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collegebeadco.com

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fanatics.com

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collegeteamtrains.com

Hot Husky Real Estate
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dickssportinggoods.com

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ubookstore.com/thehuskyshop

Passion Never Rests…
even in dreamland. Snuggle up in warm Husky flannel pajama bottoms while visions of touchdowns dance in your head.
ubookstore.com/

Real Dawgs Wear Purple
huskylogos.com
Soil Sage

BY JULIE GARNER

A former Manhattan chef leaves the kitchen behind to become a farmer and a preeminent soil scientist.

Sweet Success

BY MAUREEN O’HAGAN

Two brothers with an eye for design and no baking experience turn Top Pot Doughnuts into a powerhouse.

Birth of an Anthem

BY LYNN BORLAND

The creation of “Bow Down to Washington” came in response to a contest. Its legacy is in response to incredible Husky pride.

Dialysis’ New Dawn

BY JULIE GARNER

A pioneer in developing dialysis, the UW embarks on a clinical trial of a wearable artificial kidney.

On The Web

The Ring of Success

Wide receiver Jermaine Kearse, ’12, holds the distinction of being the first homegrown Husky who went on to become a homegrown Seahawk—and win a Super Bowl.

Kudo for Kildall

The overlooked inventor of home computing software finally gets his due.

Bow Down Birthday

“Bow Down to Washington,” one of the greatest college fight songs of all time, came about as a result of a simple contest. Check out the full story of how “Bow Down” was born and its impact on Husky history.

On The Cover

A tantalizing treat from Seattle’s Top Pot Doughnuts begs for someone to take a bite and get that sugar all over their face. Top Pot describes the tempting goodies it makes as “simple, sweet perfection.” We couldn’t agree more.

Photo by an incredibly restrained Michael Moore.
Poet Theodore Roethke, photographed at his home in 1963 just two weeks before his death, was a renowned UW professor and a rascal to boot. Roethke, who won a Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1954 and a National Book Award in 1959, was known for his complex and temperamental nature as much as for his literary chops. In a letter of recommendation for his hire at the UW in 1947, the president of Bennington College wrote "... if the UW can take his eccentric personality, it will acquire one of the best teachers I have ever seen." Roethke is just one of the Northwest visual artists and writers featured in the UW Press book Mary Randlett Portraits. Learn more about this book at washington.edu/uwpress.
One Century Strong

Your article (Architecture at One Hundred, September) was great. My experience with the school could never happen again. I graduated from Garfield High School in 1947 with a 2.0 grade-point average and no science or language. I did, however, have an interest in architecture. I took a bus ride to the UW. At this time, doors had been opened for veterans returning from World War II, so many regular requirements were dropped. I paid the $32 registration fee for the first quarter and $5 for an activity card that included year-round admission to athletic events. Then, I met with Miss Woodman, the architecture admissions secretary. She advised me that because of my poor academic record, I should consider a different major. I was not deterred and she accepted my application. After two quarters of school, I flunked out. Miss Woodman advised me to take some night-school courses to try and raise my grade-point average. I was back in school for fall quarter, where I proceeded to once again flunk out. Miss Woodman agreed to one more chance. Eventually, after seven years, I completed a five-year program for a Bachelor of Architecture degree. I was in private practice in 1968 when I was awarded the National AIA Award of Merit for architectural design. I immediately thought of Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Hayden Kirk. It is also on the Historical Registry.

Jenelle N. Ebisu, '10
Via Columns Online

I am glad to see the Northwest School acknowledged as well as Victor Steinbrueck. It is too bad that you did not mention the UW Club (formerly the Faculty Club), as it is a wonderful example of this school as well as designed by Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Hayden Kirk. It is also on the Historical Registry.

Jenelle N. Ebisu, '10
Via Columns Online

Every time I walk past all the new UW dorms, I wonder how green those buildings really are. I wonder if the College of Built Environments was involved in any way in the design of the dorms, and if not, why? I also cringed watching the status quo of the construction, particularly the materials being used. I wonder how efficiently wind currents were used for cooling, if they rely solely on electric heat, etc. It’s a shame that the UW isn’t more creative in its use of its own departments.

Christine Makela
Via Columns Online

Targeting Ebola

I love the expanded letters section (Readers Defend, Dispute, Debate, September). This makes it a conversation, with many opinions being aired. The UW is a place of many “ah ha’s” that are often reported in the magazine, and taking so much feedback from readers gives all a chance to participate. Recently I had a letter published in The Seattle Times congratulating UW for bringing in the mind power of gamers to fight Ebola. This is exactly what we need, joining together to battle the pandemics of mankind, like Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, is working to make sure all children are vaccinated against disease. Gavi works with developing countries in creating and carrying out sustainable plans to immunize children against diseases that still kill millions. With continued funding next year, Gavi will be able to provide vaccines for 300 million children over the next four years, saving more than 5 million lives in the process. UW alumni can make sure this happens by requesting their elected officials to robustly fund Gavi. Perhaps one day, UW researchers will be adding Ebola to the list of vaccines children get.

Willie Dickerson, '73 '94
Snohomish

Jenny Durkan

Your article on Jenny (Straight Shooter, September) was timely and well-written. I was pleased that the highly successful motel raid in South King County was noted. However, the three motels are on Tukwila International Boulevard, formerly known as Highway 99, Pacific Highway, in Tukwila, the “City of Opportunity & the Community of Choice.”

Jerry B. Thornton Sr., '59
Tukwila

Husky Aloha

I was one of the lucky Dawg fans who ventured to Hawaii to attend the first football game of the Coach Petersen era against the University of Hawaii—and the first victory of the 2014 Husky football season. But there was another big win along with game in Honolulu. The UW Alumni Association hosted a very special event for incoming freshmen from Hawaii two days before the game. In attendance were more than 200 potential UW students. As a longtime alum, I was impressed with the creative ingenuity of our world-class alumni association.

David R. Evans, '61
Mercer Island

CORRECTION Sharp-eyed Don Duncan, '49, a former Seattle Times reporter, pointed out that editor Jon Marmor should have used the word “cache” instead of “cache” in his Editor’s Column about Husky football coach Chris Petersen. Columns regrets the error, and Marmor is wearing a bag over his head.
IT WAS NEVER A FORGONE CONCLUSION that the University of Washington would be a success. The early impact of alumni like Edmond S. Meany (class of 1885 and 1889) and R. Bronson “Curly” Harris (class of 1931) can still be felt today. Both were vocal advocates for the University at the state level, and the UW Alumni Association is continuing this legacy through UW Impact, a comprehensive legislative advocacy program funded by UWAA membership dues. New generations of alumni are standing together and making their voices heard. The message: higher education matters in the state of Washington. UW Impact’s results have been awfully impressive: 10,000 emails, phone calls and letters have been sent to state legislators through UW Impact channels since 2010. In each legislative district, UW alumni and friends are finding their voice. Explore 125 years of grassroots alumni advocacy at UWalum.com/columns, and learn how you can make a difference at UWImpact.org.
Innovative, Global, Boundless

Together We Will

**THIS TIME OF YEAR**, we often hear fans chanting at football games, “We’re number 1!” At the University of Washington, we actually are number 1 in the quality of the work we do.

Most competitive sports have a season. So, too, do academic rankings. This is the season for rankings.

The University of Washington fares stunningly well in these rankings, which, unlike some of the more casually impressionistic rankings issued in the U.S., rely on genuine measures of actual research productivity and impact to gauge a university’s real quality.

The UW is the 15th “Best University in the World” by Shanghai Jiao Tong University world academic rankings. In National Taiwan University’s annual survey, the UW was named the fifth best university on the entire planet, No. 1 for U.S. public universities, and among the top handful in clinical medicine, life sciences and geoscience and social sciences.

Not to be outdone, that bastion of university rankings, *U.S. News & World Report*, entered the global ranking market this year by issuing its first-ever ranking of world universities, using similar criteria as the other world ranking bodies. Again, the UW fared exceptionally well, ranked the 14th best university in the world and tied for third among all U.S. public universities.

We continue to rank No. 1 among public universities and No. 2 overall in competitive research funding—another real measure of the success of our world-class faculty.

I could go on. But I want to stop here to make a critical point. I actually ignore most rankings, but these rankings are useful because they measure what is at the very center of this University—our core aspirations and ambitions, and our accomplishments against those very ambitions. And this is the important point: These rankings show us that when we set our minds to do something, focus on our core values and our critical mission, we do it well. In fact, we do it the very best in the world.

For the past three and a half years, I have met with countless people, visited numerous labs and classes, and listened to professors, students, staff and alumni. We are a community of change makers, idealists, intellects and achievers. We’re passionate about the pursuit of discovery but also pragmatic and tenacious. And those aren’t just words. We delve into the deepest mysteries of the universe, of the human body, of the human heart. We take learning and insight and we do something meaningful and important with it.

As we go forward and build on our world-class success, we set our agenda for the future on a structure that I have described as four pillars, or columns. They are:

- **A Husky student experience** that builds global, enterprising students;
- **Research** that has local and global impact;
- **Our commitment to experimentation and innovation**;
- And our deep commitment to access and the public good.

First, **global enterprising students**. We are, of course, continuing to build our extraordinary graduate offerings, but we are also putting great emphasis on the undergraduate experience. Our undergraduates have the opportunity of a lifetime: to study, work and live where the greatest experts in the world are committed to expanding their vista and opening opportunities for their future through education.

A large swath of our university community has spent the past two years exploring ways to deepen, intensify and enhance that experience for all our students. We have identified a set of outcomes—10 in all—that we expect for all students: A major and more—essential learning and high-impact experiences; collaborative projects; undergraduate research; service learning; intercultural exploration and understanding; internships; civic engagement; critical thinking; communication; and ethical reasoning.

To generate these outcomes and ensure they are all robustly woven into the fabric of the entire undergraduate experience, we have designed a broad set of activities, programs and initiatives, and many more such programs, activities and opportunities for our undergraduates to come.

The next column is our **global research impact**.

*The New York Times* calls us a “research colossus,” a description that accurately reflects the global impact of our research. Our discoveries, our advancement of knowledge and our success in moving ideas into outcomes that change the world is a headline every day, somewhere in the world.

The UW received an astonishing $1.4 billion in research funds in fiscal year 2014, the greatest of any public university in the world and second overall. That speaks volumes about our faculty’s unparalleled track record for impact and excellence.
We are a community of research giants: six Nobel Prize winners; 15 MacArthur ‘genius’ awards; 30 faculty in the National Academy of Engineering; 78 in the National Academy of Sciences; 60 in the Institute of Medicine; and six Lasker Award winners, including Mary-Claire King, professor of genome sciences and medicine, who just this year received the prestigious Lasker Award in Medical Science for discovering the BRCA gene mutation that indicates a higher risk of breast and ovarian cancer.

The world needs us. Whether combating heart disease, reforming education, studying oceans or climate change, pushing our understanding of human behavior or treating autism, we are addressing the grand challenges of our time and making the world a better place—from the laboratory to the concert hall. Equally important, we are also training the next generation to make their own discoveries for the great global challenges we do not even know about yet.

The third column is experimentation and innovation—yet another hallmark of the UW. In fact, there is a direct cause and effect between the Puget Sound region’s rise as one of America’s fastest growing and most technologically savvy regions and the UW’s success in this arena.

We foster innovation not just because of its deep economic impact, but because, more importantly, we know it can create a world of good. It also gives us an extraordinary advantage for our students. They learn in an environment that thrives on innovation and creativity and gives them skills and a mindset that will make them stand out and become world-class leaders, whatever path they ultimately choose to pursue.

To build on this vital strength, we have appointed Professor Vikram Jandhyala to the newly created position of Vice Provost for Innovation. He will lead the UW’s Innovation Agenda, working to fully integrate innovation into the entire breadth of our educational mission through the creation of cross-disciplinary teaching and research teams, additional courses and concrete, enhanced mentorships and internships opportunities, and best practices and collaboration with community innovators to make learning and experiences accessible across the entire University.

We are also shifting the entire commercialization process to be more student-focused, and addressing the STEM shortage to ensure our graduates are receiving the training necessary for existing and future jobs. Over the past year alone, we have increased STEM degree production by almost nine percent across the University.

