Join us as we launch the most expansive philanthropic campaign in the University of Washington’s history. We can transform the lives of students and all of the people we serve.

uw.edu/boundless
Transform
Curing cancer. Preserving the environment. Helping children. When you think about which causes to support, how do you decide? They are all incredibly deserving. But No. 1 on my list: supporting higher education.

Last year, I had the opportunity to meet the Nguyen family in their Renton home. The wall in the dining room was covered with the family’s diplomas. Sitting at the table: seven University of Washington graduates—three engineers, two dentists, an entrepreneur, a teacher. Pretty heady stuff for anyone, let alone a family that escaped a war-torn homeland to land here, in America, to start a new life. They didn’t know much English. They didn’t have friends. They missed home. But their parents wouldn’t let their kids hide. The parents told their children: you will go to school. And you will go to college. Period.

They all came to the University of Washington. The result? Lives completely transformed.

This is what the University of Washington does on a daily basis. And why we need alumni and friends to become involved in our most ambitious fundraising campaign in UW history. By joining our campaign “Be Boundless—For Washington, For the World,” you can help us unleash the potential of our students, faculty, programs and partnerships to make a difference. Go to Page 32 and read Hannelore Sudermann’s cover story and you will understand just how critical the University is to all of us, and why we need everyone’s support.

One transformational example is the record $210 million gift from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to create a home for the UW’s Population Health Initiative. This project will focus on improving the health of the world’s people, and the Gates Foundation could have made that donation anywhere. It chose the UW for a reason.

Then there’s the work of Immunology Professor Michael Gale Jr., ’85, ’94, (Page 32), who is working to find a way to defeat the devastating Zika virus. Generous gifts provide scholarships for people like Dulce Gutiérrez, ’13, (Page 22), who came from a single-parent Yakima family and packed fruit in the summers. Yet because of her UW education, she went on to make history as one of the first Latina city council members in Eastern Washington. Gifts make possible the work of an alum like Kert Lin, ’07, ’11, a fourth-grade teacher in one of the most diverse public schools in the state of Washington. Lin’s school, Lakeland Elementary, worked with the UW College of Education to transform a school in crisis into one that became a model for the entire state and was named a 2016 School of Distinction.

You can create a world of good by starting with the things you hold dear. Your ideas and ideals. Your hopes and dreams. With the University of Washington, you can connect your passion with philanthropy. What you care about can change the world. Join us.

Jon Marmor, ’94, editor
You Can Help Us Change the World

What an outstanding fall this has been for our University of Washington family! In October, we learned that one of our own, Professor Emeritus David J. Thouless, had been awarded the 2016 Nobel Prize in Physics. The University was once again ranked No. 11 among the Best Global Universities by U.S. News & World Report, earning a special mention for our efforts to increase the number of primary care physicians in rural areas. And, as you may have seen in the news, the UW received a truly transformational gift from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation—to construct a new facility to house our Population Health Initiative including space for the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, the Department of Global Health and the School of Public Health.

In the last issue of Columns, I wrote that the University was about to launch the most ambitious philanthropic campaign in our history, and on Oct. 21, we did so with a spectacular event. For those who were able to join us, thank you for being part of a very special moment in UW history. For the thousands more who couldn’t be there, I want to emphasize that the launch is just the beginning of what we will accomplish together.

What makes this campaign so special is really the thing that makes our alumni, friends and supporters so special: the belief that our ideals, passions and dreams can change the world. By supporting the University of Washington, you support immense public good, like improving public health and access to quality education. You support the extraordinary faculty who inspire our students, expand our universe of knowledge and create lasting works of beauty and meaning. To support the UW is to invest the impact we have here in Washington and around the world.

And as we’ve seen this fall, the world is taking notice of the good we do. Professor Thouless’ Nobel-winning work on superconductivity “opened the door on an unknown world where matter can assume strange states,” in the words of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. What began as curiosity-driven basic research may one day inform the development of advanced superconductors and quantum computers.

Sometimes the UW’s impact is felt in more personal ways. New graduate Mac Zellem recently took the time to write to Provost Jerry Baldasty and me about how his student experience transformed him. He described how his interactions with classmates with very different life experiences helped “shape and strengthen [his] understanding of the world.” When the UW helps expose students to diverse viewpoints and new ideas, everyone benefits.

I invite you to learn more about the many things we are doing and what we aspire to do with the unmatched power of our whole UW community, which stretches, boundlessly, from Washington to every corner of the world.

Ana Mari Caucce
President | Professor of Psychology

DECEMBER 2016
For helping the Husky Leadership Initiative cultivate young leaders.

For providing scholarships to first-generation college students.

For volunteering alongside UW students to help others in our hometown.

We are from here for here.
Happy Husky Holidays
Bring the Husky spirit to your decorating game with a variety of whimsical and festive accents from Forever Collectible by Team Bean. Or gift a Husky ornament, pillow or mantel décor to your favorite Dawg to spread the purple pride. fanatics.com

Stunning W Love
Delight any past, present or future Husky with a classic W pendant. This keepsake is cast of quality gold or sterling silver and comes in styles that feature diamonds and gemstones. It’s the perfect way to represent your UW accomplishments and memories. allisonclaire.co

All-Time Huskies
It’s always Husky time when you have a wine barrel clock, coasters, or a wine bottle opener from Timeless Etchings. Each Husky showpiece is handmade from seasoned French and American oak wine barrels with wood grain that exudes warmth and tradition. winebarrelclock.com
THE GRAD STUDENTS FILED into the Physics Building lounge and grabbed a seat on the sofa. It was time for a group meeting with Professor David Thouless.

“He would write an equation on the board,” recalls one of those former students, Sung Rhee, ’03, now a professor of pharmacology and toxicology at the University of Arkansas College of Medicine. “We would all sit and think about it. We were trying to figure out how to solve complex problems. It was very creative work, but very hard work.”

Thouless’ hard work and creativity yielded well-deserved recognition in October, when the 82-year-old professor emeritus, who spent 20 years on the UW faculty, was awarded the 2016 Nobel Prize in Physics along with two other scientists.

Thouless’ mind always seemed to work differently. Fellow UW physics professor John Rehr recalls an anecdote from the 1950s, when Thouless enrolled at Cornell University to work on his doctorate. His adviser? Nobel Laureate Hans Bethe. “Apparently, [Thouless] showed up at Cornell, asked for a thesis topic, and then disappeared for months, finally reappearing with a complete thesis,” Rehr recalls. Usually, students work closely with their adviser to produce their final thesis. It’s no surprise why Bethe is said to have called Thouless his most unusual student.

Michael Schick, UW emeritus professor of physics, recalls how Thouless came to the UW from Yale in 1980. “I met David at a conference back East. He mentioned that he was not happy, so I suggested to my friends in condensed matter physics here at the UW—Greg Dash, Oscar Vilches, Sam Fain, and Eberhard Riedel—that we try to attract him.” At the UW, Thouless often rode his bicycle to work until he retired in 2003, and he and his wife attended neighborhood potlucks in Hawthorne Hills. Thouless also enjoyed bird watching with the UW Retirement Association group, which travels the state stalking the white-tailed ptarmigan or the ruffled grouse.

Thouless, a native of Scotland, took his family traveling in Europe quite often. But they never stayed in hotels, son Michael recalls, because his parents bought a Bedford Dormobile, a 1960s-vintage camper van. Fortunately, when the entire family travels to Stockholm in December for the Nobel Prize ceremony, they won’t be traveling by Dormobile. Son Christopher and his family will fly in from Kenya, where he works on conservation measures. Daughter Helen, who lives in London, will be on hand, too, to cheer on their dad.

Our Newest Nobel Laureate

The 2016 Nobel Prize in Physics goes to a professor emeritus known for his inquisitive mind, quiet manner—and love of bird watching

By Julie Garner

Thouless’ Discovery Explained

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences honored Thouless for his work exploring exotic states of matter. At the University of Birmingham in England, where he was a professor of mathematical physics from 1965 to 1978, Thouless began a collaboration with J. Michael Kosterlitz, one of the physicists with whom Thouless shares the award. They overturned prevailing theories on how matter behaves in flat, two-dimensional environments. As the Nobel announcement explained, they and F. Duncan Haldane of Princeton University, the third Nobel Laureate, discovered that, in these extreme “flatland” settings matter exhibits properties explained only using complex topological methods.

Topology is the branch of mathematics dealing with properties that change in a stepwise fashion. And it turns out that the promise of new materials and methods for manipulating matter lies within these “flatlands,” where quantum mechanics is exposed and matter assumes more “exotic” states than the typical solid, liquid or gas. Their theories and practices have revealed new ways to understand the physical interactions in this “exotic” state.

“It is the foundation for new technologies we are exploring today, using 2-D surfaces, using graphene and other new materials,” says Marcel den Nijs, a UW professor of physics who has known Thouless for 35 years. “This award was a long time coming. He’s a brilliant scientist and a wonderful person.”
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What Do You Think?

Union Bay Village

I enjoyed Peter Kahle’s article on the Union Bay Village kids (This Memory Lane Is a Paved-over Swamp, September). I am one of those kids, but I lived there in the 1950s. It sounds like the housing options had increased by the time my family lived there. There were the row houses, and then, after being on a waiting list, you could move to a flat-top or peaked-top house (that referred to the type of roof). One of my main memories of my time there was hearing the siren from Husky Stadium whenever a touchdown was scored. My friends and I knew little about football, but we cheered when we heard the siren. To this day, hearing that siren on the radio or on TV during Husky games brings back fond memories of my days in Union Bay Village.

Dolores Canedo-Fox, ’71

I was hooked when I read about the kids of Union Bay Village! As a 2016 grad who has only been at the UW for the past four years, I learned so much.

Amber Valenzuela, ’16

I am a 1968 graduate who began his life at Union Bay Village. My mom is still alive at 93, and I read the article to her, and it brought tears to her eyes. I was too young to remember much about the Village but have home movies of me riding a tricycle on the sidewalk and climbing the swing set. I do remember digging in the backyard and finding old coffee cans. Treasures buried everywhere.

Thomas F. Mehlberg, ’68

Union Bay Village was my first home. I was born in December 1953. My dad earned his engineering degree at the UW, and my mom worked in the UW chemical engineering department. Thanks for the memories.

Jeannine Blue Lupton, ’77

I lived here from when I was 6 months old to 2 years old and have always heard the stories from my mom and dad. I’m afraid I don’t actually remember much, but there are pictures of me as a pudgy little tow-headed girl with my mom in a dress apron, standing in the doorway of a little “salt box,” as they called it. I can’t wait to forward this story to them. It will bring back good memories, I’m sure.

Tamara Thomas

No Student Debt

What a great story (Quandary, June)! I especially appreciate the comment about the cost of tuition in California 40 years ago. I attended Shoreline Community College in the fall of 1973 before transferring to the UW for fall quarter ’74. If I recall correctly, my tuition at SCC was the princely sum of $80 a quarter; the UW was $188 at the time. I was able to pay my way through school with weekend and summer student jobs and still had time to compete for the UW gymnastics...
team. How times have changed! I returned to school in 1988 and obtained a nursing degree while working. I never had to obtain a student loan, and I graduated debt-free. I don’t envy today’s students (or their parents!) at all.

Gayle Krona, ’78

Dynamic Dentistry

⭐️⭐️ As an aspiring dentist, I am excited to see where this profession is headed (This Won’t Hurt a Bit, September). It’s cool to see that the UW School of Dentistry is leading the charge.

Paul Kim

⭐️⭐️ I applaud the new technology and congratulate the School of Dentistry on expanding the curriculum to real-world, practical situations. I only wish this had been available before I had to get a dental implant and other restorative work after many years of illness.

Joyce Kossey, ’92, ’94

Caring With Class

⭐️⭐️ With a stern hand and loving heart, Muffy Johnson (360 Kids Call Her Their Second Mom, September) helped guide and steer our Rainier Beach High School Class of ’66 ... for six years, from awkward seventh-graders to blooming high school graduates, and five decades beyond that. Through the turbulent Vietnam and hippy era, on to our roles as parents and grandparents, Muffy was a caring mentor before the word was even fashionable.

Muffy and George have always been there for us, and they are forever in our hearts.

Harv Jaffe, ’71

Rainier Beach High School 1966 Class President

Seattle

Sally Jewell

⭐️⭐️ I find it hard to believe that Interior Secretary Sally Jewell (In Her Element, June) is in favor of or has not spoken out about limiting mining and fracking in or near national parks. This seems strange as she was on the board of the National Park Conservation Association when it won a battle that ended with a 20-year moratorium of mining claims that could harm waters draining directly into the part of the Colorado River that flows through the Grand Canyon. There should have been a moratorium for all national parks.

Roger M. Wickham

Doses of Dignity

⭐️⭐️ Thank you to Harborview’s Homeless Palliative Care Outreach Team (Dying of a Terminal Illness, Living on the Streets, June) and to all the unsung heroes who go beyond their comfort zone and remind us what true humanity looks like.

Jeanne Daly

Social Worker, Harborview Medical Center

Columns Online

⭐️⭐️ Colette Conlisk, you are amazing! I knew that way back when I hired you as a new nurse. You are definitely the right person doing the right work at the right time. Thanks to your team for caring for our patients with such compassion!

Kathy Hare

Administrative Assistant, Harborview Medical Center

Columns Online

⭐️⭐️ You make our patients feel happy because of your wonderful interactions and just holding their hands and telling them you care puts smiles on their faces. To all of you who do amazing work, thank you.

Salma Musa,

Medical Interpreter, Harborview Medical Center

Columns Online

Beware of Rabies

⭐️⭐️ This article (Nuts About Bats, September) lacks some important information about bats. [Researcher Sharlene Santana] says she doesn’t mind being bitten because it is part of her research. But nowhere does it say that bats can transmit rabies. It is important that people working with bats receive rabies shots so they have immunity.

Alice J. Mauser, ’63

Hansville

Hooray for the Huards

⭐️⭐️ This is a great article (True Hued, June) about some of my hometown heroes. Thanks for the great work.

Brian Shepherd, ’04

Columns Online

WRITE US

Email: Columns@uw.edu

Online: UWAlum.com/Columns

U.S. mail: Columns magazine, Campus Box 354989, Seattle, WA 98195-4989

(Letters may be edited for length or clarity.)

One reader’s two cents

Thank you to all the unsung heroes who go beyond their comfort zone and remind us what true humanity looks like.

—Jeanne Daly, social worker, Harborview Medical Center, on the team that delivers palliative care to Seattle’s homeless and formerly homeless
Healthy People, Healthy Planet

With a $210 million gift, the UW moves forward to become a global hub for human health

By Hannelore Sudermann

In 1918, when the Spanish flu struck millions across the world and thousands here in Washington, the University led the local response, training registered nurses to alleviate the health crisis. Over the next century, the school increased its public health efforts, educating generations of medical providers, social workers and health scientists.

Now the University's efforts and expertise culminate in the new Population Health Initiative, a broad, cross-disciplinary approach to the conditions that affect the health and well being of people everywhere. When UW President Ana Mari Cauce announced the initiative last spring, she explained that it would be a 25-year vision that builds on existing research, teaching and service to focus on three broad areas: preventing disease and afflictions, building environmental resiliency, and seeking social and economic equity.

“It’s a natural area for us to lead—to truly be best in the world—because of the amazing strengths within the UW and in our community,” Cauce said in a recent campuswide address. Neither microbes nor pollution nor political problems recognize lines on a map, she said. That is why the University must work with partners close to home and across the world.

With a gift of $210 million, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation became the first to endorse the vision. The investment will provide a new building to house the Department of Global Health, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, and portions of the School of Public Health, bringing together units and researchers from sites around Seattle. As a convening space for students, faculty and trainees from a wide range of disciplines, the structure will facilitate the exchange of ideas, development of projects and training for people working to advance population health locally and globally.

“The UW has long been a partner in our foundation’s global health and development efforts,” said Bill Gates when news of the gift came out in October. “This grant underscores our confidence in the school’s students, faculty and multidisciplinary resources to advance their Population Health Initiative.”

Faculty, students and collaborators already addressing issues like human health, equity and climate change are eager to move forward in collaborations that could change public policy and provide interventions and innovations for people to live longer, healthier lives. “I’ve been at the UW since 2008, and I’ve never seen such energy and engagement around any topic such as this one,” said Ali Mokdad, an epidemiologist and professor of global health. “You realize what great things the UW is already doing in population health. Also, we are so lucky to have the network and connections with our efforts locally and globally to solve these big problems.”

