University of Washington Magazine

Jordan Nicholson Takes Off
A young alum from Seattle's South End blossoms into a beloved, high-flying concert photographer
Searching for Life in the Wild

Washington state has some of the most fascinating geological features you’ll find anywhere, including this stunning landscape that was formed by six to ten catastrophic, Ice Age floods. When those ice dams broke, the water that spilled forth carved away tons of rocks and soil. The lakes and ponds left behind are why this area is called “Potholes.”

Today, the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge is home to such creatures as the great horned owl, sagebrush lizards, deer, bobcats and coyotes. But the wetland-rich area also hosts a variety of weeds, non-native fish, bullfrogs and other aquatic interlopers. Students from P. Dee Boersma’s Field Ecology course (Biology 480) travel to Central Washington for two long-weekend field trips to conduct research on species including mound-building ants, rodents, blackbirds, aquatic insects and invasive cheatgrass. Photograph by Mark Stone.
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I GIVE BECAUSE
TRANSPLANTS SAVE LIVES
Nagendra H. / Father, cyclist, transplant recipient

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The Alchemy of Collaboration

Graduate students propel discovery and innovation

By Ana Mari Cauce

Long before I became a university president, I was drawn to higher education by my love of research. From my days as an undergraduate psychology major through my years leading my own adolescent psychology lab here at the University of Washington, research held the key to answering critical questions. I quickly learned that graduate students are at the heart of that work. The fantastic alchemy of collaboration between faculty and students is at the heart of many discoveries, from new cures and technology to our understanding of history and cultures throughout the world.

But competition for the world’s most promising graduate students is as fierce as the stakes are high. Not only are these students training to become the next generation of experts and educators, they are critical to the excellence of our academic ecosystem. They teach undergraduates and serve as research assistants, protégés and colleagues for faculty. They propel discovery and new knowledge.

Graduate students help make our university a more productive and attractive home for leading scholars and scientists. Transformative research requires a team of talented, highly trained people with the resources to conduct the challenging work that leads to breakthroughs and innovation. Ideas that begin as a seed of conversation between a faculty member and a graduate student take root in the lab and are nourished by rigorous methodology, expertise, insight and hard work.

Ideas that begin as a seed of conversation take root in the lab.

Although the UW is among the nation’s research leaders, sustaining our impact requires a renewed focus on graduate education. Under the leadership of Provost Mark Richards and dean of the Graduate School, Joy Williamson-Lott, we have launched a $5 million initiative to strengthen recruitment and support of Ph.D. students among 82 academic units. The funding will pay for fellowships, stipends, training and more—for some students, choosing a program can depend on whether they have the financial support to live in Seattle, or the funding to pay for the tools and travel for their research. Part of the money will be offered as matching funds to encourage philanthropic support.

The excellence of our scholarship, research and innovation is fundamental to the good we do for the people and places we serve. By increasing support for graduate students, we can fulfill our mission as a destination for researchers with the potential to change the world.

Ana Mari Cauce, the UW’s 33rd president, began her UW career in 1986 as an assistant professor of psychology.
A New Magazine for the University of a Thousand Years

By Paul Rucker, ‘95, ’02

Iconic University of Washington President Henry Suzzallo (1915–1926) envisioned our public institution as the “university of a thousand years.” Throughout the intervening decades, UW alumni and friends have embraced this University’s steadfast commitment to its local roots and expanding global reach—a shared investment in access and excellence.

For more than a century, the UW Alumni Association has been proud of the stories that our alumni magazine has shared about our world-class University and its impact. As the UW’s influence has increased, so has our desire to deepen and diversify our content to more fully capture the breadth and vitality of the people, places and communities that consider the UW part of their story of transformation.

Internally, we imagined a dynamic new version of our magazine, and redesigned a publication worthy of the institution. So what’s changed? The title of course. But that’s just the beginning. The University of Washington Magazine extends and amplifies the University’s public mission to preserve, advance and disseminate knowledge. We take this charge seriously. We hope the changes you experience in the magazine—increased size; new paper and perfect binding; refreshed design; and expanded print and digital content—will bring the innovation and impact of our University alive and encourage you to discover something new about the UW, whether you studied here or not.

What hasn’t changed? Our commitment to exceptional writing, compelling and inspiring photography and visual design, and an unwavering dedication to reporting and storytelling through the lens of the University of Washington. The success of the “university of a thousand years” has always depended on active engagement with its alumni and friends, and so does this publication. Please share your feedback on this inaugural issue at magazine@washington.edu.

Together we make the University of Washington stronger.

Paul Rucker has served as the UW’s chief alumni officer and publisher of the alumni magazine since 2009. A career higher education professional, Rucker graduated from Roosevelt High School and earned two bachelor’s degrees from the College of Arts and Sciences (Communication and History) and a Master of Public Administration degree from the Evans School of Public Policy & Governance.
What’s Next?
I was amazed to see the similarities of Editor Jon Mammat’s “Pulp” in the June issue of Columns and the pre-able from my short-story collection “The Three of Us.” My mom Barry Cohen pushed our family out of the Midwest to Seattle when I was 30; anniversaries of the move’s effect on me. She was hellbent to finish her education at the UW, which she did at the age of 44, graduating in economics in 1961, the year I matriculated at the UW. Looking back at the then-landscape (we Lincoln High kids lived at Dink’s on 45th and Jenison’s on my delivery route for my dad’s North End dry cleaners), I could not have imagined that my youngest son, Alex, would graduate from the UW in urban planning. Three generations of Husky grads because of that move and maybe more to come. My granddaughter is starting a renowned Lincoln High just down the road. You never know what’s next.
Mike Cohen, ’62, Seattle

Staying Conscious, Speaking Up
Being white parents and having, an in-
ter-racial family inclusive of white
European, Native American and African
American children and grandchildren with a variety of sexual orientations, I am happy the base issue of Columns spoke so well at anuff encounter. Julie
Dawdrow’s Character piece captured
gender and the word humor. Booked the
picture of Howie Eko–Husky and would love to hear them perform (Howie
prefers the pronoun “them”). In addi-
tion, “The Great American Barrier” is so true today. Most every day of their
lives, my children, other than white
ones, hear the stares of others that come
only because of their color. Thank you,
Byron, for keeping me conscious and
speaking up. Thank you for the quality
of this publication.
Martha Wescott, ’90, Olympia

The Definition of Racism
Try this everywhere in the Character
interview where Howie says “white people,” change it to “Black people.”
What do you think? Or how about
changing it to “Muslims”? Still amusing? No? Only funny when he’s talking about white people?
That is the definition of racism and bigotry. But I can see that your defi-
ition is selective and works in only
one direction. The Columns edito-
rial staff are Howie’s enablers who
lap up his racist garbage that passes
for comedy and then print it. This
is truly a low for this publication.
I was impressed by the article by Judy
Rantz Willman and by her efforts to
preserve the legacy set by the 1936
crew. Until I read “The Boys in the
Boat” a few years ago, I had no idea of the achievements of this 1936 rowing
team. Because I was a part-time student
at UW in the early 1960s, my schedule
was limited to attending classes at UW
and returning to my workplace at
 Boeing to complete my eight-hour work
days. Weekends were devoted to study
or working on my master’s thesis. I had no opportunity to participate in camp life and consequently learned nothing of the achievements made by
the University. I’ve learned much by
reading Columns and letters from
alumni in the years since my matric-
ulation. You have a great format in
Columns. Keep up the good work.
Charles M. Pyron Jr., ’63, Springfield, Alabama

Saving the Shell House
I am impressed by the article by Judy
Rantz Willman and by her efforts to
preserve the legacy set by the 1936
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Columns. Keep up the good work.
Charles M. Pyron Jr., ’63, Springfield, Alabama

From the Crowd
Katrice Nicole, ’06, Bellevue
I am very disappointed with our country’s policies and those who support such inhu-
mane treatment of people trying to seek a better life for their children.
Grace Box, magazine@uw.edu

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Software Engineering Data Science UX/UI Design
Something’s Wrong in the Bering Sea

Warming ocean waters lead to massive loss of wildlife

By Julie Davidow

When Julia Parrish and her team received word that tufted puffins were washing up on the shores of a remote Alaskan island in the Bering Sea in 2016, they knew the numbers of dead and dying birds were unprecedented—but they didn’t know why.

Was this a disease? A toxin? The dead birds were appearing at 400 times the normal rate. In many cases, sick birds flailed in the waves, too weak to stand, dive or fly. Whatever was causing the mass die-off could be a danger to people and other animals.

“You start out knowing nothing and you have to figure it out,” says Parrish, head of the UW’s Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team, or COASST.

The team relied on employees of the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Ecosystem Conservation Office to gather the birds and send data back to Seattle. The island sentinels, as they are known, drove all-terrain vehicles outfitted with collection baskets and picked bird carcases from the shore, racing against giant waves crashing onto the freezing beaches.

Since 2006, COASST has been working with the conservation office and the native Alut community on St. Paul as part of a beached-bird, citizen science data-collection program. Every month, 800 people throughout the North Pacific coast from Alaska to Northern California comb their beaches and send information to COASST about beached birds.

Tufted puffins are small but scrappy seabirds with long plumes of golden feathers that they toss around—like someone in a shampoo commercial—when trying to attract a mate. “They look and act to me like a cross between a drum major and some sort of clown,” Parrish says. During the winter, they migrate to the North Pacific Ocean in search of food.

On St. Paul in 2016, the island sentinel volunteers gathered some 350 emaciated bird carcases. Laboratory analyses revealed the birds had very little body fat and significantly diminished flight muscles. Between 8,000 and 13,000 birds likely died, according to COASST’s models for estimating mortality.

Lab results also found traces of blood in the birds’ digestive tracts—a sign of starvation. Disease and toxins could be ruled out. The birds died because they couldn’t find the nutrient-rich fish they rely on to survive Alaskan winters. The die-off pointed to a larger-scale, longer-term problem with the food supply caused by warming seas.

COASST reached this conclusion, which was published in May in the scientific journal PLOS ONE, based on the data the group had collected about St. Paul’s puffins along with other scientists’ findings about rising ocean temperatures and the availability of small prey fish in the Bering Sea.

In 2015, Nick Bond, UW professor of atmospheric sciences and Washington state’s climatologist, coined the term “the blob” to describe a warmer-than-normal patch of water in the northeastern Pacific Ocean. Water entering the Bering Sea from the blob to the south combined with melting Arctic Sea ice to the north made for water temperatures that had become less hospitable up the food chain, from plankton to forage fish and seabirds.

“The system was changing in a way that made the top of the food chain run out of gas,” Parrish says. The impact of warming seas does not end with tufted puffins, she adds. If puffins can’t find their food sources, other seabirds and salmon, which depend on the same size fish, will also struggle.

The system was changing in a way that made the top of the food chain run out of gas.

In Plain Sight

Opening Nov. 23 in the Henry Art Gallery, this group exhibition of photographic room installations, textiles, video and a variety of other media features 14 artists whose work addresses narratives, communities and histories that are typically hidden in our public space. The show will make use of the gallery’s unique, flexible, multi-functional spaces for artwork, performance and public events. The exhibition is free and open through April 16.

Protein Design Institute Thinking Big With $45 Million Grant

While DNA contains the code for life, proteins do the work. They maintain, sup- port and communicate in every cell in every living thing. And until now, scientists have relied on using or modifying existing natural proteins to prevent, diagnose and treat life-threat- ening diseases and viruses as well as other medical conditions. But the Institute for Protein Design at the UW School of Medicine is thinking bigger than that.