Our innovation agenda also includes Startup Hall, an exciting partnership with three local startup leaders. It is a way to bring the best solutions spinning out of the UW to the entire Puget Sound region, as well as to train the next generation of entrepreneurs.

Finally, the fourth column is perhaps our most fundamental: we are a public university—public to the core.

Our mission is to unleash human potential, to ensure every student with the talent to attend the UW has an opportunity to study here no matter her economic standing, and that we share our knowledge and discovery—to address real-world problems here and around the globe and bring joy and reflection through art, culture and the humanities.

Access and affordability go hand-in-hand. We remain proud and committed to our track record of educating more first-generation and more low-income students than all the Ivy League schools combined. We need to ensure that remains possible long into the future.

To that end, we need to be imaginative and continue our work with our state leaders, donors, alumni and students to make sure there is sufficient investment in higher education, as well as an increase in availability of scholarship funding and the optimal distribution of financial aid for all our students.

Our donors are making an extraordinary impact. The University’s record-breaking year for private contributions—a 40 percent increase over last year’s record-breaking level—reflects an investment from our generous community of supporters who are driven by a passionate belief in our public mission and our commitment to fulfilling it. Our public mission matters, and this past year, it inspired financial support from more than 100,000 individuals.

Regardless of the season or the rankings, the University of Washington’s vision is as simple, yet profound as this: We aspire to be the greatest public university in the world, as defined by our impact on our students and on the world.

Put even more succinctly: We aspire to Be Boundless.

It means we can push ourselves to do our very best—to inspire each other to do even more and inspire our supporters to help us to an even greater degree than they already have.

We do it by transforming one student at a time, one scholar at a time, one spark at time. What we do matters. It is important. Together, boundless and undaunted, we go forward for a world of good.

Michael K. Young, President
Ombudswhat?

By DEANNA DUFF

CHUCK SLOANE is always ready to lend an ear in his role as problem-solver for the University. And so is his dog Yeti.

“Coming back to campus after more than a decade, the word that comes to mind is ‘luxurious.’ It’s even prettier than I remember. You can wander, have conversations and consider life’s next steps.”

The UW is more than a career choice. Sloane, ’01, and his wife met as students in a UW geology class. On bended knee, he proposed to her in the same Johnson Hall classroom a decade later.

One of many creative pronunciations Sloane hears is “Ombuttersman.” He’s more interested in getting the word out about services than the word itself. The office serves all three academic campuses, plus UW Medical Center and Harborview. More than 600 cases—ranging from classroom conflicts to retirement—are handled annually, representing faculty, staff and students. Assistance can be anything from listening to recommending resources and occasionally mediation.

“We routinely work with folks who are world renowned in their fields, whether it’s medicine or the arts, athletics, law or research. They come to our office because they’re facing a challenge and trying to be successful. The fact that smart people have the passion and drive to figure out how to deal with things makes the UW a great place to work.”

Even experts need a friendly ear. A picture of Yeti, Sloane’s cartoonishly charming Old English Sheepdog, hangs in his office. “He’s a wonderful listener!”
A DEMANDING CAREER.  
A NEIGHBORHOOD CLINIC.  
A DANCER ON HER TOES.

I started dancing ballet when I was 2 years old. Dance is everything to me—and it demands practically everything. It’s not only physically grueling, but between daily rehearsals, workouts and weekend performances, it demands a lot of my time as well.

I think your primary care physician is the most important healthcare relationship you have, especially as a young dancer starting out in a new city. I came to Seattle to join the Pacific Northwest Ballet when I was only 17. Dr. Heinen (UW Physician, UW Neighborhood Clinics) knows me and the demands I put on my body, so I trust her. In addition to helping me manage my general health, she also helps track things critical to dancing like bone density and iron intake. She even accommodates my unpredictable schedule. It’s the little things that make a big difference for me.

I can hardly remember a time in my life when I wasn’t dancing. And that’s exactly how I want to keep it.

Read Laura’s entire story at uwmedicine.org/stories

UW Medicine
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Uwmmedicine.org
Dawg Tags

Husky student-athletes who earn at least a 3.25 GPA are rewarded with a Dawg Tag in honor of their academic achievement. A similar Dawg Tag is now available to Husky supporters who contribute to the We Are Washington Scholarship Fund to help defray the cost of paying full scholarships for more than 650 student-athletes. Check it out: gohuskies.com/dawgtags

Shannon’s Spirit

Shannon Salazar, who died Aug. 24 at the age of 44, lived by a succinct philosophy: No excuses. That motto, coupled with a fierce tenacity, inspired her to surmount barriers that would have had most people giving up. Diabetic since the age of 12, wheelchair-bound, and left almost completely blind in midlife from a reaction to a prescription drug, she set out to earn a master’s degree in social work. She achieved that goal in 2010, the same year she was named a UW Tacoma Woman of the Year. In nominating her for the award, classmates said, “Shannon spreads her message of inclusion and is a staunch advocate for youth and for those who, like her, deserve to have access to the world.” A classmate, Josette Parker, ’10, said, “If you needed someone in your corner to kick butt and take names, she would be there.” Salazar’s mother, Sharon Foster, says Salazar loved working with children because “they accepted her. At times she weighed 400 pounds and it was not the kids who were judgmental. It was the adults.” Sadly, Salazar was not able to realize her dream of full-time employment. People were unable to see past her challenges to her true strengths. Despite her disabilities and disappointments, Salazar gave emotional support to the people in her life, especially to the young. We were lucky she touched our lives.

King-sized Kudo

Mary-Claire King, professor of medicine and genetics who discovered the BRCA1 breast cancer gene, received the prestigious Lasker Foundation Award in September. [THE AWARD, PRESENTED BY THE ALBERT AND MARY LASKER FOUNDATION, IS OFTEN DESCRIBED AS THE U.S. EQUIVALENT OF THE NOBEL PRIZE.]

In accepting the award, she declared that all women in the U.S. should be screened for genetic mutations that cause breast cancer, regardless of race or ethnic background. In an interview with The New York Times, King said, “You only need to be tested once, and the vast majority of women will not have a mutation and can go about their lives. The cost is minimal.”

A TECH PIONEER

GETS HIS DUE

Mary-Koldall with wife Dorothy and son Scott in 1969.

On a leafy corner in Pacific Grove, California, an old Victorian house—formerly the headquarters of Digital Research Inc., the company started by Gary Kildall, ’67, ’68, ’72—is now adorned with a plaque from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) to mark a Milestone in Electrical Engineering and Computing. The IEEE designation is a big deal; a quick scan of some of the prior milestones reveal names like Volta, Edison, Marconi and Tesla. While Kildall, who died in 1994 at age 52, made numerous contributions, it is his innovations in personal computing that have proven to be seismic. In 1974, Kildall—with the help of John Torode, ’72—successfully booted his CP/M operating system from a floppy diskette. Not long after, Kildall developed BIOS, an interface that allowed different hardware devices to communicate with the same operating system. These developments allowed for programming that was machine-independent, a huge boost to hobbyists and the real launch of the third-party software industry. A mythology has grown around Kildall’s negotiation with IBM about licensing his operating system. The myths have been busted, but some still refer to Kildall as “the man who could have been Bill Gates.” To honor Kildall’s legacy, his family has established a scholarship for two undergraduates in computer science and is currently developing a fellowship program for grad students. A replica of the IEEE plaque is on display at the Allen Center, but Ed Lazowska, the Bill & Melinda Gates Chair in Computer Science, is planning a campus dedication once a permanent home is decided upon.—Paul Fontana [full story at UWalum.com/columns]
In 1946, Richard Layton, a Second Class was sent by the Navy on a top-secret mission to Bikini Atoll to chart the effects of atomic bomb blasts on ships at sea in the Marshall Islands. That meant Layton, who enlisted fresh out of Roosevelt High School, would be exposed to scary amounts of radiation as he boarded the Navy ships in the blast zone to examine them for damage.

After the Navy, Layton attended the UW, enjoyed a distinguished career in family medicine and helped create the UW’s nationally recognized WWAMI Program. For his service, he was honored in November with the Distinguished Alumni Veteran Award. When Layton, now 87, left the Navy, he had a letter from his commodore assuring him that he could attend the UW.

“I hung on to that letter for dear life,” Layton, ’54, ’58, recalls. He enrolled at the UW and his professors encouraged him to apply to medical school. “I never dreamt of being a doctor,” he says. “I didn’t have any money.” After graduating from the new UW School of Medicine, he practiced rural medicine in Grandview, a small town southeast of Yakima, for nearly 20 years. Layton was also a pioneer physician in the WWAMI and Physician Assistant programs.—Julie Garner

**Take Your Seat, Class**

Enrollment for the three UW freshman classes increased nearly 3 percent and now can nearly fill Safeco Field to capacity. How many students?

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<tr>
<th>Percentage of all freshmen at UW campuses who are Washington residents</th>
<th>77.1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Graduate enrollment, all 3 campuses</td>
<td>13,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean GPA for Seattle campus freshman class</td>
<td>3.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total freshman applications (10,459 resident and 21,152 non-resident)</td>
<td>31,611</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admission rate for Seattle campus freshman class</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of undergraduate underrepresented minorities at UW Tacoma/UW Bothell</td>
<td>26/19</td>
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---"I learned that my net worth is equivalent to my network. So I made a point to meet five new people a day. I literally would be shaking hands with people in Red Square all the time. Call me crazy, but it is a great way to grow your network! Try it!"

---

For 30 years, Normadell Doubt served the Bellingham community as a primary care physician—many of those years as the only female doctor in Whatcom County. She wrote down some of her memories, including her recollections about becoming one of the first women to enter the UW School of Medicine: I was interviewed by Dr. Lee Powers. As expected, he wanted to know why I wanted to go to med school. Why didn’t I go into nursing? ‘And carry bed pans?’ I said. ‘No sir!’ I went on to give him examples of what I had seen in the previous six years [working in medical labs in Seattle] and said I could do better—and ended by saying “this is medicine’s last chance.” I was more than mildly surprised to get an invitation to join the class. Doubt, ’41, ’51, died in October 2013 at the age of 95.

**Richard Layton**

In 1946, Richard Layton, a Second Class Petty Officer who was all of 19 years old, was sent by the Navy to Bikini Atoll to chart the effects of atomic bomb blasts on ships at sea in the blast zone to examine them for damage. That meant Layton, who enlisted fresh out of Roosevelt High School, would be exposed to scary amounts of radiation as he boarded the Navy ships in the blast zone to examine them for damage. After the Navy, Layton attended the UW, enjoyed a distinguished career in family medicine and helped create the UW’s nationally recognized WWAMI Program. For his service, he was honored in November with the Distinguished Alumni Veteran Award. When Layton, now 87, left the Navy, he had a letter from his commodore assuring him that he could attend the UW.

“I hung on to that letter for dear life,” Layton, ’54, ’58, recalls. He enrolled at the UW and his professors encouraged him to apply to medical school. “I never dreamt of being a doctor,” he says. “I didn’t have any money.” After graduating from the new UW School of Medicine, he practiced rural medicine in Grandview, a small town southeast of Yakima, for nearly 20 years. Layton was also a pioneer physician in the WWAMI and Physician Assistant programs.—Julie Garner
There are diehard Husky fans and then there is Warren Bonus. The 92-year-old former tavern owner and Boeing employee from Des Moines hasn’t missed a Husky home game since 1949—that’s 416 games. At three hours a game, that adds up to 1,248 hours, which translates into 52 days of watching every quarterback from Don Heinrich to Cyler Miles and every coach from James Phelan to Chris Petersen. He has also attended 130 road games and all 22 bowl games since 1949. The native of Eau Claire, Wisc., and University of Minnesota grad used to buy 48 tickets for himself and a contingent of friends to each game; that group has dwindled down to 10, but Bonus always appears in Section 126 in Seat 15 no matter the weather. On weeks of home games, he parks his inflatable Husky in the front yard; his entire house is always decorated in purple and gold; he used to recruit for Jim Owens. And his all-time favorite Husky player is ’50s-era Hugh McElhenny. His secret to a long life? You gotta be kidding. “Husky Football.”

From the obituary of Dr. James Thomas Kilduff, clinical professor of medicine, in The Seattle Times on Sept. 7, 2014...

“Although you rooted for Michigan against UW in the Rose Bowls, we forgive you.”

