandhyala was tapped to lead the charge. The former head of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, he revamped the University’s startup office, rebranded it as CoMotion and led the rapid creation of a number of startups. The son of two physics professors, Jandhyala also helped launch and served as CEO of the Global Innovation Exchange, a Bellevue-based educational partnership between the UW and Tsinghua University of China. He took great pride in mentoring and teaching students as well as conducting research in a wide range of fields. Jandhyala died Feb. 28 at the age of 47.
Memorials

R.I.P. Beloved Huskies

1990s

Douglas Alan Hoskins, 90 | Kent, age 60, March 1, 2018.
David Christopher O’Neal, 98 | Seattle, age 52, March 11.

2000s

Nathan Janos Jones, ‘01 | Chicago, age 40, Dec. 10.
Andrew Lynn Wilson, 95 | Seattle, age 36, Feb. 14.
Rourke David Van Zile, 96 | Seattle, age 25, Jan. 16.

Faculty & Friends

Julian Samuel Ansell was a native of Maine who served in the Army Air Corps during World War II. After going to medical school and completing his training, he was named head of the UW Division of Urology in 1959. In 1965, he became the first chair of the Department of Urology, a position he held until 1987, although he continued to practice and teach until 1992. His research included renal-sparing surgery, smoking and bladder cancer, and reflux and renal failure. He died April 2 at the age of 96.

Dale A. Carlson, ’50, had a philosophy to “merge theology with his passion for ecology” during his career as a professor and dean at the UW. He served as chair of civil & environmental engineering from 1971 to 1976 and dean of the College of Engineering from 1976 to 1980. He also initiated the Valle Scholarship and Scandinavian Exchange Program, which he continued to administer on a part-time basis after his retirement in 1983. He died Feb. 16 at the age of 94.

Steven Boyd Charles was devoted to serving Native and Indigenous communities. A well-known visual arts curator, he served as gallery director and curator of Sacred Circle Gallery of Indian Art at Daybreak Star in Discovery Park. He later joined the UW staff and spent two years as a research coordinator and five years as an outreach coordinator for Native People for Cancer Control in the Center for Clinical Epidemiological Research. There, he applied his arts background to cancer and health-related educational materials featuring Indigenous artists. He died Dec. 7 at the age of 57.

Robert C. Davidson, ’53, who spent 35 years as a professor of nephrology at the School of Medicine, took great pleasure in teaching and conducting clinical research in hypertension. He counted three medical missions to Cambodia as personal highlights. He died Feb. 24 at the age of 91.

William Thomas Edwards was an educator and physician who was director of pain relief services at UW Medicine-Harborview Medical Center, where he developed and published on innovative models of care for the treatment of pain. He was known for his humanitarian approach to patients and commitment to caring. He also served as medical director of the UW Center for Pain Medicine before retiring. He died March 2 at the age of 75.

Lowell H. Ericsson was a senior research scientist in the Department of Biochemistry from 1960 to 2000. A prolific author of scholarly research articles, he also worked for Boeing’s Space Medicine Program, Immunex and Amgen. He and his wife, Nancy, also ran their own business, AAA Laboratory, conducting amino acid analyses for clients in the health-care and food-products industries. He died Feb. 16 at the age of 90.

Wendell Patrick Fleet, ’70, ’72, was a faculty member in the Department of Medicine for nearly 50 years. He was known for his contributions to the clinical programs at UW Medicine-Harborview Medical Center, including taking some of the toughest cases. He administered Harborview’s Walk-In Clinic from 1972 to 1982, trained and supervised nurse practitioners and saw patients several days a week. He died Feb. 28 at the age of 79.

Robert O. Hickman, ’60, completed his residency training in pediatrics at the UW in the late 1950s and worked with UW Medicine physician Belding Scribner in placing the first child in the world on both long-term hemodialysis and home hemodialysis. He was most well-known for the part he played in developing the Hickman catheter, used widely with cancer patients to deliver intravenous nutrition and chemotherapy as well as blood draws. His efforts were recognized by UW Medicine in 2011 when he was presented with its Legacy Inventor Award. He died April 4 at the age of 92.