Making synthetic proteins, biochemist David Baker, who is director of the institute, says his team can customize its creations to suit precise goals, including a single-dose, lifetime universal flu vaccine and nanomaterials to capture and store solar energy. “Smart” therapies that target cancer cells while leaving healthy cells undisturbed, treatments for chronic pain, so-called “anesthetics” that target cancer cells while leaving healthy cells undisturbed, and so much more.

Last month, the institute received a $45 million grant so it could create pro- teins to meet these challenges.

The five-year grant comes from The Audacious Project, a philanthropy created by TED to bolster work with “world-changing” potential by connecting wealthy donors with worthy projects. Other Audacious awards went to organi- zations aiming to reduce diseases carried by parasitic worms in Africa, eliminate racial bias in policing, and expand access to education for girls. Baker compares the transformative po- tential of the Institute for Protein Design’s work to the digital revolution. Since 2010, the institute’s innovations have led to five biotech spinouts, includ- ing one focused on refining a nanoparticle vaccine to treat respiratory syncytial virus, the world’s second-largest cause of infant mortality.

Baker is most excited to recruit the brightest talent from around the globe to accelerate the institute’s work. “The UW is already a world leader in this field,” Baker says. “We’ll be able to grow that and really make it a shining light of the University.”

When Oyebimpe Adesina was growing up in Lagos, Nigeria, a child who lived up in Lagos, Nigeria, a child who lived near a clinic where a local doctor was practicing medicine. As a child, Adesina recalls placing her hand on her father’s hand and him saying, “I need to do something related to medicine,” she says. Adesina, a hematolo- gist-oncologist with the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance who also per- forms research at UW Medicine, Nigeria has the highest incidence of sickle cell disease in the world—in 2010 an estimated 90,000 newborns had sickle cell anemia. But there, as well as here in the United States, where about 200,000 people are affected, there are many misper-ceptions about the disease, Adesina says. Many believe that those with the disease are cognitively impaired, infertile and can’t live healthy, productive lives. But that’s just not true.

“Educating people is a big part of why I went into this field,” she says. The disease affects people of color, many of whom may also be struggling with poverty and chronic pain. “Racism, racial bias, health-care dis- parities and lack of education overplay the physical challenges of sickle cell disease.”

Adesina is currently running a clinical trial to test sickle cell-related chronic bone pain, which affects 20% to 30% of people with the disease. Often, these patients undergo sur- gery for joint replacement. Long term, Adesina is looking for non-surgical interven- tions to alleviate symptoms, slow progression of the patients’ bone degeneration and im- prove their health-related outcomes.

Medicine in Action
Finding treatments and understanding for sickle cell disease

Finding misperceptions about this insidious disease

Finding misperceptions about this insidious disease

Protecting Life in Cambodia

The Mekong River basin faces major challenges from development, climate change and a range of new, unknown threats—more than 130 are under construction or are being planned. Because the changes threaten fish runs and the livelihood and food resources for millions of Cambodians, UW faculty, students and staff have been working with scientists in Southeast Asia. They seek to understand the changes and explore ways to manage and respond to threats to one of the world’s most highly productive fisheries.

John Horne, professor of aquatic and fishery sciences, uses acoustic fish-monitoring systems like the one he is helping to install here to monitor fish migration and fish mortality along the Tonlé Sap tributary in Cambodia. A network of these monitors will help in managing local fisheries to prevent overfishing and investigate changes in the fish populations.

Photograph by Mark Stone.
Smoke Season
The unseen stress caused by wildfires

By Julia Davidow

When the smoke arrived in the Methow Valley during the summer of 2018, Kelly Edwards started counting. For 45 days, the foothills around Twisp, which she can typically see clearly from her living room window, disappeared into the haze. Smoke from wildfires in British Columbia and nearby settled into the Methow for much of July and August 2018, subverting the valley’s 8,700 residents to an unrelenting stretch of raining ash and unhealthy air.

“It creates a feeling of being trapped,” says Edwards, director of community engagement for the UVW Center for Exposure, Diseases, Genomics and Environment. As the days mounted, Edwards’ stress compounded. She grew frustrated with daily warnings from health officials to stay inside and wear a face mask. The masks filter out tiny particles in wildfire smoke that can trigger asthma attacks and other respiratory problems, especially in children, the elderly and anyone who is already sick. Watery, irritated eyes, scratchy throats, coughing, and fatigue piled up.

“The days were growing longer than any other ominous and uncomfortable feeling,” Edwards says. “Mornings lightened the mood around an otherwise ominous and uncomfortable feel. It was a stretch of raining ash and unhealthy air.”

Kelly Edwards’ teenage stepdaughters, who had turned their masks into works of art, often drew on them at the popular Twisp Farmers Market on Saturday mornings. “They were the most creative people I’ve ever met,” Edwards asked herself. “Let’s get together and laugh. Let’s get together less like an apocalypse around here,” says Edwards, ‘95, ‘00.

The days mounted, Edwards’ stress continued to grow. She encouraged residents to talk about how they were coping. Feeling isolated, housebound and at constant risk ranked high in the community. “We’re not built for that chronic threat,” says Edwards, 78, ’00.

“Working with mental and public-health experts locally and at the UW, Edwards encouraged residents to talk about how they were coping. Feeling isolated, housebound and at constant risk ranked high in the community. “We’re not built for that chronic threat,” says Edwards, 78, ’00.

The UW’s rocket engineering team dominated the competition at the Spaceport America Cup in June. The event, which brought in more than 120 teams of students from 13 countries, unfolded at Spaceport America in Las Cruces, New Mexico, a launch site for Virgin Galactic and UPS Aerospace.

The team, also known as the UW Society for Advanced Rocket Propulsion, has more than 100 members. They design, build and test every subsystem on a 14-foot hybrid rocket.

Though several issues plagued Moonowr, including a propulsion system failure, a few weeks before the launch, and related problems with the avionics site on site in New Mexico where the desert temperatures pushed to nearly 100 degrees, the rocket was safely launched and reached an apogee of 17,000 feet. It did all this while carrying a payload and parachutes.

The rocket didn’t reach its target altitude of 30,000 feet, the UVW team won its division as well as the judge’s choice award.

RESEARCH ROUNDPUP

Stick Power

Drew Harvell, ‘85, a marine ecologist based at the UW’s Friday Harbor Labs, is using a technique she developed that allows her to monitor the presence and frequency of a wasting disease that killed the sea star populations in the wake of an outbreak of a wasting disease that first appeared in 2013.

“Though we’ve seen the outbreak before, we’re not yet sure exactly what’s causing it,” says Harvell, who runs a Coldwater University program at Friday Harbor. “It’s not clear how many of our stars are stable, with about 70% of the populations affected by the beginning of the outbreak.”

The site of the outbreak has changed, but the sight of the beach this spring was stunning. “We found many hundreds of sea stars on the tidal island, and nearly all of them were healthy,” Harvell says. The ochre stars are the classic five-armed invertebrates common to the Pacific Ocean. They come in a rainbow of colors. In Harvell’s eyes, the beach this spring was stunning. “We found over 580 stars in the ochraceus sea star populations in the wake of an outbreak that we first observed in 2013. “We’re not yet sure exactly what’s causing it,” says Harvell, who runs a Coldwater University program at Friday Harbor. “It’s not clear how many of our stars are stable, with about 70% of the populations affected by the beginning of the outbreak.”

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Since the UW School of Pharmacy opened its doors in 1894, our lives have been transformed by its innovation and impact. We can get vaccinations at our local pharmacy because of the school’s great work. Moreover, its groundbreaking research into treating kidney disease, creating an HIV vaccine, and promoting healthy aging continue to make life better for all of us. Here’s a tribute:

1896

1915

Alice Ball (classes of 1912, 1916) creates the first viable treatment for leprosy.

1947

L.D. Bracken, a UW School of Pharmacy alumnus, was the original creator of Blistex ointment.

1990s

Drug Interaction Database created by René Levy, professor emeritus of pharmaceutics, with scientifically curated data to help drug developers in academia and industry.

2005

A study by assistant professor of pharmacy Ryan Hansen, ’12, finds that for new car crashes, may double the risk of users, sleeping pills and similar drugs and sedatives among older adults is discovered by Shelly Gray, Shirley & Herb Bridge Endowed Professor of Pharmacy.

2015

The first pharmacist-administered vaccinations become available because of the UW School of Pharmacy.

2016

Thanks to advocacy by School of Pharmacy faculty, alumni and staff, Washington is the first state in the nation in which pharmacists have full provider status to increase patient access to care.

2019

Ed Kelly, Cathy Yeung and a team of researchers send a team to the International Space Station.

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Ode to the Zebrafish
Little swimmers play a big role in researching disease

By Hannelore Sudermann

The zebrafish, a tropical freshwater-dweller, shares many traits with humans: two eyes, a brain, bones, teeth, ears, nose and organs—as well as 70% of human genes. But it also has a few extra-special qualities: An ability to regenerate organs and body parts, for example, as well as easy-to-manipulate DNA. “Their genes are homologues for humans,” says Jeannet Muster, director of the Aquatics Core for the UW Institute for Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine (ISCRM)—pronounced “ice cream” around campus. That makes the fish particularly useful when studying cell-based human diseases.

Ronald Kwon, assistant professor in the Department of Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine, uses zebrafish to study skeletal disease. The fish are able to regenerate body appendages like fins and tails, and his lab is exploring how to use that information to combat osteoarthritis in humans.

Zebrafish are easy to breed and have a simple development process—much easier than mice. They don’t gestate inside a parent, and when the eggs are at the one-cell stage, researchers like Muster can easily inject DNA or RNA to modify their genetic makeup.

The fish at the Aquatics Core facility have 50-some genetic modifications based on research needs. They are used to study hearing loss, spinal disease, diabetes, heart attacks, aging and building tissues from stem cells.

The striped fish originated in Pakistan and India and were first used for research in the 1960s. But it wasn’t until the early 2000s that the scientific community really began to recognize their potential.

Around that time, Muster came to the UW to work in the lab of Randall T. Moore, a developmental biologist in pharmacology who would become the founding director of ISCRM. The Moore lab conducted its research with Xenopus—a frog—as well as mice and zebrafish. Recognizing the potential of the fish for further research, Moore further developed the lab program with Muster’s help.

In 2013, after the institute was formed, Muster moved the fish facility to South Lake Union, where it could serve all the researchers at the institute. Today it is one of the most advanced zebrafish laboratories in the world.

Most of the fish are bred on site. At 5 p.m., the day before breeding, three female and two male fish are put into a small divided tank. At 11, the lights go on. The next morning when the lights go on, the fish can see each other, but they still can’t reach each other. Then at 9 a.m., the divider is removed. “Then the magic happens,” says Muster. A female might release up to 400 eggs. The fertilized eggs then sink to the bottom of the cage to be collected and the adult fish are moved to a recovery tank. When the eggs are at the single-cell stage, Muster and his team make their genetic modifications. One edit transforms the stripes to spots. Another removes pigment. A third genetic edit makes the fish albino, allowing scientists to see through their skin.

“The zebrafish is especially useful for research into autism and epilepsy,” Muster says. Zebrasfeld models for different diseases give researchers a resource to see how cells behave under different circumstances.