ANSWER: HARRY S. TRUMAN

< QUESTION: Who was president the last time Warren Bonus missed a Husky game? >

Beach or Indoor—What’s Better?
I like indoor better just because I’ve played it longer and I know the game better. I feel like I have a better volleyball IQ when it comes to being indoor. I do like that beach is a lot less restrictive and a little looser than indoor.

You Spent Part of the Summer in Tahiti. Can You Now Say ‘National Championship’ in French?
I know how to say ‘bonjour’ and ‘merci’ and that’s pretty much it, so not much French, no!

How Long Would You Have to Live in Seattle to Stop Cheering for the Angels and Become a Mariners Fan?
Probably a really long time. I am an Angels fan always at heart. But I do go to a lot of Mariners games and I do enjoy it.

Favorite Volleyball Road Trip?...
Favorite Pre-Game Meal?...
Favorite Class at UW?
Road trip … probably the L.A. schools because that’s home and I always have a lot of friends and family who come to watch. Pre-game meal … it’s the same every time, chicken, broccoli and pasta with marinara sauce. Favorite class … that’s hard, there are two. I enjoyed Psych 101 and Drugs and Society, a sociology class that was really interesting.

Planning Any Trips to Rio in the Summer of 2016?
I hope to train with the national team when the season’s over, and hopefully through the summer. Go to any tournaments that I can with them if they’ll have me, and try to make the U.S. Olympic team for Rio. That’s my goal at the moment. If that doesn’t happen, then play pro and keep playing until I do have an opportunity to make that happen.
New Uniforms!

Back in the day, tough guys didn’t wear football uniforms with “integrated Flywire technology in the neckline” (whatever that means) or care one whit about “increased sleeve articulation” or “sweat-wicking” materials. Those are all features of the fancy new uniforms today’s smashmouth Huskies are wearing this year, courtesy of Nike. The new uniforms unveiled in 1931 (above) had none of that. What they had was plenty of room for blood, sweat and grass stains. And they itched.


In its 2014-15 season preview, Sports Illustrated named former Husky Isaiah Thomas to its list of the NBA’s top 100 players. The slashing point guard had a breakout season with the Sacramento Kings last year, averaging 20.3 points per game (PPG). The 5-foot-9 Thomas—now with the Phoenix Suns—is the shortest player ever to record a triple-double in the NBA.

Lessons from Don James

“Two men looked out from prison bars. One saw mud, the other saw stars.”

Thus began one of the motivational speeches former Husky football coach Don James would deliver to his team the Thursday night before every game. Peter Tormey, ’84, one of the first recruits during James’ 18-year UW career, has excerpted about a third of 180 of those handwritten speeches into a new book, The Thursday Speeches: Lessons in Life, Leadership, and Football from Coach Don James. “The speeches here are real life lessons that gave players something they could remember above and beyond the Xs and Os,” Tormey says. You can buy the book as a paperback and ebook through Amazon.com or petertormey.com.
Chef-turned-professor digs into a new crop—turning recycled waste into better soil, better food, better health
FROM MANHATTAN CHEF to UW soil scientist, Sally Brown’s career path took a few zigzags before she became one of this country’s leading experts on cleaning up damaged soil. Along the way, she has also become an unwavering advocate for the use of bio-solids—a.k.a. treated human poop—to cure hurt dirt and give everyday gardeners the biggest green thumb on the block.

Sally was named after the character in Charles Schultz’s famous *Peanuts* cartoon—mainly because her parents enjoyed the comic strip. But Schultz called the straight-talking Sally “the complete pragmatist,” and it’s obvious that’s a trait she shares with the UW researcher.

Research without practical use holds no interest for the real Sally Brown, who has cleaned up contaminated soil throughout the country. She worked on restoring the former Bunker Hill Superfund site in Idaho, which was contaminated
by mining and smelting ores that were rich in lead. She also dealt with zinc associated with cadmium and arsenic contamination from a smelter and tailings from the milling of the ores. To combat those nasty elements, she employed bio-solids as well as wood ash and yard waste to reduce erosion, correct the soil pH and provide a vegetative cover at the site.

Brown also worked to mend land at a Superfund site in Jasper County, Missouri, that was poisoned by mine tailings. Today, you would have no idea how that area was ruined by lead, zinc and cadmium from smelter deposits and mining waste, given how it now sports lush vegetation and has attracted animals to what had been their previous habitat.

Brown—who first got involved in Superfund site cleanups during postdoctoral studies at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)—is a kind of dirt alchemist who knows how to turn bio-waste into a soil amendment that can improve damaged or poor-quality soil. She advocates for the use of bio-solids to complete a cycle in which waste is used to increase crop yields of everything from wheat in the nation’s breadbasket to pumping up a backyard green bean harvest.

The Peanuts’ Sally annoyed Charlie Brown because she didn’t always do the right thing. The UW Sally Brown is often annoyed that so many people don’t do the right thing when it comes to solid waste, often dubbed pejoratively as “sewer sludge.” Take, for example, the kerfuffle with Whole Foods Market this past autumn. The market banned produce farmed using “sludge” as of September 2014, a ban that remains in effect today. Brown strongly disagrees with the market’s ban and has good company: the mayors of Seattle, Tacoma, Madison, Wisc., and the King County Executive have all urged Whole Foods to change its position.

Brown got involved in the Whole Foods situation at the invitation of the Wastewater Treatment Division of King County, which asked if Brown could prepare a response to counter the retailer’s position. The Whole Foods ban came about when a small group of activists claimed that crops grown with bio-solids could make people sick. The Center for Media and Democracy claimed the ban was a victory for consumers since there was little scientific research on the safety of using bio-solids. But that wasn’t quite accurate; Brown and colleagues have done extensive research on this subject, and they say food grown with biosolid mulch is safe for human consumption. So, too, they say, is treated wastewater. “In many cases,” Brown wrote in an 2012 article for Biocycle magazine, “effluent from wastewater is easily treated to make water that is safe for growing grass, irrigating crops, and making ice cubes.”

Brown’s route to a career as a soil scientist touting the good that can be made of waste was a bit quirky. She grew up on Long Island, went to Williams College in Massachusetts, and was on track to be a reporter. She even got a job writing for a fledgling paper in New York City. “But I realized I wanted to do stuff, not write about it. In a way it’s connected to how I do my work now. I like to get my hands dirty, see how things work.” After college, she traveled to Israel and worked on a kibbutz in a chicken house. Then she moved back to the states and went to work as a prep cook in a Manhattan restaurant called Soho Charcuterie.

“I remember feeling very glamorous watching Warren Beatty chewing the French toast I had made. He was with Diane Keaton when they were filming Reds,” she recalls. “I opted for New Orleans and went to work with Paul Prudhomme.” But when Prudhomme’s sister directed her to go to the kitchen and retrieve a hog’s head, “It was the death knell for my culinary aspirations,” Brown recalls.

While kitchen work was out of the question, her interest in food continued to blossom, but in a different direction. Ahead of her time, she began thinking “farm to table” was the way to go and began providing Long Island-grown produce to Manhattan chefs. Starting out in 1986 with her mother’s Chevy Nova, she drove 200 miles a day delivering freshly grown produce. Prudhomme, who by then was cooking in New York City, became her first high-profile client. Eventually, the seasonality of the business, long hours on the road and the unfortunate penchant of restaurateurs to go out of business without paying their bills put an end to that chapter of her life.

Her decision to become a soil scientist and her advocacy for bio-solids sprouted from her experience in the food world. “I went to graduate school [at the University of Maryland] to connect farms with cities by way of poop,” says Brown, who has a way of explaining things she takes quite seriously with a bit of humor.

Early in her academic career, Brown discovered something curious and astounding: When bio-solids are added to soil poisoned by substances like...
Brown explains. “They flush the toilet and it goes away, and that’s municipal and home-garden use. “People are terrified of bio-solids,” real obstacle is how people react to the idea of using bio-solids for diseases caused by a lack of sanitation. For instance, 3 million people died from water-borne communicable dramatically reduce mortality and sickness from lack of sanitation. In 2002, developed by Henry, which costs $150, is among the cheapest to oper-
ate. The compostable toilet, if applied on a global scale, could dramati-
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ccally reduce mortality and sickness from lack of sanitation. In 2002, developed by Henry, which costs $150, is among the cheapest to oper-
ate.
Brothers Michael and Mark Klebeck, the brains behind the Seattle-based doughnut maker, Top Pot, definitely have something going on. More than 10 years since opening their first café, people are still going nuts for their product. Today, there are 18 Top Pot cafés; the doughnuts are sold in grocery stores from here to Southern California; and they’re available via delivery, through Amazon Fresh, as well. Howard Schultz liked their fried dough so much that he inked a deal to sell Top Pot doughnuts in his Starbucks stores for several years. But if you ask Michael Klebeck, ’93, why they’ve been successful, his answer isn’t necessarily what you’d expect. On a re-

HOLE-Y MOLY
Michael Klebeck didn’t know a thing about doughnuts when he embarked on a mission that made Top Pot into a nationally revered sweet treat. (cool shoes, btw)
cent fall afternoon, he ponders the question from a corner table in Top Pot store #3, in Seattle’s Wedgwood neighborhood. He gazes at the wall-to-wall birch bookshelves, filled with old hardbounds. He mentions the patio out front and explains how it was laid not with typical bricks but with slimmer, more unusual, Roman bricks. He notes the funky metal patio umbrellas, tilted at alluring angles. He gets a little animated.

And then, he looks up at the ceiling. “They remind me of the school auditorium,” he says admiringly. They? Turns out he’s talking about the registers. You know, HVAC—the vents that help circulate the air. In the Wedgwood café, the registers are round instead of rectangular, which, apparently, was all the rage when his grade school was built in the 1940s in Lakewood, Washington. But they’re not so typical in 21st century Seattle cafés.

Clearly, Michael, 48, gets jazzed about things most of us don’t even think about. Moreover, his view of business—not to mention his budget priorities—is quite different from the typical business owner. Accountants? MBAs? Not really his people. What he thinks about, from morning until night, is design. Style. A look and feel that, in Top Pot’s case, is retro at the same time as it’s fresh. It’s a look he devised and helped build by hand, and it’s part of Top Pot’s identity, its brand. Michael’s design sense is also a big part of Sun Liquor, a bar and distillery he co-founded on Seattle’s Capitol Hill. And it’s part of Mod Pizza, a national chain started by some Seattleites who enlisted him because they appreciated his vision.

“Companies pay thousands of dollars for marketing experts to come in and shape things, or kind of build brands,” says his brother Mark. “This guy just builds it out of thin air.” Put that way, Michael’s passion for design makes sense (even, perhaps, the vents). Still, an obvious question soon arises: What, exactly, does all this have to do with doughnuts? Doughnuts are a hot item right now, so it’s easy to think that the Klebeck’s struck gold by cleverly anticipating the Next Big Thing.

This is not the case. Nor did they have a finely honed recipe they just had to bring to market. Heck, when they started talking about opening their own café, they didn’t even have a notion of what they wanted to sell. “I thought it would be kind of cool to do a cookie,” Michael Klebeck recalls. He got interested in the food and beverage industry during his time at UW, where he studied design, printmaking, photography and architecture history while working at coffee shops. As he was graduating with a Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1993, he helped open Bauhaus, an iconic coffee house on Capitol Hill. A few years later, he, Mark and other partners opened another trend-setting coffee joint—Zeitgeist in Pioneer Square.

Then one day, he stumbled across some old doughnut-making equipment for sale and fell in love. “All this beautiful shiny stuff, I thought it looked so cool,” he says of the machinery. “And it was this 1940s aesthetic!” Michael bought it, took it home, and invited Mark to come see it. “I rolled up the garage door and said, ‘We’re getting in the doughnut business.’” Well, eventually. First, they spent months and months building out a location on Capitol Hill’s Summit Ave.

“We were incubating the concept of doughnuts,” Michael explains. By that he means they were laying flooring and building bookshelves; deciding on window signage and tables; thinking about display cases and packaging concepts. He does not mean they were figuring out how to make doughnuts. “I always did things in reverse,” he says. His philosophy: the details come first. They’re what sets the tone, what creates the interest, and, ultimately, form the foundation of something lasting. “I wanted to put an effect into each store that was very magical,” he says. “If we don’t have enough money for heat we’ll figure that out later.” Rather than hiring “experts,” he and Mark did most of the work themselves. And their deadlines tended to get a little mushy. Michael remembers a hand-written sign on the window with a whole bunch of cross-outs. “Opening Feb. 2,” it said. “This time for sure.”