With partners and projects in more than 130 countries, the University is primed to be the global hub for this work. “But no problem can be solved by one discipline alone,” said Thaisa Way, an urban landscape historian on the team of UW leaders and faculty developing the school’s 25-year plan. While the health sciences are at the heart of solving the world’s health problems, they need the help of their colleagues across campus, said Way. “We’re looking to the arts and humanities and social sciences. No one discipline can either frame a question or answer it.”

The new building for Population Health, which will open on the UW Seattle campus in 2020, “puts us in one place so we can convene and move forward,” said Mokdad. “It’s about vision, about changing the way we do education, and about the way we evaluate our work from idea to implementation, helping us move faster to find solutions.”

Global Health Chief Resident Joshua Lacsina oversees UW medical residents who are providing care and clinical teaching in Naivasha, Kenya. The University works with partner organizations in more than 130 countries.
Breaking Records

The UW welcomes the most diverse class of new students in its 155-year history

By Hannelore Sudermann

With more than 75 percent of this year’s new students from inside the state, the UW welcomes the largest and most diverse entering class ever.

The number of freshmen and transfer students across the University totals 11,009, according to a recent enrollment report. On the Seattle campus that includes a record number of 976 from underrepresented backgrounds, up from 879 last year. The Tacoma and Bothell campuses also have record enrollments of underrepresented students, with 368, up from 302, and 302, up from 268, respectively.

The rise in underrepresented students is due in large part, say UW leaders, to the efforts of the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity Multicultural Outreach & Recruitment team to connect with and encourage underrepresented minority, first-generation and low-income high school students in their applications to college.

“Our team connects with students in high schools across the state, talking to them about the many opportunities they have here at the UW, and more importantly about the support we give students once they get here,” says Rickey Hall, vice president for Minority Affairs & Diversity.

The office also hosts programs to bring seniors to campus to participate in application workshops and get a taste of life as a Husky. “We want them to see that if they come here, they will have a community to which they can connect,” says Hall.

Overall, enrollment increased by more than 1,000 to 56,656 students in Seattle, Bothell and Tacoma. More than 40,000 are undergraduates and nearly 16,000 are pursuing graduate and professional degrees. The number of international graduate and undergraduate students is up as well, with 6,886 in Seattle, 589 in Bothell and 320 in Tacoma.
ON HIS IMPRESSIVE rise up the ranks of the U.S. Army, one passion never left retired four-star Gen. Peter Chiarelli: his care and concern for the welfare of the men and women who wear the uniform in service to their country. He was particularly concerned about those who return home with profound but invisible wounds of war.

This was true during his nearly 40-year military career—as he worked to change military culture to acknowledge the validity of these wounds—and it is true today in his “retirement.”

That passion for those suffering from traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress has led Chiarelli, ’80, to lead One Mind, a Seattle-based nonprofit dedicated to accelerating research and finding better diagnostics and treatments for those soldiers and civilians affected by brain illness and injury.

For his service to the country and his compassionate commitment to soldiers, the University of Washington presented Chiarelli with the 2016 Distinguished Alumni Veteran Award. Among his continuing commitments is an interest in strengthening the UW’s Army ROTC program and fostering the involvement of more veteran alumni.

The son of a meat cutter, Chiarelli, who grew up in Magnolia, did two combat command tours in Iraq. For the first year, he commanded the 1st Cavalry Division in Baghdad, and for the second, he was the commander in charge of day-to-day operations in Iraq. That’s when his education from the Daniel J. Evans School of Public Policy & Governance really kicked in. “The Evans School taught me to be a critical thinker in overseeing the provision of basic services,” says Chiarelli, who has a Master of Public Administration from the UW. Chiarelli, who also served as Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army for four years, is the highest-ranking alumnus Army officer to have served in Iraq in the UW’s history.
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I was vice president of my middle school, but didn’t have a burning desire to pursue public office even a year before I won my first city council election. I’m now in my seventh year as mayor of Tacoma. What inspired me is that I love Tacoma. I wanted to help improve the quality of life for the people of my hometown.

I grew up in South Tacoma in an area that wasn’t considered affluent, but had a strong sense of community. The park wading pool was crowded during the summer, and there were lots of young families. I still spend Thanksgiving in the house I grew up in. It reminds me of the diverse constituency I represent.

As a UW student, I viewed myself as a customer buying a product. I’m a first-generation college graduate, and I was all about taking care of business and earning that degree. I studied and worked part time as a prep cook. I was very disciplined, and those skills helped me later in life.

Every mayor should be their city’s most vocal advocate for education. We can bring resources to families and students before they even arrive in the classroom. Tacoma’s graduation rate went from 55 percent to 82 percent since I took office. When the entire community comes together, that’s when we accomplish all of our goals.

Education is not just about test scores. It’s about being well-rounded, intellectually curious and one who challenges assumptions. I read a lot as a child and still remember getting lost in “Little House on the Prairie” and “Ramona the Pest” by Beverly Cleary, ’39. Those books captured my imagination.

My most important UW experience was studying abroad in London. My roommate was a young woman of privilege from Kentucky. We had the opportunity to talk and discover that we were both just 20-year-olds wanting to explore and learn.

I am Korean and African American. It’s important that every college student benefits from a diverse campus. It’s not just diversity by race, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation. It’s diversity of experience.

UW Tacoma is deeply embedded in this community. I do a lot of work promoting it to high school students and especially as an option for those who are place-bound. The university plays an integral part in my job as mayor.

I think about the strength of my mother coming to this country as an immigrant, and I want to emulate her resiliency, patience and toughness. Women make up over 50 percent of the voting population, but less than 20 percent of elected officials. Whenever I think things are too hard for me, I think about the sacrifices she made so I could do this job.

Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Tacoma in September 2015. We made the case for him to visit Tacoma’s Lincoln High School. During his visit, he invited 100 students to visit China. They just returned from their trip in October and were treated like rock stars! My hope is the next generation knows more about the world than my generation did. We are all connected.

Politics is seen as a contact sport. At the end of the day, though, it’s a team sport. Democracy can be hard and tough and combative, but we can’t lose sight of why we care and what we’re trying to accomplish. Please be informed. We live in an age of social media, where information is distributed with such immediacy, but a lot of it is flat-out wrong. Take time to get the facts.
When World War I broke out, the UW answered the call

UW Libraries exhibit honors the Huskies who served during the “War to End All Wars”

As we near the centennial of the United States’ entry into the first World War, the University of Washington Libraries’ Special Collections is honoring the University’s involvement in the “War to End All Wars” with a special exhibit.

“Washington on the Western Front: At Home and Over There” covers many aspects of how the UW responded to the horrors in Europe. The UW formed Base Hospital 50, a naval training camp, the Student Army Training Corps, and an ambulance corps. Of the more than 4,000 students, alumni, staff and faculty from the UW who served, there were 58 casualties who are honored on two obelisks at the north entrance to campus and the original development of Memorial Way.

One of those casualties was Jeanette Virginia Burrows, ’18, the only UW woman to lose her life during the war. A nurse who earned a degree in education from the UW, in the fall she received her appointment from the government and left for New York, expecting to be sent overseas. But the armistice changed the government’s plans, and she was sent instead to Fort Snelling, receiving a big sendoff from her Alpha Delta Pi sorority sisters, who gave her a signet ring, flowers and candy. “Why, I’m all decorated up like a Christmas tree,” she said. She later died of pneumonia while at Fort Snelling.

Alpha Delta Pi, the world’s oldest college society for women, will hold its centennial celebration on the UW campus from April 28-30, 2017. Three-time Emmy Award winner Jean Smart, ’74, will be among the alumnae traveling from all over the world for the big event. Weekend events will be held at the UW Club, HUB and ADPi Chapter House, 1805 N.E. 47th Street, Seattle. Details: UWADPi.com

The UW Libraries exhibit is on display through Jan. 31, 2017 in the Allen Library South Basement, Special Collections Reading Room and Lobby. Information: Lib.washington.edu
The Swedish House

Ballard isn’t Seattle’s only Scandinavian headquarters. Fifty years ago, McMahon Hall was home to Swedish House, which then was part of the UW Department of Scandinavian Studies. Established in 1909 by the Legislature, the department offers courses in the languages, literatures, histories, politics and folklores of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Swedish House made it possible for students to live together as they delved into the program. “We would meet in the dining hall to speak Swedish during meals,” recalls Kathy Burns Rosen, ’69, a Minnesota native who came to the UW for two years after spending her junior year at the University of Stockholm. “There were so many activities, and they were a great way to reinforce Scandinavia. We became very close.” So close, in fact, that last year, a group of nine UW grads and three spouses, including a UW emeritus professor, met in Iceland to visit Laufey Steingrimsdottir and her husband, Dan Teague, who now call Reykjavik home but were part of Swedish House back in the day. “Many of us hadn’t been together for 45 years,” says Rosen, who lives in Florida. “It was a real adventure, we laughed until it hurt and strengthened bonds that will last forever. It was a trip of a lifetime, all thanks to the UW!”

Though he captured the art world’s attention in the 1960s with his enormous hyperreal portraits, photography has always been a medium for Chuck Close, ’62. An exhibit at the Henry Art Gallery surveys his photographs and dips into local collections to include paintings, works on paper and tapestries. It runs through April 2.

There must be a better way

Before backpacks, textbooks were toted by hand or wrapped in leather straps. Creative kids made use of rucksacks and Army packs, but the rise of the modern book bag can be traced to the UW campus. Industry leader JanSport, once a Seattle startup, designed a daypack for hikers in 1969 and sold it from a sports shop next to University Book Store. Huskies soon adapted the pack for hands-free book hauling. Sure, the sporty bag looked cool, but JanSport co-founder Skip Yowell said the main perk was protecting books from the rain. As for the “Jan” in the company’s name: That comes from another founder, seamstress Jan Lewis, ’75, who earned a teaching degree but chose to sew instead. Lewis remodeled the bag to tow heavier loads, and JanSport soon became a backpack behemoth. “The trend stuck and spread far and wide,” Elizabeth King wrote for TIME.com in September, “sparking a nationwide movement.”

Remember the days when The Daily came out, like, daily?

The student newspaper formerly known as The Daily is still known as The Daily… despite only coming out two days a week. Budget shortfalls and digital domination have forced the 125-year-old publication to stop the presses, save for Mondays and Thursdays. Grab your phone and check out dailyuw.com, then hop on Twitter and follow the new editor. His username, @LessIsMoh, sums up the mood of The Daily newsroom these days.

Australia’s Architect

After earning a pair of UW architecture degrees, Jennifer Taylor, ’67, ’69, spent half a century documenting the buildings of the Land Down Under. She wrote definitive books, such as “Australian Architecture Since 1960,” and taught the next generation of architects at the prestigious Sydney University. In 2010, the Australian Institute of Architects honored her with a President’s Prize, recognizing a lifetime of achievement in the field. Taylor, a native-born Aussie, died at 80 years of age last year. As a fitting bookend to a brilliant career, her memorial service was held inside the pinnacle of Australian architecture: the Sydney Opera House. Visit the Columns website to read a full-length remembrance written by UW Professor Emeritus Grant Hildebrand.
FROM BETSY TO BETTY

Dropping out of college may be the best thing Betty MacDonald ever did. The irreverent author called it quits after studying design at UW for three quarters (1924-25). She eventually floated to the Olympic Peninsula, where she lived on a chicken farm and gathered material for her 1945 memoir “The Egg and I.” The book sold a million copies in its first year and hasn’t gone out of print since. This fall, Seattle historian Paula Becker dusted off forgotten details of the author’s life in “Looking for Betty MacDonald: The Egg, The Plague, Mrs. Piggle-Wiggle and I” (published by UW Press). Pick up a copy to find out UW’s role in hatching one of the 20th-century’s sharpest storytellers. CliffNotes version: Our campus is where she changed her name—from Betsy to the razor-edged Betty—and most important, it’s where she gave up her dream of being an illustrator.

THE HERZOG GUY

The elusive filmmaker Werner Herzog seldom gives a straight answer. His iconic German accent is famous for rambling about far-out philosophy, but these delightful musings offer little clarity about his 70 directing credits (which range from surreal documentaries like “Grizzly Man” to edgy features with Hollywood stars). Our guide through the mystery of Herzog’s mind is Eric Ames, ’93, a UW cinema professor and author of three books about the director. For his latest act, Ames tackled the 1972 film “Aguirre,” a gritty adventure film shot in the wilderness of South America. The harrowing handheld film, considered Herzog’s magnum opus, forged a template for movies like Francis Ford Coppola’s “Apocalypse Now.” Four decades later, Herzog can be seen scaling active volcanoes in “Into the Inferno,” a new documentary out this fall. As for our professor? Ames is burned out from diving into the director’s brain for the past 10 years. “My first book was on zoos, and for about five years people called me the zoo guy,” he says. “I don’t want to be called the Herzog guy.”

UW-branded towels

Consider the bath towel. It’s one of the most personal things you’ll ever use, but who thinks about a towel’s heft, the density of its fibers, its social impact, or for that matter its bigger purpose? Rabindra Nanda, that’s who. He wants you to buy his UW-branded towel—or, if you must, the WSU version—to support higher education at both universities. Nanda, a Coug alum who lives in Tri-Cities, started MBRANDS LLC and partnered with the Trademarks & Licensing office at both schools to make these mission-first towels. They sell for $35 with $2 per towel sold earmarked for scholarships. Grab one at Nordstrom, the University Book Store, WSU Connections or angocha.com.

Not Fair.
Twins Get a Longer Ride.

Postdoc David Sharrow, ’07, ’13, paired up with research professor James Anderson to look at the life span of twins. By digging through the Danish Twin Registry, a database that goes back to 1870, they found that womb-mates live longer than the rest of us. Sharrow and Anderson think it has to do with nurture, not nature: Someone always has your back.
Ciao, Courtney

The U.S. women's national volleyball team couldn't have won the bronze medal at the 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro without Courtney Thompson, '05. After the devastating semifinal loss to host Brazil, the 5-foot-8 setter rallied her teammates to grab the bronze in a hard-fought victory over the Netherlands. Thus ended the on-court career of the most decorated women's volleyball player in UW history. "I've been overseas nine years. It's super fun and it's cool ... but you are also out of the country for like eight, nine months a year," she says. "I've gotten to experience everything in the game I've ever hoped for. I just want to be around my friends and family."

SUPER MOM

Four children. Four UW student-athletes. Eleven UW varsity letters (two in women's basketball, four in track and field, two in men's crew, three in women's crew). No wonder Elizabeth Lovsted Van Pelt, '53, a super athlete in her own right who died Sept. 6 at the age of 84, was once honored by the UW Athletic Department as a “Super Mom.”

GIVE ME FIVE

Ben Gary

HORNS MR. FIX-IT

Mr. Gary repairs the dings and dents of Husky Marching Band instruments. Toiling in a secluded shop inside Hec Ed is a peaceful encore for the retired middle school music teacher.

1. HOW MANY INSTRUMENTS DO YOU WORK ON?
   Two dozen piccolos, two dozen clarinets, 18 to 20 trombones, two dozen baritones, some sousaphones. We probably have 125 instruments in the entire marching band.

2. HOW DO INSTRUMENTS GET DAMAGED?
   Rain is not kind to us. The kids also do a whole lot of twisting and turning. When the piccolo players unfurl the U.S. flag before the game, they jam their instruments into their pocket, and that bends keys. When the piccolos don't sound good, that's usually why.

3. WHAT'S YOUR GAME-DAY ROUTINE?
   I'm here five hours before kickoff. Something usually goes wrong during the rehearsal. If the kids are ready to go by game time, I shut down and I'm home by the end of the first quarter to watch the game.

4. WHERE ELSE DOES THE BAND PLAY?
   They do a rally on fraternity row on Friday nights during the football season. Out of the 240 who march, they average two to three performances a week. The kids also play at basketball games, soccer games, volleyball games. And of course things go wrong, so they come to me.