Warren H. Jessop, ’79, was a longtime manager for the UW computer science laboratory. The New Jersey native started his career as a computer scientist at Bell Labs in New Jersey and Illinois before he joined the UW. He died Feb. 23 at the age of 77.

Alan J. Justad, ’71, was a longtime City of Seattle employee who retired as deputy director of the Department of Planning and Development in 2014 after a 31-year career with the city. He was a lifelong fan of literature, music and the arts and was known for his kindness. He died April 27 in Seattle at the age of 71.

Helena McKibben Kirkwood was a physician who practiced at the UW Student Health Service...
from the early 1970s until her retirement. A survivor of breast and skin cancer and hip and knee replacements, she was a prolific reader, jigsaw puzzle aficionado and sports fan. She died March 3 at the age of 93.

**Keith Robert Kolb, ’47, planned on a music career. But once he enrolled in architecture at the UW, he changed his major on the spot and went on to become a prominent UW professor and Seattle architect who designed many medical and institutional buildings. A Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he received a Lifetime Achievement Award for teaching at the College of Built Environments from 1952 to 1990. He died Jan. 24 at the age of 96.**

**Alan Kristal** served the UW since 1986 as a professor emeritus of epidemiology and member of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. He led research studies on nutritional, behavioral and biologic risk factors for prostate cancers as well as studies on innovative dietary assessment methods. A world traveler and talented chef who trained at the Culinary Institute of America, he was known for his sense of humor. He died March 22 at the age of 66.

**Lana Rae Lenz,** who worked at the UW Center for Instructional Development and Research, dedicated her career to serving children. She helped found the Seattle Children’s Museum, produced and starred in broadcast programs that provided parenting tips and worked as a therapist in the day-care treatment program for abused and neglected children at the Ryther Institute. She died Jan. 28 at the age of 76.

**Kenneth Nelson Morrison,** ’52, was the first chair of restorative dentistry at the School of Dentistry and an early member of the faculty. The Canada native joined the UW faculty in 1948 and became professor and chair of the Department of Fixed Partial Dentures in 1965. He also had a private practice in Seattle. He died Feb. 9 at the age of 101.

**Gholam A. “Jahan” Mozaffarian** was a fixture in both the UW Medicine and Seattle medical communities. An endocrinologist who came to the U.S. from Iran, he mentored countless medical students, residents and fellows during his career as a clinical professor in the UW School of Medicine. He died Feb. 21 at the age of 78.

**Walunjom Muna,** ’73, ’74, was one of Cameroon’s most recognized cardiologists. A retired professor of cardiology and international medicine at the University of Yaoundé 1, he served on several international task forces for the National Academy of Science and the National Academy of Medicine. He also was a World Health Organization expert and adviser on cardiovascular diseases. He died Feb. 24 at the age of 66.

**Allan Frederick Osberg,** ’45, received the President’s Medal when he graduated summa cum laude from the UW with his degree in civil engineering. He and his wife, Inger, continued to support the UW among many other community organizations as he embarked on a career building Osberg Construction Co. into a regional powerhouse. He funded a graduate student scholarship in the College of Engineering, was a University Laureate for donating more than $1 million to the UW, and received the UW College of Engineering Diamond Award for Distinguished Service in 2017. He was also inducted into the UW Construction Hall of Fame in 1998. A lifetime member of the UW Alumni Association, Osberg’s crowning philanthropic achievement came when he served as president of the Nordic Heritage Museum board. He died March 14 at the age of 94.

**Sandra Ann Rochon** worked for 12 years as executive secretary to the head of the UW’s Equal Opportunity Department. A native of Everett, she loved crafts, especially beading, as well as traveling, playing cards and family holiday traditions. She died March 14 at the age of 75.

**Richard Eno Rust** was a long-time family physician in Seattle’s North End who interviewed applicants to the UW family medicine program. He served as Shoreline High School’s team doctor for many years, was on the board of UW Medicine Northwest Hospital and was an avid reader. He died Feb. 28 at the age of 92.