The Aquatics Core serves 42 researchers in 11 labs. It’s nearly a full-service facility. “We breed the fish, alter their DNA, send them and feed them,” Muster says. “We do everything for the researchers but their experiments.”
Saving Time

Benefits to daylight saving time? Let me shine some light on the ways it makes life better

By Steve P. Calandrillo

Americans do not like it when Congress messes with their clocks. In an effort to avoid the biannual clock switch in spring and fall, some well-intended critics of the time change have made the mistake of suggesting that the abolition of daylight saving time—and a return to permanent standard time—would benefit society.

They are wrong. Daylight saving time (which ends on Nov. 3 this year) saves lives and energy and prevents crime. Not surprisingly then, politicians in Washington, Oregon and California have passed laws to move to DST year-round, and at least a dozen other states are considering the same. Congress should seize on this momentum and turn all clocks forward permanently. Americans’ lives would immediately improve in these five ways:

1. Lives would be saved

Simply put, darkness kills—and darkness in the evening is far deadlier than darkness in the morning. The evening rush hour is twice as fatal as the morning’s. For more people are on the road, more alcohol is in drivers’ bloodstreams, people are hurrying to get home, while more children are engaging in outdoor, unsupervised play. Whethter sun goes down, fatal vehicle-on-pedestrian crashes increase threefold.

DST brings an extra hour of sunlight into the evening to mitigate those risks. Standard time, by moving sunlight into the morning-to-afternoon hours, even when those morning hours occur before sunrise, when it’s still dark.

2. Crime would decrease

Darkness is a friend of crime. Moving sunlight into the evening, has precisely the opposite effect. Criminals strongly prefer to do their work in darkness—particularly in evening and night. Crime rates are lower by 30% in the morning-to-afternoon hours, even when those morning hours occur before sunrise, when it’s still dark.

3. Energy would be saved

Many people don’t know that early justifications for the creation of DST were to save energy during World Wars I and II and then later during the 1973 OPEC oil crisis. When the sun is out later in the evening, peak energy loads are reduced.

Virtually everyone in our society is awake and using energy in the early evening when the sunsets. But a considerable portion of the population is still asleep at sunrise, resulting in significantly less demand for energy.

Having more sun in the evening requires less electricity for lighting, and reduces the amount of oil and gas required to heat homes and businesses. Meanwhile, under standard time, the sun rises earlier, reducing morning energy consumption, but only half of Americans are awake to be able to use the sun.

In 2008, UW Law Professor Steve Calandrillo co-authored an economic analysis on daylight saving time legislation. Last spring, his testimony before the state Senate in favor of permanent daylight saving time contributed to the state Senate in favor of permanent DST a decade ago, when the state experienced recent electricity shortages and rolling brownouts. Officials at the California Energy Commission estimated that 3.4% of California’s winter energy usage could be saved by moving to year-round DST.

4. Avoiding clock switches improves sleep

Critics of DST are correct about one thing: The biannual clock switch is bad for health and welfare. It wreaks havoc on sleep cycles. In March, in the week after the country “springs forward,” heart attacks increase 24%. There’s also an uptick during the week in November when the clocks “fall back.”

If that’s not troubling enough, a study from 2010 shows that the major financial market indexes NYSE, AMEX and NASDAQ average negative returns on the Monday trading day following both clock switches, presumably because of disrupted sleep cycles.

5. Recreation and commerce flourish in the sun

Finally, recreation and commerce flourish in daylight and are hampered by evening darkness. Americans are less willing to go out and shop at night, and it’s harder to catch a baseball in the dark.

Not surprisingly, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as well as most outdoor recreational interests favor extended DST.

Research shows that sunlight is far more important to Americans’ health, efficiency and safety in the early evening than it is in the early morning. That’s not to say there aren’t downsides to DST—notably, an extra hour of morning darkness. But I believe the advantages of extended DST far outweigh those of standard time. It is part time that the U.S. wins the clocks forward forever, and never has to switch them again.

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Ahead of the Herd

You may not have heard of Kasia Olmiłan. Yet. Circumstances are too
wild. The UW business administration major seems to become
the first woman general manager in the National Football League.
She spent the summer as an intern scout for the Indianapolis Colts
and is about to start her fourth year in the Husky football office.

What got you interested in football scouting?
I’ve been around sports my entire life. When my brother (who is five years older) went to Northwestern to play football, I paid
attention to every detail, from the scouting process to the
on-field performance aspect. At 13 years old, I specifically re-
member meeting one of my brother’s teammates (a current
defensive end for the Minnesota Vikings) and reciting the college
teams that had recruited him and his high school stats.

How hard was it to get a team to hire a woman?
I love when people ask me this question. My conversation with
UW Football started with an email I sent while visiting some school in
Eugene. A scout for the Pittsburgh Steelers (who is a former
UW tight end) sparked a dialogue at the UW’s Pro Day in 2017.
The Indianapolis Colts have been active at the NFL Women’s Forum, which I have been invited to twice.

Are teams/leagues becoming more accepting of women?
Progress is being made, but we aren’t there yet. I don’t focus
on me being female, but rather: “What value do I add to the
room, conversation and team? Am I pushing myself and everyone
else to get better?” I think that is a big reason why I continue
to find a way to answer “yes” to those questions. I can’t wait for the day that people
don’t think twice about it. If that takes me being one of the first ones, let’s do it.

How is it working for the Huskies, Steelers and Colts?
I am going on my fourth year working with the Huskies, and
my experience has been unparalleled. I started when I was 18 as a recruiting operations intern, then I shifted to the scouting
side and currently work for our tight ends coach, Jordan Paopao.
I spent two summers with the Pittsburgh Steelers, after my
freshman and sophomore years, and could not be more grateful to that organization for all I learned. This past spring, I took off from school and spent six months with the Indianapolis Colts
in football operations.

What is it like being the only woman in a football meeting?
I get excited knowing that I am pioneering for the generation after me. I am in that room for a reason.

What would you do if your parents had stayed in Poland?
I would probably be working for the Polish American Football League while trying to find a way to move to America and work in
the NFL.

What sports have you played?
I played soccer for 10 years, with basketball and volleyball
sporadically in during the offseasons.

What is your favorite sports movie?
“Draft Day” with Kevin Costner and Jennifer Garner. I get
goosebumps every time I watch it.

How well do you think the Huskies will do this season?
I am excited to see how our preparation this o
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Women’s Crew

Yasmin Farooq has been the coach of the
Husky crew program for three years. What does she have to show for it?
Two national championships and one sec-
ond-place finish. That’s not a surprise for someone born in Golden
Valley, Minnesota, because it’s obvious that she strikes gold all the time.

On June 2 in Indianapolis, the Washington
women swept all three grand fi nals in cap-
ting the 2019 NCAA championship. The
Huskies were the second crew ever to com-
plete that sweep. In 2015, the Huskies became
the fi rst crew ever to accomplish that feat.

“Everyone knew that this team is in depth.”
Farooq said after the race. “At every championship, we always talk about our
teamwork within each boat and across all boats.” It was no coincidence that the racing shell used by the victorious Eight Varsity was named the Title IX Tactix. The Huskies entered the championships seeded fourth, and the varsity eight fell to last place in the six-team grand championship fi nal before they kicked things into gear and needed to fi nd fellow national powerhouse Cal.

The 2019 title was the fi fth NCAA rowing championship in Washington’s crew history and its 12th overall. That total includes seven national titles from the era prior to the NCAA regatta. (Farooq also won the NCAA championship as Stanford’s coach in 2009.)

Not only did the Huskies complete a rare sweep of all three races, but the varsity eight put an exclamation point on it by setting an NCAA record time of 6:07.28 to edge Texas A&M’s 6:09.79 in the biggest race of all.
OF ALL THE INGREDIENTS in the 10-course tasting menu at Archipelago, “Orosa sauce” might sum up the spirit of the restaurant best. Restaurant owners Aaron Verzosa and Amber Manuguid alter details with the seasons, but Orosa sauce is fundamentally a ketchup made with sweet, starchy elements, maybe caramelized summer squash in July and pumpkin puree in October. The condiment was inspired by the banana ketchup invented decades back by Maria Orosa, a Philippines-born food technologist.

A dish like ribeye steak with Orosa sauce isn’t just a savory indulgence in the open kitchen. As it’s whisked the short distance from Verzosa’s burners to the communal counter, the plate becomes an avenue for discussing colonization, recipes, the “pensionados” education system, even prisoners of war.

“[Orosa’s] ethos was about how we can sustain ourselves … how can you use what’s around you?” She came up with many preservation techniques which are absolute pillars in Filipino cuisine to this day,” Verzosa says.
If we can rise up together, we can put Pacific Northwest Filipino food on the map.

Rebekah Denn is a James Beard Award-winning food writer.

“Is it not the sauce that’s important, it’s her story.” Storytelling is the heart of the married couple’s Hillman City restaurant, a fine-dining experiment that weaves a culinary tapestry of Filipino culture through Northwest ingredients. Since opening last year, the eight-seat eatery has drawn critical raves.

The accolades are sparked partly by Verzosa’s refined cooking and Manuguid’s thoughtful design. But they also stem from the personal journey the UW alumni present, talking about history and family through the universal language of dinner.

“I feel very strongly if I have certain gifts, I should use them to help out my family, my culture, my community,” Manuguid says. “What’s really exciting about Archipelago is, it’s finally at a point where we can take our actual profession and contribute a little bit more directly.”

Their journey from classroom to kitchen seems unlikely at first glance—but, on a deeper look, it is almost predetermined. “Identity, culture and empowerment are the three things for Archipelago. It speaks a lot to our time at UW,” Verzosa says. The Northwest natives, both second-generation Filipino-Americans, pursued studies far from the culinary world. Verzosa was a linguistics major who planned a career in global health. Manuguid, a user-experience designer, studied digital arts and experimental media with an emphasis in animation and video. They met in Tagalog class, which filled a language requirement and much more, allowing them new access to their culture. Later classes and travels to the Philippines further anchored their identities.

“I grew up in a predominantly white high school in Vancouver,” Verzosa says. “I realized pretty quickly in Filipino history with [Professor] Vincente Rafael that the history I learned in high school was completely whitewashed. What was important to realize and learn at UW was researching, and being able to dig deeper. The idea of perspective.”

Manuguid, who was raised in a larger Filipino community in Silverdale, found her turning point in a Filipino-American studies class with Professor Rick Bonus. She started focusing on representation in her own films and animation, using only Filipino characters as a counterbalance to their overall absence in the media and Hollywood. “As a student you’re not going to make a dent,” she says, “but I felt it was important.”

After graduation, Verzosa signed up for what he thought would be a job at an import house, but it was back at UW at one of the health sciences buildings and I was just going into someone else’s lab.” Between jobs and with a healthy dose of community volunteering, their schedules wound full. But they also reached out to help create ILAv UW Tagalog word meaning “a source of flight”, a thriving coalition of Filipino food and beverage professionals in the Northwest, strengthening the cuisine’s place in Seattle.

“We could all be talking to each other down,” Manuguid says. “But if we can rise up together, we can put Filipino food, Pacific Northwest Filipino food, on the map together.”

Leaving the security of Verzosa’s day job to open their own restaurant last spring was a gamble. The industry is notoriously difficult, and even seasoned restaurateurs with financial cushions fail. But they shared an idealism, work ethic and love of creativity. They had something to contribute.