5. EVER BEEN TO A BOWL GAME?
   I went to the 2010 Holiday Bowl and the 2011 Alamo Bowl. A girl at the Alamo Bowl fell down and her alto sax got really mangled. I spent at least three or four hours in my hotel room getting it so she could at least play. The first year I came here was the first year that the Huskies had not gone to a bowl game in forever. It was another eight years before they went to a bowl game. I thought they might fire me.
A QUARTER CENTURY AGO, the 1991 Huskies stood atop the college football world, having won the national championship with a 12-0 record and Rose Bowl crushing of Michigan. Their leader was legendary coach Don James, who earned an ingenious nickname thanks to a poster that came out in 1990: The Dawgfather. The poster, which was designed by Jay Torrell, ’91, and produced by John Costacos, ’84, starred James being flanked by five of his scary linebackers (James “Baby Face” Clifford, Chico “The Freak” Fraley, David “The Hit Man” Huffman, Jaime “Bonecrusher” Fields and Brett “Pretty Boy” Collins). James may be gone—he died Oct. 20, 2013 at the age of 80 from pancreatic cancer—but his imprint on the UW family will always be with us. And the spirit of the Dawgfather can be yours. You can purchase a copy of the third Dawgfather poster (left) for just $20 plus tax. (Shipping is free.) To get your copy, call the UW Spokane Center at 509-838-4689 during business hours to purchase your 18” x 24” poster with a credit card.

WHO’S SWINGING THE AXE

Axe Bats, a division of Renton-based Baden Sports, had a home run of a 2016 baseball season. Twenty-eight major leaguers used its brand-new “Axe Bat”—so named because its handle is shaped like what you’d find on an ax—at some point during the 2016 season. Developed by Baden’s chief designer, Hugh Tompkins, ’09, the bat offers a grip that is designed to be ergonomically superior to a regular bat and improve the efficiency in players’ swings.

EXCLUSIVE USAGE

1920’S ERA BASKETBALL BELT BUCKLE

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA EARNED A BIG HEAP O’ NOTORIETY

Why? It passed a law that requires individuals to use public restrooms that correspond with their gender at birth. In protest of this anti-LGBTQ law, the NCAA Board of Governors voted unanimously to move seven college championships out of the Tar Heel state—including NCAA men’s basketball tournament games out of Greensboro. Said NCAA President Mark Emmert, ’75: “This issue is fundamental to higher ed. This was a proverbial no-brainer.”

EXCLUSIVE USAGE

MOOKIE BETTS Boston Red Sox
.318 / 214 hits / 31 HR / 113 RBI
career highs: all categories made 2016 All-Star game

JAKE LAMB Arizona Diamondbacks
.249 / 130 hits / 29 HR / 91 RBI
career highs: homers, hits, RBI

MOST OF THE TIME

DUSTIN PEDROIA Boston Red Sox
.318 / 201 hits / 15 HR / 74 RBI

CARLOS CORREA Houston Astros
.274 / 158 hits / 20 HR / 96 RBI
career highs: hits, RBI

AT LEAST 100 AT BATS

AVISAIL GARCIA Chicago White Sox
KURT SUZUKI Minnesota Twins
STEVEN SOUZA JR. Tampa Bay Rays
CHRIS OWENS Arizona Diamondbacks
GEORGE SPRINGER Houston Astros

The Husky Fever Hall of Fame sports museum features some dazzling finds, like this 100-year-old keepsake. The museum, located inside Hec Edmundson Pavilion, is open Monday through Friday from 10 a.m to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

“...To be honest, I don’t watch her that much.

She’s just my sister.”

—Former Husky golf star Brock Mackenzie, ’04, as told to Golf Digest about his on-the-air, celebrity sister, Paige, ’06, who, in addition to playing on the LPGA Tour, is a host on The Golf Channel’s “Morning Drive” show. Big brother Brock finished in the top five on the Canadian Order of Merit and will return to the web.com Tour next year. This past August he won a seven-hole playoff to capture the National Capital Open in Ottawa, Ontario.
In the Heart of Yakima

As a UW student, Dulce Gutiérrez, ’13, led the push for a diversity course requirement. Now she’s making history as one of Eastern Washington’s first Latina city council members.

By Misty Shock Rule

Photos by Erin Lodi
ON A HOT June DAY

In 2015, 25-year-old Dulce Gutiérrez walks down a street in east Yakima, pulling a red wagon. As she makes her way, she attracts more than a few stares. People in her neighborhood don’t walk on the streets, especially young women on their own. And they definitely wouldn’t be caught pulling a red wagon like a kid.

The wagon is piled high with bottled water, paper, pamphlets, yard signs and T-shirts. It may look silly, but Gutiérrez doesn’t mind the attention. People stop to ask if she’s selling paletas (popsicles). They haven’t read the orange-and-green signs, which read, “Dulce Gutiérrez for Yakima City Council, District 1.” Gutiérrez is going door to door to ask for their vote, something many District 1 residents had never been asked before. They don’t realize that Gutiérrez is campaigning to become the first person of Latino heritage elected to the City Council in Yakima’s 129-year history.

On Nov. 3, 2015, Dulce Gutiérrez indeed made history when she took 84.7 percent of the vote in the race for Yakima City Council, District 1. Two other Latinos, Carmen Mendez and Avina Gutiérrez (no relation), were also victorious that day. Overnight, this Central Washington city of 91,000—where Latinos make up 41 percent of the population—went from having never elected a Latino to seeing Latinos hold three of the council’s seven seats. Yakima’s Latinos had never elected someone who looked like or had the same background as them.

How Yakima made this stunning change has its roots in the region’s complex history. With an economy dominated by agriculture, the area depends on the labor of Latino farmworkers and has seen a massive influx of immigrants over the years. Between 1990 and 2010, Yakima’s Latino population quadrupled; Latinos came to make up half of Yakima County.

While the region’s demographics have evolved over the years, in many ways its politics have not. Gov. Jay Inslee, ’73, began his career in Selah, a town just north of Yakima, first as a prosecutor, then as a congressman representing Central Washington. He recalls how Latinos had little role in the area’s politics. “It was very difficult to break into the existing political structure,” Inslee recalls. “This is an ongoing challenge for people of color in a lot of communities. ... Political representation has not kept pace with the changing population.”

In Yakima, chances for Latinos were stymied again and again. For example, Graciela Villanueva, recruiting director for the Yakima Valley Farm Worker Clinic, was appointed to Yakima School Board in 2011. She lost her 2013 election to a woman with an Anglo name who had dropped out of the race months earlier. Family law attorney Sonia Rodriguez True was appointed to the City Council in 2008. When the seat was up for election the next year, voters chose a conservative talk show host with a history of driving under the influence.

There are many reasons why it’s been so difficult for Latinos to get elected in Yakima, but central to the problem was the way elections were structured. Before 2015, City Council members were elected by citywide ballot instead of districts. With this system, Yakima’s white population outnumbered the Latino population on Election Day, and the status quo was preserved.

That diluted the voting power of Yakima’s Latino community, and as a result, 41 percent of Yakima might not have felt represented. To change this, community activists looked to a hallmark of civil rights change, the 1964 Voting Rights Act. Citing Section 2 of that historic law, the American Civil Liberties Union sued the city in 2012 on behalf of two Yakima residents—Rogelio Montes, who ran unsuccessfully for City Council in 2011, and Mateo Arteaga, a university administrator and lifetime Yakima resident. U.S. District Judge Thomas Rice ruled in favor of the ACLU on the grounds that Yakima’s voting system “suffocates” the interests of the Latino community. The City Council, under its old guard, appealed time and time again, racking up $3 million in penalties and legal fees. In February 2015, Judge Rice ordered the city to elect its City Council with seven districts, two of which were majority Latino.

What’s happened in Yakima is a bellwether for all of Eastern Washington. The ACLU has sued Pasco, which is 54 percent Latino and has never chosen a Latino in a contested election. Pasco Mayor Matt Watkins says, “Pasco learned from Yakima. No one wants a $3 million lawsuit.” The Pasco City Council has signed a consent decree to find a solution and cooperate with the ACLU. Wenatchee likewise has never elected a Latino in a contested election; Latinos make up 30 percent of its population. The Wenatchee City Council is taking steps to get ahead of the issue and has unanimously approved district voting in an informal vote. A formal vote will follow in January. Wenatchee officials are considering options for their district system, including how to create a Latino-majority district.
“From Canada to Oregon, you’re looking at cities up and down that stretch that are going to be models for what democracy should look like going forward,” says E.J. Juarez, ’13, executive director of Amplify, a Seattle-based organization that works to elect progressive candidates to state and local office. “This is not a matter of taking over, it’s not a matter of identity politics—it’s about making a democracy that works and that is truly representative.”

In April 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court made a ruling on a Texas voting rights case that nullified the final appeal in the Yakima case and others like it. Change has come to Eastern Washington, and it’s here to stay.

Dulce Gutiérrez is now 27, and when you meet her, it’s easy to forget how young she is. While many of her peers are still finding their footing in adulthood, Gutiérrez often has her head in a binder full of cost projections for concrete, light fixtures and the like. On a sunny day in July, she’s getting ready for a big City Council vote on a controversial downtown plaza. This project captures the dynamic between the old guard and the new guard: The city’s business interests want the city to put up $7 million for the plaza. Others wonder why the city should spend so much on a plaza when kids in Gutiérrez’s district are walking home in the dark without streetlights.

Gutiérrez knows all eyes are on her and Yakima’s other new council members. Four women under 40 were elected that day—the three Latinas plus newcomer Holly Cousens—and together, they make up a progressive majority on the City Council. Gutiérrez is careful to avoid all expectations people might have because of her gender or her age. “I had to change a lot of things, like how I dress,” she says. “I don’t go out and drink, I don’t go out and dance. … I don’t want to feed into the stereotype that maybe a young person isn’t a good fit in this job.”

The only time Gutiérrez betrays her youth is when she talks about an issue that really animates her—like the plaza. Her composed demeanor gives way to youthful exuberance, as her voice rises and her eyes widen with emotion. It’s obvious she’s not here because of the status of being a city leader; she’s here because she has work to do for her neighborhood.

Gutiérrez was born and raised in east Yakima, and her story isn’t that different from many in District 1. Her parents both crossed the Mexican border in the early ’70s and met in Yakima. Her dad wasn’t in her life growing up, so Gutiérrez was raised in a single-parent household with her older brother and sister. Her mom picked fruit in the fields until she was injured, so she decided to open her own day care to support her family. She would later go on to become a U.S. citizen. “I remember her crying when she got her citizenship,” Gutiérrez says. “She had a feeling of belonging and a freedom from fear of being deported.” Deportation was something her family was all too familiar with. When Gutiérrez’s brother was a baby, her mom was deported and forced to leave him behind with friends from church. Gutiérrez’s mom made it back to her brother after a few weeks, but the experience was still excruciating.

Gutiérrez was largely insulated from the differences between her community and the rest of Yakima—wealthier parts of town where people were predominantly white, going to college was an expectation and families had two parents, not one. In kindergarten and first grade, she found herself segregated in a class with Spanish-speaking students. They were forced to speak English and told to assimilate. The next year, she was put into classes with Anglo students but punished if she spoke Spanish.

One experience in third grade gave Gutiérrez her first lesson in cultural pride, thanks to her brother. “The teachers didn’t let me go to recess because I was speaking Spanish to a girl who didn’t know English. I was just trying to tell her what we were supposed to be doing in Spanish because that’s what she speaks. My brother wrote a long letter for me to give to that teacher,” she remembers with a smile. “He told me to put it on the front of my binder and when the teacher punishes you for speaking Spanish again, show her the letter. The letter literally started ‘For the last 500 years ...’ and went from there. I didn’t understand what he was talking about—colonization, oppression, identity—but I never got punished for speaking Spanish again.”

Gutiérrez’s brother, who is nearly 11 years older, continued to serve as a source of inspiration. He became the first in the family to go to college when he entered Washington State University. Gutiérrez visited him for a week, and that opened her eyes to a future outside of Yakima. With the help of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation’s Achievers Scholarship, she had her pick of Washington colleges after she graduated from high school. “I was ready to go to WSU since I had been there, but my brother was the one who convinced me to go UW,” Gutiérrez says. “He said, ‘You already know what WSU is like, why don’t you go check out UW so we can have different experiences in our family.’” Following her
When Gutiérrez first walked on to the UW campus, she scanned the area for someone like her. She had never been around many people of different races, cultures and economic backgrounds. “I didn’t feel like a minority until I went to college,” Gutiérrez says. “I went from living with mostly Latino people to mostly white people. I felt weird a lot—out of place, awkward, socially different.”

She became good friends with her roommate, who was white and also grew up struggling, with a broken family. Like Gutiérrez, she was lucky to be in college. Still, Gutiérrez felt the difference between herself and many of her peers. While many students went home to relax for the summer, she went back to Eastern Washington to pack cherries for 10 to 12 hours a day. It was her first experience living in two different worlds, a balancing act that would repeat itself in years to come.

In her sophomore year, she began spending time at the Samuel E. Kelly Ethnic Cultural Center, where she learned about MEChA, the Mexican-American student organization. She joined MEChA, organized the national MEChA conference taking place on campus and lobbied for the preservation of a Chicano mural on campus, the first documented Chicano art in the Northwest. A career in activism was ignited.

In 2010, the Black Student Union asked MEChA to join an effort to establish a diversity requirement for the university. That requirement would ensure that courses focusing on the sociocultural, political and economic diversity of society were a part of every student’s education. Like Gutiérrez, many students come to the university from areas where they only saw people like themselves. This requirement would help prepare all students for an increasingly multicultural world. The Black Student Union, MEChA and other student groups formed the Student Diversity Council to lead the fight for the diversity requirement.

Student organizations had tried and failed to get a diversity requirement established many times before. Sheila Edwards Lange, ’00, ’06, who was then the UW’s vice president of Minority Affairs and Diversity, explains: “Typically in higher education, a student group will come in and they have their issue. It may last a year, but if the leadership isn’t consistent, it won’t be a priority for the next year. The Student Diversity Council kept it on the agenda for three years, which is so unusual.”

The grassroots, student-led movement relied on key leaders like Gutiérrez to keep up the momentum year to year. This coalition needed support from an assorted group of decision-makers and influencers, including the Diversity Council, the Faculty Council on Academic Standards, the ASUW, and ultimately the Faculty Senate, many of whom were hesitant about implementing this change for a variety of reasons. Edwards Lange describes their strategy: “They identified stakeholders, they identified where they thought they were going to get opposition, they talked to them in the language they value, which is research and data, not necessarily social justice. Even with that, it still took three years.”

In 2013, the Faculty Senate finally passed a three-credit diversity requirement. More than 100 students, faculty members and supporters celebrated in Red Square, joining hands to form a circle. Members of some of the different student organizations performed as part of a community showcase.

Edwards Lange, who left the UW last year to become president of Seattle Central College, got to know Gutiérrez when she was on the vice president’s Student Advisory Board, made up of representatives from underrepresented student groups. She witnessed Gutiérrez’s leadership style evolve and become more collaborative. “Her strength of conviction never changed, but the way she went about the work changed,” Edwards Lange says. “At the end, she wasn’t as militant, it was more about, ‘How can I partner with you to get things done?’”

“I worked with a lot of different people from different backgrounds and I learned to come together with people based on how different we are,” Gutiérrez says. “Those are all things I learned because I got out of Yakima. I learned that the passion for social justice can be found anywhere. When I moved back to Yakima, I had a different outlook and I thought different of people who weren’t like me… It didn’t ever occur to me before that we could work together to improve our neighborhood. I learned what others receive and what they reject. I’m able to understand better where people are coming from now.”

Dulce Gutiérrez is working to clean up blighted Cherry Park in Yakima’s District 1.
Gutiérrez graduated with her B.A. in American Ethnic Studies in 2013. While she always knew she would return to Yakima, she now knew she wanted to work to improve people’s lives. She credits this transformation to her time at UW. “I realized I’m good at organizing. I started believing in my ability to make change,” she recalls. “I started feeling more and more empowered and more confident in standing up for those who were vulnerable. I learned about social justice and service for others above self at UW.”

Yakima’s District 1, in the city’s northeast corner, is the smallest and densest of the seven districts. Migrant farmworkers stayed and transitioned to work in food-processing plants run by companies like Del Monte, populating the neighborhood and its low-income housing. The district is more than 75 percent Latino—full of hardworking people looking for the American Dream but still struggling to survive. A former meth house and burned-down shed sit next to one popular park; around the corner, you’ll find an open pit used as a dump. The woman who runs a local community center is frustrated about the lack of police response to her calls. The lights in the parking lots are broken, and drug paraphernalia is strewn near the center’s back door. There was once a swimming pool for kids to keep cool in the 100-degree summer heat, but it was shut down in 2005. There’s talk of building a new pool in the city, but it won’t be in District 1. “When I was 5, I was walking to school with no sidewalks,” Gutiérrez explains. “Twenty years later, these same streets don’t have sidewalks. Twenty years have passed by, and no improvements have been made to this side of town.”