Somehow, “amid the chaos and the dust and dirt,” Michael says, Top Pot #1 was born in February 2002. Yet when customers arrived, they didn’t have any doughnuts to sell. When you’re opening a shop that’s selling fried dough, putting your money into things like birch bookshelves and fancy display trays may seem, well, unusual. It’s definitely a tough one to explain to your typical bean counter. Especially when you don’t even know how to make doughnuts. “We kind of put the cart before the horse,”

**OODLES OF DOODLES**

Michael is constantly generating new ideas and has hundreds of notebooks filled with pages like this one. Even if one of the notebooks were to end up in the wrong hands, his secrets are probably safe: Good luck deciphering the micro script.

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**Top Pot History**

**Open Wide**

First Top Pot café opens in February 2002 in a small brick storefront on north Capitol Hill in Seattle. Today, there are 15 Top Pot locations in the Seattle area and one in Dallas, Texas.

“I understand the allure of maple bars.”

—SEAHAWKS COACH PETE CARROLL after rookie Golden Tate is caught in a closed Renton Top Pot café (in his residential building) at 3 a.m. on June 7, 2010, helping himself to doughnuts.

“You can’t eat these every day.”

—PRESIDENT OBAMA during a stop at the Top Pot café in Belltown during a quick visit to Seattle on Oct. 21, 2010.

(Maple) Bar the Door

Seattle Mayor Mike McGinn bets a dozen Top Pot maple bars with New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu over the Seahawks-Saints NFC wild-card playoff game on Jan. 8, 2011. Whew. Those babies didn’t have to leave the Emerald City.

Treats in the Seats

Top Pot Doughnuts are the official doughnut of CenturyLink Field (home of the Seahawks and Sounders) and of the Washington Stealth of the National Lacrosse League.

We’re No. 1!

Top Pot dominates best doughnut lists compiled by U.S. News & World Report, USA Today, MSN City Guides, AOL City Guides, Travel Channel, Yahoo Food Blog and Delish.com. (Columns, too.)
Mark concedes with a laugh. Thinking back to those days, and their inexperience, he says, “Most banks probably wouldn’t have lent us money.”

Despite the unusual approach—and the fact that they were open for a month before selling their signature “hand-forged” doughnuts—Top Pot quickly took off. After they opened a flagship store in downtown Seattle, Starbucks CEO Schultz began stopping by, and in 2004 made a deal to sell Top Pot doughnuts in his stores. At the time, Michael says, it felt like “we were on the map.” But it also required they ramp up production. Which meant they had to deal with more accountants, more bankers, more partners who wanted to have their say, and get a certain return.

It made Michael uncomfortable. Mark was more pragmatic. “You have to understand the big picture,” Mark says. “You try to retain as many of the things that make the brand as special as possible, without diluting it too much. Obviously, you’re not going to skimp on the doughnuts because that’s what people come in for.” But what about the 1940s air registers? The funky retro umbrellas? Building subsequent cafes, Michael’s design aesthetic became less achievable. At this point, Michael has stepped back from day-to-day Top Pot operation. “I never wanted to be the doughnut guy who figured out how to get a fresh product from point-A to point-B in the cheapest possible way,” he says.

He found a new muse: booze. In 2006, he co-founded Sun Liquor, a bar near the first Top Pot on Summit Avenue. In opening the bar, he took the same approach he did with the doughnut shops. The details mattered, from the glassware to the signage. “We didn’t go out there trying to be a cool hipster place,” says Michael. “People want it to be their special place they discovered. You’re not looking at the next cool thing and you’re not looking to make a buck. Because guess what: in two or three years, there’s going to be a cooler, flashier, hipper place.”

Here is how Seattle newspaper The Stranger described the bar in a review: “Sun Liquor’s aesthetic is sort of tiki, kind of stylized colonial Singapore, or maybe upscale Hong Kong Phooey. Every detail scrupulously aligns: antique cocktail glasses and shakers behind the bar, lemon-backlit bar shelves with cutout blossom patterns, bamboo chairs and bamboo bowtie accents, “Mandy” and “The Girl from Ipanema” playing.” “…Every detail scrupulously aligns…” Michael was back in his element. Later, he and partner Erik Chapman decided to distill their own spirits. But they weren’t going to sell just any old gin or vodka. Chapman, an experienced barman, set out on a mission to find a “fresh” concept in gin.

“I remember buying so many botanicals and trying them out,” Michael recalls. “Some of the smells ... talk about lighter fluid and anti freeze!” Sure, they made some mistakes. But the way he views it, “you’re creating these special moments out of them. Finally, you say, wow! I never tasted that before.” That wow came in the form of watermelon. A relative of the cucumber, which is a well-known pair with gin, melon rinds are a key ingredient in their Hedge Trimmer gin. The melons are grown in Eastern Washington.

In 2013, Alaska Airlines—going for that unique, local feel—began offering Sun Liquor gin, vodka and rum on all of its flights. The Sun Liquor bartenders even created a special cocktail that could be offered on the planes, using ingredients in the flight attendants’ carts.

For years, Michael has carried around sketchbooks in which he obsessively records ideas and inspirations. He estimates that he has filled a hundred of them. Some of the ideas have become elements in the doughnut brand; others in Sun Liquor; still others have yet to be realized. It’s all about creating spaces that “really inspire people to be there.” In the earliest Top Pot cafes, people would say, “I don’t know what it is about this place, but I want to be here,” Michael recalls. “People can appreciate something special.” Even if they can’t put their finger on why it makes them feel good. “I want to take something that’s common and have people amazed and change their lives in that particular moment when they walk in the door,” he says. “I’m an artist and designer. The food is an extension of it. It’s like making it into a work of art, in a sense.”

Along the way, there have been ups and downs. But mostly, it feels like growth. Organic, authentic, and solid rather than ephemeral, Michael says. “The idea is the most important thing. The idea is everything.”

He pauses for a moment. “It was never about the doughnuts.”

—Maureen O’Hagan is a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist who, despite being a CrossFit devotee, still enjoys an occasional doughnut.
By Lynn Borland / Illustration by Masha Shachaf

As the USS Congress Pulled into San Francisco Bay on the beautiful fall evening of Thursday, Nov. 4, 1915, UW football fans onboard held a boisterous rally on the foredeck under purple and gold streamers strung everywhere from the giant steamship’s rigging. This was the year of the San Francisco World’s Fair, the Pan Pacific International Exposition. The skyline and the fair pavilions on the shoreline formed a magnificent backdrop as the band blared out “Bow Down to Washington” with those onboard singing at the top of their lungs.

Only weeks earlier, The Daily editor Emil E. Hurja and his staff laid out the rules for a contest offering a whopping $25 prize to the composer of a “new Washington song.” No one at the time had an inkling that the winner would go down in history as UW’s famous fight song. Rules required that “the words and music must never have been heard before; it must be catchy, easy to sing and be exclusively a Washington song.” A $5.00 prize was also offered for the two best yells, with one essential caveat: all entries “must be directed toward the University of California.” But why target California rather than more obvious Northwest rivals? After all, Washington and California had only competed on the gridiron once, a 6–6 stalemate on Thanksgiving in Seattle eleven years earlier. The reason: UW coach Gilmour Dobie. As students returned to school, the football team was also offered for the two best yells, with one essential caveat: all entries “must be directed toward the University of California.” But why target California rather than more obvious Northwest rivals? After all, Washington and California had only competed on the gridiron once, a 6–6 stalemate on Thanksgiving in Seattle eleven years earlier. The reason: UW coach Gilmour Dobie. As students returned to school, the football team was also offered

Washington’s dominance didn’t sit well with the rest of the teams in the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference (Big Six). The league was made up of Washington, Washington State, Oregon, Oregon State, Idaho and Whitman. At their annual year-end conference of 1914, where members arranged game schedules for the following season, a plan was hatched to derail the dynasty. Unbeknownst to Washington, the five other members had gathered for a meeting and laid out a plan to dictate a schedule unfavorable to Dobie’s team. Washington was left with only one game against Whitman. With its marquee team not having a competitive schedule, the Big Six was set for what would become the biggest game ever played on the West Coast. The Cal campus also expressed its enthusiasm for the Big Game in song, as evidenced by student I.B. Korblum’s “Fight ’Em,” whose lyrics took dead aim at their northern foe:

*Down from the North comes the Purple and Gold, To skin our Golden Bear; Washington’s ‘leven can never hold The charge of our mighty Bear."

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*Down from the North comes the Purple and Gold, To skin our Golden Bear; Washington’s ‘leven can never hold The charge of our mighty Bear."

“Our team on the field is a line of steel, And every man is game; When the strength of the Blue and Gold they feel, Those Northmen will be tame.”

This combative taunt from the south landed on the pages of the Daily while Washington’s song contest was well under way, further fueling the flames of the rivalry. Husky fans reserved the SS Congress for transport between Seattle and San Francisco for the game. A campus-wide campaign called the “Big Trip” with its own slogan “$16.00 Will Do It” (cost of round-trip passage) was announced. Major “Send the Band” fundraisers included a moving picture vaudeville benefit, two “Rooter’s Club California” dances, a raffle offering free round-trip passage, and a call for donations from campus service organizations. No West Coast athletic contest of any type had ever aroused such passion. Ultimately, 14 entries were considered in the Daily’s contest, but it was class of 1913 alum Lester J. Wilson’s “Bow Down to Washington” that took top honors. The song was overwhelmingly endorsed by fans in a trial run at halftime of the Whitman game played at Denny Field on Oct. 30, 1915, a 27–0 Washington victory. Wilson accompanied on a piano carried over to the field from the gymnasium. Both the “$16.00 Will Do It” and “Send The Band” campaigns met with incredible success.

There were 296 fans, plus 20 members of the marching band, onboard the USS Congress for the trip to San Francisco Bay. The Daily was unrestrained in reporting the sendoff as “perhaps the greatest spontaneous expression of enthusiasm that has ever been witnessed in the history of the university.” The Alma Mater” was sung as the USS Congress casted off, but “Bow Down to Washington” was the song of choice as the ship plied its way down the coast. The trip provided the Washington delegation a welcome opportunity to practice their new award-winning cheers and to rehearse their freshly minted musical rebuttal to the Golden Bears’ challenge.

Friday, the day before the big game, was declared University of Washington Day’ at the World’s Fair, where President Suzzallo gave a speech and accepted a bronze plaque. Fans were treated to a daylong gala reception including dancing and entertainment at the Washington State Pavilion, yet another opportunity to break into “Bow Down.”

The Hotel Carlton was headquarters in Berkeley for the Washington delegation. On game day, bandleader Bruce McDougall led the marching band, 300 impassioned fans and “The Hook,” the symbol of Washington’s unparalleled victory streak, on a serpentine walk across the crowded campus to California Field. With added gusto, “Bow Down to Washington” was now formally introduced to the lair of the Golden Bear.

And finally ... there was a football game to be played. But for this enormously anticipated spectacle, the 60 minutes of football contested on this beautiful fall day of Nov. 6, 1915 was decidedly anticlimactic. The many headlines up and down the coast said it all: "Golden Bear Crushed," "Total Domination," "Varsity Crushes California" and "Grind of Washington Machine Goalwards Shock to California." The 72–0 outcome was convincing proof that Coach Dobie fully deserved the accolade given him in the "Bow Down to Washington" chorus: "Dobie, Dobie Pride of Washington." —Lynn Borland, ’66, led the campaign to honor football coach Gil Dobie at Husky Stadium. A diehard Husky fan, he still bleeds purple and gold from his home in Los Angeles. [Check out the full story at U Wahalum.com/columns]
Next year, one of the best fight songs of all time turns 100.
The NEW DAWN of DIALYSIS

The UW—birthplace of home dialysis—unveils the next thing in fighting kidney failure

By Julie Garner
Jim and Eleanor Church’s Snohomish bedroom looks like the back room of a shoe store. Neatly stacked against one of the walls in their tidy 1990s rambler are dozens and dozens of brown boxes. But they don’t contain running shoes or high heels; instead, they hold gallons of peritoneal dialysis fluid that help remove waste products from Jim’s blood during home dialysis because his kidneys aren’t working very well. Jim is in good company. At the end of 2011, more than 625,000 people were being treated for end-stage kidney disease in the U.S., according to the United States Renal Data System. Jim has been on dialysis of one kind or another for three years. The treatment of end-stage renal disease has been marked by a lack of progress. People with the condition have a relatively poor
quality of life and a high mortality rate. The same options, peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis, have been available for years. Innovation has been a long time coming in kidney dialysis—until now. At the UW, the birthplace of kidney dialysis, a clinical trial has been approved to test the safety and effectiveness of a wearable artificial kidney (WAK). Not counting preliminary studies, it is the first human trial of its kind in the United States. It is also the first human trial to win approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)—and it will feature the longest use of the WAK.

The prototype for the wearable artificial kidney is familiar; it looks like a tool belt from a big-box hardware store. It is battery-powered, weighs about 10 pounds, can dialyze patients continuously while allowing mobility, and it only takes a pint of fluid to work. Researchers are hoping the continuous dialysis the device provides will improve the quality of life for kidney patients and keep them healthier. They are also hoping the continuous process will help patients avoid dietary restrictions.

No matter what kind of dialysis people choose—treatment at a center or home dialysis—their life is restricted. The dialysis schedule dictates how they live, their activities and even when and if they can work. In many ways, Jim Church is a typical dialysis patient. He was diagnosed 20 years ago at age 59 with Type 2 diabetes. “I was surprised. I shouldn’t have been because my mother was a Type 2 diabetic. I was overweight and I also had high blood pressure,” he says in his soft Texas accent. (Both he and Eleanor grew up in Beaumont, Texas.) This is the common path to Type 2 diabetes: being overweight, developing diabetes and then, after some years, the kidneys begin to fail.

He knew three years ago that something had to give. He and his wife had tickets to the Seattle Men’s Chorus holiday program. “I told Eleanor I couldn’t go because I was so tired, I couldn’t get from the parking garage to the concert. Very shortly after that, I started dialysis.”

Like many patients, he started off by going to a dialysis center. By the time he drove to and from the center, got hooked and unhooked from the machine, and then spent four hours dialyzing, it took a six-hour bite from his schedule three days a week.

“It was a hassle,” he says. “Then I started home dialysis.” During home dialysis, he has had several infections. Because the fluid drains unusually slowly from his body, Church has to dialyze for 11 hours each day. Once he starts the process, he’s confined to his bedroom where the dialysis machine sits next to his bed. If he has a Rotary meeting at 7 a.m., he has to start dialyzing by 7 p.m. the night before.

“When your body doesn’t work the way it’s supposed to, it has a significant effect on your activities,” says Eleanor. “The whole family is living with a chronic illness. He had peritonitis with peritoneal dialysis, but with hemodialysis, the blood pressure can plummet,” she says.

The WAK project was one of three proposals, out of 32 applications, chosen by the FDA to participate in its Innovation Pathway program.
The original dialysis machine was as big as a washing machine.

Center. Then, the patients will be monitored for 28 days to see if the device is safe and effective. The FDA and the UW Institutional Review Board, which protects the interests of patients who are subjects in a trial, have approved the selection criteria.

Gura indicated that the collaboration with Kessler and Himmelfarb, one of the premier kidney researchers in the U.S., has been key in achieving the support of the FDA for the project as they bring a wealth of regulatory and research capabilities to the initiative. Gura adds that further trials will be conducted in several academic centers.

“Quality of life issues will likely be embedded in the trial design,” Himmelfarb says. “We’ll probably be asking patients, ‘Can you move with ease? How do you feel? How does the device or the treatment affect your daily life? Can you go to work with it on or go out with your family and friends?’ We will be looking at key health outcomes as well as health economics. At present, if you want to attend your cousin’s wedding in New York City, you need to check to be sure time slots are available at a center for you to get your dialysis done. You can’t just walk in,” says Himmelfarb. “If you live in a rural area, you probably drive a long distance every week for your dialysis sessions. A safe, effective, wearable artificial kidney would give end-stage kidney disease patients much more freedom in their lives.” Jim Church says that with proper planning he could have dialysis fluid delivered in Paris. “But, you are always thinking ‘what if it misses the flight and my stuff lands in Istanbul?’ With an artificial kidney you would be free from all of that,” he says.

Kessler says it’s important for people to realize that the WAK will not be for everyone. If a patient on dialysis was too frail he or she would not be a good candidate. Church is applying to be a candidate. Future trials are likely to involve multiple medical centers with patients spending more time away from medical facilities. Kessler says the next two big steps in engineering are to make the device lighter and more efficient.

It is fitting that the clinical trial of the latest innovation in end-stage renal treatment is taking place at the UW. In March 1960, the first shunt was implanted into the arm of machinist Clyde Shields and kidney dialysis successfully began. Belding Scribner, professor in the UW School of Medicine, developed the idea for U-shaped arteriovenous tubes that allowed blood to circulate from the patient’s body into a dialysis machine for cleansing of toxins. Tom McCormick, senior lecturer emeritus of bioethics, remembers Scribner telling him about the process.

“He had several young men with chronic kidney failure and all he could do was send them home to die. He went home and awakened in the middle of the night. He thought that if a patient had chronic failure they could send the blood through the kidney machine through the artery and the vein. The next morning, he took a drawing to work and the process started. I believe both he and Wayne Quinton experimented together bending Teflon tubing over a Bunsen burner, then plunging it into cold water so that it would hold its new shape.” Wayne Quinton was a truly imaginative engineer who ran the hospital’s Medical Instrument Shop. Quinton was experienced with Teflon and it was his skill that made the shunt workable.

The prototype for the wearable artificial kidney weighs about 10 pounds and looks like a tool belt.

Once installed, the Scribner shunt allowed the treating team access to the blood supply at any time so that ongoing dialysis could be achieved. David Dellinger, a UW surgeon, performed the procedure on March 9, 1960 as soon as the shunt was available. The original dialysis machine was as big as a washing machine. “Scribner told me he estimated there were 50,000 people who needed dialysis,” recalls McCormick. Thanks to dialysis, Shields went on to live another 11 years. The early work in dialysis by these medical innovators is considered to have kickstarted the modern era of medical bioethics.

Along with the new ability to dialyze patients came difficult ethical questions. For every four patients who needed dialysis, there was the capacity to treat one. The other three patients would die. A committee selected by the King County Medical Society worked anonymously and without pay to choose who would and wouldn’t receive dialysis. A dire situation drove the next innovation: The Committee denied treatment to a 16-year-old high school girl. Professor Albert Babb, UW professor of engineering, assembled a team of colleagues who worked on a portable dialysis machine called the Mini-1. It was delivered to UW Medical Center June 1, 1964 and thus the first portable dialysis unit was born. In 1972 the U.S. Congress voted to make dialysis a Medicare-eligible treatment.

Today the legacy of innovation in kidney care continues with the clinical trial of the wearable artificial kidney. If it’s safe and effective, it will doubtless have several iterations, making it smaller and easier to wear. Jim Church says he may not live to wear one, but he’s glad the UW is helping bring this possibility to the fore for the hundreds of thousands of patients whose lives are now restricted by current dialysis options.

—Julie Garner is a Columns staff writer.
OSING WEIGHT AND KEEPING IT OFF IS AN 
uphill battle that a lot of Americans need to win. The 
Centers for Disease Control estimate that 78.6 million 
U.S. adults are obese. They are at risk for diabetes, high 
blood pressure, coronary artery disease, stroke and more. 

Obesity and diabetes tend to go together: About 80 percent of people 
who have Type 2 diabetes are overweight or obese. 

The UW has a number of first-rate researchers working on these 
diseases. Many of the researchers are associated with the Diabetes and 
Obesity Center of Excellence, which was created after the School of 
Medicine determined that having them scattered in different laborato-
ries across campus wasn’t the best approach to working on solutions to 
these problems. Many researchers are united at the center to maximize 
collaboration, and now most research is a shared process. 

For decades, diabetes research focused on finding ways to increase 
insulin in the body or increase the body’s sensitivity to it. Obesity-as-
associated insulin resistance is a major risk factor for Type 2 diabetes. 
Researchers are now looking at obesity and its interdependent relation-
ship to the disease. Once a person begins taking insulin to control blood 
sugar, it isn’t unusual for them to gain weight. One way to reduce the 
dose of diabetes medication and improve health is weight loss. When 
obese people drop pounds, blood sugar is lowered and better health en-
sues, but estimates are that only two percent of people who lose weight 
can sustain the loss. 

Michael Schwartz, Robert H. Williams Endowed Chair, professor of 
medicine and director of the center, and his colleagues Greg Morton and 
Josh Thaler—working with collaborators from universities in Cincin-
nati, Michigan and Munich—have discovered that damage to a specific 
area of the brain known as the hypothalamus may help to explain why 
obese people regain weight. Schwartz and colleagues have growing 
evidence that the brain plays an important part in regulating not only 
body fat stores, but also blood glucose, a simple sugar found in many 
carbohydrates, and the development of Type 2 diabetes. 

Glucose regulation depends on three things: the secretion of insulin 
from islet cells of the pancreas, the sensitivity of body tissues to the 
action of insulin, and a set of mechanisms that are altogether independ-
ent of insulin. The work by Schwartz and his colleagues shows that 
neuronal circuits in the hypothalamus can have a powerful effect in 
lowering blood glucose levels without the need for insulin. Also, when 
the hypothalamus is damaged, this can contribute not only to obesity, 
but to diabetes as well. 

Researchers have known for a while that people who are overweight 
have inflammation in their hypothalamus, but Schwartz, Thaler and 
their colleagues wanted to know what causes the inflammatory re-
ponse. So, they gave a high-fat diet to lab mice and rats. Within 24 
hours, inflammation was present in the hypothalamus. Then, the brain 
began to fight back, using cells that repair injured neurons. Schwartz 
and other UW researchers looked at MRIs in a small group of people 
and found that those who were obese displayed more of this hypothala-
mus injury response than people who weren’t. 

Everyone has had the experience of seeing a chocolate cake and feeling 
the urge to eat it. Why? Research led by Ellen Schur, associate professor 
of medicine, indicates that the brain drives behavior, especially if a per-
son is hungry. Schur conducted a study with 21 pairs of identical twins. 
They were given breakfast, then had a baseline MRI brain scan several 
hours later. Next, they had a meal of macaroni and cheese to satisfy 
their appetites. After the meal, a second scan was done, during which 
the participants were first shown pictures of fruits and vegetables, and 
then foods like pizza and french fries. The researchers measured blood 
flow to see how the parts of the brain that regulate appetite responded. 
Then the twins could choose what they wanted to eat from a buffet. 

The twins tended to rate appetite similarly and eat similar amounts. 
However, the brain of the twin with the lower blood sugar reacted more 
strongly to the pictures of high-calorie food. Schur says eating regular meals can prevent dips in blood sugar that make that cake 
more enticing. Obese people who have lost weight produce more of an 
enzyme that makes regaining weight easier. It is harder for these people 
to keep the weight off; it isn’t that they lack self-control. “When I heard 
a patient who was gaining weight say, ‘I eat like a bird and I’m always 
hungry,’ I used to think, right, like Big Bird, but it turns out obese people 
are more efficient at calorie utilization. Their hunger doesn’t go away,” 
says John Brunzell, professor emeritus of medicine.
Brunzell, however, offers a nugget of hope to those trying to maintain weight loss. “Exercise and be realistic about how much weight you can lose. With 10 percent weight loss, maybe even 5 percent, there will be big improvements in lipids and blood sugar,” he says. Losing a small amount of weight and exercising may not get you into your high school band uniform, but it might prevent Type 2 diabetes.

Dianne Lattemann, research professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, has found that feeding rats a 30 percent fat diet, which is the high end of what’s acceptable for humans, increases the animals’ desire for sucrose. “We are feeding animals diets high in stearic acid and palmitic acid and that increases the desire for sucrose. We are talking hamburger and french fries,” she says. That may be why milkshakes are frequently ordered with a burger and fries. Lattemann also found that giving rats a high-fat diet just before, during and after the transition into puberty significantly increases their motivation for sugar solutions.

The news isn’t all grim. The truth is that not all obesity is the same. Alan Chait, head of the Division of Metabolism, Endocrinology and Nutrition, says there are two types. Unhealthy obesity involves inflammation and body fat distributed internally, squeezing around the organs. Metabolically unhealthy obese people often have lipid conditions, including low levels of HDL cholesterol (the good kind), high blood pressure and pre-diabetes or diabetes. But the other group of obese patients is not metabolically unhealthy, meaning they don’t have lipid abnormalities and hypertension, and fat is carried in the buttocks rather than the abdominal area.

Another aspect of UW obesity research has more to do with social disparities, than with metabolism, physiology and biology. Adam Drewnowski, professor of epidemiology and medicine and director of the UW’s Nutritional Science Program, says obesity rates in Seattle-King County depend very much on where you live. Some factors have to do with simply being able to afford recommended healthy foods. Unhealthy foods are cheap and available on every street corner in low-income neighborhoods. Drewnowski says it takes a good deal of resilience to stay away from those foods in that environment. “There is a resilient group that positively deviates; they are people faced with the same challenges as everyone else, but somehow they arrive at the right answer,” he says. Drewnowski’s team is beginning to look at the characteristics of this group who are able to resist environmental pressures.

Research isn’t the only way the UW is working on the obesity problem. In July, UW Medicine opened a weight-loss management program at UW Medical Center-Roosevelt in Seattle. The program is a relocation of the former Bariatric Surgery Clinic and an expansion of services to include new, non-surgical approaches to weight management. There is a multidisciplinary team of bariatric surgeons, an internal medicine physician, a nurse practitioner, social workers, physical therapists and a registered dietitian.

UW scientists studying these conditions are conducting the basic research that may finally lead to some answers. Maybe an obesity cure isn’t around the next corner, but Mike Schwartz and colleagues at the UW may find ways to reduce its devastating effects. Meanwhile, it may help to realize the truth in what John Brunzell says, “The bottom line is body weight is regulated.” That doesn’t mean a person can’t lose weight and keep it off, but it does mean it’s a challenge.
Most people know children learn many skills simply by watching others. Without explicit instructions, youngsters know to do things like press a button to operate the television and twist a knob to open a door. Now researchers have taken this further, finding that children as young as two intuitively use mathematical concepts such as probability to make sense of the world. In a study led by UW researchers, toddlers could tell the difference between two different ways an experimenter played a game, with one strategy being more successful than the other. When it was their turn, the children could use the more successful strategy that they observed to increase their odds of winning. “In the real world, there are multitudes of possible ways to solve a problem, but how do we learn how to find the best solution?” says lead author Anna Waismeyer, a postdoctoral researcher at UW’s Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences. This intuitive grasp of a cause-and-effect scenario shows that toddlers don’t need to go through trial and error to learn. The researchers hope that educators can use the findings to develop science, technology, engineering and math curriculum that take advantage of children’s ability to learn through observation. “The current way of teaching probabilities relies on fractions and decimals, and many children struggle to understand these concepts when they are introduced in grade school,” Waismeyer says. “Maybe it would be easier if we introduced these mathematical principles earlier and had our teaching mesh with or build on the intuitive ways that children think.”—Molly McElroy

Mobile phones have become second nature for most people. What’s coming next, say UW researchers, is the ability to interact with our devices not just with touchscreens, but through gestures in the space around the phone. Some smartphones are starting to incorporate 3-D gesture sensing based on cameras, for example, but cameras consume significant battery power and require a clear view of the user’s hands. UW engineers have developed a new form of low-power wireless technology that could soon contribute to this growing field by letting users “train” their smartphones to recognize and respond to specific hand gestures. The technology—developed in the labs of Matt Reynolds and Shwetak Patel, UW associate professors of electrical engineering and of computer science and engineering—uses the phone’s wireless transmissions to sense nearby gestures, so it works when a device is out of sight in a pocket or bag and could easily be built into future smartphones and tablets. “We have developed a new type of sensor that uses the reflection of the phone’s own wireless transmissions to sense nearby gestures, enabling users to interact with their phones even when they are not holding the phone, looking at the display or touching the screen,” says Reynolds. The system uses multiple antennas to capture the changes in the reflected signal and classify the changes to detect the type of gesture performed. In this way, tapping, hovering and sliding gestures could correspond to various commands, such as silencing a ring, changing which song is playing or muting the speakerphone.—Michelle Ma
BIRD BRAINS

Brain cells that multiply to help birds sing their best during breeding season are known to die back naturally later in the year. For the first time, researchers have described the series of events that cue new neuron growth each spring, and it all appears to start with a signal from the expiring cells the previous fall that primes the brain to start producing stem cells. If scientists can further tap into the process and understand how those signals work, it might lead to ways to exploit these signals and encourage replacement of cells in human brains that have lost neurons naturally because of aging, severe depression or Alzheimer’s disease, says Tracy Larson, UW doctoral student and lead author of a paper in the *Journal of Neuroscience* on brain-cell birth that follows natural brain cell death. Neuroscientists have long known that new neurons are generated in the adult brains of many animals, but the birth of new neurons—or neurogenesis—appears to be limited in mammals and humans, especially where new neurons are generated after there has been a blow to the head, stroke or some other physical loss of brain cells, Larson says. That process, referred to as “re-generative” neurogenesis, has been studied in mammals since the 1990s. This is the first published study to examine the brain’s ability to replace cells that have been lost naturally, Larson says. “Many neurodegenerative disorders are not injury-induced,” the co-authors write, “so it is critical to determine if and how reactive neurogenesis occurs under non-injury-induced neurodegenerative conditions.”—Sandra Hines

STATISTICS

Using modern statistical tools, a new study led by the UW and the United Nations finds that world population is likely to keep growing throughout the 21st century. The number of people on Earth is likely to reach 11 billion by 2100, the study concludes, about 2 billion higher than widely cited previous estimates.

AQUATIC & FISHERIES SCIENCES

The number of California blue whales has rebounded to near historical levels, according to new research by the University of Washington, and while the number of blue whales struck by ships is likely above allowable U.S. limits, such strikes do not immediately threaten that recovery.

OCEANOGRAHY

UW oceanographers have created a tool to help predict when harmful algae might strike. A few days’ warning could prevent last-minute beach closures or shellfish harvest losses, and reduce the risk of eating a clam filled with a neurotoxin that can lead to permanent short-term memory loss, or even death.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

UW researchers have taken some inspiration from the design of a 17th-century clock and created a power harvester that uses natural fluctuations in temperature and pressure as its power source. This new device harvests energy in any location where these temperature changes naturally occur.

AQUATIC & FISHERIES SCIENCES

New research by UW and Ohio State University scientists suggests that, by 2050, the Verde River Basin in Arizona will have up to one-fifth more streams dry up each season and at least a quarter more days with no water flow, a problem when fish are trying to reach spawning habitats and refuges where water still remains.

MATERIALS SCIENCE

Scientists have developed what they believe is the thinnest-possible semiconductor, a new class of nanoscale materials made in sheets only three atoms thick. UW researchers have demonstrated that two of these single-layer semiconductor materials can be connected in a seamless fashion known as a heterojunction.

OCEANOGRAHY

Research led by UW and NASA confirms that snow has thinned significantly in the Arctic, particularly on sea ice in western waters near Alaska. The new results support a 15-year-old UW-led study in which Russian and American scientists first analyzed the historic Arctic Ocean snow measurements.

CLIMATE SCIENCE

Scientists from UW and the University of Montpellier analyzing 25-foot piles of ancient shells have found that the El Niños 10,000 years ago were as strong and frequent as the ones we experience today. The results question how well computer models can reproduce historical El Niño cycles, or predict how they could change under future climates.

ENGINEERING

UW engineers have designed a new communication system that uses radio frequency signals as a power source and reuses existing Wi-Fi infrastructure to provide Internet connectivity to devices. Called Wi-Fi backscatter, this technology is the first that can connect battery-free devices to Wi-Fi infrastructure.

BIOENGINEERING

UW bioengineers have discovered a potentially faster way to deliver a topical drug that protects women from contracting HIV. Their method spins the drug into silk-like fibers that quickly dissolve when they are in contact with moisture, releasing higher doses of the drug than possible with other materials.
A set of disappearing glass lungs. Clear glass fingers that reach out from a computer screen to touch the keys of a modified laptop. A mysterious glow emanating from a grove of trees. What will sculptor Julia Chamberlain dare to do next?

Despite her intriguing creations as a sculpture student in the School of Art+Art History+Design, Julia never intended to pursue a fine arts degree. Arriving on campus in the aftermath of the 2008 economic meltdown, she plotted a more practical course: a bachelor’s in Human Centered Design & Engineering.

But that was before she discovered the Ceramic and Metal Arts (CMA) building. “It was amazing,” she says of first encountering the space. “I’d never seen another art-making place like this anywhere on earth.” Containing everything from ceramics and metal fabrication facilities to a glass casting shop, the CMA is the beloved home base for students in the school’s 3DFM (Three-Dimensional Forum) program.

Instantly welcomed by the CMA community, Julia was hooked. She
Lois Rathvon can count 10 family members who’ve graduated from the UW since 1915, and that’s just on her late husband Hal’s, ’43, side. Deeply appreciative of the University’s positive influence in their lives, her son Will, ’76, recently created the P. Rathvon Family Legacy Scholarship to support liberal arts students. "It’s a huge help,” says Julia. “As a dual-degree student, it’s really important to get support that shows people are rooting for you.”

The scholarship fueled her studies in the intimate, intense atmosphere of the CMA. When professor Mark Zirpel challenged his flameworking class to “make a system” with an input and an output, Julia devised an ingenious set of seemingly invisible glass lungs that materialize only when an observer breathes into them.

The piece led to another honor: the 2014 Outstanding Student Achievement in Contemporary Sculpture Award from the International Sculpture Center in Hamilton, New Jersey. Julia is the only UW undergrad in living memory to snag the prestigious award.

The momentum continued this fall when the 23-year-old exhibited in Mad Campus, an installation of 12 large-scale public artworks spread around the UW campus. The youngest artist in the invitation-only show, she transformed a grove of trees into an enigmatic space that glowed with an eerie white light each night. After a residency in Bergen, Norway, Julia will complete her engineering degree next year, and then it’s on to advanced studies in industrial design.

Julia credits her success to the UW’s deep support for cross-disciplinary thinking. “It’s great to study art in an environment where everything is possible,” she says. “Anything that you can dream up that can be done in the world, I can almost guarantee that there’s someone at the UW who not only knows how to do it, but is eager to share that with you.”

“I grew up in a tiny brick row house in a working class neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York. My dad rode the bus and the subway an hour each way to work. He was a shipping clerk in a 1960s manufacturing plant that produced ladies’ slips and housecoats in the garment district of Manhattan. He never graduated from high school.

I worked with him during summers and school breaks. I bagged slips and picked out orders. Sometimes I got to be the “examiner” — I would scan dozens and dozens of slips for long threads and pieces of elastic that needed to be snipped off.

My parents didn’t understand my schoolwork at all. But like so many other families of immigrants, they wanted a better life for me than they had. They told me every day that I needed to go to school, I needed to work my hardest, and that I could be anything I wanted to be. And while they could not help with algebra, electron orbits or Hamlet, they could count to one hundred. Again and again I would proudly present a near-perfect test score. If it was a 99 my dad would pause, look up, and ask: “But what happened to the other point?”

In the fall of 1979 I entered Brown University. I pinched myself every day. I was the first person in my family to go to college. I was a Pell Grant recipient: money set aside for families who had absolutely no resources to pay for college. Four years later I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science — one of only three women out of a class of 50. When we talk about the transformational opportunities made possible by a college education, we are talking about me.

Education matters.

I look forward to strengthening this incredible institution with you with the full force of our collective passion.

—JODI GREEN, Chair, UW Foundation

The UW Foundation advances the mission of the UW by securing private support for faculty, students and programs. To learn more, email uwfdn@uw.edu or call 206-685-1980.
The 13th Annual Recognition Gala celebrated some of the UW’s most generous supporters and volunteers on Sept. 5, 2014.

4 Honoring their decades of service to the UW, Bob, ’65, ’68, and Micki Flowers, ’73, received the 2014 Gates Volunteer Service Award. The Flowers family joined in the celebration, including (from left) Ross, Chris, ’02, and Nicole Flowers, and Vicki Giles Fabre, ’70.
7 Presidential Laureates and 2011 Gates Volunteer Service Award recipients Lynn, ’53, and Mike Garvey, ’61, ’64.
**DOLLARS FOR DAWGS**

Provost Ana Mari Cauce, President Michael K. Young and Foundation Board Chair Jodi Green handed out hot dogs on W Day to help support UW students.

**UW VS. STANFORD**

To get in the Husky spirit, Nancy and Dan Evans, ’48, ’49, and Student Regent Marnie Brown, ’14, attended the UW-Stanford football reception.

**THEATER NIGHT**


**SCHOLARSHIP BREAKFAST**

Professor Emeritus Thaddeus Spratlen and Vivian O. Lee, ’58, ’59, attended the Multicultural Alumni Partnership’s 20th Annual Bridging the Gap Breakfast, a scholarship event that supports economically disadvantaged students.
Events

Lectures

**Graduate School Public Lectures**

**January 27**
Erica Avila, Chocolate Cities and Vanilla Suburbs: Race, Space and American Culture After World War II

**February 24**
Christoph Bode, From Event to Node: How ‘Future Narratives’ Impact on the Way We Can Imagine and Shape the Future

**March 3**

**March 4**
Mark Morris, Dancing Beyond Boundaries

**March 4**
Kristina Olson and Michelle Hebl, Boundaries: The Psychological Science of Inequity & Inequality

**February 18**
Anthony Greenwald and Jerry Kang

**February 23**
Shannon Dorsey and Kathryn Whetten

**March 4**
Kristina Olson and Michelle Hebl, Here & Now: Native Artists Inspired

**November 22—July 27**
Features work by artists whose practice has been inspired by the objects in the Burke’s collections, demonstrating how today’s artists and art historians learn from past generations. The exhibit will include contemporary works in a variety of media alongside the historic pieces that artists identify as key to their learning.

**Henry Art Gallery**

**Ann Hamilton:** the common S E N S E

**Through April 30**
The entire museum is occupied with new, large-scale installations and immersive experiences that explore Hamilton’s deep interest in animals, communication across cultures and time, and the spoken and written word.

**Great Outdoors**

**Botanical Drawing**

**January 20—March 3**
Beginning with measurement techniques, observational skills, and the unique requirements of botanical art, this 7-week class teaches use of line to accurately portray plant subjects, then moves on to understanding light’s effect on form and the use of shading for three-dimensionality.

**Rose Pruning for the Homeowner**

**February 7**
Learn the right way to prune roses: hybrid teas, climbers and landscape roses. Pruning at the correct time will ensure healthy, beautiful roses.

**Dance**

**Dance Faculty Concert**

**January 23–25**
Showcasing original choreography by our nationally and internationally recognized faculty, this popular concert features advanced dance students, faculty and guest artists in genres from ballet to contemporary dance, musical theater, tango and more.

**Theater**

**Twelfth Night**

**January 28–February 8**
Third-year MFA directing candidate Leah Adcock-Starr takes Shakespeare’s delightfully comic tale of mistaken identities and weaves it into the jazz-infused world of the Roaring Twenties.

**The Hostage**

**March 4–15**
Directed by third-year MFA directing candidate Tina Potz, Brendan Behan’s The Hostage masks topical politics and serious discourse with slapstick, satire and musical numbers.

**Urban Bush Women**

**February 12–14**
Urban Bush Women continues to make visceral, politically charged work. With Hep Hep Sweet Sweet, founder and choreographer Jawole Willa Jo Zollar presents an earthly and provocative new take on the music and culture that emerged at jazz clubs in Harlem and Zollar’s native Kansas City during the Great Migration.

**Music**

**Mark O’Connor & Friends:** An Appalachian Christmas

**December 21**
Grammy Award-winning violinist Mark O’Connor surrounds himself with his band for an evening of music from his album An Appalachian Christmas.

**David R. Kopacz M.D.**

**In the Shadow of Zion**

**February 4**
Norman Dodge, The Brain’s Way of Healing

**Regional**

**Dawg Days in the Desert**

**March 16–18**
Join in the excitement as the UW community gathers to celebrate this beloved tradition. Hear the latest news from campus and support UW students at the Desert Scholarship Luncheon, enjoy world-class links action at the Desert Dawgs Golf Tournament, and join Jim Houston as he reprises his role as host of Chow Down to Washington. Learn more at UWalum.com.

**Dawg Dash NYC**

**April 25**
Join fellow NYC Huskies for the second annual Dawg Dash NYC 5K Walk & Run, held in support of the UWAA’s NY Chapter Scholarship Fund. A coast-to-coast celebration of Husky spirit, Dawg Dash brings the UW community together to make strides in the advancement of academic scholarships and higher education. Learn more at DawgDash.com.

**UW Chamber Orchestra with Cyndia Sieden**

**February 20**
Senior Artist in Residence Stephen Stubbs and Director of Orchestral Activities David Alexander Rahbee conduct members of the UW Symphony in a program of works by Mozart and Haydn. Recently appointed School of Music faculty artist Cyndia Sieden, soprano, is featured soloist.

**Author Events**

**Join us at all University Book Store locations for special events. UWAA members save 30% on all eligible purchases. For the most up-to-date schedule of events: ubookstore.com**

**January 8**
David R. Kopacz M.D., Re-Humanizing Medicine

**January 12**
Adam Rovner, In the Shadow of Zion

**February 4**
Norman Dodge, The Brain’s Way of Healing
Northwest Coast Indian Art: An Analysis of Form
By Bill Horn
The 50th anniversary edition of this classic work on the art of Northwest Coast Indians now offers color illustrations for a new generation of readers along with reflections from contemporary Northwest Coast artists about the impact of this book.

Great Bear Wild: Dispatches from a Northern Rainforest
By Ian McAllister
Rich with full-color photographs of the wolves, whales, and other creatures who make the Great Bear Rainforest their home, this collection celebrates the fabled and threatened region that stretches up the rugged northern Pacific coast.

Wilderburbs: Communities on Nature’s Edge
By Lincoln Bramwell
Wilderburbs tells the story of how Americans’ desire to live in the wilderness has transformed the rural landscape in the West, as well as the profound environmental consequences that have accompanied those changes.

Being Cowlitz: How One Tribe Renewed and Sustained Its Identity
By Christine Dupres
An examination of the author’s tribal history that reveals practices and narratives that sustained the Cowlitz tribe’s identity even as its people were scattered over several states.

Cities of the Dead: The Ancestral Cemeteries of Kyrgyzstan
Photos by Margaret Morton
The latest collection from renowned photographer Margaret Morton reveals Kyrgyzstan’s dramatically sited and architecturally unique cemeteries while also illuminating the complex nature of the Kyrgyz people’s religious and cultural identities.

HENRY ART GALLERY

ANN HAMILTON
the common S E N S E

OCTOBER 11, 2014 – APRIL 26, 2015
HENRY ART GALLERY

HENRYART.ORG
Ann Hamilton. Digital scan of a specimen from University of Washington’s Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture Ornithology Collection. Courtesy of the artist.
Alumni Campus Abroad

Our tours are always eye-opening experiences, but Alumni Campus Abroad (ACA) itineraries deliver an extra educational punch. ACA tours are intimate: Unpack only once for a seven-night stay at a first-class hotel and enjoy expert lectures, excursions and “meet the people” exchanges with locals. There are five of these popular programs in 2015, featuring Peru & Machu Picchu, Greece, the Italian Riviera, Northern Italy and Normandy. Christine Ingebritsen, UW professor and Director of the Center for West European Studies, will accompany the Italian Riviera tour and Daniel Chirot, Herbert J. Ellison Professor of International Studies at UW, will join the Normandy trip. Don’t miss this unique opportunity to learn in style—and book by Dec. 31, 2014, to receive a $250 per-person discount.

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The Lakeshore South Seattle
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The Gardens at Town Square Downtown Bellevue
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UW SYMPHONY
Benaroya Hall
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SPECIAL PERKS
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Stephanie Ogle
OWNER, CINEMA BOOKS

Cinema Books is a reunion of old friends. The walls are a scrapbook of familiar faces from John Wayne to James Earl Jones. Shelves are stuffed with books covering fan favorites such as Buster Keaton and The Big Lebowski. Owner Stephanie Ogle reintroduces classics, champions new treasures and plays a starring role in celebrating film. “Movies become part of your life. They transport you to a place, a person or a time period that can feel very intense and real,” says Ogle. “They contribute to your personal sensibility of who you are.” Ogle, ’71, ’81, is passionate about storytelling both on the page and screen. Teenage trips with her best friend to watch Steve McQueen triple-bills cemented a joy for movies. Reading material from the library and University Book Store furthered her cinematic education, which she continued at the UW. A history major, she participated in the campus film club. Full houses gathered for varied events, such as Humphrey Bogart retrospectives, which were followed by post-screening lectures by UW professors. “The professors imparted a joy that I admired. It shaped my view of what’s important in an education,” says Ogle. “I tell undergrads to ask friends which professors changed their outlooks. Take those courses even if it’s not your normal interest. It may open doors and ideas that stay with you for the rest of your life.” While earning a Ph.D. in history, Ogle co-founded Cinema Books in 1977 with her brother Jeremy and sister-in-law Susan Favor. (They left the business in 1979.) Since 1984, the shop has been tucked underneath the University District’s Seven Gables Theatre. She has welcomed everyone from Oscar-winning actor Colin Firth to students thumbing through Animal House prints. She readily shares her encyclopedic knowledge and is quick to dispense UW-related film trivia: Keye Luke paid tuition by drawing movie posters for theaters before his Hollywood break in Charlie Chan movies; Bruce Lee taught classes in parking garages. Ogle taught film-history classes at the UW for four years in the late 1980s. Students learned about the industry’s business side and benefited from a roster of guest speakers representing Seattle’s creative community. She also broadened horizons by showing silent films and black-and-white classics. After screening Cary Grant’s 1937 comedy The Awful Truth, a student relayed how it changed her life. “Her parents were critical of her attending college and always asked what she was getting out of it and how it helped her future,” says Ogle. “For Christmas, she watched The Awful Truth with them and they laughed and loved it. Her parents said that her UW education must be worthwhile if that’s what she was learning. The film brought them together.” Ogle values movies for their entertainment value—her guilty pleasure is submarine movies—and for bringing history alive. When the credits roll, however, she believes connections to the people on-screen and sitting next to you are most influential. “I still remember my fellow students I went to school with and enjoyed movies with,” says Ogle. “Those are the memorable parts of life that last for generations.”

By DEANNA DUFF  Photo By KAREN ORDERS
Mother Advocate

RAISING A SON with schizophrenia didn’t just turn Carolyn Hale’s life upside down. It also turned her into a relentless advocate for people with mental illness, as well as their families. For the past 30 years, Hale, ’78, has toiled nonstop to take up the slack where government-funded programs are either non-existent or degraded because of slashed budgets. For her work, the National Association of Professional Women named Hale the 2013-14 Professional Woman of the Year. After spending five decades as a teacher, Hale founded Circle of Friends for Mental Health, a Seattle-King County nonprofit organization that provides programs in the arts—from music to creative writing, drama and photography—to help people cope with various forms of mental illness. Circle of Friends carries on with its lifesaving work despite a shoestring budget, thanks to the dedication of volunteers. Funding of mental health services has been cut to the bone and constitutes a crisis and Hale—who will turn 81 on Dec. 18—has never drawn a penny of salary for her work in mental health. But she is not giving up—JULIE GARNER

Minidoka Memories

BORN IN IDAHO’S Minidoka War Relocation Center for Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II, Larry Matsuda has carried the trauma of that experience throughout his life and his career in education. It serves as the inspiration for his latest book, Glimpses of a Forever Foreigner, which he co-published with fellow alum and artist Roger Shimomura, ’61. The book—a collection of Matsuda’s poems and Shimomura’s illustrations—is striking a nerve in the Pacific Northwest. Matsuda, ’67, ’73, ’78, will give his first public reading from his new book on Dec. 16 at Elliott Bay Books. Glimpses is available at Elliott Bay Books, Kobo at Higo and through amazon.com and barnesandnoble.com.—JON ARNOLD

Angelic Assistance

The UW Champions Program was honored as an Angel in Adoption by the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute. The Champions Program, which is housed in the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity, supports youth and alumni of foster care to achieve academic success.
In college, Carrie Tzou found science difficult to relate to. It didn’t take her long to realize that it wasn’t her, but rather the teaching methods that were lacking. As she wondered how biology—her major—could be more engaging, she decided to see how she could design ways to improve teaching. Today, it is her career focus. As an assistant professor of education at UW Bothell, Tzou prepares prospective K-12 instructors to teach science using methods that bridge the gap between textbook jargon and what students do outside of school. “If you bring those everyday experiences into the classroom, it makes science come alive in a totally different way,” says Tzou, who taught seventh and eighth grade health and science before starting at UWB. In 2006, Tzou partnered with an elementary school in an effort to make science education more personal. For many years, Seattle Public Schools has used science kits—nationally distributed lessons and materials packaged neatly in boxes—to teach science. While the kits allow instructors to educate students without inventing curricula, they are not tailored to specific communities. What Tzou did was cater one of the kits already used in fifth grade classrooms to students in Seattle. Because Seattle has a high incidence of asthma and allergies, Tzou and her team decided that the microbiology and health unit was especially relevant. The reinvented kit, called Microworlds, was designed to teach microbiology through personal and health lenses. It is still being used. “Before, there were a lot of activities that were disconnected from each other and jumped from topic to topic,” Tzou says. “So we tried to figure out ways that kids could bring their everyday health practices from home into the classroom.” Microworlds includes interactive experiments that allow students to design their own investigations. One such experiment requires students to document their at-home health practices with digital cameras and share their findings with classmates. Another involves swabbing different parts of the school to determine which environments attract the most bacteria. “The conversations kids were having around science included a lot of topics that you don’t normally see in a traditional science classroom—a lot of cultural influences,” Tzou says. “We saw really high engagement and a huge change in their excitement about sharing these experiences with each other.” Her newest project, funded by the National Science Foundation, is designing online software that uses digital badges to motivate students outside of school. The concept is similar to video games in that players earn badges after completing certain tasks. The program will begin in the spring and is intended to help high-school students earn college credit. Tzou is also involved in a project called STEAM—like STEM, but with art—to create science academies for middle-school girls and incorporate art into science education. Her research is constantly influencing her teaching. “Even for my students who come in saying they don’t like science,” she says, “they come to see that there is actually a strong connection between science and what they do in their everyday lives.”

By LILY KATZ   Photo By KAREN ORDERS
In Memory

HERMAN SARKOWSKY
1925–2014

Herman Sarkowsky was not an athlete, but for decades there was no better friend to Northwest sports fans. The Foster School graduate helped secure the financing to establish the Portland Trail Blazers. The Nordstrom family called upon his experience as an NBA owner when they formed a bid for an NFL team in Seattle. As a minority owner, Sarkowsky was a fixture at Seahawks games for a dozen years. He was also an investor in the original Sounders NASL team and later focused his sports ventures on thoroughbred racing, both as a horse owner and an investor in the Emerald Downs racetrack. His greatest legacy, though, was as a philanthropist. Sarkowsky gave generously to the UW, particularly to UW Medicine and the humanities. He also served as a UW Regent and as a member of the UW Foundation Board. He died Nov. 2. He was 89.

ELAINE MONSEN
1935–2014

Elaine Ranker Monsen, a nutritionist, professor, civic leader and art collector who with her husband, Joseph, donated a major photographic collection to Henry Art Gallery, died Oct. 29. She spent more than 50 years on the UW faculty. She was 79.

Alumni

1930


1940


1950


1960


1970


1980


1990


2000

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL PUBLIC LECTURES
WINTER 2015

JAN. 27
Chocolate Cities and Vanilla Suburbs: Race, Space and American Culture After World War II
ERIC AVILA
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, CHICANO STUDIES AND URBAN PLANNING, UCLA

FEB. 24
From Event to Node: How ‘Future Narratives’ Impact the Way We Can Imagine and Shape the Future
CHRISTOPH BODE
PROFESSOR AND CHAIR OF MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE, LMU MUNICH

MAR. 3
JILL CORNELL TARTER
CHAIR OF SETI (SEARCH FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE) THE SETI INSTITUTE

MAR. 4
Mark Morris: Dancing Beyond Boundaries
MARK MORRIS
FOUNDER, MARK MORRIS DANCE CENTER, MACARTHUR FELLOW

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An Unbroken Legacy

Serving the UW and its alumni for 125 years

When I was an undergraduate at the University of Washington, I loved going to Jon Bridgman’s history lectures. His World War II lectures were magnificent. You lived those stories. The classes taught by Bridgman—the legendary UW history professor and longtime friend to the UW Alumni Association—were the ones students never slept through. He was that good.

Every winter for 15 years, Bridgman delivered powerful and thought-provoking lectures at night to sold-out crowds of alumni through the UWAA’s History Lecture Series. Dad would get tickets and we would sit near the front of Kane Hall. I remember turning around and seeing 800 alumni who had come back to campus in the cold and rain to continue their learning and celebrate this renowned faculty member.

At 20 years old, I thought to myself, ‘How extraordinary it was that so many alumni were so passionate and committed to the university—and if the UW could harness the energy and commitment in that room to support higher education and public service, what a tremendous force.’ It was an experience I will never forget.

Here we are 25 years later and I’m leading the UW Alumni Association. I am as fervently committed to that premise today as I was back then. In fact, it’s that very premise that goes back 125 years to the founding of the UWAA. As I looked around Kane Hall and saw all of that intellectual energy, I realized there was something unique about this body of alumni. It wasn’t just a history lecture series to those of us at Bridgman’s talk, just like it’s not only a football game today. Every time we gather as alumni, it’s a chance for us to come forward and say, ‘This is our university and we want it to transform the lives of future generations of students.’ It’s about higher education and the difference an organized alumni community makes at the UW. That’s what the UWAA stands for. I have never stopped being curious and committed to discovery, and I love how the UWAA gives me opportunities to do that as part of a community. Supporting our university is not a singular, solitary expression. It takes a community, just like it took a community to start the UW in 1861. The visionaries of our pioneer city knew this institution would be a catalyst for change and growth. Ever since then, alumni have believed in the transformative power of the University of Washington.

As we celebrate the UWAA’s 125th anniversary, I challenge you to become an advocate and ambassador for the UW. Be a UWAA member. Get involved. Share your commitment to supporting higher education with your friends and in your neighborhoods. Just look at the headlines. None of us can take the UW for granted, especially if we want a UW degree to hold the same meaning for future students as it does for us today. The UWAA is making a difference and is at the forefront of the effort to maintain the UW’s excellence and accessibility.

Don’t be passive. We can say it’s just a degree or only where we went to school. But that is not sufficient. We are the permanent custodians of this university, and every day we are defining what it means to be a UW alum.

State budget cuts, rising tuition costs—there is a lot at stake right now. This university needs you, and for 125 years generations of alumni have come forward to face the UW’s biggest challenges together. Now, it’s our turn. I know we are ready.

—Paul Rucker, ’95, ’02, is Executive Director of the UW Alumni Association and publisher of Columns magazine. He welcomes your comments at prucker@uw.edu.

2014 marks the 125th anniversary of the UWAA. Learn more at UWalum.com/125.
THANK YOU, CLASS OF 1964, FOR YOUR GENEROSITY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON ON THIS SPECIAL YEAR OF YOUR 50TH REUNION!
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One of the biggest factors in beating cancer is where you’re treated. Seattle Cancer Care Alliance unites doctors who are experts in specific cancer types from Fred Hutch, UW Medicine and Seattle Children’s. And patients treated by SCCA have higher 5-year survival rates for almost every cancer type than patients treated at other medical centers. Learn more at SeattleCCA.org or call 800-804-8824 today.

SECOND BEST IS FINE
FOR A LOT OF THINGS.
BUT NOT OUR DAUGHTER.

*2011 NCDB Survival Reports
Class Notes

1950
W. Royal Stokes, ‘58, 60, received the Lifetime Achievement in Jazz Journalism Award from the Jazz Journalists Assn.

1960
Arun Jhaveri, ‘61, has been selected to receive the Association of Energy Engineers’ 2014 Hall of Fame Award in Washington, D.C.
Harriet Arkley, ’62, has written a book about a special chair that sat in her office when she was an elementary school principal. The book is titled The Good News Chair.
Lloyd Hara, ’62, ’64, received the lifetime achievement award from the League of Women Voters.
Dean Olson, ’64, has a new poetry collection called Off the Clock.
Don Stuart, ’68, wrote the book Barnyards and Birkenstocks: Why Farmers and Environmentalists Need Each Other.
Ivan Doig, ’69, has received a lifetime achievement award from the Willamette Writers group.

1970
Gilbert Heredt, ’73, has co-edited a book titled Critical Terms for the Study of Gender. Heredt is professor of Human Sexuality Studies at San Francisco State University.
Michael Spence, ’74, has written his fourth book of poems, The Bus Driver’s Threnody. It is based on his experiences driving Metro buses for 30 years.
Ronald Geigle, ’75, has written a novel titled The Woods about the logging industry in the late 1930s.
Elaine Tuttle Hansen, ’75, former president of Bates College, has been named to the Franklin & Marshall College Board of Trustees.
Ed Joyce, ’77, has joined Capital Public Radio in Sacramento as a news anchor and reporter for All Things Considered.

1980
Steve Tarnoff, ’81, has been selected president of Group Health Physicians.
Nathaniel Miles, ’82, vice president for strategic initiatives for Eli Lilly and Company, received a Father-of-the-Year Award from the Seattle American Diabetes Association.
Bernadette Pajer, ’83, ’03, has written a mystery titled The Edison Effect. It is the story of a fictional UW professor who also works as a private investigator.
Sherril M. Colombo, ’84, has joined the Michigan office of Littler, a San Francisco-based employment and labor law practice.
Christopher George, ’87, has joined Pacifica Law Group in Seattle as the firm’s executive director.
Travis Allen, ’88, has formed Allen Engineering, PLLC, a fire protection engineering and code-consulting firm in Lynnwood.
Janice Deguchi, ’88, is the new chief operating officer for Nikkei Concerns.
Gayle Johnson, ’89, has joined the YWCA as senior director of external relations.

1990
Brian Thompson, ’90, of Mercer Island has been named general manager of ExOfficio.
Albert Shen, ’91, has been appointed by the White House as the Deputy Director of Minority Business Development.
Theresa P. Van Ert, ’92, has joined Bernardo/Wills Architects as a marketing communications specialist.
Siakam Vossoughi, ’93, received the Flannery O’Connor Award for Short Fiction. His book, Better than War examines the loneliness of Iranian immigrants.
Roy Diaz, ’94, ’96, ’02, is the new associate vice-president/patent attorney for L’Oreal R & I USA. He is president of the UW Alumni Association.
Allison Shirk, ’96, has recorded her first album, Break My Heart. She is donating all proceeds to domestic violence coalitions.

2000
William Rodgers, ’00, has been promoted to executive director of the Ballard Boys & Girls Club.
Greg L. Gambill, ’01, joined the health-care group of Davis Graham & Stubbs, a Denver-based law firm.
Libby Jamison, ’03, is director of communications for the Military Spouse JD Network, a bar association for military spouse attorneys.
Stephanie Martin, ’03, received the Great Minds in STEM Professional Achievement Level 1 Award, as well as the Society of Professional Engineers Star of Today Award. He is a technical leader at Kimberly-Clark Corporation in Roswell, Ga.
Shawn Teford, ’05, recently finished a feature film called BFE. The film won the Portland Film Festival’s Director Award and the Rome International Film Festival’s Gladiator Award.
Elissa Washuta, ’09, adviser and lecturer in the UW Department of Indian Studies, wrote a memoir titled My Body is a Book of Rules.

2010
Maia Chance, ’10, had her mystery novel Snow White Red-Handed published in November.
Heather Habes, ’08, joined the Los Angeles law firm of Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton.
Aaron Scheidies, ’08, the 2013 USA Triathlon Paratriathlete of the Year, has raced in three International Triathlon Union races so far in 2014 and has taken gold in all three sprint-distance events in the Blind/Visually Impaired category.
Ann Harlan Prather, ’09, had a solo digital art show in September at Gallery North in Edmonds. Prather was born blind.
Eric Larson, ’11, is a postdoctoral research associate for the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago. He will be conducting field research around the Great Lakes.
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