“A lot of the thought process probably developed at UW,” says Verzosa. “Where are the connections? What’s missing? How can we develop that conversation and fill some of those gaps?”

Manuguid’s work in user experience design gave them an edge over many restaurateur planners. “My whole career is around how do I best communicate and make this really easy for people?” she asks.

They designed the restaurant with an open kitchen for easy communication between owners and guests. Framed wall photos capture the couple’s own childhoods, and architectural touches bring the Philippines to mind. A mural includes Northwest signatures like ferns and salmonberries.

It challenges preconceptions from the start. “Some people say this isn’t Filipino food because it’s fine dining. But in traveling, you see such a wide spectrum,” Verzosa says. Defining any cuisine gets complex fast. Filipino dishes can be a time capsule for some Filipino Americans. Other diners might define a dish by narrow geography; the adobo in one province might differ from that in the next.

Even the couple’s own status has an “in between” aspect to it. “I feel very strongly if I have certain gifts, I should use them to help out my family, my community,” Manuguid says. “Maybe we’re giving you something you’ve never seen before,” Verzosa says. “But our hope is that it makes you feel like home.”

The discussion of that course “always finishes with this idea of perspective. ” The Northwest natives, both second-generation Filipino-Americans, pursued studies far from the culinary world. Verzosa was a linguistics major who planned a career in global health. Manuguid, a user-experience designer, studied digital arts and experimental media with an emphasis in animation and video. They met in Tagalog class, which filled a language requirement and much more, allowing them new access to their culture. Later classes and travels to the Philippines further anchored their identities.

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Rebekah Denn is a James Beard Award-winning food writer.

Manuguid and Aaron Verzosa have cooked up a culinary journey based on their Filipino and Northwest histories and culture.

Archipelago’s open kitchen for easy communication allows the couple’s own childhoods and architectural touches bring the Philippines to mind. A mural includes Northwest signatures like ferns and salmonberries.

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How the self-proclaimed lover of life followed his passions to become an accomplished photographer, artist and man about town.

Photographs by Abdi Ibrahim

By Julie Davidow
In high school, Jordan Nicholson would fall asleep at night planning his outfit for the next day. He imagined combinations of neon in all colors. A photo taken his senior year captures him with a bright pink bandana around his neck, electric green orange-and-lime laces on his sneakers. Students at Franklin High in Seattle’s South End were known for their fashion flair in the early 2000s, and Nicholson intended to stand out.

More than a decade later, walking toward the future owners of the 45th Stop N Shop specialty store in Capitol Hill (the brand is still active). As an employee, he met other specialty stores that have long since closed. The broke teens often ended up at 35th North, a shop where they could find beat-up, used skateboard decks for free. At first, the familiar faces and greetings during our walk seem too plentiful, their goodwill too generous to be spontaneous. “Hey Jordan!” a friend shouts from across the street. Did someone act this up? It becomes clear this is just Nicholson’s life. People gravitate toward him. They remember him. They want to be around him. As much as his artistic talent, this ineffable quality is the currency that carries him through the world. We run into Eric Choi at Bait, a high-end tourist in his milieu. The music, the lighting, the fixtures all work together to create a vibe, “he explains to me with characteristic patience, but choisy touch to his manner and detail. “There’s cool products. That’s part of it,” says Nicholson, whose sneaker collection (which he thinks of as “wearable sculptures”) numbers in the dozens of pairs. “The part that has sustained me is the communal aspect.”

That confluence of photography, streetwear and music is how Nicholson landed a job he had throughout college at Alive and Well, a now-defunct skateboard specialty store in Capitol Hill (the brand is still active). As an employee, he met other musicians who came to Seattle to shoot their videos. His experience shooting concert photos for local hip hop duo Blue Scholars (DJ Sabzi, ’03, and MC Geologic, ’13) led Nicholson to K-Pop artists and liked Alive and Well. Through them, Nicholson started taking behind-the-scenes photos of Korean musicians who came to Seattle to shoot their videos. His experience shooting concert photos for local hip hop duo Blue Scholars (DJ Sabzi, ’03, and MC Geologic, ’13) led to a connection with Macklemore. “The Hiatus” Macklemore’s 2012 debut album,

Photography that a moment in time. Nicholson’s photography (opposite page, top) shows live performances, style and youthful hip-hop culture. His photographic and color-driven art expresses an intrinsic sense of life. The typographic treatment of the feature is inspired by his unique illustration style.

Garcons’ Nike Air Max 180s serve as a kind of street-style calling card. This is Nicholson’s neighborhood—a five-block zone of skateboard shops, streetwear stores and concrete where he honed his aesthetic. His experience shooting concert photos for local hip hop duo Blue Scholars (DJ Sabzi, ’03, and MC Geologic, ’13) led to a connection with Macklemore. “The Hiatus” Macklemore’s 2012 debut album,
Nicholson puts his open demeanor down to the racial and ethnic diversity of Seattle’s South End, where he still lives on a building of live/work artist lofts on Rainier Avenue. His mother is Chinese and his father is black. At Franklin, more than half the students are Asian, 27% are black and 8.7% are Latino. White kids, at 6%, are the minority. His high school parties were filled with teens from Chinatown, Beacon Hill, the International District, the Filipino Student Association felt right. “It was almost like the closest thing to what I was used to. They knew. For us, there was a Seattle South End culture that was the combination of all these different cultures.”

At the UW, where 27% of the students are Asian, Nicholson realized, “Oh, yeah. I’m minority.” When he looked for a community to join, the Filipino American Student Association felt right. “It was almost like the closest thing to what I was used to. They took me in.” Capitol Hill, the Filipino student group and Franklin have connected him in surprising and unexpected ways to music, scenes and people across the Pacific Rim. The internet also played a big role in establishing and nurturing those connections. He’s made more than one friend in other cities from his days posting on online music forums. “Unknowningly, in pursuing the things I like, I was just throwing out a blog out to the entire world.”

Last year, the YouTube channel HiHo kids asked Nicholson to be in a video for their series in which kids interview some one with an interesting job or life story. He was nervous at first. As much as he’s lived and shared his life online, this would be by far the largest platform. “Kids Meet a Photographer with TAR Syndrome” had logged 3.7 million views as of August. In the video, Nicholson answers questions directly, and laughs easily. “Do you guys notice anything interesting about me? You smile a lot. ‘Do you have a girlfriend? ‘Do you have a boyfriend?’ ‘I don’t have a boyfriend.’ ‘I don’t have a boyfriend, including one from a person on their way to therapy, “Your video inspired me to follow my dreams and be myself. Greetings from Indonesia,” Nicholson was taught. “If I can conquer self love and be as comfortable in my skin as I am, hopefully other people will be like, ‘If Jordan can do it, I can do it, too.’”

On Capitol Hill, we wrap up the after noon at Totokaelo, a boutique where streetwear and high fashion become one. “This is what I think Kanye’s house looks like,” Nicholson says, as we descend into the men’s shop. The downstairs space is spare, with white concrete floors and white walls. Clothes, shoes and bags add all the color. Nicholson comes here to admire the items for sale as works of art, like you would at a museum. Again, familiar faces pop up. He stops to chat with a Totokaelo employee he knows. He moves to Moksha, a clothing store, art and performance space on the Ave that moved to

includes a drawing and photo by Nicholson in the album art. His Instagram feed ranges from photos he has taken as a freelancer—sometimes for Live Nation or Setlist.fm—in Seoul, L.A. and on Broadway, to street snaps of people he notices while traveling for jobs in Sound, Los Angeles, New York and D.C. Each person he photographs, from celebrity to unknown, becomes part of a larger project—a journal of his life in pictures, he says. While we’re at 35th North, he pulls up a Flickr account from 2007 to show me a photo from high school of his friends lounging on a couch in front of the store’s shoe display. “I have a share photos, it’s like; this is a scene from my life. I was here at this place and time,” he says. “I think that’s what draws me to photography—that ability to capture a moment in time.”
UNWRAPPED

The Burke, Washington’s oldest museum, gets a new home and a bold new approach.

By Hannelore Sudermann

Photographs by Brian Smale
Down the hallway, bones and fossil fill the shelves behind more big windows. Past the bonus is a view of collection manager Jeff Bradley clambering atop a bank of white storage cabinets to arrange and store sets of antlers. Furry mounted heads of moose, deer, goats and other cervidae and bovidae look on from the walls.

One floor up, paleontologists and volunteers behind three big windows clean the massive 60 million-year-old head of the Tello-Love T-rex and piece together a 20,000-year-old mammoth tusk discovered in a 2014 excavation at South Covered in a 2014 excavation at South, the Tufts-Love T-rex and piece together the massive 60 million-year-old head of a 20,000-year-old mammoth tusk discovered in a 2014 excavation at South. The laboratory where animal specimens—from mammals, preserving and storing them at the Denny family house. Insead of it at the Burke Museum. But now, in an exciting new building designed by renowned architect Tom Kundig, it all comes out into the open.

And that has everyone a little bit nervous.

Since 1964, the Burke Museum has lived in the northwest corner of campus. It is an active research museum. And as the state’s oldest public museum, it serves as a place for preservation and exhibition of historical documents and objects. It’s also home for collections of flora, fauna, rocks and fossils. Scientists and scholars from around the world rely on the Burke’s collections to broaden their understanding of critical issues facing humanity—the global climate crisis, evolution, biodiversity, cultural awareness and protecting ecosystems. So why hide it?

That’s why the new state museum, scheduled to open in October, sits proudly on the corner where 15th Avenue Northeast meets Northeast 45th Street—perhaps the busiest corner of the U District. Home to more than 15 million objects, the Burke houses relics of our Pacific Northwest culture and history. The entire first floor of the walls of the galleries, “I have heard repeated over and over: I had no idea that this was going on behind the walls of the galleries.” Such is she of her tours through the laboratory storages and collections. “That really was the inspiration behind our inside-out concept. Can we give every visitor the experience that only the students and special visitors used to get?”

In 1879, when Washington was still a territory and Seattle a fledgling city of about 3,500 people, a group of teenagers formed around a common cause: natural history. Charles L. Denny, the son of Seattle founders Arthur and Mary Ann Denny, hosted the club meetings at his family home. Edmond S. Meany, who would become a UW graduate, journalist and later a professor of botany and history, served as the first secretary.

Calling themselves the Young Naturalists, they combed beaches, forests and fields collecting insects, shells, rocks, plants and mammals, preserving and storing them at the Denny family home. Insead of it at the Burke Museum. But now, in an exciting new building designed by renowned architect Tom Kundig, it all comes out into the open.

Their work turned scientific and the membership grew with the 1882 arrival of Orson “Bug” Bennett Johnson, a professor of natural science at the Territorial University of Washington. In 1885 the group had outgrown its meeting space in the Denny house and in just a month raised $1,400 for a building all their own. They quickly built the Hall of the Young Naturalists right next door to the Territorial University building. The building housed the Burke Museum. But now, in an exciting new building designed by renowned architect Tom Kundig, it all comes out into the open.

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For a few years, the museum had no home at all.

In 1895, the University moved 4½ miles north to the Montlake neighborhood, taking with it the faculty experts and parts of the collection vital to the Young Naturalists and their hall. Then the Legislature passed a bill to establish a state museum on the University’s new campus. In 1905, the society members decided to simply end their organization, but their legacy continues through the University’s natural history and zoology programs and through the Burke Museum. Over 50,000 objects—specimens, Native American artifacts and art—from the society became the property of the state museum and were moved to the new UW campus.

And the collections grew. Several major American expositions around the turn of the century brought in cultural objects and artworks collected from Salish tribes and the Columbia River Basin. And finally, in the wake of the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, more than 1900 Northwest coast artifacts—primarily from Alaska—and 21,000 artifacts from the Columbia Basin were added.

For a number of years after AYP Expo, the colorful structures that it left behind on the new UW campus served as homes for the museum. Most notable was the fair’s forestry building. Crafted with massive, unstripped logs of Douglas fir and concrete and steel, the fine details, and the elegant use of simple materials like concrete and steel, the fine details, and the “gizmo,” a human-powered pivoting window wall—are there, but they don’t really call attention to themselves. “The architecture is supposed to be kind of silent in a way,” Kundig says.

Architecture Digest describes the work of his firm, Olson Kundig, as a “rugged-meets-refined aesthetic with a laid-back Pacific Northwest spirit.” That’s exactly what museum leaders were looking for. A few of Kundig’s hallmarks—the geode-meets-refined aesthetic with a rug-and-stone-and-concrete-and-steel mix of materials—were packed into little rooms. The research teams were packed into little rooms. The DNA lab conducted work in the hallway, and some of the collections had to be housed off site. Finally, what was stored there was vulnerable to an ancient and inefficient climate control system. The time had come for the museum to improve and expand.

As would any eager museum visitor, Kundig took the time to visit and learn from the old Burke as dark and disorienting. “How do you make a museum welcoming and passionate?” Kundig asks.

As an undergraduate with an interest in science, he visited a few times. When he was tapped to work on the new museum, he already knew the challenges. “I came in saying, the big problem of museums is that it’s really hard to get people across the threshold,” he says. Visitors were describing the old Burke as dark and disorienting.

From the museum’s days were numbered—because of the UW’s emergence.

In 1964, with financial support from the University and by 1963, the University's natural history and zoology programs and through the Burke Museum. Over 50,000 objects—specimens, Native American artifacts and art—from the society became the property of the state museum and were moved to the new UW campus.

The panels are now displayed in a public area adjacent to the museum lobby. The panels are now displayed in a public area adjacent to the museum lobby.
We’re all a little bit nervous. ...we are the first to have done it to this extent.

Architect Tom Kundig, ’77, “suggested an Art barn of science, art, and empathy as a counterpoint to the new Burke. Before Sea turtles were suspended in plastic while they wait for their permanent place in the new museum. Even as recently as 2012, the Burke was a place where campus meets community, where members of the public can come here because they’re trying to figure out what the real story is.”

This is a museum for you. “Come in!” says director Stein. Her office has its own big window providing visitors to the third floor a view of her working at her desk. Upon entry, they will pass under the massive bones of a beaked whale, and then up to the first floor, where boats from indigenous communities in Asia and the Northwest float from the ceiling and sail across the concrete in one of the most stunning new gallery spaces. “This is very much a space where people from indigenous cultures can take the lead in what visitors may see,” says Stein. Haakanson, anthropologist and member of the Sugpiat community in Southern Alaska, “They will share the stories they want to share, not what we think they want shared.”

Signs will first be in the language of the community to whom the cultural items belong, and their content will be about what each piece on display means to the community now. “These things are the past and the present,” Haakanson says. The Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, enacted in 1990, prompted the museum to deepen its relationship with Native American communities, furthering the assistance to tribes in their cultural heritage efforts and inviting Native people in to contribute to the research and explorations of their culture taking place at the Burke. Too many museums treat native ethnographic collections as items of the past, says Polly Olsen, “it’s the museum’s tribal liaision.” But the tribal members know these are living cultures. The museum’s tribal liaison. But the tribal members know these are living cultures. The students and staff practiced this concept in one of the galleries of the old museum. They moved into workspaces and set up printed signs describing their projects, but the visitors much more appreciated the small handwritten whiteboards. They loved the content like “Oh, what big teeth you have!” on one of the dinosaur projects. They even loved watching curators painstakingly examine an object and enter data into a computer. They lingered longer in the work area than the exhibit galleries. Stein says, “Kids had to be dragged away from the animal preservation work.”

Tech takes a back seat in this museum. Instead of theaters and computer screens, visitors get to see real things. But that also means the curators and collection managers have to think about the experience on the other side of the windows. What objects could be moved, what projects could change from day to day? What will engage, excite and possibly—say in the case of dissecting a 15-foot anaconda—offend? “We’re all a little bit nervous,” Stein says. “They’re not the first museums to have opened up views into the work we do. But we are the first to have done it to this extent.”

“...we are the first to have done it to this extent.”

Architect Tom Kundig, ’77, “suggested an Art barn of science, art, and empathy as a counterpoint to the new Burke. Before Sea turtles were suspended in plastic while they wait for their permanent place in the new museum. Even as recently as 2012, the Burke was a place where campus meets community, where members of the public can come here because they’re trying to figure out what the real story is.”

This is a museum for you. “Come in!” says director Stein. Her office has its own big window providing visitors to the third floor a view of her working at her desk. Upon entry, they will pass under the massive bones of a beaked whale, and then up to the first floor, where boats from indigenous communities in Asia and the Northwest float from the ceiling and sail across the concrete in one of the most stunning new gallery spaces. “This is very much a space where people from indigenous cultures can take the lead in what visitors may see,” says Stein. Haakanson, anthropologist and member of the Sugpiat community in Southern Alaska, “They will share the stories they want to share, not what we think they want shared.”

Signs will first be in the language of the community to whom the cultural items belong, and their content will be about what each piece on display means to the community now. “These things are the past and the present,” Haakanson says. The Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, enacted in 1990, prompted the museum to deepen its relationship with Native American communities, furthering the assistance to tribes in their cultural heritage efforts and inviting Native people in to contribute to the research and explorations of their culture taking place at the Burke. Too many museums treat native ethnographic collections as items of the past, says Polly Olsen, “it’s the museum’s tribal liaision.” But the tribal members know these are living cultures. The students and staff practiced this concept in one of the galleries of the old museum. They moved into workspaces and set up printed signs describing their projects, but the visitors much more appreciated the small handwritten whiteboards. They loved the content like “Oh, what big teeth you have!” on one of the dinosaur projects. They even loved watching curators painstakingly examine an object and enter data into a computer. They lingered longer in the work area than the exhibit galleries. Stein says, “Kids had to be dragged away from the animal preservation work.”

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POLITICS IS AN UNFORGIVING BEAST, but there are occasions when ambition and public service coalesce, and a Husky begins to mutter to herself, "I could be president of the United States. I mean, why not me?"

My late father, Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, ’35, made two failed bids for president of the United States, in 1972 and 1976. Both tries illustrate the vagaries of timing, kismet, and history. But his confidence and call to run incubated during his years at the UW.

"In many ways, Jackson was the quintessential Washington politician: A square-headed, stubborn Scandinavian from Everett, he lacked color but worked hard," writes Knute Berger in the Seattle Weekly. "He was clean-living, virtually scandal-free throughout his decade in politics. He wore off-the-rack suits, was a poor public speaker, and came off as a pretty nice, if relentlessly dull guy."

"There’s that word: Dull, which latched onto Scoop like flypaper. His friend, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, called him the last Cold War liberal. But to be cast as the last anything wasn’t helpful, politically speaking.

There have been other Huskies who gave the nation’s highest office a real gander. Former Gov. and Sen. Dan Evans, ’48, ’49, was a serious contender for vice president in 1968 and 1976 and would have been a formidable candidate for president in 1976. And the recent candidacy of Gov. Jay Inslee, ’73, crystalizes the potential of a presidential bid. Even if things fall apart, there’s the promise of elevating a broader message such as climate change or human rights.

My dad had been a popular member of the U.S. Senate and the House, and he assumed that his popularity would find expression nationwide. In the much smaller, less fractured media environment of the 1960s and ’70s, one appearance on "The Dinah Shore Show" could make you a household name. Scoop made that one appearance, along with semi-regular interviews on "Meet the Press" and "Face the Nation."

He performed decently in 1972, raking up the second-highest number of delegates, but never winning a primary and ultimately losing to Sen. George McGovern. In 1976, he started strong, winning the Massachusetts and New York primaries, but he lost to Jimmy Carter in Pennsylvania.

Aspects of those campaigns were as austere as they were cornball. My mom spent a couple days in 1976 visiting towns in Massachusetts that shared the name of towns in Washington ("Everett, Massachusetts" and "Bellingham, Massachusetts"). The grand strategy behind it was a mystery.

My perspective is warped, of course. As a child, I was awed by the mayhem of parades and protests, and I schemed to get into the act. In 1972, at age six, I was trotted out to recite the names of every U.S. president in chronological order. After Richard Nixon, I would pause dramatically, and mumble my father’s name, as if asking a question: Henry M. Jackson?

Supporters were not exactly sure how to respond.

In both the 1976 and 1972 races, Scoop highlighted his work as the longest-serving chairman of the U.S. Senate Interior Committee. He had authored the National Environmental Policy Act and helped shepherd the North Cascades National Park Act. But that angle didn’t square with his reputation as a Cold Warrior. It’s what the political class call "shaping the narrative." (Note to future Huskies...)

Most voters recognized Scoop. Wasn’t he the IRS commissioner? Or the self-assured spokesman in that life-insurance commercial?

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![By Peter Jackson](PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY PETER JACKSON)
As a child, I was awed by the mayhem of parades and protests.

Life was cleaved by sharp corners, with children contracting deadly diseases such as smallpox. Scoop had survived smallpox, but two of his childhood friends did not. His thought of the world as an unquiet, often violent place: “The Russians are like the burglar walking down the hall, checking doorlocks. That one unlocked doorlock, and you’re done.”

Circle up my late mother’s backstairs case and you’ll find memorabilia on the landing like a museum diorama. There is my dad’s pioneer-ish baby carriage, fit together like a Wright brothers’ wing. There is his Boy Scout hat, a sepia-toned Boy Scout pic, his American Flyer Lines train set. There are toddler blocks. His message likely was too centrist, the establishment candidate in an anti-establishment era. “One thing I’ve learned is that whenever there is a crisis or a problem in this country, there is a tendency for both the right and the left to go off the deep end.”

A Husky law degree was a plus; hailing from a small, Western state in the far edge of the lower 48, not so much. Picture a Northwest family living in the White House with an Alaskan marmot named Dubs III. Or purple and gold White House State Dinner. Someday, perhaps.

Henry M. Jackson Collection at the University of Washington Libraries

Want to learn more about Henry M. “Scoop” Jackson, ’35, one of the most prominent alumni ever to serve in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate? The University Libraries is the place for you. The Henry M. Jackson Collection encompasses his papers, photographs and sound recordings beginning with his House career that started in 1941. His Congressional career spanned 43 years and nine presidents. Check out the digital collection at content.lib.washington.edu/jacksonweb/index.html. The full Jackson collection, as well as the collections of many other prominent alumni, are held by the Libraries’ Special Collections (lib.washington.edu/specialcollections).
Plea for the Planet
Jim Anderson's lifelong commitment to address climate change
By Deborah Halber

Inside a historic granite building in Harvard Yard, Jim Anderson stood before a group of fellow faculty members who constitute the core group pressing the Harvard administration to divest from fossil fuels. Laser pointer in hand, Anderson reviewed the key arguments behind the case underscoring the imperative for Harvard’s divestment from fossil fuels—the scientific case underpinning irreversible climate change, the economic costs, the resulting instability in global financial structures that trigger social instability, as well as the ethical issues with respect to emerging generations for which the University is directly responsible. The planet, he noted to his colleagues, is running out of time.

Anderson, ‘66, has spent his career searching for minuscule traces of chemicals that have damaged Earth’s climate system. His research moved the U.S. to join a worldwide ban on industrial gas chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) that thinned the ozone layer. Now, he’s taking on fossil fuels. “We inherited this gorgeous system—delicate ice in the Northern and Southern hemispheres—that keeps the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere controlled,” he explained. His tone is almost reverential. But that system is in peril. He notes that Greenland has lost 6,000 billion tons of ice. “That delicate system we inherited,” he says, “is the one we need to return to.”

For his life’s work, Anderson received the 2019 Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus, the highest honor presented to an alumnus. The son of a WSU physicist, Anderson loved stars and planets. After graduating from the UW in 1966 with a bachelor’s degree in physics, his next stop was the Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics at the University of Colorado. He set his sights on unstable and highly reactive atoms called free radicals that cause chemical reactions, including those that destroy ozone.

Anderson developed the first instruments capable of detecting minuscule quantities—less than one part per trillion—of free radicals in the stratosphere. His timing was perfect since the ozone crisis burst on the scene in the early 1970s. In 1976, Anderson joined the Harvard faculty and continued to send increasingly sophisticated instruments into the stratosphere. Most recently, he has used a solar-powered strategic aircraft named Odysseus that can fly continuously for 12 months to altitudes of 90,000 feet. He believes Odysseus will launch a new era of affordable experimentation, allowing students around the world to tune tools such as ice-penetrating radar to forecast the rate of sea-level rise, measure the breakup of Greenland’s ice mass, forecast drought conditions and wildfire risk, and track the trajectories of severe storms.

In 1986, researchers first noticed that the Antarctic’s ozone layer seemed to be thinning, exposing the Earth to intense levels of ultraviolet radiation tied to skin cancer, cataracts, and damage to crops and ocean life. What was obliterating the ozone? Anderson led the effort that found the answer. In 1987, he used a U-2 spy plane from Punta Arenas, Chile, to establish that the CIO radical from the breakdown of CFCs in the stratosphere caused the Antarctic Ozone Hole. That discovery ultimately led the U.S. government to sign the Montreal Protocol in 1992.

That leads us to that meeting inside University Hall on the Harvard campus. Anderson held up a three-inch stack of pages—a new textbook he’d written for students who sign up for an introduction to physical science—as he explained that it was imperative that the university get out of fossil fuels. “I see these wedges going in,” Anderson says of those who gather and disseminate the facts of climate change. “Each of these arguments strengthens the case that we have an irreversible, profound crisis on our hands.” He clasps his hands. He hopes it’s not too late to save the planet.

Deborah Halber is a Boston-based science writer.
An Evening with Anita Hill

Anita Hill brought sexual harassment to the nation’s attention in her historic testimony before the 1991 Supreme Court confirmation hearings of Justice Clarence Thomas. Today, in the wake of the #MeToo movement and in a volatile social and political climate, Hill is inspiring others to find their voice and speak out. She is chair of the Commission on Sexual Harassment and Advancing Equality in the Workplace, an initiative founded by Tom Brokaw, Harriet Miers and Glenda Magness. Today, in the wake of the #MeToo movement, Anita Hill will talk about how to achieve accountability for predatory behavior and the beneficial alternative of transparency.

**An Evening With Anita Hill**

Oct. 6, 7:30 p.m. 
Preforming Arts Center

$5 admission, advance registration required.
The Nuance in Nature

Tracy Rocca’s ethereal, nature-inspired abstract compositions dazzle us quietly

By Ina Zajac

Abstract artist Tracy Rocca understands that it takes time to create something timeless. She believes in the power of white space, which is never empty. Rather, it is full of promise. This view of time and space has served her well as her work has been exhibited all over the world. Rocca’s latest collection, “The Rockies,” will be exhibited in Seattle from Sept. 20-30 at Winston Wachter Fine Art gallery in South Lake Union.

Rocca, ‘96, says her new collection of artwork was inspired by a five-week summer road trip she took with her husband and two young sons. “It wasn’t so much a vacation as a grand quest to explore some of North America’s most celebrated landscapes. I want my view to learn that the best way to really see what’s all around us is to be in the moment,” she says. Their journey took them from their New Mexico home to Grand Teton, Yellowstone and Glacier national parks. “My sons are learning to see nuance in nature,” she says. Back in her home studio, “I tried to capture the feeling of being there,” she says. Rocca employed deliberate layering methods, creating colorful and intriguing white focal points. These focal points are inviting, hypnotic even, and lead a unique sense of depth. Each layer requires a week to dry, and so on any given day, Rocca’s studio is adorned with several works in progress. Some take a year to complete. “The goal of my work is to create a place where the mind can rest,” Rocca says.

Rocca is grateful she has never had to take on the role of starving artist. For that, she credits the UW FIG (First-year Interest Groups) program. Rocca arrived at the UW as a freshman, arts scholarship in hand. Though she had art on the brain and in her heart, she was encouraged to broaden her range of career interests and decided to check out courses in advertising in which she was a member of the FIG program. “Looking back, I’m so grateful for that advice because it led me toward earning my bachelor’s degree in advertising,” she says. “It was one of the best things I ever could have done to ensure my success as an artist. Working in advertising helped my artist voice became clearer.”

Rocca’s work has been exhibited throughout the United States and is included in the United States Embassy Collection, the Microsoft Art Collection, the Ritz Carlton and the University of New Mexico Collection.

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Bedtime Stories That Make You Think

By Hannelore Sudermann

Twenty-one years ago, Charles Johnson had an idea that writers from Washington could produce original short stories to raise money in support of the humanities.

They would read their works at an annual literary event for Humanities Washington, a nonprofit focused on promoting critical thinking and community engagement. Today, Johnson, a National Book Award winner and UW professor emeritus, joins writers and poets from around Washington at the annual Bedtime Stories event held each October.

Johnson recently rounded up 11 of his “Bedtime Stories” from more than a decade—and added a new one—for a collection titled “Night Hawks: Stories.” The book has garnered high praise from Oprah.com and The New York Times Book Review, and was released this summer in paperback by Scribner. Some of the stories unfold in different places and times—ancient Athens, Afghanistan today, and the Antebellum South—while two are centered in contemporary Seattle. The title piece, “Night Hawks,” tells Johnson’s story of an evening out on Capitol Hill with his friend, playwright August Wilson. “It’s kind of a blend of fiction and essay,” says Johnson of the piece that compresses 15 years of the writer’s relationship. “It took me a few years after his death to actually write it.”

The book is a finalist for the Washington State Book Award, which will be announced in October.
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Take your pick—whether you head south or north, you’ll discover great adventure and culture

South American Tapestry
Jan. 30 – Feb. 16, 2020
What awaits you is nothing less than the Andes, a Lake District crossing and wondrous Iguazu Falls, not to mention the urban appeal of Santiago, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. This small-group tour brings you face to face with a world of beauty, vitality and history.

Discover Southeast Alaska
June 19 – 26, 2020
Now’s your opportunity to discover the endless beauty, abundant wildlife and native cultures of Southeast Alaska. The 66-passenger vessel Admiralty Dream will give you incredible access to the breath-taking byways of Alaska’s Inside Passage. On-board naturalists will provide the low-down on the magnificent peaks, fiords and ice-blue glaciers of unfathomable proportions. You also will enjoy the opportunity to learn about the traditions of Alaska’s Indigenous cultures.

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STRONGER TOGETHER
With partnerships like this, everyone does better. BECU is proud to work with you, the UWAA and the community on initiatives that help, inspire and give back to the UW and the greater Puget Sound.

Team Becca Guild,
BECU business member

Federally insured by NCUA
The beautifully diverse fabric of Husky community is woven together by thousands of stories that illustrate how the University of Washington changes lives.

My own Husky story was typical for my generation. I was the first woman in my family to attend college. I knew I wanted to be a Husky (so I could go to the Rose Bowl). I filled out only one college application—to the UW—even though I didn’t know how I’d pay for school. But the night before my high school graduation, I received a scholarship that launched me on my collegiate journey. I never imagined how the UW would change my life.

I am blessed to have so many friendships because of our shared affinity for the UW. And university events give many of us the chance to reconnect when our busy lives keep us moving in different directions.

Some of my favorite professional memories are rooted in the UW. My career launched because a UW department director who was also an alum took an interest in a shy, 19-year-old work-study student at the Visitors Information Center. He is still a dear friend and mentor more than 35 years later. I landed my first full-time job in UW Trademarks & Licensing, and took my first business trip—and plane ride—to the 1985 Orange Bowl. Later, the Foster School’s Consulting & Business Development Center gave me the opportunity to join my first advisory board. Then in 2017, I was invited to join the UW Alumni Association Board of Trustees. And now I’m humbled and honored to be the 2019-2020 UW Alumni Association president. Building on 130 years of history, the alumni association is committed to creating an inclusive, equitable and welcoming experience for our 56,000 members, more than half a million alumni and the hundreds of thousands of UW friends, supporters and fans throughout this state and around the world. I invite you to see how the UWAA can enrich your Husky story.

Check out the more than 100 events and programs we offer throughout the year: Give students a look into your professional life by participating in the Huskies@Work program. Attend thought-provoking lectures and productions brought to you in partnership with various UW schools and departments from around campus. Run (or walk) in the Dawg Dash in honor of Homecoming, cheer on our team at a Washington Warm-Up, or go to a regional sports event on UW Night to support scholarships. If you have only a few moments to spare, follow us on social media and download the UWAA app on your phone to stay informed.

Take a stand for higher education by joining UW Impact, our legislative advocacy program. Our combined alumni voices can help secure educational opportunities for students from all backgrounds throughout Washington State for years to come. I am looking forward to the year ahead—which will be full of Husky adventures—and grateful to the UWAA for this opportunity to serve our alumni and the UW. Go Huskies!

We’re down with the Dawgs.

gohuskies.com/flyalaska
A Celebration of Community, Campus and Tradition

Homecoming Week is Oct. 13-19

Each fall as the leaves start to turn yellow and red, students return to class for the start of another year. It’s a time-honored tradition. The UW Alumni Association marks this special time with traditions as well—and the UW community is invited to return to campus for fellowship, fun and football. Join us for one or all of these Homecoming classics!

HUSKY PICKS

On the trail, on the field and around town, Washington fans are showing their spirit and wearing their passion in high-performing adidas brand Husky gear. A classic institution and a classic brand—UW and adidas. Available at: adidas.com huskyteamstore.com ubookstore.com

DawgsReal  WearPurple realdawgsreallpurple
**Setting the Pace**

Halie Jensen was a standout athlete in high school, but she had never rowed. Thanks to the Hometown Huskies program, she’s now training on the UW’s Division I crew team.

By Jamie Swenson

Last year, Hallie Jensen barely knew what crew was. But she did know—as did her family, friends and coaches—that she was a natural athlete who liked to push herself physically and mentally. A cross-country, track and basketball star and senior class president at Lake-side High School near Spokane, Jensen didn’t have the UW on her radar when it came time to think about college. “I just expected that I was going to play basketball or run track at a small school,” she says.

Then she discovered Hometown Huskies.

**KEEPING IT LOCAL**

UW Women’s Rowing recruits top talent from around the world. But, says Josh Gautreau, assistant coach and lead recruiter, much of the team’s historic success stems from walk-ons from Washington state. “Like Jensen, many have proven themselves in a range of other sports,” he says. “They have what Gautreau calls “engines,” and those engines have powered Washington state who has never rowed before. If it excels, she may earn additional rowing scholarships. But she has to prove herself.

When Jensen heard about the scholarship, she decided to apply—and when she visited the UW, she knew it was where she wanted to be. She loved the Seattle campus and the high academic standards, and she especially liked the challenge of competing at the Division I level.

“I remember the moment I walked into Conibear Shlehouse and saw everyone working out,” she says. “I heard someone say that rowing is like cross-country on steroids. It’s endurance and strength—nothing about it just locked me in.”

**ON AND OFF THE WATER**

Jensen was among several promising finalists for the inaugural Hometown Huskies scholarship, and Gautreau cites her physical ability, work ethic and resiliency as the factors that pushed her over the top. “These qualities helped Jensen transition to a fulfilling student and athletic life during her first year,” he says. “I really like the atmosphere of my classes and studying things I’m interested in,” Jensen says, citing courses in English, women’s studies and the history of classical music. Though her schedule was packed, Jensen adjusted quickly to the independence of university life.

Between two-a-day practices at Conibear Shlehouse during the school year, she can usually be found studying at the nearby Ackleyer Academic Center. With group and private study space, computers and tutors, the center has been crucial in helping her stay on top of her schoolwork.

“Excellence should be a habit in both the classroom and the boathouse,” says Jensen, who hopes to become a coach and high school English teacher. “Ultimately, I know I’m here to get an education.”

On a blustery morning in March, Jensen and the novice eight boat launched into the first race of their college careers. Minutes later, they had clinched their first victory. It wouldn’t be their last. “I could barely hold myself up, but I was very proud of our performance,” said Jensen later in the day. But she was already looking ahead to the next race. And the next. As the season flew by, she’d have plenty to be proud of—especially her novice eight boat’s victory at the Pac-12 championships in Gold River, California, in May.

“‘Hallie is blossoming,’” says Head Coach Yasmin Farooq. “She’s just started to realize what she’s capable of doing, which is pretty awesome.”

**BEYOND THE FINISH LINE**

Jensen has a lot to look forward to in the next three years. She hopes to keep challenging herself and her teammates and contributing to the UW’s winning legacy, which grew even more impressive this year. The varsity boat swept all three grand finals in the NCAA championship in June, clinching their fifth national rowing title. “I could have played it safe and pursued collegiate running or basketball,” Jensen says. “But since the first day of training, I’ve felt that this is where I should be. I love this program and feel so blessed that I get to live out this dream.”
Homegrown Health Care

With the help of the Regional Health Partnership, Mara Hazeltine was able to return to her hometown of Spokane to earn her UW M.D.—and connect to the place and people she cares about so deeply.

By Eleanor Licata

“My mother is a spitfire,” says Mara Hazeltine. “She was one of the first from her family to emigrate from the Philippines. For her, it was about creating the best life for me.”

Today, Maricor Hazeltine—the spitfire in question—ran a nursing home in the same city where she met her husband and began a family. Both mother and daughter love Spokane. In fact, Maricor started instilling in her daughter’s sense of community involvement while Mara was still in elementary school.

“I took her to a nursing home to volunteer a couple of hours a week,” says Maricor. “Mara would read books, paint fingernails or just visit with the older folks.”

A SPOKANE-BASED EDUCATION

Mara Hazeltine earned her undergraduate degree at the UW in 2011, and before long, she would set her sights on the University of Washington School of Medicine. Spokane remains an important part of Hazeltine’s identity, so she was thrilled to learn she could stay in her hometown while earning her M.D. through the UW.

Making it all possible was the Regional Health Partnership, formed by the UW and Gonzaga University in 2016 to address the shortage of primary-care physicians, especially in rural and underserved areas. Now UW School of Medicine students can complete the first phase of medical school on the Gonzaga campus in Spokane—and, if they choose, remain in one specific city or state throughout the WWAMI (Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana and Idaho) region during their clinical years.

The UW’s partnership with Gonzaga is part of the WWAMI regional education program, a unique feature of the UW School of Medicine’s training. WWAMI provides substantial preparation for practicing in a rural area. Eventually, Hazeltine may choose that kind of practice. There’s definitely a niche for rural doctors.

“You can get pretty rural just driving 20 minutes outside of Spokane,” says Hazeltine. “There’s a high need for physicians in eastern Washington. It’s no wonder Hazeltine’s classmates elected her president of the Spokane Medical Student Association every year she was in school. Listening to the concerns of her classmates, she helped facilitate implement professional trainings on race, gender and substance abuse—topics that future physicians should know how to address.

SERVING SPOKANE

Hazeltine graduated this spring—helped along in her last year by three scholarships, including the Washington Academy of Family Physicians Foundation Endowed Scholarship. “The fact that family doctors are willing to chip in and support a student like me,” says Hazeltine, “is a wonderful reminder that I’ve chosen the right field of practice.”

And she has already started her family medicine residency— in Spokane. It’s a fact that pleases her mother enormously. “My mom likes that homegrown students could come to Spokane and be part of the medical system here,” says Hazeltine.

“She started residency at the same hospital where I spent most of my career,” says Maricor. “I’m extremely proud of Mara and her commitment to eastern Washington.”

Nearly 900 doctors and other medical professionals teach students in eastern Washington clinics and communities.

Gazons, Zags and Doctors: About Homegrown Health Care

In 2016, the University of Washington and Gonzaga University formed the Regional Health Partnership to help address the shortage of doctors in the Northwest—especially in rural areas.
Forever changing the view heading west on 520—and forever at the time I had no idea how it would come about.

Grand accomplishments often begin as bold ideas that seem unlikely to transform. Mike Henschel believed UW education stretched well beyond its walls. I remember one lesson he told us confidently. I was impressed, but exist yet—but Mike wanted to change that. “We’re going to build a north grandstand, “ he said. “I was already steeped in Husky history. Both of my parents are UW alumni, and my three siblings and I would also go on to graduate from the University. Needless to say, I’m a Husky fan."

I continued to learn about what it takes to turn ambitious visions into significant achievements. When I became involved with the UW Foundation Board and the Foster School Advisory Board; he chaired the latter during the University’s last fundraising campaign, helping secure support for leading-edge facilities at the business school. Longtime friend and UW volunteer Artie Buek, ’58, calls Lex “the glue” that keeps people connected to the University from far and wide.

Lex Gamble, recipient of the 2019 Gates Volunteer Service Award, has been a dedicated Husky and UW leader for nearly 60 years—on campus and across the country.

By Korynne Wright

Accomplishing the Impossible

By Korynne Wright Chair, UW Foundation Board

Grand accomplishments often begin as bold ideas that seem unlikely to transform. I grew up in Yakima, but by the time I got to Seattle in 1978, I was already steeped in Husky history. Both of my parents are UW alumni, and my three siblings and I would also go on to graduate from the University. Needless to say, I’m a Husky fan.

Lex, ‘59, and Diane Gamble, ‘59, may have moved all the way across the country, but they quickly formed a close circle of friends who were also UW alumni. And before long, that circle began to grow.

Lex and Diane had met as UW undergraduates, married a week after graduation and moved to the Northeast. After Lex earned his MBA at Harvard, the pair began their careers in New York—but they didn’t forget their UW roots.

It began with a dinner. “Someone said, ‘What do you miss most about the Pacific Northwest, other than actually being there?’” Lex recalls. “We agreed it was the Pacific salmon, flown in from Pike Place Market, 2,400 miles away.

Thanks to dry ice and cooperative fishmongers, they were soon enjoying authentic Pacific salmon at their Chappaqua home among a small contingent of HUWs. But something was still missing. “Maybe we could get some more Huskies out here,” someone suggested. So, says Lex, they got in touch with the University to invite alumni in the region to their next gathering.

“People came from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Vermont. Out of the woods and to the coast.”

The annual New York Salmon BBQ would become a UW tradition on the East Coast, enduring for more than 40 years at their home (and still going strong at the Greenwich home of Susan Bevan, ’76). But the Gamble’s connection to the University didn’t stop there. Their generous philanthropy, Lex’s leadership on the UW Foundation Board and Foster School Business Advisory boards, and his passion for forging strong alumni networks have created a UW legacy that’s hard to top. Although Diane passed away in 2011, Lex continues to build on the important work they began together.

In recognition of Lex’s ongoing impact, the UW Foundation has honored him with the 2019 Gates Volunteer Service Award (GVSA). Presented annually, the GVSA celebrates those who shape the University’s trajectory with their philanthropy and service—and who encourage others to do the same.

For decades, Lex has returned to Seattle frequently for his work on the UW Foundation Board and the Foster School Advisory Board; he chaired the latter during the University’s last fundraising campaign, helping secure support for leading-edge facilities at the business school. Longtime friend and UW volunteer Artie Buek, ’58, calls Lex “the glue” that keeps people connected to the University from far and wide.

Lex’s visionary voluntarism was matched by his and Diane’s inspiring philanthropy. They contributed generically to the new Foster School facilities, UW Rowing, UW Medicine and much more. They also co-sponsored multiple reunion gift committees for the class of 1959, endowing a landsape-architecture scholarship and a fund to ensure the enduring health of the Quad’s iconic cherry trees. Jambalvo calls the latter the perfect metaphor for the seeds the Gambles’ philanthropy has sown—bringing beauty and joy to the UW for generations to come.

TRANSITIONS

Diane passed away in 2011 after a battle with cancer. In more than 50 years together, she and Lex had created a legacy of fellowship, leadership and philanthropy from across the country. In Diane’s honor, several DOWS hosts funded a memorial bench in her name in the Quad, under the cherry trees she loved. In Diane’s honor, several DOWS hosts funded a memorial bench in her name in the Quad, under the cherry trees she loved.

In 2014, Lex married American Marie Vines, who’d been Diane’s bridge partner and longtime close friend. It wasn’t long before Artie Buek adopted the purple and gold. Lex boasts, “Ann Marie is now one of the most dedicated Huskies that I know.”

PURPLE PRIDE

Lex steps down from the UW Foundation Board this month, but he remains connected to Huskies near and far: He continues his work on the Foster School Advisory Board, and he’s now one of the most dedicated Huskies that I know.”

Lex Gamble, recipient of the 2019 Gates Volunteer Service Award, has been a dedicated Husky and UW leader for nearly 60 years—on campus and across the country.

By Jamie Swenson

HUSKY ROOTS

Raised in Yakima, Lex was surrounded by Husky spirit. His father and many other relatives attended the UW. So when it came time to apply to schools, he says, “I only applied to the UW. I was already steeped in Husky history. Both of my parents are UW alumni, and my three siblings and I would also go on to graduate from the University. Needless to say, I’m a Husky fan.”

Through his years in Phi Delta Theta and on the UW crew team, Lex built a network of lifelong friends. He also developed his leadership skills as president of the ASUW, where he met Diane, who was second vice president.

ON THE MOVE

Though Lex attended graduate school on the East Coast, he was still a Husky at heart. “I like to tell people I got my degree from Harvard, but I got my education at the UW,” he says.

In 2005 Lex used his industry and UW connections to help launch Donut on Wall Street (DOWS), which brings high-caliber speakers to a UW alumni audience in New York City. Speakers have included Bill Gates Sr., ’49, ’50; former Starbucks CEO Orin Smith, ’65; Costco co-founder Jeff Brotman, ’64, ’67; and former Secretary of the Interior and REI CEO Sally Jewell, ’76.

“Lex helped build something that would last,” former Foster School Dean Jim Jambalvo says. “He inspired and buoyed the next generation of Wall Street volunteer leaders.”

RETURNING TO THE UW

In recognition of Lex’s ongoing impact, the UW Foundation has honored him with the 2019 Gates Volunteer Service Award (GVSA). Presented annually, the GVSA celebrates those who shape the University’s trajectory with their philanthropy and service—and who encourage others to do the same.

For nearly 60 years, Lex has helped shape the UW’s story. For even longer, the UW has been an integral part of his. Says Jambalvo, “Purple pride travels with him wherever he goes.”
ONYEKWERE "ONYE" EMMANUEL AKWARI was born in Nigeria in 1942 and 20 years later came to the UW as an African Scholarship Program for American Universities scholar. He graduated in 1966 and after medical school at USC became the first African American surgeon at the Duke University School of Medicine. Akwari also helped found the Society for Black Academic Surgeons. He died at his home in Durham, N.C., on April 14 at the age of 76.

TRIBUTE

BENJAMIN HALL, 1932–2019

Benjamin D. Hall’s six-decade scientific career led to vaccines that have saved and improved millions of lives and yielded patents that continue to sustain scientific careers and facilities at the University of Washington and beyond.

Hall, professor emeritus of biology and genome sciences at the UW, believed strongly in public education and used the proceeds from his patents—including a genetically engineered protein in yeast that was instrumental in the discovery of vaccines for Hepatitis B and the human papillomavirus—to support the UW and the University of Kansas, where he received his undergraduate degree in chemistry in 1954. His donations and discoveries helped fund the UW’s Life Sciences Building and the Benjamin Hall Interdisciplinary Research Building in addition to endowed scholarships for students in biology and genetics, faculty salaries and research grants.

Hall met his wife Margaret A. Hall, ‘67, ’75, ’84, in their seventh-grade science class in Lawrence, Kansas. The couple moved to Germany when he earned a Fulbright Scholarship and returned to the United States in 1955 so Hall could pursue a Ph.D. in bio-physical chemistry at Harvard. In 1963, Hall joined the faculty at UW in the genetics department and continued to run his lab and support students after he retired in 2007. Hall, who was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, was honored by the UW as its first Inventor of the Year.

“What I and his colleagues remember most about him was his insatiable and fundamental scientific curiosity about everything from the building blocks of life to whole ecosystems,” UW President Ana Mari Cauce says.

In 2003, Benjamin and Margaret Hall donated $200,000 to establish a plant biology scholarship at the University of Kansas in honor of Benjamin’s mother, Mary. She studied botany at KU and raised her three sons to appreciate conservation and native plants.

“As a very bright person,” Hall said of his mother, “she might well have had an important career in science, but she gave that up to raise children and be involved in the community. This award recognizes those contributions.”

Hall died April 2 at the age of 86.

SALLY BERGREN JARVIS grew up on Mercer Island, attended Bellevue High School and earned a degree in marketing from the Foster School of Business in 1959. From 1990-91, she served as president of the UWAA Board of Trustees. “I think of her as commanding a room, determined in her perspective, and a woman of a generation where that type of female leadership might not have been as welcomed,” said UWAA Executive Director Paul Rucker. She died on May 29 at the age of 82.

RECOGNITION

Benjamin D. Hall left a legacy of discovery and philanthropy

At UWRA-affiliated University House retirement communities, active seniors are making room for more stimulating community and memorable moments in their retirement years.

Visit eraliving.com to learn more.

Locations in Wallingford and Issaquah. Ask about special benefits for UWRA members.

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Robert C. Kershaw

Donald Keith Nielsen

Mary Alice McMullen

Shane Wood

In Memory

ALUMNI

1930
Harold C. Stack

1940
Dale M. Carpenter

1960
Jeri Alexander Costanzo

1950
Stanley H. Durst Sr.

1970
June Elorna Ireland

1980
Thomass D. Klemens

2010
Krista Serio Navano

Faculty and Friends

Alta, Jane Barden and her husband, Stanley H. Barden, founded the Barden Institute for Law & Global Human Services at the UW School of Law in 2010 to identify and support lawyers interested in finding solutions to global challenges. She was active in politics for much of her life, from working as an aide to the late South Carolina Sen. Ernest F. “Fritz” Hollings to hosting fundraisers for former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. She died May 8 at the age of 73.

Christine Mary Coyne ’69, ’73, ’80, ’83, earned a Ph.D. in nursing in 2002, more than three decades after she first graduated with an undergraduate degree in the same field. She worked as a nurse in the Seattle area and nursing instructor at the UW before retiring in 2014. Coyne was born in Shelton and raised two children on Bainbridge Island. Her son and daughter were with her when she died May 16 at the age of 72.

David H. Fujikawa ’94, was an award-winning Seattle architect. At the UW, he established the Minus and William O. Fukushima Memorial Endowed Scholarship for graduate students in design, in honor of his parents. He died March 31 at the age of 79.

Helmut Goldey helped found the UW Department of Computer Science and Engineering during the 1960s. In 1971, he famously wrote a letter demanding that then-high-school student Paul Allen (and his friends, including Bill Gates) “terminate your activities in the [comput- er] laboratory immediately.” He died April 17 at the age of 89.

Katharine Rose Alexander Golding ’57, received the Ru- pyn Volunteer Service Award in 2008 for her years spent serving on several boards at UW Med- ical. She was a fierce croquet competitor who loved reading Continued on page 70

25,000 Hired and Counting

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2018
David S. Fleming II

1979
Eleanor Anderson Nesly

1976
Glenn Charles Harvey

1983
Gregory M. Gove

1971
Katharine Rose Alexander

1973
James J. Granquist

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Thomas D. Klemens

2010
Krista Serio Navano

1975
Janet Rumsey

1983
Karen N. Ireland

1986
Katharine Rose Alexander

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and gardening at her home on Vashon Island, where she devoted her time to the Vashon Maury Island Heritage Museum. She died on April 28 at the age of 85.

PETER JARVIS ’59, ’62, grew up in Seat- tle, earned a law degree from the UW and served as a judge in the Island County Court, Island Municipal Court and King County Superior Court. In 1972, he and his wife, Sally Jarvis, ’59, moved with their four children to a farm in Sammamish. Peter and Sally both died May 29 in a car acci- dent in Ketchum, Idaho, that claimed the life of another driver, Piper Reed of Ketchum. The Jarvises were 82.

KURT LANG Red Nuri Germany with his family in 1936 and co-wrote several books with his wife Gladys Engel Lang, ’42, about the influence of mass me- dia on public opinion and politics. He served as the director of the School of Communication at the UW from 1984 until his retirement in 1993. Gladys Lang, professor emerita of sociology, political science and communication at the UW, died in 2016. Kurt Lang died May 1 at the age of 93.

TROY KLEEMAN ’89, was a sci- ence-fiction author who wrote five “Star Trek” novels and many other novels and short stories. She was a Distinguished Professor of English and a Distinguished Professor at the University of California, Irvine. She’s best known for her first novel, “Dreamsnake,” in 1979. The New York Times noted that her first novel, “Dreamsnake,” in 1979. The New York Times noted that her writing often featured strong female protagonists. She graduated from the UW with a bachelor’s degree in biology and founded the Clarion Science Fiction & Fantasy Writers Workshop at the UW. She died April 26 at the age of 39.

DAVID JAMES THOULESS ’51, was a Distinguished Professor of Chemistry at the University of Washington for nearly three decades. He was born in Scotland and had an aca- demic career that included a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2016. Thouless was a pioneer during the early days of dial- ysis. He treated the first chronic renal dialysis patient and was chief of the Renal Dialysis Unit at the VA Hospital in Seattle. He died Jan. 22 at the age of 84.

ELIZABETH ANN PLUHTA ’09, believed everyone should be able to attend college. She served on the UW Board of Trustees for six years and worked as a vice president of administration at South Seattle College, where she helped es- tablish the 10th Year Promise Scholar- ship, which provides local high school students one tuition-free year of college. She died April 1 at the age of 70.

ROSEMARY T. VANARSDEL ’47, ’48, was a Distinguished Professor of English Emerita at the University of Puget Sound and an authority on the importance of periodicals to Victorian Seattle history and literature. The Rosemary T. VanAndel Endowed Library Fund was created by UW Libraries to purchase Victorian and Edwardian collections. She died May 3 at the age of 92.

YUKIO “BOB” YOSHIHARA ’54, was a teenager in 1942 when he was forcibly removed to the Minidoka relocation camp in Idaho. He was interned there for 3½ years with his family, who were strawberry farmers from Beaverton, Oregon. He earned a bachelor’s de- gree in accounting at the UW and spent his career working for the IRS, where he was twice named employee of the year. He died April 2 at age 90.
Read these Columns

The very first issue of the University of Washington alumni magazine debuted in 1908—the year Mother’s Day was created and the first American horror movie (“Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde”) premiered. It was called the Washington Alumnus, sold for 20 cents a copy and was born out of a need to engage alumni in the future of the University. Over the years, the UW’s magazine has had quite a journey. It halted publication twice due to budget cuts, survived world wars, a depression and multiple recessions, as well as something no one could have seen in 1908: the internet. Meanwhile, our latest name came to us along a campus path. The first UW magazine that was “Columns” was a humor publication produced by students between the 1930s and the 1950s. The Washington Alumnus, by contrast, stoically tackled topics like admissions policies and alumni news. In 1989, the UW kicked off its first official philanthropic campaign and the magazine took up the name “Columns,” which served us well for 30 years. And now, the name is changing to the University of Washington Magazine. Here, we take a moment to pay tribute to the publication that was born 111 years ago and has evolved into what you now hold in your hands.

The inaugural issue of The Washington Alumnus (above) was published in June 1908. Its main story campaigned to have an alumnus appointed to the UW Board of Regents. Left, students relax before replicas of the architectural supports from the original UW campus downtown that inspired the name Columns.

The cover story for the 1948 winter issue of the Washington Alumnus features the Husky ski team.

The September 1993 issue was 48 pages long but color was not used on every single page because it was too expensive.

REAL DAWGS
WEAR PURPLE

UW alum Marquis J. Wright puts purple in the spotlight. At the UW Marquis found a place to develop his skills, explore his passions and challenge norms. Today — between scripting his latest play, taking on a 24-hour film challenge or marketing the benefits of public television — it’s hard to imagine a world where Marquis is not illuminating us through his writing. This Dawg deserves a standing ovation.

MARQUIS J. WRIGHT (’19)
Filmmaker, Playwright

Legendary history professor Giovanni Contigugia puts a spin on the cover of the Summer 1975 issue of The Alumnus, which was printed on newsprint. It was 20 pages long and folded like a newspaper. The issue also contained a story announcing that UWAA membership hit an all-time high of 15,500. Today, membership tops 57,000.

This cover story for the 1964 winter issue of the Washington Alumnus features the Husky ski team.

This issue from January 1927 included a funny article titled “What’s Odd Today?” as well as ads from tobacco companies.

Replica of the columns from the former downtown Seattle UW campus inspired the name of the alumni magazine.

UW MAGAZINE