After Judge Rico’s milestone ruling that created District 1 in 2015, Gutiérrez was thrilled that District 1 would finally have a voice in government. She talked to people she hoped would run for the new City Council seat—she planned to help out with their campaign—only to find those same people encouraged her to run. More than anything, Gutiérrez wanted District 1 to have the representation it deserved, and she knew she had the passion and conviction to represent it faithfully. She became the first person to announce candidacy for City Council that year.

When Gutiérrez began going door to door, little red wagon in tow, the reaction she got at the door varied. Some cheered her on—they loved seeing a woman from the neighborhood or someone their kid went to school with—but others lashed out. They blamed Mexicans for the lawsuit or accused her of forcing them to vote for one of her own. Gutiérrez bit her tongue when racist or sexist slurs were hurled at her and focused on what they had in common.

“The biggest thing was to not pay attention to their words, but to hear what they’re trying to say,” she says. “Even though they were being derogatory, I was trying to pay attention to their frustrations. And then I’d relate to their frustration. I’d say: ‘I’m also frustrated. We’ve never had someone in our neighborhood represent us. By having someone represent us from our neighborhood—whether they’re white, black, Native, or Mexican—we’re all in a much better position to get the things we need in our neighborhood.’”

One experience defines the harsh challenges of campaigning in District 1. Gutiérrez and her volunteers met at the park one evening to go canvassing. As she handed out clipboards with the lists of voters they would try to talk to that night, they heard a scuffle. A group of homeless people was huddled on the other side of the park, their raised voices breaking the quiet of the evening. It wasn’t out of the ordinary, so Gutiérrez and her volunteers went on their way.

When they returned three hours later, the argument had escalated to pushing and shoving. Gutiérrez and her volunteers had their seat belts on and were ready to leave when they realized something out of the ordinary was going on; women were getting involved and were even getting hit. Suddenly, one of the men fell and everybody scattered as the homeless men and women grabbed their shopping carts and belongings and ran. Other people at the park, who have grown to become distrustful of the police, sensed there was trouble and left, too. Gutiérrez had seen plenty of fights, so she waited for the fallen man to get up and shake it off, but he never moved. So she drove over to help. When she finally got to him and lifted up his head, she saw blood pouring out of his chest. He had been stabbed, and Gutiérrez held him as he died.

Gutiérrez was able to help the police catch the culprit by identifying the killer and turning over video she took—but that experience sent her into a deep depression and she took time off from her campaign. That memory shakes her to this day; she doesn’t like to talk about it. “I sacrificed a lot. I put myself in a lot of vulnerable positions. My volunteers saw things they never should have seen,” she says. “It’s so real when you campaign in an area like this. I don’t wish that on anybody, but I also know that because of that experience I have a different degree of compassion for our side of town and for homeless people. You can’t serve this side of town if you don’t have tough skin.”

Gutiérrez sits at a long dais beside her fellow council members in front of 200 people. The day has come for them to vote on the plaza, and everyone is restless and tense. The original proposal in 2013 had the plaza costing $14 million, with the city picking up half the tab. The city has been going back and forth about the structure for three years. Gutiérrez campaigned opposing the plaza, but she’s been working with “old guard” council member Kathy Coffey to reduce the amount the city is being asked to pay from $7 million to $3 million.

The project could be sunk if Gutiérrez doesn’t relent, but she’s not budging. This debate is testing her ability to stick to what she believes despite pressure. Private donors and business interests were now being asked to pay an additional $2 million under the Gutiérrez-Coffey plan. But so far, fundraisers had only managed to secure $5 million.

“Enough already,” says Dana Dwinell, her voice shaking. Dwinell, a Yakima business owner, is part of the Yakima Central Plaza Committee, which represents the individuals and businesses contributing to the plaza. Visibly angry, her gaze directed at Gutiérrez, Dwinell tells the council that the committee will raise whatever amount the council decides. In this game of chicken, Yakima’s wealthy and business interests flinched first. They had always held the power, and now the tables were turned.

As she walks away after the meeting, Gutiérrez knows she’ll get heat for voting for a plaza she previously opposed. But she’s thinking about the long game, just like she did at UW. If she can help the city stay fiscally responsible and show that she can work with her peers while staying firm with her priorities, she’ll be able to lay the foundation for getting the improvements her district needs.

If you listen to Mike Faulk, former political reporter with the Yakima Herald-Republic, Gutiérrez’s strategy might be working. “Based on my discussions with other council members, I think Dulce is quietly becoming one of the more respected young members of the council,” Faulk says. “She certainly has an agenda that not everyone agrees with, but I think people recognize her as someone who is dedicated to public service rather than worried about her next election.”

She’s being watched across the state as well. Gutiérrez and the other two new Latina City Council members were invited to a fundraiser for Inslee with President Obama, where they were recognized on stage with a standing ovation. Inslee’s admiration extends to Gutiérrez personally. “She is smart, energetic and very dedicated to making her community a stronger, more inclusive place,” he says. “She is a great role model, and I know that she will have an impact on Yakima and on Washington state for many years to come.”

There’s another reason why Gutiérrez and her colleagues are having an impact. Seattle recently instituted its own elections change, moving from citywide elections to a combination of citywide and district Continued on Page 61
“Dear Burke Musen,” start the words in green crayon. “Here is your doller.

“Use this doller to find the yturantis bownes. Love Max.” Once the folks at the museum realized “bownes” were “bones,” they quickly figured “yturantis” must be “Tyrannosaurus.”

For Max Nichols, 6, the world is a feast of Legos, stars and constellations, Spiderman, the family cat, picture books and, of course, dinosaurs. “Dinosaurs are incredible,” he says during a recent interview as he sprawled on the floor of his playroom.

“I have loved dinosaurs for a long, long, long, long time,” says Max. How long? “Since I was 3.”

So when his parents were writing gift checks to the animal shelter and Mary’s Place (a resource for homeless women and children), and they asked Max what he would like to give to, his answer really was no surprise: “Dinosaurs!”

“We looked around at where he could do that,” says his mother, Kris Nichols, ’03. “We thought of the UW’s Burke Museum and showed him the website.”

“I was so excited about it, I sent them a note,” says Max. He crafted a letter, adding some stickers and creating a pocket to hold the dollar he took from his piggy bank.

Little did Max know that his heartfelt donation would be one of thousands supporting the UW’s most ambitious fundraising campaign to serve the public, enrich student experience, and expand the good the University can do around the world.

ALREADY MORE THAN $3 billion toward a $5 billion goal, the campaign supports the University’s work and impact in every way imaginable, paying for students to go on archaeological digs, helping teachers educate Washington’s next generations, and exploring ways to help people live fuller, safer, healthier lives.

And the campaign will allow the University to build a new home for the Burke Museum, as well as a desperately needed second building for Computer Science and Engineering and a refurbishing of Parrington Hall, the second-oldest classroom building on campus.

The campaign, which is called “Be Boundless—For Washington, For the World,” will also improve access, affordability and quality of education for Washington’s students.
Max Nichols, 6, channeled his love of dinosaurs into a gift to the UW’s Burke Museum. His donation is one of thousands that Washingtonians are making to the University’s fundraising campaign, which entered its public phase in October.
Philanthropy at the University is nothing new; it dates to the 1861 donation of 8 acres on the outskirts of the settlement of Seattle. In the ensuing years, gifts from donors, along with volunteer labor from students and faculty, helped create the grounds of the campus, which had moved north to 538 acres in the Montlake neighborhood. In 1926, Horace C. Henry, a railroad and real estate investor, donated his art collection and $100,000 to build a museum (Washington's first art museum) to house it.

Whenever they saw a need, Washingtonians stepped up. In 1936, residents of the region, though in the throes of the Great Depression, raised $5,000, one dollar at a time, to send the cash-strapped Husky rowing team to the Olympics in Berlin. Three decades later, the UW Alumni Association started the University's first official private philanthropic effort, the UW Alumni Fund, raising money for scholarships by calling names out of the Tyee yearbook.

In 1968, the University began fundraising in earnest. Artie Buerk, '58, was hired to lead this effort. It paid off by bringing in about $20 million a year for scholarships, endowments and capital projects.

In 1987, the UW launched the Campaign for Washington, its first official campaign. The following year, the UW Foundation was formed, bringing together alumni, local and regional leaders and University officials. By 1992, it had raised $267 million, including $10 million from Paul Allen to help create the Allen Library, named for his father, once associate director of libraries at the UW. Starting in 2000, the second campaign, Campaign UW: Creating Futures, brought in a staggering $2.68 billion over its eight-year run. The campaign began with a $2 billion goal. Those gifts included William H. Gates Hall to house the law school building and PACCAR Hall for the business school.

**MAGGIE WALKER, ’74, ’87, volunteered with the campaign of the 2000s, helping raise money for the College of Arts and Sciences.** Due to the limits of state salaries, the college was losing professors to public and private schools across the country.

So the dean of Arts and Sciences prioritized 100 new professorships to augment salaries as well as to provide dollars for books, equipment and research support. The campaign actually resulted in more than 120 professorships, allowing the University to recruit and retain a sizable group of talented teachers.

Walker’s efforts can be felt across campus, from the humanities to hard science. Hosting a dinner party nearly a decade ago, she and her husband, Doug, invited UW researchers working on green cities to meet with business leaders. The guests quickly realized that the UW's research wasn’t connecting to the community needs. “It was kind of a disaster,” says Walker. “You couldn’t get an environmental science degree here. It was clear there was a pent-up demand for people with those skills.”

That was one of the first conversations leading to the development of the College of the Environment, which brought together 50 programs and 400 faculty already working in earth, ocean and space sciences.

This time around, Walker, who has a degree in history, is serving as fundraising co-chair for the College of the Environment. Things are different. “At the time of the last campaign, we had to make the case for private support,” she says. “Now people understand the need.”

The $5 billion goal is the largest of any public university in the country. In 2014, UC Berkeley reached its $3 billion goal the same year UCLA set its sights on $4.2 billion. The University of Michigan has raised $3.6 billion toward its $4 billion goal. “This campaign is ambitious,” says UW President Ana Mari Cauce. “It has to be, because it’s about creating the future we all want.”

The new campaign is an opportunity for the UW to imagine and plan how it should and could be growing its service to humankind, says Mike Halperin, ’85, ’90, an ER doctor who with his wife, Jodi Green, are two of the campaign’s eight general chairs.

It’s also about highlighting the work coming out of the University, much of which he and other volunteers believe sometimes goes unrecognized. “People around the world, professors at Stanford and the Sorbonne, know more about this place than we do in this community,” he says. “This campaign is essential for sharing what it does.”

Volunteers like Bob, '65, '68, and Micki Flowers, '73, also two of the campaign's general co-chairs, joined the campaign because of their experiences as students. “We found inspiring mentors and lifelong friends at the UW, and we want to help students—particularly those from underserved communities—have those same advantages,” says Bob Flowers, an Evans School alum and student athlete who became one of the region's first African American banking executives. He and Micki, the first woman African American broadcaster at KIRO, have a more personal connection to the University: They met and had their first date at the HUB.

**“WHEN A YOUNG person talks about what transformed them in their college education, they never say it was in Kane Hall,” says Lisa Graumlich, dean of the College of the Environment.** “It’s the experience that puts them in the real world.”

Thanks to scholarships and research support, students who might not otherwise afford to can do fieldwork—on the ocean, in the forests, up in Alaska—experience that allows them the opportunity to do real research and learn as they go.

Private support also gives students and faculty the space to dream, Graumlich says. “When a student comes in with a new risk-taking and innovative idea, we’re enabling them to pursue it. We need that. Sometimes it’s about one faculty member. Sometimes it’s about a big project.”

A major focus in the campaign centers around population health, a broad, cross-disciplinary approach to understand and address the interrelated conditions that affect the health and well-being of people everywhere—from neighborhoods, to cities, to nations. With a gift of $210 million in late October, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation became the first to endorse and catalyze this vision through a new building to house the Department of Global Health, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), and portions of the School of Public Health. The gift is one of the largest contributions in the history of the UW.

Of course, there are myriad other projects in need of support. For example, public radio station KUOW wants to improve the social impact of its reporting. The Foster School of Business seeks to expand its Young Executives of Color program to help regional high school students find...
Why does a state university need a philanthropic campaign? To improve access, affordability and quality. Citizens of Washington support the UW through the taxes they pay as well as through philanthropic gifts. While the UW and its partners continue to work to highlight the need for increased state investment in higher education, funding per student is far less than it was a generation ago. In 1991, the state provided for 80 percent of a student's funding. Today, it's 32 percent.

How were funding priorities identified? University leaders, academics and leaders in the community spent nearly three years working together to identify the priorities. These emerged in response to how efforts at the UW could be maximized to support both access and excellence: addressing societies’ greatest challenges while providing transformative opportunities for students.

Campaign causes within various units can be described in four broad ways: transforming the student experience, driving the public good, expanding the UW's impact, and empowering innovation.

What gifts count as campaign gifts? All gifts and private grants to all areas for all purposes. We will also count pledges and qualifying bequests through the end of the campaign.

When will the campaign end? The campaign will end in fiscal year ’19-’20.

Gifts to the campaign, including annual gifts, do not replace essential state support, but they do enable the UW to continue to provide its best to the students and people of Washington.

Small and large, every goal and project fulfills a compelling need. A single professorship like the one in the name of beloved alumna and children’s author Beverly Cleary, ’39, enables the Information School to recruit a nationally recognized expert in children's literature and ethnic diversity like Michelle Martin.

On the larger side, a new Life Sciences Complex will house the Department of Biology, the University’s biggest major, with 600 students earning degrees each year. The goal of $54 million in private support will complete the 20,000-square-foot greenhouse, finish the fifth floor of the building and help expand the faculty to better meet the research and teaching needs of the College of Arts and Sciences.

LAST SUMMER, Max’s wish for his $1 gift came true. While out on a walk, two alumni volunteering at a UW field school in Montana found more “bownes.” The rare fossil discovered by Jason Love ’92, ’07, and Luke Tufts, ’91, a 66-million-year-old T. rex head, excited dinosaur fans around the world. Between the first and second bedtime book, Max’s mother checked her Twitter feed and caught news of the find. Max bolted out of bed to write another note.

“Dear Burke,” he wrote. “You finally found a T. rex! Here is another dollar for the exhibit!!”

To learn more, visit the campaign website: washington.edu/boundless
Immunologist Michael Gale Jr., ’85, ’94, and his team of scientists and students are focusing on a drug-like molecule that triggers a body’s innate immunity to fight infection in a range of global pathogens including Zika, hepatitis C and West Nile.
EVERY COUPLE OF WEEKS, an eagerly awaited package arrives at a University of Washington research lab in South Lake Union. Inside, nestled in dry ice, are special chemical compounds that Michael Gale Jr. affectionately dubs his “favorite molecules.” These “small molecules” have the potential to stop the Zika virus in its tracks. At the UW’s Center for Innate Immunity & Immune Disease, Gale, ’85, ’94, who is the director, is on the hunt for the right one to constitute a drug to sideline the mosquito-borne illness that has dominated headlines this year, as well as other related viruses.

His ace in the hole may be RIG-I, aka retinoic acid-inducible gene I, which was identified in 2005 when he was an assistant professor at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. The discovery emerged as Gale and his colleagues were trying to discern how the body triggers an immune response to hepatitis C. RIG-I, they realized, functioned as an “on-off switch” for immunity against the virus. Over a period of years, the researchers figured out that RIG-I kicks into gear.

ONE UW LAB IS RACING TO HALT THE ZIKA VIRUS IN ITS SPREAD AROUND THE WORLD

BY BONNIE ROCHMAN
when it recognizes and binds to viral RNA, triggering the immune response. Hepatitis C and Zika virus are both RNA viruses (viruses with an RNA genome, as opposed to DNA viruses); so are West Nile, which like the Zika virus infects the brain, and Ebola, which causes deadly hemorrhagic fever—not to mention the common cold and influenza viruses.