**James Parker Sroufe,** ’64, helped form the first Visiting Committee for the UW Department of Economics and served as the committee’s first chair. He also established a scholarship for disadvantaged students who went into economics. His diverse business career included working for Boeing after graduation, owning a Bellingham tavern, working in public accounting and holding a number of CFO and CEO positions in a variety of industries, from Unico Properties to Princess Cruises to Attachment Corp. and others. He died March 29 at the age of 78.
“We were looking around at mostly canoes but feeling the thickness of (the shell house),” she recalls. “Just being able to look around, it was kind of enough to make the hair on the back of your neck go up. ‘Gee whiz, this is where it all happened!’”

While the shell house is often locked, you can sign up for a weekend tour offered by former UW rower Melanie Barstow, ’16. You will get the opportunity to see the 10,000-square-foot interior that looks so much like it originally was. “We’re here in 2019, and it’s the same,” Cohen says. “It hasn’t changed. You feel like you’re touching history when you’re in that building because so little of it has changed.”

“You walk in and all your senses trigger,” adds Nicole Klein, who is spearheading an effort to explore renovating the facility into a mixed-use space that could host students, and special events while being surrounded by interactive exhibits and timelines that share its rich history. “Some people would say this is a sacred space. To others, it’s a place they adore and reflect fondly on. And others had never been allowed in, so when they walk inside, it feels like you let them into the Secret Garden.”

Inside the ASUW Shell House, you will see the historic wood rafters near the ceiling that will leave you awestruck. You can walk up the stairs to the mezzanine level, where the legendary George Pocock constructed and worked on rowing shells for decades, including making the “Husky Clipper,” which the UW team used to win the 1936 gold medal. “You can feel George Pocock’s presence in there,” Cohen says.

David Strauss, assistant professor of architecture, says that what is exciting about the building is its lightweight wood structure. “It’s like a temple to Northwest building materials,” he explains. Strauss is helping with UW Recreation’s plans to assess renovating the ASUW Shell House, which the organization says could “bring campus back to water.”

In addition to the famed Husky rowers, Sally Jewell, who served as the U.S. Secretary of the Interior for President Obama, worked in the Canoe House when she was a mechanical engineering student at the UW. She said it was one of her fondest experiences at the UW.

“Our campus is unique in the world for many reasons, but one important aspect often overlooked is our expansive waterfront,” Jewell, ’78, wrote in an email. “Restoring this historic landmark, could enable us to celebrate our relationship to the waters that surround us, and the history that has shaped our region from indigenous communities to the present. A national and local treasure, the ASUW Shell House is an artifact layered with our collective histories which celebrate our deep and lasting ties to the natural world.”

Judy Willman said that she would like the renovation to retain the look and history of the shell house. She isn’t alone. “Everyone that we brought through, no one wants to get rid of the exposed beams,” Klein says. “Everyone wants to see it look like as much right now as it did in the heyday in its 1930s as possible.”

“The ASUW Shell House is a University of Washington rowing icon,” UW men’s rowing coach Michael Callahan, ’96, adds. “It is a symbolic treasure representing the history and success of our student-athletes and alumni far and wide.” — Jim Caple

To learn more about the future of the ASUW Shell House, please visit www.asuwshellhouse.uw.edu or call (206) 221-8517.
Celebrate summer at these hot Husky family events.

### June

**19 Welcome to Washington**
Mobius Science Center | Spokane, WA | 6:30 p.m.
Spokane-area Huskies are invited to give a warm welcome to incoming UW students and the 2019 new faculty.

**22 DC Summer Bash**
Red Bear Brewing | Washington DC | 12:30 p.m.
Huskies near DC are invited to grab some grub, relax and reconnect as we raise a glass to purple pride. Red Bear Brewing is all-ages, so bring the whole family to this not-to-miss event!

**23 46th Annual New York Salmon BBQ**
Greenwich, CT | 12 p.m.
Join your New York Husky family for an afternoon of friendship, fun and delicious Northwest salmon at the home of Susan Bevan, ’76, and Tony Daddino.

### July

**19 UW Night with the Seattle Storm vs. Las Vegas Aces**
Alaska Airlines Arena | UW Seattle | 7 p.m.
Cheer on the three-time WNBA champions and enjoy a postgame Q&A with Kelsey Plum, ’17, (Las Vegas Aces) and Sami Whitcomb, ’10, (Seattle Storm).

**20 UW Night with the Mariners vs. Los Angeles Angels**
T-Mobile Park | Seattle, WA | 6:10 p.m.
Root, root, root for the home team and score a free commemorative UW Night baseball cap!

