University of Washington Magazine

“Nobody ever thanks you for saving them from the disease they didn’t know they were going to get.”

—WILLIAM FOEGE

Smallpox and COVID-19: One pandemic public health leader’s story translates to a new generation

Virology Central

Within weeks of news of the outbreak in China, the UW Medicine Virology Laboratory was readying itself to deal with the novel coronavirus. And then on Jan. 21, Washington state recorded the first known case in the U.S., and a month later, the first known death. On March 2, the lab—then at the U.S. center of the outbreak—received FDA approval to perform testing and started with about 100 swabbed samples. Over the next two weeks, as the demand ramped up exponentially, the lab raced to increase its capacity—and was soon running about 1,800 tests and finding about 150 infections a day. The staff worked long days, sometimes 18 to 24 hours per shift, to help community leaders and public health officials make sound decisions about how to deal with this health crisis. During the spring, the lab often ran more tests than any other in the country. Only a few laboratories nationwide have the people, tools and resources to do this essential work. Until a treatment or therapy is found, testing and containment are at the heart of our nation's response to the pandemic. *Photo by Dennis Wise*

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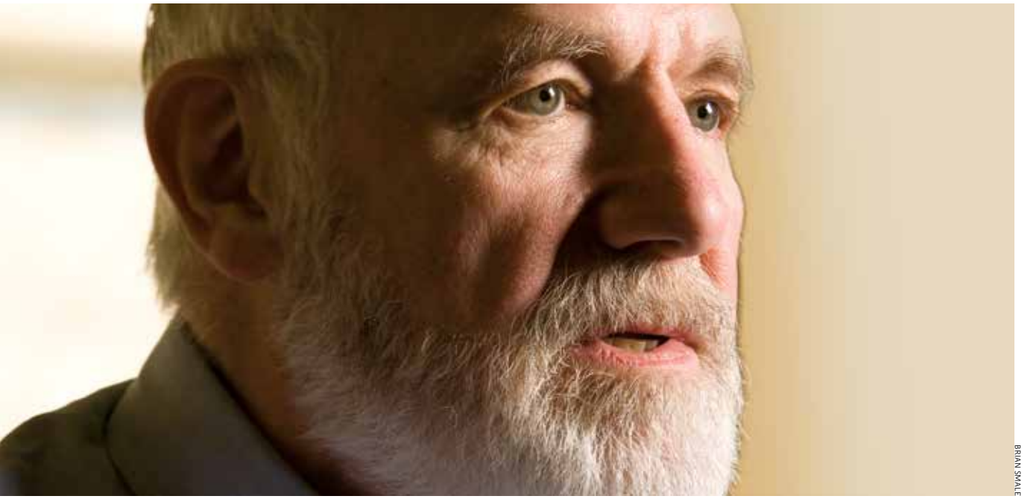

BRIAN SMALE

Fifty years ago, when smallpox was ravaging the developing world, epidemiologist William Foege, '61, a UW School of Medicine alum, set aside the conventional wisdom of mass vaccination. Instead, he predicted where the virus would spread and inoculated people where it made sense instead of vaccinating everyone. The result? The virus was stopped cold.

ONLINE

magazine.uw.edu

JACKIE ENSSO

8 SMILES, 3,000 MILES
A photographer in Mexico City created the virtual teacher portraits in "Screen Gems" (page 38). See how she pulled it off.

CURTIS DICKIE

HANDS OFF THE SOAP—BRIEFLY
Using hot water and soap is keeping you healthy, but it could be hurting your skin. A UW Medicine dermatologist gives us some advice.

JOHN T. BARR / HILTON ARCHIVE

THE LAST TIME WE LOST SPRING
Schools nearby closed early after May 1980's eruption of Mount St. Helens. Those seniors never got to say goodbye.

Forward

OPINION AND THOUGHT FROM **THE UW FAMILY**

MESSAGE FROM THE **HEAD OF THE VIROLOGY LAB**

As Fast as We Can

A UW lab is put to the test

By Geoff Baird

If you're like me, you hadn't spent much time in your life worrying about the threat of a global pandemic. Thankfully, though, the Department of Laboratory Medicine's Virology Division at the University of Washington School of Medicine has worried about this for a long time. In January, when news came out of China about the virus we now know as SARS-CoV-2, which causes the disease known as COVID-19, our lab got to work making a test for this virus, knowing that a rapid and accurate test would be the cornerstone of our clinical approach to this threat. Our test was ready to go the day that the FDA allowed us to test, and since then, we have run more than 116,000 SARS-CoV-2 tests and identified more than 9,200 positive patients.

Social distancing, plus our testing that started ahead of essentially all other similar labs in the country, have meant that our "curve" in Washington has been flatter and our patients have been safer, despite the fact that we were hit so hard by the virus so early in its course. Our testing and associated scientific efforts have also meant that we are genome-sequencing all of the viruses we detect to track transmission, supporting clinical trials for treatments and vaccines, and contributing to essentially every conceivable type of COVID-19-related research that is happening right now on Earth.

The faculty responsible for the clinical virology laboratory's testing—Division Head Dr. Keith Jerome, Assistant Director Dr. Alex Greninger, and laboratory manager Greg Pepper—deserve special recognition for their heroic efforts.

However, everyone involved in our effort has been heroic. Every test that comes

A rapid and accurate test would be the cornerstone of our approach

through UW Medicine has a dedicated clinical faculty or staff member who dons protective equipment to collect a specimen, a specimen-processing technologist who accepts the sample and ensures it is appropriately labeled, a courier who takes it to our central virology laboratory, additional processing technologists who prepare the specimen for testing, testing technologists who perform the test, biomedical informatics staff who ensure that the results are transmitted promptly, and clinical faculty and staff who accept the results and act on them. Dozens of faculty and hundreds of staff in Laboratory Medicine, and thousands more faculty, staff, volunteers and donors associated with UW Medicine make this happen.

Today, if you are a patient at a UW Medicine hospital site, you can get the best SARS-CoV-2 test result on the planet, on average in less than six hours from when you have your nose swabbed (in certain cases, in two hours), and you will have a world-leading care team using those results to help you and protect those around you. The reasons for this are many, but most of those reasons are the people who work here.—*Geoff Baird is professor and interim chair of the UW School of Medicine's Department of Laboratory Medicine*

ILLUSTRATION BY ANTHONY RUSSO

Forward

MESSAGE FROM THE **EDITOR**

Stories of Hope and Resilience

By Jon Marmor

You can't turn on the news without seeing experts from the UW's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation or UW Medicine leading the response to the coronavirus pandemic. But that's no surprise. When smallpox ravaged the world in the 1950s, it was another UW grad, epidemiologist William Foege, '61, who wiped that virus off the face of the Earth by implementing an innovative strategy he learned from his days as a forest firefighter. The in-your-face quote on the cover gives you a peek at the man who went on to become director of the CDC and a public health hero (see page 36 to read more about him).

Our state and our University have been at the forefront of this health crisis. Community members have generously donated unused masks, gloves, hand sanitizer and other personal protective equipment as well as millions of dollars to the UW Medicine Emergency Fund and the UW Student Emergency Fund.

When the University transitioned to remote learning, faculty quickly converted their courses to online and provided nearly 7,000 spring-quarter classes. Students, who had just days to adjust to a new learning reality, made it work. Turn to pages 16 and 17 to read how Karam Dana, associate professor of Middle East and Islamic Studies at UW Bothell, and student Manisha Jha faced the upheaval.

Our state's "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" order came just as acceptance letters for the class of 2024 went out. We honor and welcome them, and let's also celebrate the heroes—the crews deep-cleaning UW facilities, our front-line medical personnel and the volunteer novel coronavirus survivors who are donating plasma to aid in the development of new therapies.

Producing this magazine was an experience unlike any other in my 40-year career. Our team has worked remotely since early March without the ability to conduct photo shoots or in-person interviews. But our job is to share stories of hope and resilience that are at the core of our UW community. We wouldn't have it any other way.

ILLUSTRATION BY DAVID PLUNKERT

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Forward

ROAR FROM THE CROWD

JOIN THE CONVERSATION *(Letters may be edited for length or clarity.)*
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McCurdy's words

Thank you for your article on Jim McCurdy ("Whenever You Get, Give Back," Spring 2020), which brought back fond memories for me. I worked during my entire time in college, but Mr. McCurdy and his firm, Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Co., made a significant impact on my financial ability to attend the University of Washington and earn a bachelor's degree within four years. I am honored and proud to be the recipient of a Thomas McCurdy Scholarship awarded to me as a senior graduating from Franklin High School in Seattle, June 1959. I graduated from UW in June 1963 with a B.S. in civil engineering. As a lifetime member of the UW Alumni Association, I am an avid supporter of the "Whenever you get, give back" mentoring advice of Jim McCurdy and his family. Although I have not lived in the state of Washington since I graduated from UW, the education I received was the foundation for a very successful career as a professional engineer, so I continue to give back to the College of Engineering and UW Foundation.
Terry J. Hartman, '63, Newport Beach, California

The legacy of the Ave lives on

I appreciate the recent story you did on the Ave ("Coming Soon: The New Ave," Winter 2019), and it was fun to see Four Corners and Sweet Alchemy featured, as I have worked with Allison and Lois for many years. The letter in the spring issue from Ben Yormark as a follow-up to that article caught my eye. I vaguely remember his shop from a few visits with my dad. I'm 70 now so Ben must be in his 90s.
Scott Soules, '71, Shoreline

Patti has it

I was in a couple of ceramics classes with Patti Warashina in the early '60s ("The Wonder of Warashina," Spring 2020). I remember having a terrible time centering clay on the wheel. The instructor, Robert Sperry, tried to help me. Finally, he sat back and said, "Miss Turner, some of us have it and some of us don't!" Patti already "had it." She became a world-renowned ceramic artist. I became a medical illustrator.
Marjorie Turner Domenowske, '62, Seattle

The role of UW scientists

It was nice to see the coverage of lessons learned by ecologists from the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens ("After the Ashes," Spring 2020). However, the article failed to mention the important role that UW scientists played in both monitoring the seismic activity of the region and assessing ecological responses to the eruption. For example, several of us were on that first helicopter ride of ecologists into the devastated zone described in the article. Furthermore, UW ecologists took the lead in investigations of areas close to Mount St. Helens, where few organisms survived the cataclysmic eruption. While I have now moved from Seattle back to my home state of Tennessee, I continue monitoring plant reestablishment at Mount St. Helens and am working to turn over my research to assistant professors at UW.
Virginia H. Dale, '80, Seattle

Vehicle residency

The cause of social justice will be better served not with a change of paradigm but with a cause of reconciliation ("We Need to Talk About Vehicle Residency," Spring 2020). Criminalizing a shelter's location is not punishing a choice of shelter. Please consider the opportunity for Dr. Pruss to talk about reconciliation of the unsettled with the neighborhoods. Functionally efficient, warm, safe and welcoming is a housing system of care. Ancillary concerns, both social and environmental, are a part of a nuanced discussion.
William Speir, '69, Tacoma

Great design

I'm not an alum, but my better half Diane is, along with her entire extended family. Diane's mom was actually the very first Homecoming Queen at UW. She has great pictures, some of which the family donated to the UW archives. My background is in NYC-based advertising and publishing. I must say your magazine is one of the best-designed pubs I've come across in a long time. It's obvious everything about it is done with a lot of thought and care.
Stuart K. Marvin, New York City

A feast for the eyes

Congratulations on the best UW Magazine ever (Spring 2020). From the stunning cover to the article on Jim Ellis' legacy, and all of the art, it was a feast for the eyes. Thank you all to staff and contributors. Keep up the good work.
Rev. Thomas J. Allsopp, '73, Chaplain, Seattle Children's Hospital

HUSKY PARTNERS PITCH IN

THANK YOU

TO THE UW'S LICENSING PARTNERS FOR RISING TO THE OCCASION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

adidas

Since 2017, **adidas** and its partner Carbon have used open-source collaboration to create high-performance 3D-printed footwear. They're now redirecting their efforts toward 3D-printed face shields for first responders and health-care professionals.

Blue 84

Blue 84, a wholesale supplier of custom-designed apparel, is using their embroidery machines to make masks for hospitals, clinics and nursing homes. Following CDC guidance with a much smaller crew, they're producing 20,000 masks per day — while still serving customers and filling orders.

Fanatics, official manufacturer of MLB player jerseys, has halted jersey production and pivoted to producing protective masks and gowns. Made with the same jersey fabric that players wear on the field, these crucial items go to hospitals and emergency personnel in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

Fanatics

Logo Brands has sourced and is producing masks, gowns and face shields from factories in China, shipping to over 60 hospitals, medical facilities and businesses in the U.S. So far the warehouse team has shipped over two million masks — including 3,000 donated to UW Medical Center.

LOGO

L2 Brands is using extra fabric and obsolete T-shirts to make masks for businesses and health-care facilities. With state-of-the-art laser bridges, the company produces up to 15,000 face coverings a day. They've donated more than 75,000 masks to Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and Project Home, which supports Philadelphia's homeless population.

L2 BRANDS

DENNIS WISE

Technician Derrick Van Kirk helps students make medical face shields for hospital workers.

Students Step Up

Hundreds from across campus join the fight against coronavirus

By Jake Ellison

A little after 10 p.m. on March 19, graduate students Anne Massey and David Coomes received an email that would put them into the mix of Washington's rapidly evolving response to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus. It was the night the World Health Organization had declared the spread of the virus a pandemic and the state of Washington had climbed from having the country's first positive test to having the nation's first death from COVID-19.

The two students in the School of Public Health's Department of Epidemiology volunteer with a team that supports epidemic response. They and roughly 20 other members of the Student Epidemic Action Leaders (SEAL) Team had already been working with Seattle & King County Public Health, the State Department of Health and other agencies in their pandemic response since early February.

Here was a chance for Massey, who leads the SEAL Team, and Coomes to put their emerging expertise to use to help a pop-up testing facility at the Tacoma Dome. They were needed to train health care workers to use special software to register people for testing, explains SEAL Team faculty director Janet Baseman.

The next day, the pair headed for Tacoma. On the way, they studied how the computer program would work for this particular need before setting up in backstage dressing rooms to train nurses and others on the registration program. "It was all very exciting," Massey says. "We had worked with that software application before, but this was an expedited use of the program. And because we had the relationships with state officials and this tool already created, we were able to quickly respond to the pandemic to deploy skills and be creative."

Every quarter for the past five years, roughly 20 public health students go through training and then volunteer for assignments when state and local health agencies ask for help in outbreak investigations. But the field assignments now are on a whole new level: helping agencies rapidly respond to the greatest infectious disease threat in at least a generation. "SEAL students are trained to provide surge support to our public health practice partners," says Baseman. "The fact that their skills can be applied now to a global pandemic as it's unfolding is pretty amazing."

Students from across campus have volunteered their time and expertise to a variety of support efforts. In one instance undergraduate and graduate students manned about 70 3-D printers across three campuses to create needed face shields for health care workers at UW Medicine. The shield was designed by a local engineer and tested by experts at Harborview. More than 1,000 shields were made and distributed in the first few weeks of production. In another instance, students and staff used the makerspace in McCarty Hall to sew cloth face masks for custodial staff.

In April, more than 45 nursing students joined the front lines of the fight against the virus in Seattle and King County. Graduating seniors worked at Seattle & King County COVID-19 call centers, using their nursing education to provide callers with information about topics like where to get tested or where to quarantine. Meanwhile, doctor of nursing students are conducting telehealth visits with patients, and licensed graduate nursing students are working with patients in recovery.

"This is an extraordinary partnership for extraordinary times," says Patty Hayes, Seattle & King County public health director. "We are deeply grateful to the School of Nursing and their students for rising to the occasion for our community's COVID-19 needs, and so pleased to be able to contribute to their growth in this unique way."—*Brian Donohue, Jackson Holtz and Kiyomi Taguchi contributed to this story.*

Artful Alternatives

Every spring, graduating Master of Fine Arts and Master of Design students show their thesis work at the Henry Art Gallery. But not this year. Because of the "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" orders, the museum has temporarily closed its doors, giving the students and the UW School of Art + Art History + Design a chance to do things differently.

Within a few days of the stay-at-home order, second-year MFA student Andy Romero had created a studio in his back yard. "I do not have access to the tools and equipment to make the work I originally had planned for the Henry," he says, "but I wasn't ready to give up on the project." Instead, he bought a small welder and organized the space behind his home. "I almost prefer working here," he says. "It has provided a greater sense of freedom to just make what I need to make." His meetings with his faculty advisers have shifted online, but "at the end of each visit I feel like I can go out and accomplish anything."

Romero has made plants his latest subject. "I have always loved enveloping myself in nature, and I experienced a significant awakening to the bizarre and wonderful world of flora in Micronesia at a young age that continues to permeate the best of my dreams."

To see the work of Romero and his classmates, visit tinyurl.com/uwmfa. *Photo by Andy Romero.*

BRIAN STAUFFER

A Blight Behind Bars

UW Bothell professor says incarcerated people must be freed to halt virus spread

By Julie Davidow

When the coronavirus pandemic hit Washington state, Dan Berger thought immediately of prisons. As co-curator of the Washington Prison History Project, the UW Bothell associate professor joined a chorus of activists and scholars calling for Gov. Jay Inslee to release many of the 19,000 people incarcerated in the state's prisons and jails.

The health and safety of both incarcerated people and the broader community required quick action, they argued. Crowded and unsanitary conditions could lead to large numbers of inmate deaths and pose a high risk of spreading the virus beyond prison walls. The virus also reveals in the starkest terms, Berger says, the injustice of America's system of mass incarceration.

You have written that "prisons are a blight upon public health." Why should prisons be at the forefront of the response to COVID-19?

The physical conditions themselves are conducive to the spread of illness. You have cramped quarters with, in many cases, two to three people in a cell. In some facilities, there are dorms instead of cells, with people sleeping next to each other on cots. At jails and detention centers, there's a constant churn of people—the vast majority of whom come from communities that are already underserved by society. These are already people that tend not to have health insurance or ready access to medical care. When you add a communicable disease to this equation, you have the potential to exacerbate a major public health problem.

What should political leaders be doing?

The state of Washington, like every other state, should be moving to let as many people out of prison as quickly as possible. The prison population has gotten older over the past three decades of mass incarceration as sentences have grown longer. Washington also abolished parole in the late 1980s, creating a bottleneck that keeps people in prison for much longer than they were 30 years ago. About 38% of the state's prison population is in a high-risk group for developing serious complications from the virus just by virtue of their age and sentence length. Incarceration also creates or worsens a variety of health conditions that put people of all age groups at risk.

In April, Inslee announced plans to release some 950 incarcerated people convicted of non-violent offenses from state prisons. The decision came in response to a Washington State Supreme Court ruling requiring the governor to take "all necessary steps" to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among incarcerated people. Does this move go far enough?

The order sounds better than it is. The governor's resolution explicitly identifies "elderly people and those with underlying conditions" as particularly vulnerable. But it only provides relief to people convicted of non-violent drug and alcohol offenses and those who have release dates of June 30 or earlier—people who should not have been in prison to begin with. It is an exceedingly narrow group that the resolution itself acknowledges is not responding to those most at risk.

Why have you and other activists argued that refusing to release incarcerated people is essentially sentencing them to death for being poor?

On any given day, a combined 2.3 million people are incarcerated in this country. Those in jail mostly haven't been convicted of anything but are there because they can't afford to pay bail. If we were to look at jails alone throughout the year, we would see about 10 million people coming in and out mostly because they can't afford to not be in jail. Because of the way race and class intersect in this country, we are also talking about a (prison and jail) population that is disproportionately black, brown and Indigenous.

Is it safe to release incarcerated people who have been convicted of sometimes violent offenses?

Study after study has shown that people age out of crime. People who are over 50 and have served more than 10 years of their sentence are the group with the lowest risk of re-offending. Yet they remain incarcerated simply for the government to get its pound of flesh. We have an incredibly vicious pandemic, and prisons will only magnify its spread.

Justice Comes to Campus

State Supreme Court visits the UW School of Law

By Hannelore Sudermann

The nine black-robed justices of the Washington State Supreme Court descended on the UW Seattle campus in February to provide UW law students and the community a chance to see them in action. Over two days, the justices attended a celebration to honor their newest member—Raquel Montoya-Lewis, '95, '96—visited with students and faculty, and heard oral arguments in three very different cases.

The court travels to various parts of the state up to three times a year to hear oral arguments. "It's part of our outreach and part of the civic association that we do," Justice Steven González explained. This was the first time the court had been at the UW since 2009.

More than 300 people came to visit with the justices and welcome Montoya-Lewis, an enrolled member of the Pueblo of Isleta and a descendant of the Laguna Indian Tribe. She is the first Native American to serve on the state's highest court, and the second Native state Supreme Court justice in the country. Montoya-Lewis said she was a little stunned to be back at the law school in her newest role. "It is not something that I ever imagined for myself," she said. "I never imagined myself being on a Supreme Court bench. I certainly didn't imagine it in law school." She had intended to become a professor, but serving as a chief judge in several tribal courts in the Pacific Northwest helped her realize she belonged on the bench.

"I cannot tell you how inspirational it is for our students to be seeing you," UW President Ana Mari Cauce told Montoya-Lewis at an event the night before cases were heard on campus. "We're at a moment when this profession is most important. Our democracy is under stress. … We look to you to lead the way, to help us figure out how to use the laws of this country to hold ourselves and our government more accountable."

Holding court in the Toni C. Rembe Appellate Courtroom in William H. Gates Hall, the justices heard arguments in three cases. The first involved a person held at the US-Canada border and whether he was in custody and should have been Mirandized. The second case focused on a nurse filing a class-action suit against her employer for insufficient rest and meal breaks. The hospital claimed the issue should be determined through the collective bargaining agreement with the nurses union, not by state law. The third case centered on a woman who fell from the balcony of an apartment when the railing gave way. The question was whether the woman's intoxication was more to blame for her injuries than the rotten rail. All three cases are pending.

STUART ISETT

Gov. Jay Inslee swears-in UW Law alum Raquel Montoya-Lewis to the State Supreme Court in January.

NEWS

OERTLI RECEIVES UWAA'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

COURTESY GARY OERTLI

Gary Oertli, '70, '72, '85, a longtime community college leader and former president of the UW Alumni Association, is the 2020 recipient of the UWAA's Distinguished Service Award. Oertli, president emeritus of South Seattle College, helped build out the 13th Year Promise Scholarship, which provides one year of tuition-free college and critical support services to Seattle public school students. "Gary saw the transformational impact of higher education," says UWAA Executive Director Paul Rucker, '95, '02. "He built his career and legacy in the community colleges, he's been deeply committed to our public university, and he's tireless in his dedication to give back."

PROFESSOR'S PERSPECTIVE **By Karam Dana**

Faculty flatten the curve while disseminating knowledge

COURTESY KARAM DANA

The unprecedented urgency of the COVID-19 pandemic and health crisis has led to major adjustments in everyday life. Society will continue to transform in ways yet to be fully understood as the list of coronavirus victims continues to grow. It is during crises like these that we need to come up with the most effective solutions. The faculty and staff of the University of Washington have been able to switch to an entirely online teaching platform for the three campuses. In fact, UW was the first institution in the US to switch the mode of teaching away from face-to-face instruction as a result of the sobering recognition that doing so would save thousands of lives. Although online education and distance learning have been proven to be effective, not all classes can easily be switched into an online mode. Moreover, online courses require pedagogical depth, an engaged process of extensive planning, thoughtful reflection on the best approach to present course materials, student engagement, participation and evaluation.

The shift to an entirely online platform is intimidating and potentially overwhelming to those who had never taught an online course before, but UW faculty were able to collectively make this transition. The University provided resources to help with this daunting task. Traditionally, effective pedagogy requires the physical presence of students and professors and their engaged interactions. Given the COVID-19 crisis, we had a mere two weeks between winter and spring quarters to rethink, realign, repackage, and design online courses to deliver knowledge in impactful ways. Transforming knowledge from one medium into another is by no means an easy task, especially if done on such a large scale and with so little time to plan.

Most professors will tell you that classroom interactions are everything! They build rapport between students and their professors, create connections among students, and more significantly advance how individual students see themselves in relation to others. Reflection is central in a student-centered pedagogy where discoveries of self-awareness and positionality in relation to privilege and power take place.

We had two weeks between winter and spring quarters to rethink, realign, repackage and design online courses.

We cannot conceive of education without acknowledging its transformative nature and definitive impact. Impactful education requires adapting to unanticipated situations. At every academic institution, faculty are at the forefront of interaction with students and they understand that not all are privileged or have financial security or safe homes. Recognizing that quarantining can be a privilege, like many of my faculty colleagues, I designed my courses with flexibility in mind to accommodate all students, and anticipate potential COVID-19 infections as well. Flexibility does not mean easy, but rather allows the students to engage with the class at their own pace.

Professors are the engines of knowledge production and dissemination: the faculty of higher education. The role played by the faculty is integral to students' lifelong learning journey. Professors open eyes to questions never thought of before. They spark curiosity that leads creative and critically engaged thinkers to produce transformative understandings of different kinds of knowledge. Professors perform a complete balancing act. They create and recreate approaches of knowledge dissemination allowing for new modes of thinking to emerge, sharpen analytical skills, encourage the drive to learn more and find answers and solutions beyond what already exists.

As a professor, this experience has taught me that the UW faculty are impactful even when they find themselves having to venture into uncomfortable territory. They "flatten the curve" while still producing and disseminating knowledge. It might not be perfect or ideal, but desperate times call for desperate measures … and fortunately our reactive measures ended up far from desperate. UW faculty have exceeded all expectations!—*Karam Dana, '02, '03, '09, is Associate Professor of Middle East and Islamic Studies at UW Bothell and the recipient of a 2019 Distinguished Teaching Award.*

STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE **By Manisha Jha**

Students adapt to a new college reality while reconsidering their futures

MANISHA JHA

My undergraduate experience has been bookended by two profoundly defining moments: the presidential election one month into my freshman year and the coronavirus outbreak the last half of my senior year.

What came in the middle was beautiful in all the ways college can be: I met the most brilliant people I've ever known, I wrote my heart out for The Daily, I spent spring breaks chasing sunsets down the Oregon coast and—within it all—I even went to class.

This was my last quarter at the UW. What a way to graduate! I'm grateful to be healthy, safe and privileged, though. That's mostly what I'm hearing from other students who are still here around campus. Those who had to go home seem significantly more bummed out.

Everyone's a little terrified to be finishing school at a time like this. My roommates, who are sports journalists, are out of work for the foreseeable future. They've already graduated, so they're playing "Animal Crossing" and drinking cocktails on the patio. Another friend graduated early, planning on working on a political campaign. But few campaigns are responding to emails these days, so he got himself a puppy.

While I'm glad I can finish my degree, I'm disappointed to have to do all my classes online. It's hard to focus, and I usually love getting to know my teachers and classmates in a way that's just not possible over Zoom.

But somehow, I'm not surprised. All along, my peers and I have shared a sense of uncertainty about the years ahead. The political chaos that has unfolded during our time in college didn't pair well with our leaders and decision-makers ignoring climate change and an ever-growing wealth gap.

I knew graduating and figuring out what follows would be difficult, but I still didn't see myself making decisions about my career based on who I want to be at a time that feels like the end of the world. It felt like a crisis was inevitable, but not so soon.

What a way to graduate! Everyone's a little terrified to be finishing school at a time like this.

I've been privileged enough to have always known that I would go to college and that it would probably be at the UW. I've been waiting for the day my graduation photo would go up next to my brother's that my mom framed eight years ago.

I spent years planning to work in healthcare policy and equity. My hope had been to do population health research before graduate school. But a few days into quarantine, while watching the HBO series "Chernobyl" in some attempt to learn how others have lived through what felt like the end of the world, I realized there's only one place for me during a time like this: the emergency room. Whenever school reopens, I'll start working to finish up my medical school requirements.

So it's OK. I'll get that graduation photo in the mid-June sunshine raining down in front of Husky Stadium whenever I finish up my graduate studies in medicine some years down the line.

I've had one realization between Zoom classes, "Call of Duty" missions and night shifts at the youth shelter on the Ave: A lot of what we planned doesn't really matter anymore. But what we do in the next few years—for our health, for one another and for the planet—matters more than anything. We are the last generation that can make a change. —*Manisha Jha, '20, majored in Public Health and International Studies. In addition to working at The Daily, she has been a frequent contributor to this and Viewpoint Magazine.*

MARCH 2020

03.06
UW announces it is moving to remote learning

03.09
remote learning goes into effect

IN THE NEWS

800
times UW experts and faculty were cited by major news sources in the first weeks of the outbreak

HARDWARE

799
laptops and tablets made available to Seattle campus students for remote learning

94%
percentage of those laptops and tablets in use spring quarter

STUDENT POWER

450
students volunteered to provide childcare to UW Medicine workers

1,000
face shields created by students on 3-D printers for UW Medicine workers

3.5
hours it takes to 3-D print the cradle for the face shield

900
face masks students made with donated fabric for UW custodial staff

#1
Among major universities, the UW was the first to move to remote learning in response to COVID-19.

Because of the efforts and resilience of faculty and students, the University succeeded in its rapid and remarkable move to remote learning.

CLASSES

7,000
courses the three campuses typically offer spring quarter

6,800
classes offered spring quarter 2020

INSTRUCTION

41/42
art classes held spring quarter—only one had to be canceled (Advanced Glass Blowing, for obvious reasons)

REGISTRATION

52,845
students registered for spring quarter

1,000
number increase from last year's spring quarter

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

150
weekly visits to the UW Food Pantry

25%
percentage of first-time visitors during spring quarter

ASSISTANCE

145,692
dollars donors provided for emergency student aid

Exploring Evictions

A UW study reveals gender and racial disparities across the state

By Kim Eckart

A recent study of evictions in Washington shows that more women are evicted than men, and in the state's two most populous counties—King and Pierce—eviction rates among black and Latinx adults are almost seven times higher than they are for white adults.

A team of UW researchers, led by Tim Thomas, '17, now an urban sociologist at the University of California, Berkeley, based the Evictions Study on filings from Washington's 39 counties. "By collecting all this data, we wanted to provide the public with an in-depth look at eviction trends at a geographical level in the region," says Jose Hernandez, '15, the data scientist leading the UW work. "The hope is that the information sheds light on a problem happening in people's backyards, and that folks begin having a discussion about solutions while not ignoring evictions and their intersection with race and social class."

The team turned first to eviction filings in Washington State Superior Court to obtain eviction counts. To put the numbers in context and analyze other potential contributing factors, they used population, rental, income and housing market data from the U.S. Census Bureau as well as information from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the annual regional Point-in-Time counts of homelessness.

Armed with the most detail from King, Pierce, Snohomish and Whatcom counties, the researchers produced interactive maps. Users can filter by race and geography (census tract, municipality or county) to see a variety of data sets, including the percentage of renters, median household income and eviction counts.

"The most concerning finding is the severe over-representation of black adults in the Western Washington eviction filing process," says Thomas. "In Pierce County, one in six black adults were named in a filing between 2013 and 2017, and one in 11 in King County during that same time. For whites, it's one in 55 and one in 100, respectively. This severe racial disparity makes evictions a civil rights issue, requiring new laws to intervene."

The disparities are significant because they relate to historic patterns of discrimination, Thomas says. "Most of King County's eviction filings occur in South King County, where households of color have been displaced from Seattle. In Pierce County, some of the highest risks of eviction occur in formerly redlined neighborhoods," he explains. "This link between evictions, the legacy of segregation, and gentrification can't be ignored and requires further investigation.

> "This severe racial disparity makes evictions a civil-rights issue."

Last year, as the study was underway, Thomas worked with housing advocates and legislators to promote eviction reform. Senate Bill 5600 extended the "pay-or-vacate" deadline for tenants to pay rent, from three to 14 days.

COURTESY ALI MOKDAD

Measure by Measure

The UW's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation is a global resource for COVID-19 response

Ali Mokdad, professor of epidemiology, steps outside his home in April to talk to a national TV station about forecasting the spread of the virus. Newspapers and news programs around the country are turning to UW health experts and those in other fields to find insight into COVID-19.

At the end of March, Ali Mokdad, a UW epidemiologist, reached out to Florida health officials to encourage the state to adopt a blanket stay-at-home order to slow the spread of COVID-19. Up to that point, the governor was not considering such an action. But Mokdad's call, and that the White House was citing the UW's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation projections for the spread and death toll of the virus, helped persuade state leaders to change their thinking.

The IHME had been working since February on projecting the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic so that hospitals, including UW Medicine, could know if and when to open up beds, ramp up staffing and equipment, and prepare for the worst. As the pandemic expanded across the country, more and more local, regional and national leaders considered to the projections as they made their own plans for preparations and closures.

Thanks to the IHME and the readiness of the region's providers to react, "The UW was way ahead of everybody," says Mokdad. "We prepared our hospitals and canceled elective surgeries … and whenever we asked for volunteers (health care professionals) we had more than we asked for."

Mokdad and IHME director Dr. Christopher Murray have since stepped in front of the cameras to further share and explain the IHME projections, which are frequently updated. They have discussed the exponential spread of the disease without social distancing measures and the dangers of trying to return to normal life and business too soon.

The IHME was founded in 2007 with a $279 million investment by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Growing from three staff members to 500—with collaborations around the globe—the mission remains the same: to provide sound information to policy-makers and donors to help improve the human condition.

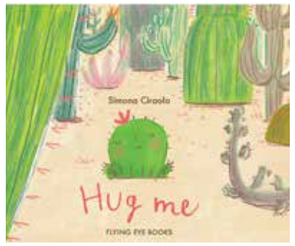
By taking in data—in this case including social-distancing measures and closures of businesses and schools, as well as health spending—the institute creates scenarios and project outcomes. In mid-April, the institute expanded its work to consider anonymized mobile phone data to get a better picture of how social distancing is working across locations. What they found was that social distancing—even in places like Florida, which was late to take action—was occurring earlier and to a greater degree than originally estimated. With a nearly nationwide effort to slow the spread of the disease, the picture started improving.

But then in early May, the IHME projections changed again. The new data considers that some states have eased up on social-distancing measures and that there will be changes in mobility during the summer months. Now the estimated infection rates and death toll have increased—rising from the prior prediction of about 70,000 deaths across the country by mid-August to 147,000. "The trajectory of the pandemic will change—and dramatically for the worse—if people ease up on social distancing or relax with other precautions," says Murray. "We encourage everyone to adhere to those precautions to help save lives."

> The trajectory of the pandemic will change if people ease up on social distancing.
> —Christopher Murray

Estimates like the IHME's and the use of them by national or regional governments may not halt the disease, but they buy everyone time to find better methods for containment and treatment. "There is no geography here, there are no boundaries," says Mokdad. "It will impact all of us. It does not matter what our race is or what our age is."

RESEARCH ROUNDUP



KIDS AND CORONAVIRUS

Difficult questions may be surfacing as children experience the realities of fear, illness and isolation as a result of the global pandemic. Now the Center for Philosophy for Children is offering free materials as well as a reading list to help families respond. The new guide—at philosophyforchildren.org—suggests books and short videos to explore. "I have been inspired in my conversations with children over the last month to see how deeply and honestly they are contemplating questions about loneliness and isolation, illness and death, and the uncertainties in life," says Jana Mohr Lone, the center's director. Some of her favorites from the reading list include the books "Black Dog," by Levi Pinfold, "Duck, Death and the Tulip," by Wolf Erlbruch, "Hug Me," by Simona Ciraolo, and "Let's Do Nothing," by Tony Fucile.

SWEET NEWS

One year after Seattle's tax on sweetened beverages took effect, low-income families were consuming significantly fewer sugary drinks, according to a new study from the School of Public Health. "The decreases were large—a 36% drop in taxed beverage consumption for children and a 33% drop in consumption for adults," says Jessica Jones-Smith, the associate professor of health services and epidemiology co-leading a study of the effects of the tax. Researchers found that children decreased their consumption of soda pop the most—3.3 ounces a day—and the percentage of children who drank at least 8 ounces a day fell from 30% to 20%. Meanwhile, Seattle has been using its soda tax revenue to fund healthful-eating and education initiatives.

The Joy of Rereading

By Jane Brown

With so many wonderful books coming out every year, and so many wonderful books written over the last 3,000 or so years that I have not yet read, why would I read any book again?

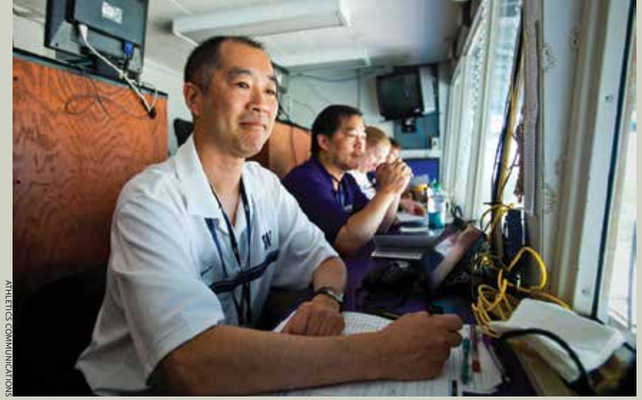
Easy, if you love reading. As a professor, I was paid to reread books. I could never teach a book I had not reread within a week of teaching it. In childhood I constantly reread the contents of my own bookcase, and there were books I took out of the library annually, if not monthly. They drew me because they seemed to mean something, even if I couldn't articulate quite what, or because they were so much fun. Books are like people. Some you meet once and that's enough. Some you want to get to know better, and whenever you are with them you discover more about them. Some are old friends you haven't seen in years but to meet them again is a joy. Many of my books are old friends, familiar, comforting voices in times of stress and, even more, inspiring reminders of how very well it is possible to understand and represent our often bewildering world.

Rereading enriches. I still can't enjoy a Shakespeare play without reading it twice in succession to let its patterns and ideas emerge clearly. My son, inspired by the example of the archeologist Heinrich Schliemann, improved his fluency and vocabulary in unfamiliar languages by reading translations of his then-favorite book, "The Lord of the Rings." Not all reading requires that kind of retention, and there are special compensations for not having reread a book in a long time. You discover so much that you have forgotten, and so much you had been unable to see before, so many things you were not mature enough to recognize and value. As Goethe once said, "the devil is old, grow old yourself in order to understand him." The same is true of books. Rereading uncovers not only new things about what you have read before, but also new things about yourself.

Rereading is central to the coherence of a culture. Societies have a body of texts, not always written, in common. Religions have texts that are reread ritually on a regular basis and sometimes even memorized, such as the Bible or the Koran. National communities have their own texts: in American public schools in the 1950s we recited the Pledge of Allegiance, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and recited the Lord's Prayer at weekly assembly, and in social studies we memorized bits of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Other countries have literary texts that are reread or reenacted regularly; not to have read them in school is (or used to be) somehow scandalous–"Faust" in Germany, "The Divine Comedy" in Italy, or, in the English-speaking world, Shakespeare, who also has been declared the national poet by a variety of cultures. Many of these works claim international status as what we used to call "great books," so that to reread them and even commit parts to memory is to declare membership in a richer world than one's physical community.

Of course, not all books are as satisfying to reread as others, and which books stimulate or comfort us on rereading will vary. But does anyone worry about listening to the same albums or songs over and over? Or the same operas? Or rewatching movies or reruns of TV series? Repetition can enrich, reward, give us a better perspective on the new books we encounter as well, and just plain satisfy. What's in your own bookcase?—*Jane Brown is a professor emerita of comparative literature.*

ILLUSTRATION BY JOE ANDERSON



ATHLETICS COMMUNICATIONS

Keeper of the Stats

Craig Heyamoto, '75, '78, has served as Boeing's legal counsel since the early 1980s. But since the 1970s, he has compiled stats for UW football and basketball. Today, he is in charge of the UW stats crew.

How did you get started?
I started doing stats with the Little League team my dad coached. Then I did basketball stats in junior high. In 1971, when I was graduating high school, they were trying to get some people to work the NCAA track meet, which was held at the UW. I saw Steve Prefontaine run. I also worked NCAA wrestling in 1973, my second year in college. I wanted to work at football games, so I asked Mark Lookabaugh, the sports information director, and he hired me for game days.

What was it like back then?
In those days, we did everything by hand. In basketball, we had to compute percentages and we didn't even have calculators. In 1975, my senior year, I took a business computing class. We had to come up with a business program and I convinced my professor that keeping track of shots, rebounds and assists was kind of like an inventory system. So I wrote a basketball speculative program. We tried it out and it worked.

How has compiling stats changed?
At the 1982 UW-Stanford football game, UW sports public relations director Mike Wilson pulled me aside and said, "I want you to look at what Stanford is doing." They were compiling their stats on a computer. They explained, "We have this company up the road that is developing small desktop computers, a company called Apple, and we're developing the stats on the computer." Mike asked if I could do something like that. I spent that offseason running a computer program to do football stats. I wrote a football program that we used up until we switched over to the one we're using now.

What do you enjoy about doing stats?
One of the things I love about doing stats is the people you come across and work with. Especially students. We're committed to using students on our stat crew because it's part of the university experience to give students a chance to do some things.

Tell us about your stat crew.
We are probably the most diverse crew that I have seen in terms of age, gender and ethnicity. I think we're a better crew because of that diversity.

What teams have you done stats for?
I started working for the Seahawks in 1977, and I became crew chief in the middle of the '82 season. I did stats for the Sonics, and I have been working for the Storm from the start. I've been doing the Sounders' stats since Year 1 as well. I work maybe 100 events a year; it averages out to two a week.

Do you have a favorite game?
It's the 1975 men's basketball game when Washington ended a really long losing streak to UCLA. We just blew their doors off. I was basically helping the people who were using my computer. After the game, sports information director Donn Bernstein said, "I want you to meet someone." He took me behind the stands and he said, "Craig, I want you to meet John Wooden." I shook John Wooden's hand, and he signed my program.

Do you have a favorite Husky player?
I would say Kelsey Plum. There are so many players in football and basketball, but she was special. And with basketball, it is a little bit easier to feel like you know the players more because you're closer to the action and they're not wearing helmets and you see them. There are a lot of great players, but I think she's my favorite.

SPORTS REPORT

REDBOX PICTURES

POLE POSITION

Husky senior Olivia Gruver was named National Women's Field Athlete of the Year by the U.S. Track & Field and Cross Country Coaches Association after setting the NCAA record in the pole vault last year with a leap of 15 feet, 6¼ inches. That broke the UW record by a foot and the Pac-12 mark by 5 inches. "It means a lot," she said. "Especially after everything that has happened this year with the coronavirus and canceling the NCAAs, it makes it a little sweeter." She has her sights set on the Olympics, whenever they happen.

ATHLETICS COMMUNICATIONS

WELCOME, COACH VAN DYKE

When women's soccer coach Lesle Gallimore retired last season after 26 years, the Huskies looked east to hire former Penn coach Nicole Van Dyke to replace the winningest coach in program history. The Southern California native and former Stanford assistant brings an impressive record as a head coach to Montlake, leading Penn to an Ivy League title during her five years. Says Van Dyke, the third coach in UW history: "I was always impressed by the fans and the environment, the soccer community and the culture here in Seattle that is just such a soccer hotbed."

ATHLETICS COMMUNICATIONS

FAREWELL, NESBY GLASGOW

Sad news: Former Husky defensive back Nesby Glasgow, '98, died Feb. 25 of stomach cancer at the age of 62. Famous for his key interception late in the Huskies' victory over Michigan in the 1978 Rose Bowl, Glasgow, who played under defensive coordinator Jim Lambright (right), holds the UW record for punt returns (98). He played 14 NFL seasons, starting with the Colts and finishing with the Seahawks in 1992. Glasgow was inducted into the Husky Hall of Fame in 2001 and was named to Washington's All-Century Team.

Jim Lambright | 1943-2020

My Dad's Legacy

By Kris Lambright

Editor's note: Jim Lambright, '65, who died March 29 at the age of 77, spent 40 years on the Husky football coaching staff. His daughter Kris, '86, recalls her father.

I took my first steps in Pasadena where my dad, Jim Lambright, and the Huskies were about to play in the 1964 Rose Bowl. That was a memorable first as part of the Husky family.

Being a Husky has been a family affair. My dad, mom (Beryl Simpson), brother Eric and I all attended UW. Both of my mom's parents were Huskies. And my mom went back to the University to get her law degree when Eric and I were there as undergrads.

But my Husky family is much more than just my biological family.

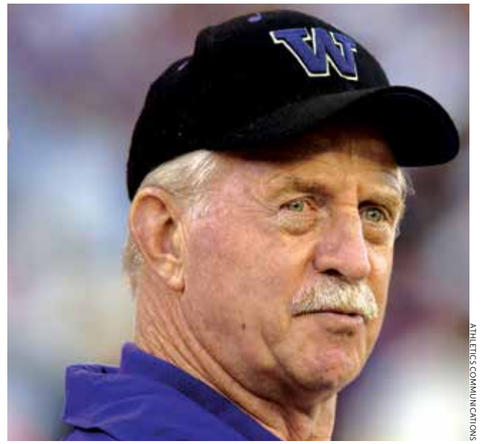
My husband, Tim Hevly, didn't attend UW but was an intern in the UW Sports Information department. We met through mutual UW connections in a van headed to see the Huskies play at Cal. Tim's parents were Huskies. His dad spent most of his career on the staff at UW, and two of his siblings work there now. The Hevly family is a special part of my Husky family.

I played piccolo in the Husky Marching Band, and I met many of my closest friends in band. My dad appreciated the band and was very close to director Bill Bissell. Dad would always stop and shake Bissell's hand as he ran across the field on his way up to the coaches' box before every game. The band alums and the Bissell family are part of my Husky family.

Dad was very proud of my brother Eric, who was a walk-on defensive back and two-year letter winner. And Eric did something Dad never did at UW: he scored a touchdown! In 1984, Eric recovered a fumbled kickoff against Miami of Ohio. I will always remember Eric holding the ball, pointing at Dad up in the coaches' box as he ran off the field.

Hearing the impact my dad had on the lives of the hundreds of young men he coached has been amazing. Knowing that so many others benefited from his coaching and teaching helps make up for the time we missed with him. Dad also worked with many other dedicated coaches and athletic department staff during his tenure. The current coaches and staff welcomed him the past few years when Dad didn't always understand why he couldn't be on the sidelines at practice or drop in to coaches' meetings. All of those players, coaches and athletic department staff are part of my Husky family.

In recent years, Dad loved to go to Husky games via boat. He usually went with his good friend Clayton Olson, whom he met over 50 years ago when Clayton offered to help with UW recruiting. They were warmly welcomed on several boats, including the Big Dawg, owned by the Miles-Kittilsby family. The Mileses have been family friends for decades. My grandfather Jack was a skipper on Frank and Jeanie Miles' boat after he retired from commercial fishing. And my grandmother Eloise rode the Big Dawg to Husky games for years when Dad was coaching. Clayton, the Miles family and many other sail-gating families are all part of my Husky family.



ATHLETICS COMMUNICATIONS

I so appreciate the support of my Husky family. We decided to donate my dad's brain to the UW Medicine Brain Repository and Integrated Research Laboratory and his other organs to the UW autopsy center for education. My brother Eric said it best: It gave purpose to his passing.

PATTY HAYES

FRONT AND CENTER

With compassion, innovation and empathy, public health leader Patty Hayes strives to make life better for all of us

By David Volk Illustration by René Milot

PATTY HAYES became a household name for her role in Western Washington's response to the novel coronavirus, but until then she did her work as director of Public Health—Seattle & King County (an organization most people refer to as the Health Department) mostly under the radar. That meant the incredible impact she made during her career was not widely recognized.

Then came the new year. As state and regional governments raced to respond to the first reported case of COVID-19 in Washington on Jan. 21 and the first reported U.S. death in Kirkland on Feb. 24, the 2020 recipient of the UW's Alumna Summa Laude Dignata award—the highest honor presented to an alum—became one of the main people at the podium in a long stream of news briefings about this devastating new virus. It was probably one of the last things Hayes imagined when she was a nursing student in the 1970s. But everything in her career had prepared her for this moment.

As Hayes, '76, '80, puts it, "I step into some really hard places." And running a metropolitan health department in the middle of a pandemic could be one of the hardest. Fortunately, Hayes says she has been able to rely on some key skills developed along the way. Her experience running a professional organization in a time of crisis gave her the administrative acumen needed to oversee all of the pieces that have to come together to deal with the pandemic. Her experience lobbying taught her the importance of building the relationships she's now relying on to persuade politicians to make difficult, potentially unpopular decisions to protect the public. At the same time, her experience as a nurse has made her adept at explaining unpleasant realities while keeping people calm.

"I go in front of the camera to talk about the implications of the pandemic, what we need to do to support each other and where we're at in the nation," she explains.

She has gotten so good at breaking potentially bad news that Seattle Met magazine praised her in an article called "A Guide to Recognizing Your Coronavirus Briefing Saints: Who are all those people on the podium?" Writer James Gardner says Hayes is "often the coolest customer at the podium." Although she hadn't heard the praise until it was read to her, she was quick to acknowledge its significance.

"It's really important to have somebody at the podium that not only says the truth but also acknowledges the difficulty and is compassionate," she says. "I believe people need that. They need somebody they can trust. They need somebody who will spark confidence and also touch the heart. That's just so important in times like this."

Hayes' leadership undoubtedly had a major impact on Western Washington's effort to flatten the pandemic's curve of contagion. It might not be a coincidence that the UW is honoring her during the World Health Organization's "Year of the Nurse and Midwife" in honor of Florence Nightingale's 200th birthday.

Of Hayes' long record of impact, Azita Emami, executive dean of the UW School of Nursing, says: "For decades, Seattle has been known nationally and internationally as one of the healthiest and most health-centric cities in the U.S. Patty Hayes has played a leading role in creating that highly visible and extremely successful culture of health.

"She's the kind of unsung leader that does her job in a fabulous way, and she serves a very large amount of people. She leads all these unique projects. She deserves more recognition for her visionary approach to public health."

Hayes brought a new focus on the impact that trauma has on treatment outcomes, which has prompted the Health Department to be sensitive to the issue as a possible determining factor in an individual's health. She also played a big role in Best Starts for Kids, a program designed to make people healthier by "fostering

> *I'm pretty feisty about continuing to push on something I believe is right*

a culture of health starting at birth and into adulthood."

The funny thing is, Hayes never planned to spend her career focusing on innovative health-care initiatives. Instead, she got her start as a candy striper in the 1960s after she watched a sitcom called "The Patty Duke Show" at 14 and saw one of the main characters performing volunteer nursing. She attributed part of her interest in caretaking to her experience helping her mother, who had been severely injured in an automobile accident. The other part was her interest in science.

"It was an age when a lot of women didn't always have a lot of choices on what to do for careers. I was a super-achiever in school and I loved science. [Nursing] was the perfect track for me in terms of being able to be around people and help people out," she recalls. "When I took a look back at all of the opportunities in the health field, nursing was the most interesting to me because it was working with families."

Although she started her career as a bedside nurse at West Seattle Hospital, it didn't take her long to realize she was interested in going further. "I wasn't satisfied with bedside nursing, which is an honorable career. It just didn't fit my personality. I realized I was interested in the whole circumstance of my patients, what is going to make them successful when they go home."

She found a path that suited her better after returning to the UW and earning her master's degree in stress management and psychosocial nursing, which focuses on a more holistic approach to health care. After graduation, she became a community nurse with the Washington Department of Social and Health Services and conducted home-care visits to help families find the right long-term care placements for severely ill relatives.

Before she knew it, she was focusing on families with young men who suffered neurological damage and required long-term care because they weren't wearing helmets when they were in motorcycle accidents. She helped many parents determine the best way to care for a son "whose life was decimated when that could have been prevented."

"It was the first spark where I really saw the opportunity to do public health work in injury prevention," she says. Seeing the difference the passage of a helmet law could have on the health of motorcycle riders is part of what prompted her to jump when she saw that the Washington State Nurses Association was looking for a lobbyist.

"I think the skills a nurse learns are very transferable into the policy world," she says. "Think about this: Nurses can come in and convince a patient that they need to have a nasal gastric tube or they need to have some sort of invasive procedure, and we are really good with people during those tough times. I think we're the perfect people to translate policy into development." She even had an edge over most lobbyists because "I could talk from my heart about what we needed and why we were doing what we were doing."

She eventually became WSNA's executive director and led the organization through a period of upheaval when a union raided its membership, potentially undercutting the professional association's status as a labor organization. She kept the WSNA intact, but downplays claims that she saved the group. She credits the whole leadership team.

"It was one of the examples where I step into places that are very difficult and figure it out. I'm pretty feisty about continuing to push on something that I believe is right," Hayes says.

She has been helping nonprofits, state, local and federal governments find ways to figure things out ever since. That work includes serving as a government relations consultant for health care-related organizations; developing a curriculum for evening students at Saint Martin's University interested in nursing-related master's degrees focused on leadership and public policy; working with Congress on health-policy issues; and helping lead the rollout of the Affordable Care Act exchanges in Washington state. She also served as executive director of WithinReach, a nonprofit helping underprivileged families access health care and food.

Hayes stepped into another difficult place in 2012 when she was hired as director of King County's Community Health Services Division. It is the largest division in the King County Health Department which provides maternal/parent-child health programs, medical/dental clinics, health care for homeless and school-based health centers. In 2014, she was appointed director of the Health Department. It was $12 million in debt. She not only helped the agency return to sound financial footing while maintaining its position as one of the country's top health departments, she also has been leading initiatives to change the way it does business. For example, she leads an effort to reinvent maternal child health-care services. King County Executive Dow Constantine, '85, '88, '92, also asked her to work on an innovative approach to eliminating youth detention. "I'm always on the edge of something new," she says.

Emami says the UW discovered Hayes' passion for innovation when the nursing school became interested in focusing on population health and was looking for collaborators. "Patty Hayes was already creating cutting-edge programs, advocating for those with no other voice, rallying resources and advancing ideas that later became standard practice," Emami says.

Hilary Godwin, dean of the School of Public Health, praises Hayes for working with the schools of nursing and public health to set up an academic health department. "The collaboration allows our faculty and students to engage in meaningful service while being exposed to state-of-the-art public-health work, keeping our research, education and training fresh and relevant," Godwin says.

"Whatever the project, our students always find Hayes inspiring and visionary. She keeps her agency moving forward in new ways and is hugely supportive of using the health department as a laboratory for student participation and growth."

Despite her long list of achievements, Hayes remains humble about receiving the most recent honor from the UW. "I think it's just my long-standing support and tenacity for health care and public health over all these years," Hayes says. "Getting an award of this level from your school means so much to me, especially when I look at the past recipients." While she might question whether her contributions merit such recognition at this point in her career, she has no such qualms about the impact the UW has had on her life.

"It helped me learn to be confident and brave in trying new things, although that was core to my personality. I think the school of nursing fostered that, and [I] feel so lucky to have such an amazing school to continue to be affiliated with."—*David Volk is a Seattle freelance writer and frequent contributor to University of Washington Magazine*

PROTEIN POWER

Professor David Baker's audacious approach to creating new proteins could help bring the end of disease—including COVID-19

By Sally James

On the University of Washington's Seattle campus, in a building just south of Red Square, hundreds of scientists fill an institute solely devoted to engineering molecules. At the core is director David Baker, a biochemist with the School of Medicine who compares the Institute for Protein Design to a giant brain where each of the scientists is an individual neuron.

Late this winter, Baker toured a small group of visitors through a floor of the institute where his own lab is housed. He is an animated presence, always on the move as he greets dozens of people: some are in cubicles, some move between stations, some use pipettes at lab benches, and still others are parked at desks. "I believe ideas come when you are talking to people," Baker says. "My view of the lab is—my metaphor is—of a giant communal brain. I'm connecting people."

This institute of more than 200 scientists and students is aiming some of its collective brainpower toward designing synthetic proteins that could block the novel coronavirus in the human body. Baker, a professor of biochemistry and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator, is known for his revolutionary approaches—one of which includes engaging members of the public to use their home computers to help design new proteins.

For more than 25 years, Baker has been laser-focused on the structure and folding of proteins, which are building blocks and engines of life. These long chains of amino acids carry out all the essential functions in our bodies. They digest foods, fire neurons and contract muscles. To do their jobs, they fold up into specific shapes—following a code that scientists haven't been able to crack. And the creation of new proteins to perform functions inside our bodies opens up great possibilities, says Baker.

The idea of including the public in the research developed during a hike in 2006, when Baker and David Salesin, an affiliate professor of computer science and engineering, came up with the notion of gamifying portions of Baker's work so that thousands of people around the world could use their computers and their human brains to design synthetic proteins. Today it's a global affair. More than 750,000 players have used a free online video game called Foldit. The game's goal is to bring human insight and computer power into play to find new ways to treat or prevent diseases. Foldit players are credited in the Baker lab's published papers because their "solutions" help fuel the lab's understanding.

"The strength of Foldit is exactly the fact that some players can apply some of their direct reasoning and intuition to Foldit puzzles," says Brian Koepnick, '19, a UW research scientist, in a recent Foldit video blog.

In April, the Baker lab posted more than 10 different coronavirus-related puzzles on Foldit. The first few let players try to create proteins that might keep the viral infection from spreading. The second set was about disrupting the dangerous overreaction of the body's immune response to COVID-19—called a cytokine storm—that in some people leads to death.

The researchers are using their knowledge of structural biology to create genes from scratch that encode new proteins. As members of an academic lab, the scientists can bring a new protein to the point where it requires an investment of millions of dollars to be tested and approved by regulators and then turned into a product. Once it gets to that point, it is sold or spun out into a profit-making drug or process.

The lab has already designed an enzyme to help patients with celiac disease. The product, which had been known as KumaMax, targets the parts of gluten that cause the reaction leading to celiac disease, which affects an estimated 2.4 million Americans. In February, the UW spinout developing KumaMax, PvP Biologics, was sold for $330 million to pharmaceutical giant Takeda. The protein is now in the first of four phases of clinical trials.

Another spinout, Neoleukin Therapeutics, went public in 2019. Neoleukin has several products in development, including cancer and autoimmune therapies based on designer proteins..

Baker wasn't much into science as a kid, even though his parents were both UW science professors. His father, Marshall, is a physicist who specializes in string models and quarks, and his mother, Marcia, is an expert in geophysics and atmospheric sciences. When he started at Harvard as an undergraduate, Baker studied philosophy and social studies. But biology—and within it the riddle of protein folding—ultimately lured him. He switched majors and applied to graduate school, choosing the University of California at Berkeley for a Ph.D. In 1993, he came to the UW determined to solve the puzzle of how proteins fold up into their final configurations. Around that time, he conceived of Rosetta, a software platform that now helps with understanding macromolecular interactions and designing custom molecules. According to Discover magazine, Rosetta is the single most important tool to discover how proteins are formed. The platform is now being used to model the 3-D structures of important proteins from the novel coronavirus.

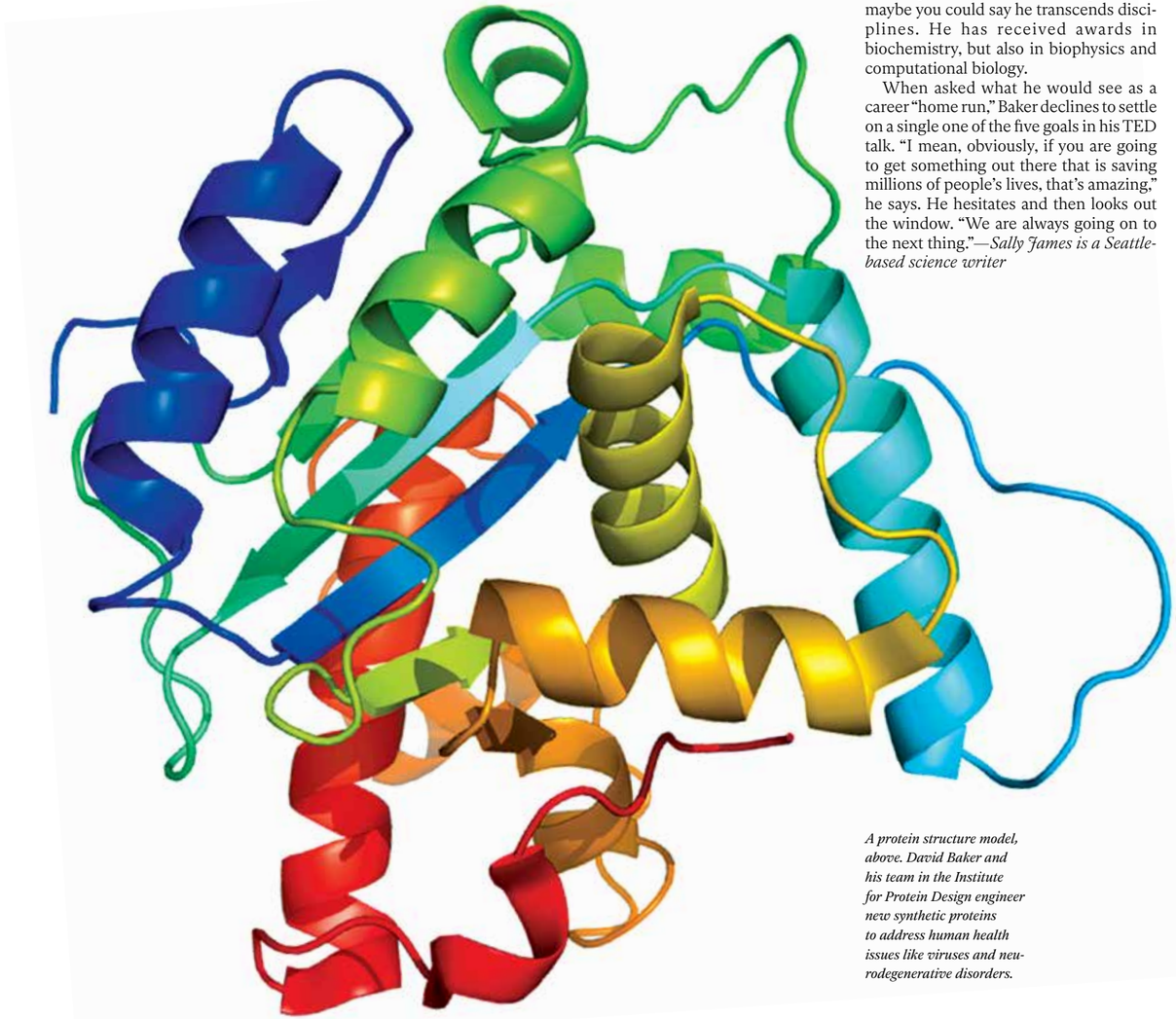
Baker founded the Institute for Protein Design at the UW School of Medicine in 2012. The goal was to design a new world of proteins to solve 21st-century challenges. The institute now houses five labs, has alumni working around the world and is tied to collaborative projects in 27 countries.

Last year, Baker presented at the TED2019 conference in a session focused on big, bold ideas for global change. Almost 2 million people since have watched the TED talk where Baker describes his five ambitious goals for man-made proteins: universal vaccines for flu, HIV and cancer; advanced medications for chronic pain; protein nano-containers to carry drugs already in use to specific cells, potentially eliminating side effects; treatments for neurodegenerative disorders; and self-assembling proteins for solar-energy capture.

Baker's innovative work caught the interest and imagination of philanthropic funders. As part of TED's Audacious Project, the Institute for Protein Design received a $45 million, five-year grant toward expanding the institute and pursuing these goals.

Today, Baker straddles disciplines, or maybe you could say he transcends disciplines. He has received awards in biochemistry, but also in biophysics and computational biology.

When asked what he would see as a career "home run," Baker declines to settle on a single one of the five goals in his TED talk. "I mean, obviously, if you are going to get something out there that is saving millions of people's lives, that's amazing," he says. He hesitates and then looks out the window. "We are always going on to the next thing."—*Sally James is a Seattle-based science writer*



A protein structure model, above. David Baker and his team in the Institute for Protein Design engineer new synthetic proteins to address human health issues like viruses and neurodegenerative disorders.

UNEARTHED AND RETOOLED

The unlikely story of two carved canoes, divided by decades, linked in Tribal tradition

By Hannelore Sudermann

MARK STONE

Decades ago, the Burke Museum sent three archeology graduate students to the Green River near Auburn to excavate a pre-contact hunting canoe that had emerged from the mud of the riverbank.

BURKE MUSEUM

Sometimes an amazing mystery will emerge from the mud. In 1963, for example, 10-year-old David Monstad found a treasure tucked into a riverbank on a neighbor's farm.

A Washington kid with plenty of nature to explore, Monstad often ventured to the Green River, which bordered his family's farm. One midsummer day, he discovered a long canoe poking out of a muddy embankment.

Thinking he had come across a free canoe, he tried to dig it out. Then, he realized he probably should tell his neighbors about his find. Excited by the news, they started making plans to pull the boat free with a tractor. But then another person who was fishing on the river saw the canoe and recognized it as a Native American dugout vessel. And he called the Burke Museum.

A museum collections worker reached out to the landowners and dispatched three graduate students down to the river. In shorts and T-shirts, armed with shovels and trowels, the young men spent several sunny days extricating the 25-foot bark. They brought it back to the Burke, where it was recorded, cataloged and then tucked away into storage.

Four decades later it was discovered again.

Peter Lape joined the anthropology faculty and the staff at the Burke Museum in 2000. His research focuses on Island Southeast Asia as well as public archeology, practice and resource management in the Seattle area.

Three years after arriving at the UW, he discovered the canoe. He was helping move artifacts in a museum storage facility at the old Sand Point Naval Air Station. The massive warehouse is filled with canoes, carvings and cultural artifacts. It's an easy place to get distracted, and an easy place to overlook something humble. But Lape has a sharp eye. "There was this pile of boards and the collection manager said, 'Oh, that's a canoe,' " he says. Lape paused for a deeper look.

When the canoe was first discovered in that muddy bank four decades earlier, it was in nearly perfect, though waterlogged, condition, he says. "But once a wooden artifact is removed from the mud and exposed, and you don't deal with it, it sometimes turns to dust. In 1963, the curators didn't have the resources or knowhow to protect the wood." After 40 years in dry storage, "this one had warped and split into chunks. We lost what the canoe looked like when it was discovered."

Still, Lape felt he had found something special—something that may have predated white settlement. As he was burdened with other projects, he filed away the memory of the canoe until he had the time, resources and ability to bring the right people together to care for it.

"Before contact or precontact," the time before European explorers sailed and walked their way into the Pacific Northwest—the Puget Sound was a vibrant, lively place. For thousands of years, the Salish people depended on water systems for food and transport. "Those waterways were instrumental in helping people connect with their extended family and friends," says Warren KingGeorge, '12, a historian with the Muckleshoot Tribe whose ancestral lands and waterways included the Green River. "The water is one thing that is always there and something we rely on. Also today, we take it for granted and we abuse it." Many of the elements of pre-contact life have all but disappeared: "the Olympia oyster, the Roosevelt elk, the sockeye that were native to Lake Washington," he explains. "The Ballard Locks went in and the Black River [a tributary that drained Lake Washington before the ship canal was built and lowered the lake] was essentially erased."

Despite the human activity and development, portions of the wild Pacific Northwest still exist in the rivers and water systems of today. And a canoe culture persists within Northwest Native communities with canoe carvers, canoe racing and an annual Tribal Canoe Journey that brings out hundreds of boats from tribes throughout the West Coast. Finding and studying this canoe, or in Lushootseed language, the s.dəxʷil, offered a new dimension to that world.

"This project allowed us to remember why the river does what it does, and why the lake is sitting where it is, and why it's important to have old-growth cedar for creating a vessel to navigate the water system," says KingGeorge. "It lets you put yourself in the precontact era. It is a once-in-a-lifetime project."

How did the s.dəxʷil get there? "There's lots of theories," KingGeorge says from across a conference room table at the Muckleshoot tribal headquarters in Auburn, about 25 miles from where the canoe was found. One theory—suggested by archeologists—is that its owner pulled it ashore to go inland and simply never returned.

KingGeorge has another idea. "There was once in place an honor system. You could borrow a neighbor's canoe or a friend's canoe and use it to transport," he says. "You could leave your canoe there or you could moor your canoe on a bank and it would be safe." It was common to see a hunter's canoe or a family's canoe resting on the shore. "My theory is the owner left that canoe and swapped it out for a shovel-nose canoe to continue his journey upriver, maybe following the huckleberries or the hunting season." He came up with this theory after paddling downriver from the discovery site. "There are lots of depth changes and learning to maneuver the canoe in the river—when it is tight and swift—is challenging," he says. "Poling a shovel-nose canoe would be easier, especially going upstream where the river is moving fast."

It's the only hunting canoe I've seen in real life. It blew my mind.

KingGeorge came to the UW in the early 1990s as an undergraduate to study fishery sciences. His academic pursuit translated into a fisheries job with the tribe before his interest in history inspired him to collect stories, perform research and share his understanding of his community and culture. In 2000, he became the tribe's historian. Three years later, he joined the Burke's Native American Advisory Board and has been working with museum archeologists ever since.

This s.dəxʷil was in KingGeorge's awareness for years. While trolling through newspaper stories for a research project about the Green River, he found a 1963 article about the canoe's discovery. "I thought it was interesting," he says. "There were photographs of the UW students doing the excavation. And when they took it out, it looked in really good condition."

Then, a few years later, he came across the boat again—though it took him a while to realize it was the same one. On a visit to Seattle to lecture about vessels to one of Professor Sven Haakanson's classes, KingGeorge made a stunning discovery. The class was visiting the Sand Point storage facility to look at examples of boats. "I was just talking away to those young students and while I'm talking, I'm staring at this canoe," KingGeorge says. "I said, 'Sven, I need a minute here.'" Haakanson halted the class while KingGeorge got down on his hands and knees to examine the boat. After looking closely at the prow, he proclaimed, "This looks like a hunting canoe. It is not a shovel nose!" The latter has a blunt prow and a flat bottom. The new canoe had a pointed prow, the kind KingGeorge had seen in old photographs.

"It's the only hunting canoe I've seen in real life," he says. "It blew my mind." Haakanson called the class back together and made the whole experience a moment of learning. He said the discovery of what now appears to be an extremely rare canoe was exactly why the museum interacts with local tribes when working on subjects that involve Native people. "He said, 'This is what can happen when we do the right thing. This is how good things happen,'" KingGeorge says.

The canoe came back into KingGeorge's life one more time. It was 2014, and Peter Lape called to ask if KingGeorge would be interested in helping build a replica of a boat in the

BURKE MUSEUM

MARK STONE

Left: Master canoe carver George Swanaset Sr. (Nooksack) studied the ancient canoe before transforming a log from the Cedar River Watershed into a new version.

Right: The recreation of the original hunting canoe is now housed in the ASUW Shell House where scholars and students can study it and even take it out on Union Bay to experience how it handles in the water.

museum's archives. "I know the canoe you're talking about!" KingGeorge shouted.

"We schemed together to try to find some money to document what we had and determine what we could do with it," says Lape, who managed to secure a small grant of $2,000 from the Traditional Small Craft Association. It was just enough to pay for radiocarbon dating and measures to preserve what was left of the canoe. Clues

This canoe was an object made and used before a lot of non-native settlement.

indicated that it had been repaired a number of times. Cedar canoes often crack, and this one had a couple of long fissures in the hull. One crack was repaired with wood—a technique of sewing the craft back together using a cedar thread—which suggested the repair had taken place prior to white settlement. But another crack was fixed with square, hand-cut iron nails. "Those were around here in the 1840s, '50s and '60s," says Lape. "Probably, this canoe was an object made and used before a lot of non-native settlement."

Radiocarbon dating set the boat in a period between 1820 and 1900. "It confirmed what we were guessing," says Lape. "We think it was probably made in the 1830s to 1840s."

A visiting student working on a master's degree in maritime archeology offered to help. He made hundreds of digital images of the canoe's pieces and painstakingly assembled them into 3-D renderings. The images allowed the team to make measurements and create little models on a 3-D printer.

They then decided to enlist a carver to create a life-size replica: KingGeorge's father-in-law, George Swanaset Sr., a member of the Nooksack Tribe who is well-known for carving racing canoes. "We needed someone to help us who really understood the shapes and hydrodynamics," says Lape. "George is really into traditional canoe-making, but he also has the latest technology. In his shop, you see stone tools and Makita power planers." KingGeorge facilitated the donation of a cedar tree from the Cedar River Watershed from Seattle Public Utilities. It was trucked up to Swanaset's workshop in Everson where he spent nine months studying it and carving it. "At first he thought it was a very odd-looking canoe, and he was not happy about doing it," says Lape. "But then he got into it, cutting the wood and getting a sense of it. He liked it more and more."

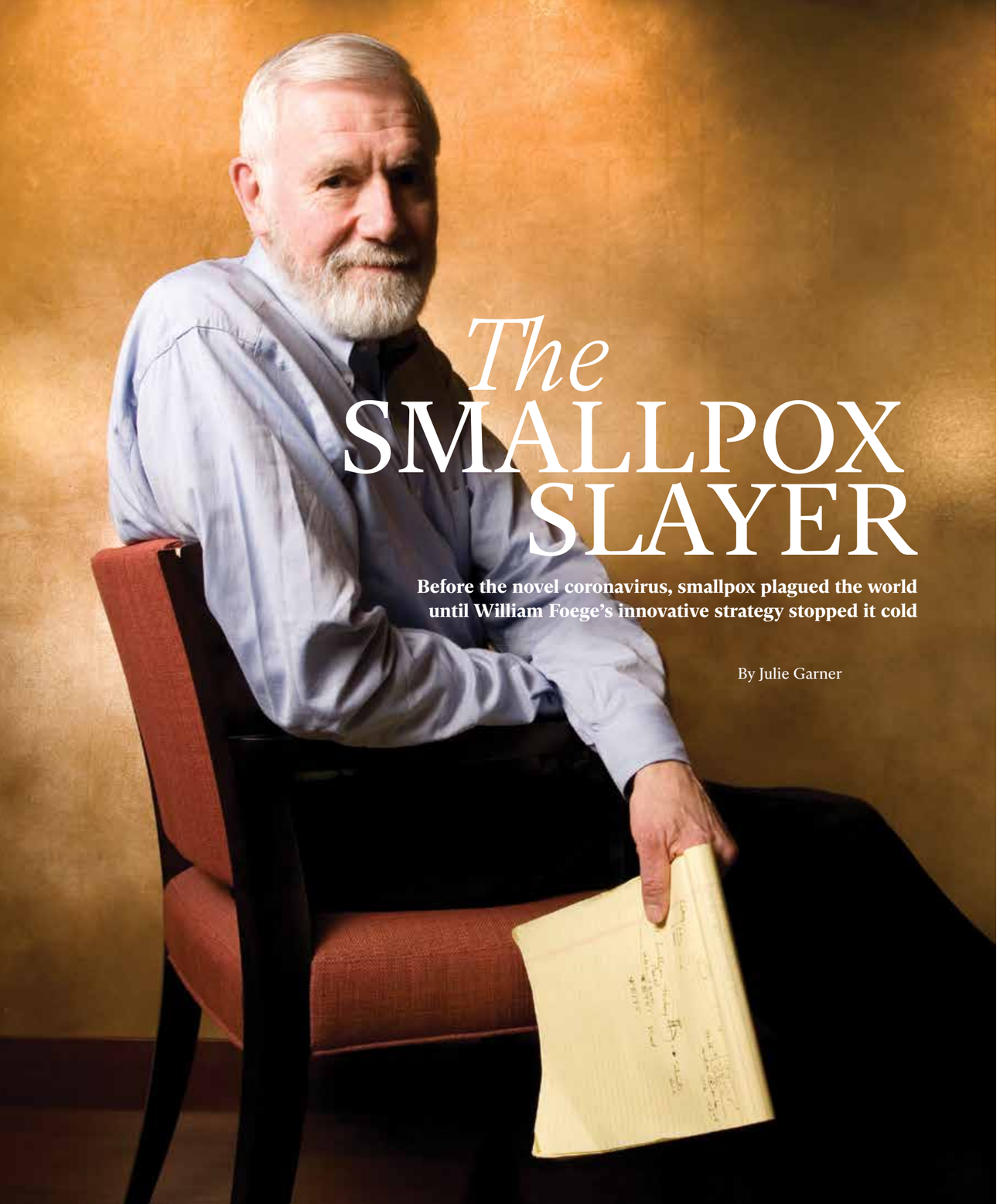
When the boat was complete, in summer 2017, a small group—two archeologists, a few students and KingGeorge and his family—brought it near the site where the original was discovered and introduced it to the river. KingGeorge's wife and their granddaughter Kalena performed a blessing ceremony. From there, they paddled downstream, with two support kayaks alongside. As it moved down the river, the reasons for its design became clearer; Its prow and hull shape made it suitable for lower, wider river areas and estuaries. It could go into rivers, but it could also maneuver, though not quickly, on open water.

Recreating the s.dəxʷiɬ with members of the tribal community and a tribal historian was a type of project Lape hadn't done before. But the collaboration benefitted everyone. "We learned how old it is, we learned about its performance on water, how many miles a day you can paddle, what does it carry." He also found that the project was much more about bringing people together and getting a sense of what life here was like 150 years ago. "Even though the region was densely forested and there were no roads or cars, you would have been able to easily move around," he says. "The upper river is beautifully clear. There were lots of fish and tons of birds. It was magical and beautiful."

Finally, the project caused Lape to think differently about museum collections—which for so long focused on protecting and storing objects of importance. "The bigger question is what do we do with all these objects, and what's their purpose," says Lape. "I'm always looking for an answer to that question."

BURKE MUSEUM

The replica of the ancient hunting canoe was launched in the Green River last summer. Kalena Delgado, helps her grandmother, Elizabeth Swanaset King George (Nooksack/Cowichan/Laq'amel), bless the canoe before its first voyage.



The SMALLPOX SLAYER

Before the novel coronavirus, smallpox plagued the world until William Foege's innovative strategy stopped it cold

By Julie Garner

BRIAN SMALE

"The arrival of a new vision just when people think they have worked to the maximum, gives them new energy, allowing them to push beyond their previous limit." —William Foege

For two summers in his late teens, William Foege worked for the U.S. Forest Service, fighting fires in Washington and Oregon. "The principles were simple and drilled into us repeatedly: separate the fuel from the flames and the fire stops." These words come from "House on Fire: The Fight to Eradicate Smallpox," a book Foege wrote in 2011 that covers 50 years of a life devoted to improving public health and documents the elimination of a scourge that killed millions of people over centuries. More than any other single person Foege, '61, a UW School of Medicine alumnus, is responsible for wiping smallpox off the face of the Earth. The virus was declared DOA in 1980, about 170 years after Edward Jenner discovered that a cowpox vaccine was effective against smallpox. While Foege, who is in his 80s and dealing with health issues, could not be interviewed for this article, his book offers clues to some of the strategies that could mitigate COVID-19.

> Foege offered the very belief that a virus that had plagued humanity for centuries actually could be stamped out

Of fighting forest fires, Foege wrote: "Water was almost never available to douse the fire. Our basic tool was a Pulaski, a combination ax and mattock that made it possible to cut down trees, chop logs in two, and dig a fire trench all with the same tool." Working in shifts, Foege and another firefighter would contain the fires as quickly as possible and then head to the next hot spot. The strategy he developed to end humanity's most feared affliction harks back to the forest firefighters' handbook.

It all started in Nigeria, where Foege served as a medical missionary in the mid-1960s. When a mass-inoculation campaign was yet to be launched, a sudden smallpox outbreak occurred almost before Foege and his fellow doctors could pack their little black bags. At the time, the conventional wisdom was to inoculate everyone—but there wasn't enough vaccine to go around.

So Foege and his colleagues decided to look at the outbreak from the virus' point of view: "If we were smallpox viruses bent on immortality, what would we do to extend our family tree?" The answer: Find the nearest susceptible person in which to continue reproducing. Foege then set about vaccinating the people closest to current smallpox patients before the virus could reach them. Foege and his colleagues used market patterns and family patterns to predict where the virus would spread and inoculated where it made sense instead of mass vaccination. The result of this innovative surveillance-and-containment strategy? The outbreak was stopped in its tracks. In effect, Foege had dug a trench around the blazing fire of smallpox infection and that stopped the burning. Public health authorities previously believed that they needed to inoculate 80% to 100% of the population to stop the disease. Foege was able to accomplish that with less than 50%. (Smallpox differs from COVID-19 in that there are outward and visible signs of the smallpox virus while COVID-19 can't be detected visually.)

While it's true Foege spent his entire life in the serious pursuit of helping humanity, he always enjoyed a good joke. Life in Africa had its humorous moments. In his book, Foege recalls arriving at a village to talk to the chief about when he could vaccinate. The chief said, "Let's do it right now." Foege protested that people were out working in the fields but the chief insisted. Soon, "talking drums" began signaling people to leave work and several thousand people lined up for vaccinations. Foege was amazed at how fast the huge crowd assembled. He asked the chief what the "talking drum" had messaged. The chief said, "I told them to come to the market if they wanted to see the world's tallest man." Foege stands 6 foot 7.

While Foege's strategy was brilliant, other factors contributed to beating smallpox. One was a stable vaccine that remained potent despite the heat of Africa. Another was the development of a jet-injector to administer the vaccine in a measured dose, making inoculation quick. The advent of the World Health Organization after World War II also provided the infrastructure to coordinate global-health initiatives. But William Foege offered much more than his forest-fire containment strategy: the very belief that a virus that had plagued humanity for centuries actually could be stamped out. "We all know the adage that some things have to be seen to be believed. In fact, the opposite is often true, some things have to be believed to be seen," he says.

Foege went on to serve as head of the Centers for Disease Control from 1977 to 1983. He reorganized the agency and poured resources into prevention, something Foege says goes unappreciated. "People rarely reflect on the fact that they have not had to deal with smallpox, tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, rabies and other infectious diseases in their lifetimes," he says.

A humble man for all his accomplishments, Foege racked up a lot of well-deserved honors in his lifetime. In 2012, President Obama awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 1994, Foege received the Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus Award, the highest honor the UW bestows upon a graduate.

As we live through the COVID-19 pandemic, we are confronting some but not all of the issues Foege faced decades earlier with smallpox. We don't yet have the testing capability to carry out surveillance of the disease and we don't yet have a vaccine. But there are researchers at the UW and elsewhere who are driven to use science and innovation for the public good just like Foege did. Someday, these researchers will experience a William Foege moment when it comes to beating back humanity's latest viral opponent. In that lies our collective hope. —*Julie Garner, '10, is a former University of Washington Magazine staff writer*

Photographs by JACKIE RUSSO

Screen Gems

Sheltering in place against the novel coronavirus prevented us from photographing our *Teachers of the Year* the way we usually do—in person. So we took advantage of seeing their mugs on the screen and captured them the way students saw them spring quarter.

Xiaosong Li
Professor
Chemistry, College of Arts and Sciences

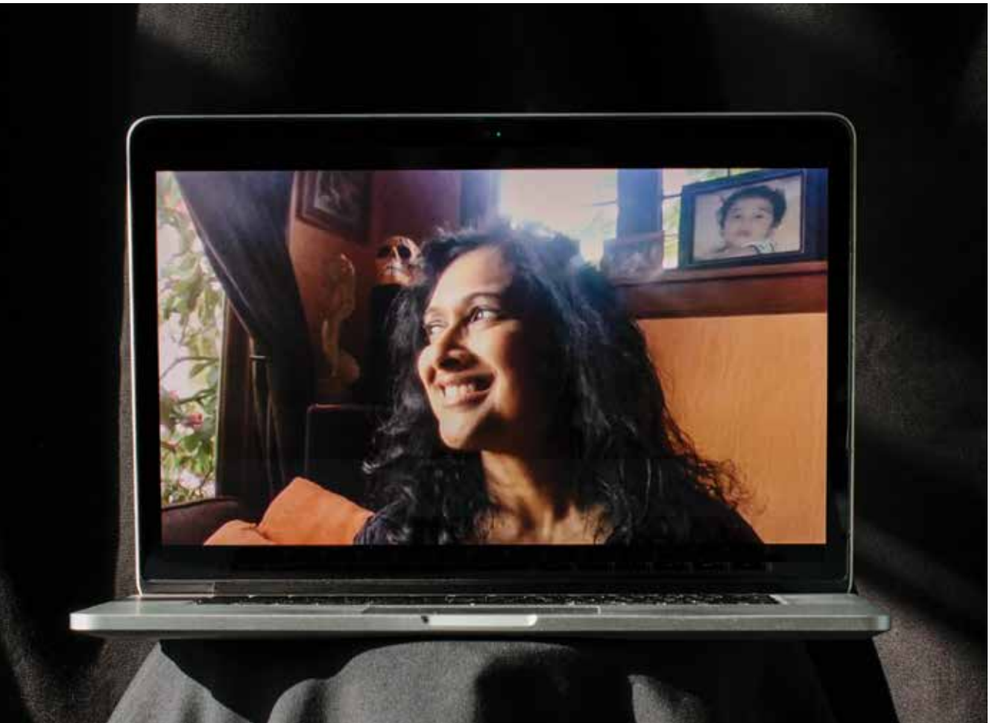
My father passed away on May 1 and I was unable to travel to his funeral and be with my family due to quarantine. Going from the enormous sadness to teaching in his honor is the biggest adjustment I have to make. I would like to dedicate this honor to my father who paved the way for my success.

Mabel Ezeonwu
Associate Professor
School of Nursing and
Health Studies, UW Bothell

The students have been adaptable, flexible and very understanding of this change. Every one of us have been impacted by the pandemic. Students are worried about their health and that of their loved ones. Many are frontline workers including navigators, first responders, and registered nurses. Others work in different places that support essential services to make ends meet, and many are parents. Yet, they complete their assignments, show up for class, ready to learn. That is resilience.

Alyssa Taylor
Lecturer
Bioengineering,
College of Engineering

It was a vital transition for the health of our community, but it was extremely disappointing because it was a laboratory class where the student teams were planning on developing hands-on experiments for their drug delivery solution designs. We had to pivot to experimental design proposals instead. My students have taken on this challenging new learning environment with positivity, creativity, and have continued to help invent the future of medicine despite the constraints we're facing.



Manka M. Varghese
Marsha L. Landolt Distinguished
Graduate Mentor
Professor, College of Education

Although many of us are always aware of the suffering for those who are made most vulnerable, I think the biggest adjustment has been to carry that with us at a much higher degree. I have been checking in with students in terms of their mental health and emotional well-being and reassuring them when they have felt down or not felt like doing schoolwork. I think mirroring their emotions for them is really helpful rather than deflecting or trying to appear superhuman to them.

Ian Schnee
Senior Lecturer
Philosophy, College of
Arts and Sciences

My biggest challenge was figuring out how to run a final exam that was fair to students and still kept the integrity of the class. I decided to change the test significantly and make it an open-book, open-note test and allow them to work in groups. It went very well. Collaborative work like that might have actually led to greater long-term learning than my traditional exam, and I didn't have to worry about policing them.

Ali Rowhani-Rahbar
Associate Professor
Epidemiology,
School of Public Health

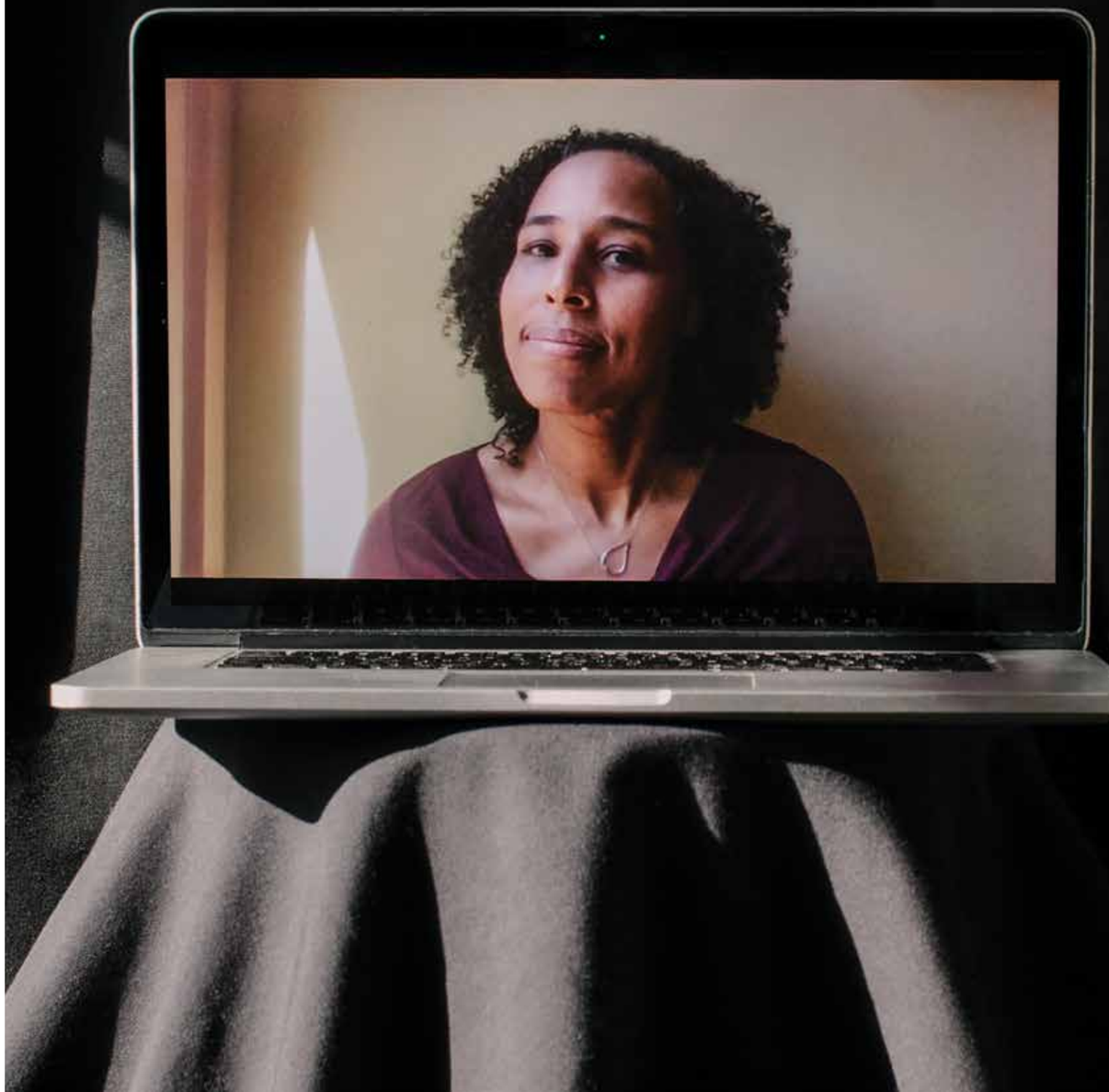
My biggest learning was the importance of clear communication at times of uncertainty. While I'm not teaching this quarter, purely based on communications with my trainees, I can tell that they are resilient and striving to find creative ways to continue the process of learning in effective and efficient ways. I have had to work during quite odd hours so I can spend time with my family. I'm pretty sure I'm not alone in doing so!

Tanya Velasquez
Senior Lecturer
School of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences,
UW Tacoma

I was actively teaching when the University abruptly shifted to online learning in Winter quarter. The hardest thing about shifting to remote learning was not getting to engage with my students those last two weeks. Yet, our Zoom dialogues were rich nonetheless and I was pleased that emotional connections to the subject matter and one another were still somewhat possible. At the time of the abrupt shift, I learned that my students are incredibly gracious and flexible because under any circumstance they want to learn. And I also learned that being organized really pays off!

Karin Martin
Assistant Professor
Evans School of Public Policy & Governance

I taught Public Policy Analysis, one of the core courses in our Master's of Public Administration program. Our students are perennially resilient, creative, and committed. So I'm not really surprised that they continue to be so, but it certainly makes me happy to see.



Columns

NEWS FROM **THE UW COMMUNITY**

QUINN RUSSELL BROWN

The Joy of Julia

After more than a decade away from showbiz, Julia Sweeney is back and as brilliant as ever

By Hannelore Sudermann

When Julia Sweeney, '82, checked into a U District hotel in Feburary, her name covered the marquee across the street. The Groundlings and "Saturday Night Live" veteran was in town to perform "Older and Wider" at the Neptune Theatre. She developed the one-person show last year to get back into acting after a 10-year break. As she had done with her previous shows "God Said Ha!" and "Letting Go of God," Sweeney dug into her life for material.

She thought it could take some time to get back into acting. "So I would have this cute show, spend two years pounding the pavement and then afterward I would get some parts," she says. "But then the opposite happened." As soon as she was back in L.A., her phone started ringing. She landed a regular part on "Shrill," a series based on the life of columnist Lindy West, and then a role playing herself on the Showtime comedy "Work in Progress." Most recently, Sweeney was cast in "American Gods," where she plays a sprite. "It's a great character that I can't really talk about," she says. "I can say there is drama, violence and magic. I have a very specific look with glasses and wacky clothes."

Sweeney grew up in Spokane in the 1960s and '70s, the oldest of five children in a tight-knit Catholic family. How did she become funny? "Probably for f*****-up reasons," she says. "There was a lot of alcoholism in our family. I knew I had to be the face of dignity and get outside positive attention." Her first big laugh came in second grade during a discussion about a local eatery using horse meat. "I said, 'If you are eating a hamburger and a bugle blows and your burger jumps up and runs, you know it's horse.' I got a huge laugh. And I thought, oh my god, I just did a drug that was so powerful and pleasurable."

Adding voices and characters to her stories, she was voted funniest girl every year through eighth grade. This was a sign of her future, but "it never occurred to me I could earn a living from telling funny stories," she says.

At the UW, Sweeney studied business. "I wanted to major in history," she says wistfully. "But my mom said, 'What are you going to do, be a waitress and read history on your break?'" Still, Sweeney managed to sneak in some liberal arts classes. She relished her time in Richard Jameson's course on the American Western and Kathleen Murphy's class on women and the cinematic imagination. She served a term as ASUW vice president and worked at the Varsity Theatre. "I lived on popcorn and studied and saw movies," she says.

> I got a huge laugh. and I thought, oh my god, I just did a drug that was so powerful and pleasurable.

After college, her love of cinema drew her to L.A., where she worked as a film industry accountant. She imagined everybody there would be talking about movies. "It turns out that my coworkers were just interested in doing accounting," she says.

At 25, she joined The Groundlings, where she met several future "Saturday Night Live" performers and was discovered by "SNL" producer Lorne Michaels in 1989. After four seasons on "SNL," Sweeney shifted to movies, including "It's Pat" and "Pulp Fiction."

The experiences of her younger brother, Michael, dying of lymphoma and her own diagnosis of cervical cancer culminated in the show "God Said Ha!," which became a movie and a best-selling book. Later, Sweeney landed small parts on TV serials while developing more autobiographical monologues. "Older and Wider" is her last one-person show. She has plenty of parts, she says, and can still get her audience fix by slipping into friends' comedy sets for her "15 minutes of fun."

A New Novel, a New Normal

A writer faces frustration with the release of her first work of fiction during a time of pandemic

By Kristen Millares Young

JENN FURBER

As a writer, I know all about plot twists. So when the editor wrote to me with a welcome commission—"What's it like to be a debut novelist in the midst of this crisis?"—I was bemused. She and I know each other from our days at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, now folded. We had survived socioeconomic cataclysm before. And here we are again, in a pandemic.

The new normal. Connecting with readers is more complicated at a social distance. With a third of my book tour canceled, one third deferred and the last third in limbo, I have been feeling like a fraction of myself. I spent a year organizing 35 panels, performances, signings and teaching engagements to prepare for fraught conversations in person.

But I know how to create rising action. Know, too, how to chart the fallout of decisions made under duress and in desperate grief. I spent years doing just that while writing my debut novel, "Subduction," which follows a Latinx anthropologist who violates ethical boundaries and begins an affair while conducting field research on the Makah Indian Reservation in Neah Bay.

Like the trajectories of celestial bodies, our orbits around what we want are recurrent. Published in April, "Subduction" was the very same book I workshopped a decade ago as a grad student at UW, where I arrived as a prize-winning journalist and nonprofit newsroom co-founder who had no idea how to write fiction. I only knew that it moved me. When in need, I reach for novels to remind myself how to live.

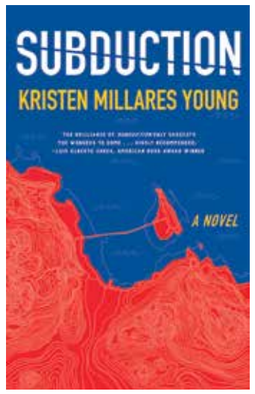
How do we reconcile the futures we wished to enact with the paths available to us now? Embracing our own stories is part of the answer. We must not forget what this pandemic teaches us. Our children need us to remember these lessons.

Last winter, I began teaching a class on writing and publishing personal essays through UW Continuum College. As a former Graduate Opportunities & Minority Achievement Scholar, it felt like coming full circle to teach what I had learned as a graduate of the UW Master of Fine Arts program in creative writing. Writing fiction brought me closer to my own story. In my own family's intergenerational history of bouncing back, I find the forward momentum I need to launch my book. To pivot toward a digital strategy, I will publish short pieces of nonfiction and post "live" readings. I will make this work.

Timing is the master factor—when to begin the story, and when to consider it concluded. For examples of resilience, I have the characters of "Subduction," who make do with lives they never would have chosen. Through the example of my fiction, which asks hard questions of characters for whom there is no easy redemption, I question the market's demand for demonstrated transformation. We know damned well that some people don't change.

But we can be made better in community. UW has become part of what author Ada Calhoun called my "redemption sequence," in which negative experiences become meaningful through retellings. In my life, I have done my best to craft redemption sequences for difficult eras like the current epoch. Maybe they were already there, but writing helped me see them. Happy to share that The Paris Review selected "Subduction" as a staff pick, I could tell you a success story that rose, clean and shiny, from my UW workshops in Padelford Hall to The Paris Review. But to leave out the downbeats of doubt and the interruptions of rejection would excise the value and drama of that ascent, which made me into the writer I hoped to become by attending UW.

Though striving does not stave off mortality, we can make meaning from times that tore our lives from their arcs. The craft of writing helped me reshape my own narrative and honor my own responsibility to face this country's uncertain future as a collective. If our ambitions curve toward the common good, we will endure. *—Kristen Millares Young is the author of "Subduction," a novel released by Red Hen Press on April 14.*



COURTESY SASQUATCH BOOKS

A Taste for the Sea

A new cookbook by Alaska-born-and-raised Emma Teal Laukitis, '18, and her sister will reel you in with recipes and tales of the Pacific

They may call it a cookbook, but "Salmon Sisters—Feasting, Fishing, and Living in Alaska" is really a love letter to the ocean. The sisters, Emma Teal Laukitis, '18, and Claire Neaton, grew up in western Alaska, spending their winters on the family's homestead in the Aleutian Islands and living much of the rest of the year on their father's fishing vessel.

As children, they helped in the galley, where they conjured up meals that paired food from their garden with their catch at sea. One summer, when they were home from college and back out on the water, they also conjured up a small business—Salmon Sisters—that celebrated their lifestyle and supported wild, sustainable seafood through the sale of home goods, clothing and smoked and frozen fish. One percent of their net profit is donated in the form of fish to the Food Bank of Alaska.

Now, through their cookbook, Laukitis and Neaton share their seafaring stories and their clean, elegant approach to food. Recipes from their family recipes and from their community of Alaskans highlight wild-caught seafood, seasonal vegetables and locally foraged foods like huckleberries.

The book is beautiful as well as instructive, with descriptions of different types of salmon that highlight flavor and texture. Silvers, for example, are delicately textured and work well in salmon cakes while high-oil kings are delicious grilled. Red salmon—or sockeye—with its firm texture, vivid color and rich flavor, make for wonderful poke and lox.

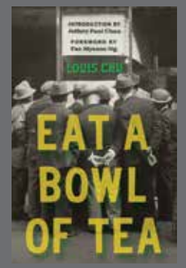
The sisters also write about halibut, Pacific cod and rockfish and include an illustrated eight-step guide to filleting—including how to find and remove those pesky pin bones. With recipes for cioppino, beer-battered halibut and octopus salad, the sisters offer a full sampling of the sea. Of their creamy crab-and-artichoke dip, they say bring it to your next potluck and "prepare to be remembered forever."

In 2016, Laukitis came to the UW for a master of fine arts in design to help her further develop her creative work for Salmon Sisters. "Claire and I both have a strong work ethic but have opposite skill sets," Laukitis says. "My strengths are more creative and visual, and Claire is all business."

Her graduate thesis focused on environmental advocacy, addressing the threat of the proposed Pebble Mine on Bristol Bay, one of the world's greatest wild salmon fisheries. Her thesis chair, Karen Cheng, professor of visual communication, has a reputation "for telling it like it is and for taking her students and their work seriously," says Laukitis. "She was an incredible partner during my final year." Associate Professor Annabelle Gould taught her about designing publications and sponsored an independent study for Laukitis so she could write the proposal for what would become the Salmon Sisters' cookbook.

The Salmon Sisters: Feasting, Fishing, and Living in Alaska
Sasquatch Books, April 2020

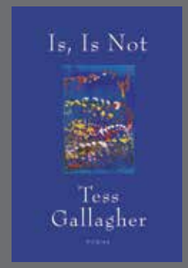
MEDIA



Eat a Bowl of Tea

Louis Chu
UW Press, April 2020

First published in 1961, this early Chinese American novel tells the story of a Chinatown's bachelor society in the 1940s—with a plot built around arranged marriage and infidelity. The book was reprinted by the UW Press in 1979 and is being released again. Scholars praise the work as authentic with its representations, rather than stereotypical. In 1989, Wayne Wang made the book into a film.



Is, Is Not: Poems

Tess Gallagher, '70
Greywolf Press, 2019

Born to a logging family in Port Angeles, Gallagher made her way to the UW in 1960s and studied with many of the Northwest's great poets including luminary Theodore Roethke. Now herself a great poet, playwright and storyteller, Gallagher has published eleven books of poetry. This most recent collection features a kinship with nature, sky and water, fish and birds, and it plays with time and mystery. She writes: "I begin to think I am sometimes trying to catch up with what has happened in a time that hasn't happened yet."

You Already Know

Ted Poor
New Deal/Impulse, 2020

An assistant professor of jazz studies, Ted Poor divides his time between teaching and being an in-demand drummer in the jazz and indie-rock music scenes. He has appeared on dozens of recordings and shared the stage with many world-renowned artists including Bill Frisell, Pat Metheny, Aaron Parks, and Ralph Alessi. This is Poor's debut album and features saxophonist Andrew D'Angelo, indie folk-rocker Andrew Bird, and multi-instrumentalist Rob Moose. The nine-track album is a "celebration of space," Poor told UW News writer Peter Kelley, "space for the drums to resonate and convey and feeling and for the melody to dance around and push up against that feeling."

COURTESY NALINI NADKARNI

A Barbie in the Woods

Forestry alum helps design dolls to spark children's interest in science

By Hannelore Sudermann

To thank Nalini Nadkarni for her help designing the Explorer Barbies line, Mattel crafted a special doll that looks like the UW-trained ecologist, complete with climbing helmet, ropes and binoculars.

Nalini Nadkarni, '83, might well be the opposite of Barbie. While the latter is traditionally tall, blond and known for pink dresses, the former is petite, brunette and often spends her time in a helmet and climbing gear, tools she uses to carry out her work as an ecologist.

But last year, Nadkarni joined a project between National Geographic and Mattel to create a new line of Barbie dolls centered around science and exploration. This was a partnership long in the making.

The Barbie connection started 15 years ago when Nadkarni was on the faculty at The Evergreen State College. The scientist wondered how she could share her love for ecology with people beyond her students and colleagues.

"I had a 6-year-old girl at the time," she says. "I thought, what if we took Barbie and then dressed her in my field clothes, giving her a little helmet and a little crossbow." (The crossbow is used to shoot climbing ropes up into the trees.) "Then Barbie could do ecology instead of going to the prom," says Nadkarni. She called Mattel with the idea, and was summarily dismissed.

But the forest ecologist could see the benefit of creating such a doll to teach children about the natural world, especially those children whose families or schools might not take them to a zoo or museum. "So we started making them ourselves," she says. "It was me and the students in my lab. We bought Barbies at garage sales and made clothes and gear for them."

She took samples of her dolls to conferences to share with her peers and deliver the message that they all could do more to engage the public. In 2003, The New York Times wrote about Nadkarni's efforts to

Nadkarni could see the benefit of creating such a doll to teach children about the natural world

bring science to a wider audience, including her "Treetop Barbie." When Mattel caught wind of this, the company asked Nadkarni not to sell the modified dolls. She instead agreed to keep the enterprise small.

Growing up in Bethesda, Maryland, Nadkarni had a big yard filled with trees that she loved to climb. "I always thought, I'm going to grow up and protect trees somehow," she says. In a college biology class, she learned about ecology, and knew she wanted to do that type of work, especially with trees.

In 1979, Nadkarni enrolled at the College of Forest Resources to earn her Ph.D. There were only a handful of women on faculty, and very few graduate students. Nonetheless, she found a few great role models. Forestry professor Linda Brubaker showed her how to be a scientist, have a family, and take time to care about those around her. "She was really respected for her scholarly work," says Nadkarni.

In her first summer of graduate school, Nadkarni took a course at a field station in Monte Verde, Costa Rica. "It's a cloud forest, so there are plants like bromeliads that dwell in the canopy, along with monkeys and birds," she says. She was enchanted with what she discovered and was eager to know more about what was going on 200 feet above the ground.

As a young scientist, you are encouraged to find new areas for discovery, she says. So she tracked down a researcher who was using mountain-climbing equipment to get up into the canopy. She spent a month with him learning his tree-climbing technique.

When she came back wanting to focus her studies on forest canopies, her doctoral advisory committee was skeptical of the direction; one professor said it was Tarzan-and-Jane stuff and that she should stick to studying the forest floor. "But I did get a grant and was able to do my own canopy research," Nadkarni says. "I wanted to know what are these canopy plants that are so abundant, what are they doing and how do they play a role in the ecosystem?" The more she learned, the more questions she had. "Soon I was spearheading one of the major canopy efforts in the world."

She has developed her career on two major research sites—the Olympic Rainforest and Costa Rica, where she performed field research for several weeks this winter. "We have found so many questions for the next generation of people studying not just canopies, but forestry as a whole."

Since first crafting the Treetop Barbie, Nadkarni has become a Guggenheim fellow, expanded her public engagement work, including programs with prisoners, and joined the faculty of the University of Utah.

Then, out of the blue last year, she received a call from National Geographic. The organization was partnering with Mattel to create a line of dolls centered around science, exploration and conservation. They wanted her to be an adviser on the project. "Of course I said yes," says Nadkarni. "For me it wasn't so much about my idea or about a corporation sticking its neck out. To me, it's that society has changed. Enough children were saying to their dad or mom or aunt that they would like that kind of Barbie."

The line includes a wildlife conservationist, an astrophysicist, a polar marine biologist and a wildlife photojournalist. The dolls all come with playsets. The entomologist, for example, has a lab bench, a tree with insects, a net, binoculars and a microscope.

"That's what dolls are about, seeing yourself in a different identity," says Nadkarni. "It's so important; it allows children to play around and explore."

COURTESY NALINI NADKARNI

Nalini Nadkarni, a UW-trained ecologist who studies forest canopies in Costa Rica, provided inspiration for a line of outdoor adventure Barbies produced by Mattel and National Geographic.

The Language of the Land

UW Lecturer Tami Hohn is bringing Southern Lushootseed to a new generation across the University and the Puget Sound—where the language has always lived

By Malavika Jagannathan

Voices from the past filter into Tami Hohn's classroom as her students listen to oral recordings in Southern Lushootseed. Punctuated by cracks and hisses, the aging audio brings to life the words of first-language speakers captured decades ago—when there were many more of them.

The sounds and stories preserved in those recordings are connecting across time with a new generation of speakers at the University. Guided by Hohn, students learn to follow a trail of linguistic clues to unlock the indigenous language of the Puget Sound.

Victor Andy, '20, has been inspired to learn his family's Yakama language after taking Southern Lushootseed.

In 2019, thanks to Hohn's work and the Department of American Indian Studies, Southern Lushootseed officially joined the more than 60 world languages already taught at the UW. The full-year course, which is on its way to becoming a permanent part of the curriculum, gives students the ability to excavate the language from the writings, recordings, cultural practices and land where it's been preserved.

Southern Lushootseed permeates the land around the University of Washington, from the texts and archives held at campus libraries to the names of geographical features like the Duwamish River and the Kitsap Peninsula.

"There's a language held in this University," says Hohn, a UW lecturer and Puyallup tribal member who has dedicated much of her life to sharing the language. "If I can teach people how to find it and use it, it will spread everywhere."

BRINGING LUSHOOTSEED BACK

Lushootseed, which has distinct Southern and Northern dialects, was once spoken widely by the Coast Salish peoples, from the Skagit Valley to the inlets of the southern Puget Sound. Centuries of genocide, disease and forced assimilation policies took their toll on the numbers of first-language speakers.

In the 1960s, a small group of scholars and community members started interviewing and recording first-language speakers. Many Lushootseed resources wouldn't exist today without the work of Upper Skagit Tribe member Vi Hilbert and UW linguist Thomas Hess, who collaborated over four decades to document, preserve and standardize Lushootseed as a modern language. Hilbert taught Northern Lushootseed at the UW for many years until her retirement in 1988.

"The magnitude of work in the past has made our work today that much better and more effective," says Hohn, adding that the documents and recordings from first-language speakers are invaluable to today's learners.

Building on that work, the Puyallup, Muckleshoot and Tulalip tribal schools have infused Lushootseed into the daily curriculum. It was at the Puyallup tribe's Chief Leschi School that Hohn first formally encountered Southern Lushootseed, as a culture teacher in 1993. A summer workshop with a respected elder and first-language speaker sparked Hohn's quest to learn the language embedded in her DNA—and share what she learned with her students.

"I spent a lot of years just building my knowledge of the grammar," says Hohn. "It took a long time for me to piece that together, and because of those struggles, that's my priority in teaching."

IMPARTING THE TOOLS

Resources in Southern Lushootseed—from oral recordings to anthropological field notes to folk tales—are spread throughout the region, requiring students of the language to become linguistic detectives. Hohn's first-year course is designed to give students the tools to decode the language—and use those skills to follow the trail, wherever it may lead.

"My goal for these students is that they become lifelong learners," Hohn says. "They know how to research. If they don't know what the sentence is saying, they know how to figure it out."

That journey progresses twice a week in a small classroom, where Hohn's 15 beginner students eagerly set out notebooks and dictionaries on L-shaped desks. Eventually they'll create conversations and analyze stories, but they start with the basics: the 42-character alphabet and the root words that are Southern Lushootseed's backbone.

Every word in Southern Lushootseed, whether spoken or written, is packed with information. Root words—verbs like "to see" and nouns like "water"—are transformed with suffixes and prefixes added to show action, possession, location or intent, creating an impressive variety of vocabulary words to unpack.

There's no conventional textbook. Instead, Hohn scours many sources—folk stories, recordings, research—for relevant grammar and vocabulary.

PHOTOS BY MARK STONE

UW lecturer Tami Hohn writes the word "alive" in Southern Lushootseed. "In our hearts, as Native people, we know that our language is not dead," she says. "It's still alive and our mission is to strengthen its life."

Toggling between Times New Roman and a special Lushootseed font on a projected screen, Hohn asks her students to dissect the words in a Lushootseed phrase that means "Who are you?" The class is hushed as students thumb through their Lushootseed dictionaries, flipping pages written decades ago, to find the right root words.

Beyond giving students a solid foundation in the grammar, this exercise prepares them to be language treasure hunters who can piece together linguistic clues with cultural context.

Asking someone in Southern Lushootseed who they are, for example, is posing a question that goes beyond the superficial into someone's family background and lineage.

For Southern Lushootseed to thrive again in the Puget Sound it needs a diverse set of speakers. The course attracts both Native and non-Native students from a variety of disciplines; many bring experience with other languages.

"If we want this to be a world language, we have to set it free," says Hohn. "We have to allow it to be spoken and taught by everybody who's interested."

THE JOURNEY AHEAD

Victor Andy, one of Hohn's students, grew up surrounded by the sounds of the Yakama language in White Swan, a small town east of the Cascades in the heart of the Yakama Indian Reservation. An English major fascinated by linguistics, Andy, '20, discovered an affinity for Southern Lushootseed right away—a connection much deeper than what he'd felt studying Spanish and German.

He instantly saw relationships between words shared by Southern Lushootseed and his family's Yakama, links that spoke to the shared experiences of the diverse Native peoples in the Northwest. Some of Southern Lushootseed's sounds felt familiar and instinctive to his tongue, while others were new and intriguing. Hohn's classes inspired him to delve deeper into Yakama.

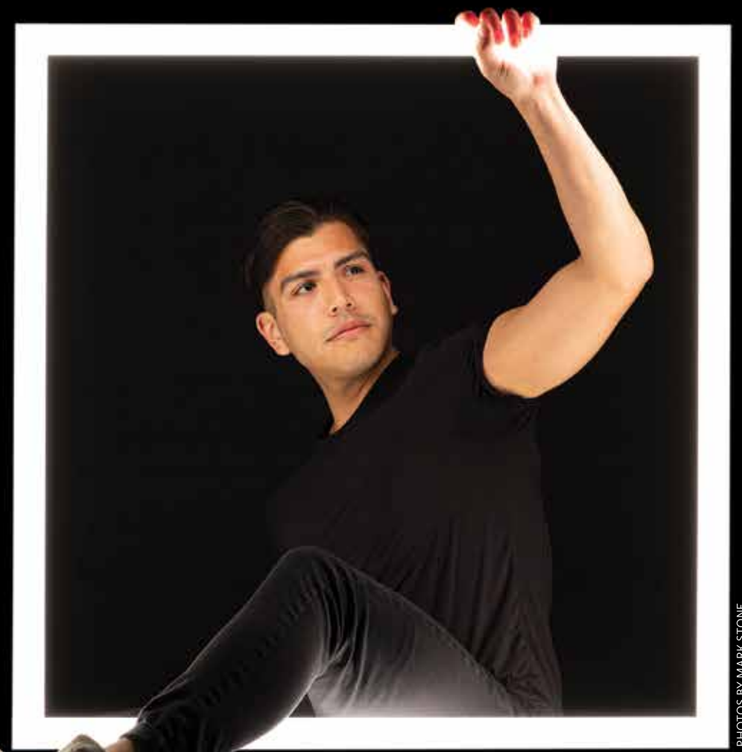
"Because of this class, I come up with my own ideas of how I want to learn," Andy says. "It provides a basic structure. It showed me aspects of language I'm not sure I would have caught."

Hohn hopes Southern Lushootseed will become a permanent UW course so it can go on without her. With support from a $1.8 million grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, she's already created an ongoing independent-study program for her advanced students.

For Hohn, learning and teaching Southern Lushootseed is a journey that's both intensely personal and bigger than herself. It's a journey reflected in a handcrafted blanket she was inspired to create, entwined with ribbons bearing the names of her ancestors, her family members and other first-language speakers of Southern Lushootseed.

"I'd love to see as many Native languages as possible at the UW, but this is the language of the land the University sits on," says Hohn. "Like Chief Sealth said, when the Native people die, we still exist because our spirits are here, our essence is here and our livelihood is still here. We can't be wiped away."

*Hear digitized recordings of first-language speakers in Southern Lushootseed at **uw.edu/boundless/teaching-native-languages**.*



PHOTOS BY MARK STONE

“THE Q CENTER IS ONE OF THOSE FEW ENVIRONMENTS WHERE I CAN JUST COMPLETELY BE EVERY ASPECT OF MYSELF.”

ANTHONY CHENG (HE/HIM)
Communications Major, Informatics Minor, ’20

For me, the Q center means comfort. Being a mixed-race person of color and also a gay man, I find a lot of circles hard to navigate. Many of them are exclusive to certain identities—so I don’t feel comfortable in the full experience of “me.”

My favorite thing about the center is the friendships I’ve made. I have some of the dumbest conversations in here, and I’ve never once thought they were counterproductive. I’d rather have a casual and meaningful conversation in the Q Center than a more intellectually stimulating one outside.

I want people to know: As much as others find comfort and solace in environments where I don’t—like a football game, for example—that camaraderie, that comfort and sense of belonging, we’re getting that here. It just looks different.

Who You Are Is Enough

For 16 years, the Q Center has been advocating for the queer community at the UW—and it has made all the difference in students’ lives

By Laura Miranda and Jamie Swenson

In 2005, a small room at the end of a dim corridor in Schmitz Hall made a big difference. Known as the Q Center, it was home to a student-run effort to cultivate safety and respect for LGBTQ+ people at the UW. The space wasn’t much, but it meant everything to the students and staff who had fought for years for it to become a reality.

At the tail end of the ’90s, a decade that had brought the federal Defense of Marriage Act and several homophobic incidents on the UW campus, a group of undergraduates pressured the University to provide more safe spaces for queer students. Eventually a task force was formed to help improve the climate for the UW’s queer community—and the University gave the Q Center a home.

Today, the center has a colorful space in the HUB, alongside other student organizations and meeting rooms.* Its walls are covered in artwork by queer artists. Students browse the bookshelves and gather on comfortable couches. They sit, talk, laugh and cry. Jen Self (pronouns: they/them), ’10, the center’s founding director, says that one thing hasn’t changed: There is no Q Center without a dedication to racial justice.

“We can’t begin to think about gender and sexuality without considering how intersectional oppression multiplies the barriers for marginalized communities,” says Self.

Val Schweigert, ’18, the center’s education coordinator and graduate student staff assistant, agrees. “We are not ‘just’ an LGBTQ space,” she says. “We’re about gender, sexuality—and racial justice. All of those are inherently linked.”

CROSS-CAMPUS CONNECTIONS

Since the Q Center opened, its students have collaborated with those from the Samuel E. Kelly Ethnic Cultural Center (ECC). The two organizations are natural allies.

“We have so many different viewpoints—religion, culture, ways people have grown up. And that’s why we value the work of the Q Center,” says Cicero Delfin, ECC assistant director. “Like them, we’re focused on providing a space and programming that’s inclusive.”

Their students know, too, that the work of justice doesn’t end at the doors of the Q Center or the ECC: It extends into the campus community and beyond.

Take Lavish, a multi-art showcase highlighting the experiences of queer and trans people of color (QTPOC)—it represents 10 years of collaboration between the Q Center and the ECC. Through music, poetry, dance and visual art, students explore their lives and struggles as members of multiple marginalized communities.

CREATING LEADERS

Among the Q Center’s many roles, it mentors and supports students, helping them become leaders who can take charge of projects and policies they believe in.

Jaimée Marsh, ’09, who was the Q Center’s associate director for six years, recalls how she worked to draw out students’ potential and help them find their voices.

“Our students’ experiences always shaped the programming of the Q Center,” Marsh says. “By leading programs they co-design and are passionate about, students get great professional development. The job of staff is to support them—to help them create their vision in the most successful way.”

Marsh found her home at the Q Center as a UW undergraduate and honed her leadership skills as the center’s associate director. Today, she’s executive director of the nonprofit FEEST Seattle.

Countless Q Center and ECC leaders have made a powerful impact on the UW by collaborating across the University. In 2006, Q Center students worked with a wide variety of communities—including students with disabilities and Muslim students—to make the case for gender-neutral bathrooms.

Unisex bathrooms would welcome people of any gender identity, offer greater privacy with single stalls and be more accessible for people with disabilities. The students called the project “Free to Pee.”

“These students just kept on it,” says Self. In 2011, the Q Center and the Office of Student Life secured a commitment from the UW to begin renovating bathrooms.

Self (who will be moving on from their director role this summer) is proud of what the students of the Q Center have accomplished over 16 years, but there’s still a lot of work to do. “I want people on campus to see our students—see who they are. They are accomplished leaders, thinkers and innovators in their own right.”

Q CENTER: 16 YEARS AND COUNTING

Marsh, left, and Self were crucial in shaping the Q Center.

1999
UW student leaders send letter to UW President Richard McCormick about supporting LGBTQ students; task force is formed

2001
Task force recommendations include establishing on-campus resource center for queer students

2005
Q Center opens in Schmitz Hall

2011
After years of advocacy by Q Center students and allies, UW funds gender-neutral bathrooms across campus

2013
Mental-health services for transgender students established in collaboration with Hall Health and UW Counseling Center

2018
Students and employees allowed to include preferred name on Husky Cards and change name and gender in UW databases

2019
BestColleges names UW the #1 school in U.S. for LGBTQ students

At the time of this writing, the Q Center and HUB are closed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; the Q Center continues to provide remote resources, events and support.* ***uw.edu/q-center*

PHOTO BY NINA STREHL

Together We Will

By Korynne Wright *Chair, UW Foundation Board*

The end of June marks an important milestone: the close of our Be Boundless campaign. As we cross this mark with tremendous momentum—deepening the impact on our University, our state and our world—we want to celebrate you.

More than 450,000 donors have come together over the course of this campaign, contributing more than $6 billion. Over 70% of our donors made gifts of $500 or less—and every gift matters. The cumulative impact of your generosity is astounding.

Together, you've established scholarships to help students, supported world-class faculty, improved our facilities and helped us provide the very best patient care. It's because of you that the UW is the academic and research powerhouse it is today. And it's because of you that we're in a vital position to serve our community, state and world in the most trying of times.

As the COVID-19 pandemic circled the globe and took root here in Washington, UW health professionals and researchers worked tirelessly to develop faster tests, research vaccines, care for patients, and consult with our state and government officials to keep our community safe.

And through it all, we've seen an unbelievable outpouring of support from Husky Nation. You've bolstered UW Medicine's work through financial contributions and donations of personal protective equipment to keep our health-care workers safe. You've given to emergency support funds to help our students through this disrupting, scary time. And you've inspired us all by giving your own time to make a difference.

A cadre of UW students and staff with backgrounds in science stepped up to help UW Medicine process an overwhelming number of COVID-19 tests. Julianne Dalcanton, chair of the Department of Astronomy, helped bring in thousands of masks for health-care workers. UW graphic designer Yadesa Bojia, whose first language is Amharic, helped share crucial COVID-19 information with Seattle's Ethiopian American community. And Melissa Miranda, '07, owner and chef of Beacon Hill's Musang, responded to the government-mandated restaurant shutdown by using the kitchen to make meals for children who were suddenly without school lunches.

At such a challenging time, you—our health-care workers, faculty, alumni, students, staff, community members, friends and family—embody what it means to be a Husky. However you support the UW and our greater community, every gift matters. Just as you demonstrated during the Be Boundless campaign, when you unite behind a cause, there is no limit to what you can achieve.

THE HUSKY EXPERIENCE GOES ONLINE

As COVID-19 took root in our backyard, the UW transitioned to online learning and some online operations—but the Husky Experience remains a top priority. By adapting lectures and events for online delivery, sending kits to students for hands-on research and learning, and creating virtual experiences for exploring museums and more, UW instructors and staff continue to innovate and provide the best educational experience possible.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We are moved and inspired by the outpouring of offers to help as we work to slow the spread of COVID-19 and care for those impacted by it. Your individual actions make a significant difference. Below are the areas of our most critical needs as we continue to serve our students, patients and communities.

SUPPORT UW MEDICINE HEALTH-CARE PROFESSIONALS AND RESEARCHERS

When you give to the UW Medicine Emergency Response Fund, you support UW Medicine's extensive work—including increasing coronavirus testing, expanding vaccine research, caring for patients, and providing equipment and resources to protect our health-care providers.
giving.uw.edu/covid-19-response

SUPPORT STUDENTS IN NEED

When you contribute to an emergency student fund for one of our three campuses, you provide essential resources to students who have lost the employment, housing or family support that enables their college education.
giving.uw.edu/student-emergency-fund

PHOTOS BY DENNIS WISE

A Solar Energy Puzzle

Thanks to two graduate fellowships, Emily Rabe is making connections in clean-energy research at the UW

By Nancy Joseph

Emily Rabe loves puzzles. In high school, she and her best friend happily spent Friday nights with jigsaw puzzles and ice cream. Rabe's father built her a custom puzzle board to take to college in Minnesota, and she brought it to Seattle as a UW graduate student. Now, through her chemistry research, Rabe is immersed in a puzzle with higher stakes—one that could have a significant impact on our planet's health.

A fifth-year doctoral student in the UW Department of Chemistry, Rabe works in Cody Schlenker's chemistry lab, where she can further her interest in clean energy. (Schlenker is the Washington Research Foundation Innovation Assistant Professor in Chemistry and Clean Energy.)

"Instead of a thousand tangible puzzle pieces, I have hundreds of data files, dozens of journal articles and a few scattered textbooks," says Rabe, who studies sunlight as a clean-energy source. "But still, I start by making small connections, and piece by piece I get to build up the picture."

The picture she's helping piece together is an important one: how to harness solar energy without using expensive or toxic materials. One focus of Rabe's work is the use of hydrogen molecules for fuel. The idea isn't new—there are hydrogen cars on the road—but currently 98% of the hydrogen used for fuel is produced using methane or natural gas, releasing carbon dioxide in the process. Rabe and other researchers are exploring a cleaner approach, using energy from sunlight to generate hydrogen molecules from water.

Collaboration is another reason Rabe chose to work in the Schlenker lab; she loved its sense of camaraderie. "People in the lab were just so excited to be doing science, it almost didn't seem like work," she says. "It was a really great atmosphere."

SOLAR ENERGY, POWERED BY PHILANTHROPY

Though Rabe conducts most of her research in the Schlenker lab, she also has access to the resources of the UW's Clean Energy Institute (CEI) as a CEI graduate fellow. "As part of the fellowship program, we go to seminars that are not always on chemistry or solar energy," says Rabe. "They might be about how we manage the grid, or how to make batteries that last longer. That kind of breadth has helped frame and motivate my research. It lets me see what's actually useful in the bigger picture."

Before being named a CEI graduate fellow, Rabe received the Paul H. and Karen S. Gudiksen Endowed Fellowship in Chemistry, awarded to encourage a promising applicant to study at the UW. For Rabe, the award did more than provide financial support. As a graduate of a small liberal-arts college, she had less research experience than other applicants and wondered if she belonged at the UW. "The fact that the department not only accepted me but offered me this fellowship helped me feel like I did belong here," she says. "It helped fight impostor syndrome."

CAMARADERIE IN ACTION

After deferring her enrollment to work at Argonne National Laboratory, Rabe arrived at the UW and quickly proved that she was anything but an impostor. She joined fellow graduate student Nick Montoni to create the Mentorship Network, which matches incoming chemistry graduate students with current ones so that the new students can ask questions long before they arrive. (Montoni has since earned his Ph.D.) Rabe also serves as co-president of Inclusion in Chemical Sciences at UW (InCS), a graduate student group that builds community and skills through workshops, guest speakers, science outreach to K–12 schools and more.

The Department of Chemistry funds InCS, which in turn funds the Mentorship Network. Rabe believes that the department's support of such programs has had a meaningful impact on her graduate student experience.

"In our department, we really have a strong sense of community," she says. "Graduate school is going to be hard no matter where you go, but here it feels like there's a group of people who will celebrate with you when things go well and grab a consolation beer when they don't."

They might help piece together the big picture of developing cleaner energy, and they might also help with a jigsaw puzzle.

PHOTO BY CORINNE THRASH

Emily Rabe chose the Schlenker lab for its focus on clean energy—and its camaraderie.

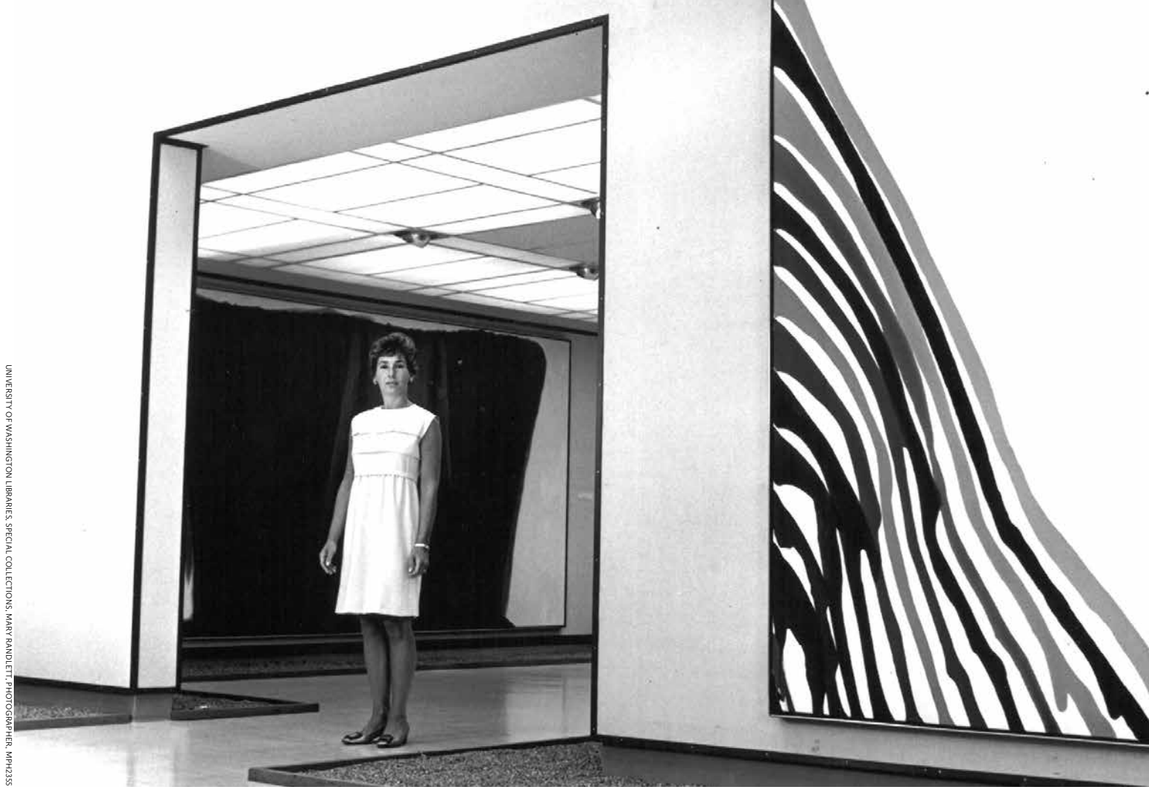
Columns

UW PHOTO

Question:

If trees bloom and no one is around to see them, do they fill the campus with a flowering canopy?

Every spring, the University of Washington's most iconic experience unfolds like clockwork: the blooming of the Yoshino cherry trees, and the resulting rush of humanity to the Seattle campus to relish and shoot photos of this glorious sight. Except this year, that is, because the novel coronavirus reared its ugly head in March. When the campus transitioned to remote learning back then, it meant there were no crowds, no beaming faces among the students and faculty and staff and families who make it a point to take in one of the most sensuous natural wonders in the Pacific Northwest. Maybe next year? We hope.



UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, MARY RANDLETT PHOTOGRAPHER, MPH2335

The Wright Eye

Virginia Bloedel Wright brought the Broken Obelisk to the UW and funded countless shows at the Henry Art Gallery

Considered one of the top art collectors in America, Virginia Bloedel Wright amassed an unparalleled archive of 20th-century art alongside her husband, Bagley. Thanks to their generosity and vision, these works will stay in Seattle—and at the UW—for the long haul.

Wright, who was born in Seattle in 1929 and died Feb. 18 of Hodgkin lymphoma, came from a timber empire and grew up drawing and painting in Vancouver, B.C. After a spell at the University of British Columbia, she went east to study at Barnard, a tight-knit women's college in Manhattan. It was there that she learned about a new kind of art. "I loved the Renaissance, and I did not like contemporary art," Wright recalled in 2014. But a friend persuaded her to study under Meyer Schapiro, an inventive art historian of the day, and that changed everything. "The minute that I took those classes," she said, "I was a total convert."

After college, she took a job at a New York art gallery and met future husband Bagley Wright (who died in 2011). As abstract expressionism rippled through the postwar art world, painters sought to convey emotion with bold, colorful works that could appear as chaotic or confusing at first glance. Wright, who understood this new wave before the general public did, purchased a canvas by Mark Rothko for $1,000. (Rothko's "multiform" paintings, which are lined with horizontal blocks of cloudy color, now sell for millions.) Wright eventually donated that piece—and many others by towering figures in modern art—to the Seattle Art Museum.

As for the UW, we have Wright to thank for the eye-catching Broken Obelisk in Red Square, which her foundation commissioned in 1971, along with numerous contributions to the Henry Art Gallery, the Merrill Bloedel Hearing Research Center and the Department of Bioegineering. The Seattle Art Museum will honor Wright with its major fall exhibit, "City of Tomorrow: Jinny Wright and the Art that Shaped Seattle." It runs Oct. 15,2020-Jan. 10, 2021.

RECOGNITION

PETER HARDIN JACKSON, son of U.S. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, '32, was born during the Vietnam War. He grew up to become a gubernatorial speechwriter and a prominent voice in Northwest journalism. He broke with his father on the Cold War politics of the past, but followed in his footsteps as a UW student, environmentalist and advocate for human rights. The younger Jackson lobbied the state Legislature to establish the UW Center for Human Rights in 2009, and dedicated his life and his writing to the plight of the less fortunate and the land we live on. He died March 21 at the age of 53.

MARILYN ANN TRUEBLOOD spent four decades at the University of Washington Press working alongside some of the region's most distinguished authors and specializing in the art and culture of Northwest Coast peoples. When she retired as managing editor in 2013, Trueblood explored the coasts of Europe, trekking across England, Scotland and Ireland with her husband Pat Soden. She volunteered at a health-care campus until her death Jan. 25 at the age of 74.

Columns

In Memory

ALUMNI

1930

AAGOT KATE ROSELLINI
'38, Mercer Island, age 106, Jan. 2

1940

MARJORIE ANN GATTAVARA
'40, Wilsonville, Oregon, age 98, Jan. 30

ROBERT E. JOHNSON
'40, age 101, Feb. 18

MARIAN BULOW ARNOTT
'42, Bellevue, age 100, Dec. 31

FAYE ST. JOHN DANIELSON
'45, Everett, age 95, March 26

IRIS ELINOR WEBER MARTIN
'45, Edgewood, age 97, Jan. 5

HARRY GEORGE
'48, Colorado Springs, Colorado, age 96, Jan. 4

SYBIL LEVIN KNUDSON
'48, Seattle, age 93, March 1

DONALD O. NEILSON
'48, Issaquah, age 93, Jan. 4

CAROL COWAN BAIN
'49, Cincinnati, Ohio, age 93, Jan. 12

WILLIAM ASBURY BECK
'49, '62, '91, '94, Maple Valley, age 94, Jan. 24

FRANK W. NOLAN JR.
'49, Seattle

1950

DONALD RAYMOND DOYLE
'50, Shoreline, age 96, Dec. 11

WARFIELD ESTILL MUNCE
'50, Honolulu, Hawaii, age 93, Dec. 13

MILLARD "PETE" PETERSKY
'50, '54, Seattle, age 101, Feb. 1

FRANK WETZEL
'50, Seattle, age 93, Jan. 19

DANIEL E. PETERSON
'51, '58, Seattle, age 90, Dec. 19

LARRY FISHER
'52, Bellevue, age 89, Jan. 8

ROBERT W. MCLENDON
'52, Seattle, age 96, Feb. 10

RITAJEAN H. BUTTERWORTH
'53, Seattle, age 88, Feb. 24

LEONARD CHARLES HAWNEY
'53, Shoreline, age 92, Jan. 17

JOHN F. PROCTOR
'53, Seattle, age 88, Jan. 28

NEIL JOHNSON ELGEE
'54, Mercer Island, age 93, March 20

JANET BARKER FOOTH
'54, Seattle, age 87, March 31

EUGENE V. LAGERBERG
'54, '58, '62, Shoreline, age 91, Dec. 3

WARNER FREDERICK SCHEYER
'54, '59, Lakewood, age 88, Jan. 27

RICHARD D. LESHGOLD
'55, '63, Rancho Mirage, California, age 86, Jan. 6

DONALD R. ANDERSON
'56, Spokane, age 87, Dec. 18

RICHARD EDGAR ARNOLD
'56, Bremerton, age 91

FREDERICK RICHARD BROWN
'56, Portland, Oregon, age 89, Feb. 15

GERALD DEWAIN GRONLEY
'56, Seattle, age 97, March 13

GORDON S. MITCHELL
'56, Bowie, Md., age 85, Feb. 16

ILEANA OLIVER WOOD
'56, Sun City West, Arizona, age 85, March 10

AMIR H. "HARRY" HEMMAT
'57, Kirkland, age 87, March 17

LOUIS SMITH STANTON
'57, Seattle, age 91, March 12

KATHERINE YOUNG TAVERNITI
'57, Seattle, age 83, Jan. 27

GLENDON A. GREER
'58, '67, Bellevue, age 85, Jan. 30

GORDON "OLY" WISE
'58, Seattle, age 85, March 11

KAREN ANN CUTTING
'59, Seattle, age 83, March 29

WALTER JOHN TIANEN
'59, '71, Seattle, age 91, Jan. 4

1960

JAMES P. DOUGHERTY
'60, Everett, age 81, Dec. 5

DURWARD "FROSTY" CLARE
'61, '71, Renton, age 85, Feb. 24

RENA JEAN (NELSON) GROSS
'61, West Linn, Oregon, age 92, March 30

SHIRLEY BRANDENBURG
'62, Mill Creek, age 79, Jan. 1

LARRY R. BROWN
'62, Mercer Island, age 80, March 17

SUZANNE MEAD LUNDIN
'62, Issaquah, age 79, Jan. 5

BILL HELWIG
'63, San Bernardino, California, age 78, Jan. 10

DENIS BRISBIN MORGAN
'63, Feb. 12

RICHARD CHARLES SUTCH
'63, Kensington, California, age 76, Sept. 19

MIRIAM SUSAN WILENZICK
'63, Bellevue, age 78, Feb. 15

MARGUERITE L. YOUNG
'63, Seattle, age 79, Dec. 19

THOMAS FRANKLIN BARRETT
'65, Lake Tahoe, California, age 76, Dec. 13

JOE CLARK
'65, Seattle, age 78, March 30

JEROME R. ERNST
'65, '67, Seattle, Jan. 10

FELICE RUNE OBTINARIO
'65, Seattle, age 92, Feb. 28

JAMES ALAN WEBB
'65, Redmond, age 76, Dec. 14

CHARLES WIDGER
'65, '70, Amherst, New York, age 79, Feb. 21

CAROL BENGE
'66, age 75

JOHN A. MCCALL
'66, Bellevue, age 83, Jan. 13

EILEEN W. BROOMELL
'67, Seattle, age 94, Dec. 21

NORRIS EDWARD CARVER
'67, Roy, age 84, March 20

GERALD LEE HARTMAN
'67, Tacoma, age 79, Feb. 15

DAVID NORIE BANKS
'68, Salem, Oregon, age 89, Dec. 27

LEE E. ESKENAZI
'68, Seattle, age 74, March 5

SHUZO TAKEUCHI
'69, Mercer Island, Dec. 23

1970

RICHARD ALLEN CURRY
'71, Camano Island, age 81, April 3

RALPH ANGEL
'73, Pasadena, California, age 68, March 6

LEANORE BECKER
'73, South Yarmouth, Mass., age 97, Jan. 30

CHARLES KAA JR.
'73, Everett, age 89, March 7

MARILYN SUZANNE GIPSON
'74, Sequim, age 67, Feb. 8

CHARLES HUGH WARREN
'74, Mill Creek, age 78, Jan. 5

LOIS ANNE L. BREWER
'75, '82, Seattle, age 67, April 6

KEVIN PATRICK SULLIVAN
'77, Whitefish, Montana, age 64, Jan. 7

OSCAR E. GASTIABURU
'78, Seattle, age 68, Aug. 5

STUART JONES
'78, Enumclaw, age 71, Dec. 24

THOMAS W. MARTIN
'79, Mercer Island, age 66, March 4

1980

FREDRICK DAVIS HUEBNER
'82, Santa Fe, New Mexico, age 63, Nov. 21

JUNE FAIRCHILD HENDRICKSON
'83, Des Moines, age 77, March 23

EDWARD TAYLOR "TY" GRAHAM
'84 Woodinville, age 57, March, 25

CYNTHIA KAY PORTER
'86, Seattle, age 59, Jan. 15

JAY GARTH WHEELER
'86, Port Orchard, age 57, March 4

ROBERT FLEMING HAYMAN JR.
'87, Lakebay, age 55, Feb. 3

SHARON E. DOWNEY
'88, Edmonds, age 62, Dec. 16

SCOTT ALLEN SCHILLINGER
'88, '03, Post Falls, Idaho, age 54, Feb. 2

JULIAN MCFARLAND BRAY
'89, Seattle, age 52, Jan. 19

1990

JOHN NORTON WINTON JR.
'91, Seattle, age 89, Jan. 30

BEVERLY PAILLETTE
'92, Puyallup, age 70, Dec. 31

2000

NOLAN WILLIAM SMITH
'05, Smith's Ferry, Idaho, age 34, May 13, 2018

LONI KAY (WENDEL) SHORTEN
'11, Tacoma, age 51, March 24

FACULTY AND FRIENDS

WALTER L. BERG, '49, '57, served in the Navy during World War II and later taught American history at Central Washington University. He established endowments at UW Libraries in honor of his UW mentors, Professors W. Stull Holt (Military History Endowment) and Max Savelle (American Colonial History Endowed Fund), as well as his colleague from Central Washington University, Dr. Diane Heggarty (Dr. Diane Heggarty Libraries Endowed Fund for Chemistry), and the Walter L. & Rosemary S. Berg University Archivist Endowed Fund. He died Dec. 25 at the age of 97.

PATRICIA (TRISH) BERRY-BELL spent more than 30 years as a nurse at UW Medical Center Montlake. She started as an ICU nurse but later worked in recovery and research before her retirement in 2016. She died Jan. 19 at the age of 65.

KAREN SUE CROWDER was a lead staff trainer and interpersonal communications expert at the UW for 26 years. After she retired, she volunteered at a local women's shelter while also serving as a "guardian ad litem," appointed by the courts to advocate on behalf of children in complex cases. She died March 8 at the age of 73.

MARTIN PAUL GOUTERMAN joined the UW Department of Chemistry as a professor in 1966 and taught until he retired in 1999. His scientific legacy included mentoring more than 30 Ph.D. students, including Nobel Laureate Roald Hoffman. He also served as associate chair of the chemistry department's popular undergraduate program, and helped invent a pressure-sensitive paint used by Boeing to improve airplane wing design and overall performance. He died Feb. 22 at the age of 88.

JANE LOREN HALVER was involved with the University of Washington Faculty Auxiliary, including a year as president. Her husband, John, was a UW professor who taught fish nutrition. She died Dec. 4 at the age of 97.

DOUGLAS BENNETT HASLAND spent 35 years working in the UW primate research department, where he continued his surgical career. A Navy veteran, the Seattle native trained as a surgical assistant and technician but later held odd jobs such as janitor at his church. He died March 22 at the age of 84.

LOYD C. HEATH served on the faculty of the Foster School of Business from 1962 until his retirement in 1998. He chaired the Faculty Council of Academic Standards and played a key role when the UW changed its grading system from whole-letter grades to a decimal system. Heath was also renowned for his photography, especially his iconic shots of the UW campus. He died March 5 at the age of 91.

BREDA KOGOJ-KAPETANIĆ was an associate professor emerita of literature with a specialty in comparative literature. Before coming to the UW, she was a professor at the Croatia University of Zagreb. She died Feb. 8 at the age of 91.

JULIAN CHRISTOPHER LEUBA served on the faculty of the UW School of Music but his reputation was global. He played with world-famous symphony orchestras and was considered a guru of horn players worldwide. He was known for holding his students to the highest standards, telling one student, "When the horn is on your face, it's 100% business." He died Dec. 31 at the age of 90.

WAYNE EVANS MARTIN, '66, came to the UW in the 1960s to finish his training in anesthesiology and rose to become chief of UW Medicine's Division of Cardiovascular Anesthesiology in 1970. He was part of the team that performed UW's first open-heart surgery. After his retirement, he spent many years as a volunteer lobbyist for the League of Women Voters, working on reproductive rights issues. He died Feb. 1 at the age of 85.

WIL BORCHERS NELP came to Seattle in 1962 to create and lead UW Medicine's Division of Nuclear Medicine. Known internationally for his pioneering work in nuclear medicine, he also loved to ski, do woodworking, go sailing and break into song at family dinners. He died March 14 at the age of 90.

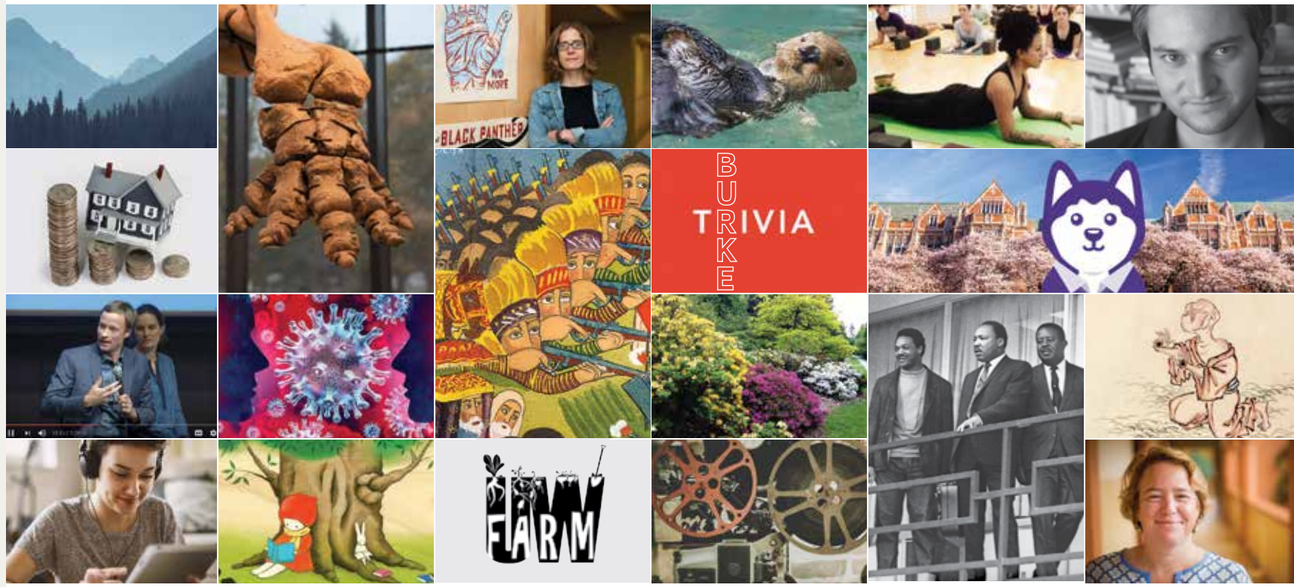
BILL ROE, '73, served as president of USA Track and Field from 2000 to 2008. He founded the Seattle-based Club Northwest in 1972, was the founder of Northwest Runner magazine and was a fixture in track and field and cross-country at Western Washington University for 35 years. He died Feb. 28 at the age of 69.

FRANCES O'ROURKE worked as a nurse in the UW Medical Center Montlake emergency room. She also served as a manager in Boeing Health Services and ran Boeing's cardiac rehab program. She died March 23 at the age of 87.

STEPHEN SCHWARTZ, '68, '73, was a distinguished professor in UW Medicine's Department of Pathology who was "rightly considered a giant amongst investigators of the biology of smooth muscle cells and the structure of blood vessels," according to UW Medicine CEO Paul Ramsey. Schwartz also was known for expressing strong opinions about the way the UW was run. He died March 17 at the age of 78.

LEO M. SREEBNY was born in the Bronx to Jewish immigrant from Ukraine, served in the Army and Navy during World War II, and came to Seattle in 1957 with his family. Here he established the Department of Oral Pathology (later the Department of Oral Biology) at the UW School of Dentistry. In 1967, he created the school's Center for Research in Oral Biology and served as its director. He returned to New York in 1975 to finish his career, though he and his wife moved back to Seattle in 2006. He died April 5 at the age of 98.

BILL SMITH was a professor of music at the UW from 1966 to 1997 as well as a founding member of the Dave Brubeck Octet. Considered a pioneer of modern classical music, he developed extended clarinet techniques that included playing multiple notes at the same time, even two clarinets at once. He died Feb. 29 at the age of 93.



Huskies at Home

Home. Since March 2020, our homes have become more than a place to rest; they have been transformed into offices, schools, restaurants, entertainment venues and personal gyms. As we do our part to stay home and stay healthy, our desire to connect grows.

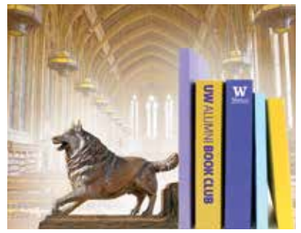
The UW Alumni Association created Stronger Together, a website resource designed to encourage conversations, engage learners and bring the world a little bit closer. The continually updated content represents the scope and breadth of knowledge, creativity and innovation that alumni have come to expect from the University. It is an intentional mix of the serious and the silly, from podcasts to live-stream lectures and everything in between.

Aspiring student artists and performers showcase their work. Practitioners on the front lines share practical lessons on how to cope and where to find both facts and inspiration. Established scholars discuss everything—from urban planning to ancient plagues to what book or film you can turn to when your Netflix queue is depleted. The hands-down most popular feature? A link to UW-themed Zoom background images, perfect for your next work meeting or a virtual cocktail hour.

None of it can fully replace the events and gatherings, ceremonies and celebrations that have been canceled or postponed. But as we adapt to our new social reality, it's broadened the UWAA's ability to serve Huskies—wherever they call home. And it's another reminder that together, we'll get through this.

UWalum.com/strongertogether

UW ALUMNI BOOK CLUB



Summer Reading

There's never been a better time to crack open a good book. Hosted by UWAA and UW Libraries, the digital UW Alumni Book Club features a mix of personal stories, timely topics and transformative fiction.

Together, we read a book every two months. Regular emails help you get the most of your reading experience, from suggested timelines to moderated discussions with the more than 1,400 alumni and friends joining the conversation—all from the comfort of your own home.

UWalum.com/bookclub

Udub

THINGS THAT DEFINE **THE UW**

COURTESY UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE

In its 120th year, University Book Store remains as vital as ever

By Quinn Russell Brown

No matter the era, University Book Store has always been in fashion as one of the premier independent book stores in the nation.

As the novel coronavirus spread through King County and employees across the University of Washington were sent home, University Book Store CEO Louise Little was in her office on the Ave, just like any other day. Along with 40 of her colleagues, Little, '81, works at a place identified as essential by the state, and that designation is hard to dispute: While thousands of students were missing from campus, they still needed books for spring quarter.

Instead of waiting in a winding line at the bottom floor of the bookstore, students now obtain their textbooks by mail or digital download. For an independent bookseller built on in-person business, that took some getting used to. "We have to process, pick, pack and ship every order," says Little, and it's a big deal for a small staff. But the bookstore adapted on the fly, keeping a CDC-sanctioned distance between themselves and wiping down surfaces as they worked. It's been good practice for summer quarter, which will also be online.

It's quite a way to mark the bookstore's 120th anniversary. Opened by two students in 1900, operating out of a coat closet next to the President's Office in Denny Hall, the shop relocated to the basement in 1908. But by 1924, the fire marshal kicked the organization off campus, flagging its setup as unsafe, and The bookstore moved into an old billiards hall on the Ave. "Sometimes I don't know where the University Book Store ends and the University begins," says Little. "We are part of the fabric of the campus culture. Everyone has a bookstore memory."

Let's take a quick trip through the University Book Store's 120 years:

1900 An early bookstore flier declares: "As this is purely a co-operative concern, run by students for their own benefit, it expects the support of all loyal students." The student population: 514.

1917 The bookstore makes more than $50,000 in sales for the first time, with a profit of nearly $5,000. This data is made public and promoted in advertisements at the time.

1922 Longtime bookstore manager Percy Dearle resigns in order to start his own shop, "Dearle's Student Supply," on the Ave. He often slashes prices to undercut his old employer, allegedly once claiming that "he would live on the beach and eat clams to undersell the bookstore."

1932 It looks like ASUW will default on bonds that it issued to build Hec Ed, so the bookstore incorporates and takes out loans. That saves ASUW's skin, and saves the University Book Store from potentially being sold off by the cash-strapped ASUW.

1941 The world is at war, but Duke Ellington stops by the bookstore and plays a baby grand piano. Life on the Ave is beautiful—at least for a song or two.

1958 The bookstore ranks second only to the Harvard Book Store in sales.

1964 President Charles E. Odegaard reorganizes campus and many of its departments, and The bookstore lands a new status: a for-profit organization that isn't part of the University. That remains so today, but the board of directors features students, faculty and staff.

1970 The Vietnam War continues to loom over life in America, and the UW student body grows to more than 33,000—nearly double that of the previous decade. (The median age of a U.S. soldier killed in the war is 20.) As new students arrive, The bookstore more than doubles its volume, now up to $5.4 million.

1987 The bookstore opens a Bellevue branch, bringing 60,000 titles and an intimate UW connection to the Eastside. The store closed 30 years later, in 2017, due to the changing retail landscape.

1992 UW pounds Michigan to win the Rose Bowl. Husky gear becomes even more in style, representing 10% of all store sales.

2009 Former President Jimmy Carter returns to the book store for his fourth visit (he would have a fifth in 2019). The bookstore has also welcomed Bill, Hillary and Chelsea Clinton, Sens. Bernie Sanders and Elizabeth Warren, and Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor.

2013 Louise Little, '81, who started at the bookstore as a temporary cashier in 1980, becomes the store's first female CEO.

2020 As much of the University goes remote due to coronavirus, the bookstore continues to operate online in order to spread knowledge and joy to students across the UW.

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