Gale and the 34 researchers in his lab, in collaboration with Kineta, a local biotech company in which Gale is a founding scientist, are now in the process of testing various small molecules—organic compounds that are tiny enough to infiltrate cells and comprise most drugs—to nail the right formulation to attack these RNA viruses. They’ve screened thousands of molecules to identify a few that activate RIG-I and subsequently induce an immune response that stops the viruses.

First, scientists at Kineta dehydrate the molecules so that they’re virtually indestructible. When I expressed surprise that this works, Gale explained that it’s not so unusual: “You can literally turn the human body into a powder.” The molecule du jour is placed in a test tube. Centrifugal force anchors it at the bottom of the tube, and a vacuum pump sucks out all the water. Within two hours, only a powdery residue remains. That dust is then transferred to another test tube and whisked four-tenths of a mile to Gale’s lab, with its specialized biosafety containment facility.

There, the molecules are rehydrated and applied to cultured cells that are infected with viruses such as Zika and West Nile to see which, if any, can knock out the viral villains. “So far, our molecules are very effective against Zika and other viruses,” says Gale. “In particular, these molecules can shut down Zika virus infection.”

This is a powerful statement, because there is currently no treatment for Zika virus infection. In fact, there are no antivirals for most RNA viruses. Gale’s hope is that his team will be able to bring to market a broad-spectrum antiviral drug.

It stands to reason that any resulting pharmaceutical could be a game-changer, which is critical particularly for a disease such as Zika that has already wreaked havoc on pregnant women, who can pass the virus to their fetuses. Zika virus is transmitted by the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito; it can also be spread through sex. Most infected people don’t feel very sick, or they suffer mild symptoms such as fever, rash, joint pain or red eyes. But pregnant women are considered far more vulnerable. Zika virus invades placental cells and increases infected women’s risk of giving birth to babies with abnormally small heads, a condition known as microcephaly that causes irreversible brain damage. Newborns may also emerge with hearing loss, eye damage, nervous system disorders and abnormally small bodies.

Although Zika virus is new to the American consciousness, it isn’t new amid the landscape of global disease. It was first documented in 1952, a few years after scientists stuck a monkey in a cage inside the Zika Forest in Uganda as part of a research project involving virus surveillance. The monkey became feverish and the researchers succeeded in isolating a virus that they named “Zika,” which means “overgrown” in Luganda, a local language. In 1954, Zika virus was isolated from a human in Nigeria, more than 1,500 miles away.

For years, the virus appeared sporadically, confined to Africa and Southeast Asia. Then in 2007, an epidemic occurred in Micronesia, followed by outbreaks in Polynesia, Easter Island, the Cook Islands and New Caledonia, followed by a rash of 2015 cases in Brazil, which brings us to today. The virus, apparently spread from country to country by travelers who had been bitten in areas where Zika virus was rampant, unfurled throughout South and Central America and the Caribbean and has now crept into the United States. As of the time this article was written, Washington had registered 41 Zika virus cases, although the mosquito that carries the virus does not call this state home.

Michael Gale can pinpoint exactly when science cast a spell on him. He was 8, a year younger than his sister, who was one of several people who caught hepatitis A from eating tainted food at Wildwood Elementary School in Federal Way. A teacher and student died from the outbreak. His sister was out of school for weeks.

“I didn’t know how sick she was until I talked to my parents about it later,” says Gale, who adds that she was “on her deathbed.” Gale had eaten the same food at the same time, but he didn’t fall ill. “I was lucky,” says Gale, a professor in the Department of Immunology. “I wondered why I was not infected. I have been a science geek ever since. Remember those Scholastic books you could order? I ordered ‘Fun with Chemistry,’ ‘Fun with Science.’ I still have them. I would set up these experiments in my bedroom to try to figure stuff out.”

Born in Burlington, Gale grew up in Federal Way and Monroe, then attended the UW as an undergraduate. He got his first job after graduation as a research associate in the Department of Microbiology, working at the Center for AIDS Research. Gale was part of the team that developed one of the first nonhuman primate models for HIV/AIDS. He continued with graduate studies at the UW, earning his Ph.D. in pathobiology and setting out to work on hepatitis C virus, which had
recently been discovered. Hepatitis C is a distant cousin of Zika; both viruses replicate in the same way, although they infect different cells.

Gale and his team are now trying to get a better handle on how and why these viruses sometimes spread unchecked but at other times are stopped dead in their tracks. In particular, they’re curious about how the body deploys innate immunity against virus infection. In practical terms, that translates to figuring out how the body knows it’s been invaded by a virus. “It all boils down to the major principle of immunology: how does a body know it’s infected with a virus and what happens right after to turn on an immune response to protect us?” says Gale.

He takes me on a tour of the Center for Innate Immunity & Immune Disease, which includes a biocontainment facility. It’s rated biosafety Level 3, enhanced, a half-step beneath Level 4, which is reserved for deadly, airborne viruses such as Ebola and Lassa. The facility contains more than half a dozen animal suites that house rodents for studies of Level 3 pathogens such as avian influenza virus, or “bird flu,” Japanese encephalitis virus, and tuberculosis. Technicians must first enter through a specialized changing room where they shower before donning a spacesuit to ensure they don’t carry in any pathogens. To make doubly certain, the rooms maintain negative pressure, hovering a bit beneath the 14.4 pounds per square inch that characterize standard atmospheric pressure. This ensures that if a pathogen is spilled accidentally, it can’t leak out of the room because the pressure inside is less than the pressure outside. Negative pressure is the basic component of biocontainment. “It works very well,” says Gale.

The center’s crown jewels are high-powered microscopes and cell sorters that can analyze blood cells, including cells from infected human samples. Cell sorters use light refraction to sort cells into separate test tubes; lasers then illuminate the cells to reveal patterns of scattered light and fluorescent light coming from molecular tags that researchers use to define immune cell types.

The collection of cell sorters housed at the center are worth well over $2 million. “This is like being a kid in a candy store,” says Gale. “Not many places in the country have such extensive cell analysis facilities.”

Gale’s passion for tinkering with gadgets goes way back. In high school, he puttered with his green 1968 Mustang, a high-performance iteration of Ford’s classic car. He still owns it. “He’s a natural mechanic, fix-it type of person,” says Edward Clark, professor of microbiology and immunology. When Gale began working in Clark’s lab in 1985, he took charge of the cell sorter. Fairly new at the time, cell sorters were finicky and unreliable, but Gale coerced Clark’s into functioning. “He was getting really nice data,” says Clark. “Everything he did worked.”

It can help to think of viruses as invading combatants and the human body as their battleground. When viruses start to replicate within cells, a body’s innate immune response flips on hundreds of genes, which spring into gear and shut down the virus so that it can’t spread beyond that cell. “It works well most of the time, otherwise we wouldn’t live out of infancy,” says Gale.

The problem is that viruses are wily, so they know all about this mechanism and they’ve developed ways to defeat it. When they’re victorious, viruses directly target activated genes and shut them down or trick them into generating an overactive immune response. It’s a phenomenon that sounds like it could be the name of a fight-or-flight video game: “viral evasion.” If a virus has evolved to skirt the body’s innate immune response, a person gets sick.

Gale’s mission is to develop drugs to consistently turn on those genes that jump-start the innate immune response. This approach contrasts with the modus operandi of the small family of existing drugs that directly target individual RNA viruses such as influenza, hepatitis C and HIV. Those drugs home in on proteins that can transform as a virus changes, rendering the drugs ineffective. But Gale’s emphasis on innate immunity focuses on the actual person who is infected, not the virus. “When innate immunity turns on, hundreds of antiviral genes are turned on. They are warrior genes. It’s like attacking the virus with hundreds of drugs.”

He is currently working to harness derivatives of KIN400, an especially effective small molecule that signals cells to launch the innate immune response to attack a viral invader and stop it from replicating. Replication is a virus’ bread and butter. No replication, no virus, no illness.

“There is a tug-of-war between viruses and the innate immune response over who is stronger,” says Shawn Iadonato, ’98, CEO of Kineta. Much of the drug-formulation research focused on RIG-I is carried out on human cells at Kineta’s South Lake Union headquarters.

The most potent small molecules are being tested in mice and monkeys to determine how long they stay in blood and how much they’re excreted in urine, part of the process in developing appropriate dosages.

This testing is a precursor to human clinical trials. Although the need for a drug is immediate, it’s likely that it would take at least five more years for a lead small molecule to be transformed into a commercially available drug. Clinical trials designed to test safety and efficacy could be rolled out sooner, in accordance with a rigorous pharmaceutical approval process overseen by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

The stakes are high because there are no broad-spectrum antivirals as there are with antibiotics. “We only have single drugs that treat single viruses,” says Iadonato. One reason is because viruses are so specialized that it’s hard to develop effective treatments. Bacteria, on the other hand, have larger genomes with more pathways that can potentially fall prey to antibiotics. “Viruses are very small and very lean,” he says. “There are fewer pathways to target.”

Whether antibiotic or antiviral, drug development is not for the weak. It takes a long time. Gale has been working on this particular project for nearly a decade. His dream is that one of the small molecules he’s working on will eventually become an effective treatment for viruses like Zika. “I would love to see a successful drug come out of this,” he says.

If that indeed plays out, the term “small molecule” might need a makeover. It will be an underwhelming description for a treatment with big implications. ■ Bonnie Rochman is the author of “The Gene Machine: How Genetic Technologies Are Changing the Way We Have Kids—And the Kids We Have,” to be published in February by Scientific American/Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
The Huskies’ resurgence to the top of the Pac-12 this year doesn’t just bring back memories of 1991. It recalls the first time Washington was the West’s Coast’s Big Dawg. That was a little more than 100 years ago, when what we now know as the Pac-12 rose out of the forests and mud in the wilderness of the Northwest, and was headquartered on the campus of the University of Washington’s Denny Field.

Known as the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference or “Big 6,” the league had six members: Washington, Washington State College, Oregon, Oregon Agriculture College, Idaho and Whitman. And Washington was such a power—it didn’t lose a game for 10 years—that the other five schools were sick and tired of playing second fiddle.
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Known as the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference or “Big 6,” the league had six members: Washington, Washington State College, Oregon, Oregon Agriculture College, Idaho and Whitman. And Washington was such a power—it didn’t lose a game for 10 years—that the other five schools were sick and tired of playing second fiddle to the team from Montlake.
That Washington team was coached by Gilmour Dobie. Forgotten by many, Dobie experienced success here that exceeds that of even beloved Don James. Washington went undefeated from the last game of the 1907 season to the first game of 1917, a streak of 64 games (60 victories, no losses, four ties) and a winning percentage of .976 that still stands as an NCAA record for the longest unbeaten streak. Dobie’s teams accounted for 62 of these games with his remarkable unbeaten streak of 59 wins, no losses and three ties, outscoring opponents 1,930 to 118 and recording 42 shutouts.

Since that time, the conference has changed names, invited new members, dismissed others, and grown to its present-day version with 12 schools in the West. Today’s Pac-12 is a national juggernaut in both men’s and women’s sports, and has earned its nickname as the “conference of champions” many times over.

But let’s go back to the beginning.

In 1908, at the age of 30, Dobie took the reins as Washington’s head football coach. Dobie was born to be a coach, with skills he learned as a young boy at the school of hard knocks. When he was 8, he lost his parents. By 1886, in the dead of a harsh Minnesota winter, he was sent off to a “Public School” orphanage by his destitute stepmother. There, he lived under the stern control of matrons who ruled with ironfisted discipline. After only five months, he was indentured out to the first of four farm families, and he met even more severe hardship. Poorly clothed, overworked and with a farm family that didn’t keep their commitment to provide him with a proper education, he was sent back to the orphanage by order of the Public School State Agent. He suffered equally poor treatment when he was indentured out to two other families over the next two years; he even resorted to running away. His circumstances were so dire they even drew the attention of the governor of Minnesota, who intervened on Dobie’s behalf. It wasn’t until his fourth family that Dobie was finally well cared for and was able to receive a proper education. He proved to be a very smart student who soon was at the head of his class. He ultimately went on to receive a law degree at the University of Minnesota, where he played quarterback. He was not only successful and hardworking, but humble; during his lifetime he never publicly revealed his orphanage background.

Football at Washington was first played on Denny Field beginning on an up-note with a 12-0 victory over the Seattle Athletic Club on Oct. 19, 1895. The original bleachers were made of simple wood-frame construction, placed level with the playing field, and had a capacity of 4,000. The soil was permeated with rocks that worked their way to the surface despite the fact that young boys were often hired to scour the field for rock-removal duty. It was rare for football fields of this era to have grass, and Denny Field was no exception. Coupled with poor drainage and football-season rainstorms, many games were played in a cold, wet, muddy quagmire.

But Dobie’s success boosted attendance and called for construction of more comfortable, elevated bleachers in 1910 that could seat 9,000 fans. The Denny Field grounds and vacant land surrounding the field no longer host sports; that space will become home to more on-campus housing as well as new academic and administrative facilities. A commemorative plaque will be installed to honor the rich history of Denny Field as the campus athletic grounds of a century ago.

By 1914, Washington was the acknowledged football power of the West with its undefeated streak dating to the last game of 1907. Of course, the deck was stacked in Washington’s favor, since it was the largest university in the most populous city in the Northwest. Washington drew the biggest crowds, with the consequent biggest payouts to both teams. With its commanding edge at the bargaining table, Washington was able to gain home-field advantage for 71 percent of its league games. This, coupled with Dobie’s strong personality and recalcitrant manner, led to even more fireworks and ultimately the demise of the Big 6.

That fall, UW alum Victor Zednick, a former graduate manager of student affairs whose duties essentially included those of today’s athletic director, served as president of the Big 6. He wrote to all schools in the league, plus California and Stanford. He recommended that a new league be formed comprised of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Washington State College, Oregon Agricultural College, California and Stanford. It would be called the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. Because of the many serious injuries and deaths in football back in the early 1900s, California and Stanford had given up football for rugby. It was anticipated that with new rules to reduce injuries, along with intervention from President Theodore Roosevelt, the California schools would return to football.

But with Dobie’s Washington squad again posting a 7-0 season, the other five teams joined
in a plot to unseat the king. His competitors all met before the 1914 conference in Spokane with one purpose in mind: bring down the dynasty!

The cabal presented its demands at the formal league gathering to Washington’s graduate manager, Art Younger, with a schedule completely at odds with Dobie’s wishes. But despite the ultimatums offered in a take-it-or-leave-it attitude, both sides wouldn’t budge. It was now clear to both Younger and Dobie that they were caught with the door slammed shut on further negotiation—and the cabal’s stubbornness won out. Washington was left to schedule only one league game with tiny Whitman. This left the Big 6 Conference in shambles and opened the door for its marquee team to reach out to California and Colorado to complete its schedule for the 1915 season. But the off-field turmoil didn’t affect Washington’s play one bit. The Big Dawg from Seattle outscored its seven opponents in 1915 by a commanding 274–14.

On Dec. 2, 1915, the annual league conference was held in Portland. A dark cloud hung over the event, due to the prior year’s insurrection to undercut Dobie’s dominance. With the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference tottering on the brink of disaster, another Dobie-led obstacle was added to the mix: his requirement that Washington would only schedule games with schools that agreed to exclude freshmen from the varsity roster. Washington State College, Whitman and Idaho pulled out, afraid that the eligibility rule would place them at a competitive disadvantage. Washington thus joined California, Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College as charter members of the Pacific Coast Conference (PCC). Stanford delegates attended the meeting, but because they favored rugby, they stubbornly refused to play American Rules Football. Washington and California are the only two members who have held continuous membership since the conference began.

Technically, the league was founded on Dec. 3, 1915, as it wasn’t until 1:30 a.m., after long hours of horse-trading, that all of the details were hammered out.

Washington State College was admitted as a member in 1916, competing in all sports along with Stanford, which didn’t compete in the PCC in football until 1919. USC and Idaho were admitted in 1922, Montana in 1924 and UCLA in 1928. History clearly reflects that the opposing league members’ attempted coup to unseat Dobie and his subsequent position to exclude freshmen from varsity football led to the creation of what we know today as the Pac-12. Zednick, the former UW graduate manager, said it best: “Despite all the heartaches and other Dobie-led obstacle was added to the mix: his requirement that Washington would only schedule games with schools that agreed to exclude freshmen from the varsity roster. Washington State College, Whitman and Idaho pulled out, afraid that the eligibility rule would place them at a competitive disadvantage. Washington thus joined California, Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College as charter members of the Pacific Coast Conference (PCC). Stanford delegates attended the meeting, but because they favored rugby, they stubbornly refused to play American Rules Football. Washington and California are the only two members who have held continuous membership since the conference began. Technically, the league was founded on Dec. 3, 1915, as it wasn’t until 1:30 a.m., after long hours of horse-trading, that all of the details were hammered out.

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Washington and Oregon both went undefeated for the inaugural 1916 PCC season. But since league officials ruled that Oregon had used an ineligible man in two games, the first Pacific Coast Conference championship was awarded to Washington.

Fast forward 100 years, and look at the top of the standings. You’ll see a familiar name there.

—Lynn Borland, ’66, is the author of “Gilmour Dobie, Pursuit of Perfection.” A resident of Southern California, he thinks this might be the Huskies’ year.

Evolution of a Conference

| 1914 | 1914
| PACIFIC NORTHWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE | PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE |
| Washington | Washington |
| Washington State | California |
| Oregon | Oregon |
| Oregon Agricultural College | Oregon Agricultural College |
| Idaho | Washington State |
| Whitman | Stanford |
| USC | Stanford |
| Idaho | Washington State |
| Montana | Oregon |
| UCLA | Oregon State |

| 1959 | 1968 | 1978 | 2011
| ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN UNIVERSITIES | PAC-8 CONFERENCE | Pac-10 CONFERENCE | PAC-12 CONFERENCE |
| Washington | Athletic Association of Western Universities is renamed as the Pacific-8 Conference | Arizona and Arizona State join the Pacific-8 Conference, becoming the Pac-10 Conference | Colorado and Utah join the Pac-12 Conference, becoming the Pac-12 Conference |
| California | Pac-12 Conference | Pac-12 Conference |
| UCLA | USC | Stanford | Arizona
| USC | Stanford | Arizona | Utah
| Idaho | Oregon | Oregon | Utah
| Montana | Washington State | Washington State | Washington State
| UCLA | Oregon State | Oregon State | Oregon State

Washington players sitting on the bench don overcoats as they watch the action in Gilmour Dobie’s final game at Washington, a 14–7 victory over California played Nov. 30, 1916 at Denny Field. That’s Dobie standing on what looks to be the 50-yard line, just left of the man with the square box hanging from his shoulder. It is the first year of conference play in the league that would become the Pac-12 conference.

Photo courtesy Museum of History & Industry.
Solutions  Stirring Science to Life

ON THE MEND

No matter the fate of the Affordable Care Act, UW faculty and alumni continue to seek remedies for our health care system

By Julie Garner

In 2014, Caleb Chamberlain was like many 20-somethings: Healthy. He was living at home with his parents in Olympia, working two jobs and trying to find direction in his life. The last thing on his mind was the need for health insurance. “When you’re young, you basically think you’re invincible,” he says. Then pneumonia struck his lungs in two places. Chamberlain was so sick he couldn’t stand up, and his mom called for an ambulance.

Fortunately, the Affordable Care Act of 2010 helped Chamberlain. He got health insurance because of Apple Health, the Medicaid coverage that Washington state implemented with bipartisan support. Because his income was so low, Chamberlain qualified for complete coverage of his care and his prescriptions.

Washington state has been leading the nation in taking innovative approaches to health care. It is one of 14 states to create its own health-insurance exchange. In Washington, the number of people without health insurance has dropped from 14.5 percent in 2012 to an estimated 7.3 percent as of 2015, according to a report issued by Insurance Commissioner Mike Kreidler. Nearly every county saw a drop in numbers of uninsured. Almost
120,000 Washingtonians qualified for federal subsidies and Washington's state-based exchange, and Washington Healthplanfinder helped 157,000 Washingtonians get coverage. But now Washington's public officials and politicians are on the edge of their seats bracing for the potential repeal of the Affordable Care Act, which President-elect Donald Trump promised during his campaign. A repeal could leave thousands of low-income residents without health care coverage, or leave the state on the hook to replace the federal money that feeds into Apple Health. Whether the Affordable Care Act is fully or partially repealed, or not changed at all, there's still much to do to transform an unwieldy, inefficient health care system. And UW faculty and alumni will continue to lead the way.

Richard Onizuka, a former UW faculty member, served as the first CEO of the Washington Health Benefits Exchange when it launched in 2013. Initially, the exchange had challenges starting with web sign-ups and call-ins, but quickly smoothed things out. “It was a very wild ride,” says Onizuka, who retired a year ago. “But it was also very fun because we didn’t have a script we were following. We had to create it on our own.”

Douglas Conrad, UW Professor Emeritus of Health Services, served on the Health Exchange’s initial 11-member board. After 35 years teaching and researching risk and insurance principles, managerial finance in health service and managed care, being named to the board was like letting a kid loose in a candy store. “It was an exciting opportunity for me to put my action where my lectures are,” he said at the time.

Although Conrad is no longer on the board, five of the 11 current members hold UW degrees. Ex-officio member Dorothy Teeter, ‘79, currently heads the Washington Health Care Authority, which purchases health care coverage for those on Apple Health and state employees. Under her leadership, the state serves as a “first mover” in adopting new practices. With more than two million Medicaid patients and state employees, the health care authority makes up one-third of the state’s non-elderly population and can lead the way for other organizations. “Just about every system takes care of our Medicaid program or our state employees. We, the public purchasers of health care, are transforming health care by the way we purchase coverage,” says Teeter.

The passage of the ACA served as a springboard for transforming Washington’s fragmented, costly system into one that makes access easier for diverse groups, lowers costs and improves the quality of care. In 2014, Washington was awarded a $655 million federal grant to deliver health care through an innovative project model called Healthier Washington. “The vetting that the UW faculty did in reviewing our grant application was invaluable. Without them our grant proposal wouldn’t have been as strong as it was,” says Teeter.

She also points to the Dr. Robert Bree Collaborative as another example of UW leadership in health care. In 2011, the Washington state Legislature established the collaborative to improve health outcomes and cost effectiveness. Legislators named the initiative after Bree, a UW physician who was a pioneer in medical imaging. The collaborative brings together public and private stakeholders, including UW Medicine doctors and administrators, to identify and recommend evidence-based ways to improve health care quality.

Norma Coe, David Grembowski, Tao Sheng Kwan-gett and Doug Conrad are all faculty in the Department of Health Services within the School of Public Health who have been heavily involved in reform in Washington state. Their research is all about improving health policy and the health of our communities. “The three objectives are better health, better care and lower cost, that’s the state’s triple aim,” says Conrad.

Right now, there is no consistent standard for measuring health performance in Washington state. That’s changing. Eventually it will be clear whether a provider is giving the best treatment for, say, diabetes, or cardiovascular disease.

This is where UW faculty members who excel in data crunching and evaluation play a critical role. Conrad leads the state evaluation team for the Healthier Washington project. He and senior faculty in the UW Department of Health Services use their expertise in health economics and finance, organization and management, program evaluation, information technology, population health, and epidemiology to inform our next steps. The Group Health Research Institute will join them in this work, along with state agency experts.

UW faculty are the non-partisan experts who have devoted their lives to researching and teaching what makes health policies work effectively. Alumni of the UW dot the health care landscape at almost every level and are working every day to make the system better. Stay tuned. More innovation in health care is coming. Almost all of us will be affected.
When it comes to cancer, everyone wants to be sure of the diagnosis, but some women are not going to get that clarity. Over two years ago, Abby Howell, now 59, went for her regular screening mammogram. A radiologist said she had micro-calculifications, small bits of calcium that show up as white specs on a mammogram.

She returned to her clinic for a diagnostic mammogram, and the radiologist said she could either have a biopsy or opt for watchful waiting. Like many women, Howell decided it would be better to know what she was dealing with so she opted for a needle biopsy, a surgical procedure in which cells are extracted for review by a pathologist.

“In my case, the pathologist reported that the cells had some atypia,” recalls Howell, ’12. A surgeon she saw insisted that she have an excisional biopsy, a more invasive surgical procedure. “I work in public health, so I know how to look at evidence. I did a lot of research and decided that with this particular type of atypia, it was unlikely I had cancer.”

Abby Howell, according to UW Professor Joann Elmore, was caught up in a bind in which many women find themselves every year. In the U.S., about 1.6 million women a year have breast biopsies to evaluate abnormalities noted on either physical exam or mammography. While some of those biopsies result in a breast cancer diagnosis, the presence of “abnormal cells” on a biopsy does not always signify cancer.

Elmore has conducted several studies on the accuracy of breast biopsy interpretations. Her 2015 study of breast biopsies from 240 women involving more than 100 pathologists from across the U.S. provided a textbook example of the ambiguity that plagues much of our medical care.

“The diagnoses at the extremes were very reliable. Pathologists consistently identified biopsies that were totally normal and those that had invasive breast cancer. It was the biopsy cases with diagnoses in the middle range that caused the difficulty,” says Elmore. She explained that those middle categories include what’s called atypia and also ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS). Both of these diagnoses are associated with higher risks of a subsequent invasive breast cancer diagnosis, although it is still unknown which women would actually progress to cancer if left untreated. Because of this uncertainty, most women with DCIS undergo the same types of treatment as women with early stage invasive breast cancer.

Elmore’s research questions the accuracy of these middle-category diagnoses, and thus puts the treatment plan into question. Pathologists in her study agreed about 50 percent of the time when atypia was present. With DCIS, about four out of five agreed on the diagnosis. The good news is that the pathologists reached consensus on 96 percent of cases with invasive breast cancer.

“DCIS really isn’t the same thing as invasive breast cancer, but we don’t know enough to guide these patients with certainty so it’s understandable that women often choose aggressive treatment,” she says.

However, Elmore finds it troubling when women with a DCIS diagnosis are potentially having mastectomies or lumpectomies and radiation therapy when they might not need it.

When a woman receives a diagnosis of atypia and DCIS, there is usually time to pause and consider the best approach. These are not the type of cells that rapidly turn to cancer.

Elmore’s findings were reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association and call into question the idea that a biopsy always provides a woman with a definitive diagnosis. The problem in the murky middle ground where pathologists don’t agree is the risk of overtreatment: unnecessary surgery, radiation or even hormone therapy. However, it’s also true that a biopsy sample that looks benign can be cancer and the patient may find herself undertreated. Elmore noted more overinterpretation than missed cancers in her study. Interestingly, pathologists who saw a high volume of breast pathology and worked in large group practices had a higher rate of accuracy. In another study, published in the British Medical Journal, Elmore showed that requiring a second opinion can be effective in improving accuracy.

As for Abby Howell, she had a follow-up mammogram in September with the new 3-D technology. “It took me a valium to get me in there, but the mammogram was totally clean,” she says. “So, it’s been about three years now since I chose to have the needle biopsy. And I feel even more certain now that I made the right decision by not getting an excisional biopsy. Still, bucking the system was a very, very hard thing to do.”
KIDS WITH HIV

Most people don't think about oral health when they think about human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), but imagine how hard it would be for a child to eat with a mouth full of blisters caused by the virus. Now, the School of Dentistry and Department of Global Health have partnered with the University of Nairobi and Kenya's Ministry of Health to train health care workers to treat oral health problems in children who have the virus. The effort—the Children's Healthy Oral Management Project—builds on a 25-year partnership between the UW and the University of Nairobi.

"The children who have these HIV-related oral problems don't eat and they get dehydrated. If you don't have adequate nutrition, it affects HIV status. When things begin to happen in the mouth, it's a red flag that something is happening systemically," says Ana Lucia Seminario, '13, of the UW's Department of Pediatric Dentistry. Seminario has traveled to Kenya to review recent HIV research and help train oral health professionals. "This is the first time they've included oral health in discussions of Kenya's HIV challenges," she says.

With an HIV infection rate of 6 percent, about 140,000 to 180,000 children in Kenya up to 1 year of age are believed to be carrying HIV infection. —Julie Garner

HELLO, KITTY?

What weighs up to 220 pounds, can jump 18 feet into a tree from the ground, and could prevent 155 human deaths per year? If you answered "a big kitty," you'd be right. Deer leaping in front of speeding vehicles cause more than a million collisions per year, taking 200 lives. Deer are overpopulating the East Coast. "There are some signs that they are outstripping their habitat and denuding the understory (the underlying layer of vegetation in a forest or wooded area), which is bad for other species," says Laura Prugh, a wildlife ecologist in School of Environmental and Forest Sciences.

Prugh and a co-author calculated that reintroducing cougars could reduce deer collision rates. They looked at data from actual deer-vehicle collision rates in 19 states and estimated that if cougars were reestablished, they could reduce the rate of deer-related fatalities. In South Dakota counties with cougars, Prugh and colleagues estimated about $1.1 million is saved because of the animal's presence.

Over its life span, a cougar will chow down on about 259 deer. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife estimated there were about 2,500 cougars in the state in 2008. Another interesting fact about these big kitties? Just like ordinary housecats they pur-r-r-r. —Julie Garner

Freewheeling Three-wheelers

Researchers at UW Bothell are developing a self-driving tricycle. The team of students and interns, led by Affiliate Professor Tyler Folsom, '80, '94, built a prototype trike with a $75,000 grant from Amazon's Catalyst program. They envision a final product that costs $10,000 and travels up to 30 mph—that's faster than a car in city traffic, and with lower carbon emissions. By creating a lighter, more environmentally friendly vehicle, they hope to change the way people think about transportation.

Social Mourning

Two sociology researchers are studying how people tweet about death, analyzing feeds of deceased Twitter users. The platform is like a neighborhood where everyone's doors are open, and you can walk through any one of them and offer your thoughts, says doctoral student Nina Cesare, '13, who co-authored the study. Facebook, by contrast, is like a room where close friends and families gather to mourn. The public nature of Twitter means that strangers can tweet acknowledgment of someone's passing, or reference a profile to promote awareness for a cause, like gun safety. The online platform, the authors surmise, may be making death and mourning more public.

Trash Can Clarity

Compost. Recycle. Landfill. Three words, so many headaches. Aluminum cans? Easy. But which bin does a fork go in? How about plastic wrap? To streamline the process—and to make it a little fun—design professors Karen Cheng and Kristine Matthews, '90, installed interactive signs above trash cans in PAC-CAR Hall and Odegaard Library. These smart bins display scrolling animations to help users make the right choice, and the screen calculates how many ounces are tossed inside and how much money that saves. Early results show an 8 to 10 percent increase in accuracy.

Fishy Business

A broad examination of seafood mislabeling and the ecological and financial impacts suggests that because of the mislabeling, more people are eating more sustainably. Graduate students in the School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences discovered that when fish are mislabeled, the real fish are often more affordable and from fisheries less in danger of overfishing. Most fish go through several points of distribution before reaching the consumer or restaurant. The study found the mislabeling often happens somewhere between the port and the consumer and that the fish most likely to be mislabeled include croakers, shark catfish (basa), sturgeon and perch.
Huskies Making Headlines

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UW Tops Again

The UW again ranks in the top five of Reuters’ annual list of the world’s most innovative universities. Stanford, MIT, Harvard, the University of Texas and the UW were all chosen based on metrics including research papers, patent filings and the school’s ability to transform its discoveries into real-work applications.

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No Big Stink

Alas, the UW’s corpse flower (Amorphophallus titanum) known as “Dougsley” failed to deliver the bloom and stench those at the Volunteer Park Conservatory and many in Seattle were hoping for. Citing its young age (12) and changes in the weather, biologists surmised the little guy just wasn’t ready to put up a stink. It was returned to the UW Department of Biology, where it will be tended until its next possible bloom—in maybe four or five years.

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An Icy Tale

An October story on CBS “60 Minutes” highlighted UW scientists and engineers working in the “ice-covered frontier” of the Arctic. Chuck McGuire, with the UW’s Applied Physics Lab, was among the first to arrive at the site last spring and build a makeshift city known as Ice Camp Sargo. There, about 60 sailors, scientists and engineers from the UW and the U.S. Navy explored how climate change affects how ice drifts migrate. “What qualities do you think it takes to stay here and survive out here for weeks?” asked reporter Lesley Stahl. “I think you may have to be a little off, initially,” McGuire replied, “and really understand that everything outside that door is trying to kill you here.”

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Rolling Into Tacoma

UW Tacoma alum Ben Warner, ’12, is the founder of Alchemy Skateboarding, a nonprofit designed to provide kids with opportunities to learn skateboarding and, in the process, improve their lives and help their communities. The Tacoma native has helped establish skateboarding as a form of transportation in the city, advocated for the removal of the skateboarding ban in Tollefson Plaza, and urged skateboarders to be good citizens, care for their parks and stay in school. He was recently recognized by UW Tacoma as a distinguished alumnu.

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PokeWhat?

A Seattle-based group developed popular PokeRadar, a tracking app for Pokemon Go. UW alum Jason Atherton, ’12, ’15, was one of the team of eight to develop the app, which was one of the top paid apps in Apple’s App Store. The app predicts where Pokemon figures will appear and how long they might be there.

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Bothell and Biotech

UW Bothell chemistry professor Lori Robins and two students may have helped find a tool for preventing dementia disorders such as mad cow disease and Alzheimer’s. They contributed to research that found hypochlorous acid (HOCI) inactivates prions, the abnormally folded proteins behind many neurological diseases. A Woodinville-based company, Biotrich, Inc., has developed a highly purified form of HOCI that the researchers tested for anti-prion activity. The research was published in the journal PLOS Pathogens in September.

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Jim McDermott

Seattle Servant | As a Navy psychiatrist, U.S. Rep. Jim McDermott, ’68, helped Vietnam vets cope with the mental toll of conflict. “I got into politics because I was angry about the war,” recalls the 14-term congressman, who did a fellowship at UW Medical Center before enlisting. He spent the next half-century in government: first as a state legislator, then as a representative from the 7th District, which includes the UW campus. His frustration with war never waned (opponents called him “Baghdad Jim” for protesting the Iraq invasion), and he never lost sight of America’s mental health epidemic. The 79-year-old Democrat, who just retired from Congress, has supported many UW causes, including diversity. That’s why he received the 2016 Dr. Samuel E. Kelly Award at the Multicultural Alumni Partnership Breakfast in October. And he’s not quite done with public service—or with the UW. “I think I’ll maybe come back and teach a little bit,” he says.

—QUINN RUSSELL BROWN

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Rome Prize

Architect Robert Hutchison, ’96, is a 2016-17 Rome Prize winner. This national competition for emerging artists, architects and designers provides winners a six- to 11-month residency at the American Academy in Rome. Hutchison plans to study the abandoned and forgotten spaces of Rome. In addition to being the principal at Robert Hutchison Architecture, he is an affiliate assistant professor in the UW Department of Architecture. His Courtyard House on a River was recently featured in Pacific NW Magazine.

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Great in Theory

Shayan Oveis Gharan, a UW theoretical computer scientist, was recently recognized by Science News as one of the top 10 rising scientists (40 or younger) who will transform their fields. Gharan’s research includes algorithm design, graph theory and applied probability. He has attracted national attention for his advances solving a well-known mathematical puzzle known as the traveling salesman problem.
or two decades, art professor David Brody taught about 120 students each year. Now he teaches that many in a day. Partnering with the Great Courses, an educational video series, Brody filmed an 18-hour art tutorial called “How to Draw.” The lectures start with simple sketching—turn a triangle into a piece of cheese—and build up to advanced human anatomy. In just eight months, “How to Draw” sold 30,000 copies. “To reach 30,000 students in a traditional classroom, I’d need about 230 years,” he says.

The Great Courses catalog features some of academia’s top talent. Astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson, for example, has stopped by to explain the universe, and Ivy League faculty are a mainstay. Brody, the first UW professor recruited by the company, flew to Virginia for three weeks of filming in 2015. He’s a natural in front of the camera: Dressed in a black suit, he effortlessly dissects the language of line and shape, color and composition, foreground and background. “You have to be able to read the language of drawing,” Brody says. “Just like if you’re reading a French menu and someone tells you, ‘The escargot are snails.’ OK, now you know, and either you like them or you don’t.”

The ethos of the Great Courses is that anyone can draw—or do math, or understand quantum mechanics—it just takes time and effort. Brody logged those hours as a teenager in New York City, reproducing works inside the drawing room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (the first time he asked a girl on a date, he took her to a museum). “Like many people, I drew as a kid,” he says. “And I just never stopped.”

He earned an MFA in painting from Yale, followed by a Guggenheim fellowship and a Fulbright grant. In 2007, after more than 20 years of painting the human form, he shifted his brush to geometry: His current work plays with 3-D space on a two-dimensional surface.

Brody pored over hundreds of art books while writing the 700-page script for “How to Draw,” testing the material on his UW students along the way. “Comedians practice in little clubs before they do the HBO special,” he says. “I’m doing that all the time with my students.” After the DVD came out, he gave a copy to the UW Art Library so students can catch up if they miss class.

Now he’s working on a second project for the Great Courses, “How to Paint,” where he’ll show students how to copy works by the masters. “Everyone who does this course will wind up with a Picasso in their house,” he says. That’s not to say they’ll be the next Picasso. “Are you going to have something enormously original to say? Most people don’t,” Brody admits. “But you can have a hell of a lot of fun.”
Food Fighter | Kathleen Alcalá, '85, came to Washington when her husband, Wayne C. Roth, became the general manager of KUOW in 1985. She enrolled in UW's creative writing master's program and went on to publish three novels, as well as two collections of short stories and essays. Over the years, Alcalá noticed a peculiar trend among her friends on Bainbridge Island: “Three couples quit their jobs to become farmers,” she recalls. That meant it was time to write about food. For her new book, “The Deepest Roots” (UW Press), she interviewed dozens of Bainbridge residents—from chefs and farmers to internment camp survivors—and cooked up a guide to food activism. “If we want to be healthy,” Alcalá says, “we have to advocate for healthy food and a healthy local environment.” Her blog, The Clueless Eater, caters to people who want to lead greener lives but don’t know where to start. If that sounds like you, go to kathleenalcala.com.—QUINN RUSSELL BROWN

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Matched Makers

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Permanent Collection
Each spring, members of a Husky Union Building committee visit the BFA and MFA exhibits and, after some deliberation, select a graduating student to receive the Director’s Award. The honor means that one or more works by that student are purchased for the HUB’s permanent collection. This year, two large landscapes by Kewei Zhu, who just earned his BFA in Painting + Drawing, were selected. Zhu said he would use the $4,500 award to “have a long journey across the U.S. to collect stories and embrace nature” before returning to China. He hopes to pursue graduate studies in Europe or the United States.

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“Denial”
Former Jewish Studies faculty Deborah Lipstadt is the main character in the feature film “Denial,” about a historian’s battle against a Holocaust denier. The movie is based on Lipstadt’s book “History on Trial: My Day in Court with a Holocaust Denier,” which tells the story of the libel suit brought against her by an English historian who defended Hitler and denied the Holocaust. Lipstadt, who taught at the UW from 1974 to ’79, prevailed in the 2000 case. The movie, in which Lipstadt is played by actress Rachel Weisz, was released last September.

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Stranger Genius?
On the heels of winning a Stranger Genius Award in September, Fine Arts alum Barbara Earl Thomas, ’73, ’77, was selected to be honored at the 2016 Governor’s Arts & Heritage Awards. The painter and writer lives in Seattle, studied with professors Michael Spafford and Jacob Lawrence, and has written about other artists including Gwendolyn Knight Lawrence.

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Big in Buildings
Ken Tadashi Oshima, chair of Japan Studies in the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies and professor of architecture, has been named president of the Society of Architectural Historians, an international organization based in Chicago. He is the first president from the UW and the first president with a focus on Asian architecture.

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Fab Five
Five UW scientists are among the first faculty scholars chosen by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI), the Simons Foundation, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to receive research grants. The program was created to spur discovery among early career investigators seen as leaders in their fields. About $873 million over the first five years will be shared among 84 U.S. scientists including Jesse Bloom and Maitreya Dunham of Genome Sciences, Daniel Stetson of Immunology, Frederick Matsen of Statistics and Jennifer Nemhauser of Biology.

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Health in Peru
Patricia Garcia, ’98, dean of the School of Public Health at Cayetano Heredia University, was named Minister of Health for Peru. She was appointed by President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski. Her swearing-in ceremony was held on July 28.

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Common Reading
Josephine Ensign, who teaches psychosocial and community health at the School of Nursing, is author of the Health Sciences common book this year. “Catching Homelessness: a Nurse’s Story of Falling Through the Safety Net” chronicles Ensign’s own experience with poverty and homelessness in the 1980s as well as looks at our country’s homelessness industry.

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The Weatherman | Raise your umbrella to the sky—KOMO meteorologist Steve Pool is celebrating his 40th anniversary at the Seattle TV station. The beloved weatherman has made regular appearances on “Good Morning America” and hosted the syndicated weekend show “Front Runners” (go to YouTube to watch him interview a 6-year-old Elvis impersonator named Bruno Mars). Pool joined KOMO as a production assistant during his senior year at UW and scored a full-time gig after graduating in 1977. He doesn’t appear to have aged much since then. “Just for the record, I’m not doing anything special,” he said on-air recently, insisting he doesn’t have a secret skin-care routine. “As my wife will tell you, half the time I’m washing my face with dishwashing soap.” We don’t recommend trying that, but if you want to look and feel younger, start with a Steve Pool smile.—QUINN RUSSELL BROWN
Kert Lin’s boisterous fourth-graders at Lakeridge Elementary arrive well before the bell to help prepare for class or to go over math problems from their last assignment. Though it makes for a long day, Lin, ’07, ’11, relishes the routine. “The reason I’m passionate about my job is not necessarily the teaching,” he says, “but teaching these kids.”

Lakeridge, in the Renton School District, is one of the most diverse public schools in the state. Nearly 90 percent of the students are black, Latino or Asian, and about half speak a language other than English at home. Additionally, about 90 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals.

In 2010, Lakeridge was in crisis. Only one in five students could pass the state mathematics assessment test. The elementary school was in the bottom 5 percent in the state.

With a federal School Improvement Grant in hand, school administrators reached out to the UW College of Education for help developing new methods for teaching reading and math. The teachers threw themselves into the effort, exploring new techniques. In just two years, the percentage of Lakeridge students passing Washington’s math assessment nearly tripled and the school became a model for the state. The assessment scores continue to improve and, thanks to the exceptional efforts of teachers like Lin, Lakeridge was named a 2016 state School of Distinction.

Lin knows firsthand the difference a school can make. He grew up in one city, but “it felt like two different worlds,” he says. While his family lived in a predominantly white, middle-class neighborhood in North Seattle, they owned a grocery in the Central District. Lin attended grade school near the store. “It was very similar to Lakeridge,” he explains. “Near public housing, very diverse, a large immigrant population. That’s where my friends were and where my identity was set.”

So when Lin shifted to a middle school closer to home, “I went from being at the top of my class to struggling to stay afloat,” he says. “I thought to myself, ‘If I’m having this much trouble, how are my friends in the Central District doing?’ That was the first time I realized that there was this idea of inequity in our education system.”

Lin’s own school switch put him on a different trajectory than that of his grade school peers—one that led to college and graduate school at the UW. Two years ago, he realized just how different. He was helping a student with behavioral issues who also had challenges at home. He struggled to reach the student’s parents. When Lin finally heard back, he recognized the name on the caller ID: it was a former classmate from the Central District.

Now Lin is focused on helping his students learn to reason, discuss and work together. Math class no longer means memorization and drills; it’s a place of discussion-based learning and exploring different routes to solve a problem. This sets the students up for learning new mathematical concepts, says Lin, from trigonometry in high school to calculus in college.

Lin often thinks about the limited resources his classmates once had. “I don’t want that for my students,” Lin says. “I don’t want them to grow up and continue this cycle. That’s why I’m here, to give them a future that is successful.”

You can read more about Kert Lin—and the dramatic transformation at Lakeridge—at uw.edu/boundless/expanding-education
In the UW Wildland Fire Sciences Lab, I’ve been given an incredible amount of my own agency and leeway in designing my own hands-on projects and discovering what I’m interested in."

Anthony Martinez, ’17

I grew up in Colorado in the 1990s and 2000s, when there was a huge pine beetle outbreak—they killed all the trees. My family and I would drive into the mountains and everything would be brown, and I thought, “Hey, I want to do something to fix that.”
I took wildland fire management with Professor Ernesto Alvarado last year. Forest fires are a popular topic within forestry, but I didn’t have an interest until I took his course. Now I’m an undergraduate research assistant in his Wildland Fire Sciences Lab, and even joined him last summer to do LIDAR at the King Fire in Northern California. LIDAR is a cool tool that uses laser technology to create a 3-D map of the forest to give us more accurate information much, much quicker—it’s the latest and greatest in our field.

I’m interested in sustainable forest management, and my research looks at how forest fuels change after post-fire salvage logging. Salvage logging is a contentious subject, and our aim is to add some objective data to the debate. If the effects of salvage logging on fuels can be quantified and predicted, forest managers can make more informed decisions on how to sustainably manage their forests after disturbances.

I joined the Navy right out of high school, providing patient care and working in purchasing as a hospital corpsman in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for 3 1/2 of my five years in the service. The Navy instilled a lot of good traits in me—a strong work ethic, integrity, and a mindfulness and appreciation for financial stewardship. An education is a privilege, and it means a lot to me that donors have entrusted me with their resources so I can focus on my courses.

I came to Seattle for the University of Washington—it’s one of the only universities with a program like this. After graduation, I want to go to graduate school at the UW to get a Master of Forest Resources, then work as a forest researcher before moving into forest policy.
On Nov. 4, 1861, we opened our doors to Washington and the world thanks to an act of generosity. Arthur Denny donated just over eight acres upon which the original Territorial University of Washington was built. And in 1882, when a fiscal crisis threatened to close the University, philanthropy saved the day; Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific Railway, made a gift of $4,000, ensuring those doors stayed open.

In the 155 years since our founding, community support has always been critical. Thousands of purple-and-gold people have supported the UW in countless ways. Today, volunteers are docents at the Burke Museum, patient escorts at UW Medical Center, and classroom assistants for special-needs children at the Haring Center. Volunteers serve on countless boards and committees, and support every school and college across campus.

Philanthropy—from financial support to the gift of time—makes our world a better place. That was our vision on Oct. 21, when we kicked off the most ambitious philanthropic campaign in the history of the UW: Be Boundless—For Washington, For the World. And now we are asking you to be boundless with us. We’ve got a lot of exciting, challenging, meaningful work ahead of us, and our collective efforts form a constellation of possibility.

We need you to shine brightly in support of the UW. Take your inspiration from people like Denny and Villard, who stepped up to help because they cared about this place and its people. What you care about can transform this University—our University. And we open our arms to those who will partner with us for the future of Washington and the world.

—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 uwfndn@uw.edu or call 206-685-1980.

Current Campaign Progress

$3.3 billion

GOAL $5 billion

Campaign Impact: Past, Present and Future

Campaigns drive essential community support for the UW’s students and faculty, and all those we serve. Your generosity defines our past, present—and future. Thank you.

Learn more about the UW’s boundless future at uw.edu/boundless
WHAT YOU CARE ABOUT CAN CHANGE THE WORLD

How do you make the world a better place? It starts with you. With what you value. With your hopes for the future.

Through the University of Washington, you can connect your passion with your philanthropy.

Link what you care about with the causes that inspire our work every day: uw.edu/boundless/explore

See what your fellow Huskies care about—and share what you care about: #BeBoundless at bit.ly/BeBoundless
From CenturyLink Field to the Space Needle, Seattle’s purple support shone far and wide on Oct. 21.
On Oct. 21, thousands of UW supporters—students, faculty, staff, alumni and friends—gathered in Alaska Airlines Arena at Hec Edmundson Pavilion for Together, the launch of the most expansive philanthropic campaign in our university’s history. The one-of-a-kind multimedia experience not only celebrated the past and the present of the UW, it looked forward to our collective future. That future is bright and bold—and purple and gold.

In the months and years to come, you can match your passion with philanthropy, transforming the lives of students and all of the people we serve. Together, Huskies’ collective generosity will advance the UW’s mission and magnify our impact—for Washington, for the world.

Learn more about how you can partner with the UW to make a difference at uw.edu/boundless
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Figuring the Population Bomb: Gender and Demography in the Mid-Twentieth Century

By Carole R. McCann

This debut title in the Feminist Technologies series shows how demography’s origins as a discipline continue to shape the ways governments, policy officials and scholars talk about issues of “overpopulation” and influence women’s reproductive lives.

Ice Bear: The Cultural History of an Arctic Icon

By Michael Engelhard

This beautifully illustrated history traces how the polar bear endures as a source of wonder, terror and fascination, and illuminates the intertwined relationships between our two species.

UWAA members receive a benefit.
UWALUM.COM/MEMBERSHIP
The Wonder of Scandinavia and Iceland
Two exotic destinations in the far north beckon you for summertime, thanks to UW ALUMNI TOURS.

Norwegian Splendor
June 1-16, 2017
Tour Operator: Odysseys Unlimited
As midnight turns to day, Scandinavia shines. Talk about the perfect time to visit, with majestic countryside at its loveliest and the cities at their liveliest. Copenhagen, Oslo, Bergen and much more await you.
UWalum.com/tours

Circumnavigation of Iceland
Aug. 1-9, 2017
Tour Operator: Gohagan & Co.
One of the world’s most enchanting yet rarely visited destinations, Iceland overwhelms the senses with its stunning beauty and distinct culture. Rare migratory birds and whales, glittering glaciers and rugged coastline are waiting to enthrall you.
UWalum.com/tours

Where Huskies love to live.
Whatever your passion, Era Living offers eight unique retirement communities designed to bring you closer to everything you love.

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<th>Aljoya Mercer Island</th>
<th>Aljoya Thornton Place</th>
<th>Ida Culver House Broadview</th>
<th>Ida Culver House Ravenna</th>
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<td>(206) 361-1989</td>
<td>(206) 523-7315</td>
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<td>The Lakeshore South Seattle</td>
<td>The Gardens at Town Square Downtown Bellevue</td>
<td>University House Issaquah*</td>
<td>University House Wallingford*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(425) 688-1900</td>
<td>(425) 557-4200</td>
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Call for a personal visit, or view video testimonials and more at eraliving.com
The inside is yours. The outside, not so much.
#engaged

Last year’s “Equity & Difference” lecture series was an eye-opener for many in the audience. Energized alumni left the talks wondering how topics discussed related to the current student experience; others searched for a meaningful way to keep the dialogue going.

Enter the “Interrupting Privilege” seminar. Co-produced by the UWAA and the UW Center for Communication, Difference, and Equity, this unique series brings alumni and students together to explore race and equity issues through a combination of intimate conversations, workshop trainings and lectures. Response to the programming was overwhelming. Coveted spots in its fall inaugural session were filled within a matter of days. As one participant opined: “This is one of the most meaningful alumni experiences I’ve had.”

Throughout Autumn quarter, the cohort is encouraged to share relevant reflections and stories on social media with #uwcode. Track the conversation on twitter @UWCCDE and consider participating in the Winter Quarter session. uwalum.com/raceandequity.

8,000

That’s the number of feet (and paws) that crossed the Quad finish line at the 2016 Alaska Airlines Dawg Dash. Dawg Dashers raised over $25,000 for the UWAA General Scholarship Fund. uwalum.com/dawgdash2016.

Talking ’bout a Revolution

Five in fact. The 2017 History Lecture Series, “Worlds Turned Upside Down: Five Revolutions That Shaped Our Times” is guaranteed to thrill historians and the general public alike. Coinciding with the centennial of the Russian Revolution, it examines uprisings in North America, France, Russia, Vietnam and Cuba. Forget “Game of Thrones”—revel in these true-story tales of violent insurgency, heroic leadership and radical change, while reflecting on how events of the past have shaped the world of today. January 11–February 8, 2017; uwalum.com/history.
Sarah Reichard
1957–2016

Ributes poured in from around the globe Aug. 29 when word came that Sara Reichard, '81, '89, '94, had died in South Africa at age 58. She was the first permanent woman director of the UW Botanic Gardens, directing the Washington Park Arboretum and Center for Urban Horticulture. Reichard also held an endowed chair and served as a professor in the College of the Environment. Reichard grew up in North Carolina and Louisiana, but once she came west to the UW she was a dedicated Husky, earning all of her degrees and spending her professional life at the UW.

TO REPORT AN OBITUARY
columns@uw.edu —or write to:
Columns Magazine
Campus Box 354989
Seattle, WA 98195-4989

Richard Shinstrom
'49 | Whidbey Island, age 88, Aug. 27.

1950s

Robert G. Bleek
'50 | Seattle, age 87, July 5.

Sue N. Ellison
'50 | Bellevue, age 86, Aug. 20.

Louis Roussos
'50 | San Francisco, age 88, June 25.

Norma J. Sherwood
'50 | Tampico, Ill., age 90, July 1.

Paul N. Stoms
'50 | Seattle, age 90, July 11.

Shirley C. Anderson
'51, '55, '58, '79 | Seattle, age 88, June 15.

Henry G. Baker
'51 | Olympia, age 51, June 17.

Marion L. Bentzon

Leslie J. Carpenter
'51 | Bothell, age 91, Aug. 23.

F. Bartow Fite III
'51 | Seattle, age 86, July 7.

Donald R. Holman
'51, '58 | Portland, Ore., age 86, Sept. 15.

Robert Ohashi
'51 | Seattle, age 90, Nov. 21, 2015.

Nils R. Olson
'51 | Snohomish, age 88, Sept. 23.

Howard F. Overman
'51 | Seattle, age 90, June 28.

Donald L. Stephens
'51 | Vashon, age 87, Aug. 31.

Gale B. White
'51, '56 | Bremerton, age 87, July 10.

John V. Ahearn Jr.
'52 | Des Moines, age 93, July 25.

Franklin A. Calico
'52 | Shoreline, age 93, July 24.

William Olson Jr.
'52 | Seattle, age 88, July 3.

Leroy Puro
'52 | Sun City West, Ariz., age 86, Sept. 14.

Bernard R. Hayes
'53 | Carlsbad, Calif., age 88, Aug. 17.

Wendell P. Hurlbut
'53 | Bellevue, age 84, June 22.

Louis W. Roebeck
'53 | Seattle, age 86, June 10.

Larry Shorette
'53 | Friday Harbor, age 85, June 14.

Horace C. Thuline
'53 | Renton, age 94, Sept. 11.

Paul W. Ferg
'54 | Auburn, age 87, Aug. 4.

Fred E. Perry

Luella D. Snow
'54 | Seattle, age 90, July 28.

Arthur F. Stamey
'54 | Seattle, age 88, July 5.

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Donald S. Hedwall
against all odds Charles Z. Smith, ’55, surmounted a childhood of bitter poverty in the segregated Deep South to become a prominent legal figure and the first African American Supreme Court Justice in Washington state history. Smith was the son of a Cuban immigrant father and an African American mother, a friend of Martin Luther King’s, one of two black graduates in his UW law school class of 1955, a special assistant to U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, a UW law school professor and associate dean, a TV commentator, a classical pianist, a lifelong Baptist, a World War II veteran, a loving husband to his wife of 61 years, Eleanor, a proud parent of four and a doting grandfather of six. He died in Seattle Aug. 28 at age 89.
Richard Anderson, '51, who spent 32 years as a pilot for United Airlines, was a laureate donor, giving the UW more than $1 million. He died June 7 at age 88.

Constantin M. Behler, '81, a founding faculty member at UW Bothell in 1990, was the recipient of UW Bothell’s first Distinguished Teaching Award in 1995. Behler died June 22 in Seattle at age 57.

John L. Bjorkstam, '49, '52, '58, was appointed assistant professor of electrical engineering in 1955 and professor in 1965. Bjorkstam died Aug. 30 at age 89.

Daniel C. Blom, '41, first president of the Friends of the UW Libraries, died Aug. 24. He was 96.


Feliciiana D. Burke, '78, was a founding member of the University of the Philippines Alumni Association of Washington. Burke died July 31 in Seattle at age 91.

Anna H. Chavelle, '53, '57, '58, was one of three women in her class at the UW School of Medicine in 1957. She served as president of the Medical School Alumni Association and received the school’s Distinguished Alumni Award. She died Sept. 15 in Seattle at age 83.

Richard C. Corlett was a professor emeritus, former chair of the mechanical engineering department and associate dean of the College of Engineering. He died Sept. 19 in Poulsbo at the age of 84.

Erik Foreman was a beloved cook at the Alpha Phi sorority for 19 years. Foreman died Aug. 15 in Michigan at age 47.


Ty Hongladoram, '64, '69, '72, former faculty in the School of Medicine, died in Seattle Sept. 9 at age 76.

Beverly N. Huchala, '54, held a faculty appointment in the UW School of Nursing. Huchala died Aug. 15 at age 84.

Barton S. Johnson was recruited in 1991 to lead the UW Hospital Dental Residency Program. Johnson died June 30 at age 55.

Paul Kraabel, '55, '60, '66, represented the 46th Legislative District in the early 1970s and went on to serve 16 years on the Seattle City Council. He loved to hike and climbed Mount Rainier several times. Kraabel died Aug. 12 in Seattle at age 83.

Larry Law was a good friend to the University. Family was his first love but he also enjoyed fishing, crabbing, travel and, of course, the Huskies. Law, who lived on Bainbridge Island, died Sept. 2 at age 71.

Robert B. Livingston, '85, was a professor of medicine and chief of solid tumor oncology for 24 years. He contributed to more than 400 clinical research papers and was a caring clinician as well as an innovative researcher. Livingston died Sept. 8 at age 75.

Wendell H. Lovett, '47, a former faculty member in the College of Built Environments, was an internationally known architect. One of his best-known chair designs was the “bikini chair” that was exhibited at the 1954 Triennale di Milano. Lovett died Sept. 18 in Seattle at age 94.

Donald R. Marsh taught international business and economics at the UW. His lifelong passions included family and friends, sailing, skiing and the exchange of ideas. Marsh died June 30 on Bainbridge Island at age 86.

Kenneth M. McCaffree taught at the UW from 1949 to 1981, first in the School of Economics and then with the School of Public Health and Community Medicine. McCaffree died May 13 in Seattle at age 96.

Marian H. Mowatt taught psychology at the UW. She had a private practice and part of her work involved screening candidates for the Seattle Police Department. Mowatt, who was a Gray Panther and a member of the ACLU, died July 9 in Lacey at age 102.

Gerald J. Oppenheimer, '46, '47, served as head of the fisheries/oceanography library. He became director of the UW health sciences library in 1963. Oppenheimer died Aug. 23 in Seattle at age 94.

David R. Park III, '72, was a pulmonary disease and critical care physician at Harborview and an associate professor of medicine. He loved fly-fishing and coaching youth soccer. He died Sept. 29 in Seattle at age 54.

Florence E. Patten became the first cytotechnologist employed by UW Medical Center. She also helped establish the first school of cytotechnology. After she retired, she knitted sweaters for the Issaquah clothing bank. Patten died July 31 in Seattle at age 81.

Amy Schoener grew up in New York City but came west and taught oceanography at the UW for many years. Schoener died May 1 in Philomath, Ore., at age 72.

Barrett L. Sommerdorf, '66, spent most of his career in pharmacy at Harborview Medical Center. Sommerdorf died Sept. 1 at age 73.

George A. Syrovy was an assistant professor of anesthesia who also worked at Parkland Medical Center in Dallas. He died Aug. 16 in Seattle at age 86.

Diana Tattoni-Rogalski was an associate professor and a pediatric endocrinologist. She loved cats, classical music, gardening and the Seattle International Film Festival. Tattoni-Rogalski died Sept. 22 in Seattle at age 78.
Fran Bigelow introduced Seattle to the artisan chocolate experience in 1982 when she opened a European-style chocolate shop, fittingly named Fran’s Patisserie & Chocolate Specialties. Her confections highlight the pure flavor of chocolate and have attracted a national following.

Fran is an alumna from the University of Washington’s Foster School of Business and only allows the UW’s marks on her top-selling, famous seven-piece Gray and Smoked Salt Caramels.

Facebook.com/WearPurple

Legislation called the Washington Voting Rights Act changes this, enabling residents and governments to fix their own elections systems. It has gotten broad-based support, but in 2016, for the fourth straight year, the Washington Voting Rights Act failed to become law, as Republicans who control the state Senate didn’t allow it to be debated or voted on.

Gutiérrez and her colleagues support the Washington Voting Rights Act. She wants to see more neighborhoods like hers represented in their own governments. She has traveled to Olympia to show support, but she knows the best way for her to advocate for change is by doing her job well. “I try to be a living example of how a person can go from believing they’re excluded from the system to using the tools of the system to improve their own lives and life for others,” she explains.

“Gutiérrez’s vision for Yakima goes beyond improving infrastructure for her district. “I hope that we can begin prioritizing quality of life over profit,” she says. “You have people that work really hard all their lives and still live in poverty. And that is so far from what I want for our community here.”

“At that same City Council meeting, the council passes a program Gutiérrez created. It places disadvantaged high school students in paid internships and mentorships in City Hall, pairing a student with a councilmember. Giving support and hope to students like herself—this is what really excites her. When it passes, for the first time that evening a smile breaks out on her face.” — Misty Shock Rule

is a communications and media editor with the UW Alumni Association.
EVERYONE KNOWS DAWGS RUN IN PACKS. With hundreds of events every year from Dawg Dash to lectures to movie nights, the UWAA is a home for Husky faithful everywhere.

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W Alumni Association

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Dance

Step Africa! February 12-18 Meany Hall

The first professional company dedicated to stepping—a form of dance that originated with African American sororities and fraternities—makes its Seattle debut with "The Migration: Reflections on Jacob Lawrence."

Shen Wei Dance Arts March 16-18 Meany Hall

Chinese-born choreographer and MacArthur Fellow Shen Wei has won worldwide acclaim for his strikingly original works.

Music

KODO Drums February 3-4 Meany Hall

An international phenomenon since 1981, the percussion ensemble KODO explores the limitless rhythmic possibilities of the traditional Japanese taiko drum. The company plays a variety of instruments, but it’s the massive drums weighing as much as 900 pounds and the extraordinary physicality required to play them that mesmerize audiences.

Benjamin Grosvenor February 14 Meany Hall

Superstar pianist Benjamin Grosvenor first came to prominence as the outstanding winner of the 2004 BBC Young Musician Competition at the age of 11. He combines effortless technique with colorful dynamic range and an unassuming modesty. He won the 2015 BBC Music Magazine Instrumental Award.

Talks

The Many Meanings of the American Revolution January 11 Kane Hall

Richard R. Johnson, UW Professor Emeritus of History, discusses America’s first war in this lecture by the UW Alumni Association. From Jefferson to Franklin to Adams, you’ll hear from an expert on early America.

Tim Wise January 27 Kane Hall

Writer and educator Tim Wise is among the most prominent anti-racist writers and educators in the United States. He will investigate white privilege in a free lecture co-sponsored by The Graduate School and the UW Alumni Association.

Arts

Utopia Neighborhood Club Through December 23 The Jake

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jacob Lawrence, the Art School gallery brings a series of participatory exhibitions and programs to explore the role of the Gallery in relation to its audiences. Curated by students and gallery director Scott Lawrimore.

Chuck Close Photographs Through April 2 Henry Art Gallery

This traveling exhibition is the first comprehensive survey of the photographic work by renowned American artist Chuck Close, ’62, featuring over 90 photographic works from 1964 to the present.

Readings

Feminist Fight Club December 27 Town Hall

Part manual, part manifesto, Feminist Fight Club is a hilarious yet incisive guide to navigating subtle sexism at work, providing real-life career advice and humorous reinforcement for a new generation of professional women. Jessica Bennett, a feature writer and columnist at The New York Times, writes on gender issues, sexuality and culture.

Volunteer

MLK Day of Service January 16, 2017

Every year on Martin Luther King Jr. Day, the Seattle Husky community participates in a national day of service in partnership with the UW Carlson Center and the United Way of King County. We invite Huskies across the globe to join with your local alumni chapter to serve at a nonprofit in your region—truly making this a national day of service. Visit the UWAA website for details.

Drama

As You Like It February 7-19 Glenn Hughes Penthouse Theatre

Shakespeare’s glorious comedy of love and change is reimagined for 1950s America. With her father, the Duke, banished and in exile, Rosalind and cousin Celia leave their lives in the court behind and journey into the Forest of Arden. Rosalind disguises herself as a boy, she embraces a different way of living and falls spectacularly in love. Directed by drama professor Jeffrey Fracé.
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