**22 A Sneak Preview of Country Music, a Film by Ken Burns**
Meany Hall | UW Seattle | 7:30 p.m.
“At the heart of every great country music song is a story,” says filmmaker Ken Burns. UWAA members are invited to a sneak preview of his latest documentary that tells the story of quintessentially American country music.

**28 UW Day with the Reign FC vs. Chicago Red Stars**
Cheney Stadium | Tacoma, WA | 1 p.m.
Let it Reign! Join fellow Huskies to rally for the Reign in their new home in Tacoma.

### August

**2 11th Annual Paint the Park Purple: Tacoma Rainiers vs. Iowa Cubs**
Cheney Stadium | Tacoma, WA | 7:05 p.m.
Bring the whole family for this South Sound tradition as Cheney Stadium is transformed with special Husky purple uniforms, T-shirt giveaways and more!

**26 Bark in the Park: Spokane Indians vs. Hillsboro Hops**
Avista Stadium | Spokane, WA | 6:30 p.m.
Calling all Dawgs: Cheer the Spokane Indians alongside your fellow Huskies! Sit with your pack in the Pepsi Porch for a summer evening of baseball and purple pride.

*A portion of ticket proceeds will go to support student scholarships.

### Common Ground Summer Reads

Elevate your beach reading with these Common Ground reads—books to challenge your thinking and help you explore what unites us.

Find book and podcast recommendations for your summer leisure time: [UWalum.com/common-ground-reading-list](UWalum.com/common-ground-reading-list)

Presented by UW Impact’s Common Ground Initiative.

UWAA Members: Buy the books at the University Book Store and get your 10% discount by using your member card!
Continued from p. 33

her fashion presentations like the “Behind the Seams” garment view-
ings have gained a following. Fashion in Seattle is a big topic, Berg
says. “But for this exhibit I wanted to play with the city’s high-fashion
and high-function story.” Berg agrees with Yang that the fashion his-
tory of the Pacific Northwest is not well known, even among those
of us who have lived with it through decades. In Berg’s mind, and in
the exhibit, our fashion story is easily broken down into categories.
“Nature and place” explains the raincoats, boots, ski pants and hiking
jackets. “Growth and aspiration” captures the excitement endemic to
the Klondike Gold Rush, which started in the late 1800s, as well as
the tech boom today.

Next is “Casualwear,” for which Seattle is one of the country’s lead-
ers. “Casual became a focus in the ’50s and ’60s,” says Berg. Sportswear
might be another way to describe it—clothing that could be worn for
leisure activities, including coordinated separates, comfortable fabrics,
sweaters, layers.

The category includes jeanswear, Berg says. “Seattle was a hub for it—
with brands like Britannia (which made Seattle the jeans capital of the
country in the 1970s), Union Bay and Generra (remember Hypercolor
shirts?). The people and connections that came from these businesses
led to the formation of companies like Tommy Bahama, which is head-
quartered on the shore of Lake Union, just a few steps from the museum.

Finally, for Seattle style, Berg points to a fourth category of “Innova-
tors and Rule Breakers.” “This last category is kind of a big mix of things,”
says Berg. “Grunge incorporated so much out of Seattle already—there’s
the practicality of staying warm, but also an anti-establishment atti-
dude. It combined a lot of Seattle stories together.” Some may joke about
it, but “grunge was an internationally important movement, and it is
coming back,” she says.

Overall, this category is a mix of Seattle inventions and individuals
forging their own way, Berg says. Eddie Bauer, for example, got the idea
for the quilted down jacket in the 1930s after nearly succumbing to hy-
pothemia on a fishing trip to the Olympic Peninsula. And there are
many innovators from the original wearers of grunge to Luly Yang and
TomboyX, a business that makes underwear for anybody, regardless of
where the wearer may fall on the gender spectrum.

Pieces that date or relate to Seattle’s early days are featured in nearly
every section of the exhibit. Elizabeth Korsmo, ’10, ’18, who wrote her
master’s thesis on Seattle garments from the 1850s and ’60s, helped
provide an understanding of that time period. Since clothing from that
era is hard to find in Seattle, it is somewhat limited in the MOHAI col-
lection. Many of the women’s garments from that time were resized,
passed on to others or repurposed for uses like window curtains.

Still, Korsmo managed to surface several dresses. She also looked into
letters and diaries for details. “My favorite print source is a letter from
Catherine Blaine [a Methodist missionary] where she is writing explic-
itly about clothing to her sister back in Seneca Falls,” she says. Blaine
picked up her trousseau in New York before coming to Washington.
“That debunks the idea that we were 10 years out of date out here,” Kor-
smo says. Also, the East Coast fashion magazines usually arrived about
six weeks after their print date, she says. “In some ways, life was really
not so primitive as it may have seemed.”

Some of the pieces Korsmo found were too fragile to display. In her
thesis, she describes an approach to a garment that allows a historian to
understand more about it and its wearer through careful examination,
and these delicate garments allowed for that. “One of the most fun as-
pects is to spend a couple of hours with each piece and look close-up at
each part of the dress.” Was it hand-stitched or machine-stitched? Had
it been altered for size? Was the original hem worn out and replaced
with another band of material?

Dresses haven’t always been seen as worthy of historical study, says
Korsmo, who now works as a historic interpreter at the Fort Nisqually
Living History Museum. “Clothing is about as intimate as you can get,”
she says. “It’s so personal. It tells the story of the wearer and the things
REAL DAWGS WEAR PURPLE

MIHA SARANI, BFA '15, MA '19
VISUAL ARTIST & ART EDUCATOR

Miha Sarani brought along artistic talent when he moved from Slovenia to the U.S. in 2007. That talent expanded and his artistic passion multiplied when he chose to be a Husky. Between earning a BFA in Painting + Drawing and a soon-to-be-completed MA in art history, Sarani’s work gained worldwide attention in art museums, galleries, art journals and album covers. While his talent colors the world this Husky is true purple at heart with a permanent display in Mary Gates Hall and frequent campus lectures on art making and art history.

Visitors to the exhibit will find a few surprises, says Berg. One may be that women in Seattle have long been wearing haute couture. She points to a 1930s Elsa Schiaparelli silk evening dress covered with butterflies. It belonged to Guendolen Carkeek Pleschkeeff, who, in her time, was considered one of the most fashionable women in the world.

Another delightful detail is Seattle’s long history as a place where things were made. “We did have a big industry of things being sewn here,” Berg says. Garments from Foster Hochberg, a women’s clothier that dominated the corner at Fifth and Union for more than 25 years, still often appear on eBay and Etsy. And Filson, which started in the 1890s as a loggers’ apparel maker and then went on to outfit prospectors and outdoorsmen, maintains its factory here.

The exhibit also includes the work of local artists and designers like weaver DeAnn Sackman Jacobson (Duwamish/Suquamish), who has been a visiting researcher at the Burke Museum on UW’s campus, and a blanket from Eighth Generation, a Native American-owned business founded by former UW student counselor Louie Gong. It even has a wedding dress—the body-positive gown of Seattle-based writer Lindy West, designed just for her by Seattle’s own Mark Mitchell.

Luly Yang selected her Blue Morpho dress, an update of the Monarch crafted 10 years later, for the MOHAI display. It represents her story as a designer from her inspiration from the environment around her to her love of elegant embellishment. “My style is very much inspired by Northwest nature, organic form, and the elements. And the sport we design for is special events,” she says. “The Blue Morpho has a corset made of French lace with raffia sewn in, and Swarovski crystals sewn into that. That gives it the texture, a little, of a caterpillar.” The skirt uses about 40 yards of fabric including a custom digital print of butterfly wings created on taffeta.

But most of the time, “we’re not formally dressed like other cities. Instead, we’re smartly dressed, and for any activity,” Yang says. “Well-done active wear can be as exciting as couture.” The designer applies the activewear design philosophy to her own work, understanding that her customers crave comfort and functionality as much as beauty.

You may have to look harder to understand Seattle style. “It’s not Southern California. It’s not Miami,” Yang says. “We’re not about really bright colors you can see from a half mile away. We’re about details, function and engineering.”

“I’m really excited about the exhibit,” says Yang. “I think the world needs to see that when it comes to style, there’s lots of layers and complexity here